TEXT ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AS A CONCEPT

by

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Abstract

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Theory of social development is composed of an amalgam of several interrelated and independent theories, such as representational, explanatory, and normative theories. The objective of this study is to contribute to the representational theories of social development by examining the contextual variations that characterize the discourse of development in published scholarly journals. Applying the text analysis method in all abstracts (N=707) of the journal of Social Development Issues (SDI), which is one of the prominent international journals where social development is analyzed from international and interdisciplinary perspectives, this study explores the associated terms of social development, their frequency, and terms which are or are not con-centered to the terms of "social" or "development". The top five most frequent concepts are "social", "development", "work", "community", and "woman" which have frequencies of 2170, 1680, 490, 475, and 398 respectively. The terms strongly

associated with "social" and "development" are "policy", "support", "analyze", "child", "concept", "approach", "culture", "context", "political", "conflict", and "impact". All the associated terms closely related to social development focus on various types of interventions, for example, psychological, feminist, communitarian, ecological, individualist-enterprise, and institutional. Results of this study manifest a remarkable diversity of the terms in social development that can help future researchers create conceptual images of social development theory and a scale to measure social development in a particular place.

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Chapter 1

Introduction and Overview

Over the last 50 years the concept of social development has emerged as a distinctive field of practice and academic enquiry, but it still lacks precise definition. The concept of social development is used to represent different issues. Although social development was originally formulated through local community projects, it now characterises practice at the regional and national levels as well, and its approach has also been adopted by international organizations. Scholars working in different academic fields have applied the term in different ways. Actually, the concept of social development is closely discussed with developmental studies by the scholars of sociology, social work, and social policy (Midgley, 2014).

The concept of development has been traditionally associated with economic development, but more recently it has evolved to encompass both social and economic development. In this integrated perspective, economic development is initially viewed as an engine for social development with several positive effects on economic progress at later stages. Although the concept of social development is inclusive of economic development, it differs from it in the sense that it emphasizes societal development at all levels of economic, political, social, and cultural aspects (Gore, 1973). In order to solve social problems, planned

comprehensive social change like social development is not enough, rather economic and cultural efforts at national and international levels are needed (Barker, 2003). Economic development stimulates economic growth promoting the efficiency of the factors of production. Social development focuses on the progressive changes in utilizing social resources to increase individual satisfaction and well being.

Social change is an intrinsic characteristic of development. However, social change also brings about new issues and social problems. It has been observed that currently mental health is a significant issue along with food security in the developed countries. Analyzing new problems without considering changing social development concepts may lead to inaccurate understanding and assumptions. The concept of social development provides a useful framework to critically understand and manage social problems.

In this regard, the International Consortium for Social Development (ICSD) is an organization dedicated to responding to pressing human concerns from an international and interdisciplinary perspective. It uses social development approach to "expand capacity of individuals and communities; promote world peace and social justice; improve access to adequate health care and education; overcome discrimination against women and minorities; and also create sustainable income and economic structures" (ICSD, 2012, para. 3).

Variations in the conceptualization of social development have occurred owing to dissimilarities in issues arising from differences in geographical and chronological contexts. A large proportion of new issues are context and environmental specific. For instance, improving primary education can be a crucial issue for a country like the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but it is a far less pressing issue in Norway. Prior studies on social development have focused on a variety of issues, such as women (Allen, 1985; Boland, 1978; Glicken, 1979; Thomas & Sinha, 2009), education (Bradshaw & Graham, 2007; Resnick, 1977), and community (Daley & Winter, 1978; Vlosky & Monroe, 2009).

Both theory and practice play a vital role in social development. However, practical interventions reflect wider theoretical ideas as well as values and beliefs about how to achieve social goals. A number of specific social developmental goals have been identified over the years including eradicating poverty and hunger, improving education and literacy, reducing infant and maternal mortality, ending gender discrimination and oppression, enhancing participation in the political process, increasing access to improved sanitation, and many more (Midgley, 2014). Social Work as a profession plays a key role in improving social development by addressing and meeting human needs (Jones & Pandey, 1978). Applying practical and necessary tasks social workers can globally play a

significant role along with social development workers in understanding the challenges of achieving social development (Pawar, 2014, p.4).

A variety of socio-economic and political factors shape our current understanding of the social development concept. There exist multiple definitions of social development. These definitions are evolving and ever changing. Definitions tend to be time, culture, and place specific. The conceptual content may be influenced by the presence of powerful political and socio-economic factions. Furthermore, social development approaches may be motivated by the severity of existing social problems leading to new development perspectives. To shape the social development, ideas and ideals behind social development should be widely accepted and implemented.

Definitions of Social Development

The concept *social development* is broad, flexible, and all encompassing depending on our own disciplinary traditions, orientations, and limited thinking (Pawar, 2014). The two words *social* and *development* should be examined deeply to define the term "social development''. The root of the word social is found in Latin, where 'socius (noun) means ally, confederate, sharer, and partner; on the otherhand the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary describes the term *social* like emphasize, respectively, belonging, mutuality, group living and activities to

improve conditions of a society by addressing problems and issues. Sociologists and other social scientists today apply the term *social* to describe the human interactions and the complex phenomena that arise from the specific interactions like a large number of groups and associations including the family, neighbourhood associations, formal organisations, comnunities, and even societies which also give rise to social networks, values, cultures, and institutions (Midgley, 2014, p. 4).

The other term *development* as a suffix has different meaning and is used in versatile fields. The dictionary meaning is derived from the verb 'develop' which means grow gradually; become or make more mature, advanced of organised (Hornby, 1993). Also, development connotes an act or a process; an act of improving by expanding or enlarging or refining, and a process in which something passes by degrees to different stage, especially a more advanced or mature stage (Dictionary .com, 2007). Actually, development means a process of change, growth, progress, or evolution which unltimately supports industrialisation and a multifaced process that encomprises social, cultural, gender, political, environmental, and econmomic dimentions.

It is clear from the lexical meanings of these two words that social development does not mean development of one specific issue, it is broder than that. "Social development means the collective development of the whole entity,

whatever that entity might be; thus it means growing, advancing, maturing step by step or stage by stagee in a unified way and comprehensively covering all aspects and dimensions of such entities as a society" (Pawar, 2014, p. 6).

Definitions of social development are varied and many and also differs from author to author. Pawar in his book *Social and Community Development practice* (2014) has categorized almost all of the definitions of recognized scholars of social development in threee categories based on their approach, such as 1. Definitions that focus on systematic planning and thinking and economic development; 2. Definitions that focus on structural change; 3. Definitions that focus on realizing the human potential, needs, and quality of life.

1. *Definitions that Focus on Systematic Planning and Thinking and Economic Development*

Social development is process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development" (Midgley, 1995, p. 25).

The concept of social development is inclusive of economic development but differs from it in the sense that it emphasizes the development of the totality of society in its economic, political, social, and cultural aspects (Gore, 1973).

Social development is planned comprehensive social change designed to improve people's general welfare. The interrelatedness of major social problems

requires the economic and cultural efforts of national and international government structures and society's institutions and all its citizens (Barker, 2003).

2. *Definitions that Focus on Structural Change*

Social Development is a comprehensive concept which implies major structural changes – political, economic, and cultural which are introduced as part of deliberate action to transform society (Pathak, 1987).

Devlopment should be perceived as a multidimensional process involving the re-organisation and reorientation of entire economic and social system that involves radical changes in institutional, social, and administrative structures as well as in popular attitudes and even customs and beliefs (Todaro, 1997, p. 69).

New social development (NSD) is conceptualised as post material process of human-societal transformation that seeks to build identities of people, communities, and nations. Universalisation of equity and justice, on the one hand, and annihilation of violence, war and disease, on the other hand, will go a long way to ensure NSD's substance, contours and contents (Mohan, 2010, pp.205, 221).

3. *Definitions that Focus on Realizing the Human Potential, Needs, and Quality of Life*

Social development includes improvement in the quality of life of people; equitable distribution of resource; braod-based participation in the process of decision marking; and special measures that will enable marginal groups and communities to move into the mainstream (Pandey, 1981).

Social development has two interrelated dimensions: the first is the capacity of people to work continuous for their welfare and that of society; the second is the alternation or development of a society's institutions so that human needs are met at all levels, especially at the lowest level, through a process of improving the relationships between people and social economic institutions (Paiva, 1982).

"Social development is the process of planned institutional change to bring about a better fit between human needs and social policies and programs" (Hollister, 1977, p. 10). Hollister identifies a few core skills, such as policy analysis, social planning, community organization, administration, program evaluation, and social advocacy as necessary to engage in the social development process.

Social development implies evolution and transformation through which people and societies maximise their opportunities, and become empowered to handle their affairs (Mohan and Sharma, 1985).

Social development is directed towards the release of human potential in orde to eliminate social inequities and problems (Meinert and Kohn, 1987).

Social development is a participatory process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the people, and which, as such, offers an effective response to the innate needs and aspirations of the whole population for the enhancement of their quality of life (Cox, Gamlath, & Pawar, 1997).

The term social development can refer to: improve in the welfare and quality of life of individuals; or change in societies – in their norms and institutions- that make development more equitable and inclusive for all members of a society (Davis, 2004).

Analyzing the above definitions of social development, it can be synthesized that social development is a systematic planning and thinking which focuses on structural change to understand the human potential, needs, and quality of life applying the multifaceted process.

Characteristics of Social Development

Since there are rich diversity of ideas in social development theory and practice today, it is hard to specify the characteristics of social development in a frame. However, Midgley mentioned eight characteristics of social development

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in his two books *Social Development: The Development Perspective in Social Welfare* (1995) and *Social Development: Theory & Practice* (2014).

First, the concept of social development invokes the notion of *process* . Social development is an apprehension of growth and a sense of positive change . The social development process is defined in conceptual terms as having three aspects: first, a pre-existing social condition that social development seeks to change; second, the process of change itself; and finnally, the end state in which social development goals are accomplished.

Second, the process of social change in social development is *progressive* in nature. Although social change has historically been understood as a regressive process, now it is more widely regarded as a process involving steady improvements in social change. In practical terms, social development is concerned with the projects, progrmmes, policies, and plans that promote progressive change.

Third, the social development process forms a part of a larger *multifaceted process* comprised of economic, social, political, environmental, gender, and other dimensions which are integrated and harmonised. The multifaceted nature of the process of change is encapsulated as the three axioms of social development, such as organisational and institutional arragements; sustainable

economic policies and programs; and social policies and programs focusing on economic development.

Fourth, the process of social developemnt is *interventionist* in that it requires human agency in the form of projects, programs, policies, and plans that achieve social development goals. The proponents of social development reject the idea that social developments occur naturally as a result of the workings of the economic market or inevitable historical forces. Instead, they believe that organized efforts are needed to bring about improvements in social welfare. Practice strategies of social development include the livelihoods, community, enterprise, gender, and statist perspectives are informed by normative theories that reflect wider values, beliefs, and ideologies.

Fifth, the social development process is *productivist* in that practice interventions function as invesments that contribute positively to economic development. Because they are based on social investment, they generate rates of return to the individuals, households, and communities that benefit from these investments as well as to the wider society.

Sixth, social development is *universalistic* in scope, being concerened with the population as a whole rather than with impoverished, vulnerable, and needy groups of people. It also seeks to promote people's participation in

development. Social development encourages a wider universalistic context of interventions that promote the welfare of all.

Seventh, *universalism* is another required aspect of social development that is practice directed at individuals and households situated within community settings. The principle of universalism also requires that the barriers that prevent social inclusion be addressed and that egalitarian and redistributive policies be adopted. It also reflects wider notions of social rights, social inclusion, and stakeholding.

Finally, the goal of social development is the *promotion of social welfare*. It is committed to the goal of promoting people's social well-being. Social welfare occurs when social problems are satisfactorily managed, social needs are met, and social opportunities are created. Social development advocates believe that a commitment to achieve social well-being for all can best be realised through a dynamic multifaceted development process that utilises social investments and harnesses the power of economic growth for social ends.

Midgley(1995) also mentioned that the condition of social welfare is fostered through various mechanisms or institutions. With its interventionsism, commitment to progress, macro-focus, universalism, integration of social policy with economic growth, socio-spatial focus and eclectic, pragmatic approach,

social development is the most inclusive of all approaches for promoting social welfare today.

United Nations and Social Development

Although the use of social development is promoted all over the world, access to resources in social development is far short in developing countries than developed ones. United Nations (UN) is now playing a key role in popularizing the social development appraoch all over the world. In 2014, both conceptual social developmental scholars - Midgley in his book *Social Development: Theory & Practice* and Pawar in his book *Social and community Development Practice* have reiterated the importace of UN to spread the idea of *human development* that is regarded as a synonym of *social development*.

According to Haq, creator of HDI, the basic purpose of human development is to enlarge people's choices founded on the four pillars of equity, sustainability, productivity, and empowerment. In 1990, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) also reported that human development is a process of promoting freedom by *enlarging people's choices* (p.3). Therefore, it seems *enlarging people's choices* is one of the main objects of human development. UN has a long history to contribute in promoting social development through versatile applications such as renaming one of its sections as

the Commission for Social Development in 1996; establishing the Research Institute for Social Development; organizing meetings of experts and published their work on social planning; supporting the International Labor Organization (ILO) adoption of a basic needs approach in 1976; convening the World Summit on Social Development in 1995; and in 2000, developing the Millennium Development Goals that clearly emphasize human development (UNDP, 2003).

In 2012, the Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) has launched United Nations Social Development Network (UNSDN) to share knowledge, experience, and best practices in social development from around the world (UNSDN, 2014). The human development approach is concerned with fostering capabilities among individuals so that they can choose what they want to do and be (Nussbaum, 2011). In 2000, the Millenium Declaration was comprised of eight braod goals, such as reduction of poverty, improvements in school attendence, the promotion of gender equity, reductions in child and maternal mortality, and enhanced international cooperation which are also related to the social development (United Nations, 2005).

World Bank has effective contributions in early and contemporary social development that was taken by UN. World Bank's past and present activites to promote social development were stated in the paper of Davis in 2004. He

narrated the establishing history of the World Bank's social development network and its effects to social development around the world. Some of them are described here: a focus on people and societies rathe than specific sectors or the economy; in-depth country and local knowledge permitting adaptation to diverse conditions; a bottom-up perspective including support for participatory approaches that encourage people to solve problems and that empower the poor; a concern with social systems and with the economic, social, and politcal factors that support inclusion, social integration, and sustainable social development; and support for a strong government role in reducing social barriers and making development more equitable and inclusive.

Chapter 2

Present Study

Although social development is considered a paradigm of enormous value
in the social development education and practice for last ast few years, it does not
have a well developed body of theory. It is mostly ameliorated by the three types
of theories, for instance, represntaitonal theories, explanatory or analytical
theory, and normative theory. Representational theories create conceptual
imagaes; explanatory theory explains why particular events occur; and normative
theory assess the events (Falk, 1984; Midgley, 1995). These three types of
theories are interrelated. Although researchers of social development are largly
interested to practical issues, representational theories are indispensable for
developing other two theories because scientific conceptual foundation is
necessary for social development practice (Meinert, kohn, and Strickler, 1984;
Meinert and Kohn, 1987). It helps to formulate the explanation, and explanation
provides a normative framework.

Social workers are working from micro to macro levels, means they work
to meet the necessities from individual to whole community. One of the
objectives of social work is to better the lives of people with proper development.
This development can be achieved from versatile developmental perspectives like
social, economical, political, and cultural. My study focus is on social

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development perspective. Very few studies, such as Professor James Midgley's two books: *Social Development Theory & Practice* (2014); *Social Development: The Developmental Perspective in Social Welfare* (1995) and Professor Manohar Pawar's (2014) book, *Social and Community Development Practice* have attempted to systematically assess the current conceptual content of the social development perspective.

In order to address this conceptual gap, this study attempts to identify concepts currently associated with social development. Broadly, the focus of the study is on pooling conceptual correlations among words associated with social development in the literature on social development. Attempts at developing new measures of social development should evaluate the current definitions of social devopment. The goal of this thesis is to explore the meaning scholars attribute to the term social development. This may be accomplished by undertaking a systematic review of the literature in the field of social development. In this study, this systematic review approach is limited to one journal alone; Social Development Issues (SDI). For this reason, I prefer to call this study an analytical approach of text analysis rather than a systematic review.

Significance of the Study

For a long time, development literature was only focused on economic development. But, this approach was somewhat questioned, when Mahbub-ul-Haq an economist from Pakistan and Amartya Sen from India, questioned it and proposed a new index to measure Human development Index (HDI). HDI has been used to statistically measure social development worldwide since 1990. HDI is a set of composite statistics of three disparate items - the logarithm of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, literacy rate, and life expectancy (Haq, 1995).

When HDI was first announced, it became accepted as important dimension to measure human development, where social development was focused as a secondary status and the first and most important was as usual economic development. Unfortunately, this measurement was not effective to observe the human development, so this has changed after 2010, with the development of the capability framework proposed by SEN. Haq and SEN shifted the attention from concentration on economic to human well-being, for example healthy life, education, and standard of living.

Social development was characterized as the most important aspect of development in the new HDI. It is sufficient to understand that for establishing a sustainable human development we have to focus more on social development. This study will help to explore variety of social development related issues from

difference in geographical, chronological, contextual, and environmental perspective which can play a significant role in the literature of social development to prepare a guideline for increasing fruitful human development.

Although economic development has been defined with precise indicators, such as per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP), social development has not been precisely defined yet. Moreover, HDI is summary of measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development, but it does not reflect on all the social development factors like inequalities, poverty, human security, and empowerment. I hope, this study may help researchers to define the concept of social development precisely and contribute to establish a scale to measure social development in future.

Chapter 3

Methodology

This study was conducted by collecting abstract regarding social development as secondary data and systemetically synthesizing all the data to analyze them through text analyzer. It was a meta-analysis to identify the most frequent terms of social development, their frequency level, and strongly associated terms that are shared in different abstracts of the journal of Social Development Issues (SDI).

Data Collection and Synthesizing

SDI is chosen for collecting the data because it is one of the most prominent international journals in the field of social development. The journal is indexed in a wide variety of well known indexes. The journal has been sponsored by the ICSD since 1977 and is published three times a year. The ICSD conducts bi-annual international conferences providing scholars with opportunities to develop theories of social development. SDI has played a key role in documenting and synthesizing our current thinking about the social development perspective.

Abstracts of all articles published in volumes from 1(1) to 34(1) are selected. A total of 707 abstracts are used. 192 articles out of the 707 do not have any formal abstracts. Out of the 192 articles, I have failed to secure additional materials other than the article titles for 64 items. For these articles, we had only the titles or key words available. For the rest of 128 articles, either the first, second, or both paragraphs are considered as abstracts. Figure 3-1 presents the summary of data collection in a tabular format.

Total Sample, N = 707		
Samples having formal abstract, $N_1 = 515$	Samples having no formal abstract, $N_2 = 192$	
	Samples using only title of article, $N_{21} = 64$	Samples using 1st, 2nd, or both paragraphs of an article, $N_{22} = 128$

Figure 3-1: Tabular representation of data collection

Two local University libraries are accessed to obtain hard copies of the journal. Except online abstracts, all abstracts are scanned from the hardcopy of

SDI and checked for spelling errors that emerge during the process of digitization. As a next step, all abstracts are choronologically organized through volume 1(1) to 34(1). In the last stage, the names of all authors and irrelevent words, such as prepositions and verbs are removed from the abstracts and the cleaned plain text is saved for analysis using text analyzer.

Text Analysis Procedure

Text analysis is a method for analyzing collection of texts. There are two primary approaches to analyze text: internal, which explains semantic analysis of a single corpus and external, which explains analysis of multiple documents. In both cases, analysis tends to focus on summarization, clustering, and categorization. The analysis begins with the collection of all the words in the documents to be analyzed. The collection of words is analyzed for content irrespective of order or grammar. In the bag–of–words model, syntax is irrelevant. The distributions of words are examined and compared to known distributions in order to derive measures of importance from the most frequent words. While frequencies of words are useful in assessing the relative importance of concepts in the document, this approach has one serious shortcoming. It assumes that all words are independent. If words are not independent, it is informative to examine

the pattern of co-occurrences of words. This is accomplished by looking for words occurring near each other.

A text analysis involves several preprocessing steps. The first step in the analysis is to perform a thorough spell checking. Next, analysis begins with the point of view that the document is an unstructured collection of words. From this collection, all the words, such as "the, of, and, a, to,.." must be removed because the frequency of these words is so large relative to others that they diminish the visibility of words related to concepts that are useful in understanding the phenomenon under investigation.

The removal of the frequently occurring words results in two types of words; excluded and included. The included words however contained a number of variants, such as the plurals and tense related modifications. For the sake of brevity, these are called word variants in this study. All the word variants are removed except for their root words from which the word variants were derived. The next step involves obtaining a count of all the included words using a well known text mining program TextSmart 1.0. This program also produces similarity measures of words occurring near each other in the document while clustering co-occurring words into categories.

Data Analysis

Though there are 208,678 raw words in the document, a number of the words are excluded as mentioned above yielding a set of 4,842 unique words. Figure 3-2 presents a graph of most frequent words.
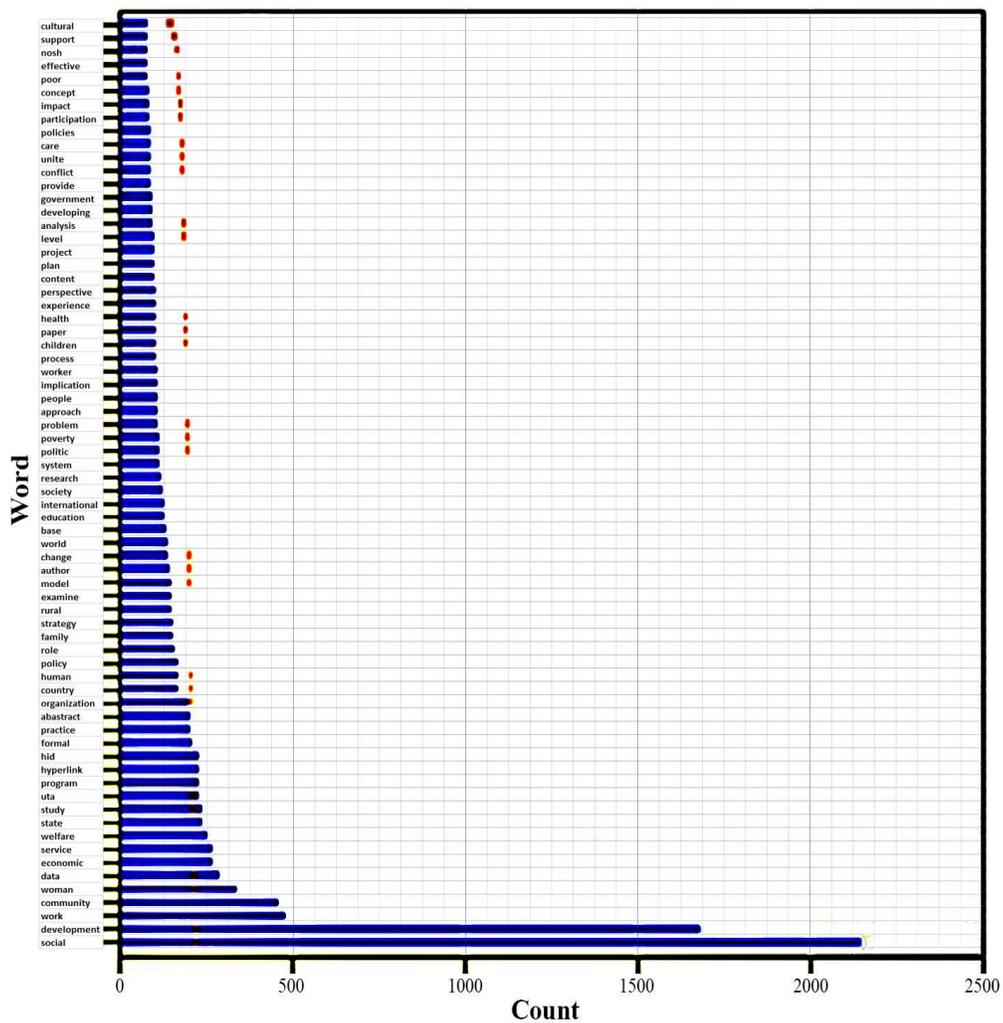
Figure 3-2: Graphical representation of most frequent terms

Figure 3-3 presents a table, which shows the frequencies of a selected set of words that are significantly related with one another at .05 level. These are the words that have frequency bars below the dotted line in figure 3-2.

Term	Score	Cluster	Terms	Score	Cluster	Terms	Score	Cluster
Social	2170	1	Practice	170		Approach	101	1
Development	1680	1	Support	168	1	Culture	101	1
Work	490		Examine	167		Process	100	
Community	475		Educate	160		Context	96	1
Woman	398		Analyze	152	1	Political	92	1
Economy	277		Participate	152		Poverty	84	
Role	268		Develop	150		Structure	80	
Organize	236		Human	150		Effective	78	
Policy	197	1	Child	140	1	Global	74	
Use	194		Change	133		Care	74	
Welfare	187		Family	131		Conflict	73	1
State	179		Concept	122	1	Impact	73	1
Need	172		Role	118				

Figure 3-3: Tabular representation of frequency level for selected terms

TextSmart computes similarity measures of all words and also categorizes the words into preselected number of categories. It also provides a plot of all the words along with their category identifications. Figure 3-4 presents the broad categories that are obtained by using the TextSmart categorization algorithms. One category presents all the words strongly associated with the terms 'social' and 'development'. These words are coded 1 under the label 'cluster' in figure 3-3. The terms strongly associated with social and development are policy, support, analyze, child, concept, approach, culture, context, political, conflict, and impact.
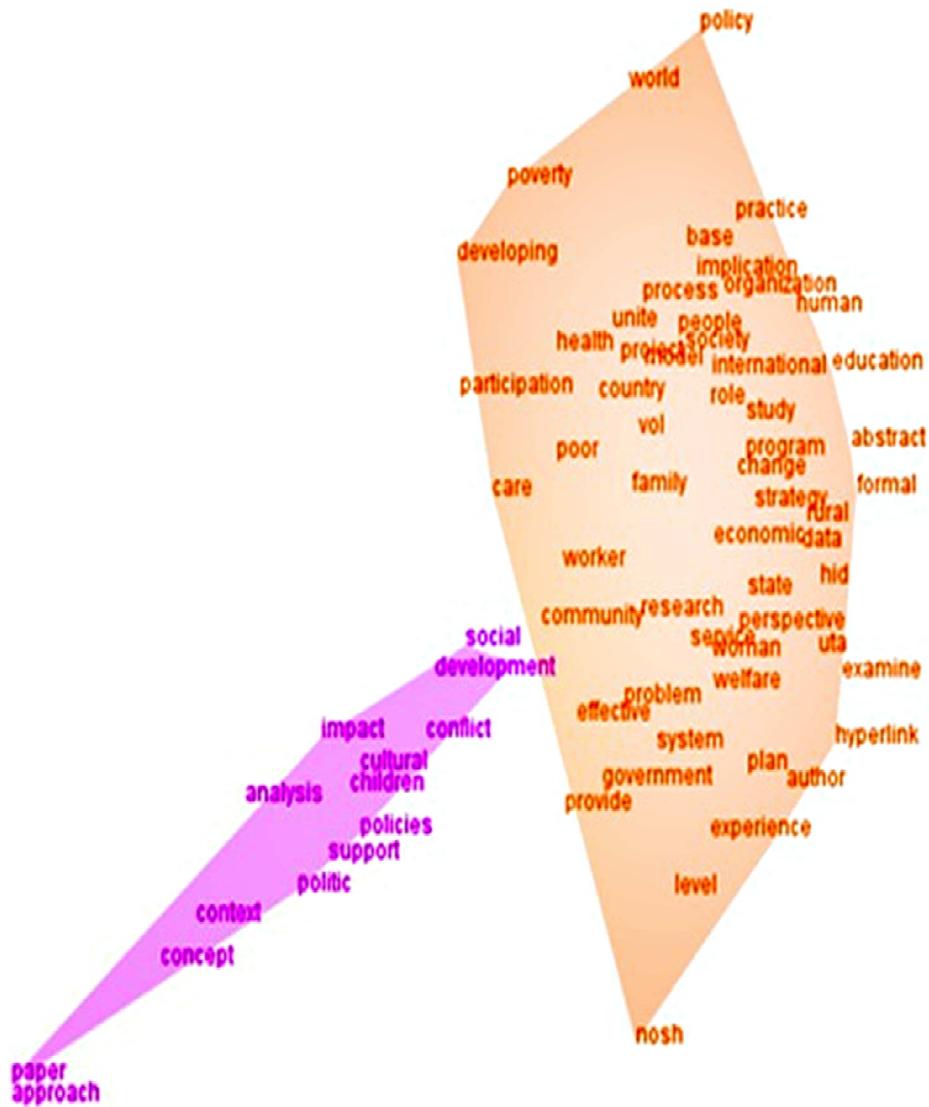
Figure 3-4: Graphical representation of strongly associated terms with "social" and "development"

Chapter 4

Discussion

Since all abstracts are analyzed, the study contains a population of all terms. Frequency distribution of all terms is obtained. Top five of the most frequent concepts are 'social', 'development', 'work', 'community', and 'women' which have frequencies of 2170, 1680, 490, 475, and 398 respectively. Several words are found to occur conterminously with the concept of social development. Figure 3 presents a number of associated terms, such as 'approach', 'context', 'politic', 'supportive', 'policies', 'analysis', 'development', 'family', 'community', 'economic', 'impact', 'children', 'women', 'conflict', 'health', 'education', and 'culture'.

Most importantly, all the associated terms closely related to social development focus on various types of interventions based on systematic planning and thinking social and economic development; structural change; realizing the human potential, needs, and quality of life; and social and community development practice. This suggests a long term trend towards social development as a concept being increasingly associated with interventions and planned change providing support to Midgley's (1995) definition of social development based on addressing the issue of process, clarifying what the process

is about, and focusing ideologically oriented strategies and universal scope and goal of social development.

This study also supports conceptual analysis which suggests that social development is about systematically introducing a planned or radical change process, releasing human potential, transforming people's determination, reorganizing, and reorientating structures and strengthening the capacity of people and their institutions to meet human needs (Pawar, 2014, p. 10). Although the idea of social development has evolved over a long time based on different phenomenon, the common themes are observed in terms of goals, values, and processes that may advance structural change, the juxtaposing of social and economic development, and empowerment of people and communities.

Some questions can be raised for applying the text mining as a methodology in this study. For example, study result shows 'hyperlink' and 'author' these two words are also related to the concept of social development. But, the significance of this study result may not be assigned appropriate value when importance of these two words would be questioned to define the concept of social development. This study is one of the primary attempts to conduct research about establishing a measurement of social development. It is recognizable that more researches are necessary in this field to establish a social development measurement scale. I think further study would be able to attain a more significant

result to achieve the objective of the study to establish a reliable and validated scale of social development.

Study Implications

The result of this study can have versatile contributions in future studies, projects, and programs about social development. First, Midgley (2014) mentions that definitions of the social development are unobjectionable. Consequently, those definitions fail to identify the projects and programs that can achieve the abstract goals focusing on specific values. This study result may help planners identify the most effective projects and programs to increase social development. Broadly, this study finds out the most used terms on social development. Therefore, when social development planners will work to promote the social development on a specific place, it can be easy for them to find out the important areas if they apply this study result. Otherwise, development can be distorted, uneven, and unbalanced.

This study identifies that 'context', 'politic', 'supportive', 'policies', 'analysis', 'development', 'family', 'community', 'economic', 'impact', 'children', 'women', 'conflict', 'health', 'education', and 'culture' are most used terms with social development. That means when a social development topic is raised, these sectors could be prioritized regarding achieving the effective result.

Although change is one of the prime characteristics of development, these findings may not be denied when social development topic is considered.

There has always been confusion which areas should be focused in the social development field. This study reduces that confusion. Since social development can not be achieved from one individual or issue, it is a collective development of the whole entity. Social development is an amalgam of goal, strategy, idea, and social movements that can be obtained by the collective supports of individuals; government; NGOs; international development agencies like UNDP, ILO, World Bank, and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), social workers; and community developers. Moreover, according to Midgley (2001, p. 3), social development is influenced by psychological, feminist, communitarian, ecological, individualist-enterprise, and institutional tradition. I would say this study result can make significant contributions to the work of interested researchers who want to contribute to establish a measurement scale of social development.

At present, the term *sustainable* is the most concerned term in every sector from the environmental area to economic area. Ultimately, the simple idea of social development will not work in the future, so we have to consider *sustainable social development* instead of *social development*. Consequently, if we want to ensure the *sustainable social development,* we have to find out which issues

should be focused on first. This study result can guide interested researchers to deeply explore the path of *sustainable social development.*

Study Limitation

This study has some limitations. It is assumed that the abstracts analyzed in this study represent the population of articles and studies on social development. In this regard, it must be pointed out that all the abstracts analyzed in the study are secured from one journal, 'SDI'. The SDI is patronized by social workers and social service providers. They are more likely to contribute to the journal from a social service delivery system perspective. Perhaps, it is the reason that a strong association is found between social development as a concept and various types of socio-economic interventions. If abstracts of other journals of social development were used in this study, it would have been more representative.

In a few cases, approximately 128, either first, second or both paragraphs were considered as being representative of the article summary. This may have resulted in biases resulting from the fact that very often the introduction section of the articles fail to represent the findings of the study. A large number of articles are also written by a few scholars. For example, 15 articles were written by Midgley, 10 by Julia, and 9 by Estes. Authors like Billups, Falk, Hollister,

Meinert, Midgley, and Prigoff who have written extensively on social

development in SDI may have presented a perspective on social development

from their own schools of thought.

Future Study

This study may be considered as a primary attempt to contribute to

establish a social development scale to measure the social developmental status of

a particular place. As it is a significant preliminary research in the social

development field, there are lots of works to successfully complete this objective.

A step by step process could be one of the best approaches to achieve the

objective. For example, in this study I was unable to analyze the data from

different sources of social development field. Therefore, next study might analyze

the data from different sources that use the concept social development widely,

such as United Nations and other social development related journals.

Since, text mining was applied to analyze the terms of this research, some

founded terms related to social development are not appropriate to define the

concept of social development or establish the scale of social development. In that

case, another research might be helpful to fulfill the objective. Next research

could be analyzing the founded social development related terms by the scholars

of social development field. I think social development researchers can establish a scale of social development applying their versatile research skills.

Finally, this study made no attempt to isolate perspectives on social development by selected groups, such as women and minorities. Future studies on social development may focus on isolating views from selected groups. It can also focus on identifying the significant differences that may exist in the conceptualization by attempting to identify differences from group specific perspective in the arena of social development.

Conclusion

According to Midgley "Social developments are 'productivist' in that they generate returns not only to those who benefit from these investments but also to the economy and the wider society" (2014, p. 11). My prime concern is that "social development" should be applied primarily to achieve social development, not for other fields like economic development and environmental development because when economic development is involved with social development, social development can be optional in some places.

Microfinance, social capital, and social business are now used to achieve the goal of social development. Born and brought up in a developing country, I

have experienced that in some places microfinance and social business can strengthen the cycle of poverty rather than achieving social development. In that case, service providers make economic profit from the clients rather than helping them to change their conditions in the name of social development. Besides, even a sustainable economic development can not be achieved without a satisfactory social development. That is why I would like to study social development separately to ascertain the best result as a whole. Moreover, I think without a reliable and validated scale, it would be hard to achieve satisfactory social development in a particular place. Therefore, I think social development field should be more prioritized by the researchers.

Finally, I agree with Marshall (1950) and Titmuss (1971, 1974) who emphasized the role of social rights, altruism, and social solidarity in social welfare, implying that social policy should be separated from economic considerations to achieve the goal of social development.

Appendix A

Collected Data

1. Vol. 1 (1) 1977. Cooperative Development, by Craig Mosher. Like a lot of other folks, I had my consciousness raised (re-directed is perhaps a more accurate word) during the political struggle of the 1960?s. I became impatient for change; worried that we had little time left to ?save? ourselves, our communities and our planet. I wanted revolution now!

2. Vol. 1 (1) 1977. Social Work Skills For Social Development, by C. David Hollister. The social development framework helps get us out of the remedial, patch-up orientation that has for so long characterized American social work. It opens up many new possibilities by creating new definitions of the situation. Social development requires us to focus simultaneously on human needs, social policy, the social, political, and economic context, social planning, and administration and evaluation. It thereby fosters systemic rather than ad hoc problem-solving, a developmental rather than a piecemeal or patch-up approach.

3. Vol. 1 (1) 1977. One Flew Over Illich?s Nest, by Tony Colby. Imagine a scene in the future. It transpires in the Emergency Room of Mercy Hospital, Iowa city?s community hospital. A patient enters the pneumatic sliding doors and presents himself. For purpose of future arrogance and misrepresentation, let us name this mythical person Ivan Illich. It is in the future. Mr. Illich has a pain in the lower part of his abdomen. His name is recorded, his temperature is taken and it is

slightly elevated. He is placed in an examining room and H. A. (Homeopathic All the) way enters the room.

4. Vol. 1 (1) 1977. In Defense of Illich, by George Helling. In the preceding article, the story of the appendicitis-stricken Ivan Illich was dropped at the point where he passes out through the pneumatic doors of Dr. Ways office. Let us complete the story before we draw any conclusions. In the great medical center where Dr. Way?s office is located, more conventional practitioners are to be found in great number, and Illich, his discriminatory power dulled by pain, staggers down the hall into the next door and, tripping on the unexpected depth of the carpet, falls into the reception room of Dr. Anthony Boldfee, Physician, Surgeon, and literary critic.

5. Vol. 1 (1) 1977. Social Work Nemesis: The Cooption of Social Work into the Expropriation of Health, by Marcia Abramson. The health care organization has become la beta noire of the twentieth century. Everyone with critical faculties to express is attacking it for its inequalities, abuses and failure to accomplish its goals. Ivan Illich, a priest, historian, and philosopher, is only one of those critics. Much of what he has to say has been said more calmly and, in many cases, more clearly by others. But Illich?s work has two very important attributes that make a closer review well worth the effort. The first is that his criticism of the health care system, strident as it is in Medical Nemesis, is founded in a well-developed

philosophical base clearly presented in Tools for Conviviality. Second, his philosophical approach stretches the boundaries of our minds to the extreme possibilities. By forcing us to face the potential absurdities of our actions, we are compelled to appreciate the balance we may have lost in our excessive organization and objectification of ?progress?.

6. Vol. 1 (1) 1977. Guatemala: The Dilemmas of International Assistance. Edited by Gary Askerooth. Gary Askerooth?s experience includes comparative study of community development and organization in Central America and social development planning research in Mexico. The debates over this interpretation of the problem of disaster relief and international assistance in general began with Frank Mazo, who served two years with the Peace Corps in Guatemala. They soon widened to include two other Peace Corps veterans, now professors of social work at the University of Iowa. Their statements resulted from a stimulating discussion that grew out of disagreements over the approach taken by Mr. Asherooth.

7. Vol. 1 (1) 1977. Childhood and Teenage Suicide: A Reflection of the Times? By Esther Atcherson. It is a matter of public policy, embodied in law, that marriage in the United States is for life. Campaign speeches and government publications concern social scientists appear to be finding more and more

discrepancies between our spoken public policy of supporting and valuing family life and our practiced government policies and regulations regarding the family.

8. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Just Like Downtown, by Barry Morrow.

9. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Community and Individual The Chinese Experience, by Ira Bolnick. Many observers of contemporary American society have noted a lack of community in our lives, reflected in our continuing alienation and the frenzied search for something better, or more satisfying. Phenomena ranging from intentional communities to our soaring divorce rate have been examined as symptoms of our constant search for meaning and belonging. From this perspective, those who seek to understand community must ask: what is it we are seeking?

10. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Confession of a Delinquent, by Cary Axelworthe.

11. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Radical Practice Within Urban Ethnic Communities, by Arline Prigoff. Since our overall topic is Teaching for Radical Social Work Practice and our session is on radicalism in practice, I want to bring together concepts on education for radical practice and concepts on the activity in practice because we are all still co-learners in self-education as to how radical perspectives can be integrated into social work practice. In field agencies and in the schools we are beginning to learn how to incorporate the socio-economic, political and

historic perspectives which are facets of a radical perspective into practice in the human services, into our analyses and activity.

12. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Black Liberation and White Radicalism in Social Work Education, by Arthur J. Cox. The purpose of this presentation was to explore black liberation, white radicalism and social work education. The principal assumption was that blacks find it more difficult to engage in radical education and practice than whites. In reviewing my own experiences as a social welfare consumer, social work student, practitioner, professor and member of the largest black social work organization, I have tried to demonstrate both the structural constraints of society as well as the ideological constraints within the black population. If the profession wants to move in the direction of radical social change, it must help translate the dependency, the structural barriers blacks confront not only in radical education and practice, also in traditional education and practice. If blacks want liberation, we must confront the basic conflicts inherent within our community. Do we want to become black capitalists and help maintain the messes of our people, or do we want a just and equitable society?

13. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Radicalize Students in Schools of Social Work, by Howard J. Stanback. It is quite clear that we have a long way to go before a thorough body of radical social work theory is developed. Getting there, however, requires intensive struggle, much of which should take place within the classroom. The

creative energies of students are an essential resource to this development. Consequently, we must persistently pursue alternatives which radicalize students. There is no pat solution. Different students, different faculty, different schools, and different content require different approaches. We may successfully reach a few students. The most we can currently expect for others is to give them an alternative (and contradictory) view of the world, so that when they confront certain issues which their current framework cannot handle a red (sic) flag will go up. And hopefully, given the appropriate conditions, they may say, ?Hey, maybe those crazy radicals were right.?

14. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Radicalizing Our Organizations and Our Operating Styles, by John Else. It is difficult for radical humanist organization to survive in an alien culture. They constantly face external pressures that are seeking to coopt, nullify, or annihilate them. But they also face internal dilemmas and conflict between their visions for the future and the constraints imposed by the realities of the present. The first step in successfully addressing these dilemmas is a clear acknowledgement of their existence and their forcefulness. These observations have sought to point organizations to the issues they must address and to analyze the factors involved in those issues.

15. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Social Work Education in Allendes Chile, by Rosa Perla Resnick. During the Allende era Chilean social workers introduced into social

work education the concept of Conscientization, whose chief intellectual architect is Paulo Freire, a Brazilian philosopher and educator. Conscientization is defined by Freire as ? a process in which men, not as recipients but as knowing subjects, achieve a self consciousness and critical awareness of the structures and myths that have kept them powerless and oppressed?.

16. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Therapy Within a Radical Political Context, by Philip Lichtenberg. The material presented here is derived from my experience in a small private practice carried out in conjunction with six other social workers in Philadelphia over a span of some twenty-eight months. We called ourselves ?A Therapy Group? and subtitled our name with ?Offering Responsible Therapy Within a Radical Political Context.? (We have since disbanded, for unrelated, nonpolitical reasons.) We made ourselves known to the radical community in our area by listing ourselves in special movement-oriented directories, by sharing our brochure stating our aims and intentions with appropriate groups, and the like, but we also received referrals from colleagues and friends quite independently of any radical connection.

17. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. The Inverse of Managed Health, by Valentina Borremans.

18. Vol. 1 (2) 1977. Dr. Chirco, Where Are You? By Jean Wylder.

19. Vol. 1 (3) 1978, University for man 1976: a study of free university participation, By: Joseph Rippetoe, During the 1960s students pressed for serious

involvement in determining their own educational program. But the students of a decade later seem not nearly as concerned with their role in running the university as they are with finding a job upon graduation; thus the complaints, if not fewer, are at least different. The free university movement stemmed from the Free Speech movement on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. This study represents the first phase of one free university's research effort. Having gathered some baseline data on who is participating and why, the agency is now addressing the more complex area of participation outcomes. Interest has been expressed in assessing participant satisfaction as well as more tangible effects-- attitudes, behaviors, quality of life. Data were gathered on some of these topics during the fall of 1976, but the analysis has not yet been completed. The awarding of a federal contract to assess the impact of free universities may finally provide such organizations with?legitimacy" that some traditional educators feel is lacking. The task now is to provide more proof that free universities are delivering on their promises.

20. Teaching & learning radical social work. By: Eunice Shatz, ; Vol. 1 (3) 1978. An exploration of some ideas about teaching in the area of radical social work practice begins with the assumption that learning is part of living. If one subscribes to the philosophy of education as lifetime learning that occurs within or outside of the classroom and in both active and reflective moments, it follows

that the learners can also function as resources to one another. A major

responsibility of the teacher is to create the kind of learning environment that will

facilitate this kind of interaction and exchange of ideas. The dialogue and

exploration of ideas take place within an agreed-on context. It is not a matter of

structureless learning, but rather of a different structure in which the teacher-

learner relationship is significantly modified. The creation of a learning

environment that encourages the introduction, formulation, and consideration of

everyone's ideas must also exist in the name of validity and authenticity. These

ideas then must stand the test of reason, which is also informed by passion,

philosophy, and ideology. The impetus for static or dynamic thought has its roots

in some value base. If teaching for radical practice is to exist, continuous and

systematic thoughtful investigation and action is mandatory.

21. Minority content in social work curricula: barriers and incentives for change.

By: John Oliver; Vol. 1 (3) 1978. The lack of movement by schools of social

work in the direction of achieving minority-relevant curricular goals is an

embarrassment to the organized profession and detracts from students acquiring

the necessary skills to be effective practitioners in national minority communities.

A consequence of the exclusionary curricula practices by schools of social work is

that it buttresses in egalitarian activities of human service agencies by providing

students whose training effectively results in interventions supportive of the status

quo. Development of an alternate-incentive net work represents a pragmatic approach schools can deploy to increase the effectiveness of their curricular revision efforts. General organizing principles, valuable extrinsic rewards, and consortiums were discussed as integral aspects of the model's development process. The essence of the proposed model and major underlying assumption is that manipulation of various "benefits" which can satisfy extrinsic needs represents an appropriate tool for fostering staff conformance to policies related to the introduction and promotion of a fair representation of minority content in curricular offerings.

22. Social development: implications for social work education. By:John Jones and Rama Pandey, R.; Vol. 1 (3) 1978. Social development introduces to social work practice certain elements that constitute a development ideology. Social development in relation to remedial social work and social welfare has implications for social work education, including program structure, function, and process. A number of schools of social work are concerned with the notion of social development. The School of Social Development at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, is organized totally around the social development concept both at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Taking Minnesota's program as a case example, key issues encountered in planning education geared to social development are examined. These issues relate to five aspects of social

development education: (1) its knowledge base, (2) its value base, (3) the skill component, (4) the social worker's role in development, and (5) the organization of the curriculum.

23. Factors influencing the success of Peace Corps community development. By:John Daley and Thomas Winter, T.; Vol. 1 (3) 1978. A study explored the factors that help or hinder the intercultural community development process. Specifically, three clusters of factors were examined: the characteristics of the community, of the community developer, and of the program itself. This investigation examined the experiences of a Peace Corps nutrition program that uses community development methods in rural Ecuadorian communities. At the time of fieldwork (1976), Peace Corps-Ecuador program administrators described the nutrition program as perhaps the "purest" community development in the Peace Corps. Early Peace Corps programming stressed the use of "BA generalists" who frequently were trained in community development. Although the 1970s have seen a shift from the BA generalist model to one emphasizing the recruitment of personnel with specific technical skills, community development remains a component in many programs and may be making a comeback in the Peace Corps. The literature of community development is reviewed for suggestions of variables that might influence the success of intercultural community development. This is augmented by citations from the field of

counseling/psychotherapy. The research methods of the present study, empirical findings, and implications for intercultural community development are presented.

24. Vol 2(1). 1978, Title and Author: Up Against the Limits: Economic Strategies Through Overconsumption by Elliott Sclar.

25. Vol. 2(1) 1978, Social Development Literature: Political- Economic Dimensions by Gary Askerooth. To be representative, to indicate emerging trends, yet remain reasonable in judgment and appropriate in se1ectivity problems common to all annotated bibliographers. Our main concerns have been to build bridges among disciplines, suggest connections between academic concepts and practice, and overcome the elitism typical of professionals trying to establish the legitimacy and boundaries of a new field.

26. Vol. 2(1) 1978, Communal & Personal Dimensions by Criag Mosher. This effort to define social development rests on three fundamental value assumptions: human equality, capacity for self-actualization and interdependence. First, every individual is of equal worth and is equally entitled to her/his fair share of the available rewards and resources (economic, social, personal) of life. This value does not mean that everyone is the same but that all are equally valued as unique human beings in any social system.

27. Vol. 2(1). 1978, Miscellany: COMPARATIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: STATE OF THE ART CONFERENCE University of Missouri, Columbia October 29-31, 1978 The Inter-University Consortium for International Social Development (IUCISD) invites you to a Social Development "state of the Art" conference. Our purpose is to pull together the knowledge scattered among educators, practitioners, and researchers in social development. After sharing our best experiences in teaching, research and practice in social development in this and other countries, we hope to give direction to our efforts to further our knowledge of social development.

28. Vol. 2(1) 1978, Poetry: Because the Savage by Sheila Heldenbrand.

29. Vol. 2(1) 1978, Poetry: Tonawanda by Joseph Bruchac.

30. Vol. 2(1) 1978, Poetry: On Race by Riley Henderson.

31. Vol. 2(2) 1978, A city Index: Measurement of a City?s Attractiveness by Ralph Todd

32. Vol. 2(2) 1978, Science, Technology and Quality of Life by Jay Weinstein This paper examines the research reported in Ralph H. Todd's "A City Index", as an example of the positivist-technocratic approach to the study of quality of life. The approach is characterized as an ideological perspective on technological innovation and is contrasted with other, critical, views in social theory. We

conclude that neither Todd's approach nor that of the critics is able to provide an undistorted account of the impact of technology on quality of life. Thus claims of special access to the truth about quality of life should be viewed with the deep skepticism by social development theorists and practitioners.

33. Vol. 2(2) 1978, The Quality of Life in These United States by John Anders Increasingly the quality of life in the United States, elsewhere, is judged by technical standards, e.g., ratio of dentists or golf courses to total population. Such assessments can lead to paradoxical results or to the overlooking of the obvious. Often technical assessment procedures represent conventional middle class values which are not stated forthrightly. There are non-middle-class values which might better be used, and there are important values which cannot be evaluated on technical grounds alone.

34. Vol. 2(2) 1978, A city Index: A Rejoinder by Ralph Todd Mr. Todd answers comments on his article ?A City Index: Measurement of a City?s Attractiveness?. Clarification of the intent of the original article and comments on the articles by Jay Weinstein and John Anders are presented.

35. Vol. 2(2) 1978, A Systems Approach to Needs Assessment by Frank Fear Systematic procedures used by policymakers when planning include needs assessment, program formation, program implementation, and program evaluation. This article describes the first of these procedures, needs assessment.

The applicability of social-indicator data in needs assessment within a social-systems framework is discussed.

36. Vol. 2(2) 1978, Satisfaction, Attitudes & Involvement in Humanistic vs. Rationalistic Environments by R. Louis McNeely In this study, places of employment of individual workers were differentiated based on the degree to which they were judged to conform to two polar administrative styles. Data were obtained on these respondents' life satisfaction, job attitudes, and involvement in voluntary associations. Significant differences on each of these measures were found to exist between workers employed under contrasting principles of administrative organization.

37. Vol. 2(2) 1978, Community-Based Social Services Organizations by Sol Chafkin. The Ford Foundation experience in the United States with voluntary, non-profit community-based organizations (community development corporations, neighborhood housing services, tenant management corporations and informal child care networks) suggests that such local entities may represent important new institutions for effectively and sensitively implementing government-funded social service and physical development programs. Other countries are examining similar possibilities.

38. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Women and Social Work: An Historical Critique by Sonia Abels This paper examines how women came to be providers of personal social

services, the interrelationships between capitalism and social work, and why individual services came to be developed. Women were considered suited to provide personal social services as they were considered capable of integrating the economic imperative with interpersonal skills and they did not threaten the labor market. Individual service became women?s domain because their individualistic orientation was shaped by their accountability and dependency upon male directed institutions.

39. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Women and Work in the 1980?s by Linda Rosenman Analyzes key factors in women?s labor force behavior: the state of the economy; patterns of marriage, divorce, and childbearing; and attitudes towards sex roles. Explores differences in life experiences of the different cohorts of women who will be of working age in the 1980?s to make projections about women and work during the next decade.

40. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Women in Power: The 1980?s by Donna Shalala If more women are to achieve power, they must educate themselves in traditional male areas, seek and accept political responsibilities, and support one another professionally. Women can not yet expect executive equivalency, but organizations providing financial backing to female candidates, and high-level women (even if tokens) who hire other women, enable more women to enter, and succeed in, the system.

41. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Essay by Virginia Smith I see a definite trend in the fact that more and more women from all walks of life are expressing their interest in the elected, appointive, and competitive areas of government service?a trend which indicates to me that women will not sit back but will become involved, work for, and take advantage of future opportunities in government.

42. Vol. 2(3) 1978, If women don?t Make a Differences, Where Did All These Laws Come From? By Patricia Schroeder Less than one percent of all the people who have ever been members of the United States House of Representatives have been women. In our enlightened day we fare much better?a whopping four percent of current members are women. The following article sketches a few of the things that are of importance to women that this four percent has been trying to push through Congress.

43. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Redefining Models of Power and Administrative Styles by Nancy Hooyman. Although women remain underrepresented in the upper levels of decision-making, more women are moving into administrative/management positions than a decade ago. Accordingly, more courses, books, workshops and seminars focus specifically on women and management. This article raises questions about the overall effect of such efforts on changing male/ female roles and advancing toward a more just and egalitarian society.

44. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Improving the Data Used to Define the Changing Role of Women by Courtenay Slater The changing role of women in American society stems from increasing participation in the labor force, rising divorce and declining fertility rates, and increasing educational attainment, to name only a few important factors, this challenges both the Federal statistical system to improve its statistics and researchers to develop more deeply into existing data, in order to adequate understand these changes.

45. Vol. 2(3) 1978,The Women?s Movement as Paradigm Change by Ann Weick The women?s movement signals the emergence of a new vision of human behavior and change. Beliefs underlying the current paradigm of female-male relationships are being subjected to challenge. Through the collective act of consciously examining the myth of the ?flawed self? the crippling lethargy and fear is being dispelled, resulting in a redirection of energy towards positive change.

46. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Women in Social Work Education: Speculation About the 1980?s by Ronda Connaway. The prospects for women in social work education in the 1980?s rest upon decisions we make now about goals and strategies for change in the design of educational system. Several action principles are identified as a framework for change strategies. The need to conceptualize an

inclusive understanding of ?opportunity? is identified and some limits of institutional change efforts are suggested.

47. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Women and Poverty: Are They Synonyms? By Mary Boland ,Statistical evidence shows clearly that women are especially vulnerable to poverty despite their participation in an array of cash transfer programs. Social policies of the U. S. welfare state are shown to reflect and legitimize stereotypes of women as economically dependent on men. Analysis of social security and AFDC programs confirms the proposition that the support of economic roles for women as members of the labor force is not an intended purpose of our welfare state.

48. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Miscellany by Nancy Van Vuuren Women in the Art World?Projection into the 1980?s. The search for identity, for the content of communication and relationships between women and between women and men, will be the subject of women artists as they gain their rightful place in the art world in the 1980?s.

49. Vol. 2(3) 1978, Poetry: The President is not Funny by Sheila Heldenbrand

50. Vol. 3 (1) 1979, Tax Revolts and Social Welfare by Betty Mandell Tax revolts such as the Proposition 13 movement seem to reflect the intense political organizing activity of business and right-wing groups. Although they amount to a substantial upward redistribution of income, such changes can be the basis for

new democratization of our society because they force us to struggle toward new collective strategies.

51. Vol. 3(1) 1979, Sources of Alienation at Work and Household Violence within Middle-C lass Families: A Theoretical Perspective by Roger L. McNeely Much of the literature on spouse and child abuse has tended to focus on Psychopathological, social, or cultural causes as precipitants of familial violence. This paper seeks to call attention to specific work-related factors that may bear strongly upon the quality of familial interaction and, concomitantly, upon the potential of employed adults to direct abuse against spouses and children. Second, the paper details how these work-related factors may be replicated in nuclear family households and thus exacerbates the potential for abuse to Occur.

52. Vol. 3(1) 1979, Sex Discrimination and the Job Dissatisfaction of Women in Social Work by Morley D. Glicken A regional study of the job satisfaction of social workers indicates significant evidence of sex discrimination in social agencies. Identified as primary areas of institutional sexism are substantially lower pay and reduced promotional opportunities for women. The use of a job satisfaction instrument indicates that women have levels of satisfaction considerably lower than men in all areas of job satisfaction evaluated.

53. Vol. 3(1) 1979, Administration of Development, Part 1 "Mainstream Development Models and the Administration of Development: A Normative

Critique" by Sheldon Gellar. This essay uses Mannheim's concepts of ideology and utopia as the basis for a critique of the ideological nature of most mainstream development models. It asserts that development itself is a normative concept whose contents reflect either ideological or utopian thought. After briefly sketching three kinds of development models--Mainstream, Marxist, and Moralist-Idealist--it discusses the ideological nature of most mainstream development models. It shows how order has become a major component of mainstream models and then looks at the impact of bureaucratic thought ad managerial ideologies on development administration before concluding with a discussion of McNamara and the World Bank.

54. Vol. 3(1) 1979, Science and Technology for Development by Jay Weinstein
This paper discusses some of the ways in which social development theory and practice are affected by the call for the 1979 U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Related substantive issues, such as "Who owns science and technology??, are considered. In addition, suggestions are made about how students of social development might participate in curriculum reforms and research projects associated with the conference theme.

55. Vol. 3(1) 1979, Administration of Development, Part 2 "Nurse Ratched, R. P. McMurphy and the International Economic Order: Reflections on One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" by Sheldon Gellar Depicts the International Economic Order

through the metaphorical use of One flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest. Presents Nurse Ratched as the upholder of the established order and the inmates as the oppressed groups, classes and peoples everywhere. Examples of scenes from the movie are used to show that the oppressed must resist exploitation and dehumanization and reassert their right to run their own lives and manage their own resources according to their own views rather than those of their oppressors.

56. Vol. 3(1) 1979, Participation in Development: An Annotated Bibliography by Salima Omer

57. A market of Human Vulnerability. By: Pranab Chatterjee, Vol. 3 (2) 1979. The purpose of this commentary is to illuminate how professional socialization and professional ideology are masks for self-seeking interests. Macro-economic categories are used to illustrate how such self-seeking interests play out in the market place.

58. Community Residents vs. Public Agencies. By: Will Dodge, W.; Vol. 3 (2) 1979. The article presents a model for the structural relationship between community residents and public agencies at the level in social development programs. First the author identifies seven principles that should govern the relationship between the local community and public agency. Then he describes his models and presents examples of a ?check and balance? relationship of interdependence between residents and agencies.

59. Social Actions: Lessons from the Recent Past and Prospects for the Near Future. By: John Else, Vol. 3 (2) 1979. Activities of the last two decades have provided lessons that should inform our thinking about several aspects of social action: the nature of social change; the relative effective of various orientations to social action; and the kinds of structures and strategies that are most likely to be effective. Ten of these ?lessons? are delineated. Some examples of present community organization effort are described to indicate that vital social action efforts continue in 1979.

60. Vol. 3(2) 1979, Rural Organizing: Update and Critique by Gary Askerooth

61. Vol. 3(2) 1979, Communication Distances: Toward Recognition of Ethnocentric Language Behavior in Social Work Settings by John Oliver and Janet Lukens This paper consist of a discussion of the role of ethnocentrism in facilitating development of communicative distance between clients and practitioners in social work settings. Three communicative distances are identified the distance of indifference, the distance of avoidance and the distance of disparagement. Each distance is associated with varying intensities of ethnocentrism, and numerous examples are provided to clarify subtle nuances of these concepts.

62. Vol. 3(2) 1979, Radical Change and Solidarity: the Future of Practice by Thomas Keefe This article examines ties between economic and environmental

crisis and the personal crises addressed in practice. A critical eye is turned upon the choices of the anticipated crisis. One choice, development of critical consciousness and solidarity as parts of practice, is elaborated in light of data and economic trends. A vision of a more humane post crisis society is implied.

63. Community development in an Era of Paradigm Search: a Canadian Perspective. By: Arthur Stinson, School of Social Work, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Vol. 3 (3) 1979. The practice of community development has been coopted and corrupted by the concepts of the dominant paradigm, modernization. Community development theory, linked with assumptions of a stable state, has not been helpful. Yet community experience may be seen as challenging the assumptions of modernism. Possibilities are built into a hypothesis of how community development may be a vital force in social transformation.

64. Trickle-up Development through Aided Self-Employment. By: Glen Leet, Leet and Leet Consultants, New York, N.Y.; Vol. 3 (3) 1979. Designed to stimulate growth with equity by involving the poorest of the poor in productive self-help, the process described has encouraged over 97 million days of community service on activities planned by people for their collective benefits. Programs are cited in Greece, the Republic of Korea, and a continuing program in Mexico spanning 15 years in over 20,000 communities.

65. Appropriate Technology versus Appropriating Technology: Alternative Approaches to the Transfer of Technology. By: Jay Weinstein, Department of Social Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, ; Vijayan Kumara Pillai, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Vol. 3 (3) 1979. This paper examines the search for appropriate technology transfer strategies in light of the fact that technology is a proprietary entity. The key question raised is ?can any technology transfer be appropriate when ownership and associated rights are not transferred?? The international patent system is discussed as a frequently-overlooked component of the actual worldwide distribution of technology, appropriate and otherwise.

66. Technology Transfer: Views from Some Social Science Disciplines. By: Pranab Chatterjee and Henry Ireys School of Applied Social Sciences Case Western Reserve University P. Vol. 3 (3) 1979. The meaning of the term, ?technology transfer,? is explicated from the vantage point of four social science disciplines: economics, anthropology, sociology, and social psychology. The concept of ?social technology transfer? is then introduced. It is hoped that this concept will be helpful in understanding the problems of cross-cultural transfer of social work methods or clinical psychology apprenticeship.

67. The Community-Worker-Agency Triad: the Role of Information Mediator. By: David Gibson, University of Missouri-Columbia, Departments of Community

Development and Anthropology and E. Sylvia Rossi, Washington University, Vol. 3 (3) 1979. That development is essentially an informational process of differentiation and that the development process is a change in the relationship between variables are the two major assumptions of this paper. These are situationally examined through analysis of a development project on Yunuen island in West-central Mexico. The role of the development worker is seen as a mediary in the agency, worker, and community triad.

68. Vol. 4 (1) 1980. The Problem: Racial Attitudes and Institutional Racism: Defining the Issues by Hubert G. Locke. .

69. Vol. 4 (1) 1980, The Approach: Research Strategies - Perils and Possibilities by Raymond G. Hunt and Hubert G. Locke Until the mid-1960s law enforcement was virtually ignored by social scientists as a Subject for scientific inquiry. The Publication of Wilson's Varieties of Police Behavior (1968), Bordua's The Police: Six Sociological Essays (1976), and the call of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice for initiating large-scale research efforts on police problems, changed this picture profoundly. Today, the police are one of the favorite topics for research investigators, so much so, in fact, that like minorities, the police have become more than a bit wary of social scientists trooping in with their interview schedules and survey instruments, and then trooping off to write up their findings for their next book or their academic

journal. A research inquiry on the police and institutional racism, therefore, faced double-barreled Suspicion. Mounting and conducting the effort, sustaining it over a three-year period, and bringing it to a successful conclusion, was as much an exercise in diplomacy as it was in hewing to the rigors of scientific inquiry. Here is how we went about this task.

70. Vol. 4 (1) 1980, The Outcomes: Part 1 Salient Characteristics of Institutional Racism in Policing by Calvin W. Humphrey Every minority police officer--Black, Hispanic, Asian American or any other ethnic category--has his or her own , story to tell about personal frustrations in becoming a cop. Many of those stories can be countered by white police officers who also recite personal experiences of career frustration. The experiences of minority officers, however, that appear to take place Solely or primarily because they are racial or ethnic minorities and that occur because of some organizational or institutional policy or practice in police departments, constitutes the ?raw stuff" of what this study defined as "institutional racism.?

71. Vol. 4 (1) 1980, Part 2 Race-related Attitudes and Beliefs of Police Personnel by Raymond G. Hunt and Karen S. McCadden The project described here was oriented to diagnosing and changing internal structure manifestations of racism in law enforcement agencies. It was not oriented to such possible goals as attitude change at individual levels. Nevertheless, we were interested in attitude

measurement and in characterizations of aggregate psychological dispositions, both of individual departments and comparatively across department. These characterizations and comparisons describe an attitudinal nexus interesting in its own right, that help clarify and supplement observations about race-related phenomena and their institutional rooting. Furthermore, knowledge of the distribution of relevant attitudes in social aggregates can assist the planning of change strategies by identifying points of convergence or divergence of attitudes and policies; by identifying likely points and grounds of resistance to change, and the probable strength of that resistance; and by giving information useful in setting priorities for action in terms of felt t needs for it. Early in the project, therefore, we undertook an assessment of beliefs and attitudes among the members of the participating police departments. This assessment was designed to do three things.

72. Vol. 4 (1) 1980, Part 3 The Myth of Intransigence An Exercise in Police Organizational Change by Michael Pendleton When people have inquired about the nature of the research on the Police, Institutional Racism, and Organizational Change, skepticism frequently has dominated their reaction. This skepticism is indicative of a conventional belief that police organizations are incapable of substantive change, particularly as it might concern an issue as potentially volatile as institutional racism. How then, could a serious study propose to affect such an

improbability? Quite simply. The architects of this stud", including the chiefs of the participating departments, considered this conventional wisdom a myth. The explicit assumption on which this project was designed is that police departments can and do alter their formal and informal structures. Furthermore, these changes can be rationally tailored to address the exigencies of a contemporary social problem.

73. Vol. 4 (1) 1980. The Implications: Lessons for Policing in America This project was undertaken in the belief that the experiences of the five participating departments would provide useful insights and effective strategies which could be employed by police agencies across the nation. The principal organizational areas in which institutional racism was found, by this study, to exist -- minority recruitment, hiring, assignment, promotion, and discipline --continue to be problem areas for police departments and police executives throughout the United States. The following observations are offered, based on the experiences and efforts of the five departments, to those law enforcement officials who wish to deal effectively with institutional racism by setting in motion a process of internal organizational change rather than awaiting for the inevitable external mandates from the courts or pressures from the public.

74. Vol. 4 (1) 1980, Epilogue: Reflections on 'Institutional Racism' by Lyman H. Letgers Of the many possible starting points for a critical examination of the

terms and findings of a project on "The Police, Institutional Racism and Organizational Change," the conventional academic choice would likely be an exercise in conceptual clarification. Since we all know more or less who the police are, and since organizational change can signify anything from a rearrangement of desks to a full-scale revolution, the term that invites scrutiny is the middle one, institutional racism.

75. Health Care Delivery System in the United States: Lessons for Africa. By: Takarinda Samuel Agere, T, S. 4384 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Vol. 4 (2) 1980. A radical theoretical analysis was made of the health care delivery system of the Western countries, characterized primarily by the United States and one neocolonial country, Zambia. Most of the principles and patterns of the health care delivery system in the United States and the West are replicated in African countries. The health care delivery system in African countries does not benefit a majority of the population. The overall cause of deficiencies in health delivery services for the entire African population is not just scarcity of capital and resources in the health sector, but also, and more importantly, the mal-distribution of those that are available. It is precisely the cultural diffusion, technological dependence, and mal-distribution of resources that help to cause underdevelopment. One other important factor is the control of the economy by a small percentage of the population, which has strong connections with

international capital as well as a close affinity to the values, tastes, and forms of consumption typical of the developed societies.

76. Training Rural Change Agents for the Third World. By: Terry Allibrand; David Benson, Vol. 4 (2) 1980. Efforts to shortcut the development process by finding "peasant-proof" modernization methods have been largely unsuccessful. More attention needs to be given to the fundamental task of teaching problem-solving skills to rural Third World families. Recent development programs in India incorporate some important concerns: attitudinal and motivational factors in change acceptance.

77. Survival: A Self-Interest Issue Uniting Native Peoples and Whites. By: John F. Else; Nina Hamilton, Vol. 4 (2) 1980. White ranchers and farmers, who traditionally have seen Native Americans as enemies, are now forming an alliance with them. The Black Hills Alliance is composed of white farmers, ranchers, and business people, members of the American Indian Movement, traditional people and other Native Americans, environmentalists, and anti-nuclear activists. Traditional people are Native Americans who believe in a traditional tribal government run by elders rather than elections of tribal council imposed by the U.S. government. The crisis that has brought these groups together is the danger of the complete destruction of the land and environment, and thus the homes and livelihood, of both white and Native people in the Black Hills region of South

Dakota. The issue of mining and nuclear contamination in the Black Hills has the potential for uniting old enemies in a common struggle for survival.

78. Adolescents as change Agents: Culture at the Crossroads. By: Donald K. Granvold; Michael D. Saleebey, Vol. 4 (2) 1980. Having given itself to the whims and demands of technology, American society appears, to the outsider, to be dynamic, rapidly changing, and certainly socially progressive. From the inside out, however, American culture would seem to be a hostage to technological change. The tensions collectively experienced can frequently be traced to the errant and antic efforts of the social system and culture to respond to unpredictable and insistent technological explosions. The attempts to manage the persistent alterations in the technological and physical environment will be more successful to the extent that America's culture and social system opens itself to the energies of adolescents. The discussion covers the following: how adolescents are agents of change, what the effects of opening society to their energies might be, and the specific role that the profession of social work can play in this process.

79. Building Power to Solve Tenant-Landlord Problems. By: Bruce Hall Vol. 4 (2) 1980. The lessons of recent years suggest that there are many approaches to solving important human problems--even those involving the ?powerful? and the supposedly ?powerless.? Tenant organizations are examples of one such approach related to rental housing. Organizing tenants for collective action, hints for

effective action, strategy and tactics, and suggestions of the best way to get what is needed provide the context for this discussion.

80. Nonviolent Action in Brazil. By: Marjorie Hope Young, Vol. 4 (2) 1980. In the past three decades a movement aimed at nonviolent change of oppressive social structures has emerged in the Brazilian Catholic Church. The movement is a concrete manifestation of liberation theology, which has begun to permeate Latin America. This paper will discuss the emergence of the Brazilian nonviolent movement in relation to the socio-political situation, historic origins, ideology, leadership, methods, evolution, effectiveness, and significance.

81. Coping with the Stresses and Strains of Adolescence. By: Gisela Konopka, Vol. 4 (3) 1980. To discuss the question of coping with stresses and strains of adolescence, Gisela Konopka discusses the following: (1) her concept of adolescence, including the specific qualities of adolescence; (2) the content areas of life especially significant in adolescence; (3) how human beings in general, at all ages, cope with stresses and strains; (4) the specifics of adolescence, such as how adolescents deal with stresses and strains; (5) how to develop the strength in adolescents to cope positively with stresses and strains.

82. The Good Community Revisited. By: Roland Warren Vol. 4 (3) 1980. Social planners and community developers often seek to move people toward some notion of an ideal community. Nine characteristics of the good community on

which people would generally agree are the following: the community should have a large measure of autonomy; it should have the capacity to confront its problems and take concerted action to do something about them; people should deal with each other on a personal basis; a broad distribution of power should exist within the community; participation in community affairs and communitywide decisions should be widespread; people should be committed to their community; the community should include a wide variety of different income, ethnic, religious, and interest groups; there should be a great deal of local neighborhood control in communities large enough to have distinct neighborhoods; the community should encompass the greatest possible degree of cooperation in policymaking and the least possible conflict. The costs and benefits associated with each of these characteristics are explored. Not all desired values can be maximized simultaneously.

83. Sociology and social policy. By: Roland Warren Vol. 4 (3) 1980. Social policies arise within a pre-formed social context, and the two principal components of this context are the thought structure and distribution of power. Social policies must be understood in their social context. Customs, traditions, values, ideologies, religion, and laws are the base on which social policies are constructed. The ability to influence the thought structure may be more important than the ability to influence the specific policy choice within that thought

structure. Those ideas that prevail are supported by those individuals and groups who have the power to determine their acceptance or rejection.

84. Conceptual Framework for Comparative Analysis of Social Policies. By: Sumati Dubey, Vol. 4 (3) 1980. The paper distinguishes between process and content models of social policies which divides policies into development, social welfare, and social reform and delineates sub-categories within each of these three major divisions. A review of the literature reveals that analysts tend to follow either one or two approaches in their investigations of social policies. The first approach is analysis of social policy process; the second, content of social policy. An attempt is made here to develop a conceptual model to provide a logical basis to comprehend variations in social policies in different societies. The typology developed divides policies into developmental, social welfare, and social reform and delineates subcategories within each of these three major divisions. Political and economic ideologies that prevail in a given society influence the nature of its social policies. In addition, the stages of economic development of societies and the availability of resources are important in comparing the contents of social policies of various nations.

85. The Role of HMOs as a Solution to the Health Care Cost Crisis. By: Suzette Stringer, Vol. 4 (3) 1980. Rising health care costs have stimulated the search for alternatives to reduce medical costs. One alternative supported by the federal

government is health maintenance organizations (H.M.O.s). H.M.O.s seem to have a valid role in the reduction of medical costs. However, they serve only those who can afford the premiums and who have good health. They exclude the poor, elderly, and chronically ill or disabled. H.M.O.s have a place in the realm of medical care, but their existence does not obliterate the need for other solutions to society's health care problems.

86. Children's Rights. By: Jones, J, M. School of Social Welfare, Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.; McNeely, R, L.; Vol. 5 (1) 1981. After an introduction entitled "Children's Rights and the Rights of Adults: Compatible or Conflictual," McNeely and Jones summarize some of the historical conflicts between the rights of children and adults in "Children's Rights in Historical Perspective." Brandwein notes in "Children, Parents and Society: Partners or Adversaries?" that proponents of the children's rights movement have often treated the question of rights of children versus rights of adults as an adversarial contest, believing that the granting of rights to one group would automatically nullify the rights of the other. It is this acceptance of the conflictual nature of the rights of the two groups which may have caused the greatest delay in the resolution of the issue. The views of children are shared in "Children Speak on Children's Rights," an interview by Jones. With the exception of some areas of decision making, the rights and needs identified as natural by the children in the

children's interview are those suggested by Gil. Gil views child welfare in the context of human welfare in " 'Failure to Thrive'--the Case of Uncle Sam's Children." And in "Who Shall Eat Cake: The Elderly or the Children?" Gero's analysis points up the realities of interest-group politics. She predicts that children's needs for assistance (AFDC) provided by the State of Iowa will diminish as pressure from elderly residents to secure their share of resources intensify.

87. Social development values. By: Falk, D, R. School of Social Development, Univ. of Minnesota, Duluth, Minn.; Vol. 5 (1) 1981. To continue its advancement as a recognized field of inquiry and activity, social development must identify and clarify its value basis. A Delphi study identified and clarified several potential core values which can serve as guidelines for social development. The results obtained provide insights into several of the critical issues faced by social developers. The core values can be emphasized in professional education for social development. Values such as participation, human dignity, global awareness, fulfillment of basic human needs, and equality of means can be incorporated into social development curricula and serve as a basis for examining the procedures and goals of social development practice. The results of this study can be used to clarify the distinction between social work and social development. The values of social work seem to be oriented toward the rights and the place of

the individual in society. By comparison, the process values of social development are oriented toward the evolution of societal functioning and of each person's rights and involvement in this developing society. Global awareness, a process value, appears to be distinct from any social work value and possibly unique to this field is the process value global awareness. The importance of this value is that if persons are globally aware, there is greater depth and breadth to the analysis and understanding of each situation professionally encountered.

88. Catriona: the last decade. By: Young, N. SR 70675, Fairbanks, Alaska; Vol. 5 (1) 1981. An essay by an Alaskan woman describes her memories of her grandmother. It is essentially a narrative poem. It is a sensitive and beautiful portrayal of a woman from one culture who moved into another. (Journal abstract, edited.)

89. Vol. 5 (2) 1981, Theory, Practice and Curriculum: Issues Emerging From the Symposium on Community Organization for the 1980?s, Lawrence S. Root. During the Symposium, "Community Organization for the 1980's," conference participants addressed three general issues facing community organization: theory development, emerging practice areas, and implications of theory and practice for professional education. Newer theoretical models emphasize the importance of integrating theories of individual behavior/ cognition with

theories of society. This has implications for the kind of community organization skills needed for practice and taught in schools of social work.

90. Vol. 5 (2) 1981, Leadership Development for the 80's: Resolving the Contradictions, Steve Burghardt. The politically arduous 1980?s force us to recognize that the process as well as the content of our work must be highly political. Process can be described in terms of its capacity to reproduce or undermine the dominant social relationships of capitalist society. By contextually analyzing leadership development as a vehicle for fostering co-worker self-determination, the article demonstrates how the process of our work can help politicize otherwise objectively limited strategies of reform. The model of community practice outlined is both personally engaging and politically meaningful.

91. Vol. 5 (2) 1981, Developing Self-Help Groups: Integrating Group Work and Community Organization Strategies, Shirley Wesley King and Raymond Sanchez Meyers. Self help groups have a number of characteristics in common: (1) member-ship imitation; (2) peer formation; (3) peer control; (4) the immediacy of help given; (5) informality of the help given; (6) reciprocity of help-giving; (7) the experiential base of knowledge and technology used. There are two basic types of self help groups-those oriented towards the giving of service, and those oriented towards social action. Both group and community work skills

are needed to work effectively with such groups as they are formed, their leaderships developed, and they develop the capacity for independent action.

92. Vol. 5 (2) 1981, Community Organization, Social Planning and Public Social Services, Aileen F. Hart. The purpose of this paper is to elucidate the role and functions of the public sector social planner as they are relevant to the development and implementing of a social service delivery system. Using Massachusetts as a case example, the author will delineate tasks to be accomplished at the state level and the knowledge and skills necessary to carry them out. The often competing interests between social planner as professional and as bureaucrat will be elucidated. The traditional tasks of the social planner as consumer advocate, and process expert will be the basis upon which other tasks and competencies will be recommended as lynchpin to curriculum design during the next decade.

93. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Changing Rural Society and Its Implications for C.O., Ralph Woehle, Judy Dwyer, Gary Askerooth. Bradshaw and Blakely's model for advanced industrial rural society is reviewed. Knowledge intensive agriculture, integrated food industries, movement of high technology to rural areas, and the expansion of tourism are discussed. These changes are seen as causing a decrease in power in rural areas. C.O. is examined as a means for increasing rural power. It is con-clouded that locality development and social action are

viable rural C.O. strategies. Implications for social work education are discussed.

94. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Representation in Neighborhood Organizations, Ibrahim A. Ragab, Arthur Blum, Michael J. Murphy. A basic assumption of neighborhood organizations is that they are representative of neighborhood residents and, thus, speak for the people. Four types of representation-formal, descriptive, substantive, and actual-were studied in one prototype neighborhood. It was found that the organization was highly representative in its formal structure and that on nine descriptive variables there was great similarity among residents, participants, and leaders. On perceptions of severity of neighborhood problems there was moderate agreement. Actual representation, the time devoted to the most severe problems, was low. Residents stressed immediate, day-to-day problems while the organization had a more balanced program including long range housing concerns. Overall, representativenes was high.

95. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Community Practice Related to Ethnicity, Hubert Campfens. The reasons for the growing problems related to ethnicity and minority formations in Western industrialized nations, and the poor record of social work in responding to the ethnic condition are reviewed in the Introduction. The second and main part of the paper spells out criteria of cultural pluralism; ethnic-related problem formulations and responses; specific positive

functions of the organized ethnic community; and factors to be considered in organizing and developing the ethnic community. Additional explanatory notes aim at greater specificity in the use of principal terms for guiding educational and practice developments .

96. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Organizational Development as a Variant of Community Development, Thomas D. Morton. Current discussions of social work roles in industry have centered on applications of interpersonal practice methods. While community development has not traditionally been associated with organizational practice, the author suggests a basic similarity in values and approach between organizational development (OD) and community development. Elements of OD are described and selected implications for social work education and practice are discussed.

97. Vol. 5 (2)1981, the Political Use of Social Indicators Research to Combat Racism in the 1980's, Gwendolyn C. Gilbert. Too often, the white power structure in American urban communities is unaware of racism as cause and context of inequality and injustice. Racist acts are legitimized by racial attitudes and by misinformation. The economic, political, and social needs of blacks may be obscured if not totally ignored. The paper reports on the political use of research on social indicators to confront those who might be termed community decision elites and to induce them into making decisions that are both more equitable and just.

98. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Empowerment, Conscientization and Animation as Core Social Work Skills, Michael Reisch, Stanley Wenocur, Wendy Sherman. The current dichotomy in social work curricula between social treatment and social action has developed as a result of a misreading of the role of social work practice within the political-economic context of U.S. society. The authors believe that a reintegration of social action and social treatment methodologies can occur around the themes of empowerment, conscientization, and animation. Through the incorporation of these concepts into a generic practice base, social workers will be better able to manage emotions, skills, knowledge and material resources in their respective environments. A revised curriculum would combine a reconceptualization of problem causation, the development of a new skill repertoire, and a significant modification of traditional educational modes to include more emphasis on self-directed and peer-directed learning approaches.

99. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Complementary Epistemological Foundations of Community Organization: Societal and Action Theories, Jacques Boulet. The author outlines a frame of reference for a comprehensive epistemology foundation of community organization practice. Starting from the dialectical relationship of social action and societal structure that is conceived of as a system of "reciprocal togetherness", an interpretive framework is developed. It involves three distinct

but interrelated constitutional levels of reality: 1) the level of everyday life and action involving psychological components; 2) the societal/ structural level; and 3) intermediary level of interactional social reality. The paper concludes with suggestions for strategic and practical applications to C.O. practice.

100. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Phenomenological and Linguistic Turns in Social Thought: Impact on Community Organization Research and Practice, Buford E. Farris and Roy A. Ruckdeschel. Ethno methodology was the result of the merger of Husserl's emphasis on "inter-subjectivity" and Wittgensteins emphasis on "language games". Even though, ethno methodology has usually been considered as types of "micro-studies," the actual research projects have usually been in the area of organizational analysis. For social theory, this raises the issue of how a concept of social action can be merged with a concept of social structure. It also challenges the dominant paradigms of research. Both of these emphases in ethno methodology support an "integrationist? perspective in community organization research and practice.

101. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Patterns of Client Participation in Local Human Service Organizations: Conceptual and Operational Considerations, Yosef Katan. This article analyzes some of the underlying assumptions of the idea of client participation. It identifies, describes and analyzes various motives used to justify the introduction of the client participation idea into human service

organizations, and examines their possible impact on its concrete implementation. The examination of these motives enables us to develop three organizing concepts-the participant's roles, the participant's range of activities, and the participation forms-subsequently used as a basis for identifying three major types of client participation. This conceptual framework may assist to organize in a meaningful way available data describing concrete cases of clients' involvement.

102. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Reflection on Community Organization Theory, Stephen M. Rose. The issue of whether social work's form of C.O. is based on the interests of clients or the problem definitions of agencies if faced squarely. C.O. as a people-based method has withered with the growth of "passive oppression" and the decline of the economy. C.O. Has assumed a naive pluralism of organizing methods that is devoid of ideological analysis. A theoretic frame-work is presented that acknowledges the ongoing political and economic crises of our society and the problems of isolation and alienation that are the result . Three practice arenas are suggested for the development of constituent-oriented organizing: deinstitutionalization in mental health; cost-containment oriented consumer involvement in the health field; and consumer oriented housing. Implications for the C.O. curriculum are drawn.

103. Vol. 5 (2)1981, an Ecological Framework for the Integration of Practice Methods, Robert Porter & John A. Peters. The convergence during the past decade of both macro- and micro-oriented modes of practice on ecology as a common conceptual framework provides a basis for an integrated, as contrasted to a generalist, mode of practice. The ecological model of community development elucidated here lends itself as readily to remedial and preventive work with individuals in their natural community contexts as to traditional organizing activity with larger social units. In either approach the goal of social integration is achieved through a variety of environmental technologies focused on patterns of social organization, transaction, and communication.

104. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Reorganizing Community Organization Notes on Changes in Practice and Needed Changes in the Graduate Social Work Curriculum, Armand Aloofer. C.O. practice in the 1980's will change markedly in response to a number of observable societal phenomena; (1) the increase in size, complexity and number of social services; (2) the decline in traditional distinctions between program sectors; (3) the reinterpretation of American Federalism and its implication for local level planning and accountability; (4) the nature of citizen and consumer involvement in program design and delivery; (5) the growth in knowledge and technology; and (6) the tensions in

the profession's dual allegiance to service and to change. Curricular design principles are enunciated to articulate with these phenomena and with the needs and interests of social work students.

105. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Toward the Feminization of Community and Organization Practice1, Ruth A. Brandwein. The history of women's involvement in the origins of community organizing in the United States has largely been hidden from view. A revisionist view of that history is presented and the sex-role models of C.O. Practice is defined. New role models are suggested against the context of power and control and emerging notions of "holistic" practice. The implications for curricular design are then presented.

106. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Organizing Ourselves: The Role of Community Organization in Social Work Education, Michael Frumkin. As faculty members we have created a paradox. We do not organize our-selves- students and faculty - as we would have students organize others. Thus the very example of practice they learn at school is counterproductive in terms of preparing students to intervene in the life of institutions in a planful manner. Of particular significance is our abandonment of the majority of students whose education and socialization into the profession is left in the hands of clinically oriented faculty.

107. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Retention of Rural Land and Culture: Challenges and Opportunities Confronting Rural Community Organization, Lynne Clemmons Morris. This paper focuses on issues of land reform and land retention which rural community organization must address during the 1980's. The author argues that land loss and displacement of rural communities is a social problem, and that students can be prepared to deal with land issues through incorporating content into the basic curriculum framework of HBSE, policy, research, practice, and field. A model is presented to show how such content might be developed. Competence in dealing with land use issues produces skills which are useful and transferable to other settings, thus curriculum content addressing issues of land retention and reform can enhance the overall quality of community organization education and practice.

108. Vol. 5 (2)1981, Community Conceptualized as Client System Pamela S. Landon and Marvin Feit Preparing students for intervention with the community is limited by the conceptual perspectives taught in schools of social work. The nature of this difficulty centers around the perception that community has been conceptualized as target and not as client system. A paradigm which conceptualized the community as a client is proposed as one solution for resolving the difficulty. This paradigm centers on key ideas

and skills generally used in the helping process and taught in practice courses. Their application to community as client is a departure for many social work educators.

109. Community Organization for the 1980's. By: Lauffer, A. School of Social Work, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Newman, E.; Vol. 5 (2/3) 1981. This special double issue includes selected papers from the community organization symposium held at Louisville, Kentucky, March 6-7, 1981. After A. Lauffer's discussion of the context of community organization work and L. S. Root's overview of the symposium, twenty articles are published in three sections and abstracts of twenty-four additional articles are published in the fourth section. The articles in Part I are these: "Leadership Development for the 80's: Resolving the Contradictions," by S. Burghardt; "Developing Self-Help Groups: Integrating Group Work and Community Organization Strategies," by S. W. King and R. S. Meyers; "Community Organization, Social Planning and Public Social Services," by A. F. Hart; "Changing Rural Society and Its Implications for C.O.," by R. Woehle, J. Dwyer, and G. Askerooth; "Representation in Neighborhood Organizations," by I. A.Ragab, A. Blum, and M. J. Murphy; "Community Practice Related to Ethnicity," by H. Campfens; "O.D. as a Variant of Community Development," by T. D. Morton; and "The Political Use of Social Indicators Research to Combat Racism in the 1980's," by G. C. Gilbert. The articles in Part II are these:"Empowerment, Conscientization and Animation as Core Social

Work Skills," by M. Reisch, S. Wincer, and W. Sherman; "Complementary Epistemological Foundations of Community Organizing: Societal and Action Theories," by J. Boulet; "Phenomenological and Linguistic Turns in Social Thought: Impact on Community Organization Research and Practice," and "Community Organization Research and Practice," by B. E. Farris and R. S. Ruckdeschel; "Patterns of Client Participation in Local Human Service Organizations," by Y. Katan; "Reflections on Community Organization Theory," by S. M. Rose; and "An Ecological Framework for the Integration of Practice Methods," by R. A. Porter and J. A. Peters. The articles in Part III are these: "Reorganizing Community Organization," by A. Lauffer; "Toward the Feminization of Community and Organizational Practice," by R. A. Brandwein; "Organizing Ourselves: The Role of Community Organization in Social Work Education," by M. Frumkin; "Retention of Rural Land and Culture: Challenges and Opportunities Confronting Rural Community Organization," by L. C. Morris; and "Community Conceptualized as a Client System," by P. Landon and M. Feit.

110. Vol. 6 (1) 1982, Social Policies and Services in the People's Republic of China: With a Focus on Women's Issues, Ruth Gillman. Although professional social workers are not recognized as such in China, social services are organized on a grass roots level through neighborhood and work organizations. This paper examines the provision of human services with special attention to the role of

women. With examples from the Chinese experience, implications for social work practice are discussed.

111. Vol. 6 (1) 1982, the Concept of Social Development in Gandhian and Philosophy: Some Preliminary Observations by Satish Sharma and Helen Ormsby. The present article attempts to share with the reader some Gandhian ideas on personal and social development toward our long search for a more peaceful and satisfying world. The article outlines the ideal social order as conceived in Gandhian philosophy as well as the conceptions and underpinnings of personal and social development within it. The organizational, structural and value bases required for a Gandhian way of social development and bringing about peaceful social transformations are also highlighted in the article in some detail.

112. Vol. 6 (1) 1982, Aging in Canada: The Making of a Social Problem by Sheila M. Neysmith, The form of mandatory retirement which has accompanied industrial development in a country such as Canada leads to a misuse of human and material resources throughout the life cycle. It arose primarily out of the needs of employers not the needs of the retired. This basic function is reflected in pension schemes which only benefit long term male employees. Thus women, who are perceived as making a negligible contribution to the economy, must suffer financial insecurity in old age. The social problems resulting from these

economic considerations are then defined as individual failure. This definition in turn influences the design of services developed for the elderly.

113. Vol. 6 (1) 1982, Introducing Social Development Content into the Social Work Curriculum, Buford Farris, This paper discusses the process of introducing social development material into the curriculum of St. Louis University. Social development is defined as social change within the context of a normative framework of equal respect for all persons. This perspective, in some form, has become a part of different sequences of the curriculum.

114. Vol. 6 (1) 1982, Ideology as an Aspect of Community Organization and Advocacy, Donald W. Rapp, The place of ideology in community organization practice has been a source of discussion and controversy within the profession. Using the case of recent organizing activity within an urban neighborhood for illustrative purposes, the author argues that ideological clarity and the development of community-bused ideological leadership represent a crucial dimension of organization and advocacy activities aimed at community empowerment.

115. Vol. 6 (1) 1982, Labor Force Involvement of Milwaukee's Working Women: Focus on Milwaukee's Racial Gap by R. L. McNeely; Joan M. Jones; Rhonda, L. Impink. This article details the involvement of female Milwaukeeans in the local labor force, particular attention directed to the plight of Black women.

Educational attainment, population trends, unemployment rates and occupational data all indicate that women, compared to men, are victimized in their quest for employment, with Black women enduring the harshest circumstances of all.

116. Vol. 6 (2) 1982, Steps Towards the Networking of Social Development Workers: The Hong Kong Experience by Ezra Kohn.

117. Vol. 6 (2) 1982, Towards a no Poverty Society by Sugate Dasgupta.

118. Vol. 6 (2) 1982, Social Development and Social Planning: Toward a Social Ecology by Robert Cummings. This paper will present and discuss a new basis (the New Paradigm) for engaging in Social Development activities. The New Paradigm emphasizes a social ecology. Social ecology supports the phenomenon of humans in control of their destiny (their personal and social environments) as opposed to humans being controlled. In order to facilitate the discussions, there will be a need to think in terms of paradigms. The paradigmatic distinctions are simplistic but necessary.

119. An Interdisciplinary Approach to Social Development in Energy Boom Towns. By: Joseph Davenport III; Judith Ann Davenport, Vol. 6 (2) 1982. This paper will examine the social consequences and problems of energy development in small western communities; it will describe the history, operation and results of a model program designed to mitigate the deleterious effects of impacts; it will

pay special attention to the problems of women and minorities in impact areas; and it will offer implications and recommendations for the future delivery of human services in such communities. Abstract: Because social workers and other human service workers have only minor impact on major energy decisions and because the rapid development of fossil fuel resources will probably continue, it behooves the helping disciplines to develop service delivery strategies aimed at mitigating the resulting social problems and needs of residents in energy "boom towns." An attempt is made to examine the social consequences and problems of energy development in small western communities. The history, operation, and results of a model program designed to mitigate the deleterious effects created or exacerbated by the rapid development of energy resources are described. Special attention is paid to the problems of women and minorities in energy boom towns. Implications and recommendations for the future delivery of human services in such communities are offered.

120. Vol. 6 (2), Sarvodaya: An Alternate Strategy of Social Development by Satish Sharma.

121. Vol. 6 (2), Older Women in Social Development: A Neglected Resource by Virginia C. Little, Women in developing countries undergoing economic and social change are sometimes viewed as victims, other times as beneficiaries. Literature on the subject strongly suggests that female ?losers? outnumber female

?gainers?. Papers presented at the International Women?s Conference in Copenhagen in July 1980 further suggested that the position of women was actually regressing, rather than advancing, in many major sectors.

122. Vol. 6 (2), Training Inter-Sectoral Workers for Social Development: Particular Social Development Skills Called for Some Lessons from Africa, South of the Sahara by Gerard M. Ssenkoloto.

123. Strategies for the 80's: Continuities and Contradictions. By: Steve Burghardt; Janet Seckel, Vol. 6 (3) 1982. The 1982 Community Organization and Planning Symposium "Responding to the Attack on Social Welfare: New Strategies from Community Organization and Planning" focused directly on the field's fight against the anti-welfare state assault presently under way. Two consistent themes were developed throughout the symposium: (1) on a more strategic level, the necessity of more coalition building and (2) on a more theoretical and curricular level, the importance of deeper integration of methods, theories, and issues confronting both community organization and planning and social work itself. The issues evolving out of the symposium were these: (1) the problems and potential of localism, (2) competing regional and sectoral interests, (3) the transformation of the welfare state, and (4) the role of "politics" in organizing. Any symposium that raises as many important issues as these speaks to the quality of the participants and their work. Much of that quality is represented in the papers selected for this issue of .

124. Two Strategies for the Development of Constituency around Social Welfare. By: William M. Epstein, Vol. 6 (3) 1982. The article elaborates two strategies for building political support for social welfare legislation: 1) a union base, and 2) independently, around a core of social workers. The need for this activity is justified by the social costs of the current conservative shift in American politics. The experience in Buffalo, New York in pursuing both strategies is presented. The role of a school of social work in these activities is also detailed.

125. Holding the Line for the Institutionalized Elderly: Strategic Options for Community Organizers. By: Howard Litwin; Lenard W. Kaye; Abraham Monk, Vol. 6 (3) 1982. The rapidly expanding institutionalized elderly population has not traditionally been seen as a constituency for community organization. Current government initiatives for regulatory relief threaten the well-being of this frail population. Community organizers can intervene on their behalf by utilizing three strategies: (1) Organizing the nursing home from within, through resident councils; (2) Mediating toward consensus through nursing home ombudsmen; and (3) Advocacy organizing among friends and relatives of the elderly. Given the strengths and limitations of each strategy, a call is made to employ the entire continuum of interventions to overcome the federal assault on the nation's most dependent population.

126. Program Assessment Strategies for Community Organization. By: Scott Wilson; Jacqueline B. Mondros, Vol. 6 (3) 1982. This article looks at the use of program assessment strategies as a tool in community organizations. Three purposes are felt to be served in employing assessment in grass roots community organizations: to monitor the growth of the organization, to assess the effectiveness of organizing activities and to maintain effective accountability. The authors present a framework for selecting and implementing an assessment approach with respect to each of the three purposes.

127. Community Organization Curriculum Development in Services for Families and Children: Bridging the Micro-Macro Practice Gap. By: Marie Weil, Vol. 6 (3) 1982. Involving clinical students in macro-practice presents a major teaching challenge. This paper discusses the development of curriculum for a community and administrative practice course within a family and children?s services concentration in one MSW program. A community advisory committee and intensive faculty collaboration were integral parts of the curriculum development process. The macro-practice course explores the continuum of services needed by families as the arena for professional participation in community and organizational change. Teaching methods stress active learning experiences, stimulations, and role development exercises grounded in an andragogical approach to learning. Student evaluation and responses from former students

indicate that the course is helpful to students in taking on community practice roles.

128. Building Rural Community Participation in the Planning Process: is it Possible? By: Ellen Russell Dunbar ; Lynne Clemmons Morris, Vol. 6 (3) 1982. Contemporary planning models have been characterized as systems which promote the development of societies controlled by powerful technocratic elites. Rural communities, in particular, have undergone disruptive changes that were the result of decisions made by planners or corporate decision makers in distant metropolitan areas. These criticisms suggest the need for examination of the role of planning within community organization practice and the possibilities for strengthening citizens' participation in the activities of planning organizations in rural areas. This paper analyzes the utility of planning as a method of practice in rural areas and discusses strategies for increasing grass-roots community involvement in the planning process.

129. Rural Community Development Process: A Reexamination of citizen Participation and Networks as Key Factors. By John Morrison ; Sue Bergmann; Mark Rodgers, Vol. 6 (3) 1982. This article focuses on two aspects of rural community development process: citizen participation and organizational networks. These aspects are examined through an evaluation of the Community Services Administration?s Small Town Emphasis Program. Theoretical

perspectives of the study are dealt with as well as a reporting of empirical findings from initial data collection. This study indicates that long standing assumptions about citizen participation and networking need to be questioned.

130. Vol. 7 (1) 1983, The Many Faces of Ephraim: In Search of a Functional Typology of Rural Areas by William Whitaker. At first thought nothing seems more apparent than the difference between the city and the country. The contrasts between the two are so sharp. But one who attempts? to distinguish accurately between rural and urban, is immediately confronted with some serious difficulties, obstacles which are not immediately perceptible.

131. Rural Social Work Localism, the Rural Poor and Minorities: Local Participation or Federal Withdrawal? By: Emilia E. Martinez-Brawley, Vol. 7 (1) 1983. The relationship between localism as a premise on which rural social work has built much of its grass-root support and the New Federalism of the Reagan Administration is the central theme of a review. The review, which is presented from a historical perspective, reveals how the tenet of rural localism came into existence in the field of social work, what rural liberals initially intended by the concept, and how the concept evolved into an exclusionary rather than a participatory principle. As an exclusionary principle, localism is potentially dangerous for the rural poor and minorities. The need for ongoing dialogue on the

meaning of localism is underscored, and ways in which its positive aspects might be captured to serve all rural people better are highlighted.

132. The Changing Characteristics of the Nonmetro Poor. By: Virginia K. Getz; Robert A. Hoppe, Vol. 7 (1) 1983. Despite progress against poverty, nonmetro areas still have a disproportionate share of the nation's poor. Programs to help the aged are especially important in nonmetropolitan areas, for nearly one-fifth of the nonmetro poor were elderly in 1979. The nonmetro poor are less likely to live in families with a female householder and no husband present. Slightly over one-quarter of the nonmetro poor lived in such families in 1979, compared with about two-fifths of the metro poor. Statistics do not support the belief that poverty is largely a result of unwillingness to work. Thirty-eight percent of nonmetro poor families had one worker in 1979, and 25 percent had two or more.

133. The Economic Status of Blacks in Nonmetro Areas. By: Ira C. Colby, Vol. 7 (1) 1983. Black Americans often are considered to be an urban population, yet recent data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census reveals that over five million blacks live in nonmetropolitan areas--a 6.5 percent increase since the 1970 census. This paper explores the economic status of nonmetro blacks through the analysis of income levels, employment patterns, and poverty rates and comparing such data with other nonmetro and metro cohorts. The author concludes that policy makers, nonmetro advocacy groups, and the population at large must

recognize the dimensions of differences in the context of the nonmetro black life experiences. As this level of awareness is developed and accepted, public policy may evolve which will have more direct impact on the equitable redistribution of societal resources.

134. Vol. 7 (1) 1983, Special Human Services Needs Among Indochinese Refugees in Rural Areas, by Kathleen M. McInnis.

135. Vol. 7 (1) 1983, Legal Services in Rural Areas: Decline and Opportunity, by Robert Warshawsky; Judith Warshawsky. Although the struggle continues to save the legal Services Corporation from the current administration?s intent to eliminate legal aid to the poor and elderly, it is apparent that this form of legal representation will be greatly restricted throughout the 1980?s. Rural areas were the last to receive legal services and, under the retrenchment plans now being adopted and implemented by legal assistance programs, rural areas will be the first to suffer the impact of these cutbacks. While the availability of legal services is decreasing, the underlying problems creating the need for legal services (poverty, unemployment, lack of government commitment to human services) are increasing. This paper will describe the impact which decreased funding of legal aid will have on the rural poor, based on the experience of Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. a legal assistance provider based in Southern Illinois.

The authors will suggest means by which social service provides, in cooperation with legal service providers, can help to minimize this crisis.

136. Continuing Education in an Age of Uncertainty: Meeting Human Service needs in Impacted Communities. By: Joseph Davenport III; Judith A. Davenport, Vol. 7 (1) 1983. The world's energy crisis has had a number of implications for social work and other human service disciplines. Problems such as the socioeconomic consequences of inflated fuel prices on the poor and the socioeconomic consequences of energy boom towns have become increasingly documented in the literature. Professional organizations such as the National Association of Social Workers have developed policy positions on energy, and educational organizations are beginning to discuss ways of adding energy content to the curriculum. Although progress has been made in attracting professional attention and in developing curriculum content, much remains to be done. Providing education and training to human service workers could, and probably should, be a major function of continuing education programs. Accordingly, a discussion offers a rationale for continuing education for these workers, addresses the needs of human service personnel in rural, energy-impacted areas, and explores the problems and issues in planning and delivering continuing education. Program alternatives designed to overcome obstacles and meet needs are suggested.

137. Vol. 7 (2) 1983, In Memoriam: The Life and Death of Bill Sackter by Tom Walz; Mike Jacobsen.

138. Vol. 7 (2) 1983, Values and the Social Development Method by Robert Cummings.

139. Vol. 7 (2) 1983, The Role of Social Development in Squatter communities: Case studies in National Development Planning by Milton s. Rosner.

140. Black-Jewish Conflict: a Black Perspective. By: Ernest Spaights; Derek Kenner. Vol. 7 (2) 1983. Historically, American blacks and Jews have experienced prejudice and discrimination in the United States. A sense of common oppression led to the banding together of both groups on issues of civil rights. Stereotypic thinking, intergroup rivalry relating to community control and fear have generated open conflict. Given their different agenda, blacks and Jews will not always agree on which issues should be addressed, how each situation should be handled, or which issues should receive immediate attention. Despite these inherent differences, a continued dialogue will allow both groups to be aware of each other's progress and intentions and will prevent misunderstandings. A continued dialogue will also allow maximum opportunity for building a coalition and support on issues of mutual concern. Further, any black-Jewish coalition must be developed on an egalitarian basis. Attitudes based on the black movement's growth and maturity will not tolerate a superior-subordinate

relationship. If both groups realize that the fight for their own and each other's concerns is the right and moral thing to do, future black-Jewish interactions will likely advance productively.

141. Locality Development: a Case Study. By: Curtis M. Richardson; Steven W. Kairys; Ternce H. LaManna; Helen L. Krell. Vol. 7 (2) 1983. Presented is a case study of a coalition-building exercise that illustrates of the locality development model. Acting as catalysts, staff members of a child abuse prevention and treatment project created an ad hoc group that used task-oriented committees to promote "family life education" in several small New Hampshire communities. The formation of this coalition highlights key aspects of the locality development model and underscores the circumstances in which it is most likely to be effective. The case study underscores the conditions on which locality development depends: namely, the availability of an enabler or catalyst, a high degree of consensus on issues, clear and significant payoffs for participants, and emphasis on short-term task achievement. In addition, it points to the need for community organizers to examine social problems to see if locality development might be the strategy of choice.

142. Vol. 7 (2) 1983, Abortion: Law, Public Services, and Decision by Russ Kleinbach. There should be a distinction between (a) proscriptive law, (b) public service programs, and (c) personal ethical decisions. With reference to

proscriptive law and public services, society should collectively guarantee the rights (and their actualization) of each of us. With reference to personal ethics, we should fulfill our individual obligations to the rest of us. Collectivity we ought to provide pregnancy prevention information and materials, and services for desired term pregnancies.

143. Community Organization for the 1980's: Toward Developing a New Skills Base Within a Political Framework. By: H. Jacob Karger; Mary Ann Reitmeir. Vol. 7 (2) 1983. An attempt is made to address the part of community organization that aligns itself with "grass-roots" community work for the purpose of political, social, and economic empowerment. Contrary to a belief held by many social work educators, community organization is indeed alive and well. However, social work, because of its virtual abandonment of interest in grass-roots community organization, has relinquished its proper place in that field. If social work is again to appropriate its rightful place in grass-roots community work, it must redefine the function of community organization and develop a skills base that is relevant to community empowerment. Key skill areas in social work education that are necessary in effective community organization practice are outlined.

144. Vol. 7 (2) 1983, Self- Actualization and Culture by Rod Farmer.

145. Citizen Advocacy in the Implementation of Federal Block Grants at State and Local Levels of Government: the California Experience. By: Madeleine R. Stoner Vol. 7 (3) 1983. An attempt is made to examine the interaction between the community and service delivery systems, with particular reference to citizen advocacy and participation in social policy implementation and service delivery, in the context of state and local decision making regarding the implementation of federal block grants. The discussion draws on the most current experience of the Block Grant Advisory Task Force in the state of California that has succeeded in preserving the integrity of services in the block grant system. It also reviews some earlier successes of community-based organizations that may be instructive and encouraging for future participants in the block grant process. Further, it raises major concerns about the direction of citizen advocacy toward cost containment and reduction in social spending that have surfaced over the past decade and presents an inventory of community efforts that might reverse this trend. The central thesis is that organized advocacy has effectively restrained state government from completely emasculating human services and can continue to do so.

146. Political Advocacy: An Alternative Strategy of Administrative Practice by Maria Roberts. Vol. 7 (3) 1983.

147. Strategies in Organizing for a No-Poverty Society. By: Thomas Walz; Mike Jacobsen. Vol. 7 (3) 1983. An attempt is made to develop a world-scale strategy to rekindle the movement toward a more appropriate technology scale of development. This movement, brought to life by Gandhi and furthered by Schumacher, has been overshadowed of late by the feverish competition to introduce high technology (HT) development on a world scale. Dasgupta's concept of a no-poverty society is suggested as a theoretical framework around which a renewed movement could be organized. The proposed strategy is designed to fit both the circumstances of HT societies and new nations with a proposed plan for bridging these two worlds into a world-scale movement. In HT nations the strategy involves linking those disenfranchised through HT development (for example, the unemployed and welfare recipients) with those middle-class groups whose lifestyles and issue concerns are provoked by HT development. Involved would be coalition building, networking, and the centering of an organizational effort. Problems of financing an organization and a plan for drawing on educators, journalists, and sympathetic organizational staff as a means of financing and staffing the organization are discussed. The purpose in undertaking this organizational effort is to heighten the debate on the merits of HT development, to alter its course, and to make it more aware and responsible for the consequences of its actions both here and abroad.

148. A Social Development Perspective on the Inequality of Women. By: Mary Martin Lynch, Vol. 7 (3) 1983. Women exist in a universal state of economic and social inequality regardless of the stage of the development of their homeland. The collective experience of women, whether it is a person with an overabundance of education, the abandoned farm wife in rural Minnesota, or the European woman who struggles with her double duty at work and home, is one of economic marginality. There is much to be gained from applying an international perspective to the issue of women's inequality. The task of a discussion is to place the phenomenon of the economic inequality of women in a social development context. The discussion briefly traces the social development movement and incorporates recent work done outside social work that enriches the understanding of the inequities that go with being female.

149. Analysis of the Cuts in the Unemployment Insurance Benefits. By: Sumati N. Dubey, Vol. 7 (3) 1983. President Ronald Reagan has cut the marginal tax rates for individuals and businesses and growth in federal spending and regulations. Reagan's new economic beginning includes cuts in the expenditures on several non-defense programs that grew about 15.5 percent in 1979-80. These programs consumed about 17 percent of the gross national product in 1979-80. One of the non-defense programs sharply cut in the Reagan budget for fiscal year 1981 is unemployment insurance benefits available under (1) Unemployment

Insurance (UI), (2) Extended Unemployment Insurance (EUI), (3) Trade

Adjustment Assistance (TAA), and (4) UCX Insurance. The cuts in the UI and

EUI programs affect most directly nearly 97 percent of the labor force in the

United States. The cuts in the TAA program affect the workers in steel and

automobile industries, while the cuts in the UCX program affect the servicemen

who leave the armed forces voluntarily or refuse the offer to reenlist. An attempt

is made to examine the rationales and objectives of the cuts, to ferret out the main

issues raised by these cuts, and to portend the impact on minorities and women

who are most severely afflicted by prolonged unemployment.

150. World Social Progress, 1969-1979, by Richard J. Estes . Vol. 8 (1/2) 1984

151. 8(1/2) 1984, Case Report of a Project Emphasizing the Role of Women in

Social Development: Prototype Fieldworker Training Program Integrating

Family Planning and Home Economics by Bonnie Birker. For those charged

with implementing grassroots level educational programs, a successful approach

is one in which women and families are involved in the design and

implementation of the training pro-grams and materials as well as

participate in the program. A ready avenue used in this training program is

the utilization of existing extension outreach systems of home economics and

rural and community development. It is a program in which women are helped to

think through their problems, gain confidence in decision-making and accept

responsibility for their actions. The participatory approach is basic to a multi-dimensional process which forms the framework for an effective and appropriate program delivery focused on the self-defined needs of the target audience. This training program, based on a set of materials called Working With Villagers is a program whose focus is the integration of family planning/population education into home economics programs around the world.

152. Vol. 8(1/2) 1984, Social Development and Gender Justice, by Susan Meyers Chandler. This paper argues that there is a necessary relationship between the role of women in society, their status and the processes of social development. It is argued also that the commonalities between feminist ideology and social development call for the recognition that women play a crucial role in the development of any community and attention to women's issues is a prerequisite for a social development analysis. After reviewing the history of women's role in economic development, the author calls for a "women?s impact analysis? to identify the institutional deficiencies in the social structures which perpetuate the consistent occurrence of women?s inequalities.

153. Vol. 8(1/2) 1984, Hong Kong?s Resettlement for Its Teeming Population by HO Kam-fai.

154. Vol. 8(1/2) 1984, International Survey of Social Development Concepts, by Roland Meinert; Ezra Kohn; Gayle Strickler. In recent years social

development education and practice has greatly expanded due to its potential to promote change within the infrastructures that control human betterment. The social development literature that explicates the conceptual foundation of the approach is mainly non-empirical in nature. This study employed the repetitious Delphi survey method to identify from educators and practitioners from throughout the world the concepts they use in teaching and practice. The results demonstrated wide variation of the concepts in use. Some were judged to be necessary and essential to the approach and others as not relevant. Reasons for the variation are discussed.

155. Vol. 8(1/2) 1984, Social Work Services in the Third World: Towards the Integration of Remedial and Developmental Orientations, by James Midgley. Social work services in developing countries have been severely criticized for their excessive concern with remedial activities. Although social work policy makers have attempted to respond to these criticisms by promoting activities designed to contribute to development, they have neglected much needed remedial services and failed to modify the inappropriate policies which govern these services. This paper argues that social work services in developing countries should be reformed by identifying forms of remedial intervention which are suited to local needs and circumstances and by integrating remedial and developmental activities. Examples are provided to show how some governments have attempted to promote this approach.

156. Vol. 8(1/2) 1984, Linking Economic Development and Social development Perspectives: Some Policy Implications, by Howard A. Palley. Economic development is often viewed as a process which will ultimately have significant distributional or welfare benefits. Thus it is an irony that often the process of economic development in developing countries has produced economic gains for a minority and either stagnant or worsening poverty for the majority in even "successfully" developing countries-such as Mexico, Brazil, and Chile. Such policies are often bolstered by conservative political oligarchs (Mehmet, 1978:32; Harrison, 1981; Lernoux, 1982). Moreover, even in economically developed countries, the presence of significant poverty and inequality often remains an unresolved national problem . This paper will examine two basic conceptualizations of economic development- the "growth model? and the "dependency model?. Furthermore, it will examine the fit between these economic development perspectives and the social development perspective.

157. Vol. 8(1/2) 1984, New International Economic Order: Some Premises and Bases Of Social Welfare in the Third World Nations, by Satish Sharma/Gerald K. Rubin. One of the guiding objectives of this paper is to generate greater awareness and understanding of some of the premises and bases of social welfare in the Third World nations in the times ahead. The

specific focus is on the current negotiations between the countries of the North and the South for a New International Economic Order. The substantive, ideological and political content of these negotiations is discussed and its impact for the future of social welfare in the Third World nations is assessed.

158. Vol. 8(1/2) 1984, The Social Work-Paraprofessional Partnership: A Direction for the Eighties, by Sara E. Kestenbaum/Victor Shebar.

159. Vol. 8(1/2) 1984, New Resource Communities: Dilemmas in Social Development, by Wes Shera. The focus of this paper is the design and development of a new resource community, Tumbler Ridge, located in northeastern British Columbia, Canada. The author describes the proposed community and identifies a number of social development dilemmas that have emerged in the early stages of its development. He then applies Paiva's conception of social development to the case and concludes by suggesting how this example will continue to contribute to our understanding of both social development concepts and practice.

160. Vol. 8(1/2) 1984, Designing a Management Information System in the Arab Republic of Egypt: A Case Study of Factors Influencing Technology Transfer in Third World Countries, by R. O. Washington.

161. Vol. 8(3) 1984, The Social Development Paradigm, by Dennis Falk. Social development is conceptualized as an emerging paradigm which makes unique assumptions about social services. Consequently social service practitioners adopting this paradigm perceive and analyze situations differently and intervene in distinctive ways. This paper describes the societal context in which the paradigm is emerging, explains the social development paradigm itself, and examines the implications for practice.

162. Vol. 8(3) 1984, The Rise of Corporate Welfare, by David Stoesz. Calls for welfare reform have come from several fronts. Through frequent references to "the truly needy," President Reagan has rhetorically removed those who are not poor, disabled, and elderly from making valid claims on the social order. For liberals, the movement toward welfare reform represents a retreat from four decades of progress in meeting human needs. For conservatives, such movement is logically correct and systematically coherent and coincides accurately with the evolution of the political economy. To the extent that the conservative interpretation of welfare becomes realized, a metamorphosis takes place: The welfare state--the traditional foundation for social welfare--is replaced by corporate welfare. A discussion defines this phenomenon and identifies its implication for social welfare.

163. Vol. 8(3) 1984, Social Benefits as a Right: A Re-examination for the 1980's, by Mimi Abramovitz/Joel Blau. Reaganomics has sharply challenged the concept that social benefits are a right. This concept, long accepted in the social welfare field, requires re -examination. Our paper argues that because they remain conditional that is, dependent upon 1) administrative discretion, 2) prevailing economic and political conditions, and 3) the underlying purposes of the welfare state, social benefits have yet to become a full right. A campaign to make social benefits a right could therefore provide the basis for a positive organizing strategy in the human services. Such a strategy could help to unify various services constituencies while testing the limits of the system's capacity to address common human needs.

164. Vol. 8(3) 1984, Toward a New Model for the Evaluation of Human Service Systems, by Bernard H. Baum/Bageshwari Parihar. Evaluation of human services based on the criteria of efficiency and effectiveness, fails to adequately take into account the legal, political and ethical nature and context of human service organizations. A theoretical model of four measurable variables-efficiency, effectiveness, enactment, and ethics-is proposed. These variables were operationalized and utilized in an empirical testing of a management method. They were found d to provide a comprehensive framework for assessment

taking into account the context in which the management method was applied.

165. Vol. 8(2) 1984, The Early Unionization Movement in Social Work: 1934-1947, by H. Jacob Karger. This paper examines the early unionization movement in social work (1934-1947), known as the rank and file movement. The paper documents the rise of the movement, seeks causes for its demise, and attempts to examine the significance of the rank and file movement as it influenced the profession of social work.

166. Vol. 8(1) 1984, Towards a New conception of Grass Roots Organizing: Resolving the Dilemmas of Reindustrialization and Debureaucratization through Class-Based Activism, by Steve Burghardt. Every grass-roots organizer has been through this scenario: 1,000,000 people show up for a rally--the largest march in history; three months later, ongoing organizational activity and momentum move at a snail's pace. Almost all locally based campaigns have suffered such fates in the1980s. Furthermore, the simultaneous call for ?reindustrialization? and ?debureaucratization? has left organizers confused over which strategic options make sense. The former demand implies rebuilding a manufacturing base that puts people back to work but under worse conditions; the latter demand seems to decrease wasteful services that, it is now known, provide jobs. The combined ineffectiveness of grass-roots campaigns and these conflicting calls for rebirth and

retrenchment have caused burnout among many activists and social service workers. The problem of burnout is described, and reasons for the collapse of grass-roots organizing are discussed. Solutions to these problems are proposed, and emphasis is placed on the need to reassess the place of the grass-roots movement in the coming decades.

167. Vol. 8(3) 1984, Can Organization Tenants Improve Housing? By John D. Morrison. A locally based neighborhood association sponsored a project that attempted to deal with the physical decline of the buildings and to stabilize their racial mix in a Brooklyn, New York, and neighborhood with a population of about 36,500 people, 60 percent of whom are black. A staff that included a full-time social worker and several social work graduate students used a community development approach to establish tenant organizations in individual buildings. An evaluation revealed that the project not only slowed physical decline but improved physical conditions, often dramatically. However, the project failed to deal with the racial stabilization of buildings. The program proved to be at least as cost-effective as other housing programs. With regard to leadership, better organized groups were more likely to achieve their goals than were groups that were less well organized. Finally, the greater the effort the staff put into a building, the greater the likelihood of strong organizational success.

168. Vol. 8(3) 1984, Reciprocity, Social Support, and Unemployment, by Tom Keefe and Ron Roberts. Reciprocity is universal in human societies. This paper demonstrates its limitations in commodity relations and its value to people rendered economically superfluous. Reciprocity is suggested as the basis for supportive social networks that buffer unemployment stress. Using examples from the homeless unemployed, communities of reciprocal networks are the focus for those wanting to enhance political participation and to work toward a more reciprocal society.

169. Vol. 8(3) 1984, Of Bread and Roses ... And Bread, by Joan Retsinas. Robert Merton's distinction of latent and manifest functions is useful for analyzing government-subsidized day care offered to women on welfare. Before liberals eulogize the demise of day care, they should separate the latent from the manifest functions. Although government day care subsidies promised to give welfare mothers economic and psychological self-sufficiency, as well as to give children quality care, these have been rationales that legitimated the subsidy to the public-in short, the manifest functions. Latent functions have been economic: day care subsidies have bolstered the workforce of the competitive capitalist sector, as well as the workforce of the day care industry itself.

170. Vol. 8(3) 1984, Analysis of Policy Issues in Block Grants for Health and Welfare Services, by Sumati N. Dubey. The seed for block grants was sown by President Johnson in his approach called "creative Federalism," which focused on the increased responsibility of state and local governments in implementing social welfare programs initiated by the federal government. President Reagan's plan, known as "New Federalism," proposed to consolidate more than 40 categorical programs into 3 block grants: health services, preventive health services, and social services. Congressional action on these proposals is explored. Reagan's block grant proposals have generated considerable concern and controversy. The major issues raised by the proposals are (1) the administrative capacity of states to carry out functions transferred from the federal government, (2) the ability of states to raise funds to maintain the current level of services, (3) the ability and willingness of the states to protect and promote the interests of disadvantaged populations, and (4) the age-old issue of the role of the federal government in an industrial society. Recent developments in block grants are highlighted.

171. Vol. 8(3) 1984, The Transpersonal Perspective: The transpersonal perspective does not significantly alter most of the traditional aims of personal and social development activities. Rather, it places them within an enlarged context, a greater whole. It is still important when addressing human development issues to deal with poverty and world hunger, with political disenfranchisement

and oppression, and with physical and mental anguish of all kinds. Social policy and development activities must address these concerns before a significant effort at transpersonal development takes hold. The transpersonal would say that means and ends are one and that means for attaining social development objectives must not contradict the personal development needs of the individuals caught up in the movement. Some observers believe that this correlative developmental principle is partly responsible for the growth in and trend toward the use of networks and locally oriented social development projects in the attempt to deal with complex developmental issues. The needs of the person and the needs of the planet are rapidly coinciding, and only solutions that are capable of simultaneously addressing both sets of imperatives will lead to the transformation necessary to make the successful journey into the postindustrial era.

172. Vol. 8(3) 1984, Intercultural Contact as a Dimension of Social Work Curriculum And Education: A Qualitative Evaluation of the Iowa School of Social Work, by Gary R. Lowe/Mary Pat Cavanaugh. This paper reports the results of a study conducted at The University of Iowa School of Social Work to determine the effect upon the faculty of an emphasis upon increased international/intercultural involvement. The international/intercultural emphasis at Iowa is seen as consistent with social work's concern and sensitivity to diversity as well as a means to enrich the overall educational

program. This qualitative evaluation study was aimed at determining if individual and/or curriculum outcomes had, in fact, resulted from this particular emphasis. Results show a definite effect upon individual faculty as well as curriculum.

173. Toward a new model for the evaluation of human service systems. By: Baum, B, H. School of Public Health, Univ. of Illinois, Chicago; Parihar, B.; Vol. 8 (3) 1984. Evaluation of human services based on the criteria of efficiency and effectiveness fails to take into account adequately the legal, political, and ethical nature and context of human service organizations. A theoretical model that incorporates four measurable variables--efficiency, effectiveness, enactment, and ethics--is proposed. M empirical testing of a management method in which these variables were operationalized and used found that the variables provided a comprehensive framework for assessment in the context in which the management method was applied.

174. Human Rights, Political Oppression, and Social Development: the Chile Sanction. By: Chauncey Alexander, Vol. 9 (1) 1985. Chile, a nation honored in world history for its leadership struggle toward independence and individual freedom, survives today as a social development case model of mechanisms of social control for enforcing a society's standards--the Chile Sanction. A cursory abridgement of the history of the rule of the Pinochet government over the past

decade demonstrates the impact of political oppression on the human rights and social development of a nation and its people. The Chile Sanction model consists of (1) the use of military and governmental violence, terror, and intimidation to maintain control of the political machinery of a country, (2) the subjugation of national and domestic economic policy to national and multinational corporate interests, (3) the suppression of individual and social services and rights, (4) the promotion of public and social policies counter to the cooperative and humanistic policies of social development, and (5) the significance of the negative ideology of "anticommunism" in supporting regimes antithetical to social development. The last 11 years of the Chile Sanction demonstrates that social development is not necessarily a constantly rising spiral of progress, that it is no longer confined to local or national factors but instead must reckon with international elements, and that it is an integral part of the struggle for human rights.

175. On Human Oppression and Social Development. By: Brij Mohan and Prem Sharma. Vol. 9 (1) 1985. The interface of sociopolitical systems is examined with respect to human oppression and human freedom. The goal of social development is to enhance human freedom through social reconstruction, which is thwarted by the forces of oppression. Social development is a difficult yet essential agenda for both developing and advanced nations. A sustainable society and enduring world order call for rational and humane linkages among different peoples. A

comparative-analytic model is presented in an effort to highlight the relationship of cross-national systems in relation to oppression and freedom. The two dimensions offer a possible paradigm for cross-cultural assessment of resources, of societal values, and of human conditions that determine the quality of life. The role of social policy is highlighted in the process of social development, and three dimensions are brought into comparative-analytical focus: cognitive-normative, experiential-subjective, and resource-effectiveness. It is contended that human conditions and social orders cannot be placed on a perfected continuum and that a global analysis is essential to the establishment of a meaningful interface between oppressive and egalitarian systems.

176. A Social Commentary: Development, Change, and Women: the Need for a Consciousness-Raising Approach. By: Niki Jazdowska, Vol. 9 (1) 1985.
Although women make up 51 percent of the Zimbabwean population, their power, influence, and independence are limited. Since 1980, several significant and potentially useful initiatives have been taken. One such initiative has provided all women over age 18 with majority status and the legal rights that accompany it. However, few women have either the knowledge, money, or confidence to resort to litigatory defense of these rights. Another initiative has been taken in the area of employment. It is now illegal to terminate employment on the grounds of pregnancy; women are entitled to unpaid maternity leave for six weeks before and

after the birth of a baby. The Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs is the product of a third initiative. Despite these structurally important changes, the situation of Zimbabwean women has remained substantially unchanged. A discussion emphasizes the importance of providing education and heightening awareness through a consciousness-raising method. The five steps involved in this method are described.

177. Women as a Major Force in the Planning and Implementation of Social Development Strategies. By: Josephine A. V. Allen, Vol. 9 (1) 1985. There are barriers that limit the achievement of economic security among women and their contribution to broad social development within the national context. The contemporary roles of women in agriculture, in small-scale commercial enterprises, in industry, and in family life must be assessed in order to develop more adequately strategies for social development that have positive and enriching effects on this segment of the world's population. The lengthy tradition of international aid in such forms as technical assistance, economic aid, and adult education and training has proven insufficient to arrest the phenomenon of the worldwide growth of poverty, primarily among women and children. History, existing values, cultural practices, economic parameters, as well as certain social and political realities, all contribute to the intensification of this policy issue. A discussion presents arguments that underscore the need for involving women

more centrally in the design and implementation of national strategies aimed at social development. Examples are drawn from Jamaica, from Liberia and Sierra Leone, and from the experiences of black women in the United States.

178. Toward the Year 2000: A Social Agenda for Mankind. By: Richard J. Estes, Vol. 9 (1) 1985. A discussion outlines the most salient action steps that must be taken by social development specialists throughout the world if current trends toward further global social deterioration are to be halted. These steps constitute a reasonable plan of action that is needed to direct a new global consciousness in relation to recurrent international social forces that render an increasingly larger segment of the world's population either poor or "near poor." The action steps are (1) working toward social reform, (2) being our "brother's keeper," (3) initiating economic reforms, (4)shifting from provincial, nationalistic attitudes to those that emphasize regionalism and internationalism, (5) developing a new, more dramatic approach to global social development, (6) placing social development within the context of world social development, and (7) fostering maximum self-reliance within each nation for planning and implementing its own program of national social development.

179. Welfare Versus Warfare in the Third World. By: Rasool M. Hashimi, Vol. 9 (1) 1985. Political and military rivalry is leading to the misuse of already diminishing vital resources and is straining the natural environment. The use of

modern technology to promote an arms race rather than to solve the mounting economic and social problems within and among all nations is particularly damaging to the Third World. What superpower conflict and rivalry mean to the poor nations are shortages of capital and skills, inflation, unemployment, continuous poverty, and underdevelopment. Politically, such conflict and rivalry mean that the governments of Third World nations, whether they be conservative or radical, are unable to solve their basic national problems and to invest more in building armed forces than in supplying food, education, health services, and housing. A new international system structured on cooperation rather than confrontation is imperative. It must be aimed at finding solutions to human economic and social problems pursuant to the United Nations-sponsored New International Economic Order, instead of aiming at the "final solution" for the human race.

180. Towards the Creation of a New International Economic Order: Problems and Prospects. By: Gerson David, Vol. 9 (1) 1985. The major economic concepts that emerged at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations, held in 1974, were formalized in the call for a New International Economic Order (NIEO). A discussion analyzes the origins of the NIEO debate, also known as the North-South Dialogue (North being broadly synonymous with rich, developed countries; South, with poor and developing countries). The Third World has made demands

for changes in (1) the structure and distribution of world production, (2) the structure of market systems, and (3) the structure of international decision making. Those factors that account for the particular configuration of these demands are examined, as are three interrelated factors that have contributed to the emergence of the South as a vigorous pressure group and a power block. Consideration is given to critical issues in the creation of the concept of NIEO, to the limitations of the concept, and to the forces of opposition to NIEO from countries in the North. An evaluation sheds light on how well each of the demands of the Third World has been met. Finally, it is proposed that nongovernmental organizations assume the responsibilities of breaking new ground and of influencing decisions more effectively in the international sector.

181. Social Development and the Multinational Grain Corporations: the Case of Grain Distribution. By: IrI Carter, Vol. 9 (1) 1985. Because lesser-developed countries (LDCs) are dependent on international grain-trading corporations for grain supplies, the study of the roles and policies of multinational corporations (MNCs) in social development should begin with an analysis of grain distribution, in particular, of wheat. The five largest wheat traders are diversified, are tightly controlled by the families that own them, and are near-perfect stereotypes of the new global corporations. Their knowledge of grain supplies is derived from satellites, market information, and the like. Wheat traders "buffer" stores against

world shortages, thus rationalizing grain supplies, and initiate or accept international credit arrangements that may protect LCDs against catastrophic shortfalls. MNCs may cooperate with nationalistic "politico-military" policies by agreeing to withhold grain from some nations. They can, however, circumvent such short-sighted measures through consortia that have, in turn, been labeled "agribusiness imperialists." The most promising proposals are (1) the expansion of Title III of P.L. 480, Food for Peace, which ties sales to a development plan created by each LDC importer, and (2)partnership of the multinational grain traders and governments to assure an adequate supply of grain to LDCs.

182. Social Development and Nation Building. By: Brunhilde Helm, Vol. 9 (1) 1985. The belief that the proper legitimization of development is citizen participation rests on several value-inspired assumptions of what human beings are like and of how their societies should function. These assumptions, which under girded the concept of development after World War II, are (1) that the basic nature of a human being, when functioning freely, is constructive and trustworthy, (2) that citizen participation is an effective antidote to the malaise, alienation, and apathy predominant in modern Western subcultures, (3) that, in the United States, self-governing, self-initiated, voluntary associations are effective alternatives to the evils of government intervention, (4) that the involvement of indigenous people in programmed change accelerates the change and makes it more enduring,

(5) that mutual aid and self-help are effective and economical ways of rendering social service, and (6) that citizen participation is a vehicle for incremental social reform. Attention is given to the successive strategies adapted to foster development in the Third World after World War II. Finally, four types of systems through which human societies function are detailed.

183. Self-Help Groups as a Crucible for People Empowerment in the Context of Social Development. By: Arleen Kahn and Eugene I. Bender, Vol. 9 (2) 1985. A discussion emphasizes the importance of the concept and role of self-help for the social development of both industrialized and developing countries. It focuses on individuals and groups who have found themselves in life-disruptive situations that have rendered them powerless. The self-help, or mutual-aid, model provides the best vehicle for people empowerment through citizen participation, which, in turn, creates a significant potential for community organization, national institution building, and global social development.

184. Gender Inequality in Self-Help Programs. By: Helen Marchant, Vol. 9 (2) 1985. Workers employed in 28 state-funded social welfare agencies in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, participated in a study tht revealed that gender inequality has been institutionalized as a result of the promotion of self-help within the provision of welfare services for ethnic groups. Although both male and female workers provided direct services, in some cases a clear division of

labor emerged. In addition, women served only marginally on management committees responsible for decision making. These findings underline the need for the government to review its ethnic welfare policies and to identify gender as a focal concept. Consideration should also be given to the issue of whether required services can be offered through existing ethnic and nongovernmental agencies without exploiting workers and volunteers. If this is not possible, the welfare services of these agencies should be dismantled and the responsibility for services returned to the state. In this way, the social and cultural programs of these agencies could continue to be funded and the two policy objectives--voluntarism and the promotion of the growth of an ethnic social movement--could be separated.

185. Self-Help Programs and Social Development in Tanzania. By: C.K. Omar, Vol. 9 (2) 1985. In pre-colonial Tanzania, intra-village recruitment promoted the success of self-help programs at the community level. Among the Pare people, traditional self-help programs, known as mtharagambo ("not of the individual undertaking"), involved the organization of labor forces composed of various families from several villages. The colonialists, who came to Tanzania, then known as Tanganyika, found that the traditional concepts of self-help programs could be useful in furthering their domination. The Germans, who were the first to rule, used these concepts to build roads, local government buildings, and the like.

When the British arrived, they followed the pattern of organization adopted by the Germans but with less strictness. After independence, self-help programs made only a small contribution to the national formation of capital because most were oriented toward service rather than toward production. The political implications of these programs in the early period of Tanzania's independence are discussed, as are the ways in which the self-help program can be used as a model for rural development in the Third World.

186. The Political Mobilization of the Black Electorate in Louisiana, 1932-1980: Black Voter Registration Trends and Correlates. By: Charles E. Grenier, Vol. 9 (2) 1985. A study drew on data from census reports and from 64 parishes (counties) in Louisiana, among other sources, to trace the rate of voter registration among blacks from 1932 to 1980. Multiple regression analysis revealed that by 1980, the overall long-term registration rates of blacks had reached a level of over 80 percent of parity with those of whites. Federal intervention in the registration process following the 1965 Voting Rights Act appeared to be a major factor in the increase in rates after 1965. A positive relationship emerged between urbanization and registration among blacks from 1932 to 1948. From 1952 to approximately 1968, the high density of the Catholic population and the low density of the black population contributed to the registration rates of blacks, and in the 1970s the rates were a function of a high density of Catholics and a low density of urban

dwellers. An association also emerged between change in registration rates and a high density of Catholics and a low density of blacks between 1940 and 1960 in the southern part of the state. In the 1960s, this change shifted to the more rural north, in which there is a high density of blacks and a low density of Catholics. Registration rates among both blacks and whites decreased in the 1970s and were not correlated with black, urban, or Catholic contextual dimensions.

187. Racial Differences in Social Service Delivery: Jews and Non-Jews in Israel. Vol. 9 (2) 1985. As a minority group, non-Jews (Moslems, Christians, Bedouins, Cherkesians, Druze, and Arabs) in Israel are far from being assimilated with the Jewish majority. A study that compared the rights of these two groups found that with respect to the allocation of social services, non-Jews are discriminated against at a ratio of 1:3. From 1981 to 1982, only 1,500 (over 10 percent of the total 14,8000) non-Jews passed the examinations that are necessary to matriculate into universities. At the time of the study, non-Jews constituted only 4.5 percent of first-year students, 2 percent of graduate students, and 1 percent of doctoral students in Israel. It was apparent that non-Jews also confront discrimination in relation to the point system on which child support allowances are awarded: In 1983, the Veterans Replacement Work Act was modified to provide large Jewish families with a higher value for each point, although such compensations are not made for non-Jewish families.

188. Community Development and the Decremental Era: Creating a Basic Needs Model. By: Thomas J. Hopkins, Vol. 9 (2) 1985. Abstract: During difficult economic times, the urban and rural masses--who constitute the vast majority of developing sub-Saharan African nations--tend to be forgotten or sacrificed. While members of the elite--government officials and various types of economic planners and consultants--debate the merits of various development strategies, and while the global North-South dialogue is in search of a "new international economic order," what is needed most is a dynamic community development process. Such a process would (1) identify basic needs and provide for their fulfillment, (2) generate appropriate employment and business opportunities, and (3) produce reliable social measurements and indicators. With the current economic reality in perspective, an attempt is made to build a community-based institution through which concepts of self-reliance, appropriate technology, endogenous development, and integrated development can be made operational. The programmatic framework and guiding principle is the basic-needs approach to development. Zambia is used as a case example to illustrate the framework.

189. Conundrums, Contradictions, and Conflicts: A Western Social Worker in the Third World. By: Sondra Match, Vol. 9 (2) 1985. What is it like for an American social worker to function professionally in a Third World country for which he or she is little prepared by education or previous practice? A discussion that

addresses this question focuses on the experiences of one worker who served as a United Nations volunteer and who worked with refugees and other vulnerable populations in Somalia, Africa, from 1981 to 1982. The discussion does not attempt to provide a global perspective of what went wrong or right and why in a massive, multilateral relief effort in one of the poorest countries in the world. Instead, it isolates and analyzes a few of the contradictions and conflicts inherent in such a situation, illustrating how they impinge on the functioning of individuals and organizations supplying relief services to refugees displaced by war and to native populations made vulnerable by poverty and lack of opportunity.

190. U.S. Rural Development Acts and Their Impact on Reduction of Rural Poverty: A Policy Analysis. By: Paul A. Sundet, Vol. 9 (2) 1985. Since 1970, an avowed aim of each presidential administration has been to reduce substantially the disproportionate amount of rural poverty. The most popular strategy has been to establish rural economic development programs administered principally by the Department of Agriculture. In the face of demands for economical programs and reduced budgets, the members of Congress must decide if the thrust toward rural development merits continuation and, if so, in what form. Social workers concerned with the social problems of rural areas have a special stake in this decision because the rural economic development model has been the strategy of choice in addressing a multitude of human problems, many of which the social

work profession has seen as within its traditional sphere of activity. What this strategy is, what it has accomplished and failed to accomplish, and what alternatives should now be considered are the subjects of a discussion.

191. An Integrative Perspective for Social Development. By: Salvatore Imbrogno, Vol. 9 (3) 1985. Presented is a theoretical construct that is strategically engineered to provide a unified concept for a number of traditional systems of inquiry involved in the study of social change and of social development. The construct is a strategic system-design function for social development that represents an alternative perspective and practice mode. A convergence of ideal ends, which are necessary for purposeful activity in social development, with an ideal construct, which is necessary for a design of implementation, creates a conception equally applicable to both minimally developed complex systems. A strategic system design encompasses a wide boundary and a broad scope of professional involvement in social development. It is simultaneously comprehensive and concrete with regard to its specific applications.

192. International Economic Order, the NIEO Debate, and the Third World Nations. By: Satish Sharma/Gerald K. Rubin, Vol. 9 (3) 1985. A discussion explores the premise of enhanced economic and social well-being in Third World nations, as reflected by their aspirations for increased economic growth, stable political conditions, and a higher standard of living. The potential for generating

these conditions to a greater extent is assessed against several internal and external factors. Significant structural changes in international economic institutions and resolution of the difficulties surrounding the implementation of the New International Economic Order are crucial in promoting the further development of economic and social well-being in the Third World. Various strategies for international welfare advocacy in favor of Third World nations are suggested.

193. Origins of Social Welfare Policy and Models of Help. By: Pranab Chatterjee, Vol. 9 (3) 1985. Abstract: There are seven known typologies of social welfare policy, three ways of identifying the societal type that may be responsible for its structure, and at least nine known models of help within it. The presence of a surplus is shown as a prerequisite to social welfare, and, given this surplus, social welfare policy depends on the levels of technology, ideology, and demographic structure within a given society.

194. Vol. 9 (3) 1985, The Extension of Social Protection in the Gabonese Republic: Consolidation the Development Process, by Jean-Victor Gruat. This paper which discusses social security schemes in Africa appeared in the International Labour Review, Vol. 123, No.4, July-August 1984, and is reprinted by permission of the Director-General, International Labour Office. The author is a technical cooperation expert, International Labour Office.

195. A Structural Interest Theory of Social Welfare: Part I. By: Vol. 9 (3) 1985. The first installment of a two-part discussion applies structural interest theory to social welfare in order to identify four groups that are central to the institution of welfare: traditional providers of the voluntary nonprofit sector, welfare bureaucrats within the governmental sector, clinical entrepreneurs in private practice, and human service executives within the for-profit corporate sector. Structural interests vary in their influence. Although traditional providers are the oldest group, welfare bureaucrats make up the dominant structural interest; private practitioners are an emerging group. Human service executives are most likely to challenge the status of welfare bureaucrats effectively--and to change social welfare. Traditional providers are likely to continue to decline in influence.

196. A Structural Interest Theory of Social Welfare: Part II. By: David Stoesz, Vol. 9 (3) 1985. In the second installment of a two-part discussion, it is suggested that those groups that have remained marginal interests despite their attempts in recent years to attain influence in social welfare include racial minorities, homosexuals, family farmers, and industrial human service professionals. Professional education functions to keep these groups in a marginal position while it endorses the high status of structural interests (traditional providers, welfare bureaucrats, private practitioners, and human service executives). However, bureaucratization and privatization are social forces that are likely to elevate

industrial human service professionals from a marginal status to a structural interest. The theoretical character of structural interest theory, the consequences of using it to interpret social welfare historically, and further areas of research is discussed.

197. America's Hippies Revisited: Lessons in Compassion for a Conservative Decade. By: Peter Judd, Vol. 9 (3) 1985. The hippies of the mid- to late 1960s espoused an openness, tolerance, and respect for the value of life that differ significantly from the widespread indifference to human welfare that predominates in the 1980s. A discussion describes the value orientation of the hippies and analyzes the social and historical context of their evolution. Taking the view that the hippies fashioned a new lifestyle from existing paradigms and themes in American thought, the discussion concludes that as a social movement, "hippieism" represents the potential of the American culture for flexibility and growth in an age of global interdependence.

198. Organizational Assessment in Power-Transfer Community Organizations. By: Scott M. Wilson/Jacqueline B. Mondros, Vol. 9 (3) 1985. Abstract: Power-transfer community organizations are self-generating organizations that (1) view societal decisions as functions of current power arrangements, (2) define change as occurring through building countervailing power blocs, (3) have specific change objectives, (4) often opt for conflict tactics, (5) initially seek instrumental

benefits and secondarily, expressive ends, (6) have a formal structure, and (7) base member relationships on involvement in the organization. A study sought to better understand how and why six such organizations analyze their work and how they would react to a proposed framework of purposes and strategies for assessment. Findings revealed that power-transfer organizations collect a great deal of information because of the importance of their being accurately and immediately informed on community issues and on the concerns of their members. For the most part, this information was collected and stored informally. However, the organizations were receptive to more formal assessment techniques that provide information concerning organizational growth and effectiveness. Accountability to funding sources was given low priority.

199. Gandhi and the New Society. By: Sugata Dasgupta, Vol. 10 (1) 1986. Gandhi's ideas for a village-based society are explored in a discussion adapted from a series of lectures given by the late Sugata Dasgupta, long-time director of the Gandhian Institute of Social Studies in Varanasi, India. In building a new society, Gandhi saw nonviolence as the main objective. The principle on which Gandhi based his thinking was the right of all people to self-fulfillment by their own efforts. Self-rule for all and self-reliance for political and economic systems were also stressed. Gandhi believed that the people at large, including the poor and the weak, should dominate the political decision-making process. His

economic model was designed to meet the basic requirements of all. Gandhi believed that individuals who achieved great wealth through economic activities should serve as trustees who would use their surplus wealth to benefit the larger community. The relevance of Gandhi's vision to the current need for social change is examined.

200. The Survival Characteristics of the Poor: a Case Study of a Village in Bangladesh. By: Mohammed Sadeque, Vol. 10 (1) 1986. A multidimensional approach to poverty provided the conceptual framework for a study that examined the survival characteristics of the poor in a village in Bangladesh. Data were collected in three stages: a preliminary survey of all households in the village, an interview with members of selected households, and case studies. Findings indicated that employment opportunities were uncertain and that the heads of most of the households participated in various activities to earn money. The families spent more than 90 percent of their income on food; the rest of their basic needs were grossly neglected. Relationships among neighbors were diffused, and awareness of and participation in politics were at a low level. Religious outlook and orientation formed an important component of the socialization process and contributed to the fatalistic attitude of the respondents. Data failed to support the prevalence of a so-called culture of poverty among the sample. Implications of these findings for social policy are explored.

201. The Role of Social Work in Integrated Rural Development: International Illustrations from Industrial Nations. By: Emilia E. Martinez-Brawley, Vol. 10 (1) 1986. Changing rural conditions, population shifts, and a changing cultural paradigm have contributed to the energizing of rural communities. The influx of new people into rural areas has created opportunities for rebuilding the local structure and for enhancing the quality of life of old-timers and newcomers alike. The challenge of social development in the future is to help build coalitions of diverse rural groups and to enhance community participation by people of mixed ideology. Because of its ties with the formal sector and its experience with bureaucratic forms of organization, social work is in a good position to mediate between central and local tensions. For holistic development to occur, the issue of selecting appropriate units to plan, deliver, and administer various types of social services must be resolved on pragmatic grounds. If development is to be participatory and if communities are to be encouraged to preserve and enhance their identities, then the task of social work is to assess the absolute minimum that must be done at the central or bureaucratic level and the most that can be accomplished locally or informally.

202. Recent Technological Developments and Racial Inequity in the United States. By: Hide Yamatani, Vol. 10 (1) 1986. Abstract: As the majority of American companies cut labor costs by replacing workers with mechanical

transferring devices, robots, and computerized production systems and by investing in foreign production facilities, blacks, Hispanics, and other minority members are likely to experience an increasing economic burden. Two broad social economic policies--supply-side economics and industrial policy--are currently being recommended to improve the economic condition of the United States. Although both these policies are designed to stimulate the investment component of the economy, neither may effectively reduce economic inequalities between whites and minorities.

203. Alternative Communities: Living Prototypes for a Future Society. By: Yaro Starak, Vol. 10 (1) 1986. Los Horcones is an alternative community modeled after B. F. Skinner's Walden Two. Such communitarian movements are presented as an antidote to five impending global crises: the greenhouse effect in the stratosphere, the water shortage, the decay of the urban industrial infrastructure, the collapse of free enterprise, and nuclear catastrophe. Los Horcones, a cooperative community in Sonora, Mexico, was founded in 1973 by a group of Mexican students interested in the experimental analysis of behavior. Behavioral technology is applied to a lifestyle that emphasizes pacifism, a new social consciousness, and the use of resources to stimulate natural and human development.

204. Improving Arab-Jewish Relations in Israel: the role of Voluntary Organizations. By: Benyamin Chetkow-Yanoov, Vol. 10 (1) 1986. Historic events that have influenced the lives of Arab and Jewish citizens of Israel are summarized to provide a background for understanding the present-day relationships between them. Partnership is a voluntary educational and community organization that attempts to help individuals, other organizations, and the general public contends with conditions that interfere with harmony between Jews and Arabs. Although the organization stresses mutuality of action, it recognizes that most Jews and Arabs must deal with accumulated feelings of helplessness. Partnership offers its participants an effective, professional way to express discontent and to invest in corrective countermeasures. Although voluntary efforts like those of Partnership are important, they cannot become a substitute for public responsibility and action. Ways of heightening public awareness of the need for Jewish-Arab reconciliation are discussed.

205. Profiles in Development: Basic Needs and Developing Nations. By: Peter B. Heller, Vol. 10 (2) 1986. Development is a process in which people and their communities change to improve their quality of life in material, economic, social, political, and at times technological ways. Development aid often occurs at an obscure, grassroots level. The basic needs approach is used by many private voluntary organizations. This strategy covers a wide range of fundamental needs

such as food and shelter, but also includes infrastructural services and the promotion of social justice and self-reliance. More effective development assistance, including more appropriate technology transfer, is needed. Each community can define its own basic human needs, which, to be appropriate must evolve over time in line with the growth of its economy and the aspirations of its people.

206. The Ethiopian Famines: A Case Study of the Changing Nature of Famines. By: Reuven Barneis, Vol. 10 (2) 1986. The Ethiopian famine exemplifies the previously unrelated combination of ecological, economic, military, and political factors, effectively neutralizing the population's survival skills. Fast population growth increased pressure on the country's fragile food production systems, resulting in rapid soil erosion and desertification of large tracts of fertile land. This trend was exacerbated when national development funds were shifted to urban growth and military concerns, precluding the search for an alternative means of food production. This resulted in falling food production. Survival skills, based on a delicate balance between population size and land use, were rendered useless. In addition, the country's isolation from international sources of food and financial support contributed to the increase of the famine. American foreign policy shifts to bilateral trade agreements, the increase in the value of the dollar, and high interest rates on debt repayments severely limited funds available

for the purchase of world surplus food grains. Ironically, famine aid produced the unexpected result of delaying instances of famine to a later period of time.

207. Status Allocation and Well-being among Women: A Social Work Perspective, Vol. 10 (2) 1986. Income, education, work, leisure, and feelings of competence are factors associated with the well-being of women globally. The unique characteristics of women's ecology range from occupational segregation, resulting in lower income, to verbal interaction patterns that impact on perceptions of competence. Social work education, research, and intervention must be instrumental in contributing to knowledge about ways in which women can draw boundaries to protect themselves from exploitation of their labor, both at home and in paid occupations, and from relegation to a subordinate status in society. Because information about the common divergent aspects of women's experiences is fragmented into various areas of study, particular emphasis should be placed on transmitting this subject in one body of knowledge, both intergeneration ally and cross-culturally.

208. A Consortium Experience in Interprofessional Education: Potentials for Advancing Social Development. By: James O. Billows, Vol. 10 (2) 1986. The Commission on Inter professional Education and Practice, an innovative program in operation at The Ohio State Univ. for the past 15 years, is a consortium of professional schools and respective professional associations representing the

allied fields of health, education, law, medicine, nursing, social work, and theology. The consortium initially focused on the inter professional preparation of human services students concerned essentially with micro-social development. More recently, the introduction of inter professional policy analysis courses and working panels have contributed to a gradual increase in emphasis on mezzo- and macro social development. An expected result of involving students and faculty in this endeavor is the formation of various inters professional networks that help promote collaborative research, practice, and informal exchanges. This program may be replicated at other universities now that there is a growing interest nationally for alternatives to the presently prevailing bi-professional educational models or, at best, emphasis on only some aspects of inters professional education to the exclusion of others.

209. The Universality of Western Social Work's Knowledge Base in the International Context: Myth or Reality? By: Marion Bogo and Winnifred Herington, Vol. 10 (2) 1986. There are two views of social work's universal value. One is that its knowledge and expertise, which originated in developed countries, can be applied anywhere; the opposing view is that social work knowledge and technology can only be developed within the local context. Taking a middle position, social work practice knowledge can be examined for cultural relevance and adapted to take into account culturally specific concerns.

Developed countries tend to emphasize individual intervention approaches and intervention with government policy in responding to social problems; developing countries are often faced with a lack of resources to meet basic human needs. At each level of intervention, a range of specific practice models should be analyzed to determine which processes and elements are universal and which require adaptation. The four practice principles, mutuality, trust relationship, communication, and capacity building, can be used to test social work practice models within specific contexts.

210. The Debate Regarding National Planning Policy: Is it Needed? And if it is, What Type of Planning Policy is Needed? By: Howard A. Palley and Donald V. Fandetti, Vol. 10 (2) 1986. A reassessment of American people's bias against a national planning process is necessary because of slow industrial growth, delayed social development, a growing gap between poverty and wealth, and the erosion of real income for middle and working classes. Two trends leading to such a planning process have developed recently. One perspective is limited to industrial development. The other viewpoint is more comprehensive, encompassing social and economic planning. A major federal role is called for in services such as national health insurance, child care, full employment, income maintenance, and crisis centers or refuges. The economic and social crisis facing our nation requires increasing application of a directed intelligence within a comprehensive national planning process.

211. Reflections from the Field: Community Services for the Aged in Taipei. By: John Lun-Hsun Chang, Vol. 10 (2) 1986. With the changing of Taiwan's social structures towards urbanization and industrialization, and the prevalence of small families, assistance for the aged has become an important area of concern for the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Those over 65 now constitute 5percent of the population. Life expectancy has been raised to an average of 72.45 years because of rapid economic growth, improvements in the environment, and medical developments in this country. Government services include senior citizen centers, homemaker help, limited volunteer organizations, and special privileges for the elderly. Day care centers, foster family programs, and employment guidance opportunities are still in the planning stages. Volunteer services, medical care, and housing assistance should be strengthened.

212. Towards Operationalization of Social Development Concepts. By: Roland Meinert and Ezra Kohn, Vol. 10 (3) 1987. A discussion provides an orientation and sensitization to major social development concepts. The fluid conceptual boundaries and varied definitions of the concepts are outlined, and the main elements of social development are identified: a set of basic beliefs, a set of core values, and a process approach to social change. An emergent perspective of social development is presented, based on a review of the literature and the

experiences of practitioners. The phenomenological relationship between peace and social development is discussed.

213. Development and Peace: the Complex Nexus. By: S. K. Khinduka, Vol. 10 (3) 1987. Both development and peace are desirable social conditions. They are also interrelated. However, an axiomatic positive nexus between them should not be readily assumed. Sometimes the relationship between development and peace is not mutually reinforcing. Nevertheless, the lack of development is a greater threat to peace than conflict generated in the process of, or as a result of, development. Analytical and educational foci are suggested to advance the cause of development for peace.

214. Development, Peace and Nonviolent Social Change: the Gandhian Perspective. By: Satish Sharma, Vol. 10 (3) 1987. A study argues that modern conceptions of development serve only partial needs of people and societies and that they are generally ill-suited for global peace and harmony because of their exigent, confrontational, and competitive nature. Development, however, can be conceived and approached in ways that are holistic and non-exploitative and which do not create win-lose situations or leave behind ill feelings among dies-satisfied parties. The conception and process of development can be such that it satisfies the needs of all people while contributing positively to the strengthening of social, political, and moral fibers at different levels. Such an outcome of

development is possible through the Gandhian perspective, which is introduced and explicated in the discussion.

215. A conceptual model for peace through constructive conflict resolution. By: Tan, N, T. School of Social Work, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455; Vol. 10 (3) 1987. Conflict is not only pervasive and universal, it is also energizing and an impetus for social change. Peace is thus not the absence of conflict, but the management of conflict toward constructive ends. A generic model of the conflict resolution process is outlined in seven stages: commitment to resolution, definition of conflict, negotiation, agreement, contracting, implementation of change, and evaluation. The principles of conflict resolution in each of these stages are examined. The process conflict resolution is generic--applicable to various levels of conflict and various settings. Constructive resolution involves the redistribution of resources, the restructuring of power, and the meeting of needs. This contributes to social justice and equity, conditions necessary for peace.

216. Women and Technology. By: Helen Marchant, Vol. 10 (3) 1987. The relationship between social class and gender relations within work organization is illustrated through presentation of a case study of industrial organization in the confectionery industry in New South Wales, Australia and documentation of the way in which male craftsmen struggle to maintain their elevated position in the

work force. As their status became threatened by the introduction of new machinery, these men resisted changes in work organization that may have benefited women workers. As the government forced increases in wages paid to women, men responded by asserting their superior value to the employer. For example, they maintained that only men could lift heavy items. Such arguments reinforced the division of work by sex, and both men and women participated in the reaffirmation that certain work was men's work and other work was women's work. This analysis of gender relations at work contributes to an understanding of the persistence of sex segregation.

217. Roles for professional associations in international social development. By: Denis A. Ladbrook, Vol. 10 (3) 1987. Professional associations contain within their memberships rich and largely untapped human resources for international social development (ISD) projects. Three steps helpful for establishing such projects are: (1) establish an ISD project committee in a professional association; (2) establish a project identification, planning, and management committee; and (3) build a partnership with a professional association in another country. Also outlined are empirical examples of field projects between twinned professional associations in northern and southern countries. Such projects contribute importantly to world peace by building bridges, increasing interdependence, and by facilitating equity and social justice.

218. Orientation to Peace and Justice in Professional Social Work Education in the United States. By: Dorothy Van Soest, Nancy Johnston and Maura Sullivan Vol. 10 (3) 1987. Reported are the results of a study aimed at exploring the concern with peace and social justice issues of social work educators in the United States. The opinions of the graduate and undergraduate faculty regarding several domestic and foreign policy issues as they relate to professional practice and teaching were solicited through mailed questionnaires. A total of 191 faculty members responded. Findings indicated high degree of concern about excessive federal military spending and its effect on domestic program budgets, and a lesser degree of concern about U.S. involvement in Central America and the nuclear arms buildup.

219. Social Welfare, Dependency and Social Development. By: Richard S. Bolan, Vol. 11 (1) 1987. A study examines potential reasons underlying the political decline of the welfare state. Inadequate conceptions of institution building and faulty designs of delivery mechanisms are postulated as forming the base of such decline, which has been exacerbated in the 1980s by the increasing allocation of world resources to militarism. Three variables are identified as fundamental: hierarchy, scale, and complexity. Each offers distinct advantages in effectiveness and efficiency, but only within limits. When the limits are exceeded, systemic capacity to deliver social welfare breaks down and system dependency becomes

pathological for both givers and receivers of welfare. On the basis of these arguments, a framework for further research is suggested that incorporates both scientific and normative dimensions and fully recognizes the gestalt between structure and agency. Such a research program is essential to development of the insight necessary for a more just and effective means of social development. The conclusion notes the vital and corrosive relation between the welfare state and the armed state.

220. Peace and Development: Toward a More Just and Global Society. By: Gerson David, Vol. 11 (1) 1987. A study analyzes the interrelationships of the associated concepts of peace and development and attempts to define conditions of peace. Examined are three current major approaches to development: modernization theory, dependency and underdevelopment theories, and global reforming. Further discussion addresses alternative developmental models that are characterized by human-need orientation, self-reliance, ecological balance, and structural transformation aimed at promoting temporal peace and security. The study concludes with a discussion of the role of nonaligned countries (developing countries) in bringing about peace and development.

221. Welfare or Warfare: a Vital Choice. By: Thomas Keefe, Vol. 11 (1) 1987. Recognizing recent debate, a study takes the position that a vital societal choice between social welfare and expenditures for the means of warfare is well

underway in favor of warfare. It provides an historical perspective on the links between the welfare state and the warfare state and the current break with history. Using current social indicators, it then provides an analysis of the consequences of the choice for people. Finally in stark terms, it addresses social work's values and duty regarding the choice.

222. Global Neighborhoods. By: Larrie Dee Price, Vol. 11 (1) 1987. The dense populations of urban neighborhoods confront a variety of problems comparable to global issues of increased violence, resource depletion, and alienation. City, county, and state programs have failed to adequately recognize and utilize the potential human resources available in urban neighborhoods. Using the Boston College Framework for Community Organization and Social Planning and the French model of the global village, a study discusses methods of restructuring services to urban neighborhoods to allow for the development and provision of specific informal neighborhood-based cooperatively run services as an alternative "institution" to meet a variety of needs of the target population.

223. Needs and Rights: Strategies for Development. By: Edna R. Chamberlain, E, R. School of Social Work, Univ. of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane 4067, Australia; Vol. 11 (1) 1987. Various paradigms of development considered are noted to have been unsuccessful in redistribution of the world's resources, and particularly in raising living standards of the poorest members of society both in

Third World countries and in industrial democracies. An alternative paradigm is proposed, together with a hierarchy of strategies for people empowerment. An Australian case study is presented to demonstrate the use of one of these strategies. The action research project described was aimed at empowering welfare recipients vis-a-vis the bureaucracy in obtaining their entitlements. The project involved the establishment of a welfare rights organization, the training of lay advocates, and evaluation of the introduction of lay advocates to an appeal tribunal. The results are considered in the context of the legal framework for meeting needs and human rights in Australia and also in the context of social development and peace in the international arena.

224. Integrated Social Development and Peaceful Transformation in a Post-Colonial State (Zimbabwe). By: Nigel P. Hall,   Vol. 11 (1) 1987. Social development is considered in the context of Zimbabwe's transition from colonialism to independence. Previous inequalities in resource provision led to conflict and subsequent war; government policy is now attempting a reversal of these inequalities through social and economic development. The successful outcome of this transition is dependent on the extent to which development relates to real needs of the people. The term "integrated social development" is used to indicate the need for the involvement of the people themselves, together with relevant agencies, in a comprehensive and coordinated strategy for change. Two

sectors of social development in Zimbabwe, the delivery of primary health care and resettlement programs, are highlighted. Regional factors are also considered as they are likely to influence the success of such development efforts.

225. Empowering Educators through Consultation: Developing a New Admissions Process. By: Caryl Abrahams, Vol. 11 (1) 1987. A case study is presented of the consultative process used in the development of an admissions policy. Using a social development consultative model provided an empowering framework through which local educators exercised their expert knowledge to enumerate, test for, and evaluate admissions criteria. The study describes the procedures used as well as the role of the consultant.

226. Reflections from the Field: Teaching High School Students about International Issues: A Contribution to Peace Studies. By: S. Encel Vol. 11 (1) 1987. Peace studies are centered at the tertiary education level, and relatively little effort has been made in secondary schools. Critics stress the failure of peace studies programs to achieve depth and balance. In Australia, there is a rapid growth of activity at the secondary education level, which has also been subject to criticism for lack of balance. A different approach is taken in the new Society and Culture syllabus available to matriculation students in the New South Wales state education system. This approach emphasizes the mastery of concepts such as

conflict and power, which are essential to the understanding of international

relations and hence of the prospects for peace.

227. Social Development Trends in the Pacific: Implications for the Future. By:

Richard J. Estes, Vol. 11 (2) 1987. A discussion examines development trends

that took place in East Asia and the Western Pacific during the period 1970 to

1983. Using the author's Index of Social Progress, countries found to be regional

social welfare "leaders" and "laggards" are identified. Discussion of the

implications of these development trends follows, focusing on the need to

eliminate high levels of poverty and social inequality in the Asian Pacific region

in order for it to become the "new center of gravity" in the 21st century that some

commentators predict.

228. U. S. Multinationals: A force for Social Justice or Injustice? By: Vincent E.

Faherty, Vol. 11 (2) 1987. A study begins with the premise that what most people

believe about the typical U.S. multinational enterprise is more a product of a

preconceived ideology than the product of objective and analytical reasoning.

Utilizing sets of economic data for each of the 126 countries of the world, the

study analyzes whether the presence or absence of major U.S. multinational

enterprises in these countries is related to economic strength. It is concluded that

to answer the question whether U.S. multinational enterprises are a force for

social justice or social injustice in modern society, anecdotal case studies must be

relied upon. The discussion concludes with an appeal for greater information sharing from the business sector and for a more objective judgment from the social welfare sector.

229. Value Bases and Attitudes toward Welfare to the Enemy. By: Ram A. Cnaan, Vol. 11 (2) 1987. Although more than 17 percent of the citizens of Israel are Arabs, Israel is engaged in long-term hostile conflict with three of four contiguous Arab states. Despite full formal citizenship, the Israeli Arabs experience a low standard of public services and slow social development. The conflict between the rights of this population as Israelis and their cultural, religious, and physical identification with the enemy is actively ignored. A study was conducted to examine attitudes of the Jewish majority towards the provision of the welfare state social services to Israeli Arabs. Data were obtained from a large-scale survey of 77 adults conducted in the central region of Israel. The research explored basic attitudes toward helping the Israeli Arabs and priorities in welfare allocation. An attempt was also made to identify those who emphasize public assistance support for this minority versus those who oppose it.

230. India: Sheltering the Urban Poor, 1950-1980. By: Jerry B. Bannister, Vol. 11 (2) 1987. A study provides an historical survey of India's housing of the urban poor for the period 1950 through 1980 and argues that slum rehabilitation and gradual housing improvement is a vital aspect of India's effort to shelter the urban

poor. Slum rehabilitation and gradual housing improvement serve the urban poor more directly than slum removal and redevelopment, which largely benefits the middle class. Especially important to this view are the priorities expressed by the poor themselves, as opposed to the priorities of governmental agencies seeking "instant" urban development. Although the national government, albeit reluctantly, supports this gradual development perspective, many of the states resist its implementation.

231. Coping in America: Contextual Variables in the Adaptation of Female Refugees and Immigrants. By: Judith Shepherd, Vol. 11 (2) 1987. Issues faced by Vietnamese women immigrants and refugees in the U.S. are addressed within historical, and chronological-historical contexts. Specific case histories of four Vietnamese women are given, serving as examples of how the cited contexts can be used to improve service to the immigrant and refugee populations.

232. No Abstract Available, Reflections from the Field: Activism, the Voluntary Agencies, and Political Reality. By: John F. Jones, Vol. 11 (2) 1987. To understand what part the voluntary agencies should play in social development, it is first necessary to acknowledge the role of government. Voluntary welfare cannot function properly unless government assumes responsibility for the overall betterment of society. At the same time, the voluntary social service sector seeks to participate in promoting social development, though the definition of roles is

bound to depend on a variety of economic, cultural, and, above all, political factors. A study explores the situation of Hong Kong's voluntary agencies in order to illustrate a common dilemma faced in many Asian countries, namely, how to reconcile the desire of voluntary agencies to assume an aggressive role in social change with the reality of government control over the process of development. Hong Kong's transitional status, as it waits for China to exercise its sovereignty in 1997, brings the dilemma sharply into focus, for there is considerable doubt as to the future role of the voluntary agencies.

233. SDI Vol. 11(3) 1988, The Front-Line Paraprofessional in Social Development: An International Perspective, by Edward A. Brawley and Ruben Schindler. Based on an international study of front-line paraprofessionals, several areas in which this category of personnel can make special contributions to social development efforts are identified. These include the promotion of community participation in program operations, the development of appropriate social technologies, and assessment of the impact of helping methods.

234. SDI Vol. ll (3) 1988, Role Perception, Role Behavior and Job Satisfaction Among Paraprofessional Community Workers: A Frame of Reference For Social Development Theory, by Chaya Itzhaky. This article analyzes the role behavior of indigenous neighborhood workers (INWs). Many have noted the absence of a

theory capable of explaining the connection between the paraprofessional worker's role and satisfaction from this role. This study is a contribution toward remedying this lacuna. By focusing on the viewpoint of the INWs themselves, the findings are relevant to career-line decisions and other role derivatives.

235. SDI Vol. ll (3) 1988, Mental Health in the Third World: Issues of Policy and Practice, by Laksiri Jayasuriya. Determinants of public policy in Third World mental health care are addressed. Key developments in contemporary Western psychology are critically viewed with respect to transferability. Recent trends in trans-cultural (or cross-cultural) psychiatry are noted, and discussion of strategies for improving Third World mental health care follows.

236. SDI Vol.ll (3) 1988, Paulo Freire: Unveiling the "Culture of Silence" for Third World Women, by Paula K. Henderson. The causes and circumstances of cultural oppression of Third World women is investigated and related to social, educational, and economic factors. The perpetuation of a domination/dependence mentality is discussed in light of the detrimental effects on Third World development. Paulo Freire?s philosophy of education for liberation is described in its applicability to the situation of women as a suppressed class as they struggle for identity and effectiveness. The potential use of Freire's approach to education could develop a greater critical

consciousness among Third World women and promote vital cultural and economic growth.

237. SDI Vol. 1l (3) 1988, Hong Kong Social Workers' Political Participation in Determining the Future of Hong Kong, by Rosanna Y. Chan. The 1984 Sino-British Agreement provided broad guidelines for Hong Kong to develop its future. Hong Kong social workers perceived the development of acceptable social, economic, and political conditions as their professional responsibility. They engaged in a wide range of activities to facilitate such developments. Their accomplishments include the introduction of social work to China and explication of the advocate role of professionals. However, they failed in developing evaluative criteria for collaborative projects with China and in linking the grassroots with their activism. Their contests for elected public positions aroused unresolved practice issues for further exploration.

238. SDI Vol. ll (3) 1988, Canadian Foreign Aid and Human Rights Observance, by Steven Hick. Recent debate, Parliamentary Committee recommendations, and government announcements have highlighted the need for greater weight to be given to the human rights performance of bilateral aid recipients in determining eligibility. To do so requires that it be determined whether Canadian bilateral aid is currently going to countries found to be systematic, gross, and continuous human rights violators. The study's survey of the top 15

recipients of Canadian bilateral aid finds that nine are "human rights negative," scoring unfavorably on the human rights observance scale. An increase emphasis on human rights in awarding aid would affect these nine countries and Canada's bilateral aid composition.

239. SDI Vol.11 (3) Winter 1988, Emerging Conflict Between Afro-Americans and Southeast Asian Refugees, by Letha A. See. Focusing on two areas (economics and race), this paper reports the findings of a 10-year study which examined problems existing between poor Blacks and Southeast Asian refugees in the United States. The discussion centers on the continuing clash between the two groups and how government policy has done much to inflame the conflict.

240. SDI Vol. ll (3) Winter 1988, Reflections From the Field: A Profile of the Woman Laborer in Kerala: A Life Course Perspective, by Sobha B. Nair. In Kerala 44% of all female workers are concentrated in agriculture. On the farm front, and in particular the "rice bowls" of Kuttanad and Palghat, women far outnumber men. Hence, by telling the life story of one woman in Kuttanad, I hope to throw some useful light on the condition of the bulk of women workers of Kerala.

241. SDI Vol.12 (1) Fall 1988, Aid Agencies, NGOs, and the Institutionalization of Famine, by Mike Zmolek, Variables contributing to the inefficacy of aid

agencies in Ethiopia's recent famine are addressed. Historical and present day interactions of variables are examined in an international context. Discussion follows, outlining possible relief measures within the context of development.

242. SDl Vol.12 (1) Fall 1988, The Issues of Credit for Women, by Sandra Basgall, Women in developing countries, particularly poor, rural women, are usually denied access to formal credit. This is due to cultural constraints, customs, legal restrictions, illiteracy, small size of loans, time and travel required, and lack of opportunity, knowledge, collateral, experience, and interest from government officials and development agencies. Women are, therefore, forced to borrow from neighbors, relatives, money-lenders, pawnbrokers, and revolving credit associations. Among the constraints these women face in this informal sector are high interest rates, limited amounts of money available, limitations on the productive investment of the borrower, and exploitation by the lender. Among the advantages are little paperwork required, the immediate availability of money, flexible repayment schedules, and flexible collateral. This informal sector loan activity proves that women need credit, they do borrow, and they are capable of repaying loans. Success stories from several countries are cited and several types of credit schemes described. lt is recommended that programs which take into consideration the special needs of women be designed and developed.

243. SDl Vol.l2 (1) Fall 1988, The Role of Educational Institutions in Development: The Chinese Case, by Wes Shera. Reformist economic strategies taking shape in China are examined. The present modernization thrust is addressed in relation to former development strategies. Discussion of the difficult role educational institutions will play in this modernization follows. A secondary focus examines the social consequences of these rapid and far reaching changes.

244. SDI VoU2 (1) Foil 1988, Southeast Asian Refugees, Mental Health, and Professional Training, by John F. Jones. The professional schools for medicine, nursing, psychology, and social work have not responded to the needs of refugees for mental health training. While no professional school is likely to establish training programs exclusively for Southeast Asians or any other group of refugees, the desired end can be achieved, at least partially, by "mainstreaming" refugee mental health material in the various professional disciplines.

245. SDI Vol.12 (1) Fall 1988, In Search of a Policy for the Social Integration of Lower Income Households in Social Housing, by Morris Saldov. A review of some of the theoretical conceptions of integrated housing may help housing analysts and policy makers reexamine the bases of support for integration in social housing. Hard social data on the benefits and costs to lower income households of "integrated" housing has not been readily available. Nevertheless, this shortage of data should not make us refrain from asking tough questions on

the social impacts of integration policies. Do lower income household?s benefit from varying integration policies and programs, or do they merely serve the purpose of maintaining the status quo?

246. SDI vol. 12 (1) Fall 1988, Aging in Swaziland: Accentuating the Positive, by C. K. Brown. Aging trends in the population of Swaziland are indicated. The developmental implications of these trends are discussed. The research and policy directions that will be needed 10 accentuate the positive aspects of aging are identified.

247. SDI Vol.12 (1) Fall 1988, Reflections from the Field: Metaphors of World Population, by Karin Wilkins. Solutions to global social problems are constrained by the language used to describe them. Several metaphors are constructed to describe world population, each with its own implications for possible courses of action. This study identifies the metaphors used to describe world population in the New York Times from 1977 to 1986 (N=66 articles). These metaphors include a time bomb, spaceship, enemy, equilibrium, and weather. In addition, this study explores which groups use which metaphors, the consequences of these constructions, and their implied solutions.

248. SDI Vol. l2 (I) Fall 1988, Reflections from the Field: Tourism Development in Hawaii: An Examination of some Critical Social Impacts by Jon. K. Matsuoka.

249. SDI Vol.l2 (2) Winter 1989, The Impact of Science and Technology on Third World Development: Issues of Social, Responsibility by Mehrangiz Najafizadeh and Lewis Mennerick. Rather than being neutral and value-free, science and technology can be used to the benefit or to the detriment of humankind. This article examines how science and technology often function to serve varied self-interests, to increase the destructiveness and human suffering of warfare, to destroy ecosystems and deplete natural resources, and to contribute to social and environmental problems and to the perpetuation of social inequality. Such uses of science and technology raise important issues related to the need for greater social responsibility.

250. SDI Voi.12 (2) Wimer 1989, Whither Bhopal: Technological Hazards and Social Responsiveness in the Third World, by Sita C. Amba-Rao. Corporate crises are the consequence of organizational values, goals, structures and actions, in turn, affecting social welfare and the physical environment. Functionalist and conflict theories of social problems explain the dysfunctional consequences and point to the need for a social strategy, to minimize industrial catastrophes ensuing economic growth. The purpose of this article is to demonstrate that global corporations with hazardous operations in the Third World need to transform from a purely econo-technical orientation to one that includes a social strategy, integrating ethical considerations into strategic decisions, and translating into the

operational levels. An analytical framework specifies the internal and external elements of this process. Its application to the case of Union Carbide Corporation is examined considering the events and the adverse effects surrounding the accident at its plant in Bhopal, India in 1984. Such analysis will aid in discerning the critical need for the social strategy. The role and responsibility of the Indian government are emphasized.

251. SDI Vol.12 (2) Winte r 1989, Disparities Between Economic

Development and Social Development: The Case of Korea, by Chang Shub Roh. This paper attempts to highlight the major issues and problems related to the disparity between economic development and social development in Korea. The findings raise important developmental issues related to other Third World Countries.

252. SDI Vol. 12 (2) Winter 1989, Family Disintegration in Changing Societies: Social Welfare Implications, by Daniel B. Lee. An analysis of three societies-Korea, Japan, and the United States-on the impact of industrialization on family disintegration was made with focus on social issues such as divorce, changing roles, and aging. Some theoretical discussion on family stability and salient policy implications for third world countries were further elaborated.

253. SDl VoU2 (2) Winter 1989, The Application of Expert Systems to Problems in Development, by Louis A. Armijo. The author examines the technology of

computer-based expert systems and argues that expert systems technology is potentially extremely useful in developing nations. It can help overcome the shortages of various types of expertise existing in developing countries. Expert systems can be used to leverage people resources by enabling less skilled personnel to perform tasks that otherwise would require more highly skilled people. The question of appropriateness is also discussed. It is argued that expert system technology is a communications technology which can help disseminate information and knowledge, thereby empowering people rather than making them dependent. The structure of an expert system and its dissemination as a technology is also discussed.

254. SDI Vol.12 (2) Winter 1989, Credits and Credibility: Educating Professionals for Cultural Sensitivity, by Elizabeth Morgan and Van Weigel. Under the hidden meanings of professionalism, the problem of cultural insensitivity is often ignored. The authors discuss salient educational methods in dealing with the concept of professionalism and further address these issues in the contexts of graduate education by an analysis of a travel seminar in Nicaragua.

255. SDI Vol.l2 (2) Winter 1989, Help Wanted: Scholarly Models for Young Females in the Technological Third World, by Martha Tyler John. Effective use of resources is an important step toward solving the world's increasing population problems and education is the key to improving the quality of human life. It has

been shown that role models are invaluable when motivating young people to learn. Thus, it is important for young females in Third World countries to have scholarly models in scientific and technical fields. Research on Piagetian tasks indicates that some male/female differences on logical thinking tasks begin to develop early. Some of these differences are due to societal influences and motivation to succeed in certain areas. Government policies could be developed that would change women's status in the workforce. If these were put in place, providing models for young women would become an ongoing process.

256. SDI Vol.12 (3) Spring 1990, Locality Revisited: Help for Families in an Anomie World, by Emilia E. Martinez-Brawley.

257. SDI vol. 12 (3) Spring 1990, Toward Social Development as an Organizing Concept for Social Work and Related Social Professions and Movements. By James O. Billups. This paper is devoted to tracing briefly ways in which at least some members of the social work profession and related fields have engaged themselves cognitively and behaviorally in articulating and promoting a simultaneous dual focus and commitment toward advancing individual human development and broad-scale societal development-a focus and commitment consistent with a holistic view and traditional value of social work. This simultaneous dual social work concern for the wellbeing of individuals and social institutions has spanned much of this century. Moreover, it has pre-dated and

presaged more recent efforts of various social professions, disciplines and movements to construct an integrative and generative conception of social development. Yet, social development, as we shall see, is not a view or a practice widely adopted by most social workers or by members of other helping professions, even though it is gaining increasing attention from world-wide bodies.

258. SDI Vol. 12 (3) Spring 1990, Social Workers and Client Participation in Human Service Organizations (HSOs): Professional Disengagement and its Potential Sources, by Joseph Katan.

259. SDI Vol.12 (3) Spring 1990, How Social Work Can Take Root In Developing Countries, by Ibrahim A. Ragab. After decades of social work education and practice in developing countries, the profession has not, by most accounts, been able to take adequate root in its new soil-being originally a transplant from the developed world. The malaise from which the profession seems to be suffering in the developing world is investigated in this paper. The underlying cause of the problems plaguing the profession is identified here as one of over-dependence on models originally generated to cater to the needs of the peoples of the developed world-models subsequently used in the developing world under the erroneous assumption of the universality of professional practice. A strategy to help rectify the situation is suggested; it focuses on measures

designed to align social work more effectively with the cultural, economic, and political realities and the specific types of problems prevalent in these countries-thus increasing its goodness-of-fit with its environment.

260. SDl Vol. 12 (3) Spring 1990, Black-on-Black Crime: Poverty, Marginality, and the Underclass Debate From a Global Perspective, by Howard A. Palley and Dana A. Robinson.

261. SDI Vol. 12 (3) Spring 1990, Three Patterns of Establishment/Minority-Group Relations: Implications for Conflict Resolution, by Benyamin Chetkow-Yanoov. This paper focuses on three classic types of relationships between social groups of asymmetric power and status-segregation, integration, and coexistences-as working explanations of conflictual interactions between any local (or national) establishment and its minority groups. Some components of conflict escalation are touched upon. These three models (especially coexistence) are seen as offering useful tools for understanding prolonged inter-group tensions and for working to deescalate them. Much of this paper is based on experience in inter-group reconciliation between Arabs and Jews in Israel during the past ten years.

262. SDI Vol.12 (3) Spring 1990, Mahinda Social Welfare Center: A Case Study of a Voluntary Organization Engaged in Social Development and Social Change, by Padmini D. Mayakaduwa.

263. SDI Vol. 13 (1) Fall 1990, The Role of International Organizations in Social Development, by Daniel S. Sanders.

264. SDI Vo1. l3 (1) Fall 1990, Development under Different Political and Economic Systems, by Richard J. Estes.

265. SDI Vol.13 (1) Fall 1990, Issues in Organizing Impoverished Women in Latin America, by Hubert Campfens.

266. SDI Vol. 13(1) Fall 1990, The Role of Social Scientists as Policy Advisers: Reflections based on Australian Experience, by D. L. Jayasuriya.

267. SDlVol.l3 (1) Fall 1990, Homelessness and Federal Grant-In-Aid Policy in the United States, by Richard J. First; Beverly G. Toomey; John C. Rife; and Richard W. Greenlee. This article examines the nature of the current United States policy response to homelessness. Using an established policy analysis framework, the authors examine federal policy which emerged during the mid-1980s to address the problem of homelessness. Three specific policy areas are discussed: problem definition and agenda setting, policy formulation and policy implementation. The implications of this analysis for future federal grant-in-aid policy development and cross-national policy studies on homelessness are presented.

268. SDI Vol. 13(1)Fal1990, Social Workers' Satisfaction with Their Direct Participation in Politics: The Case of Hong Kong, by Bong-ho Mok.

269. SDI Vol. l3(1) Fall 199I, Toward a Nonviolent Reconceptualization of Intergenerational Conflict, by Shimon S. Gottschalk. Intergenerational conflict threatens to become one of the major sources of individual and societal unrest in this latter part of the twentieth century. Although from the perspective of history and eternity differences of 40 or 50 years are but a moment, increasingly these differences are being magnified in importance and often serve as the basis of real or imagined conflict. This paper examines contemporary intergenerational conflict from the perspective of Gandhian nonviolence. Whereas the theory and practice of nonviolence has commonly been applied to international and intergroup conflict, to the best of this writer's knowledge it has not in the past been applied to intergenerational relations. There are two unique differences between intergenerational conflict and other types of conflict. First, age cohorts are not groups; they are sociological categories which, as a consequence of changes in contemporary American society, are beginning to acquire some of the characteristics of political interest groups. Second, in the conflict between generations more precisely than in any other conflict, the opponents have been or will become each other. Simply put, the young will become old, and the old have

been young. Thus, to dignify and honor the opponent, in the Gandhian sense, is to dignify, honor and more fully humanize ourselves.

270. SDI Vol. 13(1) Fall 1990, Knowledge of the Americans, by H. Wayne Johnson.

271. SDI Vol. 13(2) Fall 1991, The Impact of Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) on Collective Cooperatives in Zimbabwe, by Valentine T. Ziswa and John F. Else.

272. SDI Vol. I3 (2) Winter 1991, The Roles and Status of Professional Women in Jamaica, by Josephine A. Allen. This article is a product of the author's interest in comparative research which examines the status and roles of women of African descent in the United States, in the Caribbean and in West Africa (Allen, 1985). Data collected during a six-month visiting appointment at the University of the West Indies' Jamaica campus facilitated a study of the life experiences, the concerns, the status and the roles of professional women in that Society. Analysis of a portion of that data will be central to this discussion. Related arguments which underscore the need to involve women more centrally in the design and implementation of national development strategies provide the second major focus of this article.

273. SDI Vol.13 (2) Winter 1991, The Israeli Peace Movement and Social Development, by Howard Jacob Karger and Aaron Issar Back. This article

discusses the relationship between the economic and facing Israel and the costs

of the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Also investigated is the

erosion of the social consensus within Israel, which is a back ground factor in the

Israeli peace movement. In addition, this article examines the Israeli peace

movement and the groups that compose it. Lastly, the authors explore the need for

more effective In between peace and .

274. SDI Vol. 13(2) Winter 1991, Neighborhood Organizations and Social

Development in Israel, by Ram A. Cnaan. Social development on the

neighborhood level is often carried out by local voluntary organizations. These

organizations produce (by themselves), coproduce with various authorities, or

influence public and nonpublic institutions to provide goods and services for the

well-being of the local residents. This study investigates the valuable but little

acknowledged fabric of local voluntary organizations in urban neighborhoods in

Israel. Based on empirical study of local neighborhood comminutes, parent-

teacher associations, and synagogue committees in seven urban neighborhoods in

Israel, the author generalizes as to how research and practice of community

development can be promoted.

275. SDI Vol. 13(2) Winter 1991, Differential Perceptions of the Social Impacts

of Tourism Development in a Rural Hawaiian Community, by Jon Matsuoka.

This article reports on a study of residents' attitudes and perceptions of the impact

of tourism and resort construction in their community and nearby communities. The Kona district has recently become a hotbed of political activity because of the scope and nature of the changes occurring there. Given the competing interacts and the diversity of opinions related to resort development, the author?s primary aim was to systematically document the range of perspectives held by interest groups which play a key role in the direction of economic development in that community. The findings from this study should contributes to the ongoing dialogue between interest groups and enable adjudication bodies to wholly understand the issues of concern before making critical policy decisions which will have long-term social impacts.

276. SDI Vol. 13(2) Winter 1991, REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD: Recent Development of the Social Political Practice in Hungary, by Geza Gosztonyi.

277. SDI VoI.13(2) Winter 1991, REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD: Toward New Development Strategies in Korea, by Dong-Hyun Kim.

278. SDI Vol. 13(3) Spring 1991, A Brief History of the IUCISD: From Informal Interest Group to International Organization, by Roland G. Meinert.

279. SDI Vol. 13(3) Spring 1991, Participation in Social Development for the 1990s: Yes, But How? By Gerson David. This article focuses on participation, the sine qua non of development today, and examines methods that have been used by

the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) in local development projects and programs in a variety of situations around the world. More specifically, the article deals with (a) the participatory planning process; (b) training for participation; (c) integrated development; (d) the role of beneficiaries in project evaluation; and (e) the issue of education in development. These are interrelated aspects of the participatory development approach, and attention is given to methods of participation at the appropriate time and stage of the development process.

280. SDI Vol. 13(3) Spring 1991, Social Development of the Rural Farm Family in the U.S.S.R. by Salvatore Imbrogno. The impending farm policies and land reforms in the U.S.S.R. present a propitious opportunity to examine the transformation of rural farm families into autonomous entrepreneurships. A two-by-two contingency table is offered to examine how Soviet policymakers, ministers and scholars are conceptualizing and specifying rural farm family problems. A nonstructural conception disclosed a dynamic social development problem model in which the desired goal state (solution) and feasible means (resources) affect and are affected by each other in a dynamic mutually Interactive process. A continuous process creates turbulent conditions and a state of flux for rural farm families as they are being transformed to a higher more complex level off family functioning. Hence, rural farm families in the U.S.S.R. are becoming increasingly more autonomous in an economic situation that is encouraging

entrepreneurial farming. This is affecting traditional rural farm family values that, when juxtaposed to an emerging entrepreneurial farm family, disclose the need for innovative and alternate modes of intervention in social development.

281. SDI Vol. 13(3) Spring 1991, Community Influences on Implementation of Health Policy in Rural Mexico, by Margaret Sherrard Sherraden. This article examines the influence of local communities on rural primary health policy implementation in Mexico. The findings suggest that four factors - political support, socioeconomic development, integration with the dominant culture and economy, and community conflict- affect policy implementation. The study results suggest that federal social welfare programs should employ multiple strategies that can be differentially applied in local communities. An earlier version of this article was presented at the 1990 Inter-University Consortium on International Social Development in San Jose, Costa Rica.

282. SDl VoI.13(3) Spring 1991, Deradicalization of a Social Movement: A Case Study in India, by Henry J. D?Souza.

283. SDl Vol. 13(3) Spring 1991, Powerlessness Among African Elderly: The Case of South African Old Age Pensions, by Martha T. Mbatha. This article identifies lack of information, the role played by the bureaucracy, and the political situation in South Africa as factors that disempower African senior citizens during the implementation of the country's old age pension program. It is based on

qualitative data collected in 1989 from a sample of African elderly in an area called Mondlo in South Africa.

284. SDI VoI.13(3) Spring 1991, Social Economic Implications of Population Aging in Kerala, India, by Leela Gulati and S. Irudaya Rajan.

285. SDI Vol. 13(3) Spring 1991, Disasters and Development: Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation As An Essential Component of Development Planning, by Calvin L. Streeter. This article examines human-made and natural disasters within the context of international development. It challenges the traditional view that disasters are random acts of God and that the appropriate defense against such events is disaster relief. The article presents disasters as an important issue in international development and suggests that more attention needs to be given to incorporating long-range disaster planning and preparedness into development planning for at-risk countries.

286. SDI VoI. l3(3) Spring 1991, REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD: Fallacious Arguments Against the Development of the Welfare State: The Case of Hong Kong, by Chack-kie Wong. Hong Kong serves as a case example of a society where economic development, technical infrastructure, and social changes have taken place without a compatible welfare state program. The article illustrates that this city-state's economic wealth can allow better welfare provisions for social equality. The reason for the absence of a compatible welfare

state program is likely related to fallacies in the arguments against welfare state held by government and welfare elites in Hong Kong. The case illustration of the failure to implement a state administered social insurance scheme for elderly people demonstrates the shortcomings of this residual approach to welfare.

287. SDl Vol. 13(3) Spring 1991, REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD: Meeting The Changing Roles of Women: A Call for A New Policy Strategy in Hong Kong, by Joyce Lai-Chong Ma. The status of women was very low in the traditional patriarchal Chinese society. Urbanization and industrialization have changed women's roles in Hong Kong society. Women have more opportunities in education. An increasing proportion of women work, which tends to raise their status in the family as well as in society. This article examines the problems generated by the new roles for married women. The author argues that a socio-cultural perspective in the formulation of policy is necessary to resolve the difficulties these women face and that policy strategies adopted by liberal feminists are more suitable to the current preferences of Hong Kong women.

288. SDI Vol.14 (1) 1992, Introduction: Perspectives on Social Development and the State, by James Midgley. Introducing the special issue's discussion of the role of the state in social development, this article offers an overview of various approaches to social development, their ideological derivations and attitudes towards the state. Three major theoretical dispositions, which offer divergent

perspectives on the state and social development, are identified. These find

expression in the different contributions to the special issue, which are briefly

introduced and summarized.

289. SDI Vol 14 (1)1992, Social Development and the State in Latin America: A

New Approach, by Mark W. Lusk. Latin American nations have historically

followed a development path that has been primarily directed by the state. As a

result, economic and living conditions have remained stagnant despite enormous

natural and human resources. A new paradigm for social development in Latin

America is emerging which emphasizes institutional and policy reform,

privatization, decentralization and deregulation as preconditions to renewed social

and economic development in the region. This article examines the new paradigm

and the prospect it offers for an alternative approach to state-sponsored social

development.

290. SDI Vol 14 (1)1992, Development Theory, the state, and Social

Development in Asia, by James Midgley. In spite of the recent ascendancy of

radical individualist ideas in development circles, theoretical perspectives in the

field have long been antagonistic to state intervention. Most development theories

are opposed to government involvement regarding the state, either as an

impediment to economic growth or as an instrument of social injustice.

Reviewing Asia?s social development experience over the 50 years, this article

rejects the normative prescriptions of these theories and contends that statist interventionism has contributed significantly to Asia?s generally positive development record.

291. SDI Vol.14(1) 1992, The State and Social Development in Poland: Responding to New Realities, by Richard S. Bolan. With the collapse of the communist state, dramatic changes have taken place in Poland in recent years. Poland is being transformed from a society in which the state dominated all spheres of life to one in which the stale's role is being drastically curtailed. These changes have had a significant impact on social development and offer instructive lessons for social scientists concerned with the role of the state in social development today.

292. SDI Vol.14(1) 1992, Women, Social Development, and the State in Latin America: An Empowerment Model, by Arline Prigoff. Women in Latin America have not benefited from conventional development models which emphasize large-scale, foreign, capital-intensive development programs directed by the Slate. These models have impoverished traditional communities, poor women and their families. Today, women and other marginalized groups in Latin America are organizing to improve the social conditions of their communities. The empowerment model advocates a grass roots, participatory approach to social

development which should be adopted by social workers concerned with the promotion of social justice everywhere.

293. SDl Vol.14(l) 1992, The State, Family, and Social Welfare: Notes on the Philippine Experience, by Frank Hirtz. Social scientists have stressed the importance of familial support In nonwestern societies. Claiming that the family is able to meet social needs in these societies, they believe that state social services are a luxury the developing countries cannot afford. This issue is examined with reference to an empirical study of family networks in the rural Philippines. The article concludes that the family is not the universal provider of social services, as is generally assumed. At the same time, state programs are often elitist and do not meet the needs of poor families.

294. SDI Vol. 14(I) 1992, Welfare, the Global Political Economy, and the State: The American Experience, by Howard Jacob Karger. Any debate about the state and social development must address the globalization of economic forces. Specifically, the powerful forces of the global marketplace have profound implications for domestic production, employment, income, social welfare and social development. In that sense, state-sponsored social developmental activities are moderated by the economic forces at play in individual nation slates. This article examines the nature of the global economy and illustrates its relationship to the American welfare state. The author identifies the primary features of the

global economy and demonstrates how those features impact upon the American welfare state.

295. Democratization of Social Development. By: John W. Murphy; John T. Pardeck, and Woo Sik Chung, Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. Around the world, including the United States, democratization has become a prevalent topic. In both socialist and capitalist countries, increased growth is though to accompany the installation of a democratic polity. This article presents an analysis of the democratization of social development. It is suggested that democracy is a human enterprise that involves far more than a market economy and parliamentary procedures. As suggested by Karl Mannheim, the most important ingredient of democracy is the spirit (Geist) of the population. In essence, in order for democracy to work, there must be democratization of the culture.

296. Social Development in Third World Nations: a Reflective Assessment in the Shadow of the 21st Century. By: Satish Sharma and Thomas Walz, Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. This article is a revised version of a paper presented at the Second Biennial Regional Conference of the Inter-University Consortium for International Social Development (IUCISD) in Patzcuaro, Mexico. Using five analytical perspectives, this article assesses development trends in Third World nations in the shadow of the 21st century. The analyses suggest that development goals and strategies in Third World nations remain misdirected, and enormous inequalities continue to

persist between them and Western developed nations. The suggestion is for new future paths to development, through massive redirection of goals and strategies-- away from industrialism, economic growth, and material wealth and in favor of human, social, and spiritual development. No utilitarian perspectives heighten consciousness of the development issues and dilemmas and can provide bases for alternative approaches to development.

297. SDI Vol 14 (1)1992, Understanding How to Assess Maternal and Child Health Needs in a Developing Countries, by Maria Julia. In this article, the author discusses the process used to developing an instrument for assessing maternal and child health needs in a developing country. This project was part of a program aimed at providing maternal and child health care to repopulated villages in Central America. The instrument, which was scientifically developed and field-tested, is expected to generate valuable date when properly administered prior to the delivery of any of maternal and child health aid to this region of the world.

298. SDI Vol 14 (1)1992, The Missing Perspective: Leadership in Rural Women?s Terms, by Laura Sternweis and Betty L. Wells. Gender-inclusive conceptions of leadership are needed for women to realize their leadership potential and become full partners in rural development. The first step in counting the male leadership bias is to allow women to define leadership in their own terms

and in their own context. This article describes how women participating in an Iowa community leadership program defined leadership.

299. SDI vol 14 (1)1992, A Cross-National Perspective on Social Workers in the Political Arena, by James L. Wolk. There is an apparent rise in international political institutions and a concomitant international growth of the profession of social work. In addition, there is a small but developing literature on social worker?s involvement in the political arena in countries around the world. Employing an ecological perspective, this article provides an initial comparison of cross-national social work political as well as political propositions for future consideration.

300. Popular Participative Strategy for Pre-1997 Hong Kong and the Corresponding Roles of Social Worker. By: Lai-Foon (Miranda) Chung Chan and Ho-Lup Fung, Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. Hong Kong, a British colony now under the administration of the local government, will become a Special Administrative Region of the Peoples' Republic of China effective July 1, 1997. Both the British and Chinese governments have expressed their wish to maintain the social stability and economic prosperity of the colony and have repeatedly assured their intentions to see to the continuity of the existing social and economic system after 1997. However, the residents of Hong Kong have not developed sufficient trust in the promises of the two governments and are now experiencing a confidence

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crisis. As Hong Kong enters its final phase of transition, it must face various problems stemming from this uncertain future. Effective strategies are called for to stabilize the society and enhance its continuous growth. In this article, the authors analyze Hong Kong's 1997 issue from the perspective of a popular participative strategy that will have a crucial role in Hong Kong's future development. In the same discussion, the corresponding roles of social workers in the transitional period are recommended for consideration.

301. The State of Women in the Third World: The Informal Sector and Development in Africa and the Caribbean. By: Mary J. Osirim, Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. This study explores the structural factors accounting for women's significant participation in informal sector activities in sub-Saharan African and Caribbean societies. In addition to colonialism, the continued existence of patriarchy, and the international division of labor that circumscribed work opportunities for women, they are often still confronted by a gender-based division of labor in the informal economy. These women remain concentrated in low-level services and lack access to many formal institutions providing business support that are available to men. Policy recommendations are included that suggest changes in the approaches of governmental and nongovernmental organizations to improve the status of women as microentrepreneurs.

302. Training Southeast Asian refugees as Social Workers: A Single Subject Evaluation. By: Kam-fong Monit Cheung and Edward R. Canda, Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. The heuristic results of evaluating a single subject (A-B-A design) in a refugee training project indicated that effective training includes not only culturally relevant classroom training but also mentoring and direct practice opportunities with refugee families and service providers. Value competency, knowledge competency, skill competency, and professional readiness were the major assessment areas. The overall competency level of the trainee to work independently with refugee families improved after training (from 40 percent at baseline to an average of 70 percent during training and 80 percent after training). Implications for the development of a refugee-focused training program to include a culturally-relevant curriculum, recruitment and retention efforts, faculty mentors, and an outcome-oriented evaluation process are addressed.

303. Remigration: the Dominican Experience. By: Johm Cosgrove, Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. A considerable body of literature is devoted to the subject of immigration. Much less attention has been given to the return of migrants to their countries of origin and the impact which that movement can have upon communities, families, and individuals at both ends of the migrant pathway--this despite the fact that remigration is an increasing phenomenon among a number of migrant groups. This article examines the experience of Dominican migrants who are significantly

involved in this back-and-forth flow between their country and the United States. Much of the population of the Dominican Republic is either involved in or affected by emigration to and remigration from the United States, and there are sizeable and fairly concentrated Dominican communities in the United States. A review of existing literature on the subject is followed by the description of study that begins to look at the effects of remigration, through the perceptions of Dominicans, of the adaptation of returning migrants. Suggestions for further research are made, and some implications for policy and services in both societies are discussed.

304. Labor Market Changes in Spain and Portugal within the Context of their Integration into the European Community. By: Diane Ethier Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. This article describes, with the help of statistical data, the nature and extent of the main changes that have modified the characteristics of shifts in employment in Spain and Portugal during the 1980s. The main purpose, however, is to outline the specific impacts of these changes, and their future evolution, on the process of joining the European Community.

305. Reflections from the Field. A Tale of Two Hannas: Israeli and Palestinian women's Resistance to Occupation (an Observer's Notebook-Israeli-Occupied Arab Territories). By: Christina Carver-Pratt, Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. This prologue serves as context for the story of two Hannas. Channa (pronounced Hanna) Knaz

is an activist in Women in Black, an Israeli peace organization sharing an affinity with the Black Sash movement to end apartheid in South Africa. Channa is a long-standing member of the historic Kibbutz Gan Sh'muel. Hanan (pronounced Hanna) Mikhail Ashrawi of Ramallah (West Bank) is a prominent Palestinian voice at the international level. She is a professor and Dean of Humanities at Bir Zeit University. Both of these women are powerful voices for statehood and peace, and they espouse resistance to occupation. They offer a sign of hope for Israeli and Palestinian women to persevere in their dialogue, in their mutual respect, and in their deep desire for an end to hostilities. This proves that cooperation, among women, influences positive and constructive social change. Women have a great stake in the peace process. Following the path of the Hannas is destined to reap benefits of increased tolerance, caring citizenry, and certain community, all of which are critical for harmonious coexistence.

306. Reflections from the Field. The Role of the Nonprofit Sector: How Can Social Welfare Experiences be Developed in East and West Europe? By: Fosco Ventura, Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. This article is a recount of a conference held in Budapest in October 1991. The conference responded to the international social welfare experiences in Western and in Eastern Europe. The theme of the conference was voluntary social work which was discussed in the light of the difference between the concepts of nonprofit and private. In many Western

European countries, the private sphere of the economy has made interest in welfare work a profitable niche. The conference dealt with the international experience as a basis for evaluating voluntary social work at the present and in the future.

307. Reflections from the Field. Our Adventure in Initiating Social Work in Russia. By: Harald Swedner, Vol. 14 (2/3) 1992. This article highlights the author's contributions to the initiation of social work in Russia. The author's participation in support of Russian social workers who were building up education and training for professional social workers had its roots in his conviction that there existed a need for such programs in all nations and cultural settings around the world. Recommendations are made for careful scrutiny of the intellectual heritage that can be derived from Russian culture, thinking, and social life rather than a need for new varieties of clinical social work and casework. The latter points very much in the direction of a particular need in today's Russia for those kinds of social work that are close to what in Europe and America are nowadays frequently alluded to as social development, community work, and community care.

308. Vol. 15(1) 1993, Ideological Roots of Social Development Strategies, by James Midgley. Although ideologies have significantly influenced the formulation of social development strategies, their role has not been adequately

recognized. This article suggests that an understanding of ideology in social development is helpful for categorizing, comparing, analyzing and evaluating major social development strategies.

309. Vol. 15(1) 1993, REJOINDER: Communitarianism: An Ignored Ideology, by Hubert Campfens.

310. Vol. 15(1) 1993, REJOINDER: The Dwindling Significance of Ideology, by MarkW.Lusk.

311. Vol. 15(1) 1993, REJOINDER: Excuse Me, I Wish To Be Unboxed ... by J. F. X. Paiva.

312. Vol. 15(1) 1993, RESPONSE: Ideology and Social Development: Analysis or Normative Exhortation? By James Midgley.

313. Vol. I 5(1) 1993, Helping Families in Developing Countries: A Model Based on Family Empowerment and Social Justice, by Alphonso W. Haynes and Ram N. Singh. Addressed are socioeconomic, political and cultural changes in third world countries; the impact on individuals, groups, families and communities; and how these changes create a sense of helplessness, betrayal, powerlessness, victimization by poverty, and fatalistic attitudes. The authors offer a strategic community action and social service plan for empowering those families from the lower socioeconomic group to overcome their tendency to accept social injustice

and exploitation as a way of life. Recommended is a culture-sensitive generalist and advanced generalist social work practice model, with emphasis on social action through community participation. The goal of the model is strengthening the family system and family life as a whole.

314. SDI Vol. 15(1) 1993, Role Stress and Job Satisfaction in Nonprofessional Female Human Service Workers in Israel, by Haya ltzhaky. This study examines the effects of role ambiguity and role conflict on the job satisfaction of nonprofessional women workers. Nonprofessional women are in a special position since they are residents of the neighborhood in which they work, and they generally lack previous work experience (i.e., many are housewives who have never been employed outside the home). The findings of this study support views about the negative impact of role conflict on job satisfaction (role ambiguity explains only some of the indices of job dissatisfaction). Implications of these findings for organizational policies and programs are also discussed.

315. Vol. 15(I) 1993, The Reciprocal Relationship Between Infant/Child Mortality and Fertility in Bangladesh: A Two-Stage Least Squares Analysis, by M. Mizanur Rahman Miah. This research used the Bangladesh Fertility Survey Data, 1975-76, which is a part of the World Fertility Survey, to test the reciprocal relationship between infant/child mortality and fertility of married women in Bangladesh. The results show that the fertility of married women is the stronger

determinant of their infant/child death than the reverse. These results are stable over three different estimated models, but they are not significant. It is suggested that high infant/child mortality and high fertility combine to create a double jeopardy for socioeconomic development in Bangladesh. The policy implications of this finding are underscored briefly.

316. Vol. 15(1) 1993, REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD: Women's Roles and Integration into Agricultural and Rural Development Practice in Nigeria, by S. A. Ogunwale and D. A.Hassan.

317. Vol. 15(1) 1993, REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD: Myth and Reality: In the Context of Poor Working Women in Kerala, by Leela Gulati. This article explores the role played by myths in the lives of working women from low income households and the reality of the life they face. Do poor women believe in myths? If so, what are those myths and what role do they play in their lives? Before raising these questions, the concepts of myth and reality and the role myths play irrespective of culture and social class need to be clarified.

318. Strategies for Grass Roots Human Development. By: Gerson David, Vol. 15 (2) 1993. This study focuses on a fairly new concept, first introduced through the United Nations: human development. Emphasized are the notions of placing humans at the center of development and encouraging their full participation. Included in the study are reports on activities of the International Exposition for

Rural Development and on a strategic approach to human development synthesized by David Blanchard. Through the explorations of this study, the author advocates that people are the motivating force behind this key concept.

319. Dialectic Discourse as a strategy for social development. By: Salvatore Imbrogno, Vol. 15 (2) 1993. A dialectic discourse results in a rational consensus over value conflicts and presents an alternative to conceptualizing problems. This study provides comparisons among types of consensus and identifies their response to value dilemmas and value conflicts respectively. The study then discusses methods and procedures for applying dialectic discourse as a strategy and presents implications for social development.

320. African women's socioeconomic lives: alternative policies for South Africa. By: Phiwase M. Dlamini and Maria Julia, Vol. 15 (2) 1993. This study examines selected policies within South Africa that have had an impact on women's economic and social lives by continuing their poor economic status and separating the relationship between the labor market, the family, and the government. The purpose is to emphasize the structural roots and the consequences of African women's socioeconomic problems as a precursor for addressing these problems. The study provides policy formulation recommendations that are sensitive to gender issues and can be adopted in order to realize the true potential of African women's role in the social economy.

321. Women and democracy in the new South Africa. By: Jill M. Winter, Vol. 15 (2) 1993. Women of all races and classes have played important roles in the history of South Africa but have seldom taken the lead in mainstream politics. As the country moves to develop a new, democratic system of government, various women's organizations and new coalitions of women's organizations are seeking to influence the political process. Without their involvement, any new constitution may well ignore the impact of political structures and policies on women.

322. Sociodemographic differences related to attitudes concerning economic development in a Hawaii community. By: Jon K. Matsuoka and Davianna Pomaika?i McGregor, Vol. 15 (2) 1993. Large-scale development is viewed positively by those promoting economic growth and the generation of jobs and tax revenues, and negatively by those advocating for socio-cultural and environmental preservation. An emerging literature suggests that development proposals elicit a wide range of public responses-and when that occurs, they impact communities in a variety of ways. This research is based on data from a study that examined residential attitudes concerning resort development in a rural Hawaii community. The study made comparisons between several demographic subgroups to determine the extent that they differed on various issues concerning development.

323. Reflections from the Field: The 700 Club: observations on the North American Free Trade Agreement. By: Scott Lovaas, Vol. 15 (2) 1993. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between Canada, Mexico, and the United States will have major effects on the continent and consequently on social work and social development if approved by Congress. This study examines past free trade agreements and speculates on the effects a pending agreement will have on national sovereignty, labor, wages, environment, and the population as a whole.

324. Rejoinder: A comment on "The 700 Club": some clarifications. By: John Hoftyzer and Joe A. Bell, Vol. 15 (2) 1993. In their rebuttle to Scott Lovaas' opinion piece concerning the disadvantages of free trade and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the authors state that Lovaas attacks NAFTA and free trade on many fronts. There is a little bit of economic theory mentioned, and lots of polemics.

325. Toward sustainable development: from theory to praxis. By: Richard J. Estes, Vol. 15 (3) 1993. Sustainable development has succeeded in uniting widely divergent theoretical and ideological perspectives into a single conceptual framework. The concept has also excited the imaginations of development specialists and laypersons alike, especially with regard to the positive out comes that can be achieved through a carefully implemented plan of local and global

action. The author believes sustainable development represents a fundamental and lasting contribution to development theory and practice. This study defines sustainable development, identifies associated intellectual and empirical traditions, clarifies the concept's underlying values and goals, identifies major intervention strategies, and discusses the concept's continuing evolution. Finally, the study briefly outlines an evolving agenda for worldwide sustainable development.

326. Kenya: culture, history, and formal education as determinants in the personal and social development of Kalenjin women in modern sports. By: Jepkorir Rose Chepyator-Thomson, Vol. 15 (3) 1993. Kenya is well known internationally for its outstanding male distance runners. Kenyan men have produced superlative performances in track running, but what about their counterparts, the Kenyan women? Conflicts over women's involvement in sports are really conflicts over women's roles as anchors of the family and in turn the society. These conflicts are laid bare in the sports arena. The purpose of this study is to examine ways in which culture, history, and educational institutions function as determinants in the personal and social development of Kalenjin women in sports.

327. Widows in Kerala-reports of a survey. By: Leela Gulati and Tejas Joseph, Vol. 15 (3) 1993. The occurrence and frequency of widowhood is essentially a woman's problem in India, with an incidence triple that for men. Though the

condition of widows has been directly responsible for many noteworthy reforms, little systematic study has been done until recently to understand their social and economic dilemmas. Their condition in Kerala has always been distinctly better than that of widows in the rest of the country, and the family and social system in Kerala are definite contributors. To better understand the social and economic condition of widows in Kerala, the authors carried out a survey in two villages in two districts of Kerala--Trivandrum in the south and Cannanore in the north. This study analyzes different demographic, social, and cultural factors that contribute to the better condition of widows in Kerala.

328. An ex-post evaluation of land ownership pattern and tenure problems in large-scale irrigation projects: a Nigerian case study. By: Femi Olokesusi and Segun Areola, Vol. 15 (3) 1993. This article explores the relationships between large-scale irrigation development and the beneficiaries' access to land and land tenure problems in the Sudano-Sahelian zone of Nigeria. The major features of the irrigation projects are discussed as well as the highlights of the Land Use Act of 1978. Data were collected in 28 settlements using survey questionnaires and interviews. The authors examine implications of the projects within the context of the Land Use Act, focusing largely on acquisition, size, and location of farms and land tenure problems. Despite the egalitarian nature of the Land Use Act, many of the farmers have access to one or two small farm plots while a few farmers have

as many as nice. Acquisition by inheritance is more prevalent than by purchase, pledge, and gift. Major land tenure problems include deprivation and lack of adequate compensation by the irrigation projects management, land fragmentation, border disputes, and farm crop destruction by free-ranging animals. The authors suggest that future irrigation projects should be conceptualized, designed, planned, and implemented with the active participation of the expected project beneficiaries. Additionally, they note that provisions of ex-ante Environmental Impact Assessment and the review process should be used to achieve this, so that necessary ameliorative, compensatory, and mitigative measures can be taken.

329. Training across borders: a study in collaboration. By: John F. Jones, Vol. 15 (3) 1993. While recognizing the need for cooperation in research and training, it is often difficult to convert a desire for collaboration into a workable program especially when dealing with territorial boundaries. This is a study of collaboration in training and evaluation across political borders in relation to the promotion of rehabilitation services in China.

330. Traditional philosophies of human service in Korea and contemporary social work implications. By: Edward R. Canda; Sun-in Shin and Hwi-ja Canda, Vol. 15 (3) 1993. Presented is a comparative study of the major spiritually oriented traditional philosophies of human service in the Republic of Korea, including

shamanism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. The study describes the historical development and basic beliefs, values, and human service practices of these philosophies. Implications for innovations in social work practice and research are drawn from a comparison with recent studies of spiritual perspectives in North American social work.

331. Vol. 16 (1) 1994, Introduction to Gender and social Development: Working Toward Social Justice on a Global Level, by Arline Prigoff: Caryl Abrahams; and Connie L. K. Adeyeri.

332. The findings of research on gender: implications for social work and social development. By: Arline Prigoff, Vol. 16 (1) 1994. This article presents the findings of researchers who have investigated the origins of patriarchy as a social system in which women are subordinate to men, with rank and role defined by gender. Violence against women has been a fundamental feature of patriarchy since its inception. Research findings demonstrate the existence of human communities not ruled by male elites and suggest new approaches in social development.

333. An international comparison of strategies to support women in rural development. By: Marie D. Hoff Carol J. Hodne, Vol. 16 (1) 1994. This article reviews international research on the impact of capital-intensive, industrialized agriculture on rural communities in general and on women in particular. The

effects of rural development approaches and technological innovations on women are presented, along with results of a survey of rural women in the United States regarding their priorities for rural development. The authors offer criteria for community-based economic development strategies that benefit women cross-nationally and support their leadership in revitalizing their communities.

334. Alternative life projects produced by women in low-income barrios in Columbia. By: Juanita Barreto Gama and Yolanda Puyana Villamizar, Vol. 16 (1) 1994. This article reports the research findings of two social work professors at the National University of Colombia, based on their interviews with women in low-income barrios. The authors report that poor women with limited resources in Latin America are planning and implementing purposeful "alternative life projects" in order to advance the living standards of their families and communities and to achieve for themselves more rewarding lives and increased dignity and self-determination.

335. Women and the environment in Nicaragua. By: Marlene Cruz de Luna,   Vol. 16 (1) 1994. The lives of women in rural and urban communities throughout the world are profoundly affected by the deterioration of the natural environment. In Nicaragua, women's organizations have surveyed the impact of environmental contamination on themselves, their families, and communities. Studies by the women's groups found that gender is a significant variable in environmental

damage to human populations. These groups are now working for environmental protection.

336. Gender and international development praxis. By: Maureen G. Wilson and Elizabeth Whitmore, Vol. 16 (1) 1994. International aid and development efforts to date have been a dismal failure, with an increasing impoverishment of the world's poor and especially of women. This disastrous record results not just from the inappropriateness of the dominant growth/trickle-down models but also from a failure to appropriately incorporate gender analysis. This study argues that gender interests must be articulated into, and not subordinated to, a radical restructuring of development strategies.

337. Nigerian women and empowerment. By: Connie L. K. Adeyeri, Vol. 16 (1) 1994. An overview of the sociopolitical cleavages and linkages that constitute Nigeria forms the setting for this presentation on women's organizations and issues. Traditionally women's roles, although segregated, were complementary, respected, and potentially both powerful and influential. The structures of modern nationhood challenged several traditional roles while presenting new opportunities for leadership and/or upward mobility through the civil service, government, and the professions.

338. Women in international migration. By: Leela Gulati, Vol. 16 (1) 1994. This article examines women's participation in international migration both as active

and passive participants in the migration experience, exploring migration as it affects women in these two distinct roles. The first section, phase one, identifies the effects of migration on women who remain at home while their husbands and/or sons work elsewhere for a period of time. This passage looks at the role women play, both in the pre- and post-migration periods, and the resulting changes in their responsibilities. Phase two discusses the effects of migration on women as migrants themselves. Included are the demand and supply of women workers, the conditions of recruitment, the problems faced by women, and the various efforts initiated by concerned governments to mitigate the negative aspects of such migration.

339. Defending women's rights in the socialist People's Republic of China: services of the Guangzhou Women's Federation. By: Cecilia Chan, Vol. 16 (1) 1994. This article uses examples of the services provided by the Guangzhou Women's Federation to describe how the rights of women are being protected. The services that the Guangzhou Women's Federation provides are typical of the work of women's federations in China. Owing to the proximity of Guangzhou to Hong Kong, the Guangzhou Women's Federation is known to be innovative and active. Services provided by the federation include matchmaking, marriage counseling, legal advice and consultation, and mobilization of women into interest groups and organizations.

340. Credit as a women's issue in social development: the Janashakthi banking society in Sri Lanka. By: Lisa D. Steven, Vol. 16 (1) 1994. This article presents a case study, the Janashakthi Banking Society in Sri Lanka, to illustrate a rural women's credit and savings scheme in Sri Lanka. The author compares the approach used by the staff and members of the credit and savings scheme with that of the social development model.

341. Vol. 16 (1) 1994, Reflections from the Field: Toward a Definition of Feminist Social Development: Afterthoughts from the Managing Editor, by Terry L. Brown.

342. The challenge of social development: their Third World and ours-1993 Daniel S. Sanders Peace and Social Justice Lecture. By: James Midgley, Vol. 16 (2) 1994. Although the term Third World is frequently used in academic, media, and popular circles, it deflects attention from the conditions of poverty and deprivation which persist in industrial countries such as the United States. Examining the Third World, the speaker argues that the social development perspective has relevance to all situations marked by a high degree of poverty and deprivation.

343. Toward effective health care investment in developing countries. By: Michael M. O. Seipel, Vol. 16 (2) 1994. The findings of this study show that there exists a relationship between health care investment and infant mortality rate

in developing countries. Moreover, the study shows that infant mortality rate is significantly smaller in the countries where clean sanitation and water, childhood immunization, and local health care facilities are readily available. Therefore, this article identifies several important ways to increase health care resources and recommends that more resources be allocated to the social conditions that can contribute to health.

344. Rural African women and development. By: Kyama Kabadaki, Vol. 16 (2) 1994. This article assesses rural African women's contributions to the economic growth of African nations. The social aspect of development is considered through examination of the impact of development policies on rural African women's quality of life. The author discusses problems encountered by these women and offers suggestions for enabling them to participate fully and benefit from development.

345. A case study of populist community development in rural El Salvador. By: Beth Cagan, Vol. 16 (2) 1994. El Salvador's civil war has given rise to numerous grass roots communities that offer populist models of social development. This article examines the largest of these, Segundo Montes City, as it attempts to preserve the egalitarian values that shaped the community's development in a refugee camp and are now threatened by the introduction of market forces.

346. The Family Food Garden project in Negros, Philippines: relief or release? By: Erasmus D. Monu, Vol. 16 (2) 1994. This article examines the strategies, implementation, and outcomes of a Family Food Garden project in the Province of Negros, Philippines. The analysis reveals that in the short term, the project could be described as successful. However, the ability of the project after the withdrawal of the implementing agencies is questionable. Not only is there not yet a well established local organization to take responsibility for the project, more importantly, the parcels of land loaned to the sugar cane plantation workers for gardening are now being withdrawn for sugar cane production.

347. Conceptualizing and implementing a social work overseas study program in developing nations: politics, realities, and strategies. By: Chathapuram S. Ramanathan and Mary Ellen Kondrat Kondrat, Vol. 16 (2) 1994. Given a global economic order, growth in communication technology, immigration patterns, and unresolved social problems across national borders, social workers and social work educators are expressing a growing interest in international dimensions of practice. International perspectives are not new phenomena in social work; however, recognition of the importance of reciprocal exchanges between social workers from different cultures, particularly between professionals from the West and developing nations, is new. Although the internationalizing effort in social work education has kept pace with developments in the profession, within the

social work education community there has been very little emphasis on

promoting the idea of reciprocity and mutual exchange in learning opportunities.

Implementing overseas study opportunities for Western social work students may

help bridge the gap. This article explores a number of political and pragmatic

realities and the challenges they pose for the implementation of such programs.

348. Safari to Machakos: use of simulation game in teaching macro social work.

By: Gerson David and Susan Dettman Wegner, Vol. 16 (2) 1994. This article

presents the Machakos Development Simulation Game as an innovative tool for

closing the gap between development theory and practice in teaching macro social

work. The study outlines the four phases of game play; discusses classroom

dialogue based upon "Machakos" experience, relating outcomes to macro

concepts; and offers suggestions for the use of the game in social work

curriculum.

349. Reflections from the field toward a theory and practice of reconciliation in

ethnic conflict resolution. By: Daniel Norell and Thomas Walz,   Vol. 16 (2)

1994. In this article, the authors explore concepts upon which to build a theory

base for forgiveness and reconciliation. Since considerable writing has been done

on mediation, the focus is on reconciling differences between ethnic groups once

a cease-fire has been reached. These concepts are then related to a case study of a

reconciliation effort by a religious nongovernmental organization in Liberia, West

Africa. The authors conclude with a practical gender for social development practitioners who may work as peacemakers with embattled ethnic groups.

350. Vol. 16(3) 1994, Redefining Social Development: Diverse Conceptualizations and New Approaches - Introduction, by James O. Billups; Roland G. Meinert; and James Midgley.

351. Vol. 16(3) 1994, Defining Social Development: Historical Trends and Conceptual Formulations, by James Midgley. Although a great deal has been published about social development, the subject is still characterized by confusion and ambiguity. In an attempt to foster clarity, this article traces the historical evolution of social development and examines its theoretical basis. It shows that the concept has been employed in different professional and disciplinary fields and the different normative conceptions underlie current social development endeavors. The author suggests that these different conceptions can be synthesized within the wider insights of modern political economy to formulate a comprehensive theoretical basis for social development today.

352. Vol.16(3) 1994,Sustainable Social Development, by Mark W. Lusk and Marie D. Hoff. This article explores sustainability as an essential feature of social development theory. Sustainability supports social development by pursuing production, distribution, and conservation of wealth through forms of social, political, and economic organization which maintain and nurture the physical

environmental foundation of human welfare. Decentralization and democratization of social structures are pivotal principles. In pursuit of sustainable development, the authors propose new and expanded international cooperation centering on social welfare initiatives on the environment, the family, economic pluralism, and democracy.

353. Vol.16(3) 1994,Toward Redefining Social Development in the Global Economy: Free Markets, Privatization, and the Development of a Welfare State in Eastern Europe, by Howard Jacob Karger. The theoretical foundations of social development and the welfare state are being reexamined in most Western countries. One reason for this is the impact of the global economy on productivity, unemployment, and social dislocation. This article describes how the global economy influences the modern social welfare state, with an emphasis on the incipient welfare systems in Eastern Europe. In addition, the author explores the relationship of the global economy to developing and maintaining viable social welfare institutions. Particular emphasis is placed on the need for diversity in developing welfare programs in Eastern Europe. The article highlights the need to develop and capitalize an independent social service sector in the various Eastern European nations. Finally, the author proposes suggestions for asocial development paradigm that identifies key components needed in an Eastern European welfare state.

354. Vol. 16(3) 1994, Culture and Power in Technology Transfer: Perspectives from a Critical Sociology of Knowledge, by Mary Ellen Kondrat. Transfer of Western social service technology to the developing world is well documented. Also well-documented are challenges to the claim that such technologies are universally relevant and politically neutral. What is seldom challenged, however, is the knowledge-utilization paradigm borrowed from the hard sciences that dominates discussions about technology sharing. Arguing that in order to talk about the intercultural sharing of social service knowledge-far-use we need a new conceptualization, this article outlines an alternate paradigm based on critical theory. The proposed approach considers the centrality of technology as an aspect of culture, the centrality of culture in defining the identity of people, and the mediating role of power in the relationship between technology and cultural identity.

355. Vol. 16(3) 1994,Education for Social Development: Curricular Issues and Models, by Richard 1. Estes. Education for social development is emerging as an important component of professional education in the human services. This article identifies the underlying assumptions, knowledge base, and goals of social development practice. The article also examines four models of social development practice of relevance to the education of social workers for social development: the Personal Social Services Model, the Social Welfare Model, the

Social Development Model, and the New World Order Model. The author explores eight levels of social development practice as the dominant institutional sectors within which development practice occurs. The article concludes with a discussion of organizational issues associated with the introduction of varying degrees of social development content into individual educational programs.

356. Vol. 16(3) 1994, Conceptualizing a Partnership Model Between Social Work and Social Development, by James O. Billups. Major themes concerning social work and social development were reviewed in selected articles of social work journals from the early 1990s. A principal finding was that progress toward a close relationship between the social work profession and social development movement continues to produce theoretical concepts, practice models, and illustrations from the field important for social work practitioners, academicians, and students.

357. Vol. 16(3) 1994, The Tie That Binds: A Strengths/Empowerment Model for Social Development, by W. Patrick Sullivan. A review of the professional literature reveals lively debates on the ideological and conceptual underpinnings of social development. Additionally, the relative merits of development interventions at the individual, community, national, and global level also capture attention. This article forwards a strengths/ empowerment approach to social development that can be employed at all levels of social development activities. It

is argued here that the primary test of whether an intervention can reasonably fall under the social development banner is best determined by assessing the fidelity to the key values that under gird the concept. The author also describes the conceptual links between the strengths/empowerment approach and feminist and ecological theory.

358. Vol. 16(3) 1994, Computer Technology and Social Development, by John T. Pardeck. This article presents an analytical discussion focusing on the limitations of computer technology in social development. It indicates that computer technology can be a powerful tool for supporting social development if citizens have access to this technology. The author offers suggestions for empowering citizens through computer technology.

359. Vol. 16(3) 1994, Ethnic Conflict, Social Development, and the Role of the Helping Professions, by John M. Herrick and Roland G. Meinert. At an accelerated rate, ethnic conflict continues to destabilize societies and governments and threaten established international boundaries. The results of this ethnic conflict are often widespread dislocation, frequent atrocities, and loss of life because of policies of ethnic cleansing. The range of social work and human service activity in preventing and resolving ethnic conflict is not understood or well-documented. This article discusses ethnicity in relation to the conflict that

sometimes ensues and goes on to examine the role of helping professionals in preventing or ameliorating ethnic conflict.

360. Ethnic conflicts: can anything be done? By: Khinduka, S.K. George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington Univ., Campus Box 1196, One Brookings Dr., St. Louis, MO 63130$4899; Vol. 17 (1) 1995. This article shows the ubiquity of ethnic conflicts, analyzes the major elements of ethnicity, and examines such factors as the mal-development and rise of fundamentalism as sources of ethnic conflict. The author offers a number of guiding principles to abate inter-ethnic strife. The article concludes by stressing the need to transcend ethnic affiliations in order to fashion a society based on justice, development, and peace.

361. Social development trends in Africa, 1970$1994: the need for a new paradigm. By: Estes, R.J. School of Social Work, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 3701 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104; Vol. 17 (1) 1995. Twenty years of development assistance to Africa have not succeeded in helping the leaders of the region's poorest countries reverse the desperate conditions that exist within their borders. Using the author's previously developed Index of Social Progress, the study reports development trends for the African region from 1970 through 1994. The study identifies Africa's social development leaders and socially least developing countries and makes comparisons between development trends

occurring in Africa and other world regions. The study concludes with a
discussion of the major social, political, and economic forces likely to influence
Africa's development toward the year 2000 and beyond.

362. Participation in nongovernmental and governmental development programs:
an empirical study of community forestry programs. By: Yadama, G.N. George
Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington Univ., Campus Box 1196,
One Brookings Dr., St. Louis, MO 63130-4899; Vol. 17 (1) 1995. This article
examines the effect of economic status and organizational trust on participation
and benefits under two different institutional contexts: non-governmental and
governmental community forestry programs. The study estimated the effect of
economic status and trust on participation and benefits simultaneously in both the
governmental and nongovernmental samples, through multi sample analysis in
LISREL. The data are from a field study of two non-governmental and two
governmental community forestry programs in Andhra Pradesh, India. The
analysis is based on a sample of 200 respondents; 100 from non-governmental
and 100 from governmental community forestry programs. Findings suggest that
non-governmental organizations did not perform as well as expected.

363. International Year of the Family: key issues in global policy evolution and
implementation. By: Rao, M. 36 Boggess St., Buckhannon, WV 26201; Vol. 17
(1) 1995. The observance of the International Year of the Family in 1994

provided an opportunity to review the situation of this universal institution,

related national policies and programs, and new initiatives to support and

strengthen it. The principal challenges in this respect are to posit the family in the

context of accelerating trends toward industrialization, urbanization, and

modernization; as well as gender equity; greater autonomy within the family;

separate program emphasis on women, children, youth, and elderly; poor

national-level implementation of global mandates; diminishing United Nations

Secretariat support for social development questions; and what implications these

have for action by social development educators and practitioners.

364. Son preference, woman's status, and "out-of-plan" fertility in China. By: Li,

L. Dept. of Community Health, School of Medicine, Wright State Univ., PO Box

927, Dayton, OH 45401; Vol. 17 (1) 1995. This study focuses on "out-of-plan"

fertility--fertility behavior which violates family planning regulations in China--

and its relationships with son preference and Chinese women's status. The study

uses a regional survey of 220 married Chinese couples to examine relationships

between out-of-plan fertility and expectation of benefits from children, relations

with parents, family size of origin, gender of previous births, and other

demographic and socioeconomic variables. The bivariate and multivariate

analyses uncover a number of interesting results with relation to out-of-plan

fertility in China. The most important finding, however, is the significant

correlation between out-of-plan fertility and the gender of previous children. The results suggest the strong tradition of son preference and reflect the fact that Chinese couples violate the family planning regulations because they want to have a son. The study extensively discusses Chinese women's status and its implications for prevalence of son preference and out-of-plan fertility in China.

365. Child poverty: a "fair deal" for children. By: Keefe, T. Dept. of Social Work, 30 Sabin Hall, Univ. of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614$0405; McCullagh, J.G.; Vol. 17 (1) 1995. Child poverty in the United States and its elimination are the focus of this study. The study demonstrates that child poverty is a central and persistent issue related to family fragmentation and racial factors. The study critically reviews perspectives on solutions, including current programs and policies, programs of other countries, international human rights perspectives, domestic policy analysts' perspectives, and current political and economic contexts. Based on the foregoing, the study presents straightforward policies for advocacy and concludes with a restatement of the importance of the problem and its solutions.

366. On our oscillations between Heimat-Weh and yearning for peach. By: Swedner, H. Dept. of Social Work, Gothenburg Univ., Sweden; Vol. 17 (1) 1995. This essay focuses on the oscillations in the mind of Dante Alighieri (1265$1321) between his love of his hometown--his Heimat--and his belief in the idea of a

peace-creating worldwide empire. This is a state of the human mind which the

author thinks that many of the members of the Inter-University Consortium for

International Social Development (IUCISD) share with him. But one must

become aware of the risks affiliated with these attitudes, if they are carried to the

extreme. One might develop into despotism and the creation of a worldwide

prison where new ideas and new initiatives cannot be taught and realized. The

other could become a starting point for alut-und-Borden ideology that might

degenerate into fascism and the defense of such horrors and atrocities as ethnic

cleansing, ethnocide, and genocide. One of the founding fathers of the IUCISD

advocated that social workers should encompass a worldview and, as gatekeepers,

counteract all varieties of ethnocide and genocide in the respective fields of social

welfare activities and all developments in despotism and fascism.

367. Vol. 17(2/3) 1995, Social Development and Social Work Education: The
USA's Continuing Leadership in a Changing World, by David R. Cox.

368. Vol. 17(2/3) 1995, The Global Economy, Global Sustainability, and Social

Development, by Claude D. Johnson and Joyce M. Kramer. This article addresses

the implications of global resource depletion and environmental degradation on

the future quality of human life and the seeming inability of the world community

to deal with factors causing current trends. The authors assert a critical need to

assess social development objectives in the context of these threatening global

dynamics and make recommendations for achieving global sustainability.

369. 1995 17(2/3), The Emergence of Nonprofit Organizations in Romania and the Role of International NGOs, by Alice K. Johnson; Linda Ourvan; and Dennis R. Young. In the short period since the revolution, Romania has resurrected Law No. 21 from 1924 to allow the emergence of thousands of new nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). International NGOs have been instrumental in the development of many of these new Romanian nonprofit organizations. This article explores the influence of international organizations through a series of case studies of Romanian NGOs with varying degrees of international involvement.

370. Vol. I7 (2/3) 1995, The Social Development Paradigm in Third World Countries: Unfulfilled Promise, by Niaz Murtaza. This article explores the problems and prospects of the social development paradigm in Third World countries. The author describes the roles defined by this paradigm for social workers and discusses the success of social workers in playing these roles in

17(2/3), Development for People and Nature: Toward a Socio-environmental Third World countries. The article concludes with suggestions to enhance the efficacy of the social development paradigm within Third World countries.

371. 1995 Ethic, by Leanne Roughley. Theories of human oppression that have been well researched and documented through social science may be a conceptual key to linking social and environmental concerns and may contribute significantly

to the development of a "socio-environmental ethic." However, expanding our existing analysis of oppression to incorporate the nonhuman world raises several questions and potential conflicts.

372. 1995 17(2/3), Community Participation and Economic Development: A Case Study in a Thai Village, by Shin?ichi Shigetomi. At a time when many communities are suffering adverse effects of recession, indebtedness, and the globalization of development can make a critically important contribution to the future well-being of communities. This article discusses the effectiveness of community participation in economic development and shows how one village in Thailand successfully used community participation to foster both economic and social well-being. The author examines economic projects organized and managed by the community and explores how this work enables the people to accumulate the experience and ability to organize further development projects. The article demonstrates that community economic development enhances not only incomes but the capability of communities to manage the continuous development process.

373. Vol. I7(213) 199,5 Organizational Innovations in Third World Rural Development: A Balance Sheet of Successes and Failures, by Niaz Murtaza. This article compares the performance of community development agencies, cooperatives, integrated rural development projects, and nongovernmental

organizations (NGOs) in Third World rural development. NGOs have been most adept at eliciting community participation, ensuring cultural sensitivity, achieving cost-effectiveness, and reaching disadvantaged groups. The author suggests increased support from governments, international donors, and the public for NGOs as well as greater collaboration among NGOs.

374. Social Development 1ssues 1995 17(213), From Subsistence to "Xiao Kang": Social Development in the People's Republic of China, by Joe C. B. Leung. This article summarizes the achievements and shortcomings of social development in China. Despite impressive economic performance, economic reforms are bypassing large segments of the population and have exacerbated the problem of income inequalities, poverty, and unemployment. Nevertheless, China has largely resolved the problem offending and clothing its population and is aiming to move toward a situation of "Xiao Kang," a social development level equivalent to a middle-income nation, by the year 2000.

375. Vol. 17(2/3) 1995, Obstacles Facing Comprehensive Development in Rural Areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, by Muhammad M. Haj-Yahia. Over the past two decades, tremendous investments have been made by local and international organizations in projects to develop the rural areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Although these projects cover several domains of development, they have been criticized for duplication as well as for not being sufficiently

comprehensive or integrative. Moreover, there is severe competition and lack of coordination between the institutions and organizations that run these projects. This article focuses on the need for comprehensive development programs in the rural areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and discusses the main obstacles that hinder such development in those areas. The author concludes by suggesting that an umbrella organization be established in order to help overcome these obstacles.

376. Vol. 17(213) 1995, Associated Meanings of the Concept "Self-Help": A Comparison Between Jewish and Arab Populations Living in Israel, by Adital-Tirosh Ben-Ari and Faisal Azaiza. This article compares the meanings associated with the term "self-help" among Jews and Arabs, two of the main populations living in Israel. The study involved a telephone survey of two random samples of 241 Jewish and 250 Arab participants, representative of the general populations from which they were drawn. In each sample, three themes surfaced as the most prevalent meanings associated with the concept self-help. The authors discuss the significance of the findings within several frames of reference: the universal and particular attributes of the self-help phenomenon, the developmental stages of self-help organizations within both the Jewish and Arab populations living in Israel, and a particular minority culture which is constantly interacting with Israeli Jewish cultural values and is undergoing a change from traditional systems of values to modern and Western ones.

377. Vol. 17(2/3) 1995, Promoting Health Through Primary Health Care, by Michael M. O. Seipel. Although World Health Organization (WHO) member countries hove endorsed and adopted the principles of primary health care (PHC) to promote the health of their citizens, efforts to implement PHC differ from country to country and region to region. This study shows that developing countries have made significant progress toward meeting the goals of PHC; however, greater effort must be made. Communities, health care providers, and 17(213) 1995, Otto von Bismarck and the Origins of the Welfare State, by Kenneth L. decision makers at the highest level must become more involved if the goals of PHC are to be achieved.

378. Vol. Arthur, Jr. and Bruce A. Thyer. Though he is often acknowledged as the founder of the modern welfare state by historians, the achievements of Otto von Bismarck, 19th century Germany's "Iron Chancellor," have been largely overlooked by social workers. Bismarck's Sickness Insurance, Accident Insurance, and Old Age and Infirmity Insurance Bill, established between 1880 and 1889, became the prototypes for much subsequent social welfare legislation in Europe. Scandinavia, Great Britain, and the United States. The elements of Bismarck's social welfare legislation are remarkably similar in thrust, coverage and funding to the main elements of social welfare legislation in the U.S. Although the concept of state responsibility for the welfare of its citizens has a

long history, an examination of the concept supports the view that Bismarck is the founder of the modern welfare state.

379. 1995 17(2/3), REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD: Teaching American Techniques of Alcoholism Counseling in Norway, by Katherine van Wormer. It is a challenge to take social work principles of practice and group therapy and translate them onto foreign soil. This article focuses on an experience in Norway in teaching counselors (through translators) to do group therapy work. This description of a unique opportunity shows how professional models and techniques must be adapted to the cultural milieu to be successful. Adopting an internationalist perspective, the educator becomes the learner.

380. Vol. 17(2/3) 1995, REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD: Honduras Revisited, by Thomas Walz. The author offers personal observations on the "progress" made in Honduras over the past 3 decades, ending his account with a self-penned poem.

381. Vol. 18(1) 1996, Cooperation as a Distinctive Practice, by Georg Walls. The article analyzes the concept of cooperation and relates it to discourses upheld by the actors of the welfare society. Basically, the evidence required for legitimization affects cooperation. The analysis refers to two studies, one at the national and one at the international level, on factual and expected cooperation

between personnel from social welfare and health care agencies and work units close to these.

382. Vol. 18(1) 1996, Demythologizing Biotechnology: The Social and Economic Impacts of Recent Changes in Agriculture, by Craig S. Leedham. Biotechnology promises far-reaching changes in the social and economic conditions of developed and developing countries. By examining the changing division of labor in agriculture and industrial capital's appropriation of traditional production practices, this article traces biotechnology's impact on agriculture. To illustrate this process, the author includes an extended discussion of the cattle industry. In the context of cultural understandings of technological change, he discusses issues concerning the possibility of developing a biotechnology subject to democratic control.

383. Vol. 18(1) 1996, Social Development Trends in Latin America, 1970-1994: In the Shadows of the 21st Century, by Richard J. Estes. The nations of Central and South America are undergoing dramatic social transformation. Chronic poverty, decades of war, high levels of foreign indebtedness, and social chaos are beginning to give way to more positive patterns of social and economic development. However, rapid population growth, persistent ethnic tensions, lingering civil unrest, sluggish economic growth, and comparatively weak patterns of intraregional cooperation are undermining the region's current

development efforts. Poverty remains a dominant feature of development throughout the region.

384. Vol. 18(l) 1996, Comparison of Russian Family Life Then and Now, by Elena Iarskaia-Smirnova. In today's Russia progressive democratic beliefs are beginning to influence new child-rearing practices in spite of an unstable social and economical environment that brings stress to the family. Post-Soviet society is still keeping much of its former ideology, which combined features of modernity and authority. The family during the Soviet years had a minimal role in establishing values and judgments or providing an environment for self-fulfillment. At the same time, because public social networks and industrial support systems were insufficient for caring for the elderly, disabled, and children with behavior problems, these conditions became the responsibility of the family. Such responsibilities were not compatible with the work requirements of adult family members. The attitudes toward work and socialization to the state were much more positive than those toward family caring and personalization. The present Russian society is experiencing severe stress. Under changing social and economic conditions, the author undertook a study in a central Russian area to determine the nature of a modern family's attitude and concerns.

385. 1996 18(1), Report on the NGO Forum '95 and World Summit for Social Development, by Rama S. Pandey.

386. Vol.18(1) 1996, The Social Development Summit and the Developing Countries, by A. P. Barnabas; P. D. Kulkarni; M. C. Nanavatty; and R. R. Singh.

387. 1996 18(1), Report on the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China, by Arline Prigoff.

388. Vol. 18(1)1996, "Keep on Moving Forward": NGO Forum on Women, Beijing, China, by Elisabeth Reichert. This article describes the NCO Forum which met in conjunction with the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, in September 1995. The author summarizes the content of the largest United Nations (UN) gathering, the role of NGOs, and the final UN document: the Platform for Action. She then describes the IASSW symposium and its resolutions.

389. Vol. 18(2)1996, International Perspectives and the Local Practitioner: An Exploratory Study of Practitioner Perception of and Attitudes Toward Globalization, by Mary Ellen Kondrat and Chathapuram S. Ramanathan. Although the need for an international perspective in social work practice and education in North America has been strongly advocated in the literature, the authors found no empirical studies that addressed the perceptions and attitudes of practitioners in traditional domestic practice roles regarding the impact of globalization on their practice and attitudes toward the internalizing effort in social work education. Using a convenience sample and a mailed survey strategy,

the authors herein report a preliminary study of this issue. Findings suggest the practitioners surveyed are pragmatic and experiential as they consider the relevance of internationalism in the context of the profession. Results also indicate practitioners are supportive of the effort to internationalize social work education and are interested in learning more about internationalism in social work. The article discusses limitations of the study and raises a number of implications for social work education.

390. 1996, 18(2), A Comparative Analysis of Developing Nations': National Programs of Action for Children, by Michael Raschick. In a follow-up to the 1990 World Summit for Children, participating countries were asked to formulate comprehensive plans for serving children through the balance of the 20th century. These National Programs of Action (NPAs) were to include specific, quantifiable objectives and budgeting and implementation strategies. This article presents the results of a comparative content analysis of the NPAs of 10 developing countries.

391. 1996 18(2), Social-Networking Zimbabwean Families: An African Traditional Approach to Waging A War Against HIV/AIDS, by Saliwe M. Kawewe. The article proposes a social-networking approach to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa, with special reference to Zimbabwe. Because of the lack of an AIDS cure and the ineffectiveness of Western approaches to education for prevention, "social networking" is an option which is culturally

friendly and sensitive to Zimbabwean families. The approach will strengthen the currently isolated traditional family systems by informally connecting extended families with a large national community.

392. 1996 18(2), Volunteerism and Community Work: The Case of the United Nations Development Program's Domestic Development Service in Zambia, by Pempe1ani Mufune; Kwaku Osei-Hwedie; and Lengwe-Katembula Mwansa. Volunteerism can be distinguished into two activities: organizational and individual. This article looks at how the Domestic Development Service (DDS), a project run by United Nations volunteers under the auspices of its Developments Program (UNDP), plays numerous roles as it tries to help develop communities in Zambia. Although it has shortcomings, the project involves many successes as well. The DDS has managed to facilitate participatory development, stimulate direct community self-help, encourage the use of local resources or self-benefit, help in the management of local programs, expose communities to different agencies, and create awareness. In addition, the program itself has benefited by the facilitators' learning from villagers, adjusting methodologies and attitudes toward community development.

393. 1996 18(2), Gandhian Perspectives on Personal Empowerment and Social Development, by Rama S. Pandey. The author focuses on the key concepts of the Gandhian paradigm that includes truth, nonviolence, and self-suffering. The

article discusses the Gandhian way in terms of our principles: (a) violence, peace, and nonviolence; (b) personal empowerment that includes personal transformation, living in alternative institutions, and participation in nonviolent action; (c) social justice and human rights; and (d) institutional/structural change. The Gandhian way at both personal and institutional levels is an empowering process and promotes social justice and social development.

394. Vol. 18(2) 1996, Hong Kong Citizen Support of Tax Increases for Social Services, by Tony S. K. Tam. This article presents the research findings of a survey in Hong Kong which indicate a substantial proportion of the respondents are supportive of tax increases for social services. As compared to the no supporters, the supporters are more likely to come from the educated middle class with a politicoeconomic culture which is more prosocial and collectivist in orientation.

395. Vol. 18(2) 1996, The Relationship of Traditional Values to Workplace Satisfaction Among Emigres From a Totalitarian Regime, by Haya Itzhaky and David S. Ribner. In preparation for their eventual immigration to the United States, a group of refugees was housed temporarily in a transit city. As part of their reacculturation activities, organized by community social workers, adult members of this group participated in a work program. This study examines the relationship between the traditional values these refugees brought with them and

job satisfaction as well as commitment to the workplace. Conclusions emphasize the need to take into account the unique value structure of each ethnic group and the concept of re-acculturation as process.

396. Vol. 18(3) 1996, Distance Training in Local Social Development, and the Emerging Technologies, by John F. Jones and Asfaw Kumssa. The aim of this article is to explore the feasibility of using the new electronic technologies to deliver distance training to personnel in the field of local social development. Distance learning is an established tradition in many applied and academic disciplines, both in industrialized and developing regions. While the utilization of television, video, on-line communication, and computers in distance education has been introduced in many parts of the world, distance learning in either its aid or new forms is uncommon in social development training. This is surprising, since the infrastructure exists to apply the new technologies to training, and numerous examples of successful initiatives can be cited. The authors attempt to demonstrate the potential of this type of distance learning for social development training in particular and outline its uses in the preparation of front-line workers.

397. 1996 18(3), Stabilizing the Israel Welfare State in the Face of Economic Changes, by Menachem Monnickendam and Yitzhak Berman. The situation of welfare states "in crisis" has led to a consensus that the welfare state is an economic liability necessitating control of social expenditures. This article

describes the success of inventive social legislation in Israel, the Nursing Law for the Aged, in preventing cutbacks in personal social services expenditures. The authors delineate the crisis of the welfare state in general and Israel in particular, and they analyze fluctuations of social expenditures in relation to the Israeli economy over a period of 23 years. An expanding Israeli economy had a positive impact on social service expenditure. High welfare expenditures were found to be negatively associated with economic growth. Economic stagnation eventually brought about a decrease in welfare state expenditures. The Nursing Law demonstrates how, in the face of calls for budgetary cutbacks, social spending may be preserved.

398. Vol. 18(3) 1996, The Paraprofessional Role in Meeting Some Service Needs of Black Jews in Israel, by Ruben Schindler. In the past 10 years some 35,000-40,000 Jews have arrived in Israel from Ethiopia. This immigrant community has confronted formidable obstacles, including the long trek from Ethiopia to the Sudan and the challenges they faced upon arrival. For many immigrants the inability to bereave far loved ones, health concerns, language barriers, and economic insecurity have affected the family as a whole. This article documents the importance of utilizing paraprofessionals and bicultural mediators from the indigenous community to assist this group. The author points to the significance of establishing cooperation between cultural mediators and professionals to

facilitate immigration far a people who have long sought to live in Israel, which they view as their promised land.

399. Vol. 18(3) 1996, Community Work in a political Analysis: Egyptian Viewpoint, by Mohamed Mahmoud Ibrahim Eweiss and Lobna Mohamed Abdel Mageed. This research attempts to pinpoint the reality of the community work experience in Egypt from the political perspective, using the three approaches of the Rothman model. The authors conclude that community work in Egypt takes a developmental nature, in general; the practitioners are inclined to work in community development; and they prefer the use of community development strategies and techniques.

400. Vol. 18(3) 1996, Korean Spiritual Philosophies of Human Service: Current State and Prospects, by Edward R. Canda and Hwi-Ja Canda. This study reports on field interviews with scholars of social work and philosophy in the Republic of Korea concerning the influence of Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, and shamanism on the development of cotemporary Korean social work and social welfare. The article presents the current state of the art, challenges, and future prospects for Korean social welfare motivation within each of these perspectives. The authors also consider implications for social work in the United States.

401. Vol. 18(3) 1996, Discourse of Welfare State and its Implications to Welfare Development in Hong Kong, by Raymond K. H. Chan. The lack of a consensual

understanding regarding welfare state has engendered debates in the West as well as Hong Kong. The problem is compounded by differences in interpretation of the term itself. This article argues that such interpretation has contributed to an overemphasis on expenditure and ideal program approach. The author seeks to clarify the approaches in defining welfare state and argues that Hong Kong is, in fact, a type of welfare state. The article also shows the present discourse only serves to confine development to the expenditure side of welfare state.

402. Vol. 18(3) 1996, Logistic Analysis of Socioeconomic Factors Influencing Debt Rescheduling, by Nikiforos T. Laopodis This article attempts to explain how difficulties may arise in developing countries that could lead to a debt-rescheduling arrangement. The author hypothesizes that the factors most responsible for such problems are economic and social and discusses these factors within a macroeconomic framework. The findings from the logistic analysis suggest that obstacles to the debt servicing capacity of a country are indeed socioeconomic. Economic developments to sustaining such capacity take the form of expansion of an export industry allied with sensible domestic and external microeconomic policies, whereas social considerations amount to developing a solid base of human literacy.

403. 1996 18(3), REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD "Sober, Successful, and in Control" : Proposing an Aboriginal Community Recovery Strategy to the

Queensland Government, by Kayleen M. Hazlehurst and Cameron Hazlehurst. On the afternoon of June 27 a group of seven young people was brought up before the Palm Island Community Justice Committee. They were rushed in to be dealt with immediately. The children's offense: they had apparently run out in front at a small plane as it was landing at the local airport, ostensibly to rescue a horse on the other side. They were dealt with swiftly and warmed of the dangers to themselves and the dire consequences to the pilot and his small cargo of passengers had he not been able to swoop up out at the way. As I had myself landed at that same airplane only a few hours earlier I, for one, was grateful for their swift action. (Kayleen Hazlehurst, field notes from Palm Island, June 27, 1994).

404. 1996 18(3), REFLECTIONS FROM THE FIELD Current Economic, Social, and Cultural Conditions in Russia, by Arkadii Nekrassov.

405. Investment in human development as a social development strategy. By: Sondra G. Beverly and Michael Sherraden, Development Issues, Vol. 19 (1) 1997. This article focuses on a particular social development issue--investment in human development. The authors suggest that investments in basic needs such as nutrition, primary health care, and basic housing, and investments in human capital in the form of primary education and skills training may have substantial social and economic returns. Given the current state of theoretical

underdevelopment in the field of social development, specifying testable

propositions as demonstrated in this article might serve as a model for systematic

investigation of this and other .

406. Community services for conflict regulation: the Vienna Integration Fund.

By: Carole A. Singleton Alan B. Henkin and Suzanne McDevitt,   Vol. 19 (1)

1997. The Vienna Integration Fund (WIF) functions as an agency for conflict

regulations within the multiethnic neighborhoods of a large European metro

complex. This study delineates in context the dimensions, programs, and

strategies of a successful community service effort designed to serve marginalized

populations of foreigners and provides theory-driven perspectives of social

services for conflict mediation.

407. Participatory action research: self-reliant research strategies for human social

development. By:Mary Ellen Kondrat and Maria Julia   Vol. 19 (1) 1997.

Grounded in the conviction of the need for a shift in research paradigms in

practice in the field of social development, the authors of this article explore

participatory action research (PAR) as an alternative to other research and

practice approaches. Incorporating grass roots initiatives with change-oriented

strategies, PAR maximizes people's involvement in knowledge building on behalf

of their own development. The authors present and discuss commonalities of

roots, goals, purpose, underlying philosophy, and method between participatory

action research and human social development.

408. Mongolia's transition to a market economy: problems and prospects. By: John F. Jones and Asfaw Kumssa, Vol. 19 (1) 1997. As is common in structural readjustment of any sort, the transition from a state-supported planned economy to a market orientation creates immediate gaps and imbalances in the socioeconomic infrastructure and affects a society's safety net. Mongolia presents an instructive example of an Asian country which, formerly tied to the Soviet economic and political system, has since moved to a free-market and democratic status. The authors discuss reform policies implemented in Mongolia since the mid 1980s and analyze the challenges facing the country during its transition period.

409. The environmental impact statement system: an organizational assessment for community preservation. By: Greg Yamashiro and Jon K. Matsuoka, Vol. 19 (1) 1997. Many social work professionals may not think in terms of socio-cultural and environmental management and economic development as critical points of intervention. However, this perspective is especially important given the growing interest in social development and related matters. Monitoring development and controlling growth may be essential to the primary prevention of social problems. This article examines the Environmental Impact Statement System as a comprehensive organizational system. The authors critically analyze the EIS process by identifying problem areas, possible solutions, obstacles to

implementation, issues which may be germane to social work, and ways communities can use this system to preserve vital attributes.

410. Sexually active teenagers in Zambia: socio-demographic factors and policies. By: Vijayan K. Pillai and Rashmi Gupta, Vol. 19 (1) 1997. This article presents an analysis of selected social and demographic characteristics associated with teenage sexual activity among secondary, school-going teenaged females in Zambia. The sample consists of 516 never-married females in the age range 13-20 in two Zambian cities, Lusakaand Kitwe. The article reports results from uni and multivariate studies which examine the socio-demographic correlates of sexual activity among teenagers, and it presents data on knowledge and use of modern family planning methods. The authors explicate the relevance of the findings for policies and programs to enhance the reproductive health of teenagers.

411. Variables affecting pregnancy within 6 months of last delivery among rural Moslem women in Israel. By: Faisal Azaiza, Vol. 19 (1) 1997. This is the first study on the pattern of postpartum contraceptive use among rural Moslem women in Israel. The article is based on research of 429 women residing in four villages who were interviewed 3 and 6 months after delivery. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed six independent significant variables regarding their prospects of becoming pregnant within 6 months of last birth. The author discusses several aspects of this culture and the results of the study and concludes

that cooperation between health care and social workers and religious leaders concerning family planning is imperative.

412. The changing British welfare state: progress or retreat? By: Charles R. Atherton,Vol. 19 (1) 1997. The United Kingdom is undergoing what has been called "arguably the most important change in the British welfare state for over forty years" (Le Grand, 1992, pp.2-3). The change involves a shift of emphasis from governmental provision of services to governmental purchase of services from agencies and institutions operating in "quasi-markets." This involves decentralization of services and a wider use of independent and nongovernmental agencies and institutions. The author reviews this change in direction and considers its implications in both the United Kingdom and the welfare state in general. The key question is: Does this shift represent a valid innovative approach to providing services, or is it a retreat from welfare state aims? If it is a valid approach, voluntary agencies will play an increasing role in the delivery of a wider range of social services than presently.

413. Reflections from the Field: Changes in social work in Estonia: transitions in welfare. By: Taimi Tulva, Vol. 19 (1) 1997. Social work has to be seen in the social and cultural context (Payne, 1991); thus it is complex and changes over time. Social revolutions are a good starting point for analyzing social work. This study focuses on three different periods in Estonian history: the beginning of

social work in the Estonian Republic, its transformation during the Soviet era, and social work in the once-again independent Estonia. In addition, the author explores the status of social work at the current time and the role of education and training for the development of the profession.

414. Reflection from the Field: The emergence of social services in rural Russia: the case of Togliatti and Samara. By: Patsy Tracy,   Vol. 19 (1) 1997. Local social services in the rural areas of Russia are just beginning to emerge following the early stages of the social and economic transition initiated with the collapse of communism in 1991. The development of services, however, has been handicapped by decades in which social services infrastructures were largely absent. There were few governments funded or supported community-based social services under the communists, who left the caretaking role for the elderly and children to the family. Other social services for nonworking populations were minimal. Although the need for social services is now generally accepted, accompanied by a growing recognition of the need to provide services with trained social workers, resources for program develop are limited in the extreme. This article is a brief report on the efforts of a diverse group of administrators, educators, and service workers to provide social services in an area in the Samara region, located about 600 miles southeast of Moscow on the Volga River.

415. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, A European Concept of Social Development, by Salvatore Imbrogno. This article analyzes the European Union's (EU) concept of social development, being advanced as a "third way" that constitutes a synthesis of the social dimensions of a welfare state into a unified community, and evaluates its replicable value to other less developed and complex systems. The author has designed a cyclical model to reconstruct the basic and derived concepts of EU's view of social development. This analysis serves to unravel its complex dynamics, characterized by a 3x3 contingency model of a horizontal and vertical transfer of information. This specification for social development requires a variable-oriented research strategy. EU experiences serve to illustrate the viability of this model, resulting in new insights to scholarly research in the multilevel functions of social development, fresh and challenging pedagogical content, and finally, a method that offers a major breakthrough toward constructing innovative and experimental models.

416. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, Participation and the Search for the Holy Grail, by Amon Bar-On. Founded on the republican assumptions that people know best what they require and want to take part in deciding the events that affect their lives, participation is increasingly regarded as the key to human well-being. This article reexamines the arguments for participation to see if it can indeed deliver the promises its advocates claim. After a brief review of the revival of the concept

and its key parameters, the author aggregates the major objectives of participation and analyzes their underlying assumptions. Finally, the article suggests that much of the preoccupation with participation rests more on rhetoric and ideological commitment than on its effectiveness in achieving predetermined ends, and that its indiscriminate application in community development might more subject people to harm than increase their wellbeing.

417. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, Street Children in Botswana: A Case Study in Gaborone, by Eugene K. Campbell and Tidimane Ntsabane. Over the past 7 years the number of street children in Gaborone, Botswana, has increased considerably. Most of them are less than 16 years of age and originate from poor families. Their educational and health levels are very poor, and their social lifestyle is reckless. Consumption of drugs is common among them. Policy measures are urgently needed to stem future enhancement in Botswana of problems associated with street children.

418. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, Attitudes of Hong Kong Chinese to State Welfare Intervention: A Study of the Relation between Economic Growth and Welfare State Programs, by Chack Kie Wong. The crisis of the Western welfare state is often presented as an affordability Issue, implying that economic growth is a precondition for the development or any further expansion of major welfare state programs. The evidence of East Asian economies with high growth rates but

small social spending suggests that economic growth is not a sufficient factor for an increase in public welfare. This article presents public opinion survey findings in one of the "Four Tigers," Hong Kong, as an illustration to support this line of argument. It is argued that a restrictive definition of social citizenship would affect the public support of welfare and limit the expansion of welfare state programs even in societies with high economic growth.

419. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, The Role of Women in Cuba: Cuban Women's Equality in the Context of Articles 24-28 of the Family Code Enacted in 1975, by Rebecca H. Rains and Andrea E. Bopp Stark. Throughout the history of Cuba, women have organized to promote feminist rights in the face of cultural opposition by petitioning politicians, forming coalitions, demonstrating in the streets, and developing health and educational resources for women. Today, Cuba has come far in its efforts to promote gender equality and women's participation in the economic, political, and social life of the country. However, inequality persists, based in the conflict between the pre-revolutionary traditional, customary role of women and the egalitarian ideology of the socialist revolution. The authors examine the historical treatment of women in Cuban society and their movement toward equality prior to the 1959 revolution and their economic and social roles afterward, as well as the organizations that emerged as part of he current women's liberation movement. The authors then analyze relevant articles of the Family

Code and Constitution to further an understanding the way Cuba has addressed the problem of gender inequality in legal terms.

420. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, Social Integration of Refugees into Countries of Resettlement: Motivations, Goals, and Incentives -A Case Study of Young Vietnamese Men in Australia, by Diane Barnes. This article argues that successful integration of refugees into countries offering permanent resettlement is related to the degree of congruence between the receiving country's objectives and the goals of the refugees themselves. To the extent that common objectives are identified, strategies can be developed to achieve mutually valued outcomes. In the absence of dialogue that enables refugee groups to voice their own goals, lost opportunities can lead to alienation, despair, and the relinquishment of goals on the refugees' part, to the ultimate detriment of the receiving country as well. The author illustrates the argument in relation to the settlement of young Vietnamese refugees in Australia, based on two research studies.

421. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, Reflections and Reexamination of an Experience in Health Care Technology Transfer, by Maria Julia. The transfer of technology does not always contribute to meeting the social and economic development goals of the developing regions of the world, primarily because much of Western technology may be incompatible with development objectives of other regions. Examples are drawn from observations during a study of Central American

repopulated communities in early stages of modernizing their social and economic development. This article illustrates what happens when health care technology is introduced across socioeconomic and cultural contexts without the necessary infrastructures. The aim is to provide a framework for understanding and improving future relationships between such transfer of health care technology and the health status of the populations of developing regions.

422. Vol. 19(213) 1997, From Idea to Organization and Institution: Recounting the Early Days of the IUCISD, by J. F. X. Paiva, This article relates how the Inter-University Consortium for International Social Development (IUClSD) came into being, with an emphasis on the formative years 1974-80. While the principle founders were mainly from seven mid-west schools of social work, there were persons from other disciplines and from outside the mid-west as well. Beginning with a social welfare ministers conference at the United Nations in J 969, the narrative delineates how the consortium evolved through interaction at local, national, and international levels.

423. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, Social Welfare as Inhibitor of Economic Growth? Evidence from Asia, by Kwong-leung Tang. There has been much debate about the compatibility of economic growth and social spending in the industrialized countries. On the whole, findings from the empirical studies on this issue are not conclusive; however, developing countries are often neglected in this debate.

Faced with massive social needs, many Asian governments contend that economic growth would be under-mined by increased social welfare. To see whether economic growth is hindered by social welfare spending, the author analyzes a sample of 16 Asian countries. Looking at various indicators of welfare and growth over the period 1970-91, he conducts co-relational analyses. This study does not find any inverse relationship between these two variables and concludes that at existing levels of social spending, there is no incompatibility between.

424. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, Sustainable Human Development: From Concepts to Programs, by Seheir Kansouth-Habib.

425. Development Issues Vol. 19(213) 1997, The Ecological Dimension of Freire?s Conscientization, by Noel Keough. This article introduces the concept of ecological conscientization, which broadens Paulo Freire?s concept of conscientization to be inclusive of the rest of nature. The inquiry proceeds from three perspectives: Does the rest of nature have intelligence and intentionality? Can humans dialogue with the rest of nature? What is the vocation of humans in relation to rest of nature?

426. Vol. 19(213) 1997, After the Copenhagen Summit: Taking Social Development Seriously, by Laksiri Jayasuriya. The reemergence of the notion of social development, offering a more inclusive approach to development theory

and practice forces us to scrutinize more closely the meaning of the elusive and amorphous term. This article addresses how social development has Jared in development theory and practice, providing a context for social development within development theory as considered by the Copenhagen Summit. In exploring a normative rationale for social development, the author focuses on key concepts and the approach of Amartya Sen.

427. Vol. 19(2/3) 1997, Gender Analysis: Its Strengths and Weaknesses, and Requisite Skills for Effective Gender Planning, by Karim-Aly S. Kassam. Gender analysis is a recent approach to development planning. It has the potential of being a remarkable planning tool when its limitations are recognized. Gender interests are not homogeneous and are determined by complex social relations such as age, class, ethnicity, and race. Participation of all members of the target group is a key feature of gender planning. It is neither a neutral nor technocratic process. The worldview and skills of the planner are fundamental to the methodology. These include sound social policy formulation, adequate social science research, undertaking social impact analysis, facilitating community participation, and maintaining cultural sensitivity. Due to its relatively new origins, appropriately trained social planners are necessary for effective implementation of the gender planning methodology.

428. Vol. 20(1) 1998, From Globe to Village: Understanding Local Social Development, by John F. Jones. The generic orientation of social development is giving way in a limited but significant fashion to an emphasis on locality-based development. Analyzing post- World War 11 trends, the author explores reasons for the change in focus and examines the implications for research and training.

429. Vol. 20(1) 1998, Social Development and Social Constructionism: Strangers or Bedfellows? By Walter E. Gott; Allie C. Kilpatrick and Larry Nackerud. This article compares the theories of social development and social constructionism using the "practitioners' framework." The authors suggest that the theories are complementary and could help bridge the gap between macro and micro social work practice. Used in conjunction, they produce a powerful theoretical and interventive method for working with people and communities.

430. Vol. 20(1) 1998, Canadian-Chinese Collaboration on Sustainable Development: Initiatives for Social and Technological Change, by Claude D. Johnson and Joyce M. Kramer. The authors present a cooperative program between engineering societies in Canada and China directed toward incorporating sustainable development principles into engineering practice and education. The processes employed are essentially those promoted within the field of social development. This applied program may serve as a model for other initiatives social development, sustainable development, and other applied fields.

431. Vol. 20 (1) 1998, The Impacts of Cross- Cultural Participatory Training on Canadian and Philippine Development Practitioners, by Kent Schroeder. An emphasis on the idea that participatory development requires participatory training led to the creation of the Canada-Asia Partnership (CAP) training program. CAP blended community development course content, participatory methodology, and cross-cultural into a unique training experience. The purpose of this study is to identify the outcomes of this training approach on its participants, compare these outcomes across cultures, and discuss the implications for community development training.

432. Vol. 20 (1) 1998, Differences in Participation and Satisfaction Between Elderly Males and Females in the Kibbutz, by Haya Itzhaky and Amram Ha? Israeli. This is a study elderly living in the Kibbutz in Israel. The study considers the extent of their participation in the community and workplace, level of satisfaction in the Kibbutz life, work in the Kibbutz, and their children. The major focus of the data analysis is the differences between the genders. Women were active in administrative and support services while men were more active in production. The women were more satisfied from their work than men were. In the kibbutz, the elderly members continue to be active in the workplace and in the community. As expected, it was found that participation in social activities raises

the level of their satisfaction. The findings have practical implications for planning programs for the elderly.

433. Vol. 20 (1) 1998, Community Development Among AIDS Survivors in Uganda, by Bill Lee. Uganda has faced many adversities over its history. Now, the misfortune of AIDS is having serious implications for the health of communities. Using a model of practice which focuses on five concrete objectives, this article describes a community development project that seeks to assist AIDS survivors in reestablishing their lives. The author concludes that community practice is a necessary approach to development for resource-poor nations.

434. Vol. 20 (1) 1998, Preliminary Analysis of Perceptions of Social Problems in the Samoas, by Sharlene B. C. L. Furuto, Dr. Xuanning Fu and Mata?afa Fono Mata?afa. This exploratory article presents evidence from a guided survey that age, education, and nationality differently impact how people regard the seriousness of social problems in American Samoa and Western Samoa. An analysis of responses from 412 Samoans indicates that different age groups are affected by different problems and that Western Samoans consider all problems to be more serious than American Samoans.

435. Democratizing knowledge for human social development: case studies in the use of participatory action research to enhance people's choice and well-being.

By: Mary Ellen Kondrat and Maria Julia, Vol. 20 (2) 1998. A growing number of scholars and activists have argued that traditional development research needs to be supplemented by other, more participatory approaches to inquiry. They argue that people's active involvement in research that affects their lives democratizes knowledge and enlarges choice in matters of importance to their communities. Moreover, they maintain that research should be conceptualized and conducted as a form of social action. The kind of research they advocate is usually termed "participatory action research" (PAR). This article outlines the essential methodology of participatory action research, illustrates the methodology with current case material, demonstrates the cross-cultural applicability of PAR with illustrations from two different cultures on two continents, and, finally, makes an argument for the utility and empowering potential PAR in working with marginalized groups in the context of social development.

436. Sustainable social development as a model for preventive action for refugee-producing situations. By: Alyson Springer and Larry Nackerud, Vol. 20 (2) 1998. The purpose of this article was to promote sustainable social development as a means of reducing the conditions which lead to refugee flight. After describing the theoretical foundations of the sustainable social development model, the authors examine (1) the role of sustainable development in addressing the root causes of refugee-producing situations before flight, during protection/asylum,

and after reintegration; (2) the areas of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) system of international assistance where sustainable development has the greatest preventive potential; and (3) the considerable challenge of promoting international support for long-term sustainable development in the current era. The authors argue that building international commitment to sustainable development is essential to creating a pragmatic, principled system of refugee protection in the future.

437. Crisis and challenge: social work practice in an environment of economic reform in Zimbabwe. By: Rodreck Mupedziswa, Vol. 20 (2) 1998. In 1990, Zimbabwe launched an economic structural adjustment program (ESAP) with a view to revamping its ailing economy. The program has not, however, lived up to expectations, as it has wrought havoc on the lives of most Zimbabweans, in particular the marginalized groups. The negative effects of ESAP, coupled with the impact of intermittent drought periods and the scourge of HIV/AIDS, have combined to create a crisis situation. Social work practitioners find themselves having to practice in this most demoralizing environment characterized by austerity and thus extremely limited resources. The major challenge for social work professionals in the country is therefore to try and dig deep into their "bag of tools" in order to render meaningful service to their thousands of often desperate clientele.

438. Environmental crisis in a Third World country: policy analysis of the Egyptian experience. By: Hussein H. Soliman, Vol. 20 (2) 1998. Realizing the impacts of pollution on social and economic development, Third World countries were forced to develop policies and programs to minimize such effects. This study analyzes the Egyptian environmental policy using the Comparative Process Model (Tracy, 1992). Findings indicate that formulation and implementation of environmental policies are influenced by historical, cultural, socioeconomic, and political favors.

439. Development Issues, Vol. 20 (2) 1998, The Informal Economy in a Post-Capitalistic Society: The Mexican Experience, by Justin McFadden and Thomas Walz. The article explores the fit and place of the informal or street economy in a post-capitalistic society, with specific attention given to Mexico. It reviews the various theories about the relationship of the informal to the formal economy along with differing viewpoints about the functions and dysfunctions of the street economy. The authors conclude by supporting a protective and nurturing policy position on the street economy, arguing that such a policy positions is complementary to social development values and philosophy.

440. Life world, social being, and social participation. By: Chak-Kwan Chan, Vol. 20 (3) 1998. Response to the fragmentation of human beings and prioritization of human needs, this article argues that human beings should be

studied from a holistic perspective. The author points out that social participation is a basic human need through which human beings establish identities, acquire essential skills, secure significant social relationships, and develop inner capabilities. To function as social beings, all human beings should have "a minimal acceptable level of social participation."

441. A reflection of social development in Hong Kong. By: Ka-ho Mok and Ka-wai Maggie Lau, Vol. 20 (3) 1998. In recent years, sociologists and economists have developed a deeper understanding of the notion of development and have begun to accept that economic growth is only one dimension of development. Particular attention must be given to whether people really enjoy a substantial improvement in life quality. In the early 1990s, the acceptance of the notion of sustainable development and the publication of a series of reports on human development by the United Nations were highly indicative of a renewed international concern for harmonizing social policies with measures designed to promote economic development. This article is set out against such an intellectual context to examine in Hong Kong, with particular attention on whether rapid economic growth in Hong Kong has really enhanced social progress and human well-being. The authors argue that, despite the fact that the citizens of Hong Kong have enjoyed improved socioeconomic conditions, the quality of life has declined in recent years. This development has naturally led to public concern; thus the

Special Administrative Region of the Hong Kong government should pay more attention to complementarities in public policy, social development, and market-related economic intervention.

442. The impact on the family of having a child with developmental disabilities in Taiwan: the interact ional and social resource context. By: Yueh-Ching Chou and Howard A. Palley, Vol. 20 (3) 1998. Having a child with developmental disabilities for a Chinese family in Taiwan is not only impacted by the lack of a supportive social system including health, educational, financial, and care services, as is the case in many countries, but is also rooted in the traditional Chinese cultural context. The value of children in the Chinese cultural context is different from most Western cultures. This context exacerbates the stressors attached to having a family member with developmental disabilities.

443. Twelve-step self-help groups: the spontaneous emergence of "grace communities." By: Natti Ronel, Vol. 20 (3) 1998. This article describes the moral atmosphere of Twelve-Step Self-Help groups (TSSHGs) following the cognitive-developmental schema. The author analyzes four representative principles of TSSHGs: mutuality, unconditional care and love, faith, and voluntarism. The ideology of TSSHGs, distinct from the actual moral reasoning and behavior of group members, represents the highest stage of principled justice and the seventh metaphoric stage, and represents the highest stage of the ethic of care. Several

parallels between the educational just communities and TSSHGs provide an explanation of how the groups influence the moral reasoning of the participants. As the underlying principle of morality of TSSHGs goes beyond a universal just and toward an ultimate grace, they are considered "grace communities." TSSHGs that center around a behavioral disorder, for example, Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) or Narcotics Anonymous (NA), represent the ability of a community to carry the moral message of grace into its participants' lives and initiate a moral transformation that supports the removal of the behavioral disorder.

444. Economic change on a Hawaiian Island: an analysis of events. By: Jon K. Matsuoka; Noreen Mokuau and Laura Paul, Vol. 20 (3) 1998. In an era in which modernization and industrialization are impinging upon rural areas at unprecedented rates, it is critical to be able to analyze the environmental and human impacts of these activities. This type of knowledge will provide a basis for designing preventative community-building strategies and making responsible policy decisions regarding the course and rate of future economic development and urbanization. The extent to which persons are forced to contend with or adapt to changing socioeconomic circumstances may be a critical predictor of well-being. This article focuses on changes in Lanai, Hawaii, and is based on the collection of archival data. The purpose of this work was to chart community

events, markers, interventions, and other changes that coincided with or served to explain changes in community perceptions and well-being in the Lanai area.

445. Reflections from the Field: Qualitative research: case study as a research method. By: Leela Gulati, Vol. 20 (3) 1998. This article discusses the strengths of the case study approach as a research method and suggests some basic guidelines on how to conduct a case study.

446. Reflections from the Field: Borderland poverty: the case of the Rio Grande Valley at the United States-Mexican border. By: Lina Yuk-Shui Fong, Vol. 20 (3) 1998. This article presents the issues and solutions for poverty in the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) in deep South Texas by the Mexican border. According to the 1990 U.S. census, this area has the highest levels of unemployment and poverty and the lowest level of educational attainment in the United States. In particular, the "colonies," rural unincorporated slum communities in the RGV, have been maligned as the symbol of Texas squalor and described as pockets of Third World poverty in the world's richest nation. Nongovernmental organizations have emerged to help residents draw on their strong work ethic and family ties to develop self-sufficiency. Residents are developing their leadership and working with policymakers, government officials, and organizations. There are outstanding programs offering low-income families interest-free mortgages and employing future homeowners. Social work practitioners and educators join

hands with nongovernmental and governmental organizations to combat poverty and improve the quality of living for the residents of the colonies and the poor of the RGV. This article concludes by examining the global dimensions and new directions that can be drawn from the experience of the RGV in the United States-Mexico border.

447. The public perception of social welfare in Hong Kong: implications for social development. By: Chak-Kie Wong and Timothy Ka-ying Wong, Vol. 21 (1) 1999. This study employs James Midgeley's conceptual framework of social welfare, which is grounded on a social development perspective, to systematically examine Hong Kong peoples' attitudes toward the condition of social welfare in Hong Kong. Based on the data of a telephone survey, the study finds that behind the remarkable economic progress of Hong Kong, the people there show varying degrees of dissatisfaction with the control of social problems, the fulfillment of human needs, and the maximization of social opportunities. Correlation analysis also indicates that those who are socially disadvantaged are significantly more dissatisfied with all three dimension of social welfare. Several implications can be drawn from this study. First, economic development does not necessarily promise social well-being. To promote social well-being, a conscious social development approach to welfare that integrates social and economic processes is needed. Secondly, Midgeley's multi-dimensional conceptual framework is useful to reveal

the complexity of the condition of social welfare. Thirdly, the socially disadvantaged groups are usually left behind by economic progress; social development programs should take special care of the needs of these people so as to ensure social equality and justice. Finally, by using an international perspective to study the condition of social welfare in Hong Kong, this study could serve as a basis for cross-national comparisons.

448. U.S. welfare reform and its international implications. By: Howard Jacob Karger, Vol. 21 (1) 1999. The United States is undergoing a profound transformation in social welfare policy underscored by the passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1966 (PRWORA). Among other things, this act redefines the U.S. social contract by devolving income maintenance programs to the individual states and by disentitling America's poor to long-term cash assistance. This article examines the implications of these reforms on the international welfare community.

449. Research and popular movements: igniting 'seeds if fire'. By: Elizabeth Whitmore and Maureen Wilson, Vol. 21 (1) 1999. Abstract: As the globalization of capital transforms not only economic relations but also social and political institutions, people struggling to survive in this atmosphere are developing new forms of interaction and organization, both locally and transnational. These may form the basis for transnational popular movements (TNPMs) as a countervailing

force. This article examines the potential of emerging networks among popular movements to form a countervailing force for a more equitable distribution of resources and for social justice and explores the roles of research in documenting what is occurring and in supporting alternative planning and action. The authors also suggest a framework to assist in addressing a range of research objectives, identifying who typically does and who could participate in such research, addressing the effectiveness of the dissemination of research findings, and in informing actions and strategies for positive social change.

450. Social work practice and female genital mutilation: the Bedouin-Arab case. By: Alean Al-Krenawi and John R. Graham, Vol. 21 (1) 1999 . Abstract: This exploratory case study of female genital mutilation among the Bedouin-Arab of the Negev is based on a semi-structured interview with 20 women who had undergone ritual mutilation. The authors discuss the psychological impacts and the social contexts in which it occurs, including gender construction, family honor, and economic and familial/tribal factors. The article presents four intervention strategies for social work: appreciating its culturally specific contexts, creating opportunities for internally derived responses, allowing for collaborative efforts with multiple parties, and facilitating culturally specific ways of (re-) conceptualizing the practice.

451. Poverty experiences in Zambia: what next for civil society and socioeconomic development? By: Benson Chisanga; Gilbert Masiye; James Billups and Maria Julia, Vol. 21 (1) 1999. Abstract: In Zambia all of the major indicators of human development--food, water, health, shelter, education, equality of opportunities, and protection from violence--are largely negative. The situation has been exacerbated by full implementation of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) particularly urged by world monetary bodies since 1991. Although the government and its cooperating partners are working to alleviate poverty, most of the poverty reduction programs have been painfully inadequate, particularly for those who are the primary victims of structural adjustment--retrenched workers, female heads of households, children, the aged, and the disabled. This combined literature and field study outlines the incidence of poverty in its various manifestations in Zambia and briefly discusses measures being taken by various stakeholders to reduce poverty. The article concludes that additional effort is required to redesign the existing structural adjustment programs and to create new alternatives.

452. International women doing development work define needed skills for sustainable development. By: Dorothy N. Gamble and Seema Varma, Vol. 21 (1) 1999. This paper summarizes the qualitative responses acquired through small-group discussion and written surveys from the forum on "Women, Community,

and Sustainable Development" and identifies directions for preparation of practitioners to work in sustainable community development. The focus on women recognizes that most development programs for the last 50 years have effectively excluded women from consideration, especially local indigenous women who provide the bulk of the labor for family and community subsistence. The authors have tried to preserve the voices of the participants to provide guidance to social work educators and students learning to work in community practice, more specifically community sustainable development. The following skill areas are particularly critical: mentoring/learning, networking, use of case studies, organization and project building, political participation, and relationship/celebratory skills.

453. Social development in social work practice: enhancing human rights for children in the Czech Republic. By: Martha J. Markward, Vol. 21 (1) 1999. This article examines the impact of the market economy on children and families in the Czech Republic within the context of human rights. The article examines social development in social work practice in several societies based on the literature reviewed and personal communications with individuals in the Czech Republic. Presently, it seems that social workers can take steps to enhance human rights for children in this society.

454. Social work schools and social development prospects in the Asia-Pacific region. By: Manohar S. Pawar, Vol. 21 (1) 1999. This paper outlines the profile of schools of social work in the Asia-Pacific region and indicates an overall trend by analyzing their age, location, staff, social work education programs, length of training program, and students. On the whole, a majority of the schools are new and are expected to grow, expand, and contribute to the development of people and the profession. The findings of the study have potential to be used for planning the development of the profession and social work schools, and for development of social work personnel in the Asia-Pacific region for social development practice.

455. Good governance and national social development: A Zambian experience. By: Ndangwa Noyoo, Vol. 21 (1) 1999. This discourse explores national social development in Zambia. Central to the discussion is the concept of "good governance." The author argues that an elevation of living standards for many Zambians can only be realized when good governance exists. Good governance in this paper deviates from a Western conceptualization, and an attempt is made to have one that fits a Zambian mould.

456. Vol. 21(3) 1999, Postmodernism and Social Development: Implications for Progress, Intervention and Ideology, by James Midgley. Although Postmodernism has permeated intellectual discourse in the humanities and social science in recent

years, it has been neglected by social development writers. This article describes Postmodernism and considers its implications for social development theory and practice. While Postmodernism offers useful critical insights, the article concludes that its central themes are antithetical so social development?s normative commitments to progress, intervention and the ideological origins of key social development beliefs.

457. Vol. 21 (3) 1999, Exchanges That Work: Mutuality and Sustainability in a Caribbean/U.S.A. Academic Partnership, by Lynne M. Healy, John A. Maxwell and Barbara A. Pine. International links between schools of social work can be invaluable to their participants. This paper uses a successful link between a social work program in the Caribbean and one in the United States, as well as interorganizational theory, to identify and illustrate a range of factors that support and sustain international partnerships in social work. These factors include the existence of strong areas of mutual interest, with clear connection to the institutional goals and priorities of the exchange partners; exchanges of resources that benefit both parties; respect for institutional and cultural differences; and opportunities for frequent contact and communication.

458. 21 (3) 1999, Education Policy and the Future of Sustainable Development in Zimbabwe and Nigeria, by Robert Dibie and Saliwe M. Kawewe. This paper presents a critical analysis of the educational systems in Zimbabwe and Nigeria,

which were inherited from the colonial past. Two major question are addressed: Do Zimbabwe and Nigeria have an alternative education policy that differs from those inherited from colonial times? And in an attempt to redress the core of the current African educational crisis deriving from the western model of education, can the social networking model as an alternative educational approach be viable for these two Sub-Saharan Africa nations? The paper argues that African education systems need to be based on the indigenous people?s needs, aspirations, circumstances and difficulties as they struggle to achieve sustainable social development, with the primary objective of improving their human condition. The social networking approach is a viable alternative that integrates conscientization with progressive indigenous values and practices by promoting education that cultivates knowledge to improve a measurable quality of life for the majority of impoverished Africa rather than serving elitist Western goals. For a productive outcome, social networking education should aim at eliminating deplorable conditions under which many African women, children, the elderly, the physically and mentally challenged and rural and urban poor live.

459. Vol. 21 (3) 1999, Gender Differences in Aging in Singapore: Poverty and Income Maintenance, by William K.M. Lee. This paper examines gender differences in aging in Singapore, with emphasis on gender differences and financial support, work history, income and income maintenance. The adequacies

of public policy responses, such as the Central Provident Fund and the Public Assistance Scheme, are explored and challenged. The feminization-of poverty in Singapore?s aging population is taking root. The current government responses to poverty and income maintenance are inadequate to meet the needs of an increasing aging population dominated by women.

460. Vol. 21 (3) 1999, Non-Governmental Organizations: Salvation or Perdition? By Arnon Bar-On. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are increasingly regarded as an institutionalized alternative, or at least as a complement, to the nation-state and to the free market as the preferred means for solving many personal and social problems. Yet, the intensely short period in which NGOs have gained prominence has left little time to reflect on their operations. Building on the organizational framework that NGOs aspire to, this article examines these agencies' capacity to fulfill their mission. The general conclusion is that for all their strengths, NGOs at best change very little in how societies are now arranged and at worst may be more a retreat to a conservative market culture that increases social conflict rather than a step toward the progressive social order that NGOs seek.

461. Vol. 21 (3) 1999, Clitoridectomy, Excision and Infibulation: Implications for Social Development, by Carol Albritton Carstens and Marfa Julia. Clitoridectomy, excision and infibulations (CEI)- known to human rights activists

as female genital mutilation and to indigenous adherents as female circumcision-impacts the physical integrity and health of some 80 million to 130 million women and girls in 40 developing countries around the world. International human rights and feminist organizations have given CEI widespread attention over the past 20 years, but discussion among advocacy groups frequently has failed to contextualize the issue in terms of the social development of societies where CEI is practiced. Social development scholars in particular have conducted limited analysis of the socioeconomic and cultural implications of CEl, despite their sharpened focus on human rights and on the global feminization of poverty. This paper will examine the connection between women?s issues and levels of social development in developing African countries where CEI is widely practiced. The authors hope that exploring the socioeconomic and cultural implications CEl will provide basic knowledge about a topic generally "heard of" but poorly understood and rarely addressed. Discussion of relevant intervention strategies will be guided by the premise that cultural constructions of gender, social constraints on female sexual reproductive activity and socioeconomic development are interconnected social phenomena. It is hoped that understanding the implications of CEI will contribute to heightened awareness and sensitivity to the need to strengthen people-oriented social development policies and practices, especially those aimed at empowering women.

462. Vol. 21 (3) 1999, Social Development and Cooperative Governance: Incorporating the Marginalized, by Kwaku Osei-Hwedie and Bertha Z. Osei-Hwedie. The paper discusses efforts at implementing social development as a democratic process to improve the conditions of the marginalized in Botswana. It focuses on the search for a community-driven development process that uses traditional social norms and sociopolitical structures to provide modern social services and promote democracy and social justice. Such efforts are hampered by centre-local government relations, negative attitudes of people toward development and lack of skills for effective participation.

463. Vol. 21 (3) 1999, Promoting Social Development and Change Through Truth and Reconciliation: A Case for South Africa, by Dovhani, Mamphiswana and Bethuel Nershiswinzhe. This paper focuses on a critical examination of some of the main features of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, Act 34 of 1995, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to which the act gave birth. The article explores the principles and objectives of the commission, identifies the strengths and limitation of its on functions and powers, and suggests how the truth revealed by the work of the commission could be used to promote long-lasting and meaningful social development, social change and reconciliation in South Africa. The paper also suggests how social work as a profession with social and political responsibility can facilitate the process of reconciliation. In a

diverse society like South Africa, social work has to advocate for social justice and social change. One area in which social workers may contribute toward the process of transformation is through promoting the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and facilitating its social development responsibilities through purposeful engagement with both victims and perpetrators of gross violations of human rights.

464. Vol. 22(1) 2000, From Social Development to Transformation, by Gerson David. Social development contributes to the ideal of human progress through its emphasis on (1) rational actors operating in the free market, not only enhancing their welfare but that of the community as a whole; (2) government's active involvement in promoting social welfare; and (3) involvement of citizens and recipients in the process of social change. The greatest challenge, however, is to change from a level of mere human existence to a state of wholeness that includes bringing into harmony one's spirituality with every aspect of the environment. As a goal of social development, the purpose of this paper is to examine transformation of societies toward more humanistic values based on social justice, the promotion of peace and the attainment of the fullest possible human development. In other words, the task of transformation is to take the existing reality and give it a higher dimension . The predator is transformed into

individual, the co-creator and the steward Social and economic relationships are changed to conform to the principles of peace, justice and love.

465. Vol. 22(1) 2000, We Don't Have to Go to Bed on Phuthu Alone: A Case of Transformation in Colenso, by Eleanor Wint and Thembi Ngcobo. This paper focuses on the process of social and economic transformation in a small rural community in Colenso. To speak about transformation is to emphasize transition toward a society that affirms equity, social justice and nondiscrimination. In this particular community, these ideals are represented through efforts to implement a post-1994 land-reform policy. The paper reports on an early stage in the process, reflecting on the findings of an ongoing evaluation and monitoring system as carried out by the Farmer Support Group (FSG) and the Center for Adult and Community Education at the University of Natal, Durban.

466. Vol. 22(1) 2000, Making Children's Rights Real: The Challenges of the New South Africa,by Ruth Thandi Buthelezi. This paper discusses the juvenile justice system for children and youth awaiting trial. It illustrates this situation through examples of practice from selected organizations working with the problem. Focus is primarily on Kwa Zulu Natal and the proposals made for the Draft Bill on Child justice in these matters. Further, diversion focusing on early intervention projects created to promote restorative justice in South Africa is

given attention. Finally, some preventative measures recommended for juvenile care are put forward.

467. Vol. 22(1) 2000, Reconceptualizing Child Maltreatment: Providing Better Services for Children and Families in South Africa, by Lois Pierce and Rose September. Under apartheid in South Africa, the provision of children's services, particularly the investigation and treatment of child maltreatment, was inconsistent and dependent upon the racial category of the child and, as indicated by a survey of different professions involved with children, on the helper's professional identification. One of the first tasks facing children's services workers in the Western Cape Province was to develop a protocol for assessment and intervention in child maltreatment. This paper describes how intervention research (Rothman and Thomas, 1994) provided a ground-up approach that successfully involved all stakeholders in the process.

468. Vol. 22(1) 2000, Preparing South African Social Workers for Social Development Praxis, by Ndangwa Noyoo. Transformation of the South African society cuts across sociopolitical and economic landscapes. Changes and the resulting turbulence have not left the social welfare arena untouched. The purpose of this paper, therefore, is to explore and propose possible roles that social work educations and practitioners could play in preparing South African social workers for social development praxis. Some theoretical propositions will

also be put forth in the light of practicalities in terms of skill levels and curriculum development.

469. Vol. 22(1) 2000, South African Non-Governmental Organizations: Broadening Options for Transition to a New Socioeconomic and Political Dispensation, by Dovhani Mamphiswana. The new socioeconomic and political dispensation in South Africa has brought a great need for the organs of civil society and state machinery to transform themselves to be able to function optimally within the democratic principles. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are but one category of such institutions of civil society and are an integral part of social development. This paper seeks to devise a hypothetical framework of preconditions for their transformation to operate optimally within the new South African dispensation. The paper aims to offer new perspectives and strategies to the debates of how the NGO sector can be restructured to be a force to be reckoned with in partnership with other stakeholders such as government, the private sector and even other organizations for successful social development in this country.

470. Vol. 22(1) 2000, Social Development Training and Practice Integrated: Partnerships for Transformation at Grass Roots Level, by Antoinette Lombard. The adoption of the social development approach in South Africa can be viewed as the welfare sector's response to the need for national transformation in

South Africa. The paper illustrates how a welfare organization has transformed its services to meet the need for social development. In addition, the partnership between academics and practitioners in the implementation of social development is outlined.

471. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Charitable Foundations in East Asia: Emerging Partners in Development? by Richard J. Estes. Private philanthropy is of comparatively recent origin in East Asia. This paper traces the history of charitable foundations in six East Asian societies, identifies similarities and differences in their patterns of organization, and assesses the role of these organization in promoting national and regional social development.

472. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Tradition, Change and Socioeconomic Development Policy: The Basarwa of Botswana, by Erasmus D. Monu. Over the years, the Botswana Government has insisted that there are no distinct cultural, social and economic differences between the Basarwa and other groups of Botswana to justify a "separate" development policy for the Basarwa. This paper attempts to examine the changing socioeconomic conditions of the Basarwa and the resultant implication for government socioeconomic development policy.

473. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Women, Democracy and Global Transformation: Toward a Reconceptualization, by Elizabeth Cagan and Maria Julia.

474. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Combating Vesico Vaginal Fistula in Northern Nigeria: The Transformation ofWomen's Health in Africa, by Durrenda Ojanuga Onolemhemhen. Health is an important aspect of social development. In Africa the childbearing years are the most risky. Every year half a million women die from complications of pregnancy, abortion and childbirth worldwide. Moreover, for every mother who dies, 10 to 15 women are injured because of complications of pregnancy or childbirth. Among the most serious maternal injuries from childbirth in Africa is vesica vaginal fistula (VVF). VVF is created during delivery when the pressure from the baby's head damages the soft tissues of the vagina, causing a false passage between the vagina and the bladder; incontinence follows. One hundred and twenty-seven fistula patients were interviewed at several health institutions in northern Nigeria. It was found that fistula patients were the poorest of the poor, few were educated, and they were in their early adolescence when they sustained the injury. Most had endured the injury for years without help due to an antipathy toward modern medicine. The low status of women in society was a key factor in placing women at risk of VVF. Recommendations for the prevention of this condition emphasized an elevation in the status of women through education and the elimination of early marriage.

475. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Community Violence and Social Inequality as Legacies of Apartheid: Implications for Social Development in South Africa, by Oscar A. Barbarin. The social policies of apartheid fostered economic inequalities and effectively eroded family structures and community life among South African blacks. The residual effects of apartheid present major challenges to the new government's social development programs and its efforts to promote the psychosocial development of children whose lives are profoundly affected by violence, racism, and poverty.

476. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Children, Poverty and Environmental Degradation: Protecting Current and Future Generations, by Mary E. Rogge. The public issue of environmental degradation represents private troubles of great consequence for poor children across the world. This paper illustrates local, national, and international connections among poverty, environmental degradation, and children's well being. Strategies to protect current and future generations through a clear focus on children's needs, coordination between environmental and children's organizations, and leverage of international agreements and conventions are reviewed.

477. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Non-Governmental Organizations in Singapore and Nation Building: Some Emerging Trends and Issues, by S. Vasoo and Mohd Maliki Osman. This paper traces the development and role of the non-

governmental organizations in nation building in Singapore. The authors argue that Singapore's social, economic and political environments influence the nature and functions of these organizations. From the colonial administration to self government and independence, the voluntary welfare sector have developed and established a tripartite relationship with the government and the relationship with the government and the private sector to provide an effective social service delivery system vis-a-vis a rapid nation building process. The future challenges and issues faced by these organizations in Singapore are also discussed.

478. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, The Interpretation of the Concept ?Social Development? Stimulates Challenges for Addressing Poverty, by Christa Fouche and Rina Delport. The purpose of this paper is to describe the result of a study that was undertaken to explore South African social workers? interpretation of the concept social development for professional practice as well as to promote awareness that a specific interpretation of the concept ?social development? may lead to new challenges in addressing poverty.

479. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Walking the Last Mile: Multipurpose Community Telecentres and Service Delivery in Rural Africa, by Osei K. Darkwa. This paper documents the need for and use of Multipurpose Community Telecentres (MCTs) to address the multiple challenges of rural Africans. It presents an overview about telecentres and the two broad categories in existence. It then

discusses issues in using telecentres in Africa and addresses what is currently known about MCTs and their increasing application in a number of African countries. Major information communications initiatives are discussed. Finally, it outlines strategies to maximize the effective use of MCTs in Africa.

480. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Income Growth and Inequality in Singapore, William Lee.This paper examines the relationships between economic growth and income distribution in Singapore. Gender and race are important social dimensions and will be included in the analysis. Since independence, average household income has improved significantly, and the overerall income inequality has moved toward a narrowing trend. Despite these improvements gender and racial income inequalities have deteriorated. The prevailing dominant cultural and political ideologies may have marginalized women and racial groups.

481. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, The AIDS Pandemic and the Sustainability of African Communities, by Joyce M. Kramer, Claude D. Johnson and Njoki Kamau.The interrelationship between the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the sustainability of African communities is addressed. Social cultural economic and medical causes and consequences of the extremely high HIV/AIDS morbidity and mortality rates in Africa are discussed. Social development strategies for empowering African communities to deal with the crisis and to curtail the spread of HIV/AIDS are proposed.

482. Vol. 22(2/3) 2000, Global vs. Local: Reflection from the Seattle WTO Conference to our W(ork) of To(morrow), by Ming-sum Tsui, Winnie Yee and William C. K. Chu.

483. Vol. 23(1) 2001, Psychosocial Approaches, Social Work and Social Development, by Nazneen S. Mayadas and Doreen Elliott.This paper briefly reviews theories that have influenced and shaped direct social work practice with individuals in the psychosocial tradition. The commonalities and differences with social development are discussed as they relate to the challenges of merging the micro and macro practice traditions in social work. The common values of social work and social development are presented as a link between the two approaches. The paper suggests that social work practice theory is socially constructed and that with the advent of new approaches in the psychosocial tradition such as the ecological model the strengths perspective and empowerment-based practice, the time is right for social development to offer a theoretical model for social work practice. An overview of social development literature, relating to direct practice in social work, indicates that ti paradigm shift that incorporates the social development perspective offers an expanded progressive framework for micro practice in social work.

484. Vol. 23(1) 2001, Social Development and the Feminist Tradition, by Maria Julia. The contributions and emphasis that the feminist tradition has brought into the field of social development are the focus of this paper. Selected gender variables, research, theories, literature, social movements and debates that have directly or indirectly influenced the field and practice of social development will be discussed.

485. Vol. 23(1) 2001, Populism and Communitarianism in Social Development, by Michelle Livermore. Communitarian social development strategies contain elements of populism and communitarianism. Focusing on community development and community action strategies specifically, this article outlines the communitarian and populist features present in these approaches. In conclusion, it presents tensions inherent in the approaches that pose challenges to social development policy and practice.

486. Vol. 23(1) 2001, Social Development and the Ecological Tradition, by Mary E. Rogge. This article explores how thinking about the natural environment has influenced social development efforts to improve human well-being. Conceptualizations of the human-nature relationship have shifted since industrialization, influenced in part by the international development community's recognition of a frighteningly high level of global environmental degradation and the intricate connections among social, environmental and

economic concerns. As human-nature interactions continue to evolve, social development advocates are challenged to define their role in sustainable development or "sustainability, " to think differently about economic models of development, and to pursue new levels of coordination and collaboration with environmental development advocates.

487. Vol. 23(1) 2001, The Critical Perspective in Social Development, by James Midgley. The critical perspective challenges established structures of power and privilege. It analyzes and exposes these structures, raises awareness of how they operate and mobilizes resistance to oppressive institutions and practices. Critical ideas have played a significant role in social development, but they have not been formulated into a coherent approach. Nor has their influence been properly analyzed. This article traces the historical evolution of the critical perspective, describes its key provisions and shows how critical ideas have been applied in social development. Finally, it discusses some of the limitations of this approach.

488. Vol. 23(1) 2001, Promoting Welfare By Enhancing Opportunity: The Individual Enterprise Approach to Social Development, by William Rainford. Although the social development literature refers frequently to populist, communitarian and statist ideas, the individualist-enterprise orientation has received little attention. This article seeks to fill a gap in the literature by

defining the individualist-enterprise approach and tracing its derivation from liberalism and neo-classical economics. Recent applications of the perspective are explored. Finally, the potential of this perspective as a strategy of intervention for social policy is discussed.

489. Vol. 23(1) 2001, The Institutional Approach To Social Development, by Mizanur R. Miah and Martin B. Tracy. This article analyzes the institutional approach of social development from a historical perspective, noting its primary philosophical and intellectual roots. In particular, it examines the conceptualization of a neo-imtitutional perspective that has sought to transcend conventional state welfare programs by increasing economic integration and social investments through the strategies of managed pluralism, material - welfare, comprehensiveness and pragmatism.

490. Vol. 23(2) 2001, Globalization and Interdisciplinary Challenges for International Social Development: Reflections from the Classroom, by Dario M. Horta and David Hollister. New requirements for social development education include a clear understanding of globalization and a comprehensive interdisciplinary perspective. This article identifies some of the economic, social, and organizational consequences of globalization and discusses practical experiences teaching a graduate course on international social development. The

authors conclude that today's needs for international development demand new teaching and learning strategies.

491. Vol. 23(2) 2001, Micro enterprise Development as a Strategy of Economic Independence for Women on Welfare: View &om Within, by Miyuki Inaba. Micro enterprise Development as a Strategy of Economic Independence for Starting from late 1980s, micro enterprise programs have grown rapidly in the United States. This study used an evaluative case-study methodology to evaluate the ability of a micro enterprise program to enable women on welfare to become economically independent entrepreneurs. As an option of economic independence for women on welfare, the micro enterprise programs have great limitations. This paper provides suggestions to improve micro enterprise as a meaningful process out of poverty.

492. Vol. 23(2) 2001, From Dhaka to Dallas: Applicability of the Grameen Model to Urban Poverty in the United States, by Kenneth D. Roe. Since the participants at the 1997 Microcredit Summit declared a worldwide goal of reaching 100 million poor families with credit by 2005, much interest has been focused on micro lending programs in various countries (Grameen Bank, 2000). Although the Grameen model of micro credit originated in Bangladesh and was first replicated in other developing nations, this poverty alleviation approach has also won widespread support in the United States. Part of micro credit?s appeal

in this country may be attributed to its combination of social consciousness and private sector economics (Counts, 1996; Yunus, 1999) that transcends ideological lines (Stallings, 1999). This paper examines the Grameen model of micro lending and e./forts to replicate this plan in the United States. In particular, the early experience of the Grameen-affiliated PLAN Fund in Dallas, Texas will be analyzed for further imight into the model's applicability to urban poverty in this country.

493. Vol. 23(2) 2001, The Level of Development and Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Family Planning in India, by Ravindra G. Amonker and Gary D. Brinker. This study investigates the relationship between the level of development and the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of family planning in India. The "Theory of Demographic Transition" assumes that as the level of development in a country increases, the KAP of family planning increases, resulting in a decline in fertility. The study tests the following major hypothesis: The higher the level of develop-ment, the more extensive the KAP of family planning will be among the states of India. The study applies correlation and multiple regression analysis of data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), India 1992-1993 using level of development to predict three major categories of(KAP) family planning. The findings support the demographic transition theory in large measure revealing that the overall level

of development is directly related to the KAP of family planning among the states of India.

494. Vol. 23(2) 2001, Social Capital, Economic Development and Food Security Among Women in Peru's Mountain Region, by Rene D. Drumm, Hector Luis Diaz, Johnny Ramirez, Katty Arevalo. This study examined social capita~ economic development and food security among women in Peru's mountain region. Findings indicate that women in communities receiving development services (experimental) enjoyed higher levels of social capita~ greater access to food, and higher levels of economic development than women in comparison communities. In addition, the longer women participated in development programs, the greater their gains.

495. Vol. 23(2) 2001, The Migration-Development Link in the Context of Distorted Development a Reinforcing Relationship? By Sarathchandra Gamlath. This article discusses the link between migration and development based on extensive fieldwork in Sri Lanka and a study of existing theory. Distorted development has been characteristic of many LDCs for several decades, and some of these countries have experienced high levels of emigration because, in these societies, people are: (1) in a good position to perceive, and even experience to some degree, significant affluence, even while surrounded by deprivation; (2) inspired to pursue individual economic achievement goals by the philosophy of economic growth; and (3) aware of global economic opportunities

because of the various global networks open to them. However, within a situation of distorted development, many of those who are prone to migrate are inadequately equipped for the task. They often lack the human and economic resources necessary to enable them to manage the migration process with benefit. Therefore, there appear to be development pre-conditions if migration is to have a positive impact on the development of the country from which migration occurs and those who migrate. These conditions are not met in a distorted development context, so that migration does not benefit those families and communities which do not possess these pre-requisites. Rather, migration in such circumstances contributes to distorted development, which is already biased to the already advantaged people and areas of the country. As a result, migration pressure does not decline in the country because continuing development will further aggravate those distortions which caused migration in the first place. To overcome this disadvantageous link between migration and development requires careful managing of both the development and migration processes. Managing development through planning needs to focus on avoiding distorted development to ensure that development serves all families and communities to the extent that they are able to engage in further improvements by themselves. Managing migration through planning needs to ensure that potential migrants are sufficiently well prepared to be able to acquire through migration the additional resources they need to advance their situation.

496. Vol. 23(2) 2001, Children of the Most Difficult Circumstances: A Global Perspective, by Michael Seipel. Children today are better off than ever before, but all the gains of the 20th century have little or no meaning to those children who still live in the most difficult circumstances: many are forced into bonded labor and prostitution, others suffer or die prematurely from AIDS, and some are even thrust into armed conflicts. Children often suffer because of the follies of some adults. Ratifying and implementing the Convention on the Rights of Children can be a positive direction for rectifying the wrongs done to children.

497. Vol. 23(2) 2001, Poverty, Democratisation, and the Civil Service: Revitalizing Popular Participatory Planning in Botswana, by Arnon A. Bar-On. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is becoming a tool of preference in much development work, yet little systematic research has been carried out on its effectiveness. The article addresses this lacuna through findings from a pilot project in Botswana on four PRA exercises that focused on the attitudes of middle management and front-line service providers' on PRA's ability to redress their transactions with their clients and among themselves.

498. Vol. 23(3) 2001, globalization and the Social Responsibility of the State in Developing Countries, by Giilten Kazgan. The Dan Sanders Memorial Lecture presented at the J2'h International Symposium of IUCISD, Istanbul, Turkey,

june 19-23, 2001. Professor Dr. Kazgan is the Head of the Economics Department and the Research Center, Istanbul Bilgi University. Dear Colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, As a starter, I would like to express my deep feelings for my election as the "Dan Sanders lecturer" in the closing session of this meeting. I feel greatly honored and I hope that the topic I have chosen as well as the contents of my paper pay due regard to his thoughts, to his philosophy. The topic of my paper is globalization and the Social Responsibility of the State in developing countries. Succinctly what I try to say in this paper is that the Western World led by the US, has initiated a liberalization movement, beginning with the 1980s, entitled as "globalization". This movement involves at the same time the marketization of activities that were formerly considered to be included under the social responsibility of the state in developing countries. For most of them, the Last two decades have resulted in adverse consequences at the economic level, restricting further the already stringent finances that developing country governments can allocate to fulfill their social responsibilities. My presumption is that democracy is a regime that, by its nature, involves the social responsibility of the state. In developing countries, the run of events is currently such that, this responsibility is on one hand constrained by marketization, on the other hand by the economic effects of globalization. But internationally determined movements in favor of marketization and globalization determine by and large government policies without the endorsement of the

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nationals of developing countries; for, such decisions are taken in institutions where developing countries are either not represented at all, or if they are members, they have no say in the decision making bodies of these institutions. I conclude that developing countries should search for solutions at the international level, so as to produce solutions to preserve the social responsibility of the state, hence democracy. I shall divide my lecture between four main topics: I) First, I would like to discuss at the historical and theoretical levels, the nature of the term "the Social Responsibility of the State. 2) My second subtopic will be confined to the relationship between political democracy and the current policies oriented to enhancing globalization and marketization in developing countries (DCs) I presume here that the first and foremost social Responsibility of the State is the substantiation of democracy, that I consider to lie at its core. 3) Third, I shall argue that in DCs, it is not very meaningful to distinguish the economic Responsibility of the State from its Social Responsibility, but that globalization introduces serious contradictions between these two categories. 4) Finally, I shall propose some policies that may help improve the current economic problems DCs have been facing over the last two decades in the process of globalization and marketization.

499. Vol. 23(3) 2001, Turkey's Southeast Anatolia Project (GAP), Environmental justice, and the Role of Social Work, by Muammer Cetingok & Mary Rogge. The authors examine environmental justice as a social work concern in the context of Turkey's Southeast Anatolia Project (GAP). GAP efforts toward economic, social, and community development are analyzed within the framework of an expanded definition, practice, and performance principles of environmental justice. Selective roles for social workers are suggested to strengthen GAP's standing in the environ-mental dimension ofjustice and equity.

500. Vol. 23(3) 2001, Social Development at the Grassroots: State, Market, and Civil Society Prospects in Autonomy and Participation, by Indrajit Roy. Many Third World countries in general and South Asian ones in particular are facing a "crisis " in development intermediaries like the state and the market. This has led to efforts to build the capacity of civil society in order that it may compliment existing development agents, or intermediaries. In such a context, it becomes important to locate the points of intersection of the private, public and voluntary sectors. This paper will seek to articulate certain issues that have emerged within the Republic of India following the 73'd Constitutional Amendment. The paper is pitched at two levels. At one level it offers a critical appraisal of development intermediaries- state, market and civil society-is attempted. At

another, experiences and data from a field- based research study in the northwest Indian State of Haryana are presented in order to understand participatory development in relation to autonomy and local self- government. Devolution of political power is not accompanied by increase in financial autonomy. However, there is hope in the Rural Development Fund Administration Board (RDFAB) operational in some states, that assesses levies on agricultural products, part of which is pumped back into the villages for development purposes, the implication of which need to be seriously considered.

501. Vol. 23(3) 2001, Understanding NGO Impact: The Case Of Women NGO'S in India, by Meenaz Kassam, Femida Handy, and Shree Ranade. This paper focuses on successful women led NGOs and examines if they exhibited characteristics of high impact NGOs based on models proposed by Korten (1987) and Uvin, Jain & Brown (2000). we find that the models hold well; however, we also find that those NGOs that are most successful in their impact in the empowerment and social development of women exhibit vertical integration of services. We also note that those NGOs with greater social impact have access to stable sources of funding, in particular foreign funds. Furthermore, there is some indication of relationship between high levels of impact and organizational sustainability and organizational structure. we speculate that this result may not be particular to women led NGOs in India, but although vertical

integration of services may result because of the empathy of women catering to the needs of women, such integration is possible in other types of NGOs.

502. Vol. 23(3) 2001, Interweaving Formal and Informal Care: The Case of Family Group Conferencing, by Paul Adams. This article explores the relation of formal to informal care, of state to community, through an examination of the practice of family group conferencing. Its aim is to shed light on possibilities of partnership and creative hybridity in social development, as modern bureaucratic-professional state systems interact with older, family- and community-based approaches to solving problems and making decisions.

503. Vol. 23(3) 2001, Unequal but Mutually Beneficial Partnerships in Social Development: A Case Example, by Belinda Mericourt. This paper discusses the concept of partnership in international social development and examines a three way partnership developed between a large Australian government instrumentality, a university and a small community based organization in Nepal. It is clear that these entities are not 'equal' partners. Nonetheless, the author concludes that this form of civic collaboration appears to be mutually beneficial in many respects.

504. Vol. 23(3) 2001, Developing Transnational Social Policy: A North American Youth Service Program, by Margaret Sherrard Sherraden. The negative impacts of globalization have dominated headlines in recent years. 1 Concerns

about globalization include a proliferation of social ills caused by the global economy, including increased inequality within and between countries, increased vulnerability to social risks, and greater exclusion from globalization's benefits (Deacon, 2000). At the same time, nation-states have less capacity to implement effective social policy, raising concerns that welfare state safeguards are eroding and will never be as effective as they once were (Mishra, 1999). In this context, it is important to examine the emergence of transnational social policies which apply across international borders. Relatively little attention has focused on understanding the types of policies that are emerging and their impacts. 2 Our understanding of transnational social policy lags for behind our understanding of transnational economic policy. Moreover, our inattention has contributed to a lack of innovation.

505. Vol. 23(3) 2001, The Links Between Education, Employment, and Demographic Change - The Paradox of The Kerala Model, Characterized by High Human Development with Low Growth Syndrome, K. N. Prasad & Retna Hariprasad. The exemplary Kerala Model of development is characterized by "the paradox of high human development with low growth syndrome. " The paper discusses how that it is due to the simultaneous co-existence of various growth propelling and their concomitant and overpowering retarding features. Even the policy reversals in the nineties did not positively impact the dismal features of the

growth aspects of the economy. All this has raised doubts about the sustainability of Kerala's high human development. The study draws suitable lessons for developing economies and emphasizes the need for feasible "policy packages': that lead to the simultaneous and sustainable enhancement of "development together with growth" rather than "development without growth" or "growth without development."

506. Vol. 24 (1) 2002, Developmental Social Work: A 'Strengths' Praxis for Social Development, by Mel Gray. Midgley (2001) claimed that "there is a need for a comprehensive formulation of what critical social development practice should involve" (p. 48). This paper is an attempt to respond to this challenge. While Midgley (2001) relates the critical perspective to Marxist-oriented practice, I suggest that the strengths perspective gives the radical edge needed for developmental social work practice. The purpose of this paper is to show how social work might develop a "development" praxis. Social workers have the knowledge and skills needed for empowering development practice and its values relating to social justice and human rights fit hand in glove with social development thinking. The main stumbling block, however, is whether social workers see this as a valid form of practice for themselves tied as they are to individualistic 'psychosocial' approaches within service-oriented contexts. Developmental social work requires them to get out of this box into the

neighborhood and local community and to begin talking to clients as partners who know the solutions to the challenges they encounter. Do social workers want to become facilitators of change or will they cling to their current practice? This question lies at the heart of finding a valid role for social work in social development.

507. Vol. 24 (1) 2002, Strategies for Social Development: Lessons from Kerala's Experience, by Usha George. This paper examines the Indian and Kerala experience of social development and offers specific strategies for social development from the Kerala experience. Divided into three major sections, the first section of the paper reviews social development within the context of develop-ment theory. The second section examines social development goals of the Indian Five Year Plans and highlights the unique nature of Kerala's development experience. The last section identifies some strategies that contributed to the success of Kerala's social development. While by no means exhaustive in its review of all related literature on the topic, the strategies presented in this paper, derived from the Kerala experience, offer valuable insights and examples in promoting social development in developing countries.

508. Vol. 24 (1) 2002, Interpretation of Poverty in a Welfare State: The Case of Norway, by Golam M. Mathbor and Mohammad Ali Khan. This paper provides a brief overview of the welfare state, its definition and trends in the past, and its

present focus. More specifically, after defining poverty the paper analyzes the level and nature of poverty in Norway, a country that is often touted as an ideal welfare state in the world. In recent years, researchers agree that poverty, or low income, remains a critical problem in Norway despite government's all-out efforts to eradicate poverty. Both national and international sources and data are referenced in analyzing the thesis.

509. Vol. 24 (1) 2002, Social Work in a Border Region: Professional Self-Image, Professional Socialization and Across Border Co-operation, by Erika Steinert. The author has recently completed a project on the professional self-assessment of social workers engaged in cross-border work (Steinert! Muller 2002). The project interviews were conducted in the German part of a geographical region known as the "Euro-region Neisse" which lies at the intersection of the German, Polish and Czech borders. This paper outlines the project's theoretical framework and research design as well as selected findings of the study.

510. Vol. 24 (1) 2002, Responding to Health Emergencies: People Oriented Strategies from India, by Beena E Thomas, Sudha Ganapathy, & Jawahar, M. S. Even as we have reached the new millennium, we realize that "Health for all by 2000 A.D. "was just a pipe dream. Killer diseases are on the prowl globally; medical breakthroughs not withstanding, the price being paid for global emergencies of tuberculosis-sis, malaria and Aids is very heavy. Diseases

among women have major implications for child survival, family welfare and productivity. In spite of all the advancements and medical breakthroughs, why is it that our health control programs have been largely unsuccessful? This paper reviews social development in the context of health, focusing especially on the problem of tuberculosis, the lessons gained from research and experience, and advocates on behalf of people oriented strategies. Some of the strategies employed have been highlighted It is hoped that these strategies will result in the better control of tuberculosis.

511. Vol. 24 (1) 2002, Poverty Policy in Hong Kong: Western Models and Cultural Divergence, by William K.M. Lee.Existing poverty policy in Hong Kong is based on simple conceptualisation of the nature and causes of poverty. In light of the changing patterns of poverty in Hong Kong, current poverty policy is deemed inadequate in meeting the needs of the new poor. Hence, the paper aims at establishing possible alternate poverty models to deal with the new dimensions of poverty in Hong Kong. The paper begins with a review of various concepts and manifestations of poverty from western literature, and how these have translated into a variety of poverty policies in western societies. The central part of the paper discusses in detail the nature and extent of poverty in Hong Kong, its changing patterns and causes. Finally, the paper provides an analytical framework, drawing from western experiences, for policy formulation and

development that could be applied to the experiences in Hong Kong. This theoretical Framework may prove valuable and useful in pointing to a new directive that Hong Kong poverty policy might develop in the future.

512. Vol. 24 (1) 2002, Condom Use Among Youths in Botswana in the Era of HIV and AIDS, by Eugene K. Campbell and S.D. Rakgoasi. This study examines condom use among youths in Botswana. 1124 male and female youths were enumerated. About 61% had had sexual intercourse. Multiple partner sexual relationships are common. 77% of sexually active males and females used a condom. But consistent condom use was much less frequent and it occurred more among males than females. 21% of sexually active males and 8% females had experienced problems, such as breakage and inconvenience when using condom. 20% males and 18% females had tested for HIV and over 60% did so voluntarily. Education of the population is a key policy measure needed to encourage youths to change from traditionally influenced sexual behavior to one that reflects considerable restraint.

513. Vol. 24 (1) 2002, Social Development in Action: The Case of Singapore, by Bee-Lian Ang & Ngoh-Tiong Tan. Using the three keys to successful Social Development identified at the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen 1995: poverty eradication, employment and social integration, this paper discusses recent developments in Singapore.

514. Vol. 24 (2) 2002, Attitudes, Values, and Help-Seeking Behaviors of Taiwanese Farmers: A Multiple Case Study, by Judith A. Davenport Although the Republic of China (Taiwan) is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, it contains a sizable number of rural inhabitants, many of whom are farmers. This article discusses a case study that examined the attitudes, values, and help-seeking behaviors of rural Taiwanese farmers and compared them to rural inhabitants in the US. Implications and recommendations relating to human service education, policymaking, and service delivery are made.

515. Vol. 24 (2) 2002, Reproductive Decision-Making Among Couples in Developing Countries: Implications for Social Work, by Vijayan K. Pillai & Thankam S Sunil. It is well known that gender inequality influences the role of women in reproductive decision. This formulation is inadequate at two levels. First at a substantive level, it is not clear how macro level inequalities in terms of the most often used indicators of gender inequality such as education and income between men and women influence the reproductive decision -making process. Second, it does not specify intervening mechanisms that may be manipulated through intervention by social workers. These factors should be specified for the programmatic development of community programs and projects. This paper attempts to examine one of the crucial processes,

reproductive decision making, involved in family planning. Roles of social workers, at the micro as well as macro levels are suggested.

516. Vol. 24 (2) 2002, Intra-Regional Assessment of the Structural Influences of the Street-Children Phenomenon in Latin America: The Case of Brazil and Mexico, by Kristin Ferguson. This paper presents a comparative analysis of the street-children phenomenon within Brazil and Mexico. Multiple structural factors that influence the movement of children into the streets are identified. The analysis concludes with the proposition of a conceptual framework based on social development principles from which future studies can depart to further explore the macro-structural influences that underlie child street migration.

517. Vol. 24 (2) 2002, Children of the Mallam: A Study of Street Children in Northern Nigeria, by Durrenda C. Onolemhemhen & Kelli E. Pugh. This exploratory research explores a unique type of child street beggar, the Almajirai who are male pupils of Qur'anic scholars called a Mallam. Due to poverty, Almajirai must beg in order to support themselves and maintain the Mallam'scompound. During their tenure with the Mal/am, they are placed at risk of injury and illness brought on by a lack of care and the dangers associated with street begging. This research utilizes two data collection methods: survey research with the Almajirai, observation-as-participants fieldwork. Results indicate that the children are not stigmatized for street begging because it

supports their religious activities. Because of the sensitive nature of religion in northern Nigeria, Social workers are reluctant to call for reform of the Islamic educational system or identify Almajirai as neglected children. Findings provide evidence and rationale for a more extensive assessment of the Almajirai as well as the social structure that allows them to exist.

518. Vol. 24 (2) 2002, The Concept of Need in Social Development: Some Empirical Antecedents, by Kenneth K.L. Chau & Chack-kie Wong. The purpose of this study is to explore whether the perception of needs is universal and objective as appears in the literature. Empirical data on need perceptions are collected in Hong Kong, and are used to portray a Chinese conception of the concept of need and to estimate the variations from those described by the scholars in the literature in the west. Discourse contents of a series of focus groups are used to prepare a survey questionnaire for face-to-face interviews of Chinese households in determining their need perceptions. The findings of the household survey on the Chinese perceptions of need are then used to see how for they are consistent with those of the scholars in the west. Implications of the findings on the strategies of social development are discussed.

519. Vol. 24 (2) 2002, Going to the Source: Immersion of Rural Iowa Leaders in the Sending Communities of Mexican Newcomers, by Phyllis L. Baker and Mark A. Grey. Structured contact between groups and immersion are effective

methods to make mono-cultural communities more bi-cultural in their outlook. In an effort to reduce anti-immigrant sentiments, the University of Northern Iowa invited community leaders on travel seminars to immerse themselves in the culture, economy, and history in rural Mexico, the sending community of most Latino immigrants in Iowa. The travel seminar successfully broke down barriers and established a sense of trust between Anglo, non-Spanish speaking community leaders and Latino community members.

520. Vol. 24 (2) 2002, Sexual Trafficking of Girls and Young Women: Strategies for Developing Trauma Recovery Response Team, by Mona C. Struhsaker Schatz & Rich Furman. Learning about and understanding sexual trafficking is critical as more and more children and young adults are either "captured" or "sold" into this experience of sex slavery or bondage. Employing a social development .framework requires that as we create program responses that promote well-being and recognize and work to promote successful economic development. Sexual trafficking exists because of economic vulnerability in communities. Thus, examining sexual trafficking and creating effective response strategies fits into a social development .framework. This paper gives some background on sexual trafficking and how this experience places its captives at grave risk physically, emotionally, and socially. A second segment of this paper introduces a conceptual practice approach that can be developed

by regions and communities. This practice model uses a multidisciplinary, multi-systems orientation to create a practice "triage. " The model incorporates trauma recovery methods and proposes the use of a simulation training to prepare the varied participants to become a competent response team.

521. Vol. 24 (3) 2002, Legacies of Dispute: Women in Situations of Conflict in India, by Urvashi Butalia. This essay argues that although India is widely seen to be a stable country, it has over the years faced the challenge of many small and large conflicts which have threatened to tear apart the fabric of the country. Whether it is identity based violence in Gujarat, a militant movement in Punjab or the ongoing conflict in Kashmir, the experiences of women are complex and varied and between the binaries of victims and agents lie a whole host of other realities to which we need to turn our attention.

522. Vol. 24 (3) 2002, Gender, Conflict, and Building Sustainable Peace: Recent Lessons from Latin America, by Caroline O.N. Moser and Fiona C. Clark. Latin American experiences of conflict and building sustainable peace have tended to show a clear neglect of a gender analysis of the impacts of conflict and the peace negotiations that end it, much to the detriment of many women and men affected by and involved in the civil conflicts that have ravaged the region during the fast thirty years. What do Colombian women and men have to learn from these experiences? In May 2000, a workshop entitled 'Latin American

Experiences of Gender, Conflict, and Building Sustainable Peace' was held in Bogotd, Colombia with representatives from several Latin American countries. This paper briefly highlights some of the issues raised at the workshop and aims to provide lessons and recommendations for others working in the fields of conflict analysis and resolution, humanitarian assistance, and interventions for peace and development.

523. Vol. 24 (3) 2002, HNI AIDS and Belief Systems: A Crisis for South African Women, by Christa Fouche & Holly Riffe. The authors investigated the question: "What are the belief systems involving HIVIAIDS that may interfere with women in South Africa engaging in risk reducing behaviors?" Specifically, is there a missing link between knowledge/awareness and behavioral change that is likely to impact women? Unless this link is understood and addressed, the authors theorize that prevention programming will not impact women at risk for contracting HIVIAIDS. Utilizing focus groups, this study expanded on the results of a pilot study and included 70 respondents from diverse communities. The data derived from the participants' understanding of HIVIAIDS can be used to develop new prevention technologies to increase the practice of risk-reducing behaviors.

524. Vol. 24 (3) 2002, Women's Cooperatives in Chiapas, Mexico: Strategies of Survival and Empowerment in Times of Struggle, by Christine Eber & Janet Tanski. This paper explores structural and ideological influences shaping

women's cooperatives in Chiapas, Mexico. It contextualizes these influences within the economic and political crisis in Mexico and discusses insights women's cooperatives offer to critiques of economic change and development predicated on notions of free individuals making decisions based solely on material factors.

525. Vol. 24 (3) 2002, Even Roses Have Thorns: Women's Organizations and the Struggle for Enfranchisement in Post-War Kuwait, by Helen Rizzo. The 1990-1991 invasion, occupation and war of liberation of Kuwait from Iraq started a period of social upheaval and opened a new chapter in the process of democratization and the discourse on women's rights in Kuwait. This paper focuses on (a) the continuing struggle for women's formal political rights in the post-liberation era, (b) the tension between "modernizing" and maintaining "tradition': and (c) divisions among women's groups over whether or not women should be formal political actors.

526. vol. 24 (3) 2002, Women and War: Protection through Empowerment in El Salvador, by Martha Thompson & Deborah Eade. Contemporary debates on the protection of civilians in times of war, which focus on the role of aid agencies, contrast with the authors' experience of working with Salvadoran refugee and displaced populations during the 1980s. The article outlines some critical policy and practice lessons from how peasant women in particular

developed their own 'protection capacities' and leadership potential, even in the face of their aggressors.

527. Vol. 24 (3) 2002, Feminism and the Disintegration of Yugoslavia: On the Politics of Gender and Ethnicity, by Dubravka Zarkov. This text follows the effects of the wars in former Yugoslavia (1991-1995) on Yugoslav feminist movement and examines notions of femininity and ethnicity in academic and activist texts produced during the war by feminists from the region. It argues that the conceptualization of the woman-victim stands central to both academic writing and the activism. The war violence - and especially sexual violence against women - may account for the focus on a woman as victim in the war. However, the author is concerned with theoretical and political consequences of invariably linking both femininity and ethnicity to victimization and violence.

528. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Assets in the Context of Welfare Theory: A Developmentalist Interpretation, by James Midgley. Although asset policies and programs are seldom linked to wider theoretical debates in social welfare, this article contends that an understanding of these debates contextualizes asset interventions and clarifies underlying values and ideological beliefs. Contrasting different normative perspectives in contemporary social welfare theory, the article suggests that developmentalism offers a congenial normative framework for asset

programs. In this way, the wider goals of asset programs and their value implications may be explicated and comprehended.

529. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Assets Effects on Women: A Study of Urban Households in Nepal, by Shanta Pandey. This article examines the effects of private property ownership on women, based on a case study in Kathmandu, Nepal. The results of the analysis show that a higher proportion of women property owners were better educated, had bank accounts and made household financial decisions, had voted in the most recent elections, and were satisfied with their lives compared to women without property. However, these two groups of women were not statistically different in their employment experience, in their use of contraceptives, or in their experience of domestic conflict.

530. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Asset-Building Policy as a Response to Wealth Inequality: Drawing Implications from the Homestead Act of 1862, by Trina R. Williams. Asset-building policy is an alternative to income replacement policies that simply subsidize short-term consumption (Sherraden, 1991). This approach may seem novel, but the Homestead Act of 1862 provides historical precedent for federal involvement in promoting asset development for individuals. This one policy allowed 1.5 million households to receive 246 million acres of land. More important, it provided a tangible asset that could also benefit future generations.

531. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, The Effects of Individual Development Account Programs: Perceptions of Participants, by Amanda Moore McBride, Margaret Lambe, and Sondra G. Beverly. In the United States, Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) are a social development strategy for increasing economic participation and long-term economic security. This article uses cross-sectional survey data (N = 298) to describe perceived IDA effects: psychological, economic, social, and civic. Future research can inform the effects of specific program characteristics, such as financial education, as well as the applicability of IDAs worldwide.

532. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Savings Outcomes of Single Mothers in Individual Development Account Programs, by Min Zhan. This article examines the savings outcomes of single mothers in Individual Development Account (IDA) programs, which are structured savings programs for the poor. Results of this study indicate that low-income single mothers can save in IDA programs. The results also show that participant characteristics, in general, have little impact on savings outcomes. Program variables, such as monthly savings target and financial education, are linked with savings. Policy implications are discussed.

533. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, A Comparative Analysis of Rural and Urban Saving Performance in Individual Development Account Programs, by Jami Curley and Michal Grinstein-Weiss. The purpose of this study is to examine the predictors of

savings outcomes for rural and urban participants in Individual Development Account (IDA) programs. Multivariate analyses by residency are used to explore the experiences of rural and urban participants. A short survey of rural IDA administrators in the American Dream Demonstration is used to identify the challenges associated with managing IDA programs in these regions. Finally, conclusions and policy implications are presented.

534. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Developing Family Development Accounts in Taipei: Policy Innovation from Income to Assets, by Li-Chen Cheng. In July 2000, the Taipei city government launched an antipoverty program, Taipei Family Development Accounts, which drew heavily on Sherraden?s asset-based welfare theory and was to provide matched savings accounts for low-income families in the city. This article presents the "income-ta-assets" policy shift process and a research summary on the participants to date.

535. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, State Policy Trends for Individual Development Accounts in the United States, 1993-2003, by Karen Edwards and Lisa Marie Mason. Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) have rapidly become an asset-building policy tool in the United States. Thirty-four states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have passed IDA legislation, and two pieces of federal IDA legislation have become law. This article examines trends in the development and provisions of state level IDA policy, and opportunities for creating a more universal asset-building system.

536. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Federal Policy and Asset Building, by Ray Boshara. High levels of wealth inequality, combined with insufficient policy-maker attention to the asset base of the poor, warrant discussion of emerging public policies to build assets for the poor. This article summarizes current federal asset-building policies, offers principles and guidelines for designing and advancing more ambitious policies to build assets, and proposes nine specific policy options to build assets inclusively.

537. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Social Development in a Society in Transition, by Leila Patel. Voluntary organizations play a vital role in complementing governmental efforts in meeting human needs and in strengthening democracy. This case study documents South Africa's collaborative approach to social development partnerships in a changing national and global context. It also outlines the tensions and challenges facing the state and the voluntary sector in a plural democratic institutional context.

538. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Civic Service Worldwide: Social Development Goals and Partnerships, by Amanda Moore McBride, Carlos Benitez. and Kwofie Danso. Civic service is a long-term, intensive form of volunteering. This article reports on a global assessment of civic service, which identified 210 programs in fifty-seven countries. Program goals and administrative partnerships suggest that civic service is a social development intervention. For civic service to achieve its

potential, research is recommended regarding server inclusivity, goal accomplishment, and the nature and effect of partnerships.

539. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Institutional Capacity for Elder Service, by Nancy Morrow-Howell, Jim Hinterlong, Michael Sherraden, Fengyan Tang, Prema Thirupathy, and Madhura Nagchoudhuri. Given the demographic changes in our society and the positive effects of volunteering on older adults and on service recipients, service opportunities for older adults should be expanded. The development of institutions is a potentially powerful route to maximizing this potential. We propose five dimensions of institutional capacity, including expectation, access, information, incentive, and facilitation. Pilot data indicates that organizations offering service opportunities to older adults vary on these dimensions.

540. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Faith-Based Organizations and the Sharing of Social Responsibility: Comparing the Community Programs of African American, Interracial, and White Congregations, by Stephanie C. Boddie. This article explores the extent to which congregations in the United States share social responsibility through sociai services and community development programs. The questions addressed are, Are African American congregations more involved than their interracial and white counterparts in social and community services? Are

African American congregations more involved than their interracial and white counterparts in community development?

541. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Microenterprise Performance: A Comparison of Experiences in the United States and Uganda, by Margaret S. Sherraden, Fred M. Ssewamala, and Cynthia K. Sanders. This article compares microenterprise performance in the United States and Uganda. In-depth interview data and published source suggest that many of the same factors affect business performance in both countries, although scale and details vary considerably. Micro, mezzo, and macro strategies are proposed to maximize entrepreneurial effort, reduce barriers, and strengthen institutional and policy support in both contexts.

542. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Linking Tax Refunds and Low-Cost Bank Accounts: A Social Development Strategy for Low-Income Families? by Sondra G. Beverly, Jennifer L. Romich, and Jennifer Tescher. This article describes a pilot program encouraging low-income workers to have their tax refunds directly deposited into low-cost bank accounts. The program did not lead to substantial saving and asset accumulation in the short term. However, surveys and interviews suggest that the program helped some participants spend money more slowly and more thoughtfully, introduced some to account ownership or direct deposit, and encouraged some to obtain other main stream financial products. Thus, the

program may have helped low-income families ?get on track" for future saving and asset accumulation.

543. Vol. 25 (1/2) 2003, Economic Factors in Intimate Partner Conflict and Violence, by Shannon Collier- Tenison. Based on a secondary analysis of married female respondents (n = 3,191) to the National Survey of Families and Households, Wave II (NSFH2), this research explores the effects of economic factors and race on intimate partner violence and conflict. Findings from ordinary least square and logistic regression analyses are presented, along with implications for social work practice.

544. Vol. 25 (3) 2003, Introduction: East Asian Welfare Systems: Theories and Applications, by James Midgley and Julian Chow.

545. Vol. 25 (3) 2003, East Asian Welfare: Theoretical Perspectives, by James Midgley and Kwong leung Tang. The remarkable economic achievements of East Asian countries have attracted the attention of many social policy scholars, and a substantive body of literature on East Asian welfare has now been produced. Although this literature was originally descriptive, it has been augmented by theoretical accounts that have sought to characterize East Asian welfare systems, explain their dynamics, and offer normative propositions for their evaluation and future policy evolution. Reviewing this literature, the authors show how both analytical and normative theory have contributed to an understanding of East

Asian welfare. They pay particular attention to the role of normative theory in shaping government social welfare intervention.

546. Vol. 25 (3) 2003, Social Security Development in Hong Kong: Issues and Prospects, by Joe c. B. Leung. Instead of developing comprehensive and universal social policies similar to those of the Western welfare states, Hong Kong has placed emphasis on means-tested public assistance programs, and its social security system is limited and residual in character. Although a privately operated Mandatory Provident Fund has recently been established, it will take another thirty to forty years for the plan to provide sufficient income protection to the younger workforce. This article discusses the evolution of Hong Kong's social security programs and analyzes their contribution to social welfare in the context of economic recession and demographic transition.

547. Vol. 25 (3) 2003,The Space Model of Third-Sector Analysis: A Perspective from Asia, by Shinichi Shigetomi. Although the third sector now plays a very important role in social welfare, studies of the third sector almost always concentrate on the Western industrial and rarely include the developing counties. One reason for this is that the analytical framework that social policy scholars use does not provide adequate tools to study nonprofit organizations in the developing countries. This article shows why the present framework cannot be applied to developing countries and then proposes a new framework: the space model. It

discusses this model and suggests that it has relevance not only to the developing countries but to industrial countries as well. The author uses Asian case studies to support this contention.

548. Vol. 25 (3) 2003,The Development of Urban Community Welfare Services in China, by Xinping Guan and Julian Chow. The development of local government and local community welfare services in urban China has been an event of great significance. Increasingly, the community plays a crucial role in China's urban administration, social welfare, and urban economic development. This article traces the historical development of China's urban community welfare services by explaining how social services were devolved from the state-owned enterprises to local communities and how the government's community building program has sought to strengthen local service provision by encouraging the greater commercialization of services. The authors discuss the problems of this approach with reference to the future of community-based welfare in China.

549. Vol. 25 (3) 2003, Community Development and Social Work in the Philippines: Theory and Practice, by Romeo Quieta. Community development is an important field of social work practice. Its goal is to bring about social change, problem solving in human relationships, and tile empowerment and liberation of people. Several approaches, strategies, and interventions characterize the practice of community development in the Philippines. These include participatory action

research, community organization, work with individuals and groups, the introduction of basic social services, the creation of socioeconomic projects, and the building of infrastructure.

550. Vol. 25 (3) 2003, Long-Term Care for Older People and the Social Welfare System in East Asia: Is the East Asian Welfare Model a Myth? By Raymond Ngan. The East Asian welfare model of elderly care, in which women family members primarily provide care giving, is no longer tenable. In the face of a rapidly aging population and increasing numbers of elders suffering from disabilities and dementia. Asian governments should recognize the need for appropriate policies to promote adequate care for elderly people in need that are shared among the family, market, and state.

551. Vol. 25 (3) 2003, Comparing East Asian Housing Systems: Some Implications on Theorizing Housing and Welfare, by James Lee. Although housing policy has played a major role in East Asia?s social development during the past two decades, most scholarship on East Asian social policy has paid little attentions to housing. Instead, social policy scholars have focused largely on social security, health, and other social welfare programs, neglecting the role of housing. Although the role of housing in social welfare is a complex one, its contribution needs to be understood and appreciated. This article examines the link between housing and social welfare with reference to tenure patterns and life-

cycle housing costs; home ownership and social security; and home ownership, institution, and growth.

552. Vol. 25 (3) 2003, Social Development and Community Participation in China: An Empirical Study of Urban Beijing, by Yuebin Xu, Xiulan Zhang, Xianfan Meng, and Haiyan Li. China's transition from a planned to a market economy is also the transition of families and individuals from the work-unit system to civil society. This opens them to risks associated with marketization and opens the economy through collective action. This study investigates how the new social structure provides opportunities for urban residents in China to adjust to the change. The authors determine participation rates in three urban communities and identify factors associated with active community participation.

553. Vol. 26 (1) 2004, Social Disaster as an Opportunity: The Case of Voluntary Service Development in the Former Soviet Union, by Amos Avgar, Roni Kaufman, Esther Iecovich, and Julia Mirsky. With the collapse of the former Soviet Union (FSU), its state-sponsored social, health, and welfare services disintegrated, and the role of voluntary welfare organizations increased. The article discusses a network of voluntary, community-based welfare centers that was developed in the FSU and based on a model of post-disaster community development. Recommendations for implementation in other post disaster environments are provided.

554. Vol. 26 (1) 2004, Revitalizing Civil Society through Social Capital Formation in Faith-Based Organizations: Reflections from Northern Ireland, by Derek Bacon. This article draws on qualitative research examining faith-based organizations in Northern Ireland. After outlining distinctive aspects of religion, it profiles two contrasting faith-based organizations, a congregation and a charitable trust, each in a developmental process of engagement with the local community. It suggests that social capital is a useful concept by which to understand the activities of organizations.

555. Vol.26 (1) 2004, Economic Exclusion and Social Isolation: The Social Impact of Unemployment on Urban Workers and Their Families in China, by Angelina Yuen- Tsang Woon Ki and Denny Ho Kwok Leung. This article explores the impact of unemployment on Chinese families and the extent to which the unemployed have drawn on their social support networks for assistance in coping with their economic and social needs. These support networks may be inadequate to provide long-term support. Thus, it is essential that social policies and unemployment policies be devised to provide more effective support for the unemployed. In this article, the authors draw on research conducted in Beijing from 1997 to 1999 and use case studies for illustration.

556. Vol. 26 (1) 2004, Constraints and Opportunities for Social Development and Private Sector Cooperation: The Case of Resource-Extraction Projects, by Janet

Fishlock and Bill Lee. This article discusses an important result of globalization and the increasing pressure on multinational resource companies to take into consideration concerns other than their own economic well-being. The corporate activity discussed in this article is focused on social development associated with resource extraction, specifically mining. It discusses the issues that arise around the phenomenon of private sector corporations taking responsibility for underwriting work on social development as part of their efforts in economic activity. The article concludes with some questions that we hope will be useful for practitioners contemplating work with corporations and an appeal tltat the social development sector pay more attention to suclt issues.

557. Vol. 26 (1) 2004, Gender, Bureaucracy, and Development in Ghana: An Examination of the Civil Service, by Leonard Gadzekpo. Given male dominance in the labor force and major aspects of Ghanaian culture, is the present level of women's involvement in Ghanaian society the best possible one for the country? This article examines the state of women in public service in Ghana and the struggle to integrate them into political leadership and economic development. It argues that the Ghanaian public sector needs to introduce gender diversity management programs as a policy at national, state, and local government levels if the country is to enjoy true political, economic, and cultural growth.

558. Vol. 26 (1) 2004, Agro forestry in the Mampong Valley: An Assessment of Project Strategy and Outcomes, by Erasmus D. Monu. This article examines the strategy and outcomes of agro forestry technology being introduced to the Mampong Valley, in eastern Ghana, by a nongovernmental development organization. The results indicate that only a small proportion of the farmers are using the technology, and the size of plots devoted to the practice is rather small. Gender, linguistic group, age, farm size, land tenure, and security are found to be associated with technology adoption. The implications of the findings are noted.

559. Vol. 26 (1) 2004, Social Development and the Puerto Rican Experience, by Gloria Freire. This article is a case study that applies social development concepts to the experience of Puerto Rico as it has emerged from colonization. Oppression by Spain and domination by the United States delayed the process of planned institutional change as defined by social development. This article considers economic development as a component of social development. The implementation of social development on the island was complicated by the volatile interactions that arose from political choices that had to be made regarding commonwealth status. Change through social development was to the political advantage of the United States as the "landlord" because it improved the island's economic development capabilities.

560. Vol. 26 (1) 2004, A Proactive Solution to the Drug Problem in Egypt: An Evaluation of a Drug-Training Program, by Hussein H. Soliman. The new wave of synthetic drugs that is spreading across the world has forced third world countries to find more proactive solutions. This study reports the results of a drug-training program that prepares human service professionals and community leaders to participate in drug education and training activities. Implications of the study are presented for human service practice.

561. Vol. 26 (2/3) 2004, The Humanitarian Base of Individualist-Collectivist Orientation to Social Welfare: Perceptions of Social Work Graduates in Three Chinese Societies, by Tam Shui Kee Tony, Yeung Sum, and Lam Chiu Wan. The graduates of undergraduate social work programs in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China have a positive view of humanitarian issues, which suggests a collectivist orientation to social welfare. However, they still retain the traditional emphasis on individual and family responsibility, and they expect individuals to be self-sufficient by relying on their own efforts and resources to cope with their problems. Differences in value perceptions among graduates are largely due to differences in political-economic ideologies.

562. Vol. 26 (2/3) 2004, Social Capital for Social Work: Toward a Definition and Conceptual Framework, by Diane N. Loeffler, David C. Christiansen, Martin B. Tracy, Mary C. Secret, Robin L. Ersing, Sherry R. Fairchild, and Richard

Sutphen. The purpose of this article is to define and discuss the concept of social capital for social work. Elements of three specific spheres of social capital (bonding, bridging, and linking) are discussed, with respect to social work practice, policy, and research.

563. Vol. 26 (2/3) 2004, Business Owners and Social Development: Exploring Their Communitarian and Network Social Capital, by Michelle M. Livermore. The developmental perspective in social welfare endorses interventions that result in both social and economic development in communities and nations. The social benefits of business development initiatives promoted by this approach are inadequately understood. This article demonstrates how business owners socially contribute to poor neighborhoods through communitarian and network social capital. Implications for community practice are discussed.

564. Vol. 26 (2/3) 2004, Functionaries' and Beneficiaries' Perceptions of Effective Community Participation in Bangladeshi Coastal Development Projects, by Golam M. Mathbor. Community participation in development projects has the potential to positively affect the sustainability and protection of resources essential to coastal communities. The lack of consensus on what constitutes "community participation" results in this potential not being realized. This study identifies similarities and differences in perceptions between functionaries and

beneficiaries that promise to promote dialogue and effective action toward coastal community development.

565. Vol. 26 (2/3) 2004, Community Capacity for Social Development: Examining Social Fund Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, by Glenn A. Bowen. This article examines social fund projects in Latin America and the Caribbean to determine the extent to which the communities supported serve as agents of social development. Data were drawn from various World Bank reports and from a recent qualitative study conducted in Jamaica. Findings indicate that social fund-supported communities in Latin American and Caribbean countries have substantial capacity for locality development.

566. Vol. 26 (2/3) 2004, Canadian Social Welfare Policy: Toward Community-Based Social Wellness, by Gerard L. Bellefeuille and Jennifer L. E. Charlesworth. Building on the theoretical perspectives of health promotion, population health, social epidemiology, and social capital, the authors advocate for a fundamentally different and more expansive approach to social welfare. They argue that a much richer scholarship on social welfare has been developing over the past twenty years. This enables thinking about social welfare as more than income-distribution systems and grasping the idea of a community wellness paradigm, in which community and wellness are the primary social policy objectives.

567. Vol. 26 (2/3) 2004, Planning for Retirement in Hong Kong: An Analysis of Age, Education, and Income Differences, by William K. M. Lee and Kenneth W. K. Law. This article examines the extent of retirement planning among middle-aged adults in Hong Kong. The findings show that the majority of respondents did little retirement planning. Respondents who planned for retirement focused mainly on saving and health planning. Furthermore, the findings show that respondents were concerned that their savings would be inadequate for retirement. The article concludes with policy suggestions to enhance retirement planning in Hong Kong.

568. Vol. 27 (1) 2005. Inaugural Address for the 13th Biennial IUCISD International Symposium Global Conjunctures- Challenges for Social Development: The Views Emerging from Social Movements, by Minar Pimple.

569. Social work, Rawlsian social justice, and social development. By: Mahasweta M. Banerjee, Vol. 27 (1) 2005. This article examines how well Rawlsian justice serves social workers' social justice concerns in relation to the meanings and grounds for justice, and what it can contribute to their understanding and practice of social development. It finds fundamental differences between social work and Rawls in both domains. It outlines how a social justice concept can help social workers bridge this rift.

570. Globalization and its effects on pluralism in welfare states. By: Liljana Rihter, Vol. 27 (1) 2005. The article discusses effects of globalization on the development of welfare states, and two dimensions of future development are identified. The first part of the article presents arguments supporting democratic pluralism in welfare states. The second describes three welfare projects in Slovenia that reflect the logic of democratic pluralism.

571. Community and adolescence in four societies. By: Pranab Chatterjee and Angela Curl, Vol. 27 (1) 2005. This study disputes the assumption that adolescence is a universal life stage as described by Erikson (1963, 1982, 1997). Data were collected from 12 communities in the United States, India, New Zealand, and Romania. The findings suggest that there is a hierarchy of communities and societies in every country, and that adolescence is socially constructed in each of these local settings.

572. Toward democracy and sustainable development in the Visegrad countries: An assessment of the role of environmental nongovernmental organizations. By: Sarah M. Surak and Mary E. Rogge, Vol. 27 (1) 2005 This article explores, in the context of a sustainable development framework, the development and roles of environmental nongovernmental organizations in addressing environmental conservation, preservation, and degradation in the four Vise grad countries--

Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia--during the transition from Communist to democratic forms of government.

573. Examining democracy in Poland. By: Lucjan Mis and Alicja Mis, Vol. 27 (1) 2005. In the last 15 years, Poland has experienced phases of modernization: democratic pluralism, a market economy, and integration into the European Union. This article examines the public's views on the democratic change. Opinion polls indicate highly negative sentiments. The democratic process in Poland (one of the European Union's poorer countries) is criticized for its accompanying increase in inequality.

574. Vol. 27 (1) 2005, Dan Sanders Peace and Justice Lecture, by Aruna Roy.

575. New sources of vulnerability and risk in post-Socialist Russia: toward social protection. By: Sergei Zelenev, Vol. 27 (2) 2005. Russia's transition to a market economy dramatically changed the country's socioeconomic landscape. The article discusses new demands on the welfare system that was inherited from the socialist era as well as new sources of risk and vulnerability that have emerged. The author argues that in the face of significant social costs and mounting social demands, the country needs a coherent and forward-looking system of social protection that can adapt to market realities.

576. Aging in Singapore: toward a national framework for elder care. By William K. M. Lee. Vol. 27 (2) 2005. Singapore's population is aging rapidly. By 2030,

those aged 65 and above will constitute 19% of the total population. Concern is growing over whether long-term care policies based on the family, community, and the state can meet the needs of the aging population. This article discusses and assesses the nature of these institutions in meeting the needs of elder care in Singapore.

577. The child labor movement: the case of Zimbabwe. By: Otrude N. Moyo, Vol. 27 (2) 2005. This article examines the ideology that informs the child labor movement, using vignettes drawn from observations of children's work in Zimbabwe's urban townships. The author argues that the child labor movement should embrace divergent views in order to encourage effective localized actions that support child well-being, rather than compressing child labor issues into narrow areas of policy enactment and enforcement.

578. Obstacles to welfare-to-work transitions for Somali, Hmong, and Latino immigrants in the United States. By: C. David Hollister, Mary Martin, Jessica Toft, and Ji-in-Yeo. Vol. 27 (2) 2005. Eighty-four welfare participants were interviewed regarding the state of Minnesota's welfare-to-work program. Outcomes for Hmong, Somali, and Latino immigrants were compared with those for African American, American Indian, and European American citizens. Measures included extent and level of employment, wages, accessibility to transportation, education and training, and health insurance coverage. Immigrants

fared worse than the other groups on almost all measures. Practice implications include strengthening immigrants' access to resources and providing opportunities through social network development with immigrant and nonimmigrant groups.

579. Multiplicity of groups and bases of collective action: perspectives from a village in India. By: Pratap Chandra Behera, Vol. 27 (2) 2005. Anyone attempting to effect collective action in the interest of the collective good must first understand the interests and spheres of interaction of the existing multiple groups at the local level. The author discusses some conflicts regarding collective goods that led to the "fusion and fission" of different social groups in a village in India and highlights the collective action the groups engaged in to resolve these conflicts.

580. Credit and financial services in America's fringe economy. By: Howard Jacob Karger, Vol. 27 (2) 2005 p86-101, Alternative financial services, part of the fringe economy in the United States, is a large industry with revenues of roughly $100 billion a year. This alternative financial sector includes everything from payday loans to subprime home mortgages and refinances. This article examines a highly visible sector of alternative financial services; pawnshops, payday lenders, and tax refund lenders. Also examined are ways to curb the growth of this sector, including state and federal regulation, and the creation and enforcement of more aggressive usury laws.

581. What kind of social security for China? A review of China's social security system. By: Li Yingsheng, Vol. 27 (3) 2005. This article reviews China's social security system and its recent reforms from a macro perspective. The traditional "broad" social security model should be replaced by a new "narrow" social security model. If social security programs, eligibility, and responsibilities are adjusted according to the narrow model, urban and rural areas can be integrated into a single social security system. Reforms of the traditional system could thus redress the long practice of preferential policies for the cities and strive to reduce the disparities between urban and rural areas.

582. Basic paradigms of Chinese poverty alleviation. By: Liu Jitong, Vol. 27 (3) 2005, How to help the poor escape poverty is the main concern of social policy worldwide. This article discusses two basic paradigms of Chinese poverty alleviation strategies: ethical asset building and poverty reduction without stigma. The article analyzes Chinese poverty alleviation strategies that are based on traditional social and cultural values such as self-reliance, hard work, mutual help, and collectivism. It also highlights how the Chinese government has changed from being a passive last resort to an active planner, organizer, and service provider. The author argues that in order to establish an effective social welfare system, the government must continue to play an active role in poverty alleviation efforts and provide more social services to the poor.

583. Chinese policies on social assistance in rural areas. By: Yang Tuan and Yang Gang , Vol. 27 (3) 2005. This article categorizes the types of social assistance in rural China and explores the possibility of building assets within the rural social welfare system. The authors recommend that both economic and social resources be taken into consideration to develop a rural social assistance framework.

584. Overview of and reflections on Chinese practice of microcredit for poverty alleviation. By: Gao Lingzhi and Hu Xuchang, Vol. 27 (3) 2005, Microcredit programs have been an important approach to poverty alleviation in China since the 1980s and have had a profound effect on Chinese policies for poverty alleviation and development. This article outlines the development stages of Chinese poverty alleviation efforts through microcredit programs and classifies microcredit practice into five models. Some of the main challenges of these programs are discussed. The authors offer the following proposals: Microcredit programs should be nonprofit, social policy and legislation should be innovative, nonprofit organizations or social enterprises should be developed, and a sustainable model for microcredit should be explored.

585. A comparison of microcredit and individual development accounts: implications for China. By: Sun Yanyan, Vol. 27 (3) 2005 Microcredit and Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) are two models of asset-based policies. Although they derive from two different contexts (one from a developing country,

the other from a developed country), they share much in common. Their similarities reflect the idea that modern social assistance promotes a developmental approach. The differences between the two models can be used as a reference for other countries trying to choose an appropriate approach to social assistance. As long as the model fits the culture of a country and affects the target population, it is a feasible and effective approach for social assistance.

586. Social security fund for peasants suffering land loss. By: Zhang Youqin, Vol. 27 (3) 2005. Peasants face new challenges like limited financial resources and job opportunities when their land is taken over as part of the urbanization process. Establishment of a social security policy for peasants suffering land loss has become an important priority. This article discusses two paradigms for designing such a policy: "Land for social security" and "land sustains social security." The author believes that the latter is a more sustainable policy and endorses peasants' rights to the land. Land compensation funds, development of reserved land, and stock policies for land can provide sustainable funding for social security.

587. Assets of the Chinese urban poor and their implications for social policy. By: Cheng Shengli, Vol. 27 (3) 2005. This article is based on a large-scale survey of the assets, income, and housing of the urban poor in the city of Jinan, Shandong Province. The survey shows that although the Minimum Standard of Living

(MSL) for urban dwellers has played an important role in securing people's basic needs, many poor families still have difficulty making ends meet, most poor families own few assets other than housing, and there are large differences in asset ownership and housing among the urban poor. The following recommendations are offered to help the poor meet their basic needs and accumulate assets for poverty alleviation: MSL aid should be moderately increased, income should not be the only eligibility criterion for MSL aid, and a social welfare system based on asset building should be established to help the poor accumulate assets.

588. Building public assets in Chinese communities. By: Gao Jianguo, Vol. 27 (3) 2005. The term "public assets" in communities refers to all the tangible assets needed by community-based social service organizations to provide services to community residents. The goal of public assets is to deliver public goods for social redistribution. This article uses survey data from community service centers in Jinan City in the Shandong Province of China to show if and how community service centers can be considered public assets in the communities they serve. Accumulating and managing public assets in communities should be a central focus of Chinese social development.

589. Vol. 28(1), 2006. Enhancing Volunteer Retention in Community Development in Singapore. By Elijah X. M. Wee and S. Vasoo. This article

examines the issue of volunteer retention in a community service setting in Singapore. Factors examined included personal variables, attitudes toward organizations, and motivations to volunteer. A triangulated research design comprising both qualitative and quantitative approaches is adopted in this study. The need for affiliation, acquisition of new skills, and the presence of friends' support has been found to be predictors of retention. Findings emphasize the importance of social support and good volunteer management in volunteer retention.

590. Vol. 28(1), 2006. Aging and Elder Care in China: The Case of Guangzhou. By William Keng Mun Lee and Hong-kin Kwok. China's population is aging at a time when state social welfare services are being reduced. Increasingly such services are being supported by private enterprises and institutions. Furthermore, the Chinese family is being encouraged to shoulder the bulk of the responsibility for elder care. This article discusses some urban responses to the challenges of elder care provision, drawing on the example of Guangzhou city in Southern China. Guangzhou has created a network of public and private elder care facilities to care for its aging population. However, there are still concerns that many people, particularly elderly women, the poor, and the childless, will be left out of the caring network.

591. Vol. 28(1), 2006. Toward Social Development Policies for Child Street Workers in Mexico. By Kristin M, Ferguson. This article explores child street work using data from a study on social capital and child street migration of 204families in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, Mother's perceptions of community safety, mother's social networks, mother's education, and child's school status were determinants of child street work. The article offers social development policy recommendations to address the factors that perpetuate the movement of children into the streets,

592. Vol. 28(1), 2006. Governance, Civil Society, and Partnership: A View from the Periphery. By Amita Bhide. Governance, civil society, and partnership represent critical aspects of the current development discourse. The terms collectively indicate the existence of a homogenous, communicative sphere of society based on dialogue. Field reality, however, suggests that this homogeneity is far more imaginary than real. The concepts need to be critically examined in relation to the social, political, and economic context and through their operationalization in the form of programs. The article addresses this objective based on the field experiences of two pro-poor sanitation programs in Mumbai, India.

593. Vol. 28(2), 2006. An Asset-Based Approach to Poverty Reduction. By Timothy M. Mahoney. The article describes the sustainable livelihoods

framework for understanding and analyzing the multidimensional nature of poverty. This framework focuses on the household level and the diverse mix of assets that poor households must have to escape poverty. It views the poor as strategic managers of their limited asset base and underscores the important role that risk management plays in the response of poor households to new economic opportunities.

594. Vol. 28(2), 2006. Asset-Based Policy in the United Kingdom. By Will Paxton and Dominic Maxwell. Asset-based policies in the United Kingdom have advanced quickly in recent years. This article outlines the main arguments in the asset-based policy debate and places it in a wider context. It describes the two most high-profile asset-based policies: the Child Trust Fund, a seeded savings account for all children; and the Saving Gateway, a matched-savings scheme for working-age adults. The authors outline key questions and tensions.

595. Vol. 28(2), 2006. Savings for Development: Intended Uses and Savings in Individual Development Accounts. By Min Zhan. This article examines how low-income people save for different development purposes in Individual Development Accounts (IDAs). IDAs are structured accounts that provide matches for savings used for developmental goals such as home purchase. Micro enterprise or postsecondary education. Results indicate that, after controlling for participants and program factors, intended uses of IDAs are associated with

savings outcomes. Furthermore, different saving goals moderate the effects of institutional factors on savings. The author discusses implications for using IDAs to promote the long-term development of low-income people. She also discusses the possible potentials of IDA programs in China.

596. Vol. 28(2), 2006. Asset Building and Its Determinants: Lessons from Social Security Reform in China and Hong Kong. By Kwong-leung Tang. This article looks at the determinants of asset -based programs as revealed in the social security reforms of China and Hong Kong. China's new pension system allows for asset development and fosters productivistic welfare, but the new medical insurance program poses challenges. Likewise, Hong Kong's Mandatory Provident Fund is a political compromise, and the government has failed to change the current medical system. The article examines factors affecting social security reform. The author argues that the social security programs should be made more development and asset based.

597. Vol. 28(2), 2006. Mandatory Savings for Asset Enhancement: The Case of Singapore. By Mukul G. Asher and Amarendu Nandy. This article analyzes Singapore's asset-enhancing policies to finance retirement. These policies have been pursued through reliance on the mandatory savings pillar administered by the Central Provident Fund (CPF). The analysis suggests that emphasizing physical assets such as housing and the inappropriate design of a preretirement

financial investment scheme has created distortions in the economy, has limited policy flexibility, and has led to inadequate and inequitable retirement financing. The article suggests a shift to a multitier strategy to address the above shortcomings.

598. Vol. 28(2), 2006. Promoting Social Development through Integration of the Central Provident Fund and Public Housing Schemes in Singapore. By S. Vasoo and James Lee. The failure of state welfarism in the West has led to institutional innovations to meet social needs in the East through selected integration of developmental objectives in different social sectors. The Central Provident Fund (CPF) and public housing schemes in Singapore are a case in point. This article demonstrates how it is possible to combine two otherwise high-cost social policies into one that demonstrates sustainability and responsibility in enhancing social development.

599. Vol. 28(2), 2006. School Attendance of Orphaned Children in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Role of Family Assets. By Fred M. Ssewamala and Jami Curley. This study explores caretaking options for the increasing numbers of orphaned children in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Using data from tire Uganda National Household Survey and drawing on asset theory, tire findings in this article point to several policy and program implications. Key among the implications is that policy and program interventions should involve providing orphaned children and their

families with more than just "reactive" support services of aid. Policy should start moving toward empowering these families with asset-ownership opportunities. This may enable both family and community networks to be strengthened, affording the children a chance to grow in a family environment.

600. Vol. 28(2), 2006. Savings Performance among Rural Households in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Effect of Gender By Gina A. N. Chowa. This article investigates savings performance among participants in a matched savings program in Uganda, modeled after the Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) in the United States. Comparison of savings behavior by gender, level of education, marital status, and type of work was performed. Findings show that both women and men are saving successfully. However, women are saving better than their male counterparts across levels of education, marital status, and type of work.

601. Vol. 28(3), 2006. Democratic Models and Social Development By Muammer Cetingok and Mary Rogge. We praise democracy as the most suitable political context within which to accomplish social development. Therefore, this article has two objectives. First, we delineate the concepts of social development, democracy, and the majoritarian and pluralist models of democracy. Second, we explore the relationships between the accomplishment of social development and these two democratic models. We address these objectives by a comprehensive

literature review and conclude that the pluralist model is more accommodating to social development.

602. Vol. 28(3), 2006. Unmasking the Doctored Image of Foreign Aid: A Mirror Model. By Carolyn S. Gentle-Genitty. Developing nations have received billions in foreign aid to assist social welfare development and poverty alleviation. Yet, even with significant financial assistance, many developing nations remain poverty-stricken. Largely, foreign aid cannot be adequately measured and therefore its effect is masked. What cannot be measured is doctored. This article presents a model to assist in unmasking the doctored image of the effect on social welfare development in developing countries from foreign aid received from donor nations.

603. Vol. 28(3), 2006. Push and Pull Factors: A Profile of Colombian Migration to the United States. By Candida R. Madrigal and Nazneen S. Mayadas. This article discusses the "push" and "pull" factors that have affected the migration of Colombians to the United States. The emigration waves are presented in order to identify the patterns of migration. The article further describes the reception and settlement of Colombians in the United States and proposes now human services workers can meet their needs and increase their ability to become contributing members of society.

604. Vol. 28(3), 2006. Black People and Mental Health in Britain: Social Exclusion and a Strategy for Inclusion. By Parveen Marrington-Mir and Annette Rimmer. This article challenges the medically dominated mental health orthodoxy in Britain. It advocates a "community development" approach, underpinning antiracist, empowering policy and practice. The article raises important issues for those working to facilitate welfare and to address the human misery caused by racism in society.

605. Vol. 28(3), 2006. Challenges in Assessing Needs of Social Services Users in Slovenia: A Case Example, by Liljana Rihter. Accountable service planning requires information about potential users. Needs assessment is a tool that can be used to provide such information. This article describes some challenges in assessing the needs of social service users in Prizma Ponikve, a public institution for mentally and physically challenged adults in Slovenia. The majority of users expressed a need of improved relations and of activities inside the institution. The findings were the basis for development of individual plans of activities.

606. Vol. 28(3), 2006. Trafficking in Women, Female Migration, and Identity By Deliana Popova. This article critically analyzes contemporary discourses on trafficking of human beings. It argues that anti-trafficking policies focused on combating transnational organized crime and prostitution reflect national identity considerations and gender stereotypes in society rather than the needs of the

victims concerned. For the successful combat of human trafficking, a more gendered and human rights-centered approach is required.

607. Vol. 28(3), 2006. Integrated Management of Hydro Resources: Tools to Ensure Urban Environmental Sustainability. By Evania Freires Galindo and Maria de Fatima Ribeiro de Gusmao Furtado. Ensuring urban environmental sustainability and achieving effective water conservation are two goals strongly linked to the integration of hydro resources management and urban planning. This approach considers the complex network of social, political, economic, ecological, and symbolic relations that constitute the process of producing and managing urban space and articulating urban planning, environmental conservation, and ecological ethics. The objective of this article is to discuss the central aspects of the integrated management of hydro resources that would ensure urban environmental sustainability.

608. Vol. 28(3), 2006. The Family Scholarship Program: Unification of Income Transfer Programs in Brazil's Social Protection System. By Maria Ozanira da Silva e Silva. The Family Scholarship Program is a strategy to unify income transfer programs in Brazil. The assumption is that monetary transfers can help poor families step out of the vicious cycle of poverty when combined with structural policies such as education, health, and job generation. By December 2005, the program had benefited 8. 7 million families with a budget of US$3

billion. The program is targeted to reach 11.2 million families by December 2006, which equals approximately the total poor population in Brazil.

609. Vol. 28(3), 2006. Common Economic Cycles of the Three Largest Economies of the Brazilian Northeast States: Bahia, Ceara, and Pernambuco, by Wellington Ribeiro Justo and Ricardo Chaves Lima. This article examines whether the gross state products (GSP) of the Brazilian states of Bahia, Ceara, and Pernambuco are co-integrated during the period of 1970 to 2000. It estimates the relationship of the short and long runs using the vector error correction method. The results show that the economies of Bahia and Ceara complement each other, while the economies of Ceara and Pernambuco are competitive. These results show the importance of considering the effects that development policies of a particular state can have on other states in the region.

610. Vol. 29(1), 2007. Postsecondary Education, Marital Status, and Economic Well-Being of Women with Children, by Shanta Pandey and Min Zhan. Education has always been a pathway out of poverty as well as a force for upward mobility for both men and women. Education, particularly postsecondary education, has become even more important for women with children, as an increasing number of these women are single parents. This article examines how women?s education, marital status, and economic well-being are related. Using hierarchical and logistic regression, we analyze a sample of 2,726 married, once-

married, and single women with children from the 1993 Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Education, particularly a degree from a four year college, significantly improves the economic well-being of women with children, regardless of marital status. Also, women with more education are more likely to be married. Future social policies should strengthen education opportunities for women.

611. Vol. 29(1), 2007. Asset Building among African American Women: IDA Program Findings, by Marcia A. Shobe and Kameri Christy-McMullin. Despite economic hardships, low-income women can build wealth. This study explored the asset-building experiences of Individual Development Account program participants in the state of North Carolina. Semi-structured, open-ended interviews were conducted with nine low-income African American women. Content analyses were performed, and findings indicate that future orientation may play a mediating role between IDA savings and housing capital. Future antipoverty initiatives that include asset- based programs are suggested to help low-income women with long-term asset development.

612. Vol. 29(1), 2007. Informal-Sector Workers, Gender, and Income Inequality in the Caribbean: The Case of Trinidad and Tobago, by Marina Karides. This article examines the relationship among gender, informal work, and income inequalities in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and addresses theoretical debates surrounding the contribution of the informal sector to economic

development. A multiple (OLS) regression is utilized to determine whether an increase in informally self-employed workers is associated with an increase in income inequality. The analysis demonstrates that the earnings from women?s self-created income earnings projects are at least equivalent to the earnings these women would make in the formal sector.

613. Vol. 29(1), 2007. Microfinance, Women?s Savings, and Financial Security in a Honduran Barrio, by Rebecca Vonderlack-Navarro and Margaret Sherrard Sherraden. This article explores the potential of microfinance to contribute to household development. Data suggests that required saving facilitates debt payment, mobilizes savings into financial institutions, encourages regular deposits, and provides non-economic effects. However, most participants think about their savings only as an emergency fund and insurance mechanism for debt payment instead of as a resource to enhance household and business net worth.

614. Kuwaiti Bedouin Muslim women achieving control over their lives: Factors supporting empowerment. By Hend AlMaseb and Maria Julia. : Vol 29(1), 2007. Only a small number of Bedouin women in Kuwait have achieved professional and personal independence in a society with strong normative cultural prescriptions and proscriptions about women making independent decisions about their lives, becoming educated, and entering occupations traditionally reserved for men. The purpose of this study is to identify factors that contribute to a Bedouin

woman's success in moving beyond the patriarchal restrictions that prevent most Bedouin women from realizing their personal, educational, and professional aspirations. The authors searched for commonalities and themes among these women that might empower other young Bedouin women seeking to transcend cultural prescriptions and proscriptions. Findings contribute to the social work literature on empowerment, particularly the empowerment of women.

615. Provision and use of social services among Bedouin Arab women in Israel. By Alean Al-Krenawi and John R. Graham. : Vol. 29(1), 2007. This article uses interviews with 376 Bedouin Arab women in the Negev region of Israel to examine their social needs as well as their awareness and utilization of social services. The problems experienced by the Bedouin Arabs reflect the challenges of adjusting to the process of modernization. Social services are only modestly responding to this need. Promoting women's education as well as the community's political, economic, and social empowerment may help professional services have greater relevance to, and use by, this minority indigenous people.

616. The Relationship of Government Social Expenditures and Market-Driven Economic Indicators to Measures of Wellbeing: An International Comparison. By Cynthia Rocha, Vol. 29(2), 2007. Some advocates of the social economy suggest that social needs can be met by market forces without heavy reliance on government. This study uses an international sample of industrialized nations to

examine how public expenditures and economic indicators correlate with measures of well-being. While both were important to the amelioration of certain social ills, government intervention was more important in decreasing child poverty and low-wage jobs and providing training, while the economy was correlated with decreasing unemployment.

617. A structural analysis of determinants of corruption in less developed countries: A cross-national comparison. By Ce Shen, Vol 29(2), 2007. While it is widely acknowledged that corruption has severe negative effects on economic growth, investment, and social welfare, especially for less developed countries, the structural causes of corruption have received little quantitative country-level, cross-national analysis. Using structural equation models, this analysis investigates several important determinants of cross-national variation in perceived levels of corruption control for less developed countries. The analysis identifies democracy, women's status, state strength, and foreign direct investments as key determinants.

618. Extending time limits for cash assistance: A comparison of economically advantaged and disadvantaged counties in the state of Ohio. By Theresa I. Myadze, : Vol. 29(2), 2007. Questions have arisen over whether welfare programs are truly designed to provide supports that can ultimately lead to self-reliance in the workplace. This study examines Ohio's criteria for extending cash assistance

and supportive services to welfare recipients beyond the established time limits in counties with contrasting economic conditions. Implications for a successful transition from dependency on cash assistance are discussed.

619. Social capital and minor irrigation projects in Tamil Nadu, India: The role of community organization in common pool resource management. By Leila Narayanan and Michelle Livermore, : Vol. 29(2), 2007. This article discusses an irrigation water management project in southern India undertaken to increase stakeholder participation. A closed-ended, in-person survey of a purposive sample of respondents from network social capital interventions showed more participation, more village-wide solidarity, more satisfaction with leadership and confidence in project sustainability, and worse water distribution than was observed among respondents from communitarian social capital interventions. Investing in network social capital may enhance perceptions of participation but does not necessarily improve perceptions of water distribution.

620. Examining the role of gender in community development in Mexico. By Christopher R. Larrison and Eric Hadley-Ives, Vol. 29(2), 2007. This study used data from a survey of 701 people (418 female) in ruralllt1exico to measure perceptions of two development projects, one based upon a grassroots model, and another expert driven. Findings were indistinguishable across gender; the grassroots project was favored, and the poorest were least impressed with both

projects, regardless of gender. Despite the lack of any special emphasis on women's issues, men and women had similar perceptions of the projects, showing that in some cases projects may succeed without promoting gender equity.

621. Vol. 29(2), 2007. Seeking Social Justice: Community Practice within Diverse Marginalized Populations in Canada, by Susan McGrath, Usha George, Bill Lee, and Ken Moffatt. A study of social development practitioners serving four specific groups- Aboriginals, gay/bisexual/transsexual/transgendered individuals, immigrants, and refugees-finds that these workers view community work as a practice of social justice. Social justice is understood as both a goal and a process. The article examines local practice strategies and considers implications for practitioners, educators, and researchers.

622. Localization of social work practice, education, and research: A content analysis. By Cathryn Bradshaw, John R. Graham, Vol. 29(2), 2007. The localization of social work education, research, and practice is an internationally recognized area of interest that enjoys support from a number of social work scholars and practitioners. This study uses the search terms "aboriginal," "indigent*," "native," and "Localize*" to analyze social work abstracts from 1997 to 2004. The search located 638 abstracts in the English language that clustered around three theme areas (education, research, and practice) and addressed three major issues of concern (social and health problems, cultural sensitivity, and

colonization and its impact). First authorship was found to be overwhelmingly North American. Future avenues for study that give greater voice to scholarship from the Global South and provide avenues for knowledge transfer between the Global North and South are discussed.

623. Vol. 29(3), Toward a Comprehensive Cross-National Conceptual Framework for Child Protection, by Murli Desai. This article reviews the terms currently used to describe children in need of protection and identifies the limitations of using these terms to cover the range of challenges faced by children worldwide. The article deconstructs childhood vulnerability and proposes a comprehensive cross-national conceptual framework for children in need of protection. The article identifies linkages among vulnerability, neglect, abuse, and commercial exploitation of children as well as between the impact of these problems in childhood and implications for their adult life. Implications are drawn for goals of child protection based on this framework.

624. Child-headed households in Mozambique: Toward needs based policy and practice. By Jini L. Roby and Gerald Cochram, Vol. 29(3), 2007. The authors examine the conditions of children living in child-headed households in Mozambique and gather information about the children's access to food, education, and housing as well as their perceptions of abuse and social stigma. Interviews with a sample of 111 children who are the heads of their households

were conducted in Sofala province of Mozambique. Based on the results, the authors suggest implications for policy and program development as well as further research.

625. The importance of listening to children: A qualitative study on the use of parental physical punishment in childhood in Australia. By Bernadette J. Saunders, Chris Goddard, Vol. 29(3), 2007. This article presents insights from a qualitative research study conducted in Victoria, Australia, in which children and adults reflected on children's status and vulnerability in contexts where physical punishment is sanctioned. Children's contributions to this research demonstrate their competence to consider issues that affect them and reveal the importance of including children's voices in debates about parental physical punishment. The authors propose that children's insights can enlighten adults.

626. Consequences and impact of childhood sexual abuse on Taiwanese women. By Mei-hua Chien, : Vol. 29(3), 2007. Human beings participate in a constant process of constructing meanings, and this process may influence the impact on the individual of experiences such as childhood sexual abuse. This study was designed to examine the ways in which Taiwanese female participants perceived their experiences of childhood sexual abuse. A life history approach was used to interview eleven participants. Two sets of themes emerged from the interviews: the consequences of childhood sexual abuse throughout the lives of the victims

and the current impact of childhood sexual abuse on their lives. These themes are discussed and the relationship of these themes to the Taiwanese cultural context is explored. Finally, limitations and implications of the findings are addressed.

627. Vol. 29(3), Sources of Exploitation and Strategies for Development: An Analysis of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia, by Kristen L. Roberts and Kristin M. Ferguson. This article analyzes the diverse social, economic, and political factors that shape the growth of and response to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia. Domestic and international legislation and program initiatives that respond to commercial sexual exploitation of children in discussed. Drawing on social development principles, the authors propose strategies for the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children and the treatment of commercial sexual exploitation of child victims by the Cambodian government and the international community.

628. Wither childhood? Child trafficking in India. By Nilanjana Ray, Vol. 29(3), 2007. This article reviews the current research on domestic trafficking of children in India. Child trafficking in India is a highly visible reality. Children are being sold for sexual and labor exploitation, adoption, and organ harvesting. The article also analyzes the laws and interventions that provide protection and assistance to trafficked children. There is no comprehensive legislation that covers all forms of exploitation. Interventions programs tend to focus exclusively on sex trafficking

and to give higher priority to rehabilitation than to prevention. Innovative projects are at a nascent stage.

629. Vol. 29(3), Meeting Challenges of Child Protection through Family Support: The Case of New Zealand, by Marie Connolly. In recent years, increased pressure on child-protection statutory systems has resulted in practice becoming increasingly adversarial in nature and more risk averse. This article describes how child welfare systems have responded to children at risk and the influences on service delivery related to child care and protection. This article proposes a continuum of child-care service models arranged by the degree to which they are family centered. Finally, the article discusses the way in which child welfare in New Zealand has strived to maintain practice that is responsive to families.

630. Vol. 29(3), An Essay on Child Protection, Hope, and Realism. By Yair Ronen and Moshe Klein. The main thesis of this essay is that the decision whether to allow an at risk child and his or her kin the benefit of the doubt when we evaluate their prospective functioning may be a covertly value-laden one, and that the decision makers may be wrongly portrayed as critically skeptical and realistic. The essay explores the implications of a willingness to entrust oneself, even momentarily, to the hopes of children at risk and their kin.

631. Lessons for social workers: Hurricane Katrina as a social disaster. By: Otrude Moyo and Vadim Moldovan, Vol. 30 (1) 2008. The New Orleans disaster

resulted from preexisting social and structural problems exacerbated by Hurricane Katrina. In the aftermath of the flood, the lack of effective community rehabilitation efforts has prolonged the misery of its victims. With the rest of society, the social work profession bears the responsibility for this tragedy. This article looks at the Katrina disaster in the historical context of several other flood disasters caused in part by society's neglect of the poor and community infrastructures. An ideological reorientation of the social work profession with an emphasis on social justice is discussed as a moral imperative in the current political climate.

632. Social capital and increased organizational capacity for evacuation in natural disasters. By: Michael J. Zakour, Vol. 30 (1) 2008. Ensuring disaster evacuation capacity through social capital in organizations is an important part of sustainable social development. This study used a sequential regression controlling for organizational type to predict evacuation capacity of organizations (N = 67). Two social capital variables, diversity of organizational types in an organization's ego network and client-centered service delivery capacity, are found to be positively and significantly (ps <.05) related to evacuation (R2 = .32, p <.001).

633. CEDER 3: a social development response to the tsunami recovery in Tamil Nadu, India. By: Catherine A. Hawkins and P. Nalini Rao, Vol. 30 (1) 2008. This article summarizes some of the literature on disaster recovery and describes the

impact of the 2004 tsunami in Tamil Nadu, India. It discusses the relevance of social development to the tsunami recovery efforts and uses the example of the Centre for Disaster Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction to illustrate how the social development components of human capital, social capital, and employment were used to improve the lives of the survivors in Pudiakalpakkam, a fishing village that was destroyed by the tsunami.

634. Social redevelopment following the Indian Ocean tsunami: an international social work response through the FAST project. By: Allison Rowlands and Ngoh Tiong Tan, Vol. 30 (1) 2008. This article examines recovery interventions after the Indian Ocean tsunami in light of internationally accepted recovery principles. Recovery efforts are critiqued in terms of community development principles and from a strengths perspective. The article reviews an international social work initiative that aims to support locally designed and driven recovery projects in a sustainable and equitable way and is supported by information technology. Social work principles of participation, empowerment, and collaboration are illustrated by the project. Implications for social work practice, policy, and research are also discussed.

635. Uniting project proponents and the community: A model for coastal development projects. By Golam M. Mathbor, Vol. 30(2), 2008. This qualitative study explores the values, views, and opinions of coastal people and project

proponents regarding what constitutes effective participation in coastal community development projects. The study concludes with a proposed facilitative model that emphasizes both the context and the process necessary to realize community participation in development projects. The model demonstrates that participation in coastal development projects is best viewed as a joint venture between the community and project proponents.

636. Gender gaps in social protection: Differential access to non-contributory income maintenance in rural India. By Sony Pellissery, Vol. 30(2), 2008. Eligibility for and entitlement to welfare rights are often contested within the power structure of households and communities. This article examines how access to public provisions is determined for women requiring social protection in three different life situations (single mothers, widows/deserted women without children, and disabled women). In-depth interviews and surveys from two villages in the state of Maharashtra, India, revealed that households and communities formulate informal rules based on micro-level interactions in order to determine access to welfare rights.

637. Society's or politicians' Good: What motivates policy reform? The case of the Sofia City Fund for Culture. By Dessislava Gavrilova, Vol. 30(2), 2008. Applying two theoretical frameworks-multiple stream analysis and actor-centered institutionalism-to one case of policy initiation, this article examines why certain

policy proposals turn into political actions. The article shows that it is not the appropriateness of proposed policies, but the peculiarities of the political context in which they emerge, that determines their success or failure.

638. Work-related stress and social workers' perceptions of effectiveness in light of the recent changes in social and economic policies in Israel. By Ayelet Makaros and Haya Itzhaky, Vol. 30(2), 2008. Effectiveness (role effectiveness, empowerment, and job satisfaction) in social work relates to provision of better client services. This article examines the relationship between role-related stress and perceived effectiveness in light of recent social and economic changes in Israeli rural communities. Role ambiguity and role conflict correlated negatively with perceived effectiveness, though role ambiguity correlated more than role conflict. Thus, in order to increase effectiveness, it is essential to enhance social workers' understanding of new social trends and provide them with knowledge and skills for coping with social changes

639. Gender analysis of the marginalization of rural women over the life span after the initiation of economic reforms in China. By Maria Cheung, Tuula Heinonen, Meng Liu, Vol 30(2), 2008. This article examines how economic reforms introduced in 1978 have led to gender marginalization across the life span for China's rural women. Despite economic growth after the reforms, rural women, especially in rural interior and western regions, have experienced the

effects of uneven distribution of wealth and state resources and continuing gender subordination. A gender analysis over the life span is used to show the post reform effects of poverty and marginalization on rural women.

640. Internal displacement and household strategies for income generation: A case study in Ambon, Indonesia. By Jeroen Adam, Lusia Peilouw, Vol 30(2), 2008. Using qualitative and quantitative data, this article investigates income generation strategies in two internally displaced person camps in Ambon, eastern Indonesia, before, during, and after an armed conflict between Christians and Muslims during 1999-2002. We conclude that informal petty trade became a major source of income during the conflict, informal trade brought women to the foreground in the household, and the success of these income-generation strategies depends on the opportunities available within the broader political economy.

641. Income distribution and social welfare: A temporal analysis of the rural Indian experience. By Saswati Das, Vol 30(2), 2008. This article attempts to examine whether the economic prosperity India achieved during the 1980s and 1990s brought any advancement in the welfare of the rural people, where the Shamrocks? generalized Lorenz curve is used to determine welfare function. The analysis uses data provided by the National Sample Survey Organization of India.

The analysis reveals the systematic well-being of the people in rural India over time through generalized Lorenz criterion.

642. Families versus institutions: A global view. By David Macaroon, Vol 30(2), 2008. This literature review examines the lack of empirical evidence that children who grow up in residential institutions are significantly different, as adults, from those who grow up under other auspices. Several experiences with large child care residences in various countries are also discussed. This study is significant in light of the large number of orphans worldwide who receive little, if any, care, because of organizational commitments to family-like structures for children.

643. Vol 30(3), 2008, Social Policy for Tomorrow: A Framework for Canada. By Usha George. In addition to the gradual erosion of social welfare provisions in recent times, Canadian society is also experiencing rising inequalities. Alternate frameworks for a progressive social policy, calling for a broader conceptualization of human well-being, are emerging. James Midgley?s developmentalism is one such potential framework. This article proposes some additional dimensions of Canadian social policy for tomorrow within this framework.

644. An ecological contribution to social welfare theory. By Terry V. Shaw,   Vol 30(3), 2008. Social welfare theory has, until recently, neglected the Ecological Perspective. An examination of the major theoretical perspectives shows a

disregard for our relationship with the natural environment. By failing to incorporate the ecological issues facing the world, our current social policy theories are at best not sustainable and at worst dangerous for continued our well-being

645. Contexts of control: Modern slavery in the United States. By M. Pippin Whitaker and James Hinterlong, Vol 30(3), 2008. This article asks what contexts facilitate control of individuals in modern slavery. We review the modern-slavery literature relevant to context, and propose four new constructs and a new model for analyzing how social and economic factors facilitate control of slaves in the United States. We validate this model through a secondary qualitative analysis of eleven confirmed U.S. slavery cases occurring between 1992 and 2002. We discuss implications for policy makers, public and private administrators, and practitioners.

646. Vol. 30(3), 2008. Communities that Care, Core Elements and Context: Research of Implementation in Two Countries, by Harrie Jonkman, Kevin Haggerty, Majone Steketee, Abigali Fagan, Koren Hanson, and David Hawkins. This article describes the degree to which implementation of the Communities That Care (CTC) prevention operating system was reached in twenty-two communities in two countries: the United States (twelve communities) and the Netherlands (ten communities). Core elements of CTC and result from two

implementation measures conducted in both countries are reported here. Similarities and differences of the implementation process are discussed.

647. Vol. 30(3), 2008. The Unity of Many Determinations: Critiques of Development from Activists in Rural India, by Jen Couch. This article examines the Namarda Dam movement in India and its critiques of development through an exploration of the discourses that Namarda activists use to orient the social problems of development. The article argues that the critiques and counternarratives of development and neoliberalism are embodied in the strategies of the Namarda movement, which have challenged the centralizing and extractive nature of dominant development discourse and aim to replace it with people-centered democratic and decentralized counternarratives.

648. Older persons with minimal or no family support: Past, present, and future. By Guat Tin Ng, Vol. 30(3), 2008. This article reports on the results of a Singapore study of thirty older persons living alone or with their spouse in the community. The overall purpose was to find out how older persons get into a condition of not receiving family support and to explore community and government response to their condition. The results showed that there were overlays of intergenerational struggle with little education, low incomes, marital dissolution, and lack of family stability.

649. Social protection systems in ASEAN: social policy in a comparative analysis. By: Edi Suharto, Vol. 31 (1) 2009. This article reviews the current situation of social protection systems in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, especially their effectiveness and efficiency. The findings show that the programs of social protection vary and are, among others, determined by different levels of economic development, social culture, and structures, as well as by the diverse qualifications and efficiency of government institutions. The ASEAN region experiences common problems, and there is a need for joint initiatives at the regional level to support national programs.

650. Consideration of one area of persistent poverty in the United States. By: Tracy C. Wharton and Wesley T. Church II, Vol. 31 (1) 2009, Despite a high global ranking in the global Human Development Index, the United States continues to foster areas of persistent poverty within its national borders. The Black Belt area of Alabama is one such area. This article uses census data from a ten-year span to explore the situation in the area and to consider reasons for limited change and areas for future intervention.

651. Issues in community rebuilding: the tasks of settlement houses in two cities. By: Miu Chung Yan, Sean Laure, and Rick Sin,   Vol. 31 (1) 2009, There have recently been cultural and racial clashes in many Western countries. By presenting findings from two studies in San Francisco and Vancouver, the authors

argue that settlement houses in their present form are still effective civil society mechanisms in helping new immigrants socially integrate with the host society and in helping troubled urban communities to rebuild social harmony and solidarity.

652. Women and microcredit: implications for social and economic development. By: Julie Drolet, Vol. 31 (1) 2009. The primary aim of this article is to explore women's experiences in a microcredit program in Cairo, Egypt. A qualitative research study based on interviews and observation with sixty-nine project participants, including women borrowers and key staff members, reveals a holistic approach in microcredit that includes social and economic development issues is imperative.

653. Organizational justice and turnover intention: a study of direct care workers in assisted living facilities for older adults in the United States. By: Rita Jing-Ann Chou,   Vol. 31 (1) 2009. Employee turnover has been a serious problem in long-term care in the United States. This study examines the role of organizational justice in turnover intention of 984 direct care workers in assisted living facilities. Results indicate that distributive justice, interpersonal justice, and informational justice are significantly associated with overall turnover intention and that their relationships with different stages of turnover intention vary.

654. "Building Jerusalem": cultural relevance of social work education and practice in Botswana. By: Joanna E. Bettmann, Kwaku Osei-Hwedie, Tlamelo Mmatli, Gloria Jacques, Rachael A. Jasperson, Morena J. Rankop, and Tapologo Maunderi. Vol. 31 (1) 2009. Cultural values are embedded in social work education and practice. Currently, social work practices in countries around the world stem predominantly from Western values, causing many to question their relevance to other cultures. This article explores universal aspects of social work, critical components of international social work, and Western-influenced components of social work. The authors explore the concepts of culturally relevant social work and, using the case example of Botswana, conclude that there is great need for culturally relevant social work practices and applicable educational materials and models in Africa.

655. Research as a catalyst for asset-based community development: Assessing the skills of poor women in Ethiopia. By: Alice Butterfield, Wassie kebede, and Andom Gessesse, Vol. 31 (2) 2009. Asset-based community development emphasizes building capacity based on the strengths of impoverished communities. Action research by outsiders stimulates the start of asset-based community development in an urban slum in Ethiopia. The individual skills, community participation skills, and entrepreneurship experience of a random sample of one hundred female-headed households are inventoried. Findings

include traditional support systems, the meaning of home, and the use of housing for micro enterprise.

656. Understanding volunteer leaders of microcredit self-help groups in Karnataka, India. By: Femida Handy, M. S. Moodithaya, and Ram Cnaan, Vol. 31 (2) 2009. The literature on microcredit self-help groups (SHGs) tends to ignore two subgroups: leaders of SHGs and men. Based on a sample of 146 leaders of SHGs in Karnataka, India, the authors assessed the extent to which a set of background variables explains income growth, willingness to continue SHG membership, personal empowerment, and perception regarding women's roles in society. Surprisingly, neither gender nor any other variable explained variability in these variables. Implications for SHGs are proposed.

657. A critical look at microfinance and NGOs in regard to poverty reduction for women. By: Rebecca Thomas and Jill Witmer Sinha, Vol. 31 (2) 2009. This article reviews the outcomes of international microcredit programs, with special attention to the multiple layers of support offered by such programs. The authors summarize new qualitative data from interviews with twelve nongovernmental organizations in Kolkata, India, that offer microcredit to women. The authors explore whether microfinance in lieu of or in isolation from other supports is sufficient to promote women's income gain and help reduce gendered poverty. The authors suggest that at the micro level, poverty reduction must be addressed through multiple strategies and supports.

658. Theory and modeling of emergent dynamics: The effects of intervention of social and cultural capital. By: Ralph Woehle, Gregory Jones, Timothy Barker, and Matthew Piper, Vol. 31 (2) 2009, Complexity theory and computer modeling have provided new ways to think about communities and their development. This article uses computer models to demonstrate community change initiated by interventions that alter social ties and culture, and the systemic and nonlinear social and cultural change that might result. Computer models advance modeling of community work because they are more refined than traditional conceptual practice models. Furthermore, they can provide propositions and have implications for research and practice by clarifying change and measurement, which are exemplified here.

659. Toward a common goal for shelter service. By: Christine Walsh, John Graham, and Michael Shier, Vol. 31 (2) 2009, Shelter service has been a local response to the increasing prevalence of homelessness in North America and Europe. Prior research conducted by this research team using people-and-place theories and methods identified three interrelated factors that affect shelter success: community relationships, the built environment, and the provision of service. The present research sought to explore the implications of these three characteristics by interviewing shelter operators from sixty different shelters across Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Findings provide

further evidence of the need to consider factors related to community relationships, the built environment, and service delivery to improve the success of the shelter.

660. A study of participatory development in a community project in Honduras. By: Denese Ashbaugh Vlosky and Pamela A. Monroe, Vol. 31 (2) 2009,This research was conducted to determine whether the participatory process of development that was used to develop a human ecology curriculum for vocational schools in Honduras under the auspices of a USAID project was successful. It was informed, iterative, and voluntary, and participation by our primary stakeholders was consistent and significant. It could have been improved by involvement of the primary beneficiaries earlier in the project cycle. Lack of adequate time for the project was the main impediment to the participatory process.

661. Vol 31(3), 2009. Strategies of Resistance in the Context of Marginalization and Globalization in India, by Purnima George, Ken Moffatt, Mary Alphonse, Anjali Kanitkar, Vaijanta Anand, and Julie Chamberlain. Globalization has posed challenges for social workers and activists engaged in progressive community practice in India. This article presents five strategies of social workers and activists that take into account the affects of globalization. The findings illuminate strategies through which social workers and activists have kept the embers of resistance burning and hope alive for themselves, their communities, and their allies around the world.

662. Vol. 31(3), 2009. Banking Knowledge and Attitudes of Immigrants: Effects of a Financial Education Program, by Min Zhan, Steven Anderson, and Jeff Scott. Research has found that, compared to native-born people, immigrants are less likely to access a variety of mainstream financial services. This study examines the effects of a financial management training program on the financial knowledge and attitudes of immigrant participants. Pretraining surveys find that immigrants had low knowledge about banking and alternative financial services, and they also expressed difficulties and skeptical attitudes related to bank use. Posttraining surveys indicate that the knowledge about banking and alternative financial services of immigrant participants improved substantially. Their attitudes also become significantly more favorable to the use of mainstream financial institutions. The article discusses implications for social work involvement in financial management training for immigrants.

663. Shaping service-learning: Comparing three national contexts. By Suzanne Pritzker and Amanda Moore McBride, Vol 31(3), 2009. The goals and implementation of youth volunteerism, especially through educationally based service-learning programs, are developmental but differ across countries as a result of diverse social, cultural, political, economic, and historical factors. To inform understanding of how national contexts shape service-learning, this article examines programs in three countries in various stages of development. The

authors discuss analyses of how each distinct context differentially influences this form of volunteerism, with attention to similarities and differences in the form, nature, and desired effects of service-learning.

664. Homeownership impact on Habitat for Humanity partner families. By Iris Phillips, Marie Opatrny, Stephanie Bennett, and Debra Ordner, Vol. 31 (3), 2009. This study examines the social impact of Habitat for Humanity homeownership. Quantitative and qualitative research methods were used to explore quality of life issues before and after homeownership. The study examined perceived family strengths, use of resources, community, achievements, and public assistance needs for Habitat for Humanity partner fami1ies. Research findings provide evidence of economic, social, and psychological benefits of homeownership.

665. Breaking the silence: Nepali women, uterine prolapse, and hysterectomy. By Brad Watson and Sharon Heise, Vol. 31 (3), 2009. Uterine prolapse (UP) is common in Nepal, with reported prevalence varying from 9 percent to 42 percent of worn en. Women with serious UP report deep shame and social, health, or economic hardship. This article reports on field research into knowledge and awareness of UP, effects on women and families, outcomes of a hysterectorny, knowledge of UP avoidance, and the potential for hysterectorny recipients to contribute to community education.

666. The interplay of population aging and HIV/AIDS on social development in southern Africa: The case of Namibia. By: Elizabeth Lightfoot and Evelin Kalomo, Vol. 32 (1) 2010. This article discusses population aging in southern Africa and its impact on the well-being of older people and their families within the context of HIV, particularly as HIV has caused older people to have fewer familial financial supports and additional financial and care giving responsibilities. Four Namibian social development interventions are used to illustrate population aging in the context of HIV.

667. Growing into oblivion: Aging and social policy in rural China. By: Yuebin Xu, Vol. 32 (1) 2010. China's economic reforms have reduced both the capacity of rural old people for self-support and that of the family to meet their needs. Combined with the absence of effective social policies that can protect them against the risks of old age, rural old people have become a group neglected by both the family and government social policies.

668. Residential care services for older people in China: From state to market provisions? By: Joe C. B. Leung, Vol. 32 (1) 2010. China is facing the formidable and growing challenge of providing social care to its older people. Social care services are mostly remedial and government-operated, and meant for the destitute only. Providers have diversified to include the private and non-governmental sectors. The market-driven nature of this process means needy

older people may have difficulty in accessing support. The interface between community services, family care, and residential care should be strengthened.

669. Intergenerational support and self-rated health among Chinese older adults on one-child families: Urban and rural differences. By: Ling Xu and Iris chi, Vol. 32 (1) 2010. Using data (N = 1,101) from the nationwide 2000 sample Survey on Aged Population in Urban/Rural China, this study found that providing instrumental support directly influenced self-rated health (SRH) among urban and rural older adults with one child. Providing financial support toone's child had a significant impact on SRH for urban but not rural elders.

670. Factors associated with volunteerism among community-living older adults in Urban China. By: Hong Li, Iris Chi, and Ling Xu, Vol. 32 (1) 2010. The data used in this study were extracted from the Sample Survey on Aged Population in Urban/Rural China (SSAPUR) including 10,139 urban older adults ages sixty years and older. In this study, 35.8 percent of older adults volunteered. Logistic regression analysis shows that older adults' age, gender, education, party affiliation, employment, and functional limitations were related to their volunteering.

671. Shared responsibility in caring for the deprived elderly in Hong Kong. By: Ernest Chui, Vol. 32 (1) 2010. There is imbalance between economic and social developments in Hong Kong. This article analyzes the diminished care provided

to the deprived senior citizens in financial support and personal care in the context of changing social dynamics; and discusses the relative responsibilities of the individual, the family, the community, and the government for the provision of these various aspects of care.

672. Cultural view on and response to mistreatment of elderly Korean American immigrants: A social development intervention. By: Hee Yun Lee and Narae Shin, Vol. 32 (1) 2010. This study addresses cultural views on and response to mistreatment of elderly Korean immigrants. With four hypothetical scenarios, individuals were asked to identify whether they (1) perceived scenarios to be elder mistreatment and (2) would seek help in the described situation. Age, gender, education, years in the United States, and exposure to mistreatment were associated with participants' help-seeking intention. The social development framework was utilized to propose an ethnic-and type-specific elder mistreatment intervention strategy.

673. Do benefits of debt relief reach vulnerable individuals and households in heavily indebted poor countries? Some prescriptions for future research. By: Margaret Lombe, Jessie Buerlein, and Allison Dahl, Vol. 32 (2) 2010. This article examines whether debt-reduction strategies, as currently implemented, are a viable mechanism for poverty reduction and empowerment of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and their citizens. The authors propose an alternative

framework utilizing a Poverty Action Fund, engaging stakeholders in both creditor and debtor nations. The authors argue that this strategy has great potential to promote the welfare of the most vulnerable people in HIPCs.

674. Exploring the link between volunteering and social work in Arab society: Jordan as a case study. By: Fakir Al Gharaibeh, Vol. 32 (2) 2010. This article explores the link between volunteering and social work in Arab society, using Jordan as a case study. One hundred fifty-one female and male students were interviewed. The data from the questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS. The findings showed that female students (67%) were more likely to volunteer than male students (33%); 9.9 percent of Jordanian students volunteered in family-and-children organizations. The main reason students gave for volunteering was seeking to develop their character (97.4%).

675. Social perspective on the symbiotic relationship between climate change and conflict. By: Olivier Rubin, Vol. 32 (2) 2010. Social development can contribute important insights on the link between climate change and conflict. The article emphasizes the need to pay due attention to: (i) disaggregated impacts; (ii) dynamic effects; (iii) changes in opportunities; (iv) cumulative and threshold effects; (v)political mobilization; and (vi) nonviolent conflicts and random violence. Social tools should be applied to inform climate change policy-making.

676. Democratic decentralization from the bottom up: The comparative effect of wealth and electoral capital on elected leaders' distribution of development. By: Dolly Daftary, Vol. 32 (2) 2010 . Although community development by elected local bodies is considered to promote pro-poor development, there is little systematic evidence on what forces shape elected leaders' distributional decisions and how communities influence their leaders' choices. This article presents findings from a mixed-method study examining elected leaders' decision making on development in one community, investigating whether wealth or kinship-based representation to the elected body exerted a stronger effect on leaders. Findings suggest that electoral institutions based on kinship exercised a significant effect on leaders while wealth did not, suggesting that electoral politics may mitigate elite capture because it institutionalizes representational decision making.

677. Urban poverty in Johannesburg: Implications for policy, planning, and community development. By: Leila Patel and Thea De Wet, Vol. 32 (2) 2010. This article is based on a household survey conducted in eight of the poorest wards in Johannesburg, South Africa. It provides insight into the multidimensional nature of urban poverty and how it varies from place to place. Differentiated intra-city-level data to inform and monitor urban social development policies and plans are proposed to respond to rapid urban growth in developing countries.

678. Vukani-Ubuntu: A social entrepreneurial answer to in South Africa. By: Rene van Wyk and Mandla Adonisi, Vol. 32 (2) 2010. This article investigates a South African-based social entrepreneurial enterprise with a single interview. Indications are that the Vukani-Ubuntu project can serve as an example to address . Duplication of the enterprise may create hope for many underprivileged individuals who have potential and long for an opportunity but do not possess the resources to help themselves.

679. Harm reduction as practice: Perspectives from a community of street youth and social service providers. By: Kristy Buccieri, Vol. 32 (3) 2010. This article offers a comparative analysis of street youth and service provider opinions on harm reduction. Interviews from Ontario, Canada, reveal agreement on the expectation of substance use, stigma associated with accessing services, effectiveness of programming, and lack of alternatives. It is argued that engagement in harm reduction can bring youth and providers together as a collaborative community of practice.

680. A comparison of young women involved with child welfare and those utilizing street youth services: Implications for the transition from care. By:Abby L. Goldstein, Bruce Leslie, Christine Wekerle, Eman Leung, and Patricia Erickson, Vol. 32 (3) 2010. The current study compares outcomes among young women (age sixteen to twenty) involved with child welfare (CW; n=32) and street

youth (SY;n=75) with varying degrees of CW involvement (thirty-two involved with CW; eighteen Crown works). SY-CrownWards experienced more interpersonal violence and mental health concerns. SY with histories of CW involvement had higher pregnancy rates. The implications for continued involvement with CW are discussed.

681. Listening to the silenced: Informing homeless shelter desing for women through investigation of site, situation, and service. By: Christine A. Walsh, Kate Beamer, Carla Alexander, Micheal L. Shier, Mandy Loates, and John R. Graham, Vol. 32 (3) 2010. This study reports on the needs of impoverished and homeless women in Canada related specifically to a broad range of shelter characteristics. The findings highlight multiple factors to consider related to aspects of shelter site, situation, and service. Recommendations are made for shelter operators, urban planners, and policy makers to better meet the unique needs of women utilizing shelter services.

682. Turnaround points: The role of help seeking and service delivery for employed people experiencing homelessness in Calgary, Canada. By: Micheal L. Shier, Marion E. Jones, and John R. Graham, Vol. 32 (3) 2010. "Pathways" from homelessness are processes people undertake to become re-housed. In a Canadian study, one-to-one interviews were conducted between November 2008 and February 2009, wherein employed homeless people in Calgary, Alberta (N=4,000;

n=65) identified situational aspects, personal behaviors and thoughts, and shelter services that affected their transition. These findings help to sharpen their focus on turnaround points from homelessness.

683. Housing needs and prerences of reltively homeless Aboriginal women with addication. By: Rebecca Schiff and Jeannette Waegemakers Schiff, Vol. 32 (3) 2010. Aboriginal women, many with concurrent addiction and legal difficulties, constitute a large proportion of homeless females in western Canada. Debate about housing approaches reflects conflicting strategies and points to the necessity of identifying effective and acceptable models. This article describes a preliminary study in 2008 of the housing needs and preferences of five Aboriginal women involved with a drug treatment court, in order to explore their housing needs and preferences.

684. Picturing homelessness: Visual representations of homelessness and volunteerism in a Canadian newspaper. By: Chaseten Remillard and Barbara Schneider, Vol. 32 (3) 2010. This article considers the way in which both homelessness and charitable volunteerism are presented visually in a Canadian newspaper. Through a qualitative and quantitative analysis of images in news stories related to homelessness, the authors show how images function to reduce individual agency and dignity of homeless people and silence the need for more serious and systemic social change.

685. Naming health determinants that influence the health status of homeless persons. By: Dianne McCormack, Celeste Johnston, Jean-Francois Boivin, and Caryn Thompson, Vol. 32 (3) 2010. Health determinants important to homeless persons living in Canada were identified in a five-stage study that used a sequential triangulation design. Beginning evidence of reliability and validity indicated that the McCormack Assessment Scale for the Health of Homeless Persons operationalized an internal structure of health that extended the scholarly understanding of the Determinants of Health Model.

686. Vol 33(1), 2011. From Mutual Aid to Microinsurance: Strengthening Grassroots Social Security in the Developing World, by James Midgley. Poor people have historically utilized community-based mutual aid associations during times of hardship. Although these associations have much strength, they do not adequately meet the income protection needs of the poor. However, as some have evolved into formal Microinsurance organizations, they have become more effective. Reviewing the transformation of mutual aid into microinsurance, this article discusses policies for enhancing grassroots social security and recommends that these policies be integrated into national plans for extending income protection to all.

687. Vol 33(1), 2011. Social Protection and Community-based Social Security in Indonesia, by Sirojudin and James Midgley. Governmental social security

programs in the Global South are remote from local communities and seldom provide income protection to their members. One way of addressing this problem is the proposal that governments adopt policies that strengthen community-based social security institutions and integrate them with formal, statutory schemes. This article examines recent policy innovations in Indonesia where new community-based social security programs have been introduced. These innovations have relevance for other countries.

688. Organizational capability of local societies in rural development. By Shinichi Shigetomi, Vol 33(1), 2011. The capacity to create organizations is more important than the creation of organizations for participatory rural development. This study compares microfinance organizations in Thailand and the Philippines and reveals that such capability depends on the structure of the coordinating organizations in local communities and the collective action among community members.

689. Vol 33(1), 2011. The Implementation of Neighborhood-based Care Policy in Metropolitan Taipei, by Rosa Shiow-hwa Luo. In order to promote effective local care, the Taiwanese central government launched a neighborhood elder care policy in 2005. Given the small-scale geography and limited resources of the neighborhoods, this article analyzes the coping strategies that local teams developed in implementing the care system, especially the partnership among communities, professionals, and the government to provide care.

690. Vol 33(1), 2011. English Language Learning, Job Skills Development, and welfare-to-Work Services in Immigrant Communities, by Julian chun-chung Chow and Catherine M. Vu. This study examines Vocational ESL programs that can assist English-language learners participating in welfare-to-work programs obtain language proficiency and job skills. The study finds that a lack of referrals from county agencies and structural discrepancies between VESL programs resulted in few welfare recipients participating in VESL programs. The analysis concludes with recommendations for using an integrative job coach model.

691. Reducing poverty and creating employment through social enterprises: How viable in Hong Kong? by Raymond Ngan, Vol 33(1), 2011. Social enterprises have been increasingly heralded as a viable social development strategy to promote the employment opportunities of economically and socially vulnerable groups, notably the mentally handicapped and unemployed youth. This article critically reviews the development of social enterprises in Hong Kong, assessing their effectiveness in creating jobs for the unemployed and discussing their operating difficulties and constraints in alleviating poverty. What should be the appropriate role of the government in creating an enabling operating environment for social enterprises to facilitate work integration of the unemployed? How viable is social enterprise as a people based intervention for poverty alleviation?

692. Development Issues, Vol 33(2), 2011. Reinventing the Myth of Disposable Women: Women Agency Workers after Economic Crisis in Thailand, by Kyoko Kusakabe. This study examines labor flexibility, especially among women agency workers, in factories in Thailand after the economic crisis. The author argues that women find themselves squeezed between the deregulation of the labor market and the lack of support for social reproduction.

693. China?s policy to restore education in the post-Wenchuan Earthquake recovery and reconstruction. By Guat Tin Ng, Vol 33(2), 2011. The aim of this article is to contribute to knowledge on the post-disaster restoration of education. An analysis is made of the Chinese government's policy to restore education, in the aftermath of the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake, using four dimensions of policy decisions and considering the wider context of a twinned provinces assistance policy.

694. Development Issues, Vol 33(2), 2011. A Freedom-based Defense of the Implementation of Private Ownership Rights in Papua New Guinea, by David Lea. The Peruvian economist Hernando de Soto argued that property rights in the developing world are the principal obstacle to prosperity. However, de Soto?s argument rests on the issue of economic efficiency. With particular reference to Papua New Guinea, the author argues that reliance on Amartya Sen?s analysis of opportunity freedom can better defend this formal private ownership.

695. The Contribution of intervention programs to leadership development among Ethiopian immigrant women who engage in volunteer activity. By Drorit Levy and Haya Itzhaky, Vol. 33(2), 2011. The authors examine adjustment and leadership development among immigrant women from Ethiopia to evaluate contributions of a specific leadership development program. The program positively affected women's sense of belonging to community, perceptions of leadership competence, and levels of community activity. More significant positive correlations existed among the women who participated in the leadership development course than those who did not.

696. Social development and reproductive health of women in developing countries. By Dheeshana S. Jayasundara, Vol 33(2), 2011. This study identifies the net influences of economic development and social development on the reproductive health of women in developing countries. The study hypothesizes that social development has a more significant positive effect on the reproductive health of women than doe?s economic development. The results support the hypotheses; only social development has a positive, significant effect.

697. An Educational Empowerment Practice Model for Social Workers Involved in Relief Services for Refugee Populations. By Hassan Hussein Soliman and Mzanur R. Miah, Vol 33(2), 2011. Humanitarian organizations that provide social services to refugee populations face major challenges in providing quality

services, including limited resources, increasing demand for services, and relief workers' professionalism and skills. The empowerment perspective is a vital tool for enhancing workers' capabilities and engaging in social development and social intervention to enhance the social functioning of refugees and their communities.

698. Vol 33(3), 2011. Exploring the Determinants of World-Class Agriculture and Food Systems: An Overview, by Nazrul Islam, Tanmoy Deb Nath, and Angela Wardell-Johnson. This study explores world-class agriculture and food systems in a framework of local and regional communities? values. We review global existing and emerging agriculture and food systems, explore a definition of food system, and provide a selective synthesis of best practices for such systems. Through content analysis we identify key variables and dynamics that determine world-class agriculture and food systems.

699. Social justice and women's reproductive health in Africa. By Durrenda Onolemhemhen, Vol 33(3), 2011. This article discusses the impact of gender inequality on the health of women of reproductive age in Nigerian and Ethiopia. Using data from the author's field research and supported by information from government reports, nongovernmental organizations, and Demographic and Health Surveys, the author shows how the low position of African women in society negatively affects their reproductive health.

700. Vol 33(3), 2011. An Analysis of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971: The Case of India, by Yasoda Sharma. This study reviews the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act and the mortality rate of pregnant women in India. It also discusses the current state of abortion practices from a human rights perspective. The article evaluates the nature of health-care services in relation to abortion services and suggests new health promotion programs for pregnant women in India.

701. Globalization as competing projects: The quest for sustainable development. By Niaz Murtaza, Vol 33(3), 2011. This article evaluates the validity of three globalization projects-neoliberal, statist, and green. Little support is found for the neoliberal project. Although the statist project has allowed several countries to progress, it is not a viable strategy, given environmental, equity, and global demand Issues. The green project, with its emphasis on quality of life, best ensures sustainable development.

702. Rights, responsibility, and renaissance: The three Rs of sustainable development. By Brij Mohan, Vol 33(3), 2011. Sustainability, developmentally speaking, cannot be sustained, let alone promoted, without a translational transformation of individual and collective behaviors at all levels of human existence. M. a juncture when ideological, economic, and cultural meltdowns are

not too uncommon, one must rethink social development, its complex dynamics, and its countless possibilities.

703. Vol. 34(1), 2012. Does Language Matter in a Local Governance Issue? By Mary Valentich. This article examines a municipal governance issue pertaining to gender equity, providing an account of the efforts since 1977 of community activists to change the title alderman to councilor in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

704. Vol. 34(1), 2012. Water Supply Challenges in Poor Districts and Suburbs of Fez, Morocco. By Brahim Akdim, Noureddine El Harchaoui, Mohamed Laaouane, and Haluk Soydan. This study of the dysfunctional water distribution system of Fez, Morocco, was conducted ill four districts. The study examined factors of water tariff implementation and organization. This article discusses inequalities in water supply, analyzes the impact of poverty and property ownership of household water consumption, and offers a strategy for eradicating unequal water distribution systems ill developing countries.

705. Vol. 34(1), 2012. Applying Appreciative Inquiry in Building Capacity in a Nongovernmental Organization for Youths: An Example from Soweto, Gauteng, South Africa. byHanna Nel and Edmarie Pretorius. This article presents the application of appreciative inquiry (AI) with a development NGO to facilitate transformation of the management committee to become a more efficient, constructive, and creative team. In the study, the process of AI was implemented

with the management committee and participatory research was applied. It was evident that the approach empowered committee members, which strengthened the NGO's capacity, identified potential, and facilitated change and sustainable development in the community.

706. Vol. 34(1), 2012. Sustain ability and Social Development: An Integrative Examination. By James Welch IV. Sustainability is a deeply resonating idea, across a broad cross-section of disciplinary perspectives. An interdisciplinary survey of sustainability reveals that it is ensconced in complex systems theories. This article demonstrates the common ground that sustainability shares with the theories and objectives of social development, including intergenerational longevity, caregiving, and the mutual well-being of humans and nature.

707. Vol. 34(1), 2012. Women and Nongovernmental Organizations in Developing Countries. By Lalima Srivastava and Michael J. Austin. This analysis focuses on patterns of oppression, subjugation, isolation, and exploitation that women experience and the different interventions by nongovernmental organizations to mitigate them over the past three decades. The findings highlight the cultural and organizational factors preventing gender mainstreaming and empowering women. It concludes with implications for research on the key issues confronting women and NGOs in developing countries.

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      223). New York:Routledge.

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Biographical Information

Shamsun Nahar earned Bachelor of Social Science (B.S.S) and Master of Social Science (M.S.S) in Sociology from the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. She has also earned Master of Social Work (MSW) from the University of Texas at Arlington. She has volunteered and interned at a foster care agency, fund raising agency, charity organization, and child welfare agency. She is planning to apply for licensure as a Licensed Master Social Worker (LMSW). Future plans include pursuing an international social work career through adding a new dimension in social development. Combining the strength based resource of micro and macro level social services, she wants to develop an effective model of social development for developing countries that will meet the needs of community. Children and women will be the prime focus group in this model. She wants to be an expert on social development focusing on social problem, social services, social justice, and social policies. To achieve this goal, she plans to obtain a doctorate degree and pursue a career in academia and research.