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## Review of *Child Welfare: An Integrative Perspective*. Cathleen A. Lewandowski

Yemo Duan  
*Michigan State University*

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are needed to supplement their argument. In other words, when generalizing the effectiveness of Quebec's policies to reduce poverty compared with other provinces, readers may cast doubt on the feasibility of their recommendations because each place has its own set of characteristics, some of which are fixed and have developed over a long period of time. Although the authors do explain how Quebec's policy approach achieves lower levels of poverty, it would improve the analysis to include the mission and values of the Quebec government. After all, policies do not operate independently from a government sense of mission and values. This approach might be more helpful to understand how Quebec has been able to develop and cultivate policies that lead to lower levels of poverty.

Quebec's following of the Swedish model has its own disadvantages in terms of sustainability in a province with a smaller population of younger taxpayers and larger population of older adults receiving services, as well as an increasing influx of immigrants who seek benefits. Thus, readers need to consider the sustainability of Quebec's current policy approach.

Overall, this book is worth reading to understand different poverty levels in Canada, and how Quebec has achieved the lowest level of poverty. It remains open for educators, students, researchers, and policymakers to decide the extent to which Quebec's policies may be applied to other regions.

Jaewon Lee  
Michigan State University

Cathleen A. Lewandowski, *Child Welfare: An Integrative Perspective*.  
Oxford University Press (2019), 320 pages, \$65 (paperback).

Logically organized, with an integrative and holistic approach to child welfare, Lewandowski introduces the historical evolution and present practices of child welfare in the United States, providing constructive suggestions for future directions of this field. The historical review on development and evolution of child welfare policy and practice in the United States starts from the alternative care policies in the colonial era, such as the Elizabethan Poor Law, and continues to the modern-day

Personal Work and Responsibility Act, renewed in 2013. Detailed cases and historical documentation mark the progress made by organizations and individual scholars dedicated to the field of child welfare. Case studies, such as that of a young girl named Mary Ellen, vividly illustrate the picture of a girl's life before and after the removal from her guardians, marking early attempts to protect children from abuse and neglect.

With clear definitions and discovery of child abuse and neglect, the second part of this book focuses on practices protecting children from potential abuse and neglect, describing decision-making processes in real practices, and introducing types of out-of-home care for children who were removed from abusive family contexts. These include understanding their behavioral, emotional, developmental, and medical needs. It should be noted that underrepresented groups and those with special needs, such as immigrants, LGBTQ groups, and children with disabilities, are specifically noted in this section. Although we have seen an increasing interest in discussions on diversity and minority groups in various disciplines of social sciences, many of the assumptions and conclusions are based mainly on the white middle-class population. Yet norms, values, beliefs on rearing children, parental roles, family structure, and many other factors are rooted in the context of child and family encounter. We should be cautious about arbitrarily applying our own beliefs and values with children from diverse family dynamics and cultural backgrounds.

The last part of the book sheds light on the future direction of child welfare by examining multiple aspects of children's well-being, preventing abuse, reunifying children with their families, child adoption, and health care for children. All the aspects of children's need were comprehensively examined from the physical, emotional, social, and psychological perspectives. Emphasizing an integrative perspective, the author presents a complex child welfare system involving public child welfare agencies and the many levels of government, schools, health care providers, religious organizations, courts and legal systems. Future efforts to promote child welfare should seek to integrate the coordinated efforts of all parties. There is a long road ahead in terms of protecting children and promoting child well-being. The section on looking to the future provides powerful guidance that points us toward the next stage of development.

It is inspiring to observe the progress that we have achieved so far. Yet we still need an examination of child welfare improvements set against the historical background of human civilization and its close linkages with social movements, especially one that discusses the issues in a more comparative and global perspective, not one confined to the context of the United States, as Lewandowski provides here.

Yemo Duan  
Michigan State University

Donald L. Rosenstein and Justin M. Yopp, *The Group: Seven Widowed Fathers Reimagine Life*. Oxford University Press (2017), 190 pages, \$17.95 (hardcover).

Grief is a universal and personal human response to the loss of loved ones. We are in an era in which research and clinical practices of grief counseling are acknowledged and highly valued. However, specific attention is needed for grieving men. This book bridges a salient gap in the clinical literature by depicting the journey of seven widowed fathers and their support for each other through group work. Using a story-telling voice throughout the book, the authors and the seven group members show us their shared yet distinct pathways to a more settled future as they recover from the deaths of their wives.

The seven chapters in Part 1: Unimaginable Loss, offer detailed portraits of the struggles faced by widowed fathers. The book starts with a disagreement between Neill and his daughter. Neill has forbidden his daughter, Julie, to go to the hockey game on the first anniversary night of the death of his wife and Julie's mother. The conflict between the two motivates Neill to attend a support group for men who were widowed and are raising children on their own. Chapter 2 provides a vivid reflection on the fact that the original five group members and two facilitators did not have much knowledge as to the best way to support grieving men. They proceed to explore this effort together. Chapter 3 introduces some theory, reviewing Kubler-Ross's stage theory of facing death and dying, and introduces Stroebe and Schut's Dual Process Model of Coping with Bereavement