

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

job easier has made it more complicated and varied. Their training, formerly hospital, legal and administrative, relies more and more on the social sciences.

Explaining future trends in social service, Mrs. Rupp considers that soon it will be taken over by technicians, the "caseworkers" and the "groupworkers", community leaders, social administrators and specialists in social research. She concludes with the following passage showing the importance she attaches to human dignity, which it is the social service's objective to develop among the people with whom it is concerned:

"Let us not forget the main principles underlying social work: respect for other persons' rights to aspire to a better economic, social and cultural level, limited only by the criterion of the common good; respect for the freedom of others to decide their objectives and to develop and select the theoretical and practical means thereto; respect for other people whatever their cultural or social peculiarities or former failures; the contribution of each person to his own development; the desire of each person to repay other members of the community for services received, as soon as it is possible to do so"¹.

J.-G. L.

PAQUERETTE VILLENEUVE: «EDUQUER LES ENFANTS DÉFICIENTS»²

Under this title, the author gives a historical and practical outline of the efforts undertaken to educate handicapped children, both young and old, and to develop in them "the feeling that the human community is not barred to them". Only a specialized educator can guide defenceless beings towards the acquisition of those faculties through the exercise of which they will, slowly

¹ Our translation.

² Published by UNESCO, Paris, 1970, 80 pages.

but surely, succeed in breaking out of their prison and go forward towards their fellow-creatures to live the same way as they do.

Up to the end of the XIXth century, only a few eminent souls scattered here and there, had concerned themselves with the problems arising from various infirmities, more particularly lack of sight or of hearing. But, early in the XXth century, people full of zeal and goodwill started to band themselves together with the aim of studying ways and means of educating handicapped children and preparing them as fully as possible for life ahead. The education of handicapped persons, however, required a different method than that employed for normal schooling.

The author indicates one after the other some of the tasks, which differ according to the case, that the specialist must carry out for the deaf, blind, maimed and the mentally deficient, and how these teaching techniques, which call for much patience and widely different acquirements, vary with the countries concerned. From this account, one can understand " that such an undertaking is fully justified, for the results obtained in this pioneer work not only benefit the handicapped themselves who, for being better armed for life, will become a lesser burden upon the community, but also allow us to obtain a better knowledge of child psychology and often open up new horizons to general education, aimed at the entire school population ".

J.-G. L.