## Current Issue

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### Editorial (pages 289-290)
*Jean Triegaardt and Kathleen Collins*

### A story of resistance: 'Concerned Social Workers' (pages 291-308)
*Jeanette Schmid and Thérèse Sacco*

The story of Concerned Social Workers (CSW), a progressive South African anti-apartheid social work organisation active in the 1980s and early 1990s, provides important lessons in social work activism in situations of inequality and injustice. This article describes the context in which CSW emerged, the raison d'être of the organisation, and activities in which the group engaged. Reflected through a qualitative study, members remember their CSW activism as shaping both their personal and professional identities. They suggest that CSW made an important contribution to the South African social work landscape. A record of this social work engagement provides younger social workers with inspiration to become social agents in a time where injustice continues to prevail and prompts older social workers to become energised and confront any complacency.

### A complicated grief intervention programme (CGIP) for social workers (pages 309-330)
*Cornelia Drenth, Alida Herbst and Herman Strydom*

Grief is a well-described concept in the literature, but complicated grief only recently became the concern of professionals working in this field. The necessity for a complicated grief intervention programme became evident after a fruitless search to find South African literature and interventions on the topic. This article describes the Complicated Grief Intervention Programme (CGIP) with the Complicated Grief Intervention Model (CGIM) as framework for intervention. The focus is on intervention techniques such as desensitisation, visualisation, use of the client-log, miracle questions, metaphors, rituals and humour. The CGIP is a time-limited intervention programme and consists mainly of interventions implemented during the three steps of the CGIM namely, assessment, implementation and evaluation/termination. Although the CGIP has not been widely tested, it holds the potential to serve as a guideline for social workers and other professionals working in the field of grief and bereavement.

### Phronesis and adverse childhood experiences of social work students (pages 331-348)
*Glynnis Dykes*

This article examines the relevance of (Aristotelian) phronesis (Breier, 2007), denoting practical wisdom, in an attempt to respond to the question: How can phronesis assist in understanding and teaching social work students with adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)?

This article foregrounds family-of-origin experiences of a cohort of social work first year students published previously (Dykes, 2011) exploring identity formation in an assignment entitled: Who am I?" In Dykes (2011) students had been required to reflect family and social issues that had shaped their lives. Approximately 33 (34%) students had volunteered their assignments. The overall outcome had been to explore themes from the initial data emanating from students' childhood experiences. The first objective explored the implications of ACEs for the professional requirements of social work practice (Dykes, 2011).

In this article the researcher broadened the discussion to focus on a second objective which is to explore the ACEs of social work students and the significance of the concept of phronesis in the ACEs of students being trained as social workers.

## The extent to which the Lesotho government's social welfare programmes are responsive to the needs of rural recipients (pages 349-364)
*Pius T. Tanga and Tšepang Manyeli*

This paper examines the extent to which government social welfare programmes meet the needs of individuals in the rural areas in Lesotho. Data were collected from 100 social welfare recipients through a semi-structured questionnaire. The study was guided by four hypotheses using chi-square as a test of significance. The major results show that the government was providing a number of social welfare programmes that had a significant impact on lives. These notwithstanding, the insufficient transfers are discussed in the light of the African cultural values of sharing and reciprocity. The impact of the financial/economic crisis on recipients and the government in the area of social welfare is discussed. It is concluded that the government has not been able to provide sufficient social welfare benefits to its citizens. The weaknesses of the Department of Social Welfare and the unregulated nature of social work practice are highlighted and recommendations are suggested.

## A review of social protection programmes in Zimbabwe: Lessons learnt (pages 365-383)
*Oliver Mtapuri*

This article makes an entrée into the social protection arena by exploring the political, technical, social, economic, legal and environmental dimensions of social protection using the ecology of human development as a foundation. As a point of departure, it argues that a clear understanding of the 'total environment' is critical in the design, formulation and implementation of social protection programmes. The method used for purposes of compiling this article is a desk study in which documents on social protection interventions used in Zimbabwe were reviewed. The key contribution of the article is a framework which may assist countries in the global south to understand social protection in general and to guide policy implementation and practice in particular. Some of the key lessons learnt from the Zimbabwean experience include the need to interrogate all interventions for feasibility, efficiency, effectiveness, dependency-reduction, appropriateness, sustainability, gender-sensitivity, incorruptibility, provision of exit mechanisms, administrative costs and adequacy of resources.

## Cross-cultural adoption in South Africa: New directions for research (pages 384-398)
*Cyndy Snyder*

This article reviews the literature on cross-cultural adoption in South Africa and provides new insights and research questions to help social work practitioners and researchers better understand the impact of cross-cultural adoption for adoptees. The article compares the context of race and adoption research in the United States and South Africa, paying particular attention to strengths and limitations of research studies from both countries. In this paper, I argue that race and racism shape the experiences of black cross-cultural adoptees, and therefore adoptees' ability to navigate such circumstances should be a central focus when assessing the impact of cross-cultural adoption. While much research from both countries has focused on the experiences and perspectives of parents and social workers, future research should focus on the adoptee perspective. Practical implications for those involved in social work practice and social services in the South African context are also addressed.

## Exploring the social context of street children (pages 399-418)
*Marichen van der Westhuizen and Nelleke Keet*

South African legislation and policies acknowledge street children as a vulnerable group, and make provision for services to them. It, however, seems that this social issue remains a serious challenge to society and social service delivery. This qualitative research study aimed to explore and describe the perceptions of street children, their parents/guardians, as well as community members in the Drakenstein Municipal area in an effort to develop a better understanding of the current state of affairs. The findings resulted in the identification of focus areas for the planning and implementation of social services to street children.