

Closely linked is the tension between the rehabilitation and independent living paradigm. This tension has had great impact in the way disabled people have been treated in Canada and internationally as well as the allocation of resources and policy directions.

Tensions between the charity model and human rights approaches, and segregation versus integration surface throughout the book. Tensions between different development approaches. The traditional approach emphasizes that developing countries need to pass through similar stages of development as developed regions. In the area of disability this means going through a phase emphasizing on institutions approach and expanded professionalism before reaching equalization of opportunities and an effective involvement and full participation of disabled people. The new approach argues that the stages of development can be skipped over and new approaches introduced.

An important tension throughout the book is the extent to which disability organizations whose main mandate is to address disability issues in Canada become involved in international activities. There is a great benefit to work at both levels as has been demonstrated throughout the book. On the other hand this also provides considerable challenges in human resources and funding. To date no direct funding has been made available to work at both levels.

A final tension is that of the emerging influence of civil society and the United Nations or international governmental bodies. Clearly the role of the international civil society emerged as a very powerful third force during the latter part of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This is in evidence during the UN Human Rights Conference, the conference on the environment in Rio, the Women's Conferences, during the discussion around the International Literacy Year and the Social Development Conference. Clearly in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, international voluntary organizations are controlling a vast amount of resources and have a huge number of staff. This creates a solid basis for playing a significant third force in addition to international governmental bodies and the multi-national corporations. Some have even argued that without the civil society the other two bodies would be at great risk.

It would appear that some of the themes and trends that are emerging out of the book could be tied to some of the international trends that have emerged during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Certainly one of the defining characteristics of the 20<sup>th</sup> century appears to be change. Change appears to be the hallmark of the current political problem-solving frameworks nationally and internationally, the ever faster technological revolution and the new cultural and social patterns. The diagram provides an overview of what has and hasn't changed.

One of the most dramatic trends within the latter half of the twentieth century is that of political change. Initially the conflict within the super powers and then the end of the conflict witnessed an increasing rise in democratization and emerging trends in ethnic and cultural self-determination. These trends have often been as much a source