

**Number 95
December, 1999**

**annual bibliography
of scholarship in social
welfare history**

**Ruta J. Wilk
Editor**

Social Welfare History Group

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Ruta J. Wilk, Ph. D.

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From the editor...

To those of you who may be new to the Social Welfare History Group (SWHG) and the *Annual Bibliography of Scholarship in Social Welfare History*: welcome. SWHG is a national organization of 400 scholars and practitioners, principally in the fields of social work and history. We are organized within the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) and convene at the CSWE Annual Program Meeting. **We hope you will become a member of the Social Welfare History Group.** Membership dues are still only \$10.00 a year.

I have completed my third year as editor of the *Annual Bibliography of Scholarship in Social Welfare History*. I am pleased to submit this year's work and I hope it speaks to the interests of social welfare historians. I want to express my appreciation to those who have supported me in this task by answering questions and supplying entries, especially the officers of the Social Welfare History Group.

This year's bibliography has several noteworthy features. First of all, it is the largest one by far-- containing 264 entries, as compared with 188 last year. I attribute this 40% increase to the interaction of several factors, the two primary ones being the increase of information available on the World Wide Web, and the effects of my three years of experience as editor in searching out this information.

Secondly, we have our first entry that describes material to be found at a web-site. The timing is perfect for ushering in the new millenium. Classified under "Women, Men, and Gender", the material concerning women and social movements and discussed by Caruso can be found at a women's history website.

This year also brought special issues of our professional journal - *Social Work* - with many excellent articles recounting the history and development of the profession. The first Special Centennial Issue came in November 1998, and Special Centennial Issue 2 followed in July 1999.

Several familiar names appear in this year's bibliography. Both Phyllis Day and Walter Trattner have released updated editions of their classic textbooks. Also, the well-known Linda Gordon has written a new book about orphans and the Catholic Church in Arizona: "The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction." This is another "must read" book, this time in the area of child welfare. The pictures in this book are very moving, and tell the story in a way that words cannot.

For those interested in poverty in Great Britain, esp. in the 19th century, there are numerous books on this topic, including at least one focused particularly on Ireland.

Having edited the bibliography for three years now, I am reaching the conclusion that the history of social welfare can be summed up in two phrases: "Jane Addams", and "The New Deal". These two topics appear over and over; this year alone, there are three new books about Jane Addams, and many more (plus journal articles) about one aspect or another of the New Deal.

One of the books I enjoyed reading is Elna Green's edited book on social welfare in the South. I especially would like to call your attention to her introduction, where she highlights a number of issues that are yet to be researched, and provides many ideas for regional/comparative

research which would apply to regions other than the South. Her ideas provide a good springboard for further research for some enterprising social welfare historian.

This year I've also discovered the value of local and regional history journals; three of the most readable articles that I enjoyed were in the Minnesota, Maryland, and Southern California Journals. I commend them to faculty looking for new resources for students. Finally, my personal "prize" for best title of this year's book entries goes to "Conversations in Cold Rooms" by Jane Long – a title that haunted me from the time I encountered it as an entry for this year. As for journal articles, I really loved "I Never Noticed She Was Dirty", by Ashley Hogan.

It has been a privilege and a pleasure to compile and edit this year's bibliography, and I welcome comments about it from all readers. I hope that you will find it both enlightening and useful.

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AFRICAN AMERICANS

Felix L. Armfield, *Eugene Kinckle Jones and the Rise of Professional Black Social Workers, 1910-1940*. (Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1998).

The focus (of this dissertation) is Eugene Kinckle Jones and his role in the professionalization of black social work. His leadership of the National Urban League and his involvement with black and white social reformers early in the twentieth century was instrumental in the development of black social work. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

David T. Beito, “Black Fraternal Hospitals in the Mississippi Delta, 1942-1967”, *Journal of Southern History* 65:1 (February 1999) 109-140.

Discusses the history and emergence of black fraternal hospitals in Mississippi. Role of self-help and mutual aid among blacks during the period of Jim Crow; Factors which led to the decline of fraternal hospitals; Sponsoring organizations; Role of the Knight and Daughters of Tabor. (*Academic Search Elite Database*).

Iris Carlton-LaNey, “African American Social Work Pioneers’ Response to Need”, *Social Work* 44:4 (July 1999) 311-321.

Paul A. Cimbala and Randall M. Miller, eds. *The Freedmen’s Bureau and Reconstruction*. (New York: Fordham University Press, 1999).

Dennis C. Dickerson, *Militant Mediator: Whitney M. Young, Jr.* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1998).

Premilla Nadasen, *The Welfare Rights Movement in the United States, 1960-1975*. (Dissertation, Columbia University, 1999).

Paul D. Nelson, “Orphans and Old Folks: St. Paul’s Crispus Attucks Home”, *Minnesota History* 56:3 (Fall 1998) 102-119.

For 60 years, the Crispus Attucks Home “served the Twin Cities’ African-American community as a residence for orphans and elderly. Created by and for black Minnesotans, it had been the first and only institution of its kind in the state.” (p. 103). Orphan care ended in the early 1920s, and for the rest of its existence the home serve as a board-and-care home for elderly black men and women. This article discusses the history of this home, from its founding in 1906, through its growth, struggles, changes, and eventual closing in 1966. It also profiles some of the individuals, many of them women, whose leadership and support were critical to the success of the home. (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

Cynthia J. Savage, “The Julius Rosenwald Fund: Northern Philanthropy in Oklahoma’s Separate Schools”, *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 77:1 (1999) 4-21.

J. H. Schiele, “E. Franklin Frazier and the Interfacing of Black Sociology and Black Social Work”, *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 26:2 (1999) 105-126.

Deborah G. Thomas, *Workers and Organizers: African-American Women in the Work Force and Club Movement, 189-1930*. (Dissertation, Brown University, 1998).

“Workers and Organizers” examines the establishment of organizations and institutions by African-American women in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries which had as their central mission the support and advancement of African-American communities and working women. Club women took the lead in establishing women’s organizations and institutions that offered essential social services within their communities and addressed the special needs of working women. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

ASIAN AMERICANS

Louis Fiset, “Health Care at the Central Utah (Topaz) Relocation Center”, *Journal of the West*, 38:2 (April 1999) 34-44.

Part of a special section on life in Japanese relocation centers in America during World War II. A discussion of health care provided for inmates in the infirmary at the Central Utah Relocation Center, which was nicknamed “Topaz.” The health care at this camp gives us an insight into an overall medical care program that managed despite poor government planning, chronic understaffing, professional jealousies, and a continuous demand for services from a staff with limited medical resources. (*Journal abstract, edited.*)

Andrew Hsiao, “The Hidden History of Asian-American Activism in New York City”, *Social Policy* 28:4 (Summer 1998) 23-31.

In the 1870s, Wong Chin Foo became the first Asian New Yorker to speak up for Asian American rights. The past 100 years have seen many other individuals and organizations fighting for the rights of Asian Americans living in New York City, such as the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance, formed in 1933, and Asian Americans for Action, formed in 1968. (*Journal abstract, edited.*)

Lisa N. Nobe, “The Children’s Village at Manzanar: The World War II Eviction and Detention of Japanese American Orphans”, *Journal of the West* 38:2 (April 1999) 65-71.

Part of a special section on life in Japanese relocation centers in American during World War II. The writer discusses the Children’s Village at the Manzanar internment center in California, which houses 101 American orphans of Japanese ancestry. During the Children’s Village three-year existence, from June 1942 to September 1945, these orphans were joined by other children from broken or unstable homes and also from other orphanages. (*Journal abstract, edited.*)

BIOGRAPHY/AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Victoria Bissell Brown, ed., *Twenty Years at Hull House, by Jane Addams.* (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 1999).

A new teaching edition of *Twenty Years at Hull House*...Jane Addams' original text has been reduced by about 35 percent making it more accessible to undergraduates while maintaining the integrity of the original work...The introduction provides a brief biographical sketch of Addams, outlines the decisions and conviction that led her to found Hull House, and includes a vivid description of turn-of-the-century Chicago. Related documents include a description of life at Hull House from the perspective of an immigrant who frequented it; an early review of Addams's tale, and perspectives from other reformers. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Dennis C. Dickerson, *Militant Mediator: Whitney M. Young, Jr.* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1998).

In sum, Dickerson provides a detailed narrative, closely grounded in extensive research, that extends our understanding of Young's life and career. Although he covers a great deal of familiar territory, he often provides new illustrative examples, so that the cumulative effect is one of enrichment rather than duplication of a well-known story. (*Review by Nancy J. Weiss, Princeton University, American Historical Review, June 1999, p. 932.*)

Gioia Diliberto, *A Useful Woman: The Early Life of Jane Addams.* (New York: Scribner, 1999).

In this fascinating biography of Jane Addams, founder of the Hull House settlement in Chicago and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931, Diliberto focuses on the early life of Addams and provides insight into her personality and the influence of her family and friends. Addams was an obscure, sickly small-town girl who converted her ideals of social justice and her desires to be "useful" into a movement. Using family documents not previously available to biographers, Diliberto reveals Addams' youthful "tensions between femininity and ambition" that were typical of the period. (*Booklist, June 1, 1999.*)

Anne Sugarman Evans, *Maida H. Solomon, Pioneer Psychiatric Social Worker.* (New York: Biblio Press, 1999).

Jose Angel Gutierrez, *The Making of a Chicano Militant: Lessons from Cristal.* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1999).

June Hopkins, *Harry Hopkins: Sudden Hero, Brash Reformer.* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999).

A scholarly biography of one of the great American policy makers and innovators of the 20th century...What propelled him from modest origins to the pinnacle of national influence is the subject of this academic study by his granddaughter. Adding to existing scholarship about the man and the work in which he was for decades so deeply involved, Hopkins emphasizes her grandfather's upbringing and education in the world of Grinnell, Iowa, where he also attended its renowned college and drank deep draughts of the Social Gospel and Christian activism. (*Kirkus Reviews, Feb. 1, 1999.*)

Barbara Garland Polikoff, *With One Bold Act: The Story of Jane Addams.* (Chicago: Boswell Books, 1999).

One of two biographies of Jane Addams published in 1999, this one spans Addams' entire life. The author has a unique connection to her subject: her aunt, Sadie Garland Dreikurs, was a resident at Hull

House for several years, and considered Addams a friend and mentor. Original material from taped accounts by Dreikurs of her apprenticeship and friendship with Jane Addams adds special touches to the book. The book also includes fifty-four black-and-white photos. (*Ruta J. Wilk.*)

Linda J. Rynbrandt, “Caroline Bartlett Crane and the History of Sociology: Salvation, Sanitation, and the Social Gospel,” *The American Sociologist* 29:1 (Spring 1998) 71-82.

Investigates the relationship between Progressive era (1890-1920) social reform and the origins of US sociology with a view of the vital contributions of women in these endeavors. Special focus is on Progressive era reformer Caroline Bartlett Crane (1858-1935), a Unitarian minister and student in the Sociology Department of the University of Chicago in 1896, drawing on archival material to address the relationship between theology, sociology, and social reform from a woman’s perspective. (*Adaptation from the source document, edited.*)

Linda J. Rynbrandt, *Caroline Bartlett Crane and Progressive Reform: Social Housekeeping as Sociology*. (New York: Garland Publishers, 1999).

Chapter 1: “Lost Women” in Social Thought and Action; Chapter 2: The Life and Times of Caroline Bartlett Crane; Chapter 3: Salvation, Sanitation, and the Social Gospel; Chapter 4: Images, Ideology, and Networks in Progressive Reform; Chapter 5: “America’s Housekeeper” Fights for Pure Food; Chapter 6: Building the Progressive Dream: Designs for Reform; Chapter 7: Public Visions and Private Nightmares; Chapter 8: Conclusion: Beyond Women Lost and Found.

CANADA

Peter A. Baskerville and Eric W. Sager, *Unwilling Idlers: The Urban Unemployed and Their Families in Late Victorian Canada*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1998).

Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: The Discovery of a Social Problem; Chapter 3: A Profile of the Urban Unemployed; Chapter 4: Seasonality, Occupations, and Labour Markets; Chapter 5: Dimensions of Space and Community; Chapter 6: Family, Work, and Income in 1901; Chapter 7: Living Standards and Survival Strategies; Chapter 8: The Working Class, Social Reform, and the State; Chapter 9: Conclusion.

Dawn S. Bowen, “Forward to a Farm”: The Back-to-the-Land Movement as a Relief Initiative in Saskatchewan During the Great Depression.””(Dissertation, Queen's University at Kingston, 1998).

During the Depression, Canada introduced a program of land settlement whereby the unemployed in the nation's cities could be returned to the land and provide for their own support. This dissertation traces the development of the back-to-the-land policy, and examines the movement in Saskatchewan where unemployed families from Saskatoon and other Saskatchewan cities created new communities in the northern bush lands. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Lynne Bowen, “Friendly Societies in Nanaimo: The British Tradition of Self-Help in a Canadian Coal-Mining Community”, *BC Studies* 118 (Summer 1998) 67-92.

Describes the mutual aid societies found in many places in Canada and the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Primarily fraternal lodges, these groups offered insurance benefits (medical and funeral expenses) for members while also providing social opportunities and maintaining group identity. The author explains the causes for the decline of such groups using Nanaimo as a case study. (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

Neil Bradford, “The Policy Influence of Economic Ideas: Interests, Institutions and Innovation in Canada”, *Studies in Political Economy* 59 (Summer 1999) 17-60.

“At these moments of breakdown there is good reason to claim, as Keynes himself certainly did, that ideas acquire extraordinary power in reorienting the course of public policy. But which economic ideas really matter and how do they become influential? Why do some ideas catch on rapidly while others of comparable intellectual worth languish at the margins of official discussion or even fail to gain a serious hearing by decision makers? These are the questions to which this article is addressed. Its empirical case is that of successive Canadian federal development strategies, often labeled “National Policies,” from the Great Depression to the present day.” (*Author, p. 17*).

D. Owen Carrigan, *Juvenile Delinquency in Canada: A History*. (Concord, Ont.: Irwin Publishers, 1998).

Examines the evolution since 1900 of delinquency and its treatment, including the nature of young offenders and their attitudes and values, criminals' early punishment experiences in Kingston Prison and more benign treatment in modern facilities, what strategies have worked, and current treatment trends. (*PAIS International*.)

Leslie C. Carrothers, *Capacity, Costs, and Control: Health Care Policy in Manitoba from 1948 to 1988*. (Dissertation, The University of Manitoba, 1999.)

This dissertation covers two periods in Manitoba's policy history: the period between the end of World War II and 1969 when the primary policy goal was increasing the capacity of the province's health care delivery system; and the period between 1969 and 1988 when the primary policy goal was containment of growth in delivery system costs. Utilizing a mix of qualitative and quantitative measures this study assesses the types of, impacts related to, and causes of health care policy change during the tenure of six government administrations in the province.

(Dissertation abstract, edited.)

Eric Crouse, "Revivalism for the Working Class? American Methodist Evangelists in Late-Nineteenth-Century Urban Ontario", *Ontario History* 91:1 (Spring 1999) 21-38.

This article discusses the relationship between late 19th century Methodist revival evangelicalism and the working class in Ontario, coinciding with a time period of massive labor unrest among this same working class. Workers were overworked, underpaid, and pressured against any association with unions. The revivalists "appeared to offer a revival message with anti-authoritarian overtones that harked back to simpler days." (p. 22). Their style and message were aimed at the common man, and against the wealthy elite. But a close examination reveals that the revivalists failed to truly understand their listeners' grievances, class struggles, and desires for social justice. *(Ruta J. Wilk.)*

Bert Den Boggende, "Dutch Calvinists and Ontario's Christian School Movement: The Hamilton Christian School Before 1960", *Ontario History* 91:1 (Spring 1999) 39-62.

John R. Graham, "William Lyon MacKenzie King, Elizabeth Harvie, and Edna: A Prostitute Rescuing Initiative in Late Victorian Toronto", *Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality* 8:1 (Spring 1999) 47-60.

This paper analyzes a prostitute rescuing initiative in Toronto, 1894-1896. The key players were Edna, a young prostitute, and the two people who attempted to "rescue" her, Elizabeth Harvie, a socially prominent member of a local charity, and William Lyon Mackenzie King, then an undergraduate student at the University of Toronto and subsequently Prime Minister of Canada. *(Author abstract.)*

Richard Harris, "Housing and Social Policy: An Historical Perspective on Canadian-American Differences – A Comment", *Urban Studies* 36:7 (1999) 1169-1175.

The author is discussing an article by Martin Wexler, originally published in 1996, on the topic of housing policies in Canada and the U.S. Harris is critical of Wexler's reading of history, and his interpretative framework. Harris argues for the importance of history in discussions of public policy. He presents his own interpretation of the evolution of housing policy in the two countries, and offers an analysis of the implications of these policies within an historical framework. *(Ruta J. Wilk.)*

Margaret J. Hillyard Little, *No Car, No Radio, No Liquor Permit: The Moral Regulation of Single Mothers in Ontario, 1920-1997*. (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1998).

This book examines the history of single mothers on welfare in Ontario, from the establishment of the Ontario Mothers' Allowance in 1920 to the elimination of the policy under the Harris government in 1997. Through the use of government documents, case files, and oral interviews, the book shows how single mothers throughout history have opened their homes and their lives to intrusive investigations to prove themselves financially and morally worthy. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

John Manley, “‘Starve, Be Damned!’ Communists and Canada’s Urban Unemployed, 1929-39”, *Canadian Historical Review* 79:3 (September 1998) 466-491.

Paula Maurutto, *Governing Charities: Church and State in Toronto’s Catholic Archdiocese, 1850-1950*. (Dissertation, York University, 1998).

This study assesses and situates the role of voluntary agencies, specifically Catholic charities, within Canadian social welfare history, by highlighting the public/private partnerships, or “mixed social economy”, which characterized the delivery of social services. The thesis refutes historical interpretations of social welfare which maintain that religious institutions declined in importance as state initiatives intensified, beginning after World War I. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

John S. Milloy, *A National Crime: The Canadian Government and the Residential School System, 1879-1986*. (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1999).

Discusses the history of the off-reservation boarding schools for Canadian Indian children. The book is part of the series “Manitoba Studies in Native History.” (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

James E. Moran, *Insanity, the Asylum, and Society in Nineteenth Century Quebec and Ontario*. (Dissertation, York University, 1998).

This thesis traces the development of perceptions of and responses to insanity in nineteenth-century Ontario and Quebec. Attention is paid to the rise of lunatic asylums...I argue that the lunatic asylum was the product of the complex interaction of the state, an emerging alienist profession, and those in the community who had a stake in the management and treatment of those they considered to be insane. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Peter Murphy, *Poor, Ignorant Children: Irish Famine Orphans in Saint John, New Brunswick*. (Halifax, NS: D’Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies, Saint Mary’s University, 1999).

“This imaginative work dramatically improves our understanding of the plight of youthful Irish famine immigrants in nineteenth-century New Brunswick...Through the use of formerly unexplored primary sources, the author manages to put a poignant and human face on a previously ill-defined group that experienced the traumatic famine migration to North America.” (*Scott W. See, University of Maine*).

Tamara Myers, “The Voluntary Delinquent: Parents, Daughters, and the Montreal Juvenile Delinquents’ Court in 1918”, *Canadian Historical Review* 80:2 (June 1999) 242-268.

Hundreds of delinquent daughters were brought before Montreal’s Juvenile Delinquents’ Court, which opened in 1912. Their “crimes” consisted primarily of defying parental authority over contributions to the family economy and housework and their seemingly precocious attitude toward sexuality. Myers analyzes how juvenile justice functioned in the Montreal juvenile court system that emerged in the wake of the 1908 Juvenile Delinquents Act. (*Periodical Abstracts database*).

Ann V. Porter, *Gender, Class, and the Welfare State: The Case of Canadian Unemployment Insurance*. (Dissertation, York University, 1998).

This thesis examines the interaction of gender, class and state forces in the shaping of the Canadian unemployment insurance program. A major argument is that while changes in women’s role and activities constitute one of the most far-reaching transformations since the Second World War, their significance

both for the changing nature of women's relationship to the state and for the development of welfare state regimes has not adequately been taken into account. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Sean Purdy, "Building Homes, Building Citizens: Housing Reform and Nation Formation in Canada, 1900-1920", *Canadian Historical Review* 79:3 (September 1998) 492-523.

A discussion of how housing reform, as an early element of social policy, was intended to Canadianize the working class in order to shore up class cooperation and maintain social hierarchy in the years around World War I. (*Humanities Abstracts database.*)

Joan Sangster, "Criminalizing the Colonized: Ontario Native Women Confront the Criminal Justice System, 1920-1960", *Canadian Historical Review* 80:1 (March 1999) 32-60.

An investigation of the roots of Aboriginal women's overincarceration in 20th-century Ontario. Drawing on the records of the only Ontario Reformatory for Women, the Mercer, the writer examines why overincarceration emerged; how legal and penal authorities explained Aboriginal women's "crimes"; and how Native women, their families, and their communities reacted to women's criminalization. (*Humanities Abstracts database.*)

William E. Schrank, "Benefiting Fishermen: Origins of Fishermen's Unemployment Insurance in Canada, 1935-1957", *Journal of Canadian Studies* 33:1 (Spring 1998) 61-87.

The fishermen's unemployment insurance system in Canada must be one of the most controversial aspects of this most controversial of industries. This paper describes the debates concerning the desirability of extending the unemployment insurance system to fishermen, from the original parliamentary debate on unemployment insurance in 1935, through the enactment of the enabling legislation in 1956, to the implementation of fishermen's unemployment insurance in April 1957. The main question asked, and answered, is why a money transfer system that was opposed by the government agencies that would be most involved in its administration was implemented. (*Author abstract.*)

Joan Sokolovsky, "The Making of National Health Insurance in Britain and Canada: Institutional Analysis and Its Limits", *Journal of Historical Sociology* 11:2 (June 1998) 247-280.

Neil Sutherland, *Growing Up: Childhood in English Canada from the Great War to the Age of Television*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997).

Based on adult memories of childhood, this book investigates a wide selection of experiences of growing up. Sutherland lays out the structure of children's lives in such settings as the home, the classroom, the church, the street, and the playground – in short, in the communities of childhood. He explains how children arrived at their gender, class, and other identities, and how they came to adopt the values they did. This book offers a unique, child-centered approach developed by a leading expert on the history of Canadian childhood. (*Publisher's abstract, edited.*)

Marguerite Van Die, "The Marks of a Genuine Revival': Religion, Social Change, Gender, and Community in Mid-Victorian Brantford, Ontario", *Canadian Historical Review* 79:3 (September 1998) 524-563.

Presents a study which examined the relationship among religious revivals, social change, gender relations and the growth of evangelical influence in nineteenth-century Canada through an in-depth study of Brantford, Ontario from 1835 to 1885. Impact of gender and social change in defining the limits of evangelical extension. (*Academic Search Elite database, edited.*)

Martin E. Wexler, “Housing and Social Policy – An Historical Perspective on Canadian-American Differences – A Reply”, *Urban Studies* 36:7 (1999) 1177-1180.

This article is a response to the critique by Richard Harris (see above) of Wexler’s 1996 article on Canadian and U.S. policies affecting home-ownership. Wexler takes issue with a number of points raised by Harris, such as why Canada has more favorable housing outcomes. (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPY

Emily K. Abel, “Valuing Care: Turn-of-the-Century Conflicts Between Charity Workers and Women Clients”, *Journal of Women’s History* 10:3 (Autumn 1998) 32-52.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the New York Charity Organization Society (COS) frequently clashed with women clients about placing sick and disabled family members in hospitals and sanatoria. In spite of the fact that the COS has been seen as cementing the traditional gender division of labor, case files suggest that the organization often encouraged institutionalization in order to free women to enter the labor force. (*Humanities Abstracts database*).

Christine Adams, “Constructing Mothers and Families: The Society for Maternal Charity of Bordeaux, 1805-1860”, *French Historical Studies* 22:1 (Winter 1999) 65-86.

Anne Borsay, *Medicine and Charity in Georgian Bath: A Social History of the General Infirmary, c. 1739-1830*. (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999).

Carol Faulkner, *The Hard Heart of the Nation: Gender, Race, and Dependency in the Freedmen’s Aid Movement*. (Dissertation, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1998).

Though historians are familiar with the movement’s educational activities, they have neglected to study the relief policies of the movement or the activism of women reformers, both of which are crucial to understanding the history of the movement. The failure of the Freedmen’s Aid movement to institute lasting reform in the South resulted from the conflicting conservative and radical impulses within the movement. (*Dissertation abstract, edited*.)

Martin Gorsky, *Patterns of Philanthropy: Charity and Society in Nineteenth-Century Bristol*. (London: Royal Historical Society, 1999).

Elna C. Green, *Before the New Deal: Social Welfare in the South, 1830-1930*. (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1999).

The Civil War and Reconstruction changed the face of social welfare provision in the South as thousands of people received public assistance for the first time in their lives. This book examines the history of southern social welfare institutions and policies in those formative years. Ten original essays explore the local nature of welfare and the limited role of the state prior to the New Deal. The contributors consider such factors as southern distinctiveness, the impact of gender on policy and practice, and ways in which welfare practices reinforced social hierarchies. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract*.)

Carol C. Holcomb, *Mothering the South: The Influence of Gender and the Social Gospel on the Social Views of the Leadership of Woman’s Missionary Union, Auxiliary to Southern Baptist Convention, 1888-1930*. (Dissertation, Baylor University, 1999).

Like other Protestant women, Woman’s Missionary Union (WMU) leaders formulated a feminine social ethic with the language of domesticity. The imperatives of evangelical faith provided the seeds for the destruction of true womanhood, leading Southern Baptist women to step outside the domestic sphere to organize missionary organizations and practice social service. (*Dissertation abstract, edited*.)

Chien-Yu Julia Huang, “Merit and Mothering: Women and Social Welfare in Taiwanese Buddhism”, *Journal of Asian Studies* 57:2 (May 1998) 379-396.

Mary Ann Irwin, “‘Going About and Doing Good’: The Politics of Benevolence, Welfare, and Gender in San Francisco, 1850-1880”, *Pacific Historical Review* 68:3 (August 1999) 365-396.

Birgitta Jordansson and Tinne Vammen, eds. *Charitable Women: Philanthropic Welfare 1780-1930: A Nordic and Interdisciplinary Anthology*. (Odense: Odense University Press; Portland, OR: International Specialized Books Services, 1998).

Marco H. D. van Leeuwen, *The Logic of Charity: Amsterdam, 1800-1850*. (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1999).

Mary Lynne Mapes, *Visions of a Christian City: The Politics of Religion and Gender in Chicago’s City Missions and Protestant Settlement Houses, 1886-1929*. (Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1998).

This study examines Protestant civic activism, focusing on the laymen who ran Chicago’s city missions and Protestant clubs, the laywomen who labored in the city’s Protestant settlement houses and institutional churches, and the relations between these men and women as each jockeyed for position, space, and authority in the public life of the city. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Teresita Martinez-Vergne, *Shaping the Discourse on Space: Charity and Its Wards in Nineteenth-Century San Juan, Puerto Rico*. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1999).

John A. Mazis, *The Greek Benevolent Association of Odessa (1871-1917): Private Charity and Diaspora Leadership in Late Imperial Russia*. (Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1998).

Caroline B. Reeves, *The Power of Mercy: The Chinese Red Cross Society, 1900-1937*. (Dissertation, Harvard University, 1998).

J. Sanford Rikoon, “The Jewish Agriculturalists’ Aid Society of America: Philanthropy, Ethnicity, and Agriculture in the Heartland”, *Agricultural History* 72 (Winter 1998) 1-32.

The writer discusses the Chicago-based Jewish Agriculturalists’ Aid Society of America (JAAS), one of the many Midwestern philanthropic organizations formed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to aid immigrants from Eastern Europe and Russia. The JAAS’s work reflected contemporaneous issues of Jewish life and ethnicity and showed how philanthropic efforts directed at agricultural development were constructed by society leaders as an answer to various perceived social dilemmas. (*Humanities Abstracts database*).

Cynthia J. Savage, “The Julius Rosenwald Fund: Northern Philanthropy in Oklahoma’s Separate Schools”, *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 77:1 (1999) 4-21.

After statehood, educational opportunities for African American school children were stifled by racism, a shortage of money, and inadequate facilities. That changed to some degree with assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Cynthia J. Savage recounts the condition of Oklahoma’s separate schools in the first half of the twentieth century and how northern philanthropy aided the construction of nearly 200 buildings. (*Journal abstract*).

CHILD WELFARE, CHILDREN

E. Beekink, F. van Poppel, and A. Liefbroer, "Surviving the Loss of the Parent in a Nineteenth Century Dutch Provincial Town", *Journal of Social History* 32:3 (Spring 1999) 641+.

Ann S. Blum, *Children Without Parents: Law, Charity, and Social Practice, Mexico City, 1867-1940*. (Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1998).

D. Owen Carrigan, *Juvenile Delinquency in Canada: A History*. (Concord, Ont.: Irwin Publishers, 1998).

Patrick A. Curtis, "The Beginnings of Child Welfare Research in the United States", *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 16:1 (April 1999) 149-67.

The author reviews the beginnings of child welfare research in the United States with an emphasis on the contributions of several outstanding individuals as well as the conflict between hereditarian and reformist values and attitudes. Both hereditarian and reformist values and attitudes had tremendous influence on the development of child welfare research as well as the helping professions. (*Journal abstract.*)

Ning de Coninck-Smith, Bengt Sandin, and Ellen Schrupf, *Industrious Children: Work and Childhood in the Nordic Countries 1850-1990*. (Odense: Odense University Press, 1997).

Edward R. Dickinson, "Welfare, Democracy, and Fascism: The Political Crises in German Child Welfare, 1922-1933", *German Studies Review* 22:1 (Feb. 1999) 43-66.

Anthony J. Fletcher and Stephen Hussey, *Childhood in Question: Children, Parents, and the State*. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1999).

Alan Gill, *Orphans of the Empire*. (Milsons Point, N.S.W.: Millenium Books, 1998.)

C. Gish, "Rescuing the 'Waifs and Strays' of the City: The Western Emigration Program of the Children's Aid Society", *Journal of Social History* 33:1 (Fall 1999) 121+.

This article examines the Children's Aid Society's western emigration program over four decades, from 1853 to 1890. Using case records, it looks at children's lives before and after foster placement. Analysis of the records reveals that few children fit the profile of neglected and abused "waifs" that Brace liked to publicize. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

Linda Gordon, *The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction*. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999).

In 1904, New York nuns brought forty Irish orphans to a remote Arizona mining camp, to be placed with Catholic families. The Catholic families were Mexican, as was the majority of the population. Soon the town's Anglos, furious at this "interracial" transgression, formed a vigilante squad that kidnapped the children and nearly lynched the nuns and the local priest. Linda Gordon brilliantly recreates and dissects the tangled intersection of family and racial values, in a gripping story that resonates with today's conflicts over the "best interests of the child." (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Elna C. Green, “Infanticide and Infant Abandonment in the New South: Richmond, Virginia, 1865-1915”, *Journal of Family History* 24:2 (April 1999) 187-211.

The Civil War and Reconstruction and the South’s postbellum industrialization produced economic dislocation on a tremendous scale. One product of that economic upheaval was an increasing problem of infanticides and infant abandonments. This case study of Richmond, Virginia, examines patterns of abandonment and neonaticide as documented in records of the city almshouse and the city coroner. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

W. Karin Hall, *Humanity or Hegemony: Orphans, Abandoned Children, and the Sovietization of the Youth Welfare System in Mecklenburg, Germany, 1945-1952.* (Dissertation, Stanford University, 1998).

Sarah E. Heath, “Wandering Girls” and “Boy Saboteurs”: Women Reformers and Troubled Youth in Chicago, 1945-1960. (Dissertation, University of Cincinnati, 1998).

Chicago, a city with a longstanding tradition of women’s reform, large schools of sociology and social work, and the home of the nation’s first juvenile court, is one where the efforts to combat problems facing young people are well documented. Women reformers in Chicago contributed to all sectors of reform programming. They participated as experts, who held expertise and experience in a wide array of social services. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Ashley Hogan, “ ‘I Never Noticed She Was Dirty’: Fatherhood and the Death of Charlotte Duffy in Late-Nineteenth-Century Victoria”, *Journal of Family History* 24:3 (July 1999) 305-316.

Kathleen W. Jones, *Taming the Troublesome Child: American Families, Child Guidance, and the Limits of Psychiatric Authority.* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999).

Thomas E. Jordan, *Victorian Child Savers and Their Culture: A Thematic Evaluation.* (Lewiston, NY: E. Mellen Press, 1998).

Table of Contents: Chap. 1- Introduction: Childhood, Work, Health; Chap. 2. – 19th. Century Themes: Specific Themes; Anglo-American Victorianism; Reciprocal Views, The United States; Chap. 3 – The Child Savers: Mary Carpenter, Richard Whateley, Charles Loring Brace, John McDonogh, James Kay-Shuttleworth, Edward Seguin, Elizabeth Peabody, Thomas Barnardo, Robert Baden-Powell; Chap. 4 – Discussion.

Peter King, “The Rise of Juvenile Delinquency in England 1789-1840: Changing Patterns of Perception and Prosecution”, *Past and Present* 160 (August 1998) 116-166.

Margaret T. Mitchell, *The Porfirian State and Public Beneficence: The Hospicio de Pobres of Mexico City, 1877-1911.* (Dissertation, Tulane University, 1998).

C. M. Moehling, “State Child Labor Laws and the Decline of Child Labor”, *Explorations in Economic History* 36:1 (January 1999) 72-106.

Peter Murphy, *Poor, Ignorant Children: Irish Famine Orphans in Saint John, New Brunswick.* (Halifax, NS: D’Arcy McGee Chair of Irish Studies, Saint Mary’s University, 1999).

John E. Myers, Susan Diedrich, Devon Lee, Kelly M. Fincher, Rachel Stern, “Professional Writing on Child Sexual Abuse from 1900 to 1975: Dominant Themes and Impact on Prosecution”, *Child Maltreatment* 4:3 (August 1999) 201-216.

Focuses on articles and books in the mental health and legal literature.

Tamara Myers, “The Voluntary Delinquent: Parents, Daughters, and the Montreal Juvenile Delinquents’ Court in 1918”, *Canadian Historical Review* 80:2 (June 1999) 242-268.

Paul D. Nelson, “Orphans and Old Folks: St. Paul’s Crispus Attucks Home”, *Minnesota History* 56:3 (Fall 1998) 102-119.

Lisa N. Nobe, “The Children’s Village at Manzanar: The World War II Eviction and Detention of Japanese American Orphans”, *Journal of the West* 38:2 (April 1999) 65-71.

Geoffrey Sherington, and Chris Jeffery, *Fairbridge: Empire and Child Migration*. (London: Woburn Press, 1998).

Heather Shore, *Artful Dodgers: Youth and Crime in Early Nineteenth-Century London*. (London: Royal Historical Society, 1999).

Neil Sutherland, *Growing Up: Childhood in English Canada from the Great War to the Age of Television*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997).

Shauna A.Vey, *Protecting Childhood: The Campaign to Bar Children from Performing Professionally in New York City, 1874-1919*. (Dissertation, City University of New York, 1998).

During most periods in the history of Western theater, the presence of children on stage has been accepted as normal. Between 1874 and 1919, however, reformers campaigned to bar children from New York stages. A co-founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (SPCC), Elbridge T. Gerry, worked strenuously for over fifty years to keep children from performing professionally. He is a key figure in this study, which draws heavily on the archives of the SPCC. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

COMMUNITY PRACTICE/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Grant Arndt, “‘Contrary to Our Way of Thinking’: The Struggle for an American Indian Center in Chicago, 1946-1953”, *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 22:4 (1998) 117-34.

Deborah L. Blackwell, *The Ability “To Do Much Larger Work.” Gender and Reform in Appalachia, 1890-1935.* (Dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1998).

The first purpose (of this study) is to tell the stories of five women and their struggles to change the lives of mountain residents in a period of rapid change. The second and more ambitious goal is to begin to understand the impact of gendered perceptions on the creation of Progressive-era reform. The women profiled all brought gender-based notions of the world to bear on their work as they shaped Appalachian progressivism. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

V. P. Caruso, “Women and Social Movements in the United States, 1830-1930”, *Choice* 36, Suppl. (August 1999) 141.

Thomas W. Cowger, *The National Congress of American Indians: The Founding Years.* (Lincoln, NB: University of Nebraska Press, 1999).

Martin E. Eisenberg, *Being Left in East New York: Tensions Between Race and Class in Community Organizing, 1954-1980.* (Dissertation, City University of New York, 1999).

This is a sociological history of an interracial Brooklyn community center committed to community organizing as a vehicle for moving people to learn about and respond democratically and collectively to the large social, political and economic forces that affect them and their collective lives. The dissertation describes the activist role of the organization within New York City as a proponent of racial integration and integrated community struggle which it sees as necessary for a larger, working class based movement. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Kenneth J. Heineman, *A Catholic New Deal: Religion and Reform in Depression Pittsburgh.* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1999).

Our popular image of the era of the Great Depression is one of bread lines, labor wars, and leftist firebrands. Absent from this picture are religiously motivated social reformers, notably Catholic clergy and laity. In *A Catholic New Deal*, Heineman rethinks the religious roots of labor organizing and social reform in America during the 1930s. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Paivi Hoikkala, “Feminists or Reformers? American Indian Women and Political Activism in Phoenix, 1965-1980”, *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 22:4 (1998) 163-85.

Andrew Hsiao, “The Hidden History of Asian-American Activism in New York City”, *Social Policy* 28:4 (Summer 1998) 23-31.

Ricky Jane Manoff, *Rethinking Maternalism: The Women’s Industrial Council and the Making of the British Welfare State.* (Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1998).

Lara Medina, *Las Hermanas: Chicana/Latina Religious-Political Activism, 1971-1997.* (Dissertation, The Claremont Graduate University, 1998).

Penny Messinger, *Leading the Field of Mountain Work: The Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, 1913-1950*. (Dissertation, Ohio State University, 1998).

In 1919, John C. Campbell established the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers to unite “mountain workers” who were active throughout the Appalachian South. The group, later known as the Council of Southern Mountain Workers (after 1944) and the Council of the Southern Mountains (after 1954), became the primary coordinating agency for reform in the region in the first half of the twentieth century. This study examines the history of this organization between the years of 1913 and 1951. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Premilla Nadasen, *The Welfare Rights Movement in the United States, 1960-1975*. (Dissertation, Columbia University, 1999).

This dissertation is a history of the welfare rights movement, which was composed mostly of poor black women on AFDC. It chronicles the movement from its origins in the early 1960s until its demise in the mid-1970s and examines the way in which the movement reformed AFDC. This dissertation also helps illuminate the nature of black radicalism in the 1960s. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Kathleen B. Nutter, “*The Necessity of Organization*”: *Mary Kenney O’Sullivan, the American Federation of Labor, and the Boston Women’s Trade Union League, 1892-1919*. (Dissertation, University of Massachusetts, 1998).

One of the early leaders of the Women’s Trade Union League (WTUL) was working-class woman and veteran trade union organizer Mary Kenney O’Sullivan (1864-1943). When she joined with several other trade unionists and social reformers to form, in 1903, the WTUL, Kenney O’Sullivan had already spent more than a dozen years attempting to forge a coalition between male-dominated organized labor and the social reform community in which Progressive-minded women played a vital role. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Deborah G. Thomas, *Workers and Organizers: African-American Women in the Work Force and Club Movement, 1890-1930*. (Dissertation, Brown University, 1998).

J.S. Yin, “*The Community-Development Industry System – A Case Study of Politics and Institutions in Cleveland, 1967-1997*”, *Journal of Urban Affairs* 20:2 (1998) 1373-157.

This article examines the emergence of community development corporations (CDCs) from a peripheral component of neighborhood-based community development in the late 1960s to a leading role in community development in the 1990s. The industry system framework provides an analytical context for a case study of Cleveland’s CDCs from the late 1960s through the late 1990s. (*Journal abstract, edited.*)

DISABILITY

Anne Borsay, "Returning Patients to the Community: Disability, Medicine, and Economic Rationality Before the Industrial Revolution", *Disability and Society* 13:5 (1998) 645-663.

Mary Klages, *Woeful Afflictions: Disability and Sentimentality in Victorian America*. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1999).

Woeful Afflictions combines contemporary scholarship on sentimentalism with the most recent workers on the cultural meanings of disability to argue that sentimentalism, with its emphasis on creating emotional identifications between texts and readers, both reinforces existing associations between disability and otherness and works to rewrite those associations in portraying disabled people, in their emotional capacities, as no different from the able-bodied. This book will interest anyone concerned with disability studies and the social construction of the body, with the history of education and of public institutional care in the United States, and with autobiographical writings. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Henri-Jacques Stiker, *A History of Disability*. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1999).

The author goes beyond anecdotal history to traverse a little known history, penetrating to the heart of collective attitudes and reflecting on elements of policy. The sweep is broad; from a rereading and reinterpretation of the Oedipus myth to current legislation regarding disability, he proposes an analytical history that demonstrates how societies reveal themselves through their attitudes towards disability, at times, in unexpected ways, since the study of detail is often the best entry into the whole of a culture. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

McCay Vernon and Beth Daigle-King, "Historical Overview of Inpatient Care of Mental Patients Who are Deaf", *American Annals of the Deaf*, 144:1 (March 1999) 51-61.

A review of published studies of deaf mentally ill inpatients is reported. While there are conflicts in the findings of some of the studies, several generalizations seem fairly universal across countries and time periods. (*Periodical Abstracts*).

GENERAL/TEXTS

Domenica Barbuto, *American Settlement Houses and Progressive Social Reform: An Encyclopedia of the American Settlement Movement*. (Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 1999).

American Settlement Houses and Progressive Social Reform documents, for the first time, the history of the American Settlement Movement in an A to Z format. Included in the *Encyclopedia's* 230 entries are: biographies of key individuals, descriptions of settlement houses and reform committees, synopses of influential writings and reports, and articles on major issues affecting the movement. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Norman P. Barry, *Welfare, 2nd. ed.* (Buckingham: Open University Press, 1999).

Phyllis J. Day, *A New History of Social Welfare, 3^r. edition.* (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1999).

This revision traces the evolutions of the concept of social welfare and presents a sweeping view of the history of social welfare programs from prehistory through the 1990s. This edition includes coverage of the new welfare reform act or TANF...In addition, the new edition deals more fully with global economic issues affecting social welfare in all countries. Chapter 13 now includes more information on transnational corporations and the global economy...also includes new coverage of managed health care and case management. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Kwanmun C. K. Glasser, *From Public Good to Public Problem: A Study of News on Social Welfare, 1936-1988*. (Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1998).

News discourse on social welfare not only informs the public but also connotes a set of values about social welfare. Based on the samples news stories from the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and three network newscasts in the presidential election years from 1936 to 1988, four period are noted: emergence of the welfare state, 1936; limited expansion of the welfare state, 19490-1956; welfare state in full swing, 1960-1968; and retrenchment of the welfare state, 19972-1988. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Julie D. Goldsmith, *Working the System: Clients' Use and Experience of Social Welfare Institutions in Philadelphia, 1940 to the Present*. (Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1998).

I compare the experiences of working class Jews, Italians, and African Americans who have lived and worked in South Philadelphia since 1940. The findings are based on a multi-method approach that combines data from interviews as well as a variety of historical sources, including the Philadelphia Social Service Exchange (a previously unanalyzed data source that traces clients' path through the network of institutions in Philadelphia between 1911 and 1970.) (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Shannon L. Green, *"Art for Life's Sake": Music Schools and Activities in United States Social Settlements, 1892-1942*. (Dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1998).

In 1892, Eleanor Smith opened the first settlement music school at Hull-House in Chicago. By the 1920s, virtually every major settlement house across American had musical activities as part of its offerings. This dissertation explores the history of musical activities in the Progressive-era social settlements, in particular the contradictory place of an art form often considered diversionary and ornamental within the context of the practical, goal-oriented programs of the social settlements. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

David E. Hamilton, ed. *The New Deal*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1999).

Combining classic and contemporary essays that present authoritative but conflicting views, *The New Deal* includes the latest scholarship. Following the proven format of the series, the text opens with an introductory essay followed by a presentation of authoritative but conflicting views, encouraging students to interpret and evaluate the issue for themselves. In addition to the essays, each chapter includes a chronology of events, selection introductions, and suggestions for further reading. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract*.)

Michael B. Katz, "Segmented Visions: Recent Historical Writing on American Welfare", *Journal of Urban History*, 24:2 (1998) 244-255.

A review of five books that treat the origins and role of welfare in America's past. The books reviewed are *Pitied But Not Entitled: Single Mothers and the History of Welfare*, by Linda Gordon; *Boston's Wayward Children: Social Services for Homeless Children, 1830-1930* by Peter C. Holloran; *Mother-Work: Women, Child Welfare, and the State, 1890-1930*, by Molly Ladd-Taylor; *The Wages of Motherhood: Inequality in the Welfare State, 1917-1942*, by Gwendolyn Mink; and *The Color of Welfare: How Racism Undermined the War on Poverty*, by Jill Quadagno. (*Humanities Abstracts database*.)

Martin O'Brien and Sue Penna, *Theorising Welfare: Enlightenment and Modern Society*. (London; Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1998).

Bridget K. O'Rourke, *Meanings and Practices of Literacy in Urban Settlement Communities: Chicago's Hull House, 1890-1940*. (Dissertation, Purdue University, 1998).

This dissertation analyzes oral and written literacy narratives of immigrant and working-class men and women who resided in the neighborhood served by Chicago's Hull House settlement during the late nineteenth- and early twentieth century. Narrative analysis of individual stories about the meanings and uses of English literacy within families and communities is intertwined with an investigation of Hull House as an institutional context for literacy development as well as large-scale economic and political conditions that impacted the settlement and the neighborhood. (*Dissertation abstract*.)

Jill B. Schlessinger, "Such Inhuman Treatment": *Family Violence in the Chicago Middle Class, 1871-1920*. (Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1998).

Through an examination of Illinois Humane Society (IHS) and Chicago divorce court records, this dissertation analyzes the dynamics of family violence as well as community intervention in middle-class families. The IHS evolved over time from a voluntary organization to a quasi-governmental institution, reflecting the Progressive chronology of government taking on social responsibilities. (*Dissertation abstract, edited*.)

Walter I. Trattner, *From Poor Law to Welfare State*, 6th ed. (New York: The Free Press, 1999).

Over twenty years and through five editions, more than 100,000 students have used Trattner's standard text. This new Sixth Edition – newly revised after five years of research – has been updated to highlight developments in child welfare, public health, mental health, and the evolution of social work as a profession – and examines how these changes have affected the treatment of the poor and needy in America. (*Publisher's abstract*.)

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

David T. Beito, "Black Fraternal Hospitals in the Mississippi Delta, 1942-1967", *Journal of Southern History* 65:1 (February 1999) 109-140.

Janice A. Cafaro, *From Personal Tragedy to Public Problem: Miracle Technologies and End-Stage Renal Disease Policy, 1960-1972*. (Dissertation, Case Western Reserve University, 1998).

Wade M. Davies, *Navajo Health Care in the Twentieth Century*. (Dissertation, Arizona State University, 1998).

Janna L. Dieckmann, *Caring for the Chronically Ill: Philadelphia, 1945-1965*. (New York: Garland, 1999).

Table of Contents: Chapter 1 – Changing Patterns of Long-Term Care; Chapter 2 – Public Institutional Long-Term Care for the Indigent Aged; Chapter 3 – Long-Term Home Care in Philadelphia; Chapter 4 – Community Services for the Long-Term Sick; Chapter 5 – The Search for Quality in Long-Term Care; Chapter 6 – Conclusion.

Sidney Fine, "The Kerr-Mills Act: Medical Care for the Indigent in Michigan, 1960-1965", *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 53:3 (1998) 285-316.

Louis Fiset, "Health Care at the Central Utah (Topaz) Relocation Center", *Journal of the West*, 38:2 (April 1999) 34-44.

Michael R. Grey, *New Deal Medicine: The Rural Health Programs of the Farm Security Administration*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999).

Allison L. Hepler, "Shaping the Life of the Pre-natal: Labor Laws, Liability, and Lead Poisoning of Women in Industry in Twentieth-century United States", *Social Politics* 6:1 (Spring 1999) 54-75.

Rosanne L. Higgins, *The Biology of Poverty: Epidemiological Transition in Western New York*. (Dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1998).

David I. Kertzer, "Syphilis, Foundlings, and Wetnurses in Nineteenth-Century Italy", *Journal of Social History* 32:3 (Spring 1999) 589-602.

Mary Lindemann, *Medicine and Society in Early Modern Europe*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999).

Fiona A. Macdonald, "The Infirmary of the Glasgow Town's Hospital, 1733-1800: A Case for Voluntarism?", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 73:1 (1999) 64-105.

Howard Markel and Alexandra M. Stern, "Which Face? Whose Nation?: Immigration, Public Health, and the Construction of Disease at America's Ports and Borders, 1891-1928", *American Behavioral Scientist* 42:9 (June 1999) 1314-1331.

John Parascandola, "Doctors at the Gate: PHS at Ellis Island", *Public Health Reports* 13:1 (Jan./Feb/ 1998) 83-86.

Dorothy Porter, *Health, Civilization, and the State: A History of Public Health From Ancient to Modern Times*. (London: Routledge, 1999).

This book examines the social, political, and economic issues of public health provision in historical perspective. Focusing on Britain, Continental Europe, and the U.S., Porter provides a comprehensive outline of the development of public health care from the ancient world to the modern state. Covering a broad range of historical issues, the book includes discussion of pestilence, public order and morality in pre-modern times; the Enlightenment and its effects; health care centralization in Victorian Britain; localization of health care in the U.S.; population issues and family welfare; the rise of the classic welfare state; and current attitudes toward public health. (*Publisher's Website abstract, edited.*)

Geoffrey Rivett, *From Cradle to Grave: Fifty Years of the NHS*. (London: King's Fund, 1998).

N. Schmacke, "Health Promotion Through Neighborhood Health Centers – A Tribute to George Rosen on the 20th Anniversary of His Death", *Health Promotion International* 13:2 (1998) 151-154.

George Rosen was not only one of the most noted medical historians in the United States, but also a pioneer in the scientific and practical establishment of public health. He promoted the socio-historical foundation of public health and emphasized the ambivalent role of the government between the creation of healthy living conditions and the control of individuals. (*Author abstract.*)

Timothy B. Smith, "The Social Transformation of Hospitals and the Rise of Medical Insurance in France, 1914-1943", *The Historical Journal* 41:4 (1998) 1055-1087.

Lynne Snyder, "Integrating American Indians and Alaska Natives into the Body Politic?" *Public Health Reports* 113:4 (July/August 1998) 365-8.

IMMIGRATION AND MIGRATION

Gary Howells, “For I Was Tired of England, Sir’: English Pauper Emigrant Strategies, 1834-1860”, *Social History* 23:2 (May 1998) 181-194.

Poor people assisted to emigrate by their parish officers have long been associated with Charles Buller’s memorable phrase “shovelling out paupers”. Poor people were depicted as passive victims of the elite’s schemes, thoughtlessly dumped into a new world. This paper challenges that view by stressing the resourcefulness of poor people who secured assistance to emigrate by detailing a wide number of strategies which poor emigrants employed to secure assistance. (*Periodical Abstracts.*)

Howard Markel and Alexandra M. Stern, “Which Face? Whose Nation?: Immigration, Public Health, and the Construction of Disease at America’s Ports and Borders, 1891-1928”, *American Behavioral Scientist* 42:9 (June 1999) 1314-1331.

This article examines medial inspections of immigrants arriving to U.S. ports and borders from the period 1891 to 1928. Comparing the activities of the U.S. Public Health Service at four immigration stations, the authors emphasize the importance of regional differences in the history of immigration and public health. (*Periodical Abstracts.*)

John Parascandola, “Doctors at the Gate: PHS at Ellis Island”, *Public Health Reports* 13:1 (Jan./Feb/ 1998) 83-86.

The role of the Public Health Service in monitoring the health of immigrants at Ellis Island is examined. Between 1892 and 1924, around 12 million immigrants entered the U.S. via the federal immigration depot on Ellis Island in New York Harbor. In 1891, federal legislation stipulated that all immigrants undergo medical inspection, and this task was assigned to the Marine Hospital Service. (*Social Sciences Abstracts, edited.*)

INTERNATIONAL, COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Christine Adams, “Constructing Mothers and Families: The Society for Maternal Charity of Bordeaux, 1805-1860”, *French Historical Studies* 22:1 (Winter 1999) 65-86.

Examines the role of the Society for Maternal Charity in promoting responsible motherhood and formulates gender roles for women of all social classes in nineteenth century France. Discusses components of the Society, and the practical assistance offered by the Society to families. (*Academic Search Elite database*).

Jonathan Andrews, “Case Notes, Case Histories, and the Patient’s Experience of Insanity at Gartnavel Royal Asylum, Glasgow, in the Nineteenth Century”, *Social History of Medicine* 11:2 (1998) 255-281.

This article discusses how the Glasgow Royal Asylum’s case notes may be deployed to access patients’ experiences of madness and confinement. The deficiencies and biases of the case record are also explored. Some fundamental shifts in emphasis in the case note and case history occurred in this period. These shifts were associated with an increased emphasis on organic interpretations of mental disease and on clinical approaches to insanity. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

Andrew August, *Poor Women’s Lives: Gender, Work, and Poverty in Late-Victorian London*. (Madison, NJ: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1999).

The study uses a variety of sources, including local newspapers, Parliamentary reports, materials from local history collections, Charles Booth’s notebooks, and working-class autobiographies. The richest source employed in the study is the manuscript census of 1881 for three London neighborhoods, Somers Town, Lisson Grove, and Globe Town. The work addresses current issues in women’s history and women’s studies, such as the relationship between women’s paid employment and male power and the multifaceted causes of women’s subordination in working-class families. (*Publisher’s abstract.*)

Haim Barkai, *The Evolution of Israel’s Social Security System: Structure, Time Pattern, and Macroeconomic Impact*. (Aldershot, England: Ashgate, 1998).

This study surveys the conceptual background and the macroeconomic context of the social security system in Israel. In four decades, the Israeli system grew into a comprehensive system similar in scope to those operating in western and northern Europe, North America, the European outposts in the Antipodes, and Japan. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract.*)

Peter Bartlett and David Wright, eds. *Outside the Walls of the Asylum: The History of Care in the Community 1750-2000*. (London: Athlone Press, 1999).

This historical account of the care of insanity outside formal institutions explores key issues relating to the social history of madness from 1750 to the present day. These include women and the social construction of madness, the boarding out of lunatics by poor law authorities, familial care and treatment of the insane, and the practice of mental healing by general practitioners. (*Publisher’s abstract.*)

E. Beekink, F. van Poppel, and A. Liefbroer, “Surviving the Loss of the Parent in a Nineteenth Century Dutch Provincial Town”, *Journal of Social History* 32:3 (Spring 1999) 641+.

Until late in the nineteenth century, the loss of a parent was an event with which many children were confronted. It generally endangered the smooth operation of the family, could produce dramatic declines

in the wellbeing of the children, and could ultimately affect the health of the children. By comparing the survival rates of paternal orphans, maternal orphans, stepchildren and children in complete families...we were able to study the effect of parental loss on children. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

Ann S. Blum, *Children Without Parents: Law, Charity, and Social Practice, Mexico City, 1867-1940.* (Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1998).

This dissertation examines the experience of poor children outside their families in Mexico City through the lens of public welfare, from the Restored Republic in 1867 through the 1930s, the decade of consolidation of the Mexican Revolution's social program. Analysis of law, organization and clientele of public orphanages, and community circulation of children provides a complex view of the interactions between family practice and the expanding state sphere. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Anne Borsay, "Returning Patients to the Community: Disability, Medicine, and Economic Rationality Before the Industrial Revolution", *Disability and Society* 13:5 (1998) 645-663.

This paper offers an interpretation of physical impairment in eighteenth-century Britain which challenges the view that disability was largely a product of industrial capitalism. It includes a case study of the General Infirmary at Bath, founded in 1739 to grant "poor cripples and other indigent strangers" access to the spa waters. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

Anne Borsay, *Medicine and Charity in Georgian Bath: A Social History of the General Infirmary, c. 1739-1830.* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999).

The book pursues four main themes in order to locate the General Infirmary at Bath within its economic, socio-cultural, and political contexts: arrangements for management and finance under the conditions of a prospering commercial economy; the rewards and restrictions experienced by the physicians and surgeons who donated their professional services free of charge; the changing moral economy of charitable donors and recipients; and the construction of an integrated social and political elite around the physical and moral rehabilitation of the sick poor. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

G. Bowpitt, "Evangelical Christianity, Secular Humanism, and the Genesis of British Social Work", *British Journal of Social Work* 28:5 (1998) 675-693.

This paper is a reappraisal of the Christian origins of social work and, as such, is a contribution to writing the profession's history. It examines the competing ideological roots of the concept of "social work" which emerged in late nineteenth-century Britain, and the extent to which they are derived from the Christian charitable tradition or its secular transformation. (*Author abstract.*)

Nick Crossley, "R.D. Laing, and the British Anti-Psychiatry Movement: A Sociohistorical Analysis", *Social Science and Medicine* 47:7(1998) 877-889.

In this paper I present a socio-historical analysis of the rise of the British anti-psychiatry movement. This analysis is important because criticism and opposition, such as that of the anti-psychiatrists, has been an integral element of the psychiatric field since its earliest developments but has seldom been studied by social scientists, particularly in relation to the post-war period. Power and dominant discourses have been the key focus of analysis, to the detriment of a proper consideration of resistance and counter-discourses. (*Author abstract.*)

Ning de Coninck-Smith, Bengt Sandin, and Ellen Schruppf, *Industrious Children: Work and Childhood in the Nordic Countries 1850-1990*. (Odense: Odense University Press, 1997).

Focusing on a part of the world not often found in this historical bibliography, the book (written in English) consists of seven essays covering each of the five Nordic countries, along with two general essays addressing the topic of child labor. The essays are situated in the context of the larger international literature on this topic. The debate about schoolchildren's paid work discussed in this book has parallels in the American Progressive era reform of child labor laws, and beliefs about the "good childhood". (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

Lisa DiCaprio, "Women Workers, State-Sponsored Work, and the Right to Subsistence during the French Revolution", *Journal of Modern History* 71:3 (1999) 519-551.

This article examines the plight of indigent working women in Paris in 1791. Discusses the creation of the ateliers de filature or spinning workshops, which became centers of war production during the French Revolution; Also discusses the politics of subsistence in terms of women's protests on bread provisioning, and the importance of state-sponsored work. (*Academic Search Elite database*).

Edward R. Dickinson, "Welfare, Democracy, and Fascism: The Political Crises in German Child Welfare, 1922-1933", *German Studies Review* 22:1 (Feb. 1999) 43-66.

"This essay will examine the complex ideological and organizational conflicts that plagued Weimar child welfare policy. The story of those conflicts is in itself intrinsically interesting and important, and illustrates in particularly stark terms problems and dynamics that will be familiar to historians of child welfare in other countries and periods. This essay also aims, however, to make a contribution to our understanding of the conditions under which National Socialism could become an attractive alternative to existing institutional arrangements, at least in this one subfield of social policy" (*Author, p. 44.*)

Alan Elliott, *Curing and Caring: Reflections on Fifty Years of Health and Personal Social Services in Northern Ireland*". (Belfast: Stationery Office, 1998).

A history prepared for the fiftieth anniversary of the services by Alan Elliott, of the Great Britain Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland.

Sharon Farmer, "Down and Out and Female in Thirteenth-Century Paris", *American Historical Review* 103:2 (April 1998) 345-372.

The writer uses stories concerning the lives of poor urban women in the high Middle Ages to add their experiences to the history of poverty in medieval Europe. She draws on a cache of stories of miracles to contend that poor women survived long-term disability with varying combinations of assistance from family members, charitable institutions, employers, neighbors, close companions, and informal alms. (*Humanities Abstracts*).

Helen Fawcett and Rodney Lowe, eds. *Welfare Policy in Britain: The Road from 1945*. (Houndmills, Hampshire, England: Macmillan Press Ltd., 1999).

Essays that examine the definition and history of the welfare state, and related lessons. Focus is on the underprivileged, the development of social services, and the redistribution of resources. Experts in welfare history draw together research, including broad policy surveys and detailed case studies. Published in association with the Institute of Contemporary British History. (*Publisher's abstract, edited.*)

Timothy G. Fehler, *Poor Relief and Protestantism: The Evolution of Social Welfare in Sixteenth-Century Emden*. (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999).

Poor Relief and Protestantism is a study of the organization and practical operation of the system of poor relief in Emden from the late 15th century to the end of the 16th. Deeply embedded in local sources, the book focuses on the day-to-day operation of poor relief, how Emden's many diverse institutions actually functioned. During this period, Emden underwent dramatic economic, confessional, and constitutional transformations and so offers an ideal setting for the study of the emergence and development of a highly organized, multi-jurisdictional system of social welfare in the early modern period. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract*.)

Anthony Fletcher and Stephen Hussey, *Childhood in Question: Children, Parents and the State*. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1999).

This study brings together some of today's foremost writers working on the history of childhood in Great Britain. Within a challenging chronological focus, stretching from the 1600s up until the 1960s, historical materials as diverse as state papers, legal records, diaries, letters, and oral sources are used to probe a series of key issues. This study...throws new light on the changing attitudes of the state to family intimacy and parent-child relations, the sexuality of children, children and authority, and children and crime. (*Publisher's Website abstract, edited*.)

Cecily Forde-Jones, "Mapping Racial Boundaries: Gender, Race, and Poor Relief in Barbadian Plantation Society", *Journal of Women's History* 10:3 (Autumn 1998) 9-31.

The interactions of race, gender, and class created problems in the construction of the identities and material realities of white women in Barbados during the era of plantation slavery. Of the many racial groups that settled in the plantation societies, white women are one of the most invisible and least analyzed. The dispensation of poor relief was employed as a strategy of the patriarchal white ruling class to maintain the boundaries of "whiteness" by incorporating impoverished white women into a sphere of white superiority. (*Humanities Abstracts*).

Hugh Freeman, "Mental Health Policy and Practice in the NHS: 1948-1979", *Journal of Mental Health* 7:3 (June 1998) 225-239.

Alan Gill, *Orphans of the Empire*. (Milsons Point, N.S.W.: Millenium Books, 1998.)

Based on thousands of hours of taped interviews of Australians who came to Australia as child or youth migrants, this volume tells the story of more than 60 years of child migration. It tells of abuse and misconduct, and the difficulties experienced when the adults attempted to find out about their origins. (*Publisher's abstract*.)

David Gladstone, *The Twentieth-Century Welfare State*. (Houndmills, Hampshire: Macmillan Press, Ltd., 1999).

The welfare state has been one of the most significant developments in 20th. century Britain. This work narrates its principal changes and provides an introduction to issues of finance and funding, providers and users, and the role of the welfare state as a system of social stratification. (*Publisher's abstract*.)

David Gladstone, ed. *Before Beveridge: Welfare Before the Welfare State*. (London: IEA Health and Welfare Unit, 1999).

An important contribution to the welfare debate. "Mixed economy of welfare" has once again become an important part of the contemporary policy maker's agenda. As a consequence, this collection of historical essays has a direct bearing on one of today's most important debates. (*Coronet Books, Inc.*)

Ann Goldberg, *Sex, Religion, and the Making of Modern Madness: The Eberbach Asylum and German Society, 1815-1849*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999).

Martin Gorsky, *Patterns of Philanthropy: Charity and Society in Nineteenth-Century Bristol*. (London: Royal Historical Society, 1999).

A study of the debate over the control of civic charities during the era of municipal reform. The nineteenth-century city was characterized by the development of a wide variety of voluntary associations and institutions which set out to address social problems and promote the public good. This book presents a study of voluntarism in the city of Bristol. (*Blackwell's Bookshop Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Kevin Gournay, Jim Birley, and Douglas Bennett, "Therapeutic Interventions and Milieu in Psychiatry in the NHS Between 1948 and 1998", *Journal of Mental Health* 7:3 (June 1998) 261-272.

This paper will attempt to describe the evolution of mental health care over the past 50 years by examining different aspects of treatment and service provision. The last half-century has seen enormous developments in both treatment and the environments in which it is delivered, from the demise of insulin coma therapy and the Victorian asylum, to the development of phenothiazines and the community mental health team. (*Periodical Abstracts*).

Ole Peter Grell, Andrew Cunningham, and Jon Arrizabalaga, eds. *Health Care and Relief in Counter-Reformation Europe*. (London: Routledge, 1999).

Health Care and Poor Relief in Counter-Reformation Europe examines the effects of the Counter-Reformation on health care and poor relief in Southern Catholic Europe in the period between 1540 and 1700. The book draws on the practices in different localities in Southern Europe...These examples establish how and why a revitalized and strengthened post-Tridentine Catholic church managed to reshape and reinvigorate welfare provisions in Southern Europe. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

W. Karin Hall, *Humanity or Hegemony: Orphans, Abandoned Children, and the Sovietization of the Youth Welfare System in Mecklenburg, Germany, 1945-1952*. (Dissertation, Stanford University, 1998).

The post-World War II refugee influx into the Soviet-Occupied Zone of Germany that doubled Mecklenburg's population within a matter of months, also included thousands of orphaned and abandoned children. Between May 1945 and June 1952, the German Civilian Government of Mecklenburg...left local officials to deal with the problem as best they could. This monograph relates the relationship between the administration and care systems, and the refugee orphans and abandoned children and juveniles. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Joel F. Harrington, “Escape from the Great Confinement: The Genealogy of the German Workhouse”, *Journal of Modern History* 71:2 (June 1999) 308-345.

During the 16th. century, European cities created ever stricter punishments for begging and idleness, culminating with the introduction of workhouses. Harrington examines why, despite the already pandemic problem of begging, the city of Nuremberg Germany consistently resisted the idea of establishing a workhouse for the better part of a century. (*Periodical Abstracts*.)

Timothy J. Hatton and Roy E. Bailey, “Poverty and the Welfare State in Interwar London”, *Oxford Economic Papers* 50:4 (Oct. 1998) 574-606.

Poverty among working class households in interwar London is re-examined using records from the New Survey of London Life and Labour, 1929-31. Alternative poverty lines are constructed to estimate the number of households in poverty including, and excluding, the social security benefits paid during the interwar period. The interwar social security system is found to deserve greater credit for alleviating poverty than is often recognized. (*Journal abstract*).

Ashley Hogan, “‘I Never Noticed She Was Dirty’: Fatherhood and the Death of Charlotte Duffy in Late-Nineteenth-Century Victoria”, *Journal of Family History* 24:3 (July 1999) 305-316.

In Melbourne, 1880, fourteen-year-old Charlotte Duffy died of “hip disease” complicated by extreme neglect. Her parents were charged with criminal negligence. Matthew and Annie Duffy were both convicted, but Matthew Duffy’s conviction was overturned on appeal, the court ruling that “in point of law” a father was not required to take any part in the day-to-day care of his children. This article uses the death of Charlotte Duffy as a focal point for an analysis of the gendered category of father in late nineteenth-century Victoria, arguing that despite the clear delineation of male and female parenting in official discourse, the increasing strength of the ideal of conjugal masculinity was expanding the definition of fatherhood within the middle class. (*Journal abstract*.)

Chien-Yu Julia Huang, “Merit and Mothering: Women and Social Welfare in Taiwanese Buddhism”, *Journal of Asian Studies* 57:2 (May 1998) 379-396.

The writers trace and explain the rise of the Buddhist Compassion Relief Foundation (Ciji Gongdehui) from a small group in 1966 to the largest civic organization in Taiwan with a worldwide membership of four million, the majority of which are women. They place this organization in historical context by comparing it to earlier popularizing Buddhist movements in China and to various Christian charitable organizations that emerged in 19th century Europe and North America. (*Humanities Abstracts*.)

Robert Humphreys, *No Fixed Abode: A History of Responses to the Roofless and the Rootless in Britain*. (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1999).

For centuries, laws have combated alleged threats from vagrants, ignoring causal factors such as economic fluctuation, bad harvests, disease, and war. In Britain today, half a million homeless people form a permanent “underclass”. The study traces similarities between these persons and the vagrant of bygone days. (*Publisher’s abstract, edited*.)

Goo Saing Hur, *Commonwealth, Social Order, and the Tudor Poor Laws*. (Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1998).

The prime purpose of this dissertation is to determine what functions ideological elements, socio-economic conditions, and other practical concerns of the government served respectively in the

development of the Tudor poor laws. In particular, this dissertation analyzes and compares the legislative environment of six parliamentary sessions. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Deborah Hutchings, *Mony Hull, 1908-1998: A History of Caring*. (Studley: Brewin, 1998).

A history of institutional care for persons with epilepsy and other mental handicaps, in the West Midlands of England. (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

Allan Ingram, ed. *Patterns of Madness in the Eighteenth Century: A Reader*. (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 1998).

An anthology of extracts from both professional and private writing about madness, in a chronological sequence that charts the history of insanity during the 19th century, while also giving an insight into the personal experience of mental derangement in relation to official attitudes. (*B.H. Blackwell, Ltd.*)

Eric Jenkins, *Workhouse Tales: True Stories of the Victorian Poor Law*. (Rushden: Cordelia, 1998).

A history of the almshouses of Northamptonshire, in England. Includes discussion of Britain's Poor Laws, and of social conditions in 19th. Century Britain. (*Ruta J. Wilk.*)

Birgitta Jordansson and Tinne Vammen, eds. *Charitable Women: Philanthropic Welfare 1780-1930: A Nordic and Interdisciplinary Anthology*. (Odense: Odense University Press; Portland, OR: International Specialized Books Services, 1998).

A history of women philanthropists and women social reformers in Scandinavia.

David I. Kertzer, "Syphilis, Foundlings, and Wetnurses in Nineteenth-Century Italy", *Journal of Social History* 32:3 (Spring 1999) 589-602.

Focusing on the Bologna Foundling Home in Italy during the 19th. century, the writer discusses the relationship between infant abandonment and syphilis. It is clear that in Italy the infection of rural wet nurses by syphilitic foundlings increasingly came to be seen as a major public health problem, one with dire consequences for the foundlings and the foundling homes. (*Social Sciences Abstracts, edited.*)

Alan J. Kidd, *State, Society, and the Poor in Nineteenth-Century England*. (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1999).

A hundred years ago, most working-class households avoided or coped with poverty without recourse to the state. The Poor Law after 1834 offered little more than a "safety net" for the poorest, and much welfare was organized through charitable societies, self-help institutions and mutual-aid networks. Rather than look for the origins of modern provision, the author casts a searching light on the practices, ideology and outcomes of nineteenth-century welfare. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Kathleen Kiernan, Hilary Land, and Jane E. Lewis, *Lone Motherhood in Twentieth-Century Britain: From Footnote to Front Page*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998).

Table of Contents: Chap. 1 – Introduction; Chap. 2 – The Changing Demography of Lone Motherhood; Chap. 3 – The Debate about the Law Affecting Marriage and Divorce in Twentieth Century Britain; Chap. 4 – Constructions of Unmarried Motherhood in the Post-War Period; Chap. 5 – Lone Motherhood: Characteristics, Circumstances, and Consequences; Chap. 6 – Social Security and Lone Mothers; Chap. 7

– Housing and Lone Mothers; Chap. 8 – Lone Mothers, Employment, and Child Care; Chap. 9 – Conclusions.

Peter King, “The Rise of Juvenile Delinquency in England 1789-1840: Changing Patterns of Perception and Prosecution”, *Past and Present* 160 (August 1998) 116-166.

After providing a picture of juvenile prosecution patterns based on court records from various English regions, the writer discusses shifting discourses about, and changing prosecution policies toward, young offenders. Among the questions raised is the issue of whether the rise of juvenile prosecution is connected to a real increase in crime caused by the rapid migration, social dislocation, and family breakdown that were sometimes linked to urbanization and industrialization at this time. (*Humanities Abstracts, edited.*)

Sherri Klassen, “Old and Cared For: Place of Residence for Elderly Women in Eighteenth-Century Toulouse”, *Journal of Family History* 24:1 (January 1999) 35-52.

Although they lacked the ideological and economic advantages of patriarchal authority, women in 18th century France were no less likely than men to receive support in their old age from friends and family. Elderly women rarely lived on their own, and when they could not rely on their children for support, they found care in more distant kin and friends. (*SocioAbs abstract, edited.*)

Marco H. D. van Leeuwen, *The Logic of Charity: Amsterdam, 1800-1850*. (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1999).

This study analyses poor relief in preindustrial Europe from 1800 to 1850, as a survival strategy of the poor and as a control strategy of the elites. A simple model of poor relief is presented, based on insights derived from history, sociology and welfare economics. It is tested against the historical records of Amsterdam from 1800 to 1850. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Mary Lindemann, *Medicine and Society in Early Modern Europe*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999).

Mary Lindemann, a distinguished scholar of the history of medicine, writes with exceptional clarity and examines medicine from a social and cultural perspective rather than a narrowly scientific one. She focuses on the experience of illness and on patients and folk healers as much as on the rise of medical science, doctors, and hospitals. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Jane Long, *Conversations in Cold Rooms: Women, Work, and Poverty in Nineteenth-Century Northumberland*. (London: Boydell and Brewer Ltd., 1999).

In what ways did gender influence the shape of poverty, and of poor women’s work, in Victorian England? This book explores the issue in the context of nineteenth-century Northumberland, examining urban and rural conditions for women, poor relief debates and practices, philanthropic activity, working-class cultures, and “protective” intervention in women’s employment. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Fiona A. Macdonald, “The Infirmary of the Glasgow Town’s Hospital, 1733-1800: A Case for Voluntarism?”, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 73:1 (1999) 64-105.

The infirmary of the Glasgow Town’s Hospital has been completely ignored in general accounts of the growth in medical foundations providing charitable health care for the poor, as well as in accounts dealing more specifically with the British voluntary hospital movement in the eighteenth century. This article

examines this infirmary, the roles of the medical staff, the nature of medical facilities there, the patient population, and the sources of private and public funding.

(Ruta J. Wilk, adapted from the source document).

Ricky Jane Manoff, *Rethinking Maternalism: The Women's Industrial Council and the Making of the British Welfare State*. (Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1998).

In 1894 a group of predominantly middle-class British women, many with a background in women's trade union organizing, formed the Women's Industrial Council. Their express purpose was to use social investigation to lobby the government to improve industrial conditions for women. Over the next 25 years the Council continued to work for working women, focusing on everything from technical training to protective labor legislation to educational and recreational programs for young women and girls.

(Dissertation abstract.)

John Marriott and Masaie Matsumura, eds. *The Metropolitan Poor: Semifactual Accounts, 1795-1910*. (London: Pickering and Chatto, 1999).

This six-volume (!) set is a collection of primary materials on the metropolitan poor of London. It includes the writings of a diverse set of authors, from urban travellers and social reformers to prominent evangelicals. The collection begins with writings from the final five years of the eighteenth century, when London began to emerge as the world center of trade and commerce, and goes to the beginning of the first World War. The set consists of 2500 pages, and the cost is \$795. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Teresita Martinez-Vergne, *Shaping the Discourse on Space: Charity and Its Wards in Nineteenth-Century San Juan, Puerto Rico*. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1999).

The author explores how the men of the San Juan town council and the officers of the Casa de Beneficiencia, a state-run charitable establishment charged with responsibility for the poor, shaped the discourse on public and private space and thereby marginalized the worthy poor and vagrants, "liberated" Africans, indigent and unruly women, and destitute children. In this way the members of the newly-emerging middle class controlled not only public space, but also the people, activities, and even attitudes that filled it. *(Adapted from the Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

John A. Mazis, *The Greek Benevolent Association of Odessa (1871-1917): Private Charity and Diaspora Leadership in Late Imperial Russia*. (Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1998).

The purpose of this dissertation is to study the activities of the Greeks of South Russia during the Imperial era by focusing on the Greek Benevolent Association of Odessa (GBAO). The success of the GBAO was reflected in the various institutions it supported, such as the School for Boys, the School for Girls, the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the Home for the Elderly. The activities of the GBAO were part of the greater phenomenon of private charity in Russia which came into existence as the Great Reforms, instituted in the 1860s, were being implemented throughout the empire. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Margaret McClure, *A Civilised Community: A History of Social Security in New Zealand, 1898-1998*. (Auckland, NZ: Auckland University Press, 1998).

Questions such as who should receive social security, is social security a mark of citizenship or a cause for shame, and how can the costs of social security be controlled are addressed in this pioneering history which traces the development of social security policy in New Zealand, from the passage of the Old Age Pensions Act in 1898 through to the recent benefit cuts, the 1997 superannuation referendum, and the Code of Social Responsibility of 1998. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Michael A. McHugh, *Dearth, Community, and the Poor Law in Wiltshire, 1670-1744*. (Dissertation, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1998).

This dissertation examines the relationship between population, food resources, and parochial relief initiatives in the English county of Wiltshire between 1670 and 1744. It assesses the efficacy of public intervention under the Poor Law system in preventing dearth-based hunger and starvation among the local poor in a period when the central state had disengaged from controlling food supplies and prices. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Ned McHugh, *Drogheda Before the Famine: Urban Poverty in the Shadow of Privilege, 1826-45*. (Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 1998).

At a time when much research is underway on the Great Famine itself, this book provides an insight into the condition of the urban poor on the eve of that catastrophe, and how ill prepared they were to withstand it. Work, poverty, welfare institutions, and the social hierarchy all come in for scrutiny. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Joseph Melling and Bill Forsythe, eds. *Insanity, Institutions, and Society, 1800-1914: A Social History of Madness in Comparative Perspective*. (London: Routledge, 1999).

A valuable guide to current work in the social and cultural history of insanity, this book provides a comprehensive summary of the debates on the growth of institutional care during the 19th and 20th centuries. Using the English model to investigate the significance of ethnicity, race, and gender, as well as political and cultural factors, the book also features studies in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, India, and South Africa, and analyzes the history of colonial medicine more generally. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

H. C. Erik Midelfort, *A History of Madness in Sixteenth-Century Germany*. (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1999).

This magisterial work explores how Renaissance Germans understood and experienced madness. It focuses on the insanity of the world in general but also on specific disorders; examines the thinking on madness of theologians, jurists, and physicians; and analyzes the vernacular ideas that propelled sufferers to seek help in pilgrimage or newly founded hospitals for the helplessly disordered. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

Margaret T. Mitchell, *The Porfirian State and Public Beneficence: The Hospicio de Pobres of Mexico City, 1877-1911*. (Dissertation, Tulane University, 1998).

This dissertation examines the provision of public beneficence during the Porfiriato using the Hospicio de Pobres, a home for poor and orphaned children, as a case study. Although Mexican historians have usually found the origins of public welfare services in the 1910 Revolution, the Porfirian state did attempt to improve the administration of beneficence, as this dissertation attempts to show. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Peter Murray, *Poverty and Welfare 1830-1914*. (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1999).

A history of poverty, public welfare, income distribution, and social policy in 19th. century Great Britain.

Rebecca B. Neary, “Mothering Socialist Society: The Wife-Activists’ Movement and the Soviet Culture of Daily Life, 1934-41”, *The Russian Review* 53:3 (July 1999) 396-412.

The wife-activists movement in Russia during the 1930s mobilized housewives for voluntary social service labor while encouraging their domestic work. By means of the social work she carried out and as a model homemaker and mother, the wife-activist served as a liminal figure helping to bring about the transition to a new Soviet way of life. The article analyzes the basic elements of the wife-activist’s official persona: mother and social mother, housewife and “mistress of the great Soviet home”. (*Humanities Abstracts, edited.*)

M. O’Dwyer, ed. *The Famine in the Kilkenny/Tipperary Region: a History of the Callan Workhouse and Poor Law Union, 1845-1852*. (Callan, Ireland: Callan Heritage Society, 1998).

Jeannine E. Olson, “Social Welfare and the Transformation of Polity in Geneva”, in *The Identity of Geneva: The Christian Commonwealth 1564-1864*. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group, 1998), pp. 155-169.

Social welfare has been a key element in the development of identity in Geneva. Through welfare, Protestant immigrants and refugees were welcomed within the city walls, and in turn they contributed to the ongoing concern for the social needs of the community. This chapter will examine the place of social welfare from the *ancien regime* through the mid-nineteenth century, concentrating on the institutional adjustments to Geneva’s changing political and religious context. (*p. 155*).

Susannah R. Ottaway, *The “Decline of Life”: Aspects of Aging in Eighteenth-Century England*. (Dissertation, Brown University, 1998).

This dissertation examines the lives of the aged in eighteenth-century England, first asking who was considered old in this culture, and then focusing on the assistance provided to the elderly by family and community. I combine a detailed study of three regionally and economically disparate parishes with an exploration of a variety of national sources to show that community-based assistance to the elderly was a national priority in this period. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Robert M. Page and Richard L. Silburn, eds. *British Social Welfare in the Twentieth Century*. (Basingstoke: Macmillan Press, 1999).

This major thematic and historical overview provides a clear guide to key welfare practices and developments in the public, private, voluntary, and informal welfare sectors in twentieth century Britain, outlining the dominant ideas about welfare in the period in question. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract.*)

Edward Peck and Elizabeth Parker, “Mental Health in the NHS: Policy and Practice 1979-98”, *Journal of Mental Health* 7:3 (June 1998) 241-259.

The second of two papers exploring mental health policy and practice in the NHS since its founding in 1948.

Caroline B. Reeves, *The Power of Mercy: The Chinese Red Cross Society, 1900-1937*. (Dissertation, Harvard University, 1998).

This dissertation discusses the founding and development of the Chinese Red Cross Society, and how the Society’s success reflected important social and political developments in China at the turn of the twentieth century. The practice of philanthropy in China changed from a sporadic local initiative led by

elites to a sustained national effort, engaging an increasingly large segment of the Chinese polity. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Andres H. Reggiani, *Birth of the French Welfare State: Political Crises, Population, and Public Health, 1914-1960*. (Dissertation, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1998).

This study addresses the process of welfare state-building in twentieth-century France. It examines the relationship between political crises and the interventionism by the state in the development of population and public health policies. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Geoffrey Rivett, *From Cradle to Grave: Fifty Years of the NHS*. (London: King's Fund, 1998).

From Cradle to Grave tells the extraordinary story of the NHS. Published to mark its 50th anniversary, the book traces chronologically the major achievements and events in medicine, nursing, hospital development, primary health care, and health management. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

Adam A. Sabra, *Poverty and Charity in Mamluk Cairo, 1250-1517*. (Dissertation, Princeton University, 1998).

This dissertation examines a topic which is relatively new in Islamic history: the history of poverty. It seeks to answer three questions: what was it like to be poor in Cairo during the Mamluk period, how did medieval Muslim thinkers understand poverty, and how did Cairene society attempt to alleviate the effects of poverty in the period 1250-1517? (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Sylvia Schafer, "Between Paternal Right and the Dangerous Mother: Reading Parental Responsibility in Nineteenth-Century French Civil Justice", *Journal of Family History* 23:2 (April 1998) 173-189.

With the enactment of the law of 25 July 1889 on the divestiture of paternal authority, French civil courts were allowed to divest parents they deemed "morally dangerous" of all rights over their children. Although the masculine foundation of parental rights appeared indisputable, the law's definition of moral danger was extremely ambiguous. This ambiguity was most apparent in the instance of poor single women. (*SocioAbs citation.*)

Patience A. Schell, "An Honorable Avocation for Ladies: The Work of the Mexico City Union de Damas Catolicas Mexicanas, 1912-1926", *Journal of Women's History* 10:4 (Winter 1999) 78-103.

The writer examines the volunteer work of the Union de Damas Catolicas Mexicanas (Union of Mexican Catholic Ladies, UDCM) in Mexico City from 1912 to 1926...they may have approached societal problems from a Catholic perspective, but within this perspective they pursued topics and problems that interested them. In this way, members responded to the social upheaval of the Mexican Revolution by working to improve the lives of the poor. (*Humanities Abstracts, edited.*)

Anja Schuler, Kathryn Kish Sklar, and Susan Strasser, *Social Justice Feminists in the United States and Germany: a Dialogue in Documents, 1885-1933*. (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1998).

Women reformers in the United State and Germany maintained a brisk dialogue between 1885 and 1933. Drawing on one another's expertise, they sought to alleviate a wide array of social injustices generated by industrial capitalism, such as child labor and the exploitation of women in the workplace. This book presents and interprets documents from that exchange, most previously unknown to historians, which

show how these interactions reflected the political cultures of the two nations. (*Publisher's Webpage Abstract.*)

Geoffrey Sherington, and Chris Jeffery, *Fairbridge: Empire and Child Migration*. (London: Woburn Press, 1998).

In the half-century after 1913 approximately 5,000 children were sent from Britain to Australia, Canada, and Rhodesia under the auspices of the Child Emigration Society, established by the South African-born Kingsley Fairbridge in 1909. This study investigates the motives for the establishment of the Fairbridge child migration scheme, examines its history in Australia and Canada, and outlines the experiences of many of the former child migrants. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

Heather Shore, *Artful Dodgers: Youth and Crime in Early Nineteenth-Century London*. (London: Royal Historical Society, 1999).

Heather Shore explores the processes and context of these legislative strategies (for reform), in which consideration of juvenile crime in London – with its close streets and alleys and conspicuous juxtaposition of poverty and wealth – played a major part, influencing elite perceptions of offending by children and young people. At the heart of this study is a critical consideration of the lives of young offenders. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

Caroline Skehill, *The Nature of Social Work in Ireland: A Historical Perspective*. (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen Press, 1999).

This volume provides the first comprehensive account of professional social work in Ireland, to contribute to a better understanding of its present form and nature. It considers the development of social work from the late 19th century to the present. For a reader outside of Ireland, in particular, the book provides insight into the cultural, political, and social context within which Irish social work emerged over the past century. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Paul Slack, *From Reformation to Improvement: Public Welfare in Early Modern England*. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1999).

Between the early sixteenth and the early eighteenth centuries, the character of English social policy and social welfare changed fundamentally. Aspirations for wholesale reformation were replaced by more specific schemes for improvement. In *From Reformation to Improvement* Slack examines the intellectual and political roots of this decisive shift of focus. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

Leonard D. Smith, “Cure, Comfort, and Safe Custody”: *Public Lunatic Asylums in Early Nineteenth Century England*. (London: Leicester University Press, 1999).

A study of the pioneer county asylums, which were intended to provide for the “cure” and “safe custody” of people suffering from the ravages of insanity. The book considers the origins of the asylums, how they were managed, who staffed them, their practices, and the experiences of those kept there. (*Heffers Booksellers, UK.*)

Timothy B. Smith, “The Social Transformation of Hospitals and the Rise of Medical Insurance in France, 1914-1943”, *The Historical Journal* 41:4 (1998) 1055-1087.

This article explores the impact of the First World War on the social reform movement in France, emphasizing hospital policy and medical insurance. I argue that the war gave birth to a concerted reform

movement which succeeded in bringing about fundamental changes to health care policy. The impetuses to this national reform legislation were the numerous local experiments, whose stories I examine in some detail. (*Author abstract.*)

Timothy B. Smith, “Assistance and Repression: Rural Exodus, Vagabondage, and Social Crises in France, 1880-1914”, *Journal of Social History* 32:4 (Summer 1999) 821-846.

The writer challenges the idea that the fear of and fascination with vagabonds in France before World War I was a product of a national hysteria fueled by an irresponsible press. He contends that this fear was instead grounded in reality, and that vagabondage was one of France’s most pressing social problems. He details the repressive measures taken by the state as well as the harsh intellectual current that underpinned the repression. (*Social Sciences Abstracts, edited.*)

Joan Sokolovsky, “The Making of National Health Insurance in Britain and Canada: Institutional Analysis and Its Limits”, *Journal of Historical Sociology* 11:2 (June 1998) 247-280.

In the case of Great Britain, it is argued that national health insurance was part of a package of social reforms designed to halt the slide of Great Britain from a position of preeminence in the world economy. The introduction of Canadian health insurance coincided with an increased role for local and federal states in fostering economic development in the nation. (*SocioAbs abstract.*)

A. H. K. Son, “The Construction of the Medical Insurance System in the Republic of Korea, 1963-1989”, *Scandinavian Journal of Social Welfare* 7:1 (1998) 17-26.

Health policy in Korea is to a great extent incremental in character and the consequence of a variety of causal events. This is why it has been difficult to apply the established social welfare theories to the Korean case. In any event, the Korean national medical insurance system, constructed between 1963 and 1989, reveals some similarity to that in Japan, i.e. compartmentalization of financial and administrative units as well as inequality in contributions and benefits. The system also reflects Korea’s traditional Confucian value which emphasizes mutual dependence between family members. (*Author abstract.*)

Byung Khun Song, “Continuity and Change in English Rural Society: The Formation of Poor Law Unions in Oxfordshire”, *The English Historical Review* 114:456 (April 1999) 314-338.

The Poor Law of 1834, regarded as a “revolutionary” transformation in terms of local government, was supposed to replace the ascendancy of the landed elites with the democracy of the ratepayers and thus bring fundamental change to the political and economic contours of English rural society. The writer considers the detailed process of poor law union formation in Oxfordshire, the determinants of the boundaries and centers of the poor law unions, and interactions between neighboring localities. (*Humanities Abstracts, edited.*)

Pat Starkey, “The Medical Officer of Health, the Social Worker, and the Problem Family, 1943-1968: The Case of Family Service Units”, *Social History of Medicine* 11:3 (1998) 421-441.

This article considers the role of Medical Officers of Health in the care of problem families in the period after the Second World War, and their relationship with one of the key voluntary social work agencies in the field, Pacifist Service Units/Family Service Units. It examines the shift in responsibility from public health doctors to social workers and uses the Bristol Family Service Unit as a case study. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

Sally Swartz, “Lost Lives: Gender, History, and Mental Illness in the Cape, 1891-1910”, *Feminism and Psychology* 9:2 (May 1999) 152-158.

Offers a commentary on the limits of archival material in recovering the experience of women suffering from serious mental illness in the Cape, South Africa, at the turn of the century. (*PsycFirst abstract*).

Andrea Tanner, “The Casual Poor and the City of London Poor Law Union, 1837-1869”, *The Historical Journal* 42:1 (March 1999) 183-206.

The City of London Poor Law Union in the early-to-mid-Victorian period was the wealthiest and least populated of all the metropolitan Poor Law districts. The combination of high Poor Law receipts from a low poor rate base, civic pride, competition from city charities, and the willingness of neighboring unions to off-load this most troublesome class of pauper onto their rich neighbor gave an unparalleled level of choice to those who were at the bottom of the heap in Victorian London. (*Humanities Abstracts, edited.*)

David Thomson, *A World Without Welfare: New Zealand’s Colonial Experiment*. (Auckland, NZ: Auckland University Press with Bridget Williams Books, 1998).

Arriving in the early 19th century, European settlers shrugged off Old World values to demand, contrary to English law and practice at that time, that the elderly and the poor should take care of themselves. The “world without welfare” of early colonial New Zealand represents perhaps the purest test to date of what happens when a society turns its face against public assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable, in pursuit of ideals of personal independence. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Elizabeth Van Allen, *Poverty and Power: Social Welfare and Private Charity in Poitiers, France, 1820-1848*. (Dissertation, Yale University, 1998).

This study presents as complete a picture as possible of social welfare and private charity in one French city, Poitiers, from 1820 to 1848, while integrating it into larger debates about politics and social policy. The local funding and administration of social welfare permitted poor relief to evolve according to local needs, but it also perpetuated vast differences in incomes and conditions within French charitable institutions. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Juan Luis Vives, *On Assistance to the Poor*. Translated with Introduction and Commentary by Alice Tobriner. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press in association with the Renaissance Society of America, 1999).

This book is part of a series specially selected and designed to keep in print the most treasured works in Renaissance Studies, modestly priced for student use. It discusses public welfare services for the poor in Bruges, Belgium, in the 16th century. (*University of Toronto Press.*)

Welshman, J. “The Social History of Social Work: The Issue of the ‘Problem Family’, 1940-1970”, *British Journal of Social Work* 29:3 (June 1999) 457-476.

This article looks at the “problem family” of the 1950s and uses evolving attitudes as a means of exploring the social history of social work in Britain between roughly 1940 and 1970. The article concludes that the issue of the “problem family” provides revealing insights into the ways in which the attitude of the emerging social work profession diverged from, but none the less had close links with, the approach of other professional interest groups. (*Current Contents abstract, edited.*)

N. Whiteside and R. Salais, “Comparing Welfare States – Social Protection and Industrial Politics in France and Britain, 1930-1960”, *Journal of European Social Policy* 8:2 (1998) 139-154.

In France, state regulation of the labour market emerged as the source of social protection and equity; in Britain, continuities rooted in a liberal political economy meant that industrial relations and social welfare remained separate spheres. Using legislative provision (such as social insurance) as a basis for comparative studies distorts academic analysis because the contextual significance of such provision varies - not only between countries, but also within different industrial and regional contexts as well as over time. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

David Wright, “Family Strategies and the Institutional Confinement of ‘Idiot’ Children in Victorian England”, *Journal of Family History* 23:2 (April 1998) 190-208.

A survey of the changing historiography of mental hospitals, showing how historians of medicine are increasingly looking to paradigms of familial strategies and household structure to understand why people were committed to asylums, is followed by an examination of admission records for 2000+ children admitted to the philanthropic Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, 1853-1886. (*SocioAbs abstract.*)

LATINOS, CHICANOS

Suzanne Forrest, *The Preservation of the Village: New Mexico's Hispanics and the New Deal, with a new foreword by William deBuys.* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico, 1998; originally published 1989).

Table of Contents: Chap. 1–The New Mexico Difference; Chap. 2-The Roots of Dependence; Chap. 3-The Mystique of the Village; Chap. 4-Assault on Arcadia; Chap. 5-The New Mexico- Mexico - New Deal Connection; Chap. 6-Federal Relief Comes to New Mexico; Chap. 7-Implementing the Cultural Agenda; Chap. 8-Restoring Village Lands; Chap. 9-The Final Years and Later; Chap. 10-Reprise.

Jose Angel Gutierrez, *The Making of a Chicano Militant: Lessons from Cristal.* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1999).

Gutierrez's autobiography is the first insider's view of the important political and social events within the Mexican American communities in South Texas during the 1960s and 1970s. A controversial and dynamic political figure during the height of the Chicano movement, Gutierrez offers an absorbing personal account of his life at the forefront of the Mexican-American civil rights movements – first as a Chicano and then as a militant. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

Lara Medina, *Las Hermanas: Chicana/Latina Religious-Political Activism, 1971-1997.* (Dissertation, The Claremont Graduate University, 1998).

This study examines the historical significance of “Las Hermanas”, a twenty-six year old national religious-political organization of Chicana and Latina Roman Catholics. This organization bridged the religious and political realms through their feminist activism. They have participated in students protests, the farmworker struggle for labor rights, and widespread community organizing. Since 1980 the organization has focused specifically on issues affecting grassroots Latinas, including moral agency, sexuality, and domestic abuse. (*Ruta J. Wilk, adapted from the dissertation abstract.*)

MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL DISABILITY, PSYCHIATRY

Jonathan Andrews, “Case Notes, Case Histories, and the Patient’s Experience of Insanity at Gartnavel Royal Asylum, Glasgow, in the Nineteenth Century”, *Social History of Medicine* 11:2 (1998) 255-281.

Peter Bartlett and David Wright, eds. *Outside the Walls of the Asylum: The History of Care in the Community 1750-2000*. (London: Athlone Press, 1999).

Vinod S. Bhatara, Sanjay Gupta, and Martin Brokenleg, “The Hiawatha Asylum for Insane Indians: The First Federal Mental Hospital for an Ethnic Group”, *American Journal of Psychiatry* 156:5 (May 1999) 767.

Eric Caplan, *Mind Games: American Culture and the Birth of Psychotherapy*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998).

What came to be known as psychotherapy emerged in the face of considerable opposition, much – indeed most – of which was generated by the medical profession itself. Caplan examines the contentious interplay within the American medical community, as well as between American physicians and their lay rivals...These early practitioners of alternative medicine ultimately laid the groundwork for a distinctive and much-heralded American type of psychotherapy. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Nick Crossley, “R.D. Laing, and the British Anti-Psychiatry Movement: A Sociohistorical Analysis”, *Social Science and Medicine* 47:7(1998) 877-889.

Thomas G. Ebert, *Treatment of the Insane in Wisconsin: A Case Study of Two County Asylums, 1890-1933*. (Dissertation, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, 1998).

This study analyzes several key questions related to why mental institutions were established and what factors accounted for their persistence. The study finds that the latent functions that the mental institution served for individuals, families, the community, and other social welfare institutions provide an explanation for their establishment and persistence. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Marie-Diane Favreau, *The Pre-Shrinking of Psychiatry: Sociological Insights on the Psychiatric Consumer/Survivor Movement (1970-1992)*. (Dissertation, University of California, San Diego, 1999).

This dissertation traces the unwritten and unseen history of the psychiatry consumer/survivor movement. The movement began in 1970, and has used social activism to pursue three goals: (1) the securing and safeguarding of human and civil rights; (2) demedicalization of a social problem; and (3) the empowerment of everyone in American society who has been called crazy. (*Ruta J. Wilk, adapted from dissertation abstract.*)

Hugh Freeman, “Mental Health Policy and Practice in the NHS: 1948-1979”, *Journal of Mental Health* 7:3 (June 1998) 225-239.

Ann Goldberg, *Sex, Religion, and the Making of Modern Madness: The Eberbach Asylum and German Society, 1815-1849*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999).

Kevin Gournay, Jim Birley, and Douglas Bennett, “Therapeutic Interventions and Milieu in Psychiatry in the NHS Between 1948 and 1998”, *Journal of Mental Health* 7:3 (June 1998) 261-272.

Edward H. Hare, *On the History of Lunacy: The 19th Century and After*. (London: Gabbay, 1998).

Deborah Hutchings, *Mony Hull, 1908-1998: A History of Caring*. (Studley: Brewin, 1998).

Allan Ingram, ed. *Patterns of Madness in the Eighteenth Century: A Reader*. (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 1998).

Kathleen W. Jones, *Taming the Troublesome Child: American Families, Child Guidance, and the Limits of Psychiatric Authority*. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999).

This book is a history of “child guidance”, a specialized psychological service developed early in the twentieth century. Using the records of Boston’s Judge Baker Guidance Center from 1920 to 1945, the author looks at the relationships among the social activists, doctors, psychologists, social workers, parents, and young people who met in the child guidance clinic, then follows the clinicians as they adapt delinquency work to the problems of nondelinquent children – an adaptation that often entailed a harsh critique of American mothers. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Susan Mayer, *Inclusion and Reform: The Contemporary History of a State Mental Hospital*. (Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1998).

This study is a political institutional history of a single Illinois state mental hospital, Chicago-Read Mental Health Center, from 1960 to 1996...I analyze the impact of external groups’ demands on Chicago-Read and explore how they transformed the hospital...into a rationalized, centrally-controlled mental hospital whose daily activities are governed by externally-imposed standards. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Joseph Melling and Bill Forsythe, eds. *Insanity, Institutions, and Society, 1800-1914: A Social History of Madness in Comparative Perspective*. (London: Routledge, 1999).

H. C. Erik Midelfort, *A History of Madness in Sixteenth-Century Germany*. (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1999).

James E. Moran, *Insanity, the Asylum, and Society in Nineteenth Century Quebec and Ontario*. (Dissertation, York University, 1998).

Edward Peck and Elizabeth Parker, “Mental Health in the NHS: Policy and Practice 1979-98”, *Journal of Mental Health* 7:3 (June 1998) 241-259.

David B. Pharis, ed. *State Hospital Reform: Why Was It So Hard to Accomplish?* (Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 1998).

Twenty-four years ago a class action lawsuit was filed in a United States District Court in Texas aimed at improving the living conditions in the state’s eight psychiatric hospitals. This book explores the reasons why the lawsuit took so many years to be resolved successfully. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Roy Porter, “Madness and the Family Before Freud: The View of the Mad-Doctors”, *Journal of Family History* 23:2 (April 1998) 159-172.

The antipsychiatry movement of the 1960s, led in Great Britain by R.D. Laing, construed the bourgeois family as psychogenic and, in particular, blamed mothers for the double binds typical of schizophrenia.

Freudian roots of such beliefs are pointed out, but the primary aim is to show how psychiatric writing and practice had approached family dynamics from the time of Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1621) to the close of the Victorian era. (*SocioAbs citation.*)

Andrew Scull, "A Quarter Century of the History of Psychiatry", *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 35:3 (Summer 1999) 239-246.

This article reviews the development of the historiography of Anglo-American psychiatry over the past quarter century...The relationship between earlier and later work is stressed, and recent trends in the field assessed. (*Current Contents abstract, edited.*)

Leonard D. Smith, "Cure, Comfort, and Safe Custody": *Public Lunatic Asylums in Early Nineteenth Century England*. (London: Leicester University Press, 1999).

Ann V. Stoep and Bruce Link, Social Class, Ethnicity, and Mental Illness: The Importance of Being More Than Earnest", *American Journal of Public Health* 88:9 (September 1998) 1396-1402.

This paper revisits a landmark study of the prevalence of mental illness in the state of Massachusetts conducted by Edward Jarvis in the 19th century. Jarvis drew an improper conclusion about the relationship between social class, ethnicity, and insanity...On the basis of his misperception, Jarvis constructed elaborate etiological theories...which made a strong impact on the mental health service policies of his day. (*Journal abstract, edited.*)

Tanaquil Taubes, " 'Healthy Avenues of the Mind': Psychological Theory Building and the Influence of Religion During the Era of Moral Treatment", *American Journal of Psychiatry* 155:8 (August 1998) 1001-1008.

This article delineates the main psychological interventions used by American asylum superintendents practicing moral treatment between 1815 and 1875. Further, it explores the impact of Protestant religious ideas on specific aspects of moral treatment's theory and practice. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

McCay Vernon and Beth Daigle-King, "Historical Overview of Inpatient Care of Mental Patients Who are Deaf", *American Annals of the Deaf*, 144:1 (March 1999) 51-61.

Betsy S. Vourlekis, Golda Edinburg, and Ruth Knee, "The Rise of Social Work in Public Mental Health through Aftercare of People with Serious Mental Illness", *Social Work* 43:6 (November 1998) 567-575.

David Wright, "Family Strategies and the Institutional Confinement of 'Idiot' Children in Victorian England", *Journal of Family History* 23:2 (April 1998) 190-208.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Grant Arndt, “‘Contrary to Our Way of Thinking’: The Struggle for an American Indian Center in Chicago, 1946-1953”, *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 22:4 (1998) 117-34.

Part of a special issue on American Indians and the urban experience. The writer recounts the history of the activities that resulted in the opening of Chicago’s American Indian Center in 1953. He shows how in this case American Indian activists both instigated and sustained the struggle to create Native American organizations despite the resistance of such mainstream groups as Chicago’s Metropolitan Welfare Council, who believed that the American Indian Center would be “contrary to our way of thinking.” (*Social Sciences Abstracts, edited.*)

Vinod S. Bhatara, Sanjay Gupta, and Martin Brokenleg, “The Hiawatha Asylum for Insane Indians: The First Federal Mental Hospital for an Ethnic Group”, *American Journal of Psychiatry* 156:5 (May 1999) 767.

This is a photograph and brief description of the Hiawatha Asylum for Insane Indians. The closing of the asylum in 1933 marked a turning point in the public and government perception of the mental health needs of the Native American population. (*Ruta J. Wilk, adapted from Periodical Abstracts.*)

Thomas A. Britten, “Hoover and the Indians: The Case for Continuity in Federal Indian Policy, 1900-1933”, *Historian: A Journal of History* 61:3 (Spring 1999) 518-538.

Britten discusses the extent to which President Herbert Hoover’s Indian policy drew on earlier precedents, especially those of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Francis Ellington Leupp. By doing so, Britten calls into question Hoover’s role as a transitional figure and reveals more clearly the general continuity of federal Indian policy during the first decades of the 20th century. (*Periodical Abstracts.*)

Thomas F. Clarkin, *The New Trail and the Great Society: Federal Indian Policy During the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations*. (Dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1998).

In 1961 the administration of John F. Kennedy offered a new direction in Indian affairs, one which called for a greater commitment to education, economic development, and Native American participation in the policy process. Lyndon Johnson’s War on Poverty increased funding to Native American communities and allowed Indians to create and operate programs. Despite these positive developments, the programs of the era achieved only mixed success. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Daniel M. Cobb, “Philosophy of an Indian War: Indian Community Action in the Johnson Administration’s War on Indian Poverty, 1964-1968”, *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 22:2 (1998) 71-102.

The writer argues that to ignore the administration of Lyndon Johnson is to ignore a period of dynamic and controversial change both at the federal level and in Indian communities. He examines the Johnson administration’s most provocative and contested innovation, the Community Action Program, and how its philosophy of “maximum feasible participation” served as a precursor of tribal self-determination. (*Social Sciences Abstracts, edited.*)

Thomas W. Cowger, *The National Congress of American Indians: The Founding Years*. (Lincoln, NB: University of Nebraska Press, 1999).

Founded in 1944, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is one of the most important intertribal political organizations of the twentieth century. This is the first full-length history of the NCAI. It presents the many accomplishment of and great challenges to the NCAI, examines its role in the development of Native political activism, and explores its relationships to contemporaneous events such as the Cold War, McCarthyism, and the civil rights movement. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Wade M. Davies, *Navajo Health Care in the Twentieth Century*. (Dissertation, Arizona State University, 1998).

This history of Navajo health care in the twentieth century argues that Navajos have actively sought to draw upon the benefits of many forms of medical care. It explores the historical evolution of cross-cultural relations between Western medical providers, traditional healers, and patients on the Navajo Nation. Furthermore, the dissertation traces the institutional development of Western medical services on the Navajo Nation, involving missionary providers, traders, the Bureau of Indian Affairs Medical Division, and the Indian Health Service. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Paivi Hoikkala, "Feminists or Reformers? American Indian Women and Political Activism in Phoenix, 1965-1980", *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 22:4 (1998) 163-85.

By 1980, the American Indian community in Phoenix had built a structure of services and organizations that warranted an unprecedented role for American Indians as an interest group. Interviews with activists in the community disclose women's important contributions to this process. They were volunteers in church organizations, worked as professionals in the Phoenix Indian Center, and tried to organize the community as a political force in the city. (*Social Sciences Abstracts, edited.*)

John S. Milloy, *A National Crime: The Canadian Government and the Residential School System, 1879-1986*. (Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1999).

Lynne Snyder, "Integrating American Indians and Alaska Natives into the Body Politic?" *Public Health Reports* 113:4 (July/August 1998) 365-8.

The role of the Public Health Services (PHS) in improving the health of American Indians and Alaska Natives is discussed. (In 1954) the PHS began a crash program to improve the health status of the 315,000 American Indians and 35,000 Alaska natives that had been under the care of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (*Social Sciences Abstracts, edited.*)

PHILOSOPHY, THEORY, AND METHOD

Robert B. Asen, *Imagining the Poor: Argument and Imagery in Welfare Policy Discourse, 1980-1996*. (Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1998).

This study examines images of poor persons that circulated in public policy debates during the retrenchment era of American social welfare policy. It focuses on three significant policy episodes: the 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, the 1988 Family Support Act, and the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act. Images of poor persons varied in each episode, in order to bolster significant policy initiatives. (*Ruta J. Wilk, adapted from dissertation abstract.*)

Kevin Bales, “Popular Reactions to Sociological Research: The Case of Charles Booth”, *Sociology* 33:1 (February 1999) 153-68.

When Charles Booth first published his research on poverty in London in 1886 he became what might have been the first sociological “household name”. His findings were widely reported around the world and across newspapers of very different political orientation. As social scientists continue to grapple with the difficulties and rewards of publicity it is worth looking back to this first instance of the political and media uses of social research. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

Norman P. Barry, *Welfare, 2nd ed.* (Buckingham: Open University Press, 1999).

This text traces the historical origins of welfare to 18th century sources in moral and social philosophy and shows how, in the evolution of the concept, doctrines of welfare have been associated with a variety of social philosophies, including utilitarianism, rights, individualism, and collectivism. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract.*)

Carla A. Bates, “*Settling the Industrial Frontier, 1890-1940*”: *Being an Historical Study of Anglo-American Social Reformers and their Struggles to Reconcile Republican Virtue and Industrial Capitalism with Particular Attention to Questions of Property, Citizenship, and the Welfare State*. (Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1998).

The existence of a federal welfare system in the United States can be attributed to the enduring presence among the late 19th century Anglo-American middle class of a very 18th century republican suspicion of the corrupting powers of capitalism. The dissertation examines the question first raised in the 1890s: how could a virtuous citizenry be sustained by a capitalist economy? (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

J. Beder, “The Home Visit, Revisited”, *Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services* 79:5 (1998) 514-522.

The home visit has been a vital tool in the articulation of social work services throughout the history of the profession. This article will briefly trace the history of the beginning of home visitation and will discuss some of the techniques, difficulties, and benefits of this time-honored professional task. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

Neil Bradford, “The Policy Influence of Economic Ideas: Interests, Institutions and Innovation in Canada”, *Studies in Political Economy* 59 (Summer 1999) 17-60.

Robert J. Daly, *An Historical Secular Reconstruction of the Concept of Poverty and the Development of the Modern Welfare State.* (Dissertation, City University of New York, 1998).

In this dissertation I trace the concept of Poverty, and the presumed obligations it engenders to protect those who are in dire economic need. I show how the concept gets recast over time from an essentially benefits based doctrine, to one of a rights based government sponsored program which imposes obligations on the society as a whole. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Alexander M. Hicks, *Social Democracy and Welfare Capitalism: A Century of Income Security Politics.* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1999).

What has brought about the widespread public provision of welfare and income security within free-market liberalism? This book describes and explains income security programs in affluent and democratic capitalist nations, from the proto-democratic innovators of the 1880s to the globally buffeted democracies of the 1990s. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

Martin O'Brien and Sue Penna, *Theorising Welfare: Enlightenment and Modern Society.* (London; Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1998).

This introductory text sets out seven important theoretical perspectives through which to make sense of historical and contemporary changes in, and struggles around, social welfare systems and provisions. Through examination of liberalism, Marxism, neo-liberalism, for example, the book discusses the history and philosophy of public welfare and the welfare state. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.*)

J. Offer, "Spencer's Future of Welfare: A Vision Eclipsed", *Sociological Review* 47:1 (February 1999) 136-162.

Spencer's sustained opposition to statutory welfare provisions, based on his theory of social and general evolution, is generally familiar. This article explores his less known arguments, for example the argument in favor of what he calls "positive private beneficence" or informal care, and his support for an expansion of the administration of civil justice to enhance welfare. (*Ruta J. Wilk, adapted from Current Contents abstract.*)

Frederic G. Reamer, "The Evolution of Social Work Ethics", *Social Work* 43:6 (November 1998) 488-500.

Patrick T. Selmi, *Choosing Sides: Radicalism and the Making of Social Work History.* (Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1998).

Paul Slack, *From Reformation to Improvement: Public Welfare in Early Modern England.* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1999).

POVERTY

Peter A. Baskerville and Eric W. Sager, *Unwilling Idlers: The Urban Unemployed and Their Families in Late Victorian Canada*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1998).

Marilyn S. Blackwell, "The Deserving Sick: Poor Women and the Medicalization of Poverty in Brattleboro, Vermont", *Journal of Women's History* 11:1 (Spring 1999) 53-74.

The negotiations between poor women and charity providers in Brattleboro, Vermont, highlight the medicalization of female poverty at the turn of the 19th century. Medical diagnoses that legitimated female weakness thus appeared to diminish their personal responsibility for their problems. By reducing the stigma of relief, this interpretation enhanced clients' ability to make public claims for assistance and deepened their sense of dependence on nonfamilial support. (*Humanities Abstracts*.)

Zachary R. Calo, "From Poor Relief to the Poorhouse: The Response to Poverty in Prince George's County, Maryland, 1710-1770", *Maryland Historical Magazine* 93:4 (Winter 1998) 393-428.

"In 1671 the Maryland legislature empowered justices of the county courts to levy a tax to provide relief to poor residents." (p. 393). For over a century this was the system used by the colony of Maryland to care for its poor. This article discusses both this traditional system and the transition from this scheme of poor relief to the widespread use of poorhouses instead. It describes the social changes and transformations beginning in the 1760s that led to this change, namely, the gradual increase in population, the emergence of able-bodied beggars, and the accompanying change in public attitudes toward poverty, and analyzes the ramifications of these transformations. (*Ruta J. Wilk*.)

Sharon Farmer, "Down and Out and Female in Thirteenth-Century Paris", *American Historical Review* 103:2 (April 1998) 345-372.

James C. Garman and Paul A. Russo, "'A Disregard of Every Sentiment of Humanity': The Town Farm and Class Realignment in Nineteenth-century Rural New England", *Historical Archaeology* 33:1 (1999) 118-35.

The writers discuss the relationship between Smithfield, Rhode Island Town Farm and Asylum and both the inhabitants of the institution and the wealthier citizens of Smithfield. They observe that the development of town farms was an important landmark in the reshaping of rural classes in 19th century New England, being used by town authorities as a means of distinguishing "worthy poor" members of the working class from those considered merely lazy and idle. They employ documents from an inquiry into allegations of abuse and mistreatment of inmates as a lens through which they examine larger issues surrounding social reform. (*Humanities Abstracts, edited*.)

Joel F. Harrington, "Escape from the Great Confinement: The Genealogy of the German Workhouse", *Journal of Modern History* 71:2 (June 1999) 308-345.

Timothy J. Hatton and Roy E. Bailey, "Poverty and the Welfare State in Interwar London", *Oxford Economic Papers* 50:4 (Oct. 1998) 574-606.

Rosanne L. Higgins, *The Biology of Poverty: Epidemiological Transition in Western New York*. (Dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1998).

There is a general agreement among historians that poorhouses were largely unsuccessful in abolishing poverty. However, few have addressed whether or not these institutions were at all successful in buffering

the more severe consequences of poverty – disease and death. This dissertation uses data collected from both the Erie and Niagara County Poorhouses to compare patterns of mortality with those of the general populations from each respective county. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Gary Howells, “For I Was Tired of England, Sir’: English Pauper Emigrant Strategies, 1834-1860”, *Social History* 23:2 (May 1998) 181-194.

Eric Jenkins, *Workhouse Tales: True Stories of the Victorian Poor Law*. (Rushden: Cordelia, 1998).

Alan J. Kidd, *State, Society, and the Poor in Nineteenth-Century England*. (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1999).

L. MacLeod, D. Montero, and A. Speer, “America’s Changing Attitudes Toward Welfare and Welfare Recipients, 1938-1995”, *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 26:2 (1999) 175-186.

John Marriott and Masaie Matsumura, eds. *The Metropolitan Poor: Semifactual Accounts, 1795-1910*. (London: Pickering and Chatto, 1999).

Michael A. McHugh, *Dearth, Community, and the Poor Law in Wiltshire, 1670-1744*. (Dissertation, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1998).

Ned McHugh, *Drogheda Before the Famine: Urban Poverty in the Shadow of Privilege, 1826-45*. (Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 1998).

Peter Murray, *Poverty and Welfare 1830-1914*. (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1999).

Robert D. Plotnick, “Inequality, Poverty, and the Fisc in Twentieth-century America”, *Journal of Post Keynesian Economics* 21:1 (Fall 1998) 51-75.

Discusses the history of poverty and of public welfare in twentieth-century America.

Adam A. Sabra, *Poverty and Charity in Mamluk Cairo, 1250-1517*. (Dissertation, Princeton University, 1998).

RACE

Robert A. Bauman, *Race, Class, and Political Power: The Implementation of the War on Poverty in Los Angeles*. (Dissertation, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1998).

Martin E. Eisenberg, *Being Left in East New York: Tensions Between Race and Class in Community Organizing, 1954-1980*. (Dissertation, City University of New York, 1999).

Carol Faulkner, *The Hard Heart of the Nation: Gender, Race, and Dependency in the Freedmen's Aid Movement*. (Dissertation, State University of New York at Binghamton, 1998).

Cecily Forde-Jones, "Mapping Racial Boundaries: Gender, Race, and Poor Relief in Barbadian Plantation Society", *Journal of Women's History* 10:3 (Autumn 1998) 9-31.

Linda Gordon, *The Great Arizona Orphan Abduction*. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1999).

Kevin F. Gotham, "Blind Faith in the Free Market: Urban Poverty, Residential Segregation, and Federal Housing Retrenchment", *Sociological Inquiry* 68:1 (Winter 1998) 1-31.

Elna C. Green, "Infanticide and Infant Abandonment in the New South: Richmond, Virginia, 1865-1915", *Journal of Family History* 24:2 (April 1999) 187-211.

Shelley K. Sallee, *Inventing "The Forgotten Child": The Whiteness of Child Labor Reform in the New South*. (Dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1998).

This dissertation examines how and why white reformers created, developed, and promoted a racial meaning for child labor reform. The southern textile workforce was predominantly composed of native born whites. But to borrow a phrase from C. Vann Woodward and reinterpret it, "Progressivism for whites only" was not simply the exclusion of African American children from white-sponsored reform, it was the insistence by reformers of race as the essential identity of a group of children marginalized from dominant white society. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION/PROFESSION

Mimi Abramovitz, "Social Work and Social Reform: An Arena of Struggle", *Social Work* 43:6 (1998) 512-526.

In honor of social work's centennial, this article examines the sources of the profession's prochange mandate and the structural factors that limit social work's ability to pledge itself to this stance permanently and recommends some steps social workers can take to recommit the profession to greater activism. Special attention is given to documenting the long but largely ignored history of social work activism. (*Journal abstract.*)

Janice Andrews and Michael Reisch, "Social Work and Anti-Communism: A Historical Analysis of the McCarthy Era", *Journal of Progressive Human Services* 8:2 (1997) 29-49.

Argues that anticommunism and McCarthyism in the US during the 1950s impacted the social work profession by (1) suppressing dissent in the field by increasing fear and political persecution; (2) transforming social work education by harassing faculty; (3) professionalizing social work at the expense of social justice commitments; (4) motivating radical and progressive social workers to resist McCarthyism's political repression. (*Sociological Abstracts.*)

Janice Andrews and Michael Reisch, "The Legacy of McCarthyism on Social Group Work: An Historical Analysis", *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 24:3 (September 1997) 211-235.

Explores the impact of McCarthyism on the ideology, education, practice, and public image of social group work. It is argued that witch-hunts and the periods' climate of widespread fear, purges, and political conservatism diminished the gains the social work profession had made in the 1930s and 1940s via progressive activities, and left the profession, particularly social group work, ill-prepared for the issues and activism of the 1960s and 1970s. (*Sociological Abstracts.*)

Felix L. Armfield, *Eugene Kinckle Jones and the Rise of Professional Black Social Workers, 1910-1940*. (Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1998).

J. Beder, "The Home Visit, Revisited", *Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services* 79:5 (1998) 514-522.

G. Bowpitt, "Evangelical Christianity, Secular Humanism, and the Genesis of British Social Work", *British Journal of Social Work* 28:5 (1998) 675-693.

Iris Carlton-LaNey, "African American Social Work Pioneers' Response to Need", *Social Work* 44:4 (July 1999) 311-321.

This article discusses the fundamental values and principles that guided African American social work practice at the beginning of the century. For these pioneers, social work was both "cause and function." Their legacy is a strength-based practice model on which contemporary scholars and practitioners can build. (*Journal abstract.*)

Martha M. Dore, "The Retail Method of Social Work: The Role of the New York School in the Development of Clinical Practice", *Social Service Review* 73:2 (June 1999) 168-90.

Examines the contributions of faculty and students of the New York School of Philanthropy to the development of a philosophy and method of practice in social work that sets it apart from other forms of

professional helping. Early years of the school; Social casework at the school from the post-World War II years to the mid-1960s; challenges to the casework paradigm. (*Academic Search Elite database*).

Robert Fisher, “ ‘Speaking for the Contribution of History’: Context and the Origins of the Social Welfare History Group”, *Social Service Review* 73:2 (June 1999) 191-217.

Examines the circumstances that gave rise to and limited the relationship between the historical discipline and social work education. Development of the Social Welfare History Group: Emergence of the intellectual field of social welfare history in the 1950s; re-examination of social work education at the time; conservative political economy of the era. (*Academic Search Elite database*).

Robert Fisher and P. Dybicz, “The Place of Historical Research in Social Work”, *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 26:3 (1999) 105-124.

Karen S. Haynes, “The 100-Year Debate: Social Reform Versus Individual Treatment”, *Social Work* 43:6 (November 1998) 501-509.

This article discusses the 100-year-old debate about the primary or sole function of the social work profession: to seek social reform or to provide individual treatment. The basic premise of the article is that these need not be mutually exclusive and divisive, but rather that the two should frame and highlight the unique strength of the social work profession. (*Author abstract*.)

Catherine Hiersteiner, “Saints or Sinners? The Image of Social Workers from American Stage and Cinema Before World War II”, *Affilia* 13:3 (Fall 1998) 312-325.

Films and plays produced before World War II portrayed young social workers as fallen angels and older social workers as spinsters or misguided-mother types – images influenced more by political ideology, the audience factor, and attitudes toward women than by any actual knowledge of the profession. This article examines how social workers are portrayed in films and plays in the US prior to World War II, and explores these images and themes in four films and one play. (*Ruta J. Wilk, adapted from Academic Search Elite database and from source document*.)

Daniel D. Huff, “Every Picture Tells a Story”, *Social Work* 43:6 (November 1998) 576-583.

In the first few decades of the 20th century, the social work pioneers leaned heavily on the then new technology of the camera. Ironically, the names of even the leading social photographers are far better known among photographers than among social workers. This article (illustrated with photographs) examines the contributions of a few avatars of social photography that were closely connected to the social work pioneers. (*Author abstract*.)

James G. McCullagh, “Early School Social Work Leaders: Women Forgotten by the Profession”, *Social Work in Education* 20:1 (January 1998) 55-63.

Reviews the inclusion of the history of school social work and biographical sketches of school social workers in the Social Work Yearbooks and the Encyclopedia of Social Work, noting the absence of important early leaders from these publications. The article contains a partial list of early visiting teachers and school social work leaders, and argues for their inclusion in future editions of the Encyclopedia. (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

Mary Lynne Mapes, *Visions of a Christian City: The Politics of Religion and Gender in Chicago's City Missions and Protestant Settlement Houses, 1886-1929*. (Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1998).

Emily Mieras, "A More Perfect Sympathy": *College Students and Social Service, 1889-1914*. (Dissertation, The College of William and Mary, 1998).

This dissertation examines the rise of social service work among college students between 1889 and 1914, arguing that such service was a new phenomenon that both defined a distinct youth culture based on social responsibility and redefined the American middle class. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Frederic G. Reamer, "The Evolution of Social Work Ethics", *Social Work* 43:6 (November 1998) 488-500.

This article traces the evolution of ethical norms, principles, and standards in social work during four stages in the profession's history: (1) the morality period, (2) the values period, (3) the ethical theory and decision-making period, and (4) the ethical standards and risk management period. Implications of these developments for the profession are explored, particularly in light of social work's commemoration of its 100th anniversary. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

Albert R. Roberts and Patricia Brownell, "A Century of Forensic Social Work: Bridging the Past to the Present", *Social Work* 44:4 (July 1999) 359-369.

This article traces the emergence of forensic social work from the Progressive Era and the founding of the first juvenile court in 1899 to present day policies and practices with victims of violent crimes and with juvenile and adult offenders. Although social workers have been providing outreach to at-risk youths, gang members, offenders, and crime victims for a century, the term "forensic social work" has not previously been widely used. (*Author abstract.*)

J. H. Schiele, "E. Franklin Frazier and the Interfacing of Black Sociology and Black Social Work", *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 26:2 (1999) 105-126.

Patrick T. Selmi, *Choosing Sides: Radicalism and the Making of Social Work History*. (Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1998).

This dissertation is a descriptive and analytical history of radicalism in social work. The periods of World War I and post-war Red Scare, 1914-1927; The Great Depression of the 1930s; and the Great Society Era of the 1960s are examined as a means to analyze the experience of radicalism in social work. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Caroline Skehill, *The Nature of Social Work in Ireland: A Historical Perspective*. (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen Press, 1999).

Paul H. Stuart, "Linking Clients and Policy: Social Work's Distinctive Contribution", *Social Work* 44:4 (July 1999) 335-347.

Social Work's distinctive contribution to American life has been its ability to link client systems...and social welfare policy. This article discusses examples of this orientation, such as settlement houses and charity organization societies emphasizing the relations of clients with larger systems in their social environments, and social workers developing social survey methods as a way of understanding their clients' environments during the Progressive Era. (*Author abstract, edited.*)

Timo Toikko, “Sociological and Psychological Discourses in Social Casework During the 1920s”, *Families in Society* 80:4 (July/August 1999) 351-8.

This article asserts that there were both sociological and psychological discourses in social casework during the 1920s. Uses the social casework theory of Mary Richmond and Virginia Robinson as an illustration; compares and contrasts the theories of Richmond and Robinson; discusses the generalist-specialist discourse in social work. (*Academic Search Elite Database, edited.*)

Betsy S. Vourlekis, Golda Edinburg, and Ruth Knee, “The Rise of Social Work in Public Mental Health through Aftercare of People with Serious Mental Illness”, *Social Work* 43:6 (November 1998) 567-575.

This article presents a historical case analysis of the early events contributing to the identification of social work with aftercare and illustrates processes of creating professional “place” while influencing public perception of social needs relevant for the profession’s continued growth and influence in the current reconfiguration of human services systems. (*Author abstract.*)

Welshman, J. “The Social History of Social Work: The Issue of the ‘Problem Family’, 1940-1970”, *British Journal of Social Work* 29:3 (June 1999) 457-476.

Joan L. Zlotnik, *Historical Analysis of the Implementation of Federal Policy: A Case Study of Accessing Title IV-E Funds to Support Social Work Education*. (Dissertation, University of Maryland at Baltimore, 1998).

Social work education programs are currently accessing Title IV-E training funds to prepare social workers for child welfare, but this funding source existed for almost ten years before it was broadly used. Using a retrospective, longitudinal case study methodology, this dissertation analyzes and factors which affected the implementation of this federal policy. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

UNITED STATES – PUBLIC POLICY

Theodore H. Andrews, *John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and the Politics of Poverty, 1960-1967*. (Dissertation, Stanford University, 1998).

This study concerns the war on poverty – why it broke out in 1964 and why, just three years later, it effectively ended with such a dispiriting fizzle. In considering these two questions, the study highlights the role that political considerations played. For the poverty program, the attempt to achieve conflicting aims resulted in a series of oftentimes squalid bargains that all but ensured that the poverty program would face enormous difficulties after it became law. (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Sule Balkan, *Social Insurance Programs and Compensating Wage Differentials in the United States*. (Dissertation, University of Arizona, 1998).

This dissertation brings together empirical analyses of the impact of social insurance programs on compensating wage differentials under different institutional frameworks. I study three periods: the late nineteenth century prior to the introduction of Unemployment Insurance (UI), the Great Depression when Unemployment Insurance is introduced, and then the recent period, in which UI has been long established. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Robert A. Bauman, *Race, Class, and Political Power: The Implementation of the War on Poverty in Los Angeles*. (Dissertation, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1998).

Historians and social scientists who have written about the War on Poverty have tended to focus on its origins and have blamed social scientists for the “failure” of the War on Poverty. Those historians and social scientists who have concentrated on the implementation of the War on Poverty have ignored the city of Los Angeles. This dissertation, then, examines the implementation of the War on Poverty in Los Angeles. It does so by studying two Community Action Agencies (CAAs) created by the War on Poverty in Los Angeles. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Thomas A. Britten, “Hoover and the Indians: The Case for Continuity in Federal Indian Policy, 1900-1933”, *Historian: A Journal of History* 61:3 (Spring 1999) 518-538.

Janice A. Cafaro, *From Personal Tragedy to Public Problem: Miracle Technologies and End-Stage Renal Disease Policy, 1960-1972*. (Dissertation, Case Western Reserve University, 1998).

This historical study examines how a catastrophic illness, end-stage renal disease (ESRD), was selected for inclusion under the Medicare program. End-stage renal disease is the only example of a disease-specific catastrophic illness in which the government assumes nearly all patient costs, subject to restrictions. Today, over ninety percent of people with chronic, irreversible renal failure participate in the Medicare ESRD program. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Nancy K. Cauthen, *From Quiet Concern to Controversy: The Transformation of Aid to Dependent Children, 1935-1967*. (Dissertation, New York University, 1998).

When Aid to Dependent Children, commonly known as “welfare” was created as part of the 1935 Social Security Act, the program was politically uncontroversial and attracted little attention from Congress, the president, or the public. Thirty years later, ADC had become the nation’s most maligned and most frequently attacked social welfare program. This dissertation explains the program’s transformation. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Paul A. Cimbala and Randall M. Miller, eds. *The Freedmen's Bureau and Reconstruction*. (New York: Fordham University Press, 1999).

Thomas F. Clarkin, *The New Trail and the Great Society: Federal Indian Policy During the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations*. (Dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1998).

Daniel M. Cobb, "Philosophy of an Indian War: Indian Community Action in the Johnson Administration's War on Indian Poverty, 1964-1968", *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 22:2 (1998) 71-102.

Sidney Fine, "The Kerr-Mills Act: Medical Care for the Indigent in Michigan, 1960-1965", *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 53:3 (1998) 285-316.

This article discusses the Kerr-Mills Act, the federal program enacted in 1960 to provide assistance for the medically indigent and to increase the federal funds available for the medical care of those receiving Old Age Assistance (OAA). It was the precursor to Medicaid. The article describes the situation prior to the enactment of Kerr-Mills, using the state of Michigan as an example, and then explains the provisions of the act. The author argues that while this program has received little attention in the literature, and has been generally viewed as a failure, it did enjoy a degree of success in Michigan and in some other states. (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

Price V. Fishback and Shawn E. Kantor, "The Political Economy of Workers' Compensation Benefit Levels, 1910-1930", *Explorations in Economic History* 35:2 (April 1998) 109-39.

The writers examine both the economic and political factors that affected how workers' compensation benefit levels were decided upon in the political process whereby state legislators enacted the workers' compensation law in the 1920s. (*Social Sciences Abstracts*).

Price V. Fishback and Shawn E. Kantor, "The Adoption of Workers' Compensation in the United States, 1900-1930", *Journal of Law and Economics* 41:2 Part 1 (October 1998) 305-341.

Workers compensation was established by a coalition of workers, employers, and insurers who anticipated gains from replacing negligence liability. Legislative action was required because the courts did not recognize private contracts in which workers waived their rights to negligence suits prior to an accident. Changes in employers' liability served as the catalyst uniting the groups in support of the legislation. (*Journal abstract, edited.*)

Suzanne Forrest, *The Preservation of the Village: New Mexico's Hispanics and the New Deal, with a new foreword by William deBuys*. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico, 1998; originally published 1989).

Michael J. Grant, *Down and Out on the Farm: Borderline Farm Families and Rural Rehabilitation in the Great Plains, 1929-1945*. (Dissertation, University of Kansas, 1998).

This dissertation examines the background of lower-middle income farm families, whom I call borderline farm families, of the Great Plains. I study efforts by the federal government to sustain and reform their farming practices during the Great Depression through the rural rehabilitation program of the Resettlement Administration (RA) and the Farm Security Administration (FSA). (*Dissertation abstract, edited.*)

Michael R. Grey, *New Deal Medicine: The Rural Health Programs of the Farm Security Administration*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999).

In *New Deal Medicine*, physician and historian Michael Grey uses oral histories, archival records, and medical journals to bring to light the diversity, reach, and complexity of the medical care programs of the Farm Security Administration. Grey's history examines the programs from start to finish and finds that they were both a rehearsal for more modern forms of medical organization and a lightning rod for contemporary critics of "socialized medicine." (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.*)

Kevin F. Gotham, "Blind Faith in the Free Market: Urban Poverty, Residential Segregation, and Federal Housing Retrenchment", *Sociological Inquiry* 68:1 (Winter 1998) 1-31.

This article focuses on federal housing policies and programs as important factors shaping racial patterns of poverty and residential segregation in U.S. metropolitan areas. (*Journal abstract, edited.*)

Daniel Hanne, " 'Ham and Eggs' Left and Right: The California Scrip Pension Initiatives of 1938 and 1939", *Southern California Quarterly* 80:2 (1998) 183-230.

This article describes the movement to establish an old age pension through direct democracy (the ballot initiative) in California in both 1938 and 1939. The plan, known as the Retirement Life Payments Act (RLPA), would require the State of California to pay benefits to unemployed persons fifty years of age or older in stamp scrip to be spent as legal currency. The author describes the campaigns to enact this legislation, the ultimate failure of the campaigns, and the social and political ramifications of this elaborate, almost incredible, scheme. (*Ruta J. Wilk.*)

Timothy P. Harrison, *From Gateway to Ghetto: The Social and Political Development of Public Housing Policy, 1935-1965*. (Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1998).

Existing studies of public housing have typically focused on descriptive accounts of the failures of public housing or on economic assessments of dollars spent, units constructed, and construction wages generated. The purpose of this study, however, is to situate public housing policy in existing debates and practice of American political process and social welfare policy. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Allison L. Hepler, "Shaping the Life of the Pre-natal: Labor Laws, Liability, and Lead Poisoning of Women in Industry in Twentieth-century United States", *Social Politics* 6:1 (Spring 1999) 54-75.

At the beginning of this century, a broad understanding of motherhood based on socially defined characteristics provided the rationale for legislation limiting the hours of working women. Modern medicine had a role in transforming the industrial workplace by emphasizing individual characteristics over group ones and by establishing policies that kept women from working with reproductive hazards like lead. (*Periodical Abstracts.*)

June Hopkins, "The Road Not Taken: Harry Hopkins and New Deal Work Relief", *Presidential Studies Quarterly* 29:2 (June 1999) 306-316.

Michael B. Katz and Lorrin R. Thomas, "The Invention of 'Welfare' in America", *Journal of Policy History* 10:4 (1998) 399-418.

This article analyzes the changes in connotation of the word "welfare" over the course of the twentieth century. "In the early twentieth century, 'welfare' signified the best in modern social policy; by the 1960s, it connoted the worst." (p. 399). The scope of the term has shifted from broad--including education,

health, employment and relief, and social security -down to so narrow as to refer to one single program: Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Excellent overview article for students. (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

Jaap Kooijman, “...And the Pursuit of National Health”: The Incremental Strategy Toward National Health Insurance in the United States of America. (Amsterdam Monograph in American Studies: Rodopi Press, 1999).

This book is well-researched and written and is a good overview of the development of public health insurance from the turn of the century through the Clinton administration's health care proposals. It is especially noteworthy for its history of the health insurance issue during the work of the 1934-35 Committee on Economic Security. (*Social Security Administration History Webpage abstract.*)

Jaap Kooijman, “Soon or Later On: Franklin D. Roosevelt and National Health Insurance, 1933-1945”, *Presidential Studies Quarterly* 29:2 (June 1999) 336-50.

Chulhee Lee, “The Rise of the Welfare State and Labor-Force Participation of Older Males: Evidence from the Pre-Social Security Era”, *American Economic Review* 88:2 (May 1998) 222-226.

A study was conducted to provide an insight into how the development of public welfare programs contributed to the decrease in the labor-force participation rate (LFPR) of the aged. Findings indicate that the LFPR of older men fell significantly between 1880 and 1940, before the introduction of major public insurance programs. This suggests that the rise of the welfare state may not be the principal cause of the secular decline in labor-force participation of older men. (*Social Sciences abstracts.*)

Barbara Machtiger, “The U.S. Children's Bureau and Mothers' Pensions Administration, 1912-1930”, *Social Service Review* 73:1 (March 1999) 105-18.

This article analyzes the U.S. Children's Bureau's vision for supporting mothers' pensions, its practice as the sole federal advocate for this new social policy, and its influence in reforming local administration. The bureau investigated local administration, worked with a network of female reformers, and developed a reform agenda to improve the policy and practice of this early form of welfare. (*Journal abstract.*)

Suzanne Mettler, “The Stratification of Social Citizenship: Gender and Federalism in the Formation of Old Age Insurance and Aid to Dependent Children”, *Journal of Policy History* 11:1 (1999) 31-58.

This article investigates how men and women have been treated differently in the policymaking process. It focuses on the politics involved in the creation of the two programs now known as Social Security and Aid to Dependent Children. Proponents of the former insisted on “a national administrative plan”, while proponents of the latter “planned highly decentralized arrangements for ADC”. In effect, men and women were divided between the nation and the states, and eventually women became “subject to an inferior form of social citizenship.” (p. 32). (*Ruta J. Wilk*).

C. M. Moehling, “State Child Labor Laws and the Decline of Child Labor”, *Explorations in Economic History* 36:1 (January 1999) 72-106.

Between 1880 and 1930, the occupation rate of children age 10 to 15 fell by over 75%. This paper examines whether state laws restricting the employment of child labor contributed to this decline. Using data from the 1880, 1900, and 1910 federal censuses, I test whether minimum age limits for manufacturing employment enacted during this period constrained the occupational choices of children. (*Author abstract.*)

Robert D. Plotnick, “Inequality, Poverty, and the Fisc in Twentieth-century America”, *Journal of Post Keynesian Economics* 21:1 (Fall 1998) 51-75.

Ellen R. Reese, *The Politics of Motherhood: The 1950s Backlash Against Aid to Dependent Children*. (Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1998).

In response to mounting criticism of the ADC program and lax federal control of ADC, almost half of U.S. states between 1949 and 1960 adopted formal restrictions on ADC eligibility, such as strict “suitable home” policies and employment requirements. My dissertation highlights the ways in which this welfare backlash was shaped by gender, race, and class. (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Lynne Snyder, “Integrating American Indians and Alaska Natives into the Body Politic?” *Public Health Reports* 113:4 (July/August 1998) 365-8.

Bernard Sternsher, ed. *Hope Restored: How the New Deal Worked in Town and Country*. (Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 1999).

The editor has assembled 14 writings by historians that show how, even though the New Deal’s initiatives did not always work, Franklin Roosevelt’s program was a psychological and political success. Sternsher’s focus is not on Washington, DC, but on what was happening at the local level across the nation. These snapshots...reveal the influence of local politics on the success of New Deal measures...the disregard for matters of ideology, and the varieties of experience under the New Deal. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract, edited.*)

Fiona Venn, ed. *The New Deal*. (Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn, 1998).

The second volume in our new series “American in the 20th Century”, this book offers a chronological introduction to the New Deal, incorporating details of events and developments outside as well as within Washington, D.C., and examining American and foreign reaction to the policies. The main emphasis of the book is on policy formation and implementation and on the context in which the New Deal evolved. A detailed chronology of events is provided, and *The New Deal* ends with Notes on Further Reading and an extensive Index. (*Publisher’s Webpage abstract.*)

Keith J. Volanto, *Ordered Liberty: The AAA Cotton Programs in Texas, 1933-1940*. (Dissertation, Texas A&M University, 1998).

On May 12, 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Agricultural Adjustment Act into law, establishing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA). In the midst of the Great Depression, the AAA’s main goal was to raise farm income by boosting agricultural prices through commodity programs geared toward reduced production. This dissertation examines the formulation of AAA cotton policies and their implementation in Texas (the nation’s largest cotton-producing state) during the New Deal (1933-1940). (*Dissertation abstract.*)

Flint J. Wainess, “The Ways and Means of National Health Care Reform, 1974 and Beyond”, *Journal of Health Politics, Policy, and Law* 24:2 (April 1999) 305-333.

Discusses the politics of health care reform in the 1970s. Drawing on newspaper accounts and archival material collected from the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and the National Archives, the political history of health care reform in the 93rd Congress is outlined, including highlights of critical institutional, environmental, and strategic lessons. (*Journal abstract, edited.*)

John J. Wallis, “The Political Economy of New Deal Spending Revisited, Again: With and Without Nevada”, *Explorations in Economic History* 35:2 (April 1998) 140-170.

During the New Deal the federal government initiated a policy of massive grants to states for support of social welfare and other programs. Since that time scholars have debated whether the allocation of these grants between the states during the New Deal was motivated primarily by political or social and economic objectives. (*Periodical Abstracts.*)

Jonathan Zasloff, “Children, Families, and Bureaucrats: A Prehistory of Welfare Reform”, *Journal of Law and Politics* 14:2 (Spring 1998) 225-317.

Joan L. Zlotnik, *Historical Analysis of the Implementation of Federal Policy: A Case Study of Accessing Title IV-E Funds to Support Social Work Education*. (Dissertation, University of Maryland at Baltimore, 1998).

WOMEN, MEN, GENDER

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