Number 95
December, 2000

annual bibliography of scholarship in social welfare history

Ruta J. Wilk
Editor

Social Welfare History Group

Social Welfare History Group

December, 2000   Number 96

annual bibliography
of scholarship
in social welfare history

Ruta J. Wilk, Ph. D.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Please Note: A citation may appear under several classifications (for example, under "child welfare", "health", and "women", but only one of those citations will be annotated. **Please CHECK THE INDEX for the location of the *annotated* citation.**

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 $20.00 a year.

The bibliography continues to grow; this year's volume contains 273 entries. Not surprisingly, the nature of the entries changes and reflects the evolving information age in which we live. Last year's edition contained our first website entry, i.e. an address to which a reader could go to find information. This year we have our first on-line full-text documents, two of which are reproductions of 18th and 19th century materials. The potential of on-line full-text documents for use with students in the classroom is obvious, and very exciting. On a related topic, I discovered while searching for entries for the bibliography, that selected social welfare history books, published within the last few years, can be read as e-books on-line through a commercial firm calling itself Netlibrary, Inc.

The officers of the Social Welfare History Group are well represented as authors among this year's entries. Four of the nine members of the Board of Directors – John Herrick, Peggy Pittman-Munke, Gary Lowe, and Leslie Leighninger – have contributed to scholarship in social welfare history in the last year, as have many other History Group members as well.

There are more biographies among the entries this year, including books about lesser known figures such as Philip Vera Cruz, the vice-president of the United Farmworkers under Cesar Chavez, Catherine Bauer, a public housing advocate, and Dora Yum Kim, an American-born Korean woman who became a social worker in the California State Department of Employment and later a community activist deeply involved in aiding the Korean community. Well known figures have not been forgotten; there is a videocassette of the life of Saul Alinsky, and an autobiography by former Congressman Ronald Dellums, who earned his MSW at my alma mater, the University of California, Berkeley.

The book I personally enjoyed from this year's entries was Roy Hattersley's, *Blood and Fire: William and Catherine Booth and Their Salvation Army.* The Booths may not be everyone's cup of tea, but their story is a fascinating one. My first post-MSW employment was with the Salvation Army, so I was particularly intrigued to read the history of this social service agency. The descriptions of the values and more of Victorian England makes one appreciate how far we have come.

The two largest sections of the bibliography are "International/Comparative Studies" and "United States Public Policy". Given the broad scope of these headings, it is not surprising that each contains many entries. As usual, most of the international and comparative work focuses on Western Europe; however, there are studies relating to Japan, Russia (when it was part of the former Soviet Union), Australia, Mexico, medieval Egypt, and colonial Nigeria.

The PBS Video database of *America's History and Culture* continues to add videocassettes to its outstanding materials. This year they have released a five-videocassette series analyzing the War on Poverty years and revisiting the 1960's programs, which can seem like ancient history to some of our students.

My favorite section of the bibliography is the "Philosophy, Theory, and Method" section. And in that section, this year's most intriguing title for me is the dissertation *Beyond Privilege: Evaluating the*

Legitimacy of Advocates by Suzanne Dovi. This dissertation asks one of the "big" questions that continue to disturb the profession – in this case, "How should we evaluate the legitimacy of privileged advocates?" An example of this would be the time when Jane Addams temporarily suspended her advocacy work after Leo Tolstoy accused her of being corrupted by her wealthy lifestyle. The other example that Dovi uses is white participation in civil rights activism. This type of work combines social welfare history and philosophy in an innovative and thoughtful way.

After completing my fourth year as editor of the *Annual Bibliography of Scholarship in Social Welfare History* I am passing the baton to new hands. 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. It has been a privilege and pleasure to serve the Social Welfare History Group through the role of editor/compiler.

Ruta J. Wilk, Ph. D.
rwilk@abraxis.com

---

swhg board of directors

Dr. John Herrick
President
School of Social Work
Michigan State
University
East Lansing, MI 48824
(517) 353-8620

Dr. Yolanda Burwell
Vice President and
    Newsletter Editor
School of Social Work
    And Criminal Justice
    Studies
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC 27858
(252) 328-4201

Dr. Peggy Pittman-
Munke
Secretary
Social Work Program
Concordia College
Moorhead, MN 56560
(218) 299-3538 or
(218) 236-1491

Dr. Gary Lowe
Treasurer
School of Social Work
    And Criminal Justice
    Studies
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC 27858
Work: (252) 328-4208

Dr. Ruta J. Wilk
Bibliography Editor
940 Mountain Brook
Lane
Marietta, Georgia 30064
770-421-0812

Dr. John Graham
Liaison to Canada
School of Social Work
University of Calgary
Alberta, Canada T2N
1N4
403-220-6156

Dr. Leslie Leighninger
Liaison to Social Work
Professional
Organizations
Louisiana State
University
School of Social Work
Baton Rouge, LA
70803
(504) 388-1376

Dr. Robert Fisher
Liaison to Historical
Profession
University of Houston
Houston, TX 77204

Ruth Cox Britton
Liaison to Libraries
7428 ¾ Arizona Ave.
Los Angeles, CA
90045

AFRICAN AMERICANS

Greta deJong, "With the Aid of God and the F. S. A.: The Louisiana Farmers' Union & the African American Freedom Struggle in the New Deal Era", *J. of Social History (Fall 2000) 34, 1: 105 (35p.)*

Examines African Americans' participation in the Louisiana Farmers' Union (LFU), showing how they used the union to attack inequalities and injustices that were the foundations of the white supremacist social order. Discussion on the plantation economy and African American strategies of resistance in the early twentieth century; Demise of the LFU and the emergence of the civil rights movement**.** *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Bernice Evans, *An Inquiry into the Impact of Public Policy on Income Distribution, Redistribution: Revisiting the Great Society.* **(Dissertation, The Union Institute, 1999).**

Lisa Beth Hill, *Community and Responsibility: African-American Women Activists in New Haven, Connecticut, 1900 to 1998.* **(Dissertation, Emory University, 1999).**

This study chronicles the lives of fourteen African American women who lived in New Haven, Connecticut, in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The efforts of the women were marked by giving care and support to fellow African Americans, instilling community pride, and helping children to develop into significant and productive citizens. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Karen A. Johnson, *Uplifting the Women & the Race: The Lives, Educational Philosophies, & Social Activism of Anna Julia Cooper & Nannie Helen Burroughs.* **(New York: Garland Publishing, 2000).**

This study explores the lives, educational philosophies, and social activism of Anna Julia Cooper and Nannie Helen Burroughs. They were among the most outstanding late 19th and early 20th century Black women educators. The study identifies and analyzes themes that illuminate Cooper and Burroughs' "unique angle of vision of self, community, and society" as it relates to their distinctive educational philosophies and contributions to American education. *(Publisher's abstract.)*

L. Keating and C.A. Flores, "Sixty and Out - Techwood Homes Transformed by Enemies and Friends", *Journal of Urban History, 26,3:275-311, March 2000.*

"The nation's first federally subsidized public housing development, Techwood Homes in Atlanta, Georgia, celebrated its sixtieth birthday in 1995. Two years earlier, a major study of Techwood concluded that the seven two-story townhouses and thirteen three-story apartment buildings that had pioneered the New Deal's public housing effort not only had adequately fulfilled their sixty-year life expectancy but were fully capable of another six decades of service. Despite this assessment and the historic significance of the property, Techwood Homes was demolished in 1995. This article reviews the circumstances surrounding Techwood's development and destruction and concludes that decisions both to build and to destroy the project were primarily motivated by concerns other than the delivery of improved housing conditions for working-class Americans." *(From the source document, p. 275.)*

George Myers, *A Case Study of African American Health: The Role of Urban and Health Planning In Detroit, Michigan (1940--1970*). **(Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1999).**

Debra Reid, "Rural African Americans and Progressive Reform, " *Agricultural History 74, 2, (2000): 322 (18 p.)*

"Histories of African Americans in the postbellum rural South tend to depict sharecroppers and tenants as victims of the crop lien system, racism, and the capitalization of agriculture. This paper concentrates instead on rural reformers who celebrated life in the country and believed that comfortable homes, better schools, and wholesome residents could free blacks from bondage…Rural African American landowners looked toward these new leaders for guidance during a period of intense change between the 1880s and World War I." *(From the source document, p. 322.)*

Donald R. Shaffer, `I Do Not Suppose That Uncle Sam Looks At The Skin': African Americans And The Civil War Pension…" *Civil War History (June 2000) 46,2:132 (16p.)*

ASIAN AMERICANS

Yong Chen, *Chinese San Francisco, 1850-1943: A Trans-Pacific Community.* (Stanford, CA: Stanford Univ. Press, 2000).

This is a detailed social and cultural history of the Chinese in San Francisco, relating the development of various social and cultural institutions, ranging from brothels to the powerful "Six Companies." The book recaptures in vivid detail not only the community's collective mentalities but also the lives of ordinary people—laborers, theater-goers, gamblers, and prostitutes. The book shows the persistence of Chinese social patterns in San Francisco Chinatown, and demonstrates how the community helped shape white America's view of Asians in general and the development of race consciousness and strife. The author offers multidisciplinary analyses of documents, showing the possibilities of extracting rich historical information from texts created for very different purposes. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Soo-Young Chin, *Doing What Had to be Done: The Life Narrative of Dora Yum Kim.* (Philadelphia: Temple Univ. Press, 1999).

The story of an American-born Korean woman who became a social worker in the California State Department of Employment. Later she became a community activist, deeply involved in aiding the Korean community. Among her accomplishments were teaching English to senior citizens and preparing them for their naturalization exams, finding jobs for the younger Koreans, and founding a community center and meals program for seniors. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Louis Fiset，"Professional Health Care and the Japanese American Incarceration - Public Health in World War II Assembly Centers for Japanese Americans", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine. 73, 4, (1999): 565 (20 p.)*

BIOGRAPHY/AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Elizabeth Agnew, *Charity, Friendly Visiting, and Social Work: Mary E. Richmond and the Shaping of an American Profession.* **(Dissertation, Indiana University, 1999).**

This dissertation examines the life and work of Mary E. Richmond. It draws on Richmond's published books, speeches, and essays, and on archival materials to present her evolving views on charitable cooperation and professional social work in the contexts of her personal life, the intellectual currents of her day, and her varied work experiences. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Walter Bogumil and M. L. Bogumil, *A Biography of Florida Union Organizer Frank E'Dalgo.* **(Lewiston: Edwin Mellen Press, 2000).**

This is a full-length study of one of Florida's most vital union organizers. Bogumil examines E'Dalgo's impact on the formation of labor unions in the sugarcane, citrus and early aerospace industries within Florida. He probes personality, motivations, and the extent of his accomplishments. It includes William J. Usery's (former Secretary of labor under the Ford administration) candid recollections of their working relationship. With many photographs**.** *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Soo-Young Chin, *Doing What Had to be Done: The Life Narrative of Dora Yum Kim.* **(Philadelphia: Temple Univ. Press, 1999).**

Ronald V. Dellums and H. Lee Halterman, *Lying Down With the Lions: A Public Life from the Streets of Oakland to the Halls of Power.* **(Boston: Beacon Press, 2000).**

Ronald Dellums earned an MSW from the School of Social Welfare, UC Berkeley. He went on to a career in elected office, and served in the U.S. Congress for twenty-seven years. "People who mistakenly think that it is impossible to be both principled and effective as a member of Congress know nothing of the career of Ron Dellums. He was in Congress an extremely effective force for social justice in part because his colleagues recognized the depth of his commitment. Dellums and Lee Halterman describe how this worked in this very important book about a very important career." *(Rep. Barney Frank, D-Mass.)*

Lorien Foote, *Seeking the One Great Remedy: Francis George Shaw and Nineteenth-Century Reform.* **(Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1999).**

Francis George Shaw dedicated his life to scholarship and reform; he became a central figure in a number of important 19th. century reform movements. He was an abolitionist and a socialist; he took principles such as communal ownership of property and cooperative work and applied them to the work of Reconstruction during the 1860's. His leadership of the National Freedmen's Relief Association and the American Freedmen's Union Commission moved those organizations in a more radical direction. Shaw rejected the liberal reform and scientific charity movements that his colleagues embraced; he believed that Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* offered the solution to poverty. *(Adapted from dissertation abstract by Ruta J. Wilk.)*

James R. Green, *Taking History to Heart: The Power of the Past in Building Social Movements.* **(Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2000).**

Roy Hattersley, *Blood and Fire: William and Catherine Booth and Their Salvation Army.* **(New York: Doubleday, 2000).**

The author "wants not only to rescue his heroes, William and Catherine Booth, the founders of the Salvation Army from condescension but also to secure them 'a place in the pantheon of Great Victorians'". This is the story of the founders of the Salvation Army, and to a lesser extent, of the army itself. "The army prided itself on appealing not to the 'deserving poor,' who were so because of circumstances beyond their control…but the 'undeserving,' who were poor because of their own faults of character and behavior – drunkards, prostitutes, petty thieves, derelicts." It is a fascinating story of the personal as well as the public lives of the Booths. *(Gertrude Himmelfarb, New York Times Book Review, July 9, 2000).*

Bob Hercules and Bruce Orenstein, *Democratic Promise: Saul Alinsky and his Work.* **(Chicago: Media Process Educational Films and Chicago Video Project, 1999).**

A 57-minute videocassette narrated by Alec Baldwin. Tells the story of the legendary organizer Saul Alinsky, who led the movement to empower disenfranchised communities through collective action. *"The Democratic Promise"* examines Alinsky's life and legacy through work being done by two contemporary people's organizations. *(WorldCat database.)*

Karen A. Johnson, *Uplifting the Women & the Race: The Lives, Educational Philosophies, & Social Activism of Anna Julia Cooper & Nannie Helen Burroughs.* **(New York: Garland Publishing, 2000).**

Elizabeth Ann Loentz, *Negotiating Identity: Bertha Pappenheim (Anna O.) as German-Jewish Feminist, Social Worker, Activist, and Author.* **(Dissertation, Ohio State University, 1999).**

Since Ernest Jones revealed the identity of "Anna O." in his 1953 Freud biography, scholars have been more interested in "Anna O." the object of study for the two "founding fathers" of modern psychology, than in Bertha Pappenheim, the author, feminist, activist, and pioneering social worker. The majority of studies of Pappenheim (1859-1936) have focused on her role as the hysteric patient "Anna O." in Freud and Breuer's *Studien Uber Hysterie*. Few works have been dedicated to her later achievements as the founder of the Jewish German Women's League and as world-renowned social worker and activist, and almost none to her literary writings. My project…examines the relationship between Pappenheim's literary work and her social work and activism, endeavoring to unpack these moments of apparent contradiction. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

H. Peter Oberlander and Eva Newbrun, *Houser: The Life and Work of Catherine Bauer.* **(Vancouver: UBC Press, 1999).**

Catherine Bauer was a leading member of a small group of idealists who called themselves housers because of their commitment to improving housing for low-income families. In her lifetime she changed dramatically the concept of social housing in the United States and inspired a generation of urban activists to integrate public housing into the emerging welfare state of the mid-twentieth century. Convinced that good social housing could produce good social architecture and moved by the visible ravages of the Depression, she became a passionate leader in the fight for housing for the poor. She co-authored the Housing Act of 1937 and advised five presidents on urban strategies. Her book, *Modern Housing*, published in 1934, is still regarded as a classic. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Ron E. Roberts and Carol Cook-Roberts, *Mother Jones and Her Sisters: A Century of Women Activists in the American Coal Fields.* **(Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt, 1999).**

"Pray for the dead and fight like hell for the living!" These were the fighting words that guided Mary Harris Jones (1830?-1930), and inspired lesser known heroines of the American labor movement (e.g. Sellins, Lewis, and Roche). This volume includes interviews with women currently working in the coal mines (the industry Mother Jones helped unionize); illustrations; and a foreword by Linda Chavez-Thompson, the first woman of color to hold executive office in the AFL-CIO. *(Booknews Inc., Portland, OR)*

Craig Scharlin and Lilia Villanueva, *Philip Vera Cruz: A Personal History of Filipino Immigrants and the Farmworkers Movement, 3rd. ed.* **(Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2000).**

Filipino farmworkers sat down in the grape fields of Delano, California, in 1965 and began the strike that brought about a dramatic turn in the long history of farm labor struggles in California. Their efforts led to the creation of the United Farm Workers union under Cesar Chavez, with Philip Vera Cruz as its vice-president and highest-ranking Filipino officer. Philip Vera Cruz (1904-1994) embodied the experiences of the *manong* generation, an enormous wave of Filipino immigrants who came to the United States between 1910 and 1930. Instead of better opportunities, they found racial discrimination, deplorable living conditions, and oppressive labor practices. Craig Scharlin and Lilia V. Villanueva met Philip Vera Cruz in 1974 as volunteers in the construction of Agbayani Village, the United Farm Workers retirement complex in Delano, California. This oral history, first published in 1992, is the product of hundreds of hours of interviews. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Rosemarie Scherman, *Jane Addams and the Chicago Social Justice Movement, 1889-1912.* **(Dissertation, City University of New York, 1999).**

Dale E. Soden, *The Reverend Mark Matthews: An Activist in the Progressive Era.* **(Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2000).**

When the Reverend Mark Allison Matthews died in February 1940, thousands of mourners gathered at a Seattle church to pay their final respects. The Southern-born Presbyterian came to Seattle in 1902. He quickly established himself as a city leader and began building a congregation that was eventually among the nation's largest, with nearly 10,000 members. Throughout his career, he advocated Social Christianity, a blend of progressive reform and Christian values, as a blueprint for building a morally righteous community. In telling Matthews's story, Dale Soden presents Matthews's multiple facets: a Southern-born, fundamentalist proponent of the Social Gospel; a national leader during the tumultuous years of schism within the American Presbyterian church; a social reformer who established day-care centers, kindergartens, night classes, and soup kitchens; a colorful figure who engaged in highly public and heated disputes with elected officials. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract).*

CANADA

Nancy Christie, *Engendering the State: Family, Work, and Welfare in Canada.* **(Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1999).**

In the early part of this century the mother was the educator and moral centre of the Canadian household. Between the onset of the First World War and the development of the modern social security state in the 1940s, however, an ideological shift took place. While Canada endured the effects of two world wars, industrialization, and economic and political crises, welfare entitlements based on family reproduction were replaced by state policies that promoted paid labour in the workplace. To a nation gripped with new and great anxieties, the mother no longer appeared capable of functioning as its vitally adhesive force. The author's explanation of gender's role in the conception of modern Canadian welfare policy takes current scholarship into novel territory. Her analyses of the perspectives of maternal feminists, clergymen, organized labour, businessmen, university social scientists, welfare administrators, social workers, and government policy makers are fascinating to read and contribute greatly to our understanding of the current debates in welfare policy making. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Kenneth Coward, *A History of the Canada Assistance Plan, 1966-1996.* **(Hanover, Ont.: Skyway Print., 2000).**

A History of the Canada Assistance Plan is about the years 1966 to 1996 when the "Plan" was in effect, covering all provinces, territories and municipalities with the federal government of Canada. The history is basically a thesaurus of public administration, outlining public accounts about the "Plan" and other financial conditions in which the "Plan" existed. The text also covers theoretical and bibliographic information of public administration. Anecdotal points of view of the author/publisher make the study "A History" rather than an "Outline of History" or "The History of the Canada Assistance Plan". *(Amazon.com)*

Mona Gleason, *Normalizing the Ideal: Psychology, Schooling, and the Family in Postwar Canada.* **(Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1999).**

Homemaker mom, breadwinning dad who played hockey with his son on the weekends, one brother or sister, this was normal Canadian life in the fifties, right? Well, not quite, but author Mona Gleason argues that Canadian psychologists were in part responsible for this fiction of normalcy. Postwar insecurity about the stability of family life became a platform on which to elevate the role of psychologists in society. Moving outside the universities with radio shows and child-rearing manuals, these figures of authority changed the tenor of parental and familial concern from physical to mental health. This history of psychology and its effects asks new and necessary questions about the role of the social sciences in shaping the private experiences of ordinary Canadians. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Franca Iacovetta, "Gossip, Contest, and Power in the Making of Suburban Bad Girls: Toronto, 1945-60", *Canadian Historical Review December 1999, 80, 4:585, (40p).*

Examines the various forces that converged in the making of suburban `bad' girls in post-1945 suburban Toronto, Ontario. Imprecise and prejudicial nature of the process of identifying and treating delinquent girls; Interrelationship between caseworkers' professionalism and middle-class moralism; Role of gossip and hearsay evidence in delinquency cases that involved minor-age girls. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Kathryn Ivany, *Bridging Downtown and Inner City: The first Thirty Years of the Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation.* **(Edmonton: Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation, 2000).**

Tells the history of the Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation (E4C), a large multi-purpose social service agency in Edmonton, Alberta. The agency focuses its work in Edmonton's inner city, concentrating on the needs of disadvantaged people who live there, particularly women and children, especially in the areas of housing and shelter, food, safety, outreach and employment. Selected programs include hot lunch and tutoring programs for elementary school children, a community garden and food co-op, a program to assist those involved in street prostitution, and job readiness training for youth. *(Ruta J. Wilk).*

Marcus A. Klee, *Between the Scylla and Charybdis of Anarchy and Despotism: The State, Capital, and the Working Class in the Great Depression, Toronto, 1929-1940.* **(Dissertation, Queen's University at Kingston, Canada, 1999).**

This thesis is broadly structured around the threat of social disorder which state officials and social workers perceived to be rooted in the economic malaise of the decade. Attempts to manage the poor through municipal welfare schemes and efforts to regulate the family through newly developed "socialized tribunals" were paired with a campaign to contain juvenile delinquency and structure the leisure time of working-class adolescents. The order that social workers sought to impose on the working-class family and child was materially related to struggles to bring order to the economy. The thesis explores the role of unions…yet draws upon the paradigm of state-centered regulatory regimes which emerged in the state's treatment of the unemployed, the family, and youth. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

C. Neff, "Youth in Canada West: A Case Study of Red Hill Farm School Emigrants, 1854-1868", *Journal of Family History 25,4:432-490, October 2000.*

From 1854 to 1868, ninety-eight boys age fourteen to twenty voluntarily emigrated from the reformatory farm school at Red Hill, England, to Canada West Volunteer correspondents and earlier immigrants assisted them on arrival and found them positions. While most accepted these positions, they determined their own employment terms which were subject to employment law and not the law governing pauper apprentices, as was standard for younger immigrants. Few undertook trade apprenticeships. While the Canadian correspondents tried to track them and reported to Red Hill on their progress, they exerted little control over the lives of these independent, mobile young adults. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Albert Schrauwers, **"'I was a stranger, and ye took me in': Charity, Moral Economy, and the Children of Peace",** *Canadian Historical Review 80,4:624-640, December 1999.*

The dramatic emergence of rural capitalist markets in the newly settled areas of the 'old Northwest' in the early nineteenth century was matched by the equally dramatic appearance of numerous oppositional, communal 'backwoods utopias' or 'moral economies'. There is little evidence to suggest that the more successful communal economies emerged as clearly articulated economic experiments; rather, like the example of the Children of Peace, a Quaker sect that settled north of Toronto, their economic organization emerged haphazardly, using the idiom of charity to meet the needs of those impoverished by the capitalist transition then occurring. The Children of Peace did not reject the market, only the principles on which exchange was based. Ironically, their moral economy predicated on charity, managed to outperform, capitalist farmers, making their village one of the most prosperous in the province by 1851. *(Current Contents abstracts, edited.)*

Vernon J. Storey, *The Home: From Orphans' Home to Family Centre, 1873-1998.* **(Victoria, BC: Cridge Center for the Family, 1999).**

In 1873, Rev. Edward Cridge and his wife Mary, having cared for orphans in their own home for several years, opened the BC Protestant Orphan's Home in a cottage in Victoria, British Columbia. From these modest beginnings, with a name change to The Cridge Centre for the Family, this has grown into a multi-service organization, caring for needy families, providing counseling, training, support and residential services for a wide variety of family needs, as well as daycare, kindergarten, and programs for childcare**.** *(Church of our Lord, Victoria, BC Webpage.)*

CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPY

Richard N. Aft, *Painful Decisions, Positive Results: United Way and Community Chest of Greater Cincinnati, 1915-2000.* **(Dissertation, The Union Institute, 2000).**

This dissertation traces the decisions which greater Cincinnati volunteers made to shape the health and social services of their community. It illustrates the painstaking care that went into decisions and the generally positive results of those decisions for agencies, their clients, and the community. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

David T. Beito, *From Mutual Aid to the Welfare State: Fraternal Societies and Social Service, 1890-1967.* **(Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000).**

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, more Americans belonged to fraternal societies than to any other kind of voluntary association, with the possible exception of churches. Despite the stereotypical image of the lodge as the exclusive domain of white men, fraternalism cut across race, class, and gender lines…In addition to creating vast social and mutual aid networks among the poor and in the working class, they made affordable life and health insurance available to their members and established hospitals, orphanages, and homes for the elderly. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

David M. D'Andrea, *Civic Christianity in fifteenth-century Treviso: The Confraternity and Hospital of Santa Maria dei Battuti.* **(Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1999).**

Paul Lewis, "Lectures Or A Little Charity': Poor Visits In Antebellum Literature And Culture", *The New England Quarterly. 73, 2: (2000): 246 (28 pages).*

"The poor visit offered antebellum writers a motif for exploring a wide range of ideas: from celebrations of middle-class benevolence to practical suggestions for individual, institutional, political, and social reform;" this article uses fictional works containing visits to the poor to analyze and discuss the value systems of middle-class Victorians. The visitor engages the "poor" person, then evaluates, instructs, and possibly assists him; the "poor" person is expected to embrace uncomplainingly the moral instruction, and humbly accept any assistance. Home visits are seen as opportunities for playing out class relationships and roles; they also reflect the social and political character of the times. *(Ruta J. Wilk).*

Mary McCune, *Charity Work as Nation-Building: American Jewish Women and the Crises in Europe and Palestine, 1914-1930.* **(Dissertation, Ohio State University, 2000).**

This dissertation examines the international relief activities of the National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW), Hadassah (the Women's Zionist Organization of America) and the Workmen's Circle (or *Arbeiter Ring* in Yiddish) during World War I and the 1920s. The work reveals important ways the American women have contributed to international relief and have thereby influenced political outcomes as well as the construction of ethnic American identity through their voluntarism. *(Dissertation abstract).*

Margaret H. Preston, *"The Unobtrusive Classes of the Meritorious Poor": Gentlewomen, Social Control, and the Language of Charity in Nineteenth-century Dublin.* **(Dissertation, Boston College, 1999).**

Adam A. Sabra, *Poverty and Charity in Medieval Islam: Mamluk Egypt, 1250-1517.* **(New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000).**

Albert Schrauwers，"'I was a stranger, and ye took me in': Charity, Moral Economy, and the Children of Peace", *Canadian Historical Review 80,4:624-640, December 1999.*

David Sherwin, "The Institutionalization of Benevolence in the Eighteenth-Century Social Welfare State: The Great Charity Debate in Samuel Richardson's *Clarissa***",** *Journal of Church and State 42, 3: (2000): 539 (24 pages).*

The writer examines Samuel Richardson's 18th-century novel *Clarissa*, demonstrating that its conception was profoundly related to the debate concerning the secularization of society. He explains that Richardson used his novel to explore the viability of the secular state's institutions and to expose them as being inimical to the very people they were meant to protect. He maintains that Richardson discovered his solution to contemporary problems in the reincorporation in early Christian ideas of simple communism. Although the novel was not in itself responsive to any specific piece of legislation, he argues, it can nevertheless be interpreted as a valid alternative social scheme to the legislative schemes that were causing substantial harm in the name of social and economic progress. Richardson's novel, he concludes, suggested alternatives to the dominant but increasingly oppressive systems of law and social castes. *(Humanities Abstracts.)*

Tom Sitton, *The Haynes Foundation and Urban Reform Philanthropy in Los Angeles: A History of the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation.* **(Los Angeles: Historical Society of Southern California, 1999).**

A Los Angeles physician and social activist, Haynes and his wife created a foundation that, following their deaths, would continue to fund the causes and issues they supported. Among these were campaigns for woman suffrage, protective legislation for coal miners and other workers, justice for Native Americans, social welfare programs for America's underprivileged, the modernization and increased responsiveness of state and local governments, and a host of others. They were influenced by the success of the Russell Sage Foundation, and began their foundation in 1926. This book recounts the story of the foundation's work along with its changes in orientation over the decades. *(Ruta J. Wilk).*

Monique Stavenuiter, "`Younger People are Preferred': The Self-images of Elderly Women Represented in their Letters to a Dutch Almshouse, 1885-1940", *Journal of Family History April 2000, 25,2:211, 10p.*

Keir Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals, 1850-1898.* **(London: Royal Historical Society, 2000).**

I. Weijers, and E. Tonkens, "Christianization of the Soul: Religious Traditions in the Care of People with Learning Disabilities in the Netherlands in the Nineteenth Century", *Social History Of Medicine 12,3:351-369, December 1999.*

CHILD WELFARE, CHILDREN

David Ambaras, *Treasures of the Nation: Juvenile Delinquency, Socialization, and Mobilization in Modern Japan, 1895-1945.* **(Dissertation, Princeton University, 1999).**

Laura C. Berry, *The Child, The State, and the Victorian Novel.* **(Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1999).**

Charleston (S.C.) City Council, Committee on Retrenchment and Relief, *Circular of the City Council on Retrenchment and Report of the Commissioners of the Orphan House.* **(Chapel Hill, NC: Academic Affairs Library, Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Electronic edition, 1999).**

This 1861 document may be accessed at http://metalab.unc.edu/docsouth/circular/circular.html. It is an electronic edition, part of the UNC-CH digitization project's database, "Documenting the American South, Beginnings to 1920." It is part of the collection "The Southern Homefront, 1861-1865." *(WorldCat database.)*

Cynthia A. Connolly, *Prevention Through Detention: The Pediatric Tuberculosis Preventorium Movement in the United States, 1909-1951.* **(Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1999).**

Sally Crawford, *Childhood in Anglo-Saxon England.* **(Gloucestershire: Sutton, 1999).**

Bernard Davies, *From Voluntaryism to Welfare State: 1939-1979.* **(Leicester: Youth Work Press, 1999).**

Connie DiPasquale, "Somewhere Over the Rainbow: Children of the Orphan Trains", *Kansas Heritage 7, 1: 11-15. (Spring 1999).*

Annette K. Dorey, *Better Baby Contests: The Scientific Quest for Perfect Childhood Health in the Early Twentieth Century.* **(Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 1999).**

An educator in the field of teacher education and parenting discusses the development of baby health contests from their rural beginnings at agricultural fairs to their demise in the 1950s. Topics include early instruments used for assessing infant development, the organizations and individuals behind the "better babies" movement, methods of promoting prize babies, the controversy generated by the competition, the role of the Children's Bureau in the contests, and the consequences of the movement. *(Booknews, Inc.)*

Paula S. Fass and Mary Ann Mason, eds. *Childhood in America.* **(New York: New York University Press, 2000).**

Collecting a vast array of selections from past and present- from colonial ministers to Drs. Benjamin Spock and T. Berry Brazelton, from the poems of Anne Bradstreet to the writings of today's young people- *Childhood in America* brings to light the central issues surrounding American children. Eleven sections on childbirth through adolescence explore a cornucopia of issues, and each section has been carefully selected and introduced by the editors. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Barbara Finkelstein, "A Crucible of Contradictions: "Historical" Roots of Violence Against Children in the United States", *History of Education Quarterly Spring 2000, 40,1: p1, (21p).*

Discusses the "historical" roots of violence against children in the United States. Religious, political and socioeconomic traditions; Violence against children in the late 19th and early decades of the 20th century; Efforts to transform the status of children and of "childhood"; Establishment of specialized public agencies for the protection of the young. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Linn Freiwald, *Law's Child: Juvenile Court Reform and the Redefinition of Childhood.* **(Dissertation, Northern Illinois University, 1999).**

The dissertation presented here is a study of the reform initiative on behalf of children that brought into existence the first statutory juvenile court in the United States, the Cook County Juvenile Court. The Illinois Juvenile Court Act, passed by the Illinois legislature in 1899, served as model legislation for similar statutes in other states, and the Cook County Juvenile Court was the object of international attention for its innovative approach to the problems of children. The context for this study is the reform movement which American historians have called the Progressive Period. The child advocates identified herein saw the juvenile court as one of a wide range of reforms that they hoped would improve the condition of children in modern society. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Victoria Getis, *The Juvenile Court and the Progressives.* **(Urbana; Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000).**

Today's troubled juvenile court system has its roots in Progressive-era Chicago, a city one observer described as "first in violence" and "deepest in dirt." Spearheaded by a group of Chicago women, including Jane Addams, Lucy Flower, and Julia Lathrop, the juvenile court bill was pushed through the legislature by an eclectic coalition of progressive reformers, both women and men. Like many progressive institutions, the court reflected an unswerving faith in the wisdom of the state and in the ability of science to resolve the problems brought on by industrial capitalism. A hybrid institution combining legal and social welfare functions, the court was not intended to punish youthful lawbreakers but rather to provide guardianship for the vulnerable. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Franca Iacovetta, "Gossip, Contest, and Power in the Making of Suburban Bad Girls: Toronto, 1945-60", *Canadian Historical Review December 1999, 80, 4:585, (40p).*

Louise A. Jackson, *Child Sexual Abuse in Victorian England.* **(London: New York: Routledge, 2000).**

A.M. Knupfer, "Professionalizing Probation Work in Chicago, 1900-1935", *Social Service Review 73, 4:489-495 (December 1999).*

Michael Lavalette, ed. *A Thing of the Past?: Child Labour in Britain in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.* **(New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999).**

Thomas Logsdon, *Changing to Meet the Need: The Baby Fold and its Evolving Ministry to Central Illinois.* **(Dissertation, Illinois State University, 1999).**

The purpose of this study was to examine and analyze the historical development of The Baby Fold, a United Methodist-related health and welfare ministry to children and their families in central Illinois from 1899 to 1974. The Baby Fold, originally a home for Methodist Episcopal deaconesses, changed the focus of its ministry many times in response to a series of crises and in reflection of the changing needs of

central Illinois, as well as the specific concerns of the institution's administrators. Other factors influencing and transforming The Baby Fold throughout its existence include the role of local media (especially *The Bloomington Illinois Pantagraph*), the varying quality of leadership and direction provided by The Baby Fold's Board of Trustees, and the changing issues related to children's legislation in the State of Illinois. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Mary McReynolds, *Redeeming Love: The Legacy of the Deaconess Ladies.* **(Oklahoma City: Deaconess Hospital, 1999).**

"An account based on diaries, letters, magazine articles, newsletters, and interviews covering the events and times of Deaconess Home and Deaconess Hospital in Oklahoma City, OK from 1900 to 2000." *(Author.)* Publication is available directly from Deaconess Hospital, Oklahoma City.

Sonya Michel, *Children's Interests/Mothers' Rights: The Shaping of America's Child Care Policy.* **(New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1999).**

M. J. Morton, "Surviving the Great Depression - Orphanages and Orphans in Cleveland", *Journal of Urban History 26,4:438-455 May 2000.*

Karin Nicholas, *Parents, Children, and the State: The Development of Children's Welfare in New York City and London, c. 1900-1914.* **(Dissertation, University of Oxford, 1999).**

Anita Nyberg, "From Foster Mothers to Child Care Centers: A History of Working Mothers and Child Care in Sweden", in *Feminist Economics: A Special Issue on Children and Family Policy, 6,1: 1-168, March 2000.*

Mary Raftery and Eoin O'Sullivan, *Suffer the Little Children: The Inside Story of Ireland's Industrial Schools.* **(Dublin, Ireland: New Island, 1999).**

Marguerite Rosenthal, "Public or Private Children's Services? Privatization in Retrospect", *Social Service Review June 2000, 74,2:281, 25p.*

Investigates the changing relations of the public and private child welfare sectors in the 1960s and 1970s. Impact of Social Security amendments on the relationship; Inquiry into the history of privatization; Increase in the government's reliance on religiously affiliated agencies in providing social services. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

W. Sigle, D. Kertzer, and M. J. White, "Abandoned Children and their Transitions to Adulthood in Nineteenth-century Italy", *Journal of Family History 25,3:326-340, July 2000.*

Carol Smart, "Reconsidering the Recent History of Child Sexual Abuse, 1910-1960", *Journal of Social Policy, 2000, 29, 1, Jan, 55-71.*

Karen M. Staller, *Runaway Youth: Contending Cultural Voices and Policy Responses, 1960-1978.* **(Dissertation, Columbia University, 1999).**

This study examines the emergence of "running away" as a social problem in the 1960s and the public policy responses of the 1970s. Broadly framed, the research question is: what social, cultural, political, and practical factors explain the emergence of running away as a social problem worthy of the Federal Runaway Youth Act of 1974 and the State of New York's Runaway and Homeless Youth Act of 1978? *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Emilie Stoltzfus, *Citizen, Mother, Worker: Public Provision of Child Care, 1945-1965.* **(Dissertation, Claremont Graduate University, 1999).**

This dissertation examines arguments in the United States for publicly subsidized child care in the first two decades after World War II. Within the context of federal postwar policy, this study describes the efforts of working parents, primarily mothers, in Cleveland, Ohio, Washington, D.C., and California to maintain broadly available public subsidy of child care in the postwar era. By analyzing the debate concerning the public versus private responsibility for child care this research adds to our knowledge of gendered social rights and obligations in postwar America. The absence of broadly available child care services in an era of rapidly rising female employment and growing popularity of early childhood education encouraged the commercialization of child care. The expansion of paid child care arrangements, accommodated by federal tax code provisions, suggested that private enterprise (rather than public social provision) provided the answer to child care needs in two-earner households. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Vernon J. Storey, *The Home: From Orphans' Home to Family Centre, 1873-1998.* **(Victoria, BC: Cridge Center for the Family, 1999).**

Danaya C. Wright, *From Feudalism to Family Law: Inter-spousal Custody Disputes and the Repudiation of Mother's Rights***. (Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1999).**

This dissertation tells the history of the English law of inter-spousal custody, from its origins in the early nineteenth century through the legislative changes in guardianship and divorce law the culminated in the 1925 adoption of the best interests standard for all custodial decisionmaking. It begins with an examination of the feudal doctrines regarding children and concludes with the 1857 Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act that resulted in the creation of our modern system of family law and family courts. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

COMMUNITY PRACTICE/SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Nancy K. Andersen, *Cooperation for Social Betterment: Missions and Progressives in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1894-1921.* **(Dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1999).**

Around 1900 an influential group of Progressive leaders emerged in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South…and remained influential until the 1939 Methodist reunion. They emerged from a consensus among urban, middle-class leaders, who believed the church should influence social values and support schools. Between 1894 and 1910, Board of Missions personnel initiated many social service and Progressive activities. Under Walter Lambuth, the Board promoted social service institutions to attack southern urban problems, using foreign mission and sociological methods. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Mark E. Braun, *Social Change and the Empowerment of the Poor: Poverty Representation in Milwaukee's Community Action Programs, 1964-1972.* **(Dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1999).**

This historical study provides insight into the local impact of a variety of federal programs, funded by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Specifically, it examines seven medium-sized Community Action Programs in Milwaukee, Wisconsin from 1964 to 1972. It discusses what happened before and after low-income representatives gained decision-making authority. It also examines the diversity of people who were employed at or served by the anti-poverty programs, including whites, Mexican-Americans, African-Americans, and senior citizens. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Steven B. Burg, *The Gray Crusade: The Townsend Movement, Old Age Politics, and the Development of Social Security.* **(Dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1999).**

This dissertation explores the forerunner of the modern senior citizens' lobby, the Townsend Old Age Pension Movement, a large and politically powerful national organization that emerged during the Great Depression and for the first time brought older Americans together to agitate for greater economic security. Townsend revolutionized social movements by creating a profitable business that also pursued social action, a model commonly employed by public interest groups after World War II but unusual in the prewar period. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

N. A. Cazenave, **"Ironies of Urban Reform - Professional Turf Battles in the Planning of the Mobilization for Youth Program, Precursor to the War on Poverty "**, *Journal of Urban History, 26, 1:22-43, November 1999.*

"The Mobilization for Youth (MFY) program is generally regarded as the most influential program precursor to the War on Poverty's community action programs. Not surprisingly, the story of its origins has been written about many times. This does not mean, however, that the complete story has been told or that all of its important analytical angles have been systematically explored. For example, a key actor in the unfolding of the MFY narrative has complained that by ignoring the first three years of the program, most then existing accounts are biased in their overemphasis of the role of social scientists. That was the period--the primary focus of this article--when the influence of the Henry Street Settlement was greatest. Revisiting the program's early years might therefore help us to better understand MFY's origins." *(From the source document, p. 22.)*

Lars D. Christiansen, *The Making of a Civil Rights Union: The National Domestic Workers Union of America.* **(Dissertation, Florida State University, 1999).**

In 1968 Dorothy Bolden and 200 domestic workers formed the National Domestic Workers Union of America (NDWUA), marking the beginning of a program to improve the conditions of working-class, African-American women in Atlanta. After almost thirty years, the MDWUA closed its doors in 1996, making it the most resilient union of domestic workers in U.S. labor history. This study seeks to explain the formation, program, and decline of the NDWUA. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Jared N. Day, *Urban Castles: Tenement Housing and Landlord Activism in New York City 1890--1943.* **(New York: Columbia University Press, 1999).**

This book mines a previously uninvestigated body of tenant and landlord newspapers, journals, and real estate records to understand how tenement landlords operated in an era before tenant rights developed into a central issue for urban reformers. The author contends that …urban landlords stood upon the very fault lines of class, ethnicity, and race. *Urban Castles* is a richly informative chronicle of the dark underbelly of America's emerging welfare state. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Greta deJong, "With the Aid of God and the F. S. A.: The Louisiana Farmers' Union & the African American Freedom Struggle in the New Deal Era", *J. of Social History (Fall 2000) 34, 1: 105 (35p.)*

Amy C. Foerster, *Transformation of a Social Movement Organization: The Case of the AFL-CIO Organizing Institute.* **(Dissertation, Cornell University, 2000).**

This dissertation argues that movement decline in an important, yet undertheorized, concept in the literature examining social movements. The research investigates the process of decline in the US labor movement and describes the role played by one movement organization – the AFL-CIO Organizing Institute – in attempting to stem labor's decay. A primary purpose of this work is to examine how a small group of reformers affiliated with the Institute attempted to push forward innovative new programs in a heavily bureaucratized organization, and to assess how widespread these reforms have become in the large union movement. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

James R. Green, *Taking History to Heart: The Power of the Past in Building Social Movements.* **(Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2000).**

Deftly blending autobiography and history, James Green here reflects on thirty years as an activist, educator, and historian. As a historian, Green gives voice to generations of Americans who banded together to fight for social justice. His subjects range from the martyrs of the Haymarket tragedy to the Bread and Roses strikers of 1912, from depression-era struggles for democracy to the civil rights crusaders, from recent Rainbow Coalition campaigns to the latest union organizing drives. As an activist, Green describes how his participation in the civil rights and labor movements of our own time has transformed his life, first as a student and radical scholar in the 1960s, then as a public historian and teacher of working-class students. *Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Bob Hercules and Bruce Orenstein, *Democratic Promise: Saul Alinsky and his Work.* **(Chicago: Media Process Educational Films and Chicago Video Project, 1999).**

Frank Higbie, *Indispensable Outcasts: Seasonal Laborers and Community in the Upper Midwest, 1880-1930.* **(Dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2000).**

This dissertation examines the experiences of male seasonal laborers, and the social discourse on unemployment and transient men during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The dissertation analyzes both social policy and the cultural world of seasonal laborers, including their varied notions of appropriate manly behavior, their living and working conditions, and their organized and unorganized forms of resistance. The organizing campaign of the Agricultural Workers Organization (AWO) of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) provides the backdrop for analysis of how communities in the upper midwest handled the seasonal influx of outside labor. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Craig A. Kaplowitz, *Mexican Americans, Ethnicity, and Federal Policy: The League of United Latin American Citizens and the Politics of Cultural Disadvantage, 1942-1975.* **(Dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1999).**

Mary Kimbrough and Margaret W. Dagen, *Victory Without Violence: The First Ten Years of the St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality (CORE), 1947-1957.* **(Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2000).**

The story of a small, integrated group of St. Louisans who carried out sustained campaigns from 1947 to 1957 that were among the earliest in the nation to end racial segregation in public accommodations. Guided by Gandhian principles of nonviolent direct action, the St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality (CORE) conducted negotiations, demonstrations, and sit-ins to secure full rights for the African-American residents of St. Louis. On the scene reports drawn from CORE newsletters (1951-1955) and reminiscences by members appear throughout the text. In a closing chapter, the authors trace the lasting effects of the CORE experience on the lives of its members. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Nelson F. Kofie, *Race, Class, and the Struggle for Neighborhood in Washington, D.C.* **(New York: Garland Publishing, 1999).**

Isaias J. McCaffery, *Organizing Las Costureras: Life, Labor and Unionization Among Mexicana Garment Workers in Two Borderlands Cities, Los Angeles and San Antonio, 1933-1941.* **(Dissertation, University of Kansas, 1999).**

Daniel J. Mitchell, *Pensions, Politics, and the Elderly: Historical Social Movements and Their Lessons for Our Aging Society.* **(Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 2000).**

This timely book is an historical exploration of the U.S. pensioner movements of the late 1920s through to the early 1950s, and the insights they offer present-day policy analysts and researchers on how the forthcoming retirement of the Baby-Boom generation could proceed. Drawing on several noteworthy examples from the period, including the Ham & Eggs movement and the Townsend Plan, the author shows how effectively a "politics of the elderly" can develop and function. California, which was the leading retirement state for most of the first half of this century (much as Florida is today), is the geographic backdrop for this informative and well-researched look at how retirees have long been politically active, willing to flex their electoral muscle to get what they feel they deserve. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Ron E. Roberts and Carol Cook-Roberts, *Mother Jones and Her Sisters: A Century of Women Activists in the American Coal Fields.* **(Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt, 1999).**

Tim Sampson, "The Welfare Rights Movement", *Social Policy, 1999, 30, 2, winter, 51-53.*

Personal reflections describe participation in the National Welfare Rights Organization, 1967-1970, and involvement in community development that led to work with CA farmworkers, and persons like Cesar Chavez, who later formed the United Farm Workers union. The organizing lessons learned in this type of community action work were applied to the struggle for welfare rights and the formation of the National Welfare Rights Organization. The contributions of leaders and workers in that struggle are noted, focusing on the women welfare recipients who educated the white, middle-class volunteers about the welfare system. *(Social Services Abstracts.)*

San Francisco State University, *Red Power: Thirty Years of American Indian Activism in the San Francisco Bay Area.* **(San Francisco: San Francisco State University, 1999).**

Elizabeth Sanders, *Roots of Reform: Farmers, Workers, and the American State, 1877-1917.* **(Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999).**

Roots of Reform offers a sweeping revision of our understanding of the rise of the regulatory state in the late nineteenth century. Sanders argues that politically mobilized farmers were the driving force behind most of the legislation that increased national control over private economic power. She demonstrates that farmers from the South, Midwest, and West reached out to the urban laborers who shared their class position and their principal antagonist--northeastern monopolistic industrial and financial capital--despite weak electoral support from organized labor. Based on new evidence from legislative records and other sources, Sanders shows that this tenuous alliance of "producers versus plutocrats" shaped early regulatory legislation, remained powerful through the populist and progressive eras, and developed a characteristic method of democratic state expansion with continued relevance for subsequent reform movements. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Craig Scharlin, *Philip Vera Cruz: A Personal History of Filipino Immigrants and the Farmworkers Movement, 3rd. ed.* **(Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2000).**

Steven Selden, *Inheriting Shame: The Story of Eugenics and Racism in America.* **(New York: Teachers College Press, 1999).**

Landon R. Y. Storrs, *Civilizing Capitalism" The National Consumers' League, Women's Activism, and Labor Standards in the New Deal Era.* **(Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, Press, 2000).**

Founded in 1899 by affluent women concerned about the exploitation of women wage earners, the National Consumers' League used a strategy of "ethical consumption" to spark a successful movement for state laws to reduce hours and establish minimum wages for women. During the Great Depression, it campaigned to raise labor standards in the unregulated, non-union South, hoping to discourage the relocation of manufacturers to the region because of cheaper labor and to break the downward spiral of labor standards nationwide. Promoting regulation of men's labor as well as women's, the league shaped the National Recovery Administration codes and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 but still battled the National Woman's Party, whose proposed equal rights amendment threatened sex-based labor laws. *(Publisher's abstract, edited.)*

Bobby M. Wilson, *Race and Place in Birmingham: The Civil Rights and Neighborhood Movements.* **(Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2000).**

This book explores the implications of postmodernism for the black community through an analysis of the civil rights and neighborhood movements in Birmingham. Grounded not only in class struggle, the civil

rights movement was tied to the politics of racial identity, the neighborhood movement to the politics of place identity. Bobby M. Wilson critically examines these two movements, which together transformed race and place in Birmingham. He shows that although the civil rights struggle and neighborhood empowerment served a valuable purpose, they cannot now overcome post-Fordist forces of domination and exclusion. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

DISABILITY

Helen Deutsch, and Felicity Nussbaum, eds. *Defects: Engendering the Modern Body.* **(Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000).**

"Defects" brings together essays on the emergence of the concept of monstrosity in the eighteenth century and the ways it paralleled the emergence of notions of sexual difference. Women, declared a mid-eighteenth-century vindication, have been regarded since Aristotle as deformed amphibious things, "neither more or less than Monsters" (Beauty's Triumph 1758). The essays consider the representations and material dimensions of phenomena as diverse as femininity and disfigurement, the material imagination and monstrous birth, ugliness as an aesthetic category, deafness and theories of sign language, and the exotic, racialized deformed. Collectively, they demonstrate that the emergence of sexual difference is inextricably intertwined with the emergence of a category of the human that is imagined and deformed, monstrous, and ugly. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Greg Eghigian, *Making Security Social: Disability, Insurance, and the Birth of the Social Entitlement State in Germany.* **(Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000).**

David A. Gerber, ed. *Disabled Veterans in History.* **(Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000).**

This book explores the long-neglected in history of those who have sustained lasting injuries or chronic illnesses while serving in uniform. The contributors to this volume cover an impressive range of countries in Europe and North America as well as a wide sweep of chronology from the Ancient World to the present. The essays address the emergence of "veteran" as a political category with unique privileges and entitlements and of disabled veterans as a special project – and indeed one of the original projects. – of the modern welfare state. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Marjorie A. Kaiser, *History of the South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired: The First Century.* **(Dissertation, University of South Dakota, 1999).**

The South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired opened in Gary, South Dakota on March 1, 1900. The purpose of this historic study was to document the changes that have occurred at the South Dakota School and determine significant educational trends and events, political influences, and legislative actions. The histories of other residential schools for the blind were also examined to provide a basis for comparison. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Jane Manaster, *From Isolation to Participation: A History of Disability in Texas, 1835-1999.* **(Austin: Texas Governor's Committee on People with Disabilities, 1999).**

The TGCPD celebrates 50 years (1949 - 1999) by publishing this history, April 9, 1999. The entire 28-page document may be accessed online at
http://www.governor.state.tx.us/Disabilities/disability%20history.pdf.

Kent R. Olney, *Religion and the American Deaf Community: A Sociological Analysis of the Chicago Mission for the Deaf, 1890-1941.* **(Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1999).**

This historical case study utilizes written correspondence, journals, church newsletters, and various other documents to examine the work of the Rev. Philip Hasenstab, Methodism's first ordained deaf clergyman, and his assistants at the Chicago Mission. Deaf people throughout the midwest, the nation, and even other parts of the world benefited from the labors of Hasenstab and his associates. The establishment and ongoing ministry of this deaf religious group are presented within the context of wider social trends that characterized both deaf life and religious life in late-nineteenth-and-early twentieth-century America. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

GENERAL/TEXTS

Robert J. Allison, *American Social and Political Movements 1900-1945: Pursuit of Progress. (History in Dispute, Vol. 2 and Vol. 3).* **(Detroit: St. James Press, 2000).**

Unlike other history references, the *History in Dispute* series examines history by addressing heavily debated questions on major historical events. Each volume contains roughly fifty entries; entries begin with a brief overview summarizing the controversy followed by two or more signed point-counterpoint essays. In addition to the essays, the entries also include primary source documents critical to the debate, a list of key players involved in the historical event, photographs and drawings of the individuals, sites, objects, or documents pertinent to the event of topic, and a list of suggestions for further reading. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

June Axinn and Mark J. Stern, *Social Welfare: A History of the American Response to Need, 5th. ed.* **(Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2000).**

This classic text describes and analyzes the ideas that have shaped the history of social welfare from the Colonial Period to the present day. The text provides a history of events and ideas that have shaped American social welfare policy, using original documents from each respective period. Coverage of economic developments also helps students to understand the context of social welfare movements and policies. This edition includes an expanded discussion of "welfare reform" since the Welfare Reform Act of 1996. The last chapter (Ch. 9) includes a detailed discussion of the fiscal, intellectual, and ideological forces that led to that Act. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Domenica M. Barbuto, ed. *The American Settlement Movement: A Bibliography.* **(Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1999).**

This selective bibliography covers titles providing an introduction and overview of the American Settlement Movement. Arranged in six categories, the titles include materials pertaining to the influence of the English Settlement Movement on the United States, general surveys discussing the American Settlement Movement within the context of larger reform efforts, studies focused on the Settlement Movement, biographical titles, settlement workers' research and case studies, and reference works. The bibliography provides easy access to the literature of the American Settlement Movement. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Bruce Bottorff, *Continuity and Change: A History of the YWCA of Honolulu, 1900-1945.* **(Dissertation, University of Hawaii, 1999).**

The Young Women's Christian Association of Honolulu was founded in 1900 by descendants of Protestant missionaries to Hawaii. They were part of an elite group of Caucasian women whose families gained control of Hawaii's political, commercial, and religious institutions during the second half of the nineteenth century. Through the YWCA these women sought initially to exercise what they believed was their right and their responsibility to educate, uplift, and protect Honolulu's young white women and children. This dissertation traces the history of the YWCA of Honolulu from its inception through World War II. Its growth and development are examined in light of important social changes in Hawaii during that time. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

James Ciment and Immanuel Ness, eds. *Encyclopedia of the Great Depression and the New Deal, 2 vols.* **(Armonk, NH: Sharpe Reference, 2000).**

This is the first encyclopedia devoted exclusively to the Great Depression and the New Deal. Covering the years 1929 to 1941, it traces all the major political, economic, social, and cultural movements, as well as the principal events and people, during the longest and most severe economic crisis in American history. The set gives students and researchers all the essential information on how the nation confronted the Great Depression, and how this pivotal era continues to influence America's identity, politics, and economy. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Vincent E. Faherty, ed. *Social Welfare and Social Work 99/00.* **(Guilford, CT: Dushkin/McGraw-Hill, 1999, 1ˢᵗ. ed.)**

This is part of the Annual Editions series. The articles have been selected from a wide range of journals. The first four articles are related to social welfare history: History of Social Problems and Social Welfare: AIDS and Cultural Change, Lessons from Plagues of the Past/M.K. Thornton and R.L. Thornton; Bethlem/Bedlam, Methods of Madness/R. Porter; Roslyn's Mutual Aid Lodges: Between Assimilation and Cultural Continuity, 1887-1940/D.J. Burnham; What Made the Government Grow/ B.A. Weisberger. *(WorldCat database.)*

Colin Gordon, *Major Problems in American History, 1920-1945: Documents and Essays.* **(Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1999).**

This new volume in the *Major Problems in American History* series provides a comprehensive view of America between the World Wars. This collection of primary source documents and essays provides in-depth coverage of the cultural, social, political, economic, and intellectual events of the era. In keeping with the proven strengths of the series, the compelling documents are grouped with important secondary sources, accompanied by chapter introductions, selection headnotes, and suggested readings. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Robert F. Gorman, *Historical Dictionary of Refugee and Disaster Relief Organizations, 2ⁿᵈ. ed.* **(Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 2000).**

For those who want to know more about organizations that provide assistance to refugees and disaster relief victims, the *Dictionary* is an ideal staring point. The timeline traces the history of refugee movements and disasters during the twentieth century. The introduction, taking a broader view, outlines the tumultuous history of refugee movements and disasters from early times to the present day while discussing the complications, challenges and coping strategies of the international community. The dictionary provides A-Z entries on both natural and man-made disasters, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, basic concepts, and people who have played a notable role. Also included is an extensive list of acronyms and abbreviations to sort out the various organizations. The bibliography directs readers to a plethora of books, articles, and government documents on the same topic. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Bruce S. Jansson, *The Reluctant Welfare State: American Social Welfare Policies---Past, Present, and Future, 4ᵗʰ. ed.* **(Cambria, CA: Wadsworth Thomson Learning.)**

As they explore Jannson's highly respected text, your students will see how understanding historical events can be powerfully relevant to the study of current social welfare policy and the profession of social work. The book analyzes the evolution of the American welfare state from colonial times to present and places social policy in its political, cultural, and societal context. Using social policy as a catalyst, Jansson

invites students to think critically about issues, developments, and policies in prior eras and in contemporary society. He encourages students to become social reformers and to develop their own policy identities. New features in this edition include relevant URLs listed throughout text that provide students with online resources to explore and research. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Robert S. McElvaine, *The Depression and New Deal: A History in Documents.* **(New York: Oxford University Press, 2000).**

The Depression and New Deal is a collection of primary sources documenting American life during the longest and deepest economic collapse in American history. From the prosperity and rampant consumerism of the 1920s, the book moves forward to cover the double shock of the stock market crash and dust bowl and then on to the recovery efforts of Roosevelt's New Deal. Some of the most revealing testaments to the times-including songs by Woody Guthrie, articles from sources as diverse as Fortune magazine and the communist periodical New Masses, murals and posters sponsored by the Works Progress Administration, excerpts from literary classics such as *The Grapes of Wrath* and selections from Eleanor Roosevelt's "My Day" column-have been assembled to provide a well-rounded portrait of the age. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Randall G. Shelden, *Controlling the Dangerous Classes: A Critical Introduction to the History of Criminal Justice.* **(Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2000).**

This text covers the history of criminal justice from a critical perspective and explores the historical biases of the criminal justice system. The overall theme of this book is that both the making of laws and the interpretation and application of these laws throughout the history of the criminal justice system has, historically, been class, gender, and racially biased. Moreover, one of the major functions of the criminal justice system has been to control those from the most disadvantaged sectors of the population, that is, the "dangerous classes." This theme is explored using a historical model, tracing the development of criminal law through the development of the police institution, the juvenile justice system, and the prison system. *Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Gunnar Almgren and M. Ferguson, "The Urban Ecology of Hospital Failure: Hospital Closures in the City of Chicago, 1970-1991", *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, 26, 4: pp.5-25, Dec 1999.*

Of the 61 general hospitals operating in Chicago in 1970, 22 (36%) had closed by 1991. This study uses census and Chicago hospital closure data to compare and contrast different conceptual explanations of closure in an effort to identify neighborhood correlates and health outcomes associated with hospital failure. *(Author abstract, edited.)*

Gunnar Almgren, Susan P. Kemp, and Alison Eisinger, "The Legacy of Hull House and the Children's Bureau in the American Mortality Transition", *Social Service Review 74,1 (Mar. 2000) p. 1-27.*

The major advances in American life expectancy achieved during the twentieth century began with the remarkable decline in infant mortality between 1910 and 1930. Recent causal reappraisals emphasize the importance of changes in household-level health behaviors in reducing infant deaths, changes that are consistent with the maternal education campaigns engineered by Progressive Era reformers at the U.S. Children's Bureau. Through qualitative and quantitative analyses of bureau reports and Public Use Micro Sample census data, we link the reformers' philosophy and science to new evidence and conclusions about early improvements in infant survival. *(Author abstract, edited.)*

Sandra Barney, *Authorized to Heal: Gender, Class, and the Transformation of Medicine in Appalachia, 1880-1930.* **(Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2000).**

Examines the transformation of medical care in Central Appalachia during the Progressive Era and analyzes the influence of women volunteers in promoting the acceptance of professional medicine in the region. Held together at first by a shared goal of improving the public welfare, the coalition between women volunteers and medical professionals began to fracture when the reform agendas of women's groups challenged physicians' sovereignty over the form of health care delivery. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Virginia Berridge, *Health and Society in Britain Since 1939.* **(Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1999).**

Joanna Bornat, Robert Perks, Paul Thompson, and Jan Walmsley, eds. *Oral History, Health and Welfare.* **(London; New York: Routledge, 2000).**

Exploring a range of topics from birth control, midwifery, and AIDS to geriatric medicine and learning disability, *Oral History, Health and Welfare* discusses the significance of oral history to the history of the development of health and welfare provisions. By focussing on individual experiences, the human dimension of the history of medicine is explored. Oral history reveals the personal stories of innovation, policy shifts, training and treatment over a sixty-year period of development, characterized by both continuity and change. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Chris Burton, *Medical Welfare During Late Stalinism: A Study of Doctors and the Soviet Health System, 1945-53.* **(Dissertation, University of Chicago, 2000).**

David Clark, "Cradled to the Grave? Terminal Care in the United Kingdom, 1948 – 1967", *Mortality, November 1999, 4,3:p225, (23p).*

Cynthia A. Connolly, *Prevention Through Detention: The Pediatric Tuberculosis Preventorium Movement in the United States, 1909-1951.* **(Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1999).**

This study analyzes a little known early twentieth century crusade to prevent tuberculosis in children with tubercular parents. To thwart the disease, indigent children presumed "pretubercular" were removed from their homes and relocated to special institutions, preventoria. The preventorium was a solution needing no complex technology or legislation during an era in which mandatory segregation and registration proved difficult to implement and enforce. This "nurturing incarceration" joined the popular Progressive tuberculosis prevention and child-saving crusades. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Susan Craddock, *City of Plagues: Disease, Poverty, and Deviance in San Francisco.* **(Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2000).**

Focusing on San Francisco between 1860 and 1940, the author considers tuberculosis, plague, smallpox, and syphilis as diseases whose devastations were derived in part from their use as political tools and disciplinary mechanisms. Because of its association with medicine, health policy is generally perceived as objective. Yet, as this book demonstrates, its interpretive responses to disease have determined the social location and material reality of those groups at real or perceived risk. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Lynne Curry, *Modern Mothers in the Heartland: Gender, Health, and Progress in Illinois, 1900-1930.* **(Columbus, OH: Ohio State University Press, 1999).**

In the early twentieth century, ambitious social welfare campaigns linked the improvement of health to the broader aim of "modernizing" American life. Lowered mortality rates, especially among infants and young children, became for reformers a barometer by which to measure society's overall "progress." Drawing on local and state sources to reconstruct the nature of maternal and child health work, the author highlights the interactive character of health reform: policy makers, clients of community health services, practitioners, and the volunteers who worked with them negotiated the final outcomes of the campaign's stated aims. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Annette K. Dorey, *Better Baby Contests: The Scientific Quest for Perfect Childhood Health in the Early Twentieth Century.* **(Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 1999).**

Louis Fiset， **"Professional Health Care and the Japanese American Incarceration - Public Health in World War II Assembly Centers for Japanese Americans",** *Bulletin of the History of Medicine. 73, 4, (1999): 565 (20 p.)*

J. A. Gray, *The Edinburgh City Hospital.* **(East Linton, Lothian, Scotland: Tuckwell Press, 1999).**

Robert B. Hackey, "Groping for Autonomy: The Federal Government and American Hospitals, 1950-1990", *Journal of Economic Issues, Fall 1999, 33,3: 625, (22p).*

Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain Since 1860.* **(New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000).**

Greta Jones and Elizabeth Malcolm, eds. *Medicine, Disease, and the State in Ireland, 1650-1940.* **(Cork, Ireland: Cork University Press, 1999; Portland, OR: International Specialized Book Services).**

Debra Lacey, "The Evolution of Care: A 100-Year History of Institutionalization of People with Alzheimer's Disease", *Journal of Gerontological Social Work, 1999, 31, 3-4, 101-131.*

In the past 100 years, institutions providing care to people with dementia and Alzheimer's disease have changed from state mental hospitals, county almshouses, and private boarding homes to an industry of 16,000+ mostly privately owned nursing homes. Here, the evolution of care is discussed by examining the intertwining of policy, practice, and theory in shaping the provision of long-term care for elders with Alzheimer's disease. Contributions made by social workers to this process are identified. *(Social Service Abstracts.)*

Howard Markel, "Charles Dickens' Work to Help Establish Great Ormond Street Hospital, London", *Lancet 08/21/99, 354, 9179:673.*

Howard Markel, "For the Welfare of Children: The Origins of the Relationship Between US Public Health Workers and Pediatricians", *American Journal of Public Health June 2000, 90,6:893-899.*

The majority of children living in the United States today enjoy excellent health and access to health care. This was not always so; before the late 19th century, the field of pediatric medicine scarcely existed, and the combination of harsh and unsanitary living conditions in the urban areas where most immigrants settled, infectious diseases, and improper handling of milk was particularly deadly for infants and children. This article discusses the relationship between pediatric medicine and the broader children's health and public health movements in the United States in the early decades of the 20th century. *(Author abstract.)*

Janet McCalman, *Sex and Suffering: Women's Health and a Women's Hospital.* **(Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999).**

Mary McReynolds, *Redeeming Love: The Legacy of the Deaconess Ladies.* **(Oklahoma City: Deaconess Hospital, 1999).**

George Myers, *A Case Study of African American Health: The Role of Urban and Health Planning In Detroit, Michigan (1940--1970).* **(Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1999).**

This historical case study was conducted to examine the past role of urban planning in health planning. The goal was to document relationships between urban and health planning organizations and their role in health care planning in Detroit. It is important to consider that the focus of urban planning was reflective of the Zeitgeist at that time, very little emphasis on social planning. Subsequent federally sponsored initiatives such as the Model Cities Program did include a focus on health, but had limited impact due to lack of funding. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Susan M. Negron, *Geauga County General Health District: Northeast Ohio Non-urban County Public Health District, 1920—1999.* **(Dissertation, University of Akron, 2000).**

This dissertation reviews the beginning of an Ohio county health district and covers the years 1920 through 1999. It looks at the influences and the outcome of those results taking place in the county health district. A developmental stage matrix was designed to help visualize the years of progressive changes, displaying the dominant themes of each specific era of the Geauga County Health District. The historical content chapters deal with a review of the legal, financial, public education, and leadership aspects of the health district. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

David B. Smith, *Health Care Divided: Race and Healing a Nation.* **(Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1999).**

Alexandra M. Stern, *Eugenics Beyond Borders: Science and Medicalization in Mexico and the U.S. West, 1900-1950.* **(Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1999).**

In this dissertation, I illustrate the effects of eugenics across a wide radius, and by paying attention to related fields such as physiology and demography, demonstrate the extent to which hereditarian ideas have infiltrated many of the institutions and ideational frameworks familiar to us today. The geographical focus of this inquiry varies, moving from California to the U.S. Southwest and finally to Mexico. Each chapter examines a different facet of the history of medicine and science, unraveling the intersections between eugenics in its many guises and social formations such as motherhood, public health, juvenile reform, mental testing, anthropology, racial classification, and xenophobia. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Rosemary Stevens, *In Sickness and in Wealth: American Hospitals in the Twentieth Century.* **(Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999).**

American hospitals are unique: a combination of public and private institutions that are at once charities and businesses, social welfare institutions and icons of U.S. science, wealth, and technical achievement. In Sickness and in Wealth helps us understand this huge and often contradictory "industry" and shows that throughout this century the voluntary not-for-profit hospitals have been profit-maximizing enterprises, even though they have viewed themselves as charities serving the community. Although our hospitals have provided the most advanced medical care for acutely sick and curable patients, they have been much less successful in meeting the needs of the chronically ill and the socially disadvantaged. That, Stevens concludes, is the next urgent task of social policy. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Karen K. Thomas, *The Wound of My People: Segregation and the Modernization of Health Care in North Carolina, 1935—1975.* **(Dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1999).**

Annette F. Timm, *The Politics of Fertility: Population Politics and Health Care in Berlin, 1919-1972.* **(Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1999).**

Werner Troesken, "Typhoid Rates and the Public Acquisition of Private Waterworks, 1880-1920", *Journal of Economic History December 1999, 59,4:927, 22p.*

Focuses on the claim of Progressive-Era reformers in the United States that typhoid was more prevalent in cities with private water companies than in cities with public water companies, from the 1880 to 1920 period. How public health officials eradicated typhoid by improving water systems; Challenges faced by cities in acquiring private water companies; Factors assumed by the reformers when they argued that private firms under-provided disease prevention. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

University of Virginia, *Doctors at the Gate: The Public Health Service at Ellis Island.* **(Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, 2000).**

Flint J. Wainess, "The Ways and Means of National Health Care Reform, 1974 and Beyond", *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, 1999, 24, 2, Apr, 305-333.*

Linda Zinn, "A Good Look Back Over our Shoulders", *Nursing Homes Long Term Care Management December 1999, 48,12:20, 19p.*

Deals with the history of nursing homes or long-term care in the United States. Contributions of Lavinia L. Dock, a nurse and socialist to introduce nursing into almshouses in the beginning of the 20th century; Role of the Social Security Act of 1935 in the establishment of nursing homes; Factors that contributed to the rapid growth of nursing homes according to Maude B. Carson's 1947 article in *Public Health Nursing*; Nursing homes in the 1960s. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

IMMIGRATION AND MIGRATION

Mary Elizabeth Brown, *Shapers of the Great Debate on Immigration: A Biographical Dictionary.* **(Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1999).**

Natives and immigrants, men and women, people from all regions, races, religions, and walks of life, have brought varying perspectives to the long-running debate on immigration. Drawing from a large cast of characters--from Thomas Jefferson, Booker T. Washington, and Cesar Chavez to Jane Addams, Henry Ford, and Patrick McCarran--this book introduces students to people who have contributed to U.S. immigration policy from the Revolution to the present. Showing how each person's opinion drew from personal experience and thus added a new dimension to the debate, the book encompasses such issues as immigration and economics, partisan politics, culture, public opinion, and ethics. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Naomi W. Cohen, *Relocation and Relief: Russian-Jewish Emigration in 1891.* **(New York: Hunter College of The City University of New York, Jewish Social Studies Program, 2000).**

This monograph is part of a series entitled "Occasional Papers in Jewish History and Thought, no. 8). It discusses United States government policy regarding Russian Jews emigrating in the 19th. century. *(Ruta J. Wilk.)*

University of Virginia, *Doctors at the Gate: The Public Health Service at Ellis Island.* **(Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, 2000).**

One videocassette (60 min.). Part of the Medical Center Hour series, Feb. 23, 2000. Panelists were John L. Parascandola and Barbara Brodie; moderator was Marcia Day Childress. Dr. Parascandola, (U.S. Public Health Service Historian, Rockville, Maryland) presented the history of immigrant health checks at Ellis Island, including the U.S. Marine Hospital Service, the Surgeon General, deportation and deportation hospitals, and the hospital at Ellis Island. Dr. Brodie described the hospital and nursing care of children at Ellis Island during the period 1912-1916. The Medical Center Hour is produced by the Humanities in Medicine Program of the University of Virginia School of Medicine. *(WorldCat database.)*

INTERNATIONAL, COMPARATIVE STUDIES

David Ambaras, *Treasures of the Nation: Juvenile Delinquency, Socialization, and Mobilization in Modern Japan, 1895-1945.* **(Dissertation, Princeton University, 1999).**

This dissertation examines the construction of a modern Japanese discourse on juvenile delinquency, the institutional and non-institutional mechanisms developed to socialize young people deemed at risk, and the actors involved in their creation. Focusing on developments at the national level and in Tokyo, I argue that juvenile protection constituted a crucial channel for the circulation of power and authority in modern Japan. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Peter Bartlett, *The Poor Law of Lunacy: The Administration of Pauper Lunatics in Mid-nineteenth-century England.* **(London: Leicester University Press, 1999).**

Most historians portray 19th-century county asylums as the exclusive realm of the asylum doctor, but Bartlett (law, U. of Nottingham) argues that they should be thought of as an aspect of English poor law, in which the medical superintendent had remarkably little power. He examines the place of the county asylum movement in the midcentury poor law debates and its legal and administrative regimes. Taking the Leicestershire asylum as a case study, he explores the role of poor law officers in admission processes, and relations between them and the staff and inspectors. *(Booknews).*

Ilana K. Ben-Amos, " 'Good Works' and Social Ties: Helping the Migrant Poor in Early Modern England", in Muriel C. McClendon, Joseph P. Ward, and Michael Macdonald, eds., *Protestant Identities: Religion, Society, and Self-Fashioning in Post-Reformation England.* **(Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1999).**

Virginia Berridge, *Health and Society in Britain Since 1939.* **(Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1999).**

British health policy has undergone radical change in the post-war period and Virginia Berridge provides here a concise and accessible survey of these changes since 1939. While the rise, and recent decline, of the NHS is examined in detail, this book also looks at the changes in the role of doctors and associated medical professions, and the recent emphasis on 'health promotion' and 'primary care'. Also considered are the role that lay people, especially women, play in providing health care, and the transition of the individual from 'patient' to 'consumer'. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Laura C. Berry, *The Child, The State, and the Victorian Novel.* **(Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1999).**

This book traces the story of victimized childhood to its origins in nineteenth-century Britain. Almost as soon as "childhood" became a distinct category, Laura C. Berry contends, stories of children in danger were circulated as part of larger debates about child welfare and the role of the family in society. Berry examines the nineteenth-century fascination with victimized children to show how novels and reform writings reorganize ideas of self and society as narratives of childhood distress. Focusing on classic childhood stories such as Oliver Twist and novels that are not conventionally associated with particular social problems, such as Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, the Brontë sisters' *Wuthering Heights* and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, and George Eliot's *Adam Bede*, Berry shows the ways in which fiction that purports to deal with private life, particularly the domain of the family, nevertheless intervenes in public and social debates. At the same time she examines medical, legal, charitable, and social-relief writings to show how these documents provide crucial sources in the development of social welfare and modern representations of the family. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Sara Birtles, "Common Land, Poor Relief and Enclosure: The Use of Manorial Resources in Fulfilling Parish Obligations to the Poor", *Past and Present, Nov. 1999, Issue 165, p74, 33p.*

Focuses on the use of manorial resources in fulfilling parish obligations to the poor in Great Britain. Role of Enclosure Commissioners on the poor; Characterization of rural parish in pre-enclosure era; Relationship between manor and parish under the Elizabethan Poor Law; Manorial interpretation of common land. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

John Broad, "Parish Economies of Welfare, 1650-1834", *Historical Journal Dec. 1999, 42, 4: 985, 22p.*

This article argues for a more holistic approach to understanding the Old Poor Law. Using three detailed case studies from southern England, it focuses on the dynamics of differing social groups within the parish. It also looks at the role of the law, looking beyond the statutes to the parts played by King's Bench, Quarter Sessions and individual justices and petty sessions in creating a diversity of experiences for the poor. However, it also stresses the differential access to charitable funds, common rights, and poor relief in individual communities, and the ways in which parish elites attempted to put the total available resources to what they saw as the best uses. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Chris Burton, *Medical Welfare During Late Stalinism: A Study of Doctors and the Soviet Health System, 1945-53.* **(Dissertation, University of Chicago, 2000).**

This is a study of the Soviet health system in the Late Stalinist period, with special reference to doctors as welfare state personnel. I focus particularly on the emergence of a quasi-welfare state ethos that accompanied a shift towards universality in the provision of medical services. There are four serious limitations to the analysis of the Late Stalinist Soviet Union as a welfare state. Firstly, any idea of the Soviet social citizen was fractured by many special classes of patients. Secondly, de facto widening entitlements to medical services were accompanied by continued medical policing of economic production and biological reproduction. Thirdly, the Soviet medical profession was fractured with practitioners partially deflecting the aspirations of the medical administration. Finally, the process of Soviet welfare state building in the post-war years was damaged by political actions originating entirely outside it, most notoriously systematic anti-Semitism leading to the Doctors' "Plot". *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

David Clark, "Cradled to the Grave? Terminal Care in the United Kingdom, 1948 – 1967", *Mortality, November 1999, 4,3:p225, (23p).*

This article reviews the National Health Service's efforts at providing care to the terminally ill. The period 1948-67, the first two decades of the NHS' existence, displays some marked innovations in thinking and practice relating to terminal care, but also some important continuities with the past. In the first two decades of its existence there is little evidence that the NHS offered any strategic or operational guidance on the care of the dying. Indeed, where such guidance did appear, it was usually from charitable and philanthropic sources. *(Author abstract, edited.)*

Lisa F. Cody, "The Politics of Illegitimacy in an Age of Reform: Women, Reproduction, and Political Economy in England's New Poor Law of 1834", *Journal of Women's History, Winter 2000, 11, 4: p131, (26p).*

Examines the clauses of the New Poor Law of 1834 which made illegitimate children the responsibility of "single" mothers. How an illegitimate child is represented in the context of Liberal thought; Information

on the Old Poor Law for unwed mothers; Choices offered to unwed mothers under the legislation. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Sally Crawford, *Childhood in Anglo-Saxon England.* **(Gloucestershire: Sutton, 1999).**

Never has the term 'Dark Ages' been more relevant than to the study of the early medieval child. Although there is now detailed information on Roman and late medieval families, childhood in the Anglo-Saxon child is presented in this study of the archaeological evidence such as excavated cemeteries and settlement sites, as well as the more limited documentary sources. The book opens with a brief introduction to the study of childhood and family structure, and an examination of the available evidence. This is followed by a discussion of the age at which an Anglo-Saxon child was thought to have become an adult, and whether there were any rites of passage in the child's progression to adult status. The bulk of the study then follows the child's life right through from infancy to adolescence. Special attention is given to health and childcare, the position of the child within the family, and play and education. In an age when few children grew up with both parents still alive, a chapter is also devoted to the role of fosterage, godparents and adoption. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Beth R. Crisp, "A History of Australian Social Work Practice Research", *Research on Social Work Practice, 10, 2:179-194, March 2000.*

David M. D'Andrea, *Civic Christianity in fifteenth-century Treviso: The Confraternity and Hospital of Santa Maria dei Battuti.* **(Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1999).**

This dissertations focuses on provisions of charity in medieval Italy, specifically the city of Treviso. Based on a new awareness of Christian responsibility for the present world, the elites of Trevisan society established a hospital which provided critical social services for the city. At the same time, local leaders expected to be honored and recognized for their role in provided charity for the community and administering important charitable bequests. *(Adapted from the dissertation abstract by Ruta J. Wilk.)*

Bernard Davies, *From Voluntaryism to Welfare State: 1939-1979.* **(Leicester: Youth Work Press, 1999).**

History of the youth service in England.

Nicholas Deakin, ed. *Origins of the Welfare State.* **(London: Routledge, 2000).**

This is a set of nine volumes chronicling developments of the welfare state in the U.K. Titles in this set were originally published from 1935 to 1957. They have been republished, with a new introduction by Nicholas Deakin. Title are as follows: Vol. 1: The Next Five Years; Vol. 2: A Plan for Democratic Britain, /G.D.H. Cole; and What Have We to Defend, /E.F.M. Durgin; Vol. 3: Working-class Wives, /Margery Spring Rice; Vol. 4: Our Towns, /The Women's Group on Public Welfare, and When We Build Again, /Bournville Village Trust; Vol. 5: Britain's Way to Social Security, /Francois Lafitte, and Full Employment in a Free Society, /William Beveridge, and The Case for Family Allowances, /Eleanor F. Rathbone; Vol. 6: The Peckham Experiment, /Innes H. Pearse and Lucy H. Crocker; Vol. 7: Voluntary Action,/William Beveridge; Vol. 8: Labour, Life, and Poverty,/F. Zweig; Vol. 9: The Unserville State,/ George Watson, ed. *(WorldCat database.)*

Daniel Defoe, *Address to the Parliament of England.* **(Hamilton, Ont.: McMaster University, 2000).**

This eighteenth-century document may be accessed at http://socserv2.socsci.mcmaster.ca/econ/ugcm/3113/defoe/alms. Its full title is: Giving

alms no charity, and employing the poor a grievance to the nation, being an essay upon this great question, whether work-houses, corporations, and houses of correction for employing the poor, as now practis'd in England; or parish-stocks, as propos'd in a late pamphlet, entituled, A bill for the better relief, imployment and settlement of the poor, &c. are not mischievous to the nation, tending to the destruction of our trade, and to encrease the number and misery of the poor. *(WorldCat database.)*

Paul V. Dutton, "An Overlooked Source of "Social Reform": Family Policy in French Agriculture, 1936-1945", *Journal of Modern History June 2000, 72,2: p375, (38p).*

Argues that France's attempt to impose a class-dependent employer-controlled regime of family support in agriculture precipitated a major turning point in the development of France's young welfare state. Government's assumption of fiscal responsibility for family allowances which would become one of France's most important post-Liberation entitlement programs. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Greg Eghigian, *Making Security Social: Disability, Insurance, and the Birth of the Social Entitlement State.* **(Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000).**

While welfare has been subject to pronounced criticism throughout the twentieth century, social insurance has consistently enjoyed the overwhelming support of European policy makers and citizens. Theoretically informed and based on intensive archival research on disability insurance records, most of which have never been used by historians, this book considers how social science and political philosophy combined to give shape to the idea of a "social" insurance in the 19th. century; the process by which social insurance gave birth to modern notions of "disability" and "rehabilitation", and the early-twentieth century development of political action groups for the disabled. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Steven J. Engler, *The Devil's Poor and the Invisible City: Charity, Order and Agency in Early Modern England.* **(Dissertation, Concordia University, Canada, 1999).**

This dissertation examines the discourses and practices of charity and poor relief in early modern England in order to characterize changing views of the relation between the individual and the basis or social order. It covers three areas: idleness, charity, and the puritan views of the use of time. It then argues that this rationalization of activity through constant attention to time converged with attempts to reform and govern conduct in poor relief practices of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. *(Dissertation abstract, adapted by Ruta J. Wilk.)*

Margarita Estevez-Abe, *Welfare and Capitalism in Postwar Japan.* **(Dissertation, Harvard University, 1999).**

My dissertation examines the development of private and public welfare provision during the formative period of the postwar Japanese political economic system. The thesis makes three contributions. One, it proposes an alternative, less "social democratic centric" way of conceptualizing a welfare system. Two, it explores the role the Japanese welfare system played in the formation of a distinctive model of capitalism. Three, it examines the political interactions that shaped the Japanese welfare system. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Ross Fergusson and Gordon Hughes, *Ordering Lives: Family, Work, and Welfare.* **(London: Routledge in Association with The Open University, 2000).**

Taking as its focus three familiar and profoundly influential social institutions—the family, work, and welfare—this accessible and exciting text looks at their role in maintaining social order and promoting

social change in Britain from the 1950s to the beginning of the twenty-first century. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Ruth Gilchrist, and Tony Jeffs, eds. *Settlements, Social Change, and Community Action: Good Neighbours.* **(London: Jessica Kingsley, 2000).**

Jon Glasby, *Poverty and Opportunity: 100 Years of the Birmingham Settlement.* **(Studley: Brewin, 1999).**

Commissioned to celebrate the centenary of the Birmingham Settlement, *Poverty and Opportunity* is a detailed social history not only of the work of the Settlement but also of life in Birmingham's inner city. Founded on 29th September 1899, the settlement is a voluntary social agency serving the local community from its base on Summer Lane Newtown, but with a national and even an international reputation in some areas of its work. In 1999, it was the largest and one of the best known British Settlements in what has become one of the most enduring social movements of the twentieth century. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

John A. Goodall, *God's House at Ewelme: Life and Devotion in a Fifteenth-century Almshouse.* **(Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2000).**

God's House at Ewelme is an extraordinary survival from England's late medieval past: a well documented and superbly preserved chantry foundation established in 1437 by William and Alice de la Pole, then Earl and Countess of Suffolk. As originally constituted, it supported a school, a community of thirteen almsmen and two priests. Their prayers and activities were to be offered for the praise of God and benefit of their founders' souls. *God's House at Ewelme* uses the wealth of architectural, artistic and documentary evidence at Ewelme to create a portrait of God's House in the 15th-century. Through this it aims to represent the values and forces which shaped chantry devotion in this period. It examines the patronage of the de la Poles, the history of the foundation, the architecture of the complex, the life that was led by its community and the figures who lived there. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

J. A. Gray, *The Edinburgh City Hospital.* **(East Linton, Lothian, Scotland: Tuckwell Press, 1999).**

From medieval leper houses and plague pits to AIDS, this book charts the history of infectious diseases in Edinburgh, and looks specifically at the Colinton Mains Farm City Hospital for infectious disease, opened by King Edward VII in 1903. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Robert F. Haggard, *The Persistence of Victorian Liberalism: The Politics of Social Reform in Britain.* **(Westport, Ct: Greenwood Press, 2000).**

The Persistence of Victorian Liberalism examines the question of where to locate the ideological break between "classical liberalism" and the underlying principles of the modern Welfare State. While most historians of 19th century Britain argue that such a shift occurred prior to 1900, Haggard challenges the contention that "classical liberalism" had been so undermined by this point that the modern Welfare State was largely inevitable. He considers the public discussion of progress, poverty, charity, socialism, and social reform, and he concludes that the vast majority of the Victorian middle and upper classes remained wedded to the tenets of "classical liberalism" up to the close of the century. In contrast to traditional characterizations, Haggard argues that progress, individualism, and "character" continued to resonate within Victorian society throughout the late Victorian period. Private philanthropy grew increasingly active as a remedy to urban poverty. The key to the social debates of the day was the concept of the "deserving" versus the "undeserving" poor. Although the "deserving" might expect some private or public aid, the "undeserving" were to be punished for their lack of "character." Until this notion was overturned,

the Welfare State would remain outside the realm of practical politics. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

C. S. Hallas, "Poverty and Pragmatism in the Northern Uplands of England: the North Yorkshire Pennines c.1770-1900", *Social History, 25, 1: .67-84, January 2000.*

Some significant claims have been made concerning the cause, effect and relief of rural poverty in late 18th and 19th century England. However, these claims are based largely on research undertaken in southern and eastern lowland areas. This article, by examining a neglected area, the northern uplands, demonstrates that there were different approaches to the problem of poverty and that it is inappropriate to use southern areas as a proxy for the national experience. The evidence presented here suggests that, contrary to southern-based findings, the use of informal mechanisms rather than recourse to formal poor relief was the normal manner of dealing with poverty in upland areas. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain Since 1860.* **(New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000).**

Since 1860, life expectancies and standards of general health have improved dramatically in industrialized societies. In the 1860s, there was little that medicine could do to cure or prevent illness, death rates were high and life expectancy short. This work sets out to examine the relationship between health and medicine and how it has changed in Britain over a period of 150 years. From the placebo effect and Viagra, through changes in society and in the organization, practice and expertise of medicine, it reviews the processes through which modern expectations of health have become established. (*Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Steve Hindle, *The Birthpangs of Welfare: Poor Relief and Parish Governance in Seventeenth-century Warwickshire.* **(Stratford-upon-Avon: Dugdale Society in association with the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, 2000.)**

A 74 p. monograph published by the Dugdale Society. The Society publishes, as often as its resources permit, volumes of original documents relating to the County of Warwick, together with Occasional Papers based on records relating to Warwickshire and such other record publications as may be decided upon by the Council from time to time. Publications can be obtained by contacting the Secretary by email: records@shakespeare.org.uk. *(Publisher's Webpage.)*

Robert A. Houston, *Madness and Society in Eighteenth-century Scotland.* **(Oxford: Clarendon Press, 2000).**

How did people view mental health problems in the eighteenth century, and what do the attitudes of ordinary people towards those afflicted tell us about the values of society at that time? Professor Houston draws upon a wide range of contemporary sources including asylum documents, civil and criminal court records to present unique insights into the issues around madness, including the written and spoken words of sufferers themselves. This is a detailed yet profoundly humane and compassionate study of the everyday experiences of those suffering mental impairments ranging from idiocy to lunacy, and an exploration into the meaning of this for society in the eighteenth century. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

David W. Howell, *The Rural Poor in Eighteenth-century Wales.* **(Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 2000).**

This is a pioneering study of the people who worked and lived off the land in eighteenth-century Wales. David Howell focuses on the material lot of tenant farmers, small freeholders, craftsmen, the labouring poor and paupers. He pays particular attention to both the fragility of their impoverished lives, which

arose out of inadequate income, infertile soils, unfavourable market conditions, killer diseases, landlord oppression and a fast-rising population, and to working relations between the different groups who eked a bare livelihood from the soil. *The Rural Poor* sheds new light on the often secret, unchronicled lives of those who lived in rural Wales in the eighteenth century. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Eric Jabbari, *Pierre Laroque and the Origins of French Social Security, 1934-1948.* (Dissertation, University of Oxford, England, 1999).

Louise A. Jackson, *Child Sexual Abuse in Victorian England.* (London: New York: Routledge, 2000).

The first detailed investigation of the way that child abuse was discovered, debated, diagnosed, and dealt with in Victorian and Edwardian periods. Providing a much-needed insight into Victorian attitudes, including that of Christian morality, this book makes a distinctive contribution to the history of crime, social welfare, and the family. It also offers a valuable critique of current work on the history of children's homes and institutions. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Mark Jackson, *The Borderland of Imbecility: Medicine, Society, and the Fabrication of the Feeble Mind in Later Victorian and Edwardian England.* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2000).

Feeble-mindedness was a late Victorian and Edwardian obsession. Unlike madness, idiocy has not been much written about, but it has its own tragic story. *The Borderland of Imbecility* examines both how and why certain children and adults were labeled as 'feeble-minded' and segregated into special schools and colonies in late Victorian and Edwardian England. This challenging book exploits a rich variety of archival sources, particularly from the Sandlebridge Colony in Cheshire, and a wide range of contemporary medical, educational and parliamentary material. It constitutes a major contribution to the social history of medicine, and offers a critical insight into the origins of institutional care for the feeble-minded. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Greta Jones and Elizabeth Malcolm, eds. *Medicine, Disease, and the State in Ireland, 1650-1940.* (Cork, Ireland: Cork University Press, 1999; Portland, OR: International Specialized Book Services).

This book covers the impact of disease on Irish society, alternative healing, the growth of the medical institutions - hospitals, learned societies - and of the professions of medicine and nursing. It also explores the relationship between politics and medicine. The relationship between religion and medicine in Ireland is discussed in chapters on the influence of female religious orders in nursing, the church, state and hospitals in inter-war Ireland. The part played by the state in the development of poor law services in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is examined and, in particular, the attempt made by the newly formed Irish state after 1922 to regulate sexuality. The physical and architectural environment of the public lunatic asylum created in early nineteenth-century Ireland is described. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Helen Jones, *Women in British Public Life, 1914-1950: Gender, Power, and Social Policy.* (Harlow, England; New York: Longman, 2000).

Focusing mainly on Britain, but offering comparisons with the experiences of women in other countries too, this study examines the impact of women campaigners and suffragettes on welfare and social policy formulation and implementation. Explores how women challenged British educational, employment and welfare and how, from 1914 onward, things began to change and enfranchised women. For those interested in the history of British social policy and women's history. *(Publisher's abstract, edited.)*

Kathleen Jones, *The Making of Social Policy in Britain: From the Poor Law to New Labour, 3rd ed.* (London: Athlone, 2000).

Table of Contents: Old Problems and New Economics; The Poor and the Poor Law; Dirt, Disease and Danger; Voluntary Action; Darkest England and the Poverty Surveys; Bypassing the Poor Law; Victorian Values or Socialist Visions?; The Liberal Answer; The Hungry Thirties; War, Peace and the Beveridge Plan; Setting up the Welfare State; Problems of Expansion Problems of Contraction; All Change.

Christine Kinealy, and Gerard MacAtasney, *The Hidden Famine: Poverty, Hunger, and Sectarianism in Belfast, 1840-50.* (Sterling, VA: Pluto Press, 2000).

Between 1845 and 1852 Ireland was devastated by the "Great Hunger" – the most severe famine in modern European history. The view widely-held by many historians is that the impact of the famine on the northern province of Ulster, in particular the largely Protestant city of Belfast, was minimal. In the first book on the Famine to focus specifically on Belfast, Christine Kinealy and Gerard MacAtasney, challenge this revisionist view. Drawing on a wealth of original research, the authors begin with an examination of society and social behaviour in Belfast prior to 1845. They then assess the official response to the crisis by the British government, the response by the Church in both England and Ireland, and the part played by the local administration in Ulster. The authors examine the impact of the cholera epidemic on Belfast in 1849/50, the city's recovery after the Famine, and the beginnings of open sectarianism among the business and landed classes of the province. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract).*

Steven King, *Poverty and Welfare in England, 1700-1850: A Regional Perspective.* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2000, distributed in USA by St. Martin's Press.)

An overview of the literature on poverty, and of the welfare policies of the state, as well as the alternative welfare strategies of the poor for the period 1700 to 1850. Drawing on well-known contributions to the welfare debate, Steven King offers his perspective on how we should conceptualize poverty and how ordinary families and communities responded to that poverty. The book first details the legal framework which shaped the treatment of a poverty problem, before moving on to consider the historiography of poverty and welfare. A variety of primary source material is used to reconsider the extent of poverty in the period 1700 to 1850. The second half explores the ways in which communities, families and individuals responded to poverty, tracing the very different experiences of several regional units and using primary material to reinterpret the subject. *(Publisher's abstract.)*

Sjaak Koenis, "The Uses of Social Science in the History of Dutch Social Work, 1900-1980", European *Journal of Social Work, 1999, 2, 1, Mar, 41-53.*

Reviews the history of Dutch social work, 1900-1980, and tries to shed light on how social workers enlisted various insights developed by the social sciences to gain jurisdiction in dealing with social problems. Arguing against the simplistic idea that scientific knowledge is merely applied in practical settings such as social work, it is contended that social workers strategically used scientific insights to demarcate their position from various opponents both inside outside the profession. Reflexive and strategic uses of social science are differentiated. *(Social Services Abstracts.)*

Emma Latham, "The Liverpool Boys' Association and the Liverpool Union of Youth Clubs: Youth Organizations and Gender, 1940-70", *Journal of Contemporary History 35,3: 423-437 (July 2000).*

Employing the hitherto little used archive of the Merseyside Youth Association (MYA), an association which was created in 1969 out of the amalgamation of the Liverpool Boys' Association (LBA) and the Liverpool Union of Youth Clubs (LUYC), this article explores the role played by youth organizations in the dissemination of ideologies of gender and highlights its persistence into the post-1945 era. Using the respective positions adopted by the two organizations regarding the issue of paid work outside the home as evidence, it argues that the LBA and LUYC both aimed to train the city's young people to conform to conservative definitions of femininity and masculinity. Contrasting conceptions of appropriate work for young people of both sexes illustrates that the LBA and LUYC defined femininity and masculinity according to middle-class precepts and that, thus, gender identity is inextricably linked with class identity. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Michael Lavalette, ed. *A Thing of the Past?: Child Labour in Britain in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.* **(New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999).**

Table of Contents: Part 1 The theoretical context of child labour research: the "new sociology of childhood" and child labour - childhood, children's rights and "children's voice", Michael Lavalette; theorising children at work - family, state and relations of production in historical context, Michael Lavalette. Part 2 Child labour in British history: child labour and British industrialization, Sara Horrell, Jane Humphries; the historic viability of child labour and the Mines Act of 1842, Peter Kirby; the changing form of child labour circa 1880-1918 -the growth of "out of school work", Michael Lavalette; the problem that doesn't exist? child labour in Britain, 1918-1970, Stephen Cunningham. Part 3 Contemporary issues: child work in the UK, 1970-1998, Madeleine Leonard; a peculiarly British phenomenon? The extent of child labour in the USA, Jim McKechnie; honoured in the breach -child employment law in Britain, David Cornwell et al; unenforced or unenforceable? A view from the professions, Ben Whitney.

Michael Lavalette and Gerry Mooney, *Class Struggle and Social Welfare.* **(London: Routledge, 2000).**

Argues that although the collective struggles of the oppressed over welfare provision and welfare settlement have been ignored, such struggles punctuate recent British history. By presenting a series of case-studies of episodes of collective action from the field of social policy and social welfare, this text aims to rediscover this "hidden history". Organized chronologically, it covers important welfare struggles from the early 19th century. Some of the issues covered are: the growth of capitalism; the development of the poor laws and the anti-poor law movement; working class self-help welfare in the 19th century; rent-strikes on the Clyde in 1920s; the squatters movement in the 1950s; the struggle for abortion rights; an analysis of the urban riots in the 1980s; the great poll tax rebellion. *(Publisher's abstract, edited.)*

Marjorie Levine-Clark, "Dysfunctional Domesticity: Female Insanity And Family Relationships Among The West Riding Poor In The Mid-Nineteenth Century", *Journal of Family History July 2000, 25,3:341, (21p).*

Using patient case histories from the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, this article examines representations of family life among the poor in England in the 1830s and 1840s. Among the so-called moral causes of insanity, family relationships held a prominent place. Female patients more than male patients had their mental illnesses attributed to their domestic circumstances: the poverty of their home lives, grief over the death of friends and family, love and marital relationships gone wrong, and violence

in their homes. The case histories reveal that poor women experienced many pressures in the domestic sphere, and insanity may have been one way to escape dysfunctional domesticity. *(Author abstract).*

Marjorie Levine-Clark, "Engendering Relief: Women, Ablebodiedness, and the New Poor Law in Early Victorian England", *Journal of Women's History, Winter 2000 11,4:107, (24p).*

Explores how women fared under the 1834 New Poor Law and examined the complications implicit in its use of the concept of ablebodiedness to measure women's worthiness for aid. Meaning of ablebodiedness; Relation between ablebodiedness and English womanhood; Why women petitioned for poor law assistance; Relation between gender and poor law practice. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

John Macnicol, ed. *Paying for the Old: Old Age and Social Welfare Provision. (8 vols.)* **(Bristol: Thoemmes, 2000).**

Drawing together diverse and previously uncollected materials, this eight-volume set traces the development of the debate on financial provision for the elderly population of Britain between the 1870s and the 1940s. By the late nineteenth century it was becoming clear that some form of provision for old age was necessary and the set begins with early discussions on the need to establish pensions. Next the set traces the pension debate to the turn of the century and then considers the crucial contribution of the labour movement to the introduction of old age pensions. The emphasis in the final volumes is on the changes in the regulatory environment, the emergence of non-contributory pensions schemes, and the development of the debate through the crucial period between the 1920s and the Beveridge Report. Paving the way for the central role of provision for the elderly given to the welfare state, the collection ends by raising significant economic questions concerning the costs of retirement that remain relevant today. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Peter Malpass, *Housing Associations and Housing Policy: A Historical Perspective.* **(Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Macmillan, 2000).**

Housing associations have deep historical roots and are currently the fastest growing part of the British housing system, occupying a key position in relation to government policy on social exclusion and neighbourhood regeneration. This book provides a detailed account of the historical development of voluntary housing organizations. It develops a new angle on housing in Britain, showing how successive governments have shaped and reshaped housing associations into instruments of policy in the modernized welfare state. *(Publisher's abstract.)*

Howard Markel, "Charles Dickens' Work to Help Establish Great Ormond Street Hospital, London", *Lancet 08/21/99, 354, 9179:673.*

Focuses on novelist and social reformer Charles Dickens. His interest in health-care advocacy for children; Efforts to establish the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital in London, England; Fundraising with the article `Drooping Buds,' which appeared in the April 3, 1852 issue of `Household Words.' *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Janet McCalman, *Sex and Suffering: Women's Health and a Women's Hospital.* **(Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999).**

Sex and motherhood bring women great joy, but they may also bring sickness and suffering. In this book Janet McCalman provides a vivid and absorbing social history of women's health, seen through the work of Australia's oldest women's hospital--the Royal Women's Hospital at Melbourne. Drawing on the hospital's patient records from the 1850s to the 1930s, McCalman vividly recreates the lives of patients

and the daily work of the hospital. She follows doctors, nurses, and patients through times of economic expansion and depression, the grim history of criminal abortion, and advances in medical science and surgery, including anesthesia. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

George Miller, *On Fairness and Efficiency: The Privatisation of the Public Income Over the Past Millennium.* (Bristol: Policy Press, 2000).

Contents: Introduction; Part One: The poor and their health: the early record; 'Gone too soon': mortality and income in modern times; Rent and the dysfunctional economy; Sickening unemployment; The palliation of penury: socialised education, health and social security since 1921; Squalor: the affordability of housing; Rent for reconstruction; Part Two: An aristocracy of social service: Rent before its privatisation; An aristocracy of privatised Rent; From the Dane-geld to direct taxes: parliamentary representation and taxation; The dearth and the dole: the State and the able-bodied unemployed; The English tyranny and the able-bodied employed; The battle for Rent and welfare: Part 1: 1880-1905; The battle for Rent and welfare: Part 2: 1906 onwards.

James Mills, *Madness, Cannabis, and Colonialism: The "Native Only" Lunatic Asylums of British India, 1857-1900.* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2000).

This often grueling text examines the lunatic asylums set up by the British in 19th-century India. The author asserts that there was a growth in asylums following the Indian Mutiny, fuelled by the fear of itinerant and dangerous individuals, which existed primarily in the British imagination. Once established though, these asylums, which were staffed and populated by Indians, quickly became arenas in which the designs of the British were contested and confronted. Mills argues that power is everywhere and is behind every action; colonial power is therefore just another way to assert control over the less powerful. This social history draws on archives and documents based in Scotland, England and India. *(Publisher's abstract.)*

Rosalind Mitchison, *The Old Poor Law in Scotland: The Experience of Poverty, 1574-1845.* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2000).

Based on research from primary sources, this book describes the development of the Scottish Poor Law as an instrument for the preservation of the old and destitute, and partially as a protection against famine. It shows the effect of the Poor Law of the later-18th century agrarian reorganization, the industrial revolution, Scottish urban development and the evangelical revival. *(Publisher's abstract, edited.)*

Katherine Morrison, *The Workhouse: A Study of Poor Law Buildings in England.* (Swindon: Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 1999).

Many former poor law buildings have been threatened with demolition or redevelopment in the course of the last 10—15 years, and the RCHME decided to undertake a study of this poorly understood building category before it was too late. Kathryn Morrison in our Cambridge Office has spent the last year drafting a historical survey which is due for publication in September 1999. The forthcoming publication will include an analysis of English poor law buildings, from their first appearance in the 16th century to the foundation of the National Health Service in 1948. The architecture of institutions, such as workhouses, industrial schools, cottage home villages and infirmaries, will be discussed within the context of contemporary social values and poor law policies. Chapels, children's homes, schools, asylums, hospitals, vagrant wards and many other building types will be described and analysed. A comprehensive gazetteer will list New Poor Law institutions, together with their dates and architects' names. *(Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England Webpage abstract.)*

Lisa E. Nakamura, *Puerperal Insanity: Women, Psychiatry, and the Asylum in Victorian England, 1820-1895.* **(Dissertation, University of Washington, 1999).**

Puerperal insanity was the term used by psychiatrists in nineteenth-century England to describe mental illness appearing in women during pregnancy, immediately following childbirth, and during lactation. Examination of nineteenth-century medical literature, and of the case records of women who were sent to the asylums of Ticehurst and Hanwell between 1820 and 1895, reveals the process by which insanity in pregnant women and new mothers was identified, explained, and treated. This dissertation examines the concept of puerperal insanity as a way of exploring the nature of Victorian psychiatric medicine and its treatment of women. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Karin Nicholas, *Parents, Children, and the State: The Development of Children's Welfare in New York City and London, c. 1900-1914.* **(Dissertation, University of Oxford, 1999).**

Anita Nyberg, "From Foster Mothers to Child Care Centers: A History of Working Mothers and Child Care in Sweden", in *Feminist Economics: A Special Issue on Children and Family Policy, 6,1: 1-168, March 2000.*

The Swedish welfare state is usually considered "woman friendly." It treats mothers, including single mothers, as workers and offers them high quality public child care. Feminist typologies often use paid work as the lens through which to look at welfare states. Jane Jenson, however, proposes that we think seriously about care in typologies of welfare states. The aim of this article is to take the child care arrangements of working mothers seriously and the empirical concern is historical. While most people believe that the expansion of public child care in Sweden enabled mothers to become workers, it could also be argued- looking through the lens of care- that new public policies enabled women workers to become caregivers. *(Author abstract.)*

R.B. Outhwaite, "Sites and Margins of the Public Sphere - "Objects of Charity": Petitions to the London Foundling Hospital, 1768-72", *Eighteenth-century Studies 32, 4: (1999): 497 (14 pages).*

A foundling hospital for abandoned babies and children was established in London in the first half of the eighteenth century. After 1760, admission to the hospital was principally by petition and ballot; there are thousands of existing petitions presented by those wishing to leave infants in its care. This study is based on an examination of 217 cases presented to the hospital between 1768 and 1772. Although the Poor Law required that the mother's parish provide for her, public shame prevented these often-unmarried women from applying for relief of their children. The petitions "offer much valuable information about those driven to abandon their babies and the economic and social circumstances that precipitated such desperate actions." *(Ruta J. Wilk).*

Julia Parker and Josephine Webb, "Social Services", in *Twentieth-Century British Social Trends, 3ʳᵈ. ed.,* **A.H. Halsey with Josephine Webb, eds. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000).**

This centennial record of Britain in the 20th century is primarily statistical. It sets out a broad description of how the United Kingdom has developed. Each chapter, written by a specialist, attempts to explain the trends - economic, social and political. Table of Contents: Introduction - 20th century Britain, A.H. Halsey. Part 1 Demography: population and family, D. Coleman; health, R. Fitzpatrick & T.Chandola; immigration and ethnicity, C. Peach, A.Rogers, J.Chance & P.Daley. Part 2 Social reproduction: schools, G.Smith; further and higher education, A.H. Halsey; social mobility, A. Heath & C. Payne. Part 3 Economy: the labour force, D. Gallie; the economic environment, A. Dilnot & C. Emmerson; the distribution of income and wealth, A.B. Atkinson. Part 4 Politics: electors and elected, D. Butler; towns, urban change and local government, B. Wood & J. Carter. Part 5 Policy: transport and communications,

A. Root; housing, A. Holmans; social services, J. Parker & J. Webb; social security, J. Web. Part 6 Social order and social control: volunteers and voluntarism, B. Harrison & J. Webb; leisure, J. Gershuny & K. Fisher; religion, P. Brierley; crime, sentencing and punishment, R. Hood & A. Roddam. Appendices price indices; official surveys.

Matt Perry, *Bread and Work: Social Policy and the Experience of Unemployment, 1918-39.* (London; Sterling, VA: Pluto Press, 2000).

In this challenging new analysis of unemployment in Britain Matt Perry contrasts the present-day economic situation with that of the interwar years, highlighting the paradox that times of mass unemployment threaten adequate provision for the unemployed. Charting the course of unemployment during the 1920s and 30s Perry assesses the response from the state, employers and the Labour Party, and examines the protests of the unemployed themselves. He identifies as crucial the tensions between the reality and representations of unemployment and the difficulties of understanding the experience of those without work. The British circumstance is compared with that of the United States and the rest of Europe, demonstrating that the situation in Britain was not exceptional but part of a wider experience of joblessness in a crisis-ridden world economy. Perry contends that the perspective of social conflict and control offers a more satisfactory understanding of unemployment during interwar Britain that the consensual view offered by revisionist historians. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Margaret H. Preston, *"The Unobtrusive Classes of the Meritorious Poor": Gentlewomen, Social Control, and the Language of Charity in Nineteenth-century Dublin.* (Dissertation, Boston College, 1999).

This dissertation evaluates the contributions and impact of Dublin's philanthropic women. It furthers our knowledge of the work of Irish charities, suggesting similarities with Western European and American organizations while alluding to unique qualities attributable only to an Irish cultural context. While focusing on Ireland's central city, Dublin, this dissertation shows that the language found in the records of Dublin's charities reflected Victorian middle-class attitudes regarding race, class, and religion. It also reveals that the sectarian nature of Irish philanthropy hindered cooperation between Catholic and Protestant charities. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Mary Raftery and Eoin O'Sullivan, *Suffer the Little Children: The Inside Story of Ireland's Industrial Schools.* (Dublin, Ireland: New Island, 1999).

The inside story of Ireland's industrial schools. Based upon Raftrey's television series *States of Fear* which prompted a national public outcry, the authors delve further into this horrifying chapter of Irish life, revealing for the first time new information from official Department of Education files. First-hand testimony from the survivors of the schools punctuates the narrative. *(Publisher's abstract.)*

Adam A. Sabra, *Poverty and Charity in Medieval Islam: Mamluk Egypt, 1250-1517.* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000).

By focusing on Mamluk Cairo, Adam Sabra explores the attitude of medieval Muslims to poverty and the experience of being poor in an Islamic society. He also considers the role of pious endowments (waqfs) in sustaining the poor. In this way the book affords fascinating insights into a world far removed from elite society, hitherto the focus of Mamluk studies. This trend, in conjunction with comparisons offered between the Islamic world, Europe and China, will entice a broad range of scholars from within the field and beyond. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Jonathan Sadowsky, *Imperial Bedlam: Institutions of Madness in Colonial Southwest Nigeria.* **(Berkeley, CA; University of California Press, 1999).**

The colonial government of southern Nigeria began to use asylums to confine the allegedly insane in 1906. These asylums were administered by the British but confined Africans. This book follows the development of insane asylums from their origins in the nineteenth century to innovative treatment programs developed by Nigerian physicians during the transition to independence. Special attention is given to the writings of those considered "lunatics", a perspective relatively neglected in previous studies of psychiatric institutions in Africa and most other parts of the world. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Roy Sainsbury and Jonathan Bradshaw, eds. *Getting the Measure of Poverty: The Early Legacy of Seebohm Rowntree.* **(Aldershot: Ashgate, 2000).**

Getting the Measure of Poverty collects papers with an historical theme, representing a fundamental review of *"A Study of Town Life"* and its impact on the study of poverty and on wider empirical research. Contents: Introduction; Seebohm Rowntree's poverty: a study of town life in historical perspective; Poverty and its early critics: the search for a value-free definition of the problem; Unfinished business: Seebohm Rowntree's project for British Minimum income standards; Seebohm Rowntree and the measure of poverty, 1899-1951; Rowntree, poverty lines and school boards; Rowntree's life cycle of poverty in interwar London; Mapping the poor in late-Victorian London: a multi-scale approach; Contrasting studies in poverty and philanthropy 1900-1939: B. Seebohm and William R. Sutton; Poverty and family cohesion; "Poverty in Ireland": pre-occupations and policies over half a century; Investigating rural poverty 1870-1914: problems of conceptualisation and methodology. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Jessica A. Sheetz, *'Just deserts': Public and Private Institutional Responses to Poverty in Victorian London. Space, Gender, and Agency.* **(Dissertation, Marquette University, 1999).**

The social construction of public and private assistance to the poor in Victorian London had its origins in the Reformation when the government appropriated the right to distribute alms from the medieval church. This dissertation investigates the consequences of England's rejection of "indiscriminate almsgiving" in favor of politically expedient provisions for the poor. What the poor deserved within the construct of the powerful British empire is revealed by tracing legal developments legislated by the New Poor Laws, by analyzing social values illustrated in private institutional mission statements and policies, and by comparing social attitudes towards the poor within the larger society with those of Roman Catholic religious women. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

W. Sigle, D. Kertzer, and M. J. White, "Abandoned Children and their Transitions to Adulthood in Nineteenth-century Italy", *Journal of Family History 25,3:326-340, July 2000.*

Recent work on the large-scale abandonment of European infants has focused on abandonment itself; how the infants were treated, and how many survived infancy Little is known about what happened to those who survived. The authors focus on what happened to the foundlings of Bologna, Italy, over the course of the nineteenth century, at the point in their lives when foster families were no longer paid to care for them. The evidence from Bologna does not support previous assumptions that their ties to their foster families were weak and that their fate was thus a bleak one. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Carol Smart, "Reconsidering the Recent History of Child Sexual Abuse, 1910-1960", *Journal of Social Policy, 2000, 29, 1, Jan, 55-71.*

Explores how different discursive sites have sought to define and/or deny the actuality and harm of child sexual abuse in the first half of the 20th century in England & Wales. Primary data from journal and archival sources suggest that there were a range of competing accounts of sexual abuse. It is argued that there was not a monolithic silencing of this abuse, but rather, a contest over the meaning of childhood, over the sexual innocence of girls, and even over the significance of discovering venereal diseases in babies and residents of children's homes. It is suggested that there has been an overemphasis on the silencing potential of psychoanalytic discourses during this period, and insufficient attention paid to the role of the legal establishment and the practices of the criminal justice system in the persistent, but multifaceted, inability to define adult/child sexual contact as abusive or harmful. *(Social Services abstracts.)*

Timothy B. Smith, "The Plight of the Able-bodied Poor and the Unemployed in Urban France, 1880-1914", *European History Quarterly, 30, 2: April 2000.*

In the period 1880-1914, France pioneered social-welfare programmes for some categories of the population, but was decades behind some European nations in other areas. Increased assistance for some was matched by an increasingly repressive attitude (and actions) towards others. If the period 1890-1914 witnessed the introduction of important social reforms, it also witnessed one of the most repressive policing campaigns in the history of modern France. Vagabonds were banished to colonial prisons, and outdoor relief systems were scaled back in several cities.*(Author abstract.)*

Monique Stavenuiter, "`Younger People are Preferred': The Self-images of Elderly Women Represented in their Letters to a Dutch Almshouse, 1885-1940", *Journal of Family History April 2000, 25,2:211, 10p.*

Between 1885 and 1940, about 150 women of the Dutch lower middle class wrote letters to apply for rooms in the Van Brants Rushofje in Amsterdam, an institution especially meant for elderly women. This article analyses the self-images of these women, defined as an evaluation of their own situations, and asks the question whether these women related their self-images to their advanced age or to changing social circumstances, such as loss of work, decline of income, changes within the household, and the onset of illnesses. The article focuses on the period around 1900 because at that time, the almshouse was still functioning in its nineteenth-century philanthropic tradition. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Alexandra M. Stern, "Responsible Mothers and Normal Children: Eugenics, Nationalism, and Welfare in Postrevolutionary Mexico, 1920-1940", *Journal of Historical Sociology 12, 4:369-397, Dec 1999.*

This article examines the emergence of the eugenics movement in Mexico during the 1920s and 1930s and explores the ways in which eugenicists and physicians participated in the creation of a new paternal order focused on motherhood, sexuality, and child welfare. I analyze this transformation as part of a broader process of medicalization and state expansion that recast understandings of reproduction, heredity, childhood, and the female body during the post-revolutionary period. I argue that eugenics, and the related puericulture movement, played a critical role in the emergence of novel forms of governmentality, the nationalization of women, and the neutralization of anterior forms of patriarchy in modern Mexico. The article contributes to a growing body of scholarship on the meaning of motherhood, the standardization of elementary school education, and the formation of welfare states in Latin America. *(Author abstract.)*

Alexandra M. Stern, *Eugenics Beyond Borders: Science and Medicalization in Mexico and the U.S. West, 1900-1950.* **(Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1999).**

Andy R. Stevens, *The Institutional Care and Treatment of People Categorized as Mentally Defective Before and After the Second World War: The Royal Eastern Counties Institutions.* **(Dissertation, University of Essex, United Kingdom, 1999).**

The main development of mental deficiency institutions in England and Wales occurred from the late 1920s until the 1960s. Municipal institutions provided the majority of the beds by the second world war, but a few original nineteenth-century charitable institutions have continued to successfully provide care and treatment throughout the twentieth century. This study examines the care of patients at one of the largest charitable institutions, Royal Eastern Counties (from 1929 to the mid-1960s). *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Annette F. Timm, *The Politics of Fertility: Population Politics and Health Care in Berlin, 1919-1972.* **(Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1999).**

This dissertation explores the process through which population politics came to be a defining feature of the twentieth-century German welfare state. It relies on a regional case study of Berlin and a focused look at two specific policy implementations: venereal disease control and marriage counseling. Comparing the four German post-WWI regimes (the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany) from 1919 to 1972, I explore the relationship between the nationalistic urge to increase the birth rate and the implementation of policy in municipal clinics. Despite the interventionist intentions of each of the four regimes under study, local practitioners maintained a large degree of subjective decision-making power, particularly in times of crisis. This greatly influenced the services available to clients and the degree to which disciplinary policies were enforced.*(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

D. G. Troyansky, "I Was Wife and Mother": French Widows Present Themselves to the Ministry of Justice in the Early Nineteenth Century", *Journal of Family History 25,2:202-210,/April 2000.*

Royal ordinances of 1814 and 1815 gave judges and other fonctionnaires of the Ministere de la Justice the right to demand retirement pensions; they also gave widows the right to demand a portion of such pensions. In making those demands, individuals explained their life histories, summed up their careers, made claims about merit and need, and expressed their hopes for retirement. This article explores female self-images through the study of letters found in career dossiers in the Archives Nationales (Paris) series BB25.*(Current Contents abstract.)*

Kathleen S. Uno, *Passages to Modernity: Motherhood, Childhood, and Social Reform in Early Twentieth Century Japan.* **(Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1999).**

In contrast to today, child tending by non-maternal caregivers was widely accepted at all levels of Japanese society. Day-care centers flourished, and there was virtually no expectation of exclusive maternal care of children, even infants. The patterns of the formation of modern Japanese attitudes toward motherhood, childhood, child-rearing, and home life become visible as this study traces the early twentieth-century rise of Japanese day-care centers, institutions established by middle-class philanthropists and reformers to provide for the physical well-being and mental and moral development of urban lower-class preschool children. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Annemieke van Drenth and Francisca de Haan, *The Rise of Caring Power: Elizabeth Fry and Josephine Butler in Britain and the Netherlands.* **(Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1999).**

Keir Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals, 1850-1898*. (London: Royal Historical Society, 2000, distributed by Boydell and Brewer, Ltd.)

By the 1890s Victorians assumed that London's hospitals were facing an endemic financial crisis which was so severe that some feared the state might have to intervene to support an ailing voluntary system: charity both underpinned London's hospitals and proved insufficient to meet the ever-increasing cost of care, despite the ability of those running the hospitals to pick the pockets of the benevolent. *Charity and the London Hospitals* takes these themes to study the development of the hospital as an economic, medical, and voluntary institution in the second half of the nineteenth century. Drawing on a comparative study of hospital records, the author investigates how and why Victorians contributed to show that benevolence was rarely amenable to a single form or reason, moving on to argue that though it remained central to the hospitals' raison d'etre, philanthropy's contribution was modified at a financial and administrative level as hospitals shifted from being philanthropic to medical institutions. Why this process occurred and the impact of professionalisation and scientific medicine are also assessed, as are the debates surrounding hospitals and the state at the end of the nineteenth century *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

William Walters, *Unemployment and Government: Genealogies of the Social*. (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2000).

While joblessness is by no means a phenomenon specific to this century, the concept of unemployment is. This book follows the invention and transformation of unemployment, understood as a historically specific site of regulation. Taking key aspects of the history of unemployment in Britain as its focus, it argues that the ways in which authorities have defined and sought to manage the jobless have been remarkably varied. In tracing some of the different constructions of unemployment since 1900 - - as a problem of character, as a social risk, or today, as a problem of skills - the study highlights the discursive dimension of social and economic policy problems. The book examines such institutionalized practices as the labour bureau, unemployment insurance, and the New Deal as technologies of power. *(Publisher's abstract.)*

Josephine Webb, "Social Security", in *Twentieth-Century British Social Trends, 3rd. ed. ,* A.H. Halsey with Josephine Webb, eds. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000).

This centennial record of Britain in the 20th century is primarily statistical. It sets out a broad description of how the United Kingdom has developed. Each chapter, written by a specialist, attempts to explain the trends - economic, social and political. Table of Contents: Introduction - 20th century Britain, A.H. Halsey. Part 1 Demography: population and family, D. Coleman; health, R. Fitzpatrick & T.Chandola; immigration and ethnicity, C. Peach, A.Rogers, J.Chance & P.Daley. Part 2 Social reproduction: schools, G.Smith; further and higher education, A.H. Halsey; social mobility, A. Heath & C. Payne. Part 3 Economy: the labour force, D. Gallie; the economic environment, A. Dilnot & C. Emmerson; the distribution of income and wealth, A.B. Atkinson. Part 4 Politics: electors and elected, D. Butler; towns, urban change and local government, B. Wood & J. Carter. Part 5 Policy: transport and communications, A. Root; housing, A. Holmans; social services, J. Parker & J. Webb; social security, J. Webb. Part 6 Social order and social control: volunteers and voluntarism, B. Harrison & J. Webb; leisure, J. Gershuny & K. Fisher; religion, P. Brierley; crime, sentencing and punishment, R. Hood & A. Roddam. Appendices price indices; official surveys.

I. Weijers and E. Tonkens, "Christianization of the Soul: Religious Traditions in the Care of People with Learning Disabilities in the Netherlands in the Nineteenth Century", *Social History Of Medicine 12,3:351-369, December 1999.*

Educational and therapeutic optimism with respect to those with learning disabilities led to new developments in some countries around the mid-nineteenth century. In the Netherlands there was little specialist care and few special initiatives were taken before the end of the century. The dominant expert opinion was that these people required the standard care offered by the asylum. Two mid-nineteenth-century initiatives, however, are worth analysing, since they signal the cautious start of special institutional education in the Netherlands: the Idiotenschool (School for Idiots) in The Hague and the class for idiots at the Meerenberg Asylum. However, the most important alternative to care in the asylum was offered by institutions with explicitly religious motives, which evolved from Catholic charity and Protestant philanthropy for many different types of socially weak and dependent groups.*(Current Contents abstract.)*

D. Wright, "Learning Disability and the New Poor Law in England, 1834-1867", *Disability & Society 15,5:731-745 |August 2000.*

Scholars have paid surprisingly little attention to the role of the state in the provision of accommodation for the learning disabled before the twentieth century. This paper will address this lacuna by investigating the fate of pauper 'idiots' in Victorian England. As this paper will illustrate, 'idiots' and 'imbeciles' fell under two overlapping jurisdictions-the Poor Law Board and the Lunacy Commission. The tension between the two systems led to a call for a different type of asylum-a hybrid of the county asylums and pauper workhouses-that was eventually constituted under the authority of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in 1867. This paper illuminates the local negotiations which resulted in the congregation of 'idiots' and 'imbeciles' in Poor Law Union workhouses, and explores the nineteenth-century ideology of 'moral treatment', which devalued the learning disabled as 'incurable' and thus unworthy of expensive, specialised state provision. *(Current Contents abstract.)*

Danaya C. Wright, *From Feudalism to Family Law: Inter-spousal Custody Disputes and the Repudiation of Mother's Rights***. (Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1999).**

LATINOS/CHICANOS

Walter Bogumil, *A Biography of Florida Union Organizer Frank E'Dalgo.* **(Lewiston: Edwin Mellen Press, 2000).**

Craig A. Kaplowitz, *Mexican Americans, Ethnicity, and Federal Policy: The League of United Latin American Citizens and the Politics of Cultural Disadvantage, 1942-1975.* **(Dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1999).**

This project examine the emerging ethnic identity of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the oldest and largest Mexican American organization in the country. From 1942, when the U.S. government began importing laborers from Mexico, through 1975, when the government mandated bilingual/bicultural education and voting protections, LULAC members engaged a series of policy issues, each time adjusting the balance between the Mexican and American elements of their identity. This dissertation explores the way LULAC members balanced their ethnic identity and American citizenship, how those views and the systemic changes of the 1960s shaped their expectations of the federal government, and how federal policymakers reacted to the entrance of LULAC, and Mexican Americans in general, into the federal policy arena. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Isaias J. McCaffery, *Organizing Las Costureras: Life, Labor and Unionization Among Mexicana Garment Workers in Two Borderlands Cities, Los Angeles and San Antonio, 1933-1941.* **(Dissertation, University of Kansas, 1999).**

This dissertation examines the experience of Mexicana garment workers during the New Deal era (1933-1941) in Los Angeles and San Antonio. Unlike most contemporary American garment workers who successfully unionized…the Latinas of the Southwest remained largely unrepresented. The causes for the union's failure to bring real change rested in the exceptional borderlands environment – the social, cultural, economic and political realities of *la frontera* that shaped Anglo-Mexicano relations both inside the union and in the communities at large. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL DISABILITY, PSYCHIATRY

Peter Bartlett, *The Poor Law of Lunacy: The Administration of Pauper Lunatics in Mid-nineteenth-century England.* **(London: Leicester University Press, 1999).**

Leslie Anne Brower, A *Case Study of the Use of Commissions as Instruments of Public Policy: The Governor's Select Commission on the Future of the State-Local Mental Health System (New York State, 1983-1984).* **(Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1999).**

Karen Coffing, *Out of Mind, Out of Sight: Ohio Women Convicted of Insanity, 1874-1940.* **(Dissertation, Kent State University, 1999).**

This dissertation examines the charges that family and community members brought to probate judges when they sought to institutionalize Ohio women for insane behavior. My goal was to shift the scholarly discussion of insanity in women, countering studies that delineate the increasingly authoritative medical profession and offering lay ideas concerning lunatic behavior(s). Using these descriptions of women's actions and beliefs contained in the admittance records of three of Ohio's state mental asylums, I reconstruct and analyze what families and communities expected from their female members and how many women failed to meet those expectations. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Elizabeth Danto, "Sex, Class and Social Work: Wilhelm Reich's Free Clinics and the Activist History of Psychoanalysis", *Psychoanalytic Social Work, 2000, 7, 1, 55-72.*

Key concepts in social welfare & clinical social work - e.g., person-in-environment, women's rights, prevention, & outreach - had as precedents the pioneering theory & practice of Europe's free psychoanalytic clinics of the 1920s. Sex-Pol, a community-based clinical network created in 1927 in Vienna, Austria, by Wilhelm Reich, perhaps the most overtly political of the first psychoanalysts, was motivated by reformist social goals he shared with Sigmund Freud. This historical study of Sex-Pol draws on Reich's own words to explore his use of the term "social work" where clinical work is predicated on an activist ideology of human liberation. *(Social Services Abstracts.)*

Thomas G. Ebert, *A Social History of the Asylum: Mental Illness and Its Treatment in the Late 19th. and early 20th. Century.* **(Bristol, IN: Wyndham Hall Press, 1999).**

Hugh L. Freeman, ed. *A Century of Psychiatry.* **(London: Mosby-Wolfe Communications, 1999).**

Modern psychiatry is based on the experiences and research of many psychiatrists, neurologists, neuropathologists and pharmacologists over the past 100 years. This historical account of psychiatry over the last century is therefore a timely publication of real interest to all psychiatrists and mental health professionals. It covers important developments in the recognition understanding and treatment of psychiatric disorders, and includes biographies of many of the psychiatrists pioneering these advances. The impact of psychiatry on society its culture and politics is discussed in detail. This is an invaluable reference resource on the history of psychiatry. Contributions from a group of over 70 international group of authors from a diverse range of disciplines - psychiatry, psychology, nursing, psychoanalysis, history, epidemiology, social administration and sociology. *(Publisher's abstract, edited.)*

Robert A. Houston, *Madness and Society in Eighteenth-century Scotland.* **(Oxford: Clarendon Press, 2000).**

Arthur C. Houts, "Fifty Years of Psychiatric Nomenclature: Reflections on the 1943 War Department Technical Bulletin, Medical 203", *Journal of Clinical Psychology, July 2000, 56,7:935, (33p).*

Focuses on the War Department Technical Bulletin, Medical 203 which is presented in historical context as the first psychodynamic nomenclature. Adaptation of Medical 203 to become DSM-I; Role of critical history in evaluating changes in psychiatric diagnoses. *(Academic Search Elite database).*

Mark Jackson, *The Borderland of Imbecility: Medicine, Society, and the Fabrication of the Feeble Mind in Later Victorian and Edwardian England.* **(Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2000).**

Debra Lacey, "The Evolution of Care: A 100-Year History of Institutionalization of People with Alzheimer's Disease", *Journal of Gerontological Social Work, 1999, 31, 3-4, 101-131.*

Marjorie Levine-Clark, "Dysfunctional Domesticity: Female Insanity And Family Relationships Among The West Riding Poor In The Mid-Nineteenth Century", *Journal of Family History July 2000, 25,3:341,(21p).*

Peter McCandless, "A Female Malady? Women at the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum, 1828-1915", *Journal of The History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 54,4:543-571, Oct. 1999.*

James Mills, *Madness, Cannabis, and Colonialism: The "Native Only" Lunatic Asylums of British India, 1857-1900.* **(Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2000).**

Lisa E. Nakamura, *Puerperal Insanity: Women, Psychiatry, and the Asylum in Victorian England, 1820-1895.* **(Dissertation, University of Washington, 1999).**

Jonathan Sadowsky, *Imperial Bedlam: Institutions of Madness in Colonial Southwest Nigeria.* **(Berkeley, CA; University of California Press, 1999).**

Ronald Sandison, *A Century of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Group Analysis: A Search for Integration.* **(London; Philadelphia: Jessica Kingsley Publishers, 2000).**

This book brings together the key ideas in psychotherapy in the last century; it gives an essential overview that will enable practitioners and theoreticians to gain a deeper understanding of their own work and its significance within the development of this significant field. CONTENTS: Foreword, Malcolm Pines. 1. Beginnings: Reproductive medicine and psychiatry. 2. Mental hospitals: Dispelling some myths. 3. Lysergic acid diethyl amide (LSD) as a therapeutic tool, 1952-1964: In search of a model (1). 4. Drugs as transitional objects: In search of a model (2). 5. Group dynamics, therapeutic groups and group analysis, 1947-1964. 6. Religion and the practice of psychiatry and psychotherapy. 7. Group dynamics and group analysis, 1964-1975: In search of a model (3) 8. Psychotherapy: Art, science and human adventure. 9. A Century of psychotherapy. References. Index. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Sarah Sitton, *Life at the Texas State Lunatic Asylum, 1857-1997.* **(College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1999).**

The nineteenth-century "cult of curability" engendered the optimistic belief that mental illness could be cured under ideal conditions—removal from the stresses of everyday life to asylum, a pleasant, well-regulated environment where healthy meals, daily exercise, and social contact were the norm. This utopian view led to the reform and establishment of lunatic asylums throughout the United States. The Texas State Lunatic Asylum (later called the Austin State Hospital) followed national trends, and its

history documents national mental health practices in microcosm. Drawing on diverse sources—patient records from the nineteenth century, papers and reports of the institution's various superintendents, transcripts of interviews of former employees, newspaper accounts, personal memoirs, and interviews—Sarah C. Sitton has recreated what life in "our little town" was like from the institution's opening in 1861 to its deinstitutionalization in the 1980s and 1990s. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Andy R. Stevens, *The Institutional Care and Treatment of People Categorized as Mentally Defective Before and After the Second World War: The Royal Eastern Counties Institutions*. (Dissertation, University of Essex, United Kingdom, 1999).

D. Wright, "Learning Disability and the New Poor Law in England, 1834-1867", *Disability & Society 15,5:731-745 |August 2000.*

NATIVE AMERICANS

Abraham B. Bergman, David C. Grossman, Angela M. Erdrich, John G. Todd, and Ralph Forquera, "A Political History of the Indian Health Service", *The Milbank Quarterly, 1999, 77, 4, 571-604.*

One of the few bright spots to emerge from the history of relations between American Indians & the federal government is the remarkable record of the Indian Health Service (IHS). The IHS has raised the health status of Indians to approximate that of most other Americans, a striking achievement in the light of the poverty & stark living conditions experienced by this population. The gains occurred in spite of chronically low funding & can be attributed to the combination of vision, stubbornness, & political savvy of the agency's physician directors & the support of a handful of tribal leaders & powerful allies in the Congress & the White House. (Social Services Abstracts).

San Francisco State University, *Red Power: Thirty Years of American Indian Activism in the San Francisco Bay Area.* **(San Francisco: San Francisco State University, 1999).**

Four videocassettes (ca. 7 hrs, 15 min.), and 1 program guide (4p.) A symposium on American Indian activism in the San Francisco Bay Area. Panel discussions focus on the social, cultural, and political events that led to the occupation of Alcatraz Island (1969-1971), the pivotal role of the urban American Indian community in the Bay Area, and the work of American Indian students activists in creating the Department of American Indian Studies at San Francisco State University. Held in the Nob Hill Room, Seven Hills Conference Center, San Francisco State University on Nov. 19, 1999. *(WorldCat database.)*

PHILOSOPHY, THEORY, AND METHOD

Ballard C. Campbell, ed. *The Human Tradition in the Gilded Age and Progressive Era.* (Wilmington, DE: SR Books, 2000).

Janice Colwell, *From Progressivism to New Federalism: Four Stages of Female Reform in an Urban Community, Toledo, Ohio, 1887-1997.* (Dissertation, The University of Toledo, 1999).

Using a little studied, but diverse population--single women--to which many private and governmental reforms have been directed, this study attempts to better understand the nature of reform as a reflection and response to community values. Reform organizations compared for this study include the city's federated charity movement; missions; institutions for "friendless" women and unwed mothers; boarding homes for young women and aged females, and their evolution over time. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Suzanne Dovi, *Beyond Privilege: Evaluating the Legitimacy of Advocates.* (Dissertation, Princeton University, 1999).

My dissertation explores the intellectual thicket surrounding the question, "How should we evaluate the legitimacy of privileged advocates?" To make this issue more concrete, I examine two particular instances of advocacy: white participation in a civil rights organization aimed at empowering African-Americans, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and Jane Addams's work with Chicago's poor. Both cases exemplify controversies surrounding the privilege of advocates: In 1966, SNCC passed a resolution excluding its white staff while in 1896, Addams temporarily suspended her advocacy work after Leo Tolstoy accused her of being corrupted by her wealthy lifestyle. Implicit in the criticisms made against these advocates are three standards for evaluating advocacy: effectiveness, accountability, and reciprocity. By revealing the tensions among and the problems within these standards, I demonstrate how legitimacy needs to be understood in degrees. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Shannon Jackson, *Lines of Activity: Performance, Historiography, Hull-House Domesticity.* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000).

Lines of Activity investigates the cultural life of the Hull-House Settlement of Chicago, one of the most significant reform institutions of the Progressive Era, from its founding in 1889 through its growth into a major social service institution. The study focuses specifically on the role of performance--not only theatrical representation, but also athletics, children's games, story-telling, festivals, living museums, and the practices of everyday life--to demonstrate how such cultural rituals could propel social activism at Hull-House and paradoxically serve as vehicles for both cultural expression and cultural assimilation. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

George Miller, *On Fairness and Efficiency: The Privatisation of the Public Income Over the Past Millennium.* (Bristol: Policy Press, 2000).

Kay W. Offman, *The Practice of Social Welfare: A Case Study in Dallas, Texas, 1890-1929.* (Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1999).

This dissertation investigates the practice of social welfare in one community, Dallas, Texas, from the earliest efforts to organize charity in the city in the 1890s until the depression-impelled state programs of the 1930s radically altered community practice. Informed by the practice theory of French sociologist, Pierre Bourdieu, it argues that social welfare in Dallas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was constituted by habits of thought – by prevailing beliefs and attitudes – and the customs and traditions

that embodied these, as well as by structural arrangements and the distribution of power and authority in the community that maintained and reproduced them. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Rosemarie Scherman, *Jane Addams and the Chicago Social Justice Movement, 1889-1912.* **(Dissertation, City University of New York, 1999).**

For my reinterpretation of the life and thought of Jane Addams I have chosen to reexamine her within the context of the social justice or left-wing of the rising Chicago Progressive movement. This approach allows these Progressives to be seen as a smaller but distinct and dynamic movement within the larger reform coalition. Accordingly, it is possible to see Addams not as the singular legendary "Saintly Lady", or as self-serving "salon-keeper" or power monger, but as one among other outstanding women's movement activists who helped to change the nature of Progressivism and the course of American history. The two leading perspectives that distinguished Addams and her coalition were first, the need to extend to social and economic life the democratic structures and practices that had been limited to the political sphere, as in Addams' programmatic support of trade unions; and second, their call for a new social ethic to supplant the individualist outlook as being no longer adequate in modern society. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Joel Schwartz, *Fighting Poverty With Virtue: Moral Reform and America's Urban Poor, 1825-2000.* **(Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2000).**

This book is both a historical and a contemporary study of attempts to promote the self-reliance and prosperity of America's urban poor by encouraging the practice of familiar virtues such as diligence, sobriety, thrift, and familial responsibility. In Part One Joel Schwartz considers the efforts of four 19th-century moral reformers who expounded this strategy. Part Two describes the 20th-century critique of moral reform. Part Three assesses African Americans' historical commitment to the virtues of the moral reformers, which are apparent in the writings of figures as divergent as Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. Dubois, and Malcolm X. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Haluk Soydan, *The History of Ideas in Social Work.* **(Birmingham, England: Venture Press, 1999).**

POVERTY

Ilana K. Ben-Amos, " 'Good Works' and Social Ties: Helping the Migrant Poor in Early Modern England", in Muriel C. McClendon, Joseph P. Ward, and Michael Macdonald, eds., *Protestant Identities: Religion, Society, and Self-Fashioning in Post-Reformation England.* **(Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1999).**

Sara Birtles, "Common Land, Poor Relief and Enclosure: The Use of Manorial Resources in Fulfilling Parish Obligations to the Poor", *Past and Present, Nov. 1999, Issue 165, p74, 33p.*

John Broad, "Parish Economies of Welfare, 1650-1834", *Historical Journal Dec. 1999, 42, 4: 985, 22p.*

Susan Craddock, *City of Plagues: Disease, Poverty, and Deviance in San Francisco.* **(Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2000).**

Daniel Defoe, *Address to the Parliament of England.* **(Hamilton, Ont.: McMaster University, 2000).**

Steven J. Engler, *The Devil's Poor and the Invisible City: Charity, Order and Agency in Early Modern England.* **(Dissertation, Concordia University, Canada, 1999).**

Jon Glasby, *Poverty and Opportunity: 100 Years of the Birmingham Settlement.* **(Studley: Brewin, 1999).**

C. S. Hallas, "Poverty and Pragmatism in the Northern Uplands of England: the North Yorkshire Pennines c.1770-1900", *Social History, 25, 1: .67-84, January 2000.*

Steve Hindle, *The Birthpangs of Welfare: Poor Relief and Parish Governance in Seventeenth-century Warwickshire.* **(Stratford-upon-Avon: Dugdale Society in association with the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, 2000).**

David W. Howell, *The Rural Poor in Eighteenth-century Wales.* **(Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 2000).**

Anna R. Igra, "Likely to Become a Public Charge: Deserted Women and the Family Law of the Poor in New York City, 1910-1936", *Journal of Women's History Winter 2000, 11, 4:59,(23p).*

Focuses on an anti-desertion system created by the reformers in New York City, New York during the Progressive Era, which aimed to defer and deny deserted applicants' request for assistance. Elements of the anti-desertion system; Goals of enforcing male breadwinning in the family; Effectiveness of the anti-desertion system to regulate male behavior. *(Academic Search Elite database*.)

Mary Kimbrough, *Victory Without Violence: The First Ten Years of the St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality (CORE), 1947-1957.* **(Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2000).**

Steven King, *Poverty and Welfare in England, 1700-1850: A Regional Perspective.* **(Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2000, distributed in USA by St. Martin's Press.)**

Lisa Levenstein, "From Innocent Children to Unwanted Migrants and Unwed Moms: Two Chapters in the Public Discourse on Welfare in the United States, 1960-1961", *Journal of Women's History Winter 2000, 11, 4:10,(24p).*

Illustrates how the rhetorical framing and historical context of the sets of cutbacks in the public discourse on welfare shaped the divergent public reactions in the United States. Recipients of Aid to Dependent Children; Role of media in framing public perceptions of welfare issues; How the social construction of welfare shaped attitudes toward public assistance. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Rosalind Mitchison, *The Old Poor Law in Scotland: The Experience of Poverty, 1574-1845.* **(Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2000).**

Alice O'Connor, *Poverty Knowledge: Social Science, Social Policy, and the Poor in Twentieth-Century U.S. History.* **(Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2000).**

Progressive-era "poverty warriors" cast poverty in America as a problem of unemployment, low wages, labor exploitation, and political disfranchisement. In the 1990s, policy specialists made "dependency" the issue and crafted incentives to get people off welfare. *Poverty Knowledge* gives the first comprehensive historical account of the thinking behind these very different views of "the poverty problem," in a century-spanning inquiry into the politics, institutions, ideologies, and social science that shaped poverty research and policy. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Roy Sainsbury and Jonathan Bradshaw, *Getting the Measure of Poverty: The Early Legacy of Seebohm Rowntree.* **(Aldershot: Ashgate, 2000).**

Joel Schwartz, *Fighting Poverty With Virtue: Moral Reform and America's Urban Poor, 1825-2000.* **(Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2000).**

Jessica A. Sheetz, *'Just deserts': Public and Private Institutional Responses to Poverty in Victorian London. Space, Gender, and Agency.* **(Dissertation, Marquette University, 1999).**

Timothy B. Smith, "The Plight of the Able-bodied Poor and the Unemployed in Urban France, 1880-1914", *European History Quarterly, 30, 2: April 2000.*

RACE

Susan Y. Ashmore, *Carry It On: The War on Poverty and the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama, 1964-1970.* **(Dissertation: Auburn University, 1999).**

Iris Carlton-LaNey, "Women and Interracial Cooperation in Establishing the Good Samaritan Hospital", *Affilia-Journal Of Women And Social Work 15, 1:65-81, Spring 2000.*

This article focuses on the strategic importance of the roles of African American and White women in establishing the Good Samaritan Hospital in 1891 and on the groups' interracial cooperation in maintaining the hospital. Given the social and physical segregation of the South at that time, the two groups worked on parallel planes without acknowledging each other's efforts. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Ruth Feldstein, *Motherhood in Black and White: Race and Sex in American Liberalism, 1930-1965.* **(Ithaca, NH: Cornell University Press, 2000).**

Kevin F. Gotham, "Racialization and the State: The Housing Act of 1934 and the Creation of The Federal Housing Administration", *Sociological Perspectives, Summer 2000, 43,2: p291,(27p).*

This article uses the concept of racialization to reframe existing theories of the state to explain the origin of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) through the Housing Act of 1934. As an integral component of "New Deal" legislation, the FHA was created for the purpose of salvaging the home building and finance industries that had collapsed during the Great Depression. I draw on government housing reports and analyses, real estate industry documents, and congressional testimony to examine the racial dynamic of the FHA's housing policies and subsidies.*(Author abstract, edited.)*

Mary Kimbrough, *Victory Without Violence: The First Ten Years of the St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality (CORE), 1947-1957.* **(Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2000).**

Nelson F. Kofie, *Race, Class, and the Struggle for Neighborhood in Washington, D.C.* **(New York: Publishing, 1999).**

Jill Quadagno, "Promoting Civil Rights Through the Welfare State: How Medicare Integrated Southern Hospitals. *Social Problems 47,1: (Feb. 2000) p. 68-89.*

Steven Selden, *Inheriting Shame: The Story of Eugenics and Racism in America.* **(New York: Teachers College Press, 1999).**

How could so many of America's educational, political, and intellectual leaders have advocated such things as institutionalization, segregation, and even sterilization of those with "inferior blood"? How could the racist notion of selective breeding and racial betterment have become an integral part of high school and college biology textbooks? In this remarkable book, Steven Selden tells the story of the eugenics movement in America during the early decades of the twentieth century. Complete with fascinating archival photographs, *Inheriting Shame* provides a powerful historical account and refutation of biological determinist ideas. Selden discusses the role played by America's foremost social theorists and scientists, popular media, and most importantly, the school textbook, in shaping public consciousness regarding the "truth" of biological determinism. Much more than simply an historical overview, Inheriting Shame concludes with a trenchant analysis of contemporary research evidence of the role that inheritance plays in complex human behavior–including traits ranging from Down Syndrome to violent behavior and homosexuality.*(Publishers' Webpage abstract.)*

Donald R. Shaffer, `I Do Not Suppose That Uncle Sam Looks At The Skin': African Americans And The Civil War Pension…", *Civil War History (June 2000) 46,2:132 (16p.)*

Examines racial discrimination against African-Americans in the granting of United States Civil War pensions. Unequal portion of money received by African-American veterans of the war; De facto nature of racial discrimination in the pension system; Comparison of success rate of white versus African-American pension applicants. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

David B. Smith, *Health Care Divided: Race and Healing a Nation.* **(Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1999).**

This book offers a complete chronicle of racial segregation and discrimination in health care in the United States using vivid first-hand accounts as well as current evidence of inequity in patterns of use and outcomes. Smith details judicial and federal efforts to address these disparities, discusses their persistence in more subtle forms, and offers possible strategies for ending them. He tells the story from 1920 to the present by distilling a narrative from archival records and interviews with key participants. *(Publisher's abstract, edited.)*

Scott J. Spitzer, *The Liberal Dilemma: Welfare and Race, 1960-1975.* **(Dissertation, Columbia University, 2000).**

This study seeks to understand the role of racial politics in the development of welfare reform in the U.S. The broad purpose of the study is to provide greater understanding of changes in the way that the liberal agenda was publicly characterized following the 1960s. To achieve this goal, the research focuses on the ways that racial politics shaped congressional and presidential treatment of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program from 1960-1975. A liberal dilemma is identified, extending from the inherent conflict between the evolving political needs of the New Deal coalition and the "racialization" of federal social welfare policies. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Karen K. Thomas, *The Wound of My People: Segregation and the Modernization of Health Care in North Carolina, 1935—1975.* **(Dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1999).**

In North Carolina, race was the crux of a forty-year debate over the quality, accessibility, and efficiency of health care delivery. This debate shaped the course of reform at the regional and national levels in the areas of federal health insurance, hospital construction, and medical education. In the context of liberal efforts to link racial equality and medical treatment as essential rights of citizenship, federal health initiatives during the New Deal and World War II strengthened the connections between black and public health. Such broad-scale programs threatened North Carolina's white physicians, whose opposition to public health and "socialized medicine" was based in a strong desire to protect segregation and fee-for-service practice. North Carolina played a key role in defending and later dismantling the doctrine of "separate but equal" in the federal Hill-Burton hospital construction program. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Bobby M. Wilson, *Race and Place in Birmingham: The Civil Rights and Neighborhood Movements.* **(Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2000).**

SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION/PROFESSION

Laura S. Abrams, "Guardians of Virtue: The Social Reformers and the `Girl Problem,' 1890-1920", *Social Service Review Sep2000, 74,3: p436, 17p*.

Focuses on the leading social reformers from Chicago, Illinois' Hull House Settlement and investigates their paradoxical thinking concerning `the girl problem'. Regulation of adolescent female sexuality; Role of social workers in guarding women's sexuality in the working-class; Larger concerns about human welfare and progress related to female sexuality. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Laura S. Abrams and Laura Curran, "Wayward Girls and Virtuous Women: Social Workers and Female Juvenile Delinquency in the Progressive Era", *Affilia: Journal of Women & Social Work, Spring2000, 15,1: p49, 16p.*

In the Progressive Era, many immigrant and working-class girls were tried for crimes of immorality, were confined to reformatories, and were sometimes forced to undergo sterilization. This article discusses social workers' relationship to these practices that criminalized adolescent female sexuality by examining two branches of the burgeoning profession: the social reformers and the caseworkers. *(Author abstract.)*

Elizabeth Agnew, *Charity, Friendly Visiting, and Social Work: Mary E. Richmond and the Shaping of an American Profession.* **(Dissertation, Indiana University, 1999).**

M. Christine Anderson, "Catholic Nuns and the Invention of Social Work: The Sisters of the Santa Maria Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1897 through the 1920s", *Journal of Women's History 12, 1: 60 (Spring 2000).*

In 1897 in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sisters of Charity Justina Segale and Blandina Segale founded the Santa Maria Institute, which resembled social settlements non-Catholic women established. Blending ethnic and religious traditions with skills obtained as members of a Catholic religious order, the sisters innovated cooperation with secular philanthropies. Although nuns have received little attention as leaders in the development of social welfare, Justina and Blandina invented a role for themselves in social work, shaping aid to the poor, especially women. But their integration into the new social welfare bureaucracy, like that of non-Catholic laywomen, came at the cost of female autonomy. *(Ebsco Online Citations.)*

Anna K. Apynys, *A New Deal for Poor Mothers and Children, 1935-1948.* **(Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1999).**

Beth R. Crisp, "A History of Australian Social Work Practice Research", *Research on Social Work Practice, 10, 2:179-194, March 2000.*

This article documents the place of practice research in Australian social work from 1929 to the present by examining practice research publications as well as the professional discourse concerning the place of research in social work generally. It is concluded that practice research has historically occupied a marginal place in Australian social work but that this has been changing rapidly in the 1990s. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Elizabeth Danto, "Sex, Class and Social Work: Wilhelm Reich's Free Clinics and the Activist History of Psychoanalysis", *Psychoanalytic Social Work, 2000, 7, 1, 55-72.*

Jana N. Donahoe, *Advancing Doctoral Education in Social Work: The Development of Organizations of Doctoral Program, 1948-1992.* **(Dissertation: University of Alabama, 2000).**

This study traced the groups involved in the growth of social work doctoral education from 1945-1992 by using historical research methods. Focus was placed upon the AASSW Doctoral and Third Year Committee, the CSWE Committee on Advanced Curriculum, the CSWE Advisory Committee on Advanced Education, the CSWE Task Force on Structure and Quality in Social Work Education, and the Group for the Advancement of Doctoral Education. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

John R. Graham, Alean Al-Krenawi, and Cathryn Bradshaw, "The Social Work Research Group/NASW Research Section/Council on Social Work Research, 1949-1965: An Emerging Research Identity in the American Profession", *Research on Social Work Practice, September 2000, 10, 5:622,(22p).*

The Social Work Research Group (SWRG), founded in 1949, fostered research within the profession by creating an organization representing and promoting social work research, advancing the place of research in teaching and scholarship, and establishing what ultimately became Social Work Abstracts. It was one of seven organizations leading to the 1955 creation of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW). Retaining NASW status, the SWRG (renamed NASW Research Section in 1955 and then Council on Social Work Research in 1963) moved from an earlier preoccupation with membership criteria and the place of research within the profession to conceptualizing and promoting research as an established social work method. In doing so, the SWRG laid groundwork for the contemporary social work research movement. (Author abstract, edited.)

Richard W. Hunter, *Voices of Our Past: The Rank and File Movement in Social Work, 1931-1950.* **(Dissertation, Portland State University, 1999).**

It is the thesis of this study that an understanding of the rank and file movement is central to a modern understanding of our profession. The origin, development and demise of the rank and file movement reflects more than the historical curiosity of a momentary tendency in the evolution of a profession; rather, it reveals the enduring legacy of individuals, organizations and collective intellectual discourse in common struggle for the possibilities of a more just and democratic social order. And, perhaps unlike any other profession, the domain of social work is historically one uniquely born of this struggle, encompassing the self-imposed imperatives and paradoxes of morality, socially purposive service and scientific rationality. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Katherine A. Kendall, "World-wide Beginnings of Social Work Education", *Indian Journal Of Social Work , 61, 2:141-156, April 2000.*

This paper records the evolution of social work education from the efforts of Victorian reformers in the last decades of the nineteenth century to remodel charity work as scientific philanthropy. The very first school of social work, with a two-year full-time programme, was established in Amsterdam in 1899, but the real beginnings of social work education are found in Octavia Hill's training of volunteers in housing management and 'friendly visiting' in the 1870s. In addition to the school already established in The Netherlands, the early 1900s saw a blossoming of, schools or programmes of social work in the United States, throughout the United Kingdom, and in Germany. The 'first' in Asia, Africa, and South America, which came later, are also described along with the legacies of these many beginnings. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Katherine A. Kendall, *Social Work Education: Its Origins in Europe.* **(Alexandria, VA: Council on Social Work Education, 2000).**

Drawing from rare and seminal sources, the text traces Victorian reformers' efforts to remodel charity work as scientific philanthropy, as well as the establishment in 1899 of the very first school of social work—a two-year full-time program in Amsterdam. Readers will learn about Octavia Hill's work in the 1870s training her "fellow workers" in the principles necessary for helping impoverished tenants to help themselves. Kendall carefully traces the expansion of this training into a one-year organized program of courses and supervised practice in 1890, and ultimately into a two-year program of professional education for social work at the London School of Sociology. Using letters, addresses, and original source material, Kendall allows the pioneers of social work training and education to speak for themselves. She also examines the influence of reform efforts in Germany, the birth of social work education in Africa, South America, and Asia, and the legacies of these beginnings to the age of welfare reform in the United States.*(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Sjaak Koenis, "The Uses of Social Science in the History of Dutch Social Work, 1900-1980", *European Journal of Social Work, 1999, 2, 1, Mar, 41-53.*

Leslie Leighninger, *Creating a New Profession: The Beginnings of Social Work Education in the United States.* **(Alexandria, VA: Council on Social Work Education, 2000).**

This text gathers original materials to tell how the social work profession began in the United States through efforts to create organized training and scientific knowledge. While many of the names and texts may be familiar to social work educators, students, and practitioners alike, they are often only briefly mentioned in social work texts. This book provides readers the full flavor of social work pioneers' ideas, aspirations, and enthusiasm for a new profession. In the seminal texts collected in this volume, readers will also find much that resonates with discussions in social work education today, including an emphasis on research, field work, and keeping up with new techniques and technology. The significance of race and gender is also highlighted, as is the ongoing search for balance between client-centered and societal perspectives. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Gary R. Lowe and P. Nelson Reid, eds. *The Professionalization of Poverty: Social Work and the Poor in the Twentieth Century.* **(New York: Aldine de Gruyter, 1999).**

The essays in this book discuss the evolution of the profession of social work in the twentieth century. Its specific focus is the relationship of the professional social worker to the poor.
Contents: Contributors; 1. The Professionalization of Poverty: Common Themes and Contributions, P. Nelson Reid and Gary R. Lowe;. 2. A Profession for the Poor? A History of Social Work in the United States, Philip Popple and P. Nelson Reid; 3. The Uneasy Marriage of Professional Social Work and Public Relief, 1870-1940, Beverly Stadum; 4. "In a World Gone Industrial": Specialization and the Search for Social Work Practice above the Poverty Line, Paul H. Stuart: 5. The Service Trap: Social Work and Public Welfare Policy in the 1960s, Leslie Leighninger; 6. Poverty, Public Welfare, and Professionalism: Opportunity Lost, Gary R. Lowe and P. Nelson Reid; 7. "Prising Open That Old Prejudiced Door": African Americans, Poverty, and Social Work in the Early Twentieth Century, Susan Kerr Chandler; 8. Harry Lawrence Lurie and Social Work's Questionable Commitment to Social and Economic Justice, Joe M.Schriver; 9. Ideological Nostalgia, Intellectual Narcosis, David Stoesz; 10. Afterword, Clarke A.Chambers; References; Index. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

David G. Phillips, "CSWJ Forum: Is Clinical Social Work a Profession? Preliminary Considerations", *Clinical Social Work Journal, 28,2:213, 13p, Summer 2000.*

Looks at the status of clinical social work as a profession in the 20th century. Description of a diverse group of practitioners as clinical social workers; History of the profession; Formation of the field of social work toward professional status with the establishment of the first educational program in the late 1890s. *(Academic Elite Search database.)*

Peggy Pittman-Munke, "A Different Rootstock: The Lutheran Contribution to the Development of Professional Social Work Prior to 1917", *Social Work & Christianity, 1999, 26, 1, spring, 40-59.*

Examines the relation of the concept of social welfare work in the Lutheran Church to its history, e.g., Martin Luther's contributions, the pietistic influence, the Inner Mission movement, and the roles of immigration and geographical settlement, on the formative years of social welfare history in the US. *(Social Services Abstracts.)*

Michael Reisch and Janice Andrews, "Uncovering a Silent Betrayal: Using Oral History to Explore the Impact of McCarthyism on the Profession of Social Work in the United States", *Oral History Review Summer/Fall99, 26,2:87, 20p .*

Explores the anti-Communism movement in post-World War II era, commonly referred to as McCarthyism, and its impact on the profession of social work in the United States. Uses and problems of oral history; State of social work prior to the McCarthy period; Impact of McCarthyism. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

T. Laine Scales, *All That Fits a Woman: Training Southern Baptist Women for Charity and Mission, 1907-1926.* **(Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2000).**

An account of the lives of women social workers and missionaries associated with the Women's Missionary Union Training School in Louisville, Kentucky. It includes case studies of individual women, and careful description and analysis of curriculum and architecture and material culture. The book places the Training School within the large context of the developing social work profession. The students worked in their own Baptist Settlement House founded by Training Schools leaders in 1912. The Training School merged the two philosophies of the Settlement Movement and the Charity Organization Society to create a very different settlement house that stressed evangelism. *(Publisher's abstract, edited.)*

Haluk Soydan, *The History of Ideas in Social Work.* **(Birmingham, England: Venture Press, 1999).**

Published by Venture Press, a unit of the British Association of Social Workers. The book is part of the Social Work Research Series.

Camilla Stivers, *Bureau Men, Settlement Women: Constructing Public Administration in the Progressive Era.* **(Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2000).**

During the first two decades of the twentieth century in cities across America, both men and women struggled for urban reform but in distinctively different ways. Adhering to gender roles of the time, men working for independent research bureaus sought to apply scientific and business practices to corrupt city governments, while women in the settlement house movement labored to improve the lives of the urban poor by testing new services and then getting governments to adopt them. *Bureau Men, Settlement Women* offers a rare look at the early intellectual history of public administration and is the only book to examine the subject from a gender perspective. It recovers the forgotten contributions of women--their

engagement in public life, concern about the proper aims of government, and commitment to citizenship and community--to show that they were ultimately more successful than their male counterparts in enlarging the work and moral scope of government. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Daniel J. Walkowitz, *Working with Class: Social Workers and the Politics of Middle-Class Identity.* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999).

"Walkowitz addresses a problem of great complexity--the definition and function of class in American life--with appropriate attention to gender, race, ethnicity, and historical era. His strategy of focusing on social work as a case study will advance understanding of the nature of professionalism and the impact of public policy on social structure. His analysis will inform both basic scholarly research and issues of concern to lay citizens*." (Clarke A. Chambers, University of Minnesota).*

UNITED STATES – PUBLIC POLICY

Mimi Abramovitz, *Under Attack, Fighting Back: Women and Welfare in the United States, 2nd. ed..* **(New York: Monthly Review Press, 2000).**

Presents four readable essays on the history of punitive attacks on programs for poor single mothers and applies a gender lens to conventional theories of the welfare state. This revised edition contains a short history of low-income women's activism during the 20th century, paying special attention to welfare-rights activism spurred by recent reform. The first edition was published in 1996. *(BookNews).*

Edwin Amenta and D. Halfmann, "Wage Wars: Institutional Politics, WPA Wages, and the Struggle for US Social Policy", *American Sociological Review 65, 4: pp.506-528, Aug 2000.*

The WPA was the most expensive and politically prominent U.S. social program of the 1930s, and the generosity and very nature of U.S. social policy in its formative years was contested through the WPA. In this article, an institutional politics theory of social policy is elaborated that incorporates the influence of both institutional conditions and political actors: Institutions mediate the influence of political actors. *(Author abstract.)*

Anna K. Apynys, *A New Deal for Poor Mothers and Children, 1935-1948.* **(Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1999).**

Although several historians have researched the initial creation of the Aid to Dependent Children program in 1935, few have done research into the early years of the program. This dissertation investigates the relationship between the federal Bureau of Public Assistance, headed by Jane Hoey, which administered the program, and its affiliation with the state and local levels of the program. It examines the resistance of the states to expand the program as fast as the federal administrators wanted. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Susan Y. Ashmore, *Carry It On: The War on Poverty and the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama, 1964-1970.* **(Dissertation: Auburn University, 1999).**

This study of the War on Poverty and the civil rights movement in Alabama after 1964 demonstrates the link between these two social movements in an effort to understand how the South changed from a society closed to the aspirations of its black citizens to one in which African-Americans had a greater chance for full participation. On the state level this study provides the chance to discern why it took so long for civil rights laws to make a difference in the South, and why the anti-poverty program could not reach its goals at a more rapid pace. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

John F. Bauman, Roger Biles, and Kristin Szylvian, eds. *From Tenements to the Taylor Homes: In Search of an Urban Housing Policy in Twentieth-century America.* **(University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000).**

A general survey of American housing policy from 1870 to the present. Authored by prominent scholars, the twelve essays in this volume use the historical perspective to explore American urban housing policy as it unfolded from the late nineteenth through the twentieth centuries. Focusing on the enduring quest of policymakers to restore urban community, the essays examine such topics as the war against the slums, planned suburbs for workers, the rise of government-aided and built housing during the Great Depression, the impact of post-World War II renewal policies, and the retreat from public housing in the Nixon, Carter, and Reagan years. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Abraham B. Bergman, David C. Grossman, Angela M. Erdrich, John G. Todd, and Ralph Forquera, "A Political History of the Indian Health Service", *The Milbank Quarterly, 1999, 77, 4, 571-604.*

Leslie Anne Brower, A *Case Study of the Use of Commissions as Instruments of Public Policy: The Governor's Select Commission on the Future of the State-Local Mental Health System (New York State, 1983-1984).* **(Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1999).**

This thesis examines the use of advisory commissions appointed by chief executives. It asks of what value are such commissions, to whom and at what cost. Using as a case study the Select Commission on the Future of the State/Local Mental Health System (New York, 1983-4), this thesis explores the elements that caused a commission to achieve, or fail to achieve, implementation of its recommendations. This thesis concludes that the Select Commission achieved its mission of producing coherent, responsive recommendations and that it achieved a high level of consensus in the service community. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Joseph A. Califano, Jr. "What Was Really Great About the Great Society", *Washington Monthly, Oct. 1999,31,10:p13, (7p).*

Explores the truth behind the conservative myths of the Great Society program by former United States Lyndon Johnson in the 1960s. Role of the Society in the urbanization of the population and nationalization of commercial power; How the Society created racial justice and eliminated "poverty". *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Robert B. Chapman, *Social Security's Original Winners and Losers and the Root of the Present Problem: An Historical Generational Accounting Investigation of the 1935 OAI and 1939 OASI Programs.* **(Dissertation, Ohio State University, 1999).**

The purpose of this dissertation is to investigate the very foundations of the system-the 1935 OAI and 1939 OASI programs. I investigate and quantify the economic nature the first two OAI programs by constructing a set of related Generational Accounts for both. From my results we can see the very root of our current problem. More than enough was taken from the young of 1935 to support transfers to their children as well as to their parents and grandparents. However, there was a transfer of $5.4 billion, in the aggregate, to those of voting age in 1936. In addition, the impact differed considerably by gender, with males faring better than females in some situations and worse in others. The amendments of 1939 mostly reinforced the 1935 results. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

William S. Collins, *The New Deal in Arizona.* **(Dissertation, Arizona State University, 1999).**

This state study of the New Deal uses primary and secondary sources to examine the implementation of the programs and policies of the Roosevelt Administration in Arizona. Arizona provides a unique set of characteristics that determined which programs would be of greater significance. These characteristics include the prominence of the federal government as a land owner, the dominance of the copper industry as an employer, and the presence of a large population of reservation Indians. Programs that were of relatively little significance in many other parts of the country were of great importance in Arizona. Such programs included the Indian New Deal, the copper code of the National Recovery Administration, and the Taylor Grazing Act. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Phyllis J. Day, "Social Policy from Colonial Times to the Civil War", in *The Handbook of Social Policy,* **James Midgley, Martin B. Tracy, and Michelle, Livermore, eds. (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 2000).**

Ronald Edsforth, *The New Deal: America's Response to the Great Depression.* **(Malden MA: Blackwell Publishers, 2000).**

In this concise and lively volume, Ronald Edsforth presents a fresh synthesis of the most critical years in twentieth-century American history. The book describes the collapse of American capitalism in the early 1930s, and the subsequent remaking of the US economy during Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency. It is written for a new generation of readers for whom the Great Depression is a distant historical event. Edsforth places the New Deal in the context of its own time, as a response to both the failed policies of the Hoover administration and the rise of fascism overseas. Students and general readers alike will understand and appreciate the swift and effective actions of the Roosevelt administration that reversed the Depression and alleviated human suffering. With notable clarity, Edsforth shows how New Deal reforms created greater economic security and fostered movements for social justice*. (Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Bernice Evans, *An Inquiry Into The Impact Of Public Policy On Income Distribution, Redistribution: Revisiting The Great Society.* **(Dissertation, The Union Institute, 1999).**

This dissertation examines the Great Society anti-poverty programs using economic theories. It assumed the mission and policies advanced by the Johnson Administration served as the endogenous determinant of changes in personal income and, therefore, influenced changes in income distribution and income opportunities. The inquiry was limited to a single public policy, the years 1965 through 1969, and to examining the influence of changes in the income receipts of African American households. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Robert K. Fleck, "The Marginal Effect of New Deal Relief Work on County-Level Unemployment Statistics", *The Journal of Economic History, 59, 3: 659 (29 p.).*

This article uses 1937 and 1940 Census data to estimate the effect that hiring an additional relief worker in a county had on unemployment statistics for that county. The fundamental estimation problem arises because one cannot easily control for economic conditions that influenced both the number of individuals holding relief jobs and the number counted as jobless. To solve the problem, electoral data are used as instrumental variables. The econometric results suggest that additional relief hiring in a county would not have produced a substantial reduction in the number of individuals counted by the Census as jobless. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Robert A. Garson and Stuart S. Kidd, eds. *The Roosevelt Years: New Perspectives on American History, 1933-1945.* **(Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1999).**

Collection of new and exciting essays from leading experts on a key period in American history. It covers the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Depression and the Second World War. Written by a team of eminent historians with international reputations for their work in this period. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Kevin F. Gotham, "Racialization and the State: The Housing Act of 1934 and the Creation of The Federal Housing Administration", *Sociological Perspectives, Summer 2000, 43,2: p291,(27p).*

Robert B. Hackey, "Groping for Autonomy: The Federal Government and American Hospitals, 1950-1990", *Journal of Economic Issues, Fall 1999, 33,3: 625,(22p).*

Discusses the health care system in the United States, government involvement and the government's fiscal obligations related to the industry. The impact of Medicare and Medicaid costs; The development of new institutional arrangements that infringed upon the autonomy of hospitals; Resistance of health providers to national health insurance; The history of Blue Cross plans; Federal health care policies in the 1940s and 1950s; The Hill-Burton program. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

John M. Herrick, "Social Policy and the Progressive Era", in *The Handbook of Social Policy***, James Midgley, Martin B. Tracy, and Michelle Livermore, eds. (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc. , 2000).**

Karl W. Hickel, *Entitling Citizens: World War I, Progressivism, and the Origins of the American Welfare State, 1917-1928.* **(Dissertation, Columbia University, 1999).**

The dissertation locates the beginnings of the American welfare state in the progressive social policies of World War I. It outlines the ideology, unravels the politics, and describes the administration of dependency draft deferment as well as War Risk Insurance, the comprehensive array of compensation, insurance, medical, rehabilitation, and dependents' benefits progressive lawmakers in Congress established for the protection of five million World War I servicemen and their families in place of the discredited military pension system of the Civil War era. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Robert F. Himmelberg, *The Great Depression and the New Deal.* **(Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2000).**

This essential guide to the Great Depression and the New Deal provides a wealth of information, analysis, biographical profiles, primary documents and current resources that will help students to understand this pivotal era in American history. The author, an expert on this age of U.S. history and politics, brings to life the traumatic period that began in 1929 and ended only with America's entrance into World War II in 1941. He carefully explains the causes of the Depression, the actions taken by Franklin D. Roosevelt to lift America out of its economic morass, and the economic, political, social and cultural aspects of the age. Following a chronology of events, a narrative overview examines the events of the Great Depression and the New Deal. Other topical essays address the causes and cure of the Depression, America's struggle against the Depression, the effect of the Depression on American politics, changes in society and culture during the Depression decade, and an evaluation of the New Deal from a contemporary perspective. Twenty-seven biographical profiles of key figures of the era, the text of ten important primary documents, a glossary of frequently cited terms, and an annotated bibliography of print and nonprint materials for student use complete the work. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Jennifer L. Klein, *Managing Security: The Business of American Social Policy, 1910s-1960.* **(Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1999).**

Analyzing the development of the American system of private, firm-based social welfare, this dissertation provides a study of the closely-linked politics of social provision and industrial relations from the 1920s to 1960. It covers the creation of private health insurance and pensions and how these benefits became part of the employment relation. This study demonstrates the ways in which private welfare schemes developed, expanded, and later contracted, in tandem with public ones. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Michele Landis, "Fate, Responsibility, and Natural Disaster Relief: Narrating the American Welfare State", *Law and Society Review 1999, 33,2:257,(62p,).*

This essay argues that the history of the American welfare state is inextricably bound up with disaster relief. It focuses on the New Deal, which was justified using numerous precedents drawn from the previous 150 years of federal disaster relief. After sketching this early history, including the development of a compelling moral narrative of fault and blame, I examine congressional speeches, briefs filed in the central legal cases of the New Deal by the Roosevelt administration and its opponents, Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath, and photographs taken by New Deal employees to trace how the Depression was narrated as a "disaster" whose victims were entitled to federal relief. *(Author abstract.)*

Leslie Leighninger and Robert Leighninger, "Social Policy of the New Deal", in *The Handbook of Social Policy,* **James Midgley, Martin B. Tracy, and Michelle Livermore, eds. (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc., 2000).**

Jennifer Long, "Government Job Creating Programs--Lessons from the 1930s and 1940s", *Journal of Economic Issues December 1999, 33, 4:903, (16p).*

Discusses government job creation programs of the 1930s and 1940s in the United States. Case study of Knoxville, Tennessee in the Great Depression; The Tennessee Valley Authority; Direct employment programs of the New Deal; The Oak Ridge nuclear program; Public reception of the economic programs affected by levels of government involvement, scope of the projects, social hierarchies of work, and gender and race. *(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Theodore R. Marmor, *The Politics of Medicare,* **(New York: A. de Gruyter, 2nd. ed., 2000).**

Recognized as a remarkable contribution to the study of health policy since its first publication in 1970, *The Politics of Medicare* is both a detailed account of how America came to have government health insurance for the elderly in the mid-1960s and a commentary on how the American political system dealt with deeply divisive social issues in the postwar period. For this second edition, Marmor has updated his earlier history, recounted with explicit analytical focus, and added a retrospective account of the operation of the program in the context of a far larger constituency of elderly patients and soaring costs for treatment. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Ben Richardson Mayes, *The Elusive Quest for Universal Health Coverage: Social Security as Leading Asset and a Liability.* **(Dissertation, University of Virginia, 2000).**

What explains the absence of universal health insurance coverage in the United States? There is no one politics of health care or one explanation for the lack of universal coverage; there are, instead, different patterns of politics at different stages of policy development. Yet a unique and critical relationship has existed between Social Security and the development of health insurance. Intimidated by organized medicine in 1935, President Roosevelt excluded universal health insurance coverage from the Social Security Act so that the program could pass in Congress. For the next three decades the American Medical Association (AMA) continued to prevent any public, contributory health insurance scheme from passing, largely due to its superior lobbying. But by the mid 1960s, Social Security had evolved into the best - if not only - vehicle for overcoming the AMA's formidable interest-group opposition and, in the process, *incrementally* achieving the goal of universal coverage. Medicare's passage in 1965 represented the first major step. (Dissertation abstract.)

Sonya Michel, *Children's Interests/Mothers' Rights: The Shaping of America's Child Care Policy.* **(New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1999).**

Why is the United States one of the few advanced democratic market societies that do not offer child care as a universal public benefit or entitlement? This book--a comprehensive history of child care policy and practices in the United States from the colonial period to the present --shows why the current child care system evolved as it has and places its history within a broad comparative context. Drawing on a full range of archival material, Sonya Michel shows how child care policy in the United States was shaped by changing theories of child development and early childhood education, attitudes toward maternal employment, and conceptions of the proper roles of low-income and minority women. And she argues that the present policy--erratic, inadequate, and stigmatized--is typical of the American way of doing welfare. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Daniel J. Mitchell, *Pensions, Politics, and the Elderly: Historical Social Movements and Their Lessons for Our Aging Society.* **(Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 2000).**

Alice O'Connor, *Poverty Knowledge: Social Science, Social Policy, and the Poor in Twentieth-Century U.S. History.* **(Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2000).**

James T. Patterson, *America's Struggle Against Poverty in the Twentieth Century, rev. ed..* **(Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000).**

"A splendid introduction to and review of the attitudes in the United States toward the poor and of efforts to ameliorate their condition...Patterson treats his subject with verve, energy, and considerable style...No one with any interest in the subject can afford to ignore it." --Daniel J. Leab, Political Science Quarterly

Craig S. Piper, *New Deal Migratory Labor Camps in California, 1935-1942.* **(Dissertation, Mississippi State University, 1999).**

Lured by letters from family members, labor handbills, and desperation, approximately 300,000 Great Plains residents migrated to California searching for a better life between 1935 and 1940. The sudden and massive "Okie" influx overwhelmed state and local resources. By early 1935, the federal Resettlement Administration built, in Marysville, the first in its string of fifteen demonstration migrant labor camps. This study will examine the history of the FSA migrant labor camps in California during the Great Depression years of 1935 and 1941. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Jill Quadagno, "Promoting Civil Rights Through the Welfare State: How Medicare Integrated Southern Hospitals. *Social Problems 47,1: (Feb. 2000) p. 68-89.*

Although the Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed segregation and banned racial discrimination in employment and education, compliance was uneven across institutional spheres. Racial integration proceeded more rapidly and smoothly in the health care system than in other institutions because the new Medicare program, the largest expansion of the welfare state since the New Deal, provided the leverage to force health care providers to comply with the law. In this paper, I extend the axiom that the welfare state is a mechanism of social stratification to theorize processes of racial stratification. *(Author abstract.)*

Patrick D. Reagan, *Designing a New America: The Origins of New Deal Planning, 1890-1943.* **(Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1999).**

In the United States, the idea of national planning has long been understood as a product of the Great Depression, part of the more general expansion of federal authority that characterized the presidency of

Franklin Roosevelt. Yet as Patrick D. Reagan shows in this well-researched study, the origins of New Deal planning reach back much further than that. Beginning as early as 1890, a combination of intellectual and institutional developments--from the emergence of the social sciences as a guide to rational management to the reform efforts of the 1920s--prepared the way for the creation of the National Resources Planning Board (NRPB) in 1933. Reagan centers much of his analysis on the careers of five individuals who served on the NRPB during its ten years of existence. Drawing on their experiences in Progressive politics, mobilization for World War I, and the reform initiatives of the 1920s, these men steadily expanded the scope of national planning as advisers to the Roosevelt administration. During the Depression they joined in key debates over economic policy and executive branch reorganization, and during World War II they helped with plans for economic mobilization and proposed a vision for postwar America. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Michael Reisch, "Social Policy and the Great Society", in *The Handbook of Social Policy*, James Midgley, Martin B. Tracy, and Michelle Livermore, eds. (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc. , 2000).

Terry K. Rockefeller and Henry Hampton, producers. *America's War on Poverty.* (Alexandria, VA: PBS Video, 1999).

Five videocassettes (300 min.). Videocassette release of the 1995 PBS television series. Examines the extent of poverty in the U.S. in the prosperous 1960's and the federal anti-poverty programs created during the Johnson administration to promote education, job-training, community action, and basic health care, such as Legal Services, VISTA, and Head Start. Volumes 86-90 of PBS Video database of America's History and Culture. *(WorldCat database.)*

Sylvester J. Schieber and John B. Shoven, *The Real Deal: The History and Future of Social Security.* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1999).

Exploring the history of the Social Security system from its origins during the Depression to its current troubled prospects, Schieber and Shoven analyze the program' s economic structure and introduce the remarkable personalities who influenced its evolution. The authors show how Social Security today differs from the program Franklin D. Roosevelt envisioned and how the shift to pay-as-you-go funding has led to the system' s current problems. Seen in historical context, some reform approaches are revealed as a renewal of attempts to fund Social Security through means that have repeatedly failed. The authors argue for mandatory private retirement savings accounts for workers--a proposal that would lighten retirement security burdens for future generations, avoid tax increases, and preserve the system' s progressivity. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Stuart W. Shulman, *The Origin of the Federal Farm Loan Act: Agenda-setting in the Progressive Era Print Press.* (Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1999).

This dissertation examines and documents the origin of the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 (FFLA). Two related hypotheses are explored. The first hypothesis (H1) concerns the proximate origin of the FFLA. H1 suggests that rural credit reform emerged in 1912 as a viable public policy issue only after the business and farm press favorably presented the idea of looking to European models of privately financed, cooperative rural credit. The second hypothesis (H2) concerns the rising importance of agenda-setting by the press as a defining characteristic of the survey period. H2 suggests that between 1907 and 1916 the print press became the preeminent tool for the cultivation of public opinion on matters of national public policy. The press was a powerful, though blunt, factor in the formulation of Progressive Era agrarian policy options. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Jeff Singleton, *The American Dole: Unemployment Relief and the Welfare State in the Great Depression.* **(Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2000).**

As Jeff Singleton shows, the rapid expansion of unemployment relief in the early 1930s generated pressures which led to the first federal welfare programs. However the process has received relatively little attention from historians, and unemployment relief does not play a major role in discussions of the current state of "welfare." Singleton seeks not only to fill this gap, but to challenge popular interpretations of relief policy in the early 1930s. He shows that relief was expanding prior to the depression and that the "modern" aspects of social policy implemented in the 1920s profoundly influenced the response of the welfare system to the early stages of the economic crisis. Relief under President Herbert Hoover was neither primarily "voluntarist" nor traditional. The first full-fledged federal welfare program was implemented under the Hoover administration by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The initial goals of the New Deal's Federal Emergency Relief Administration were to reduce the national relief caseload and the federal welfare role, while improving standards for those on the dole. The institutionalization of state-level "welfare" was a consequence of the failure of the 1935 reform program (the WPA and the Social Security Act) to eliminate the "dole," not a product of conscious liberal policy. Singleton concludes by evaluating the 1996 "Personal Responsibility Act" in the context of these conclusions. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Social Security Administration, *A Brief History of Social Security: Issues on Social Security's 65th. Anniversary.* **(Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2000).**

This is the newest version of the agency's basic history pamphlet. It can be accessed in its entirety, along with many other relevant historical resources, at the agency's webpage: www.ssa.gov./history/history.html.

Scott J. Spitzer, *The Liberal Dilemma: Welfare and Race, 1960-1975.* **(Dissertation, Columbia University, 2000).**

Karen M. Staller, *Runaway Youth: Contending Cultural Voices and Policy Responses, 1960-1978.* **(Dissertation, Columbia University, 1999).**

Susan M. Stein-Roggenbuck, *Negotiating Relief: The Development of Social Welfare Programs in Depression-era Michigan, 1930-1940.* **(Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1999).**

This dissertation analyzes the development of Michigan's social welfare programs in the context of the Great Depression, the New Deal programs that followed, and the state's Welfare Reorganization Act of 1939. This study focuses on three counties (Marquette, Saginaw, and Van Buren), which represent the state's economic and population demographics, to reconstruct and assess Michigan's relief history during this period. The study incorporates analysis of case records from the New Deal programs to assess the experiences and interactions of case workers and recipients. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Stephen P. Strickland, *The History of Regional Medical Programs: The Life and Death of a Small Initiative of the Great Society.* **(Lanham, MD: University Press of America 2000).**

In the present efforts to "reform" or "reorganize" the U.S. health care system, Stephen B. Strickland's account of the history of U.S. health policy pinpoints the past lessons of what does and does not work in health care policy and implementation. The author focuses his study on the origins, development and demise of one of the most unusual Great Society programs, an effort to insure all Americans access to recent medical advances. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Lawrence J. Vale, *From the Puritans to the Projects: Public Housing and Public Neighbors.* **(Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000).**

From the almshouses of seventeenth-century Puritans to the massive housing projects of the mid-twentieth century, the struggle over housing assistance in the United States has exposed a deep-seated ambivalence about the place of the urban poor. Lawrence J. Vale's groundbreaking book is both a comprehensive institutional history of public housing in Boston and a broader examination of the nature and extent of public obligation to house socially and economically marginal Americans during the past 350 years. First, Vale highlights startling continuities both in the way housing assistance has been delivered to the American poor and in the policies used to reward the nonpoor. He traces the stormy history of the Boston Housing Authority, a saga of entrenched patronage and virulent racism tempered, and partially overcome, by the efforts of unyielding reformers. He explores the birth of public housing as a program intended to reward the upwardly mobile working poor, details its painful transformation into a system designed to cope with society's least advantaged, and questions current policy efforts aimed at returning to a system of rewards for responsible members of the working class. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Sudhir Venkatesh, *American Project: The Rise and Fall of a Modern Ghetto.* **(Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000).**

High-rise public housing developments were signature features of the post World War II city. A hopeful experiment in providing temporary, inexpensive housing for all Americans, the "projects" soon became synonymous with the black urban poor, with isolation and overcrowding, with drugs, gang violence, and neglect. As the wrecking ball brings down some of these concrete monoliths, Sudhir Venkatesh seeks to reexamine public housing from the inside out, and to salvage its troubled legacy. Based on nearly a decade of fieldwork in Chicago's Robert Taylor Homes, *American Project* is the first comprehensive story of daily life in an American public housing complex. Venkatesh draws on his relationships with tenants, gang members, police officers, and local organizations to offer an intimate portrait of an inner-city community that journalists and the public have only viewed from a distance. Challenging the conventional notion of public housing as a failure, this startling book re-creates tenants' thirty-year effort to build a safe and secure neighborhood: their political battles for services from an indifferent city bureaucracy, their daily confrontation with entrenched poverty, their painful decisions about whether to work with or against the street gangs whose drug dealing both sustained and imperiled their lives. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Flint J. Wainess, "The Ways and Means of National Health Care Reform, 1974 and Beyond", *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, 1999, 24, 2, Apr, 305-333.*

Newspaper accounts and archival material collected from the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and the National Archives are drawn on to outline the political history of health care reform in the 93rd US Congress in the 1970s, highlighting critical institutional, environmental, and strategic lessons that today's reformers can learn.*(Social Services abstracts.)*

Julian E. Zelizer, *Taxing America: Wilbur D. Mills, Congress, and the State, 1945-1975.* **(Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000).**

Taxing America offers a new interpretation of the American state between 1945 and 1975 by tracing the career of Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee from 1958 to 1974. Blending methodological insights from history, political science, and sociology, Julian Zelizer provides one of the first comparative histories of income taxation, Social Security, and Medicare in this study of

the crucial role Mills played in the national tax agenda as he negotiated between the tax policy community and Congress. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

WOMEN, MEN, GENDER

Mimi Abramovitz, *Under Attack, Fighting Back: Women and Welfare in the United States.* **(New York: Monthly Review Press, 2000).**

Laura S. Abrams and Laura Curran, "Wayward Girls and Virtuous Women: Social Workers and Female Juvenile Delinquency in the Progressive Era", *Affilia: Journal of Women & Social Work, Spring 2000, 15,1: 49, 16p.*

Sandra Barney, *Authorized to Heal: Gender, Class, and the Transformation of Medicine in Appalachia, 1880-1930.* **(Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2000).**

Iris Carlton-LaNey, "Women and Interracial Cooperation in Establishing the Good Samaritan Hospital", *Affilia-Journal Of Women And Social Work 15, 1:65-81, Spring 2000.*

Lisa F. Cody, "The Politics of Illegitimacy in an Age of Reform: Women, Reproduction, and Political Economy in England's New Poor Law of 1834", *Journal of Women's History, Winter 2000, 11, 4: p131, (26p).*

Janice Colwell, *From Progressivism to New Federalism: Four Stages of Female Reform in an Urban Community, Toledo, Ohio, 1887-1997.* **(Dissertation, The University of Toledo, 1999).**

Lynne Curry, *Modern Mothers in the Heartland: Gender, health, and Progress in Illinois, 1900-1930.* **(Columbus, OH: Ohio State University Press, 1999).**

Helen Deutsch, and Felicity Nussbaum, eds. *Defects: Engendering the Modern Body.* **(Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000).**

Ruth Feldstein, *Motherhood in Black and White: Race and Sex in American Liberalism, 1930-1965.* **(Ithaca, NH: Cornell University Press, 2000).**

Motherhood in Black and White analyzes the widespread assumption within liberalism that social problems--ranging from unemployment to racial prejudice--could be traced to bad mothering. This relationship between liberalism and motherhood took shape in the 1930s, expanded in the 1940s and 1950s, and culminated in the 1960s. Even as civil rights moved into the mainstream of an increasingly visible liberal agenda, images of domineering black "matriarchs" and smothering white "moms" proliferated. Feldstein draws on a wide array of cultural and political events that demonstrate how and why mother-blaming furthered a progressive anti-racist agenda. From the New Deal into the Great Society, bad mothers, black or white, were seen as undermining American citizenship and as preventing improved race relations, while good mothers, responsible for raising physically and psychologically fit future citizens, were held up as a precondition to a strong democracy. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Judith A. Giesberg, *Civil War Sisterhood: The U.S. Sanitary Commission and Women's Politics in Transition.* **(Boston: Northeastern University Press, 2000).**

This insightful examination of the women (and men) who served during the Civil War in the U.S. Sanitary Commission (USSC), the largest wartime benevolent institution, challenges established scholarship on the history of women's public activism. Judith Ann Giesberg demonstrates convincingly that the Civil War generation of women provided a crucial link between the local evangelical crusades of

the early nineteenth century and the sweeping national reform and suffrage movements of the postwar period. Drawing on Sanitary Commission documents and memoirs, the author details how northern elite and middle-class women's experiences in and influence over the USSC formed the impetus for later reform efforts. Giesberg explores the ways in which women honed organizational and administrative skills, developed new strategies that combined strong centralized leadership with regional grassroots autonomy, and created a sisterhood that reached across class lines. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract.)*

Anna R. Igra, "Likely to Become a Public Charge: Deserted Women and the Family Law of the Poor in New York City, 1910-1936", *Journal of Women's History Winter 2000, 11, 4:59,(23p).*

Greta Jones and Elizabeth Malcolm, eds. *Medicine, Disease, and the State in Ireland, 1650-1940.* **(Cork, Ireland: Cork University Press, 1999; Portland, OR: International Specialized Book Services).**

A.M. Knupfer, "Professionalizing Probation Work in Chicago, 1900-1935", *Social Service Review 73, 4:489-495 (December 1999).*

This article examines the ideologies, discourses, and practices of female probation officers in Chicago from 1900 to 1935. Maternalist organizations, especially the Chicago Woman's Club, influenced early probation work through both their financial support of officers and their own participation as volunteer officers. Despite the rigorous training required of female probation officers, maternalist discourses continued to shape probation work, emphasizing the female officers' affective roles and dispositions. Although high case loads and increased paperwork compromised the extent to which female probation officers were able to carry out these roles, especially with delinquent girls, the maternalist rhetoric persisted. *(Current Contents abstracts.)*

Emma Latham, "The Liverpool Boys' Association and the Liverpool Union of Youth Clubs: Youth Organizations and Gender, 1940-70", *Journal of Contemporary History 35,3: (July 2000).*

Carolyn Lawes, *Women and Reform in a New England Community, 1815-1860.* **(Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2000).**

Lawes analyzes the organized social activism of the mostly middle-class, urban, white women of Worcester and finds that they were at the center of community life and leadership. Drawing on rich local history collections, Lawes weaves together information from city and state documents, court cases, medical records, church collections, newspapers, and diaries and letters to create a portrait of a group of women for whom constant personal and social change was the norm. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the women of Worcester had taken up explicitly political and social causes, such as an orphan asylum they founded, funded, and directed. Lawes argues that economic and personal instability rather than a desire for social control motivated women, even relatively privileged ones, into social activism. She concludes that the local activism of the women of Worcester stimulated, and was stimulated by, their interest in the first two national women's rights conventions, held in Worcester in 1850 and 1851. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Marjorie Levine-Clark, "Engendering Relief: Women, Ablebodiedness, and the New Poor Law in Early Victorian England", *Journal of Women's History, Winter 2000 11,4:107, (24p).*

James L. Mallery, *From a Dangerous to a Dependent and Defective Group of Men: Social Policy, Urban Space, and the Masculinity of Hoboes in San Francisco, 1849-1917.* **(Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1999).**

This study explores how constructions of masculinity in San Francisco between 1849 and 1917 affected understandings of urban "slums", social policies for homeless men, and the identities of transitory males. Between 1880 and 1910 San Francisco's privileged classes reformulated the masculinity of homeless men. Women's reform groups claiming the right to correct faulty household environments placed dependent men under their authority. By 1913 state progressives (often male) codified environmental, eugenic, and Freudian notions of manhood, further casting underemployed, unsheltered males as benign, pathetic, and unmanly. *(Dissertation abstract, edited.)*

Peter McCandless, "A Female Malady? Women at the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum, 1828-1915", *Journal of The History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 54,4:543-571, Oct. 1999.*

R.B. Outhwaite, "Sites and Margins of the Public Sphere - "Objects of Charity": Petitions to the London Foundling Hospital, 1768-72", *Eighteenth-century Studies 32, 4: (1999): 497 (14 p).*

Julia Siebel, *Silent Partners/Active Leaders: The Association of Junior Leagues, the Office of Civilian Defense, and Community Welfare in World War II.* **(Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1999).**

This dissertation examines one group of women who assumed an active leadership role to preserve community welfare on the home front during World War II. At the invitation of the White House, members of the Association of Junior Leagues came to Washington D.C. as dollar-a-year [wo]men. Together with other community welfare advocates, they believed that the preservation of health, education, and welfare was integral to home front defense in war time. To implement their vision, they designed, implemented, and directed a national network of Civilian Defense Volunteer Bureaus for the Office of Civilian Defense. *(Dissertation abstract.)*

Daphne Spain, *How Women Saved the City.* **(Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2000).**

To uncover the contribution of women to urban development at the turn of the nineteenth century, Daphne Spain looks at the places where women participated most actively in public life-voluntary organizations like the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, the College Settlements Association, and the National Association of Colored Women. In the extensive building projects of these associations-boarding houses, vocational schools, settlement houses, public baths, and playgrounds-she finds clear evidence of a built environment created by women. Exploring this environment, Spain reconstructs the story of the "redemptive places" that addressed the real needs of city dwellers-especially single women, African Americans, immigrants, and the poor-and established an environment in which newcomers could learn to become urban Americans. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Alexandra M. Stern, "Responsible Mothers and Normal Children: Eugenics, Nationalism, and Welfare in Postrevolutionary Mexico, 1920-1940", *Journal Of Historical Sociology 12, 4:369-397, Dec 1999.*

D. G. Troyansky, "I Was Wife and Mother": French Widows Present Themselves to the Ministry of Justice in the Early Nineteenth Century", *Journal Of Family History 25,2:202-210,/April 2000.*

Annemieke Van Drenth and Francisca de Haan, *The Rise of Caring Power: Elizabeth Fry and Josephine Butler in Britain and the Netherlands.* **(Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1999).**

Both humanitarian and religious motives fostered the ideal of serving the well-being of individual 'others' and thereby the interest of society as a whole. With the rise of caring power, this book argues, women began to feel responsible for 'those of their own sex' and to organize themselves in all-female organizations. In the process they carved out new gender identities for themselves and the women in their care. The authors illustrate this profound historical change with the work of the reformers Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845) and Josephine Butler (1828-1906) and trace their impact in Britain and the Netherlands. *(Publisher's Webpage abstract, edited.)*

Patrick Wilkinson, "The Selfless and the Helpless: Maternalist Origins of the U.S. Welfare State", *Feminist Studies Fall 1999, 25,3:571, 27p.*

Focuses on the role of maternalism in laying the groundwork for the welfare state of the United States in the early 20th century. Women activists as key agents in the transmission of 19th century gender biases into 20th century welfare policy; Influences that best explain the maternalist progression; Settlement houses providing labor and leadership for the maternalist movement.*(Academic Search Elite database.)*

Michael Willrich, "Home Slackers: Men, the State, and Welfare in Modern America", *Journal of American History September 2000, 87,2:460, 30p.*

Recovers the forgotten history of breadwinner regulation during the Progressive Era (1890-1919) in the United States. Influence of gender politics upon welfare policy; Natural and legal duties of husbands; Emergence of the social problem of the delinquent breadwinner; Criminalization of husbands' failure to support their families.*(Academic Search Elite database.)*

INDEX
CONTENTS IN BRIEF

Mimi Abramovitz, *Under Attack, Fighting Back: Women and Welfare in the United States, 2ⁿᵈ. ed.* (New York: Monthly Review Press, 2000). **Women, Men, Gender**

Laura S. Abrams and Laura Curran, "Wayward Girls and Virtuous Women: Social Workers and Female Juvenile Delinquency in the Progressive Era", *Affilia: Journal of Women & Social Work, Spring 2000, 15,1: 49, 16p.* **Women, Men, Gender**

Laura S. Abrams, "Guardians of Virtue: The Social Reformers and the 'Girl Problem,' 1890-1920", *Social Service Review Sep 2000, 74,3: p436, 17p.* **Social Work Education/Profession**

Richard N. Aft, *Painful Decisions, Positive Results: United Way and Community Chest of Greater Cincinnati, 1915-2000.* (Dissertation, The Union Institute, 2000). **Charity and Philanthropy**

Elizabeth Agnew, *Charity, Friendly Visiting, and Social Work: Mary E. Richmond and the Shaping of an American Profession.* (Dissertation, Indiana University, 1999). **Biography/Autobiography**

Robert J. Allison, *American Social and Political Movements 1900-1945: Pursuit of Progress. (History in Dispute, Vol. 2 and Vol. 3).* (Detroit: St. James Press, 2000). **General/Texts**

Gunnar Almgren and M. Ferguson, "The Urban Ecology of Hospital Failure: Hospital Closures in the City of Chicago, 1970-1991", *Journal Of Sociology and Social Welfare, 26, 4: pp.5-25, Dec 1999.* **Health and Medicine**

Gunnar Almgren, Susan P. Kemp, and Alison Eisinger, "The Legacy of Hull House and the Children's Bureau in the American Mortality Transition", *Social Service Review 74,1 (Mar. 2000) p. 1-27.* **Health and Medicine**

David Ambaras, Treasures *of the Nation: Juvenile Delinquency, Socialization, and Mobilization in Modern Japan, 1895-1945.* (Dissertation, Princeton University, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Edwin Amenta and D. Halfmann, "Wage Wars: Institutional Politics, WPA Wages, and the Struggle for US Social Policy", *American Sociological Review 65, 4: pp.506-528, Aug 2000.* **United States – Public Policy**

Nancy K. Andersen, *Cooperation for Social Betterment: Missions and Progressives in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1894-1921.* (Dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1999). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

M. Christine Anderson, "Catholic Nuns and the Invention of Social Work: The Sisters of the Santa Maria Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1897 through the 1920s", *Journal of Women's History 12, 1: 60 (Spring 2000).* **Social Work Education/Profession**

Anna K. Apynys, *A New Deal for Poor Mothers and Children, 1935-1948.* (Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Susan Y. Ashmore, *Carry It On: The War on Poverty and the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama, 1964-1970.* (Dissertation: Auburn University, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

June Axinn and Mark J. Stern, *Social Welfare: A History of the American Response to Need, 5*[th]*. ed.* (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2000). **General/Texts**

Domenica M. Barbuto, ed. *The American Settlement Movement: A Bibliography.* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1999). **General/Texts**

Sandra Barney, *Authorized to Heal: Gender, Class, and the Transformation of Medicine in Appalachia, 1880-1930.* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2000). **Health and Medicine**

Peter Bartlett, *The Poor Law of Lunacy: The Administration of Pauper Lunatics in Mid-nineteenth-century England.* (London: Leicester University Press, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

John F. Bauman, Roger Biles, and Kristin Szylvian, eds. *From Tenements to the Taylor Homes: In Search of an Urban Housing Policy in Twentieth-century America.* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

David T. Beito, *From Mutual Aid to the Welfare State: Fraternal Societies and Social Service, 1890-1967.* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000). **Charity and Philanthropy**

Ilana K. Ben-Amos, " 'Good Works' and Social Ties: Helping the Migrant Poor in Early Modern England", in Muriel C. McClendon, Joseph P. Ward, and Michael Macdonald, eds., *Protestant Identities: Religion, Society, and Self-Fashioning in Post-Reformation England.* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Abraham B. Bergman, David C. Grossman, Angela M. Erdrich, John G. Todd, and Ralph Forquera, "A Political History of the Indian Health Service", *The Milbank Quarterly, 1999, 77, 4, 571-604.* **Native Americans**

Virginia Berridge, *Health and Society in Britain Since 1939.* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Laura C. Berry, *The Child, The State, and the Victorian Novel.* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Sara Birtles, "Common Land, Poor Relief and Enclosure: The Use of Manorial Resources in Fulfilling Parish Obligations to the Poor", *Past and Present, Nov. 1999, Issue 165, p74, 33p.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Walter Bogumil and M.L. Bogumil, *A Biography of Florida Union Organizer Frank E'Dalgo.* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen Press, 2000). **Biography/Autobiography**

Joanna Bornat, Robert Perks, Paul Thompson, and Jan Walmsley, eds. *Oral History, Health and Welfare.* (London: New York: Routledge, 2000). **Health and Medicine**

Bruce Bottorff, *Continuity and Change: A History of the YWCA of Honolulu, 1900-1945.* (Dissertation, University of Hawaii, 1999). **General/Texts**

Mark E. Braun, *Social Change and the Empowerment of the Poor: Poverty Representation in Milwaukee's Community Action Programs, 1964-1972.* (Dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1999). **Community Practice/ Social Movements**

John Broad, "Parish Economies of Welfare, 1650-1834", *Historical Journal Dec. 1999, 42, 4: 985, 22p.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Leslie Anne Brower, A *Case Study of the Use of Commissions as Instruments of Public Policy: The Governor's Select Commission on the Future of the State-Local Mental Health System (New York State, 1983-1984).* (Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Mary Elizabeth Brown, *Shapers of the Great Debate on Immigration: A Biographical Dictionary.* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1999). **Immigration and Migration**

Steven B. Burg, *The Gray Crusade: The Townsend Movement, Old Age Politics, and the Development of Social Security.* (Dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1999). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Chris Burton, *Medical Welfare During Late Stalinism: A Study of Doctors and the Soviet Health System, 1945-53.* (Dissertation, University of Chicago, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Joseph A. Califano, Jr. "What Was Really Great About the Great Society", *Washington Monthly, Oct. 1999,31,10:p13, (7p).* **United States – Public Policy**

Ballard C. Campbell, ed. *The Human Tradition in the Gilded Age and Progressive Era.* (Wilmington, DE: SR Books, 2000). **Philosophy, Theory, and Method**

Iris Carlton-LaNey, "Women and Interracial Cooperation in Establishing the Good Samaritan Hospital", *Affilia-Journal of Women And Social Work 15, 1:65-81, Spring 2000.* **Race**

N. A. Cazenave, "Ironies of Urban Reform - Professional Turf Battles in the Planning of the Mobilization for Youth Program, Precursor to the War on Poverty ", *Journal of Urban History, 26, 1:22-43, November 1999.* **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Robert B. Chapman, *Social Security's Original Winners and Losers and the Root of the Present Problem: An Historical Generational Accounting Investigation of the 1935 OAI and 1939 OASI Programs.* (Dissertation, Ohio State University, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Charleston (S.C.) City Council, Committee on Retrenchment and Relief, *Circular of the City Council on Retrenchment and Report of the Commissioners of the Orphan House.* (Chapel Hill, NC: Academic Affairs Library, Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Electronic edition, 1999). **Child Welfare, Children**

Yong Chen, *Chinese San Francisco, 1850-1943: A Trans-Pacific Community.* (Stanford, CA: Stanford Univ. Press, 2000). **Asian Americans**

Soo-Young Chin, *Doing What Had to be Done: The Life Narrative of Dora Yum Kim.* (Philadelphia: Temple Univ. Press, 1999). **Asian Americans**

Lars D. Christiansen, *The Making of a Civil Rights Union: The National Domestic Workers Union of America.* (Dissertation, Florida State University, 1999). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Nancy Christie, *Engendering the State: Family, Work, and Welfare in Canada.* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1999). **Canada**

James Ciment and Immanuel Ness, eds. *Encyclopedia of the Great Depression and the New Deal, 2 vols.* (Armonk, NH: Sharpe Reference, 2000). **General/Texts**

David Clark, "Cradled to the Grave? Terminal Care in the United Kingdom, 1948 – 1967", *Mortality, November 1999, 4,3:p225,(23p).* **International, Comparative Studies**

Lisa F. Cody, "The Politics of Illegitimacy in an Age of Reform: Women, Reproduction, and Political Economy in England's New Poor Law of 1834", *Journal of Women's History, Winter 2000, 11, 4: p131, (26p).* **International, Comparative Studies**

Karen Coffing, *Out of Mind, Out of Sight: Ohio Women Convicted of Insanity, 1874-1940.* (Dissertation, Kent State University, 1999). **Mental Health, Mental Disability, Psychiatry**

Naomi W. Cohen, *Relocation and Relief: Russian-Jewish Emigration in 1891.* (New York: Hunter College of The City University of New York, Jewish Social Studies Program, 2000). **Immigration and Migration**

William S. Collins, *The New Deal in Arizona.* (Dissertation, Arizona State University, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Janice Colwell, *From Progressivism to New Federalism: Four Stages of Female Reform in an Urban Community, Toledo, Ohio, 1887-1997.* (Dissertation, The University of Toledo, 1999). **Philosophy, Theory, and Method**

Cynthia A. Connolly, *Prevention Through Detention: The Pediatric Tuberculosis Preventorium Movement in the United States, 1909-1951.* (Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1999). **Health and Medicine**

Kenneth Coward, *A History of the Canada Assistance Plan, 1966-1996.* (Hanover, Ont.: Skyway Print., 2000). **Canada**

Susan Craddock, *City of Plagues: Disease, Poverty, and Deviance in San Francisco.* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2000). **Health and Medicine**

Sally Crawford, *Childhood in Anglo-Saxon England.* (Gloucestershire: Sutton, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Beth R. Crisp, "A History of Australian Social Work Practice Research", *Research on Social Work Practice, 10, 2:179-194, March 2000.* **Social Work Education/Profession**

Lynne Curry, *Modern Mothers in the Heartland: Gender, Health, and Progress in Illinois, 1900-1930.* (Columbus, OH: Ohio State University Press, 1999). **Health and Medicine**

David M. D'Andrea, *Civic Christianity in fifteenth-century Treviso: The Confraternity and Hospital of Santa Maria dei Battuti.* (Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Elizabeth Danto, "Sex, Class and Social Work: Wilhelm Reich's Free Clinics and the Activist History of Psychoanalysis", *Psychoanalytic Social Work, 2000, 7, 1, 55-72.* **Mental Health, Mental Disability, Psychiatry**

Bernard Davies, *From Voluntaryism to Welfare State: 1939-1979.* (Leicester: Youth Work Press, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Jared N. Day, *Urban Castles: Tenement Housing and Landlord Activism in New York City 1890--1943.* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1999). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Phyllis J. Day, "Social Policy from Colonial Times to the Civil War", in *The Handbook of Social Policy,* James Midgley, Martin B. Tracy, and Michelle, Livermore, eds. (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Nicholas Deakin, ed. *Origins of the Welfare State.* (London: Routledge, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Daniel Defoe, *Address to the Parliament of England.* (Hamilton, Ont.: McMaster University, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Greta deJong, "With the Aid of God and the F. S. A.: The Louisiana Farmers' Union & the African American Freedom Struggle in the New Deal Era", *Journal of Social History (Fall 2000) 34, 1: 105 (35p.)* **African Americans**

Ronald V. Dellums and H. Lee Halterman, *Lying Down With the Lions: A Public Life from the Streets of Oakland to the Halls of Power.* (Boston: Beacon Press, 2000). **Biography**

Helen Deutsch, and Felicity Nussbaum, eds. *Defects: Engendering the Modern Body.* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000). **Disability**

Connie DiPasquale, "Somewhere Over the Rainbow: Children of the Orphan Trains", *Kansas Heritage 7, 1: 11-15. (Spring 1999).* **Child Welfare, Children**

Jana N. Donahoe, *Advancing Doctoral Education in Social Work: The Development of Organizations of Doctoral Program, 1948-1992.* (Dissertation: University of Alabama, 2000). **Social Work Education/Profession**

Annette K. Dorey, *Better Baby Contests: The Scientific Quest for Perfect Childhood Health in the Early Twentieth Century.* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 1999). **Child Welfare, Children**

Suzanne Dovi, *Beyond Privilege: Evaluating the Legitimacy of Advocates.* (Dissertation, Princeton University, 1999). **Philosophy, Theory, Method**

Paul V. Dutton, "An Overlooked Source of "Social Reform": Family Policy in French Agriculture, 1936-1945", *Journal of Modern History June 2000, 72,2: p375, (38p).* **International, Comparative Studies**

Thomas G. Ebert, *A Social History of the Asylum: Mental Illness and Its Treatment in the Late 19th. and early 20th. Century.* (Bristol, IN: Wyndham Hall Press, 1999). **Mental Health, Mental Disability, Psychiatry**

Ronald Edsforth, *The New Deal: America's Response to the Great Depression.* (Malden MA: Blackwell Publishers, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Greg Eghigian, *Making Security Social: Disability, Insurance, and the Birth of the Social Entitlement State in Germany.* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Steven J. Engler, *The Devil's Poor and the Invisible City: Charity, Order and Agency in Early Modern England.* (Dissertation, Concordia University, Canada, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Margarita Estevez-Abe, *Welfare and Capitalism in Postwar Japan.* (Dissertation, Harvard University, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Bernice Evans, *An Inquiry Into The Impact Of Public Policy On Income Distribution, Redistribution: Revisiting The Great Society.* (Dissertation, The Union Institute, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Vincent E. Faherty, ed. *Social Welfare and Social Work 99/00.* (Guilford, CT: Dushkin/McGraw-Hill, 1999, 1st. ed.) **General/Texts**

Paula S. Fass and Mary Ann Mason, eds. *Childhood in America.* (New York: New York University Press, 2000). **Child Welfare, Children**

Ruth Feldstein, *Motherhood in Black and White: Race and Sex in American Liberalism, 1930-1965.* (Ithaca, NH: Cornell University Press, 2000). **Women**

Ross Fergusson and Gordon Hughes, *Ordering Lives: Family, Work, and Welfare.* (London: Routledge in Association with The Open University, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Barbara Finkelstein, "A Crucible of Contradictions: "Historical" Roots of Violence Against Children in the United States", *History of Education Quarterly Spring 2000, 40,1: p1, (21p).* **Child Welfare, Children**

Louis Fiset，"Professional Health Care and the Japanese American Incarceration - Public Health in World War II Assembly Centers for Japanese Americans", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine. 73, 4, (1999): 565 (20 p.)* **Asian Americans**

Robert K. Fleck, "The Marginal Effect of New Deal Relief Work on County-Level Unemployment Statistics", *The Journal of Economic History, 59, 3: 659 (29 p.).* **United States – Public Policy**

Amy C. Foerster, *Transformation of a Social Movement Organization: The Case of the AFL-CIO Organizing Institute.* (Dissertation, Cornell University, 2000). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Lorien Foote, *Seeking the One Great Remedy: Francis George Shaw and Nineteenth-Century Reform.* (Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1999). **Biography/Autobiography**

Hugh L. Freeman, ed. *A Century of Psychiatry.* (London: Mosby-Wolfe Communications, 1999). **Mental Health, Mental Disability, Psychiatry**

Linn Freiwald, *Law's Child: Juvenile Court Reform and the Redefinition of Childhood.* (Dissertation, Northern Illinois University, 1999). **Child Welfare, Children**

Robert A. Garson and Stuart S. Kidd, eds. *The Roosevelt Years: New Perspectives on American History, 1933-1945.* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

David A. Gerber, ed. *Disabled Veterans in History.* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000). **Disability**

Victoria Getis, *The Juvenile Court and the Progressives.* (Urbana; Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000). **Child Welfare, Children**

Judith A. Giesberg, *Civil War Sisterhood: The U.S. Sanitary Commission and Women's Politics in Transition.* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 2000). **Women, Men, Gender**

Jon Glasby, *Poverty and Opportunity: 100 Years of the Birmingham Settlement.* (Studley: Brewin, 1999).**International, Comparative Studies**

John A. Goodall, *God's House at Ewelme: Life and Devotion in a Fifteenth-century Almshouse.* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Colin Gordon, *Major Problems in American History, 1920-1945: Documents and Essays.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1999). **General/Texts**

Robert F. Gorman, *Historical Dictionary of Refugee and Disaster Relief Organizations, 2nd. ed.* (Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 2000). **General/Texts**

Kevin F. Gotham, "Racialization and the State: The Housing Act of 1934 and the Creation of The Federal Housing Administration", *Sociological Perspectives, Summer 2000, 43,2: p291, (27p).* **Race**

John R. Graham, Alean Al-Krenawi, and Cathryn Bradshaw, "The Social Work Research Group/NASW Research Section/Council on Social Work Research, 1949-1965: An Emerging Research Identity in the American Profession", *Research on Social Work Practice, September 2000, 10, 5:622, (22p).* **Social Work Education/Profession**

J. A. Gray, *The Edinburgh City Hospital.* (East Linton, Lothian, Scotland: Tuckwell Press, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

James R. Green, *Taking History to Heart: The Power of the Past in Building Social Movements.* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2000). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Robert B. Hackey, "Groping for Autonomy: The Federal Government and American Hospitals, 1950-1990", *Journal of Economic Issues, Fall 1999, 33,3: 625,(22p).* **United States – Public Policy**

Robert F. Haggard, *The Persistence of Victorian Liberalism: The Politics of Social Reform in Britain.* (Westport, Ct: Greenwood Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

C. S. Hallas, "Poverty and Pragmatism in the Northern Uplands of England: the North Yorkshire Pennines c.1770-1900", *Social History, 25, 1:67-84, January 2000.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Anne Hardy, *Health and Medicine in Britain Since 1860.* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Roy Hattersley, *Blood and Fire: William and Catherine Booth and Their Salvation Army.* (New York: Doubleday, 2000). **Biography/Autobiography**

Bob Hercules and Bruce Orenstein, *Democratic Promise: Saul Alinsky and his Work.* (Chicago: Media Process Educational Films and Chicago Video Project, 1999). **Biography/Autobiography**

John M. Herrick, "Social Policy and the Progressive Era", in *The Handbook of Social Policy*, James Midgley, Martin B. Tracy, and Michelle Livermore, eds. (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc., 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Karl W. Hickel, *Entitling Citizens: World War I, Progressivism, and the Origins of the American Welfare State, 1917-1928.* (Dissertation, Columbia University, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Frank Higbie, *Indispensable Outcasts: Seasonal Laborers and Community in the Upper Midwest, 1880-1930.* (Dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2000). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Lisa Beth Hill, *Community and Responsibility: African-American Women Activists in New Haven, Connecticut, 1900 to 1998.* (Dissertation, Emory University, 1999). **African Americans**

Robert F. Himmelberg, *The Great Depression and the New Deal.* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Steve Hindle, *The Birthpangs of Welfare: Poor Relief and Parish Governance in Seventeenth-century Warwickshire.* (Stratford-upon-Avon: Dugdale Society in association with the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, 2000.) **International, Comparative Studies**

Robert A. Houston, *Madness and Society in Eighteenth-century Scotland.* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Arthur C. Houts, "Fifty Years of Psychiatric Nomenclature: Reflections on the 1943 War Department Technical Bulletin, Medical 203", *Journal of Clinical Psychology, July 2000, 56,7:935, (33p).* **Mental Health, Mental Disability, Psychiatry**

David W. Howell, *The Rural Poor in Eighteenth-century Wales.* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Richard W. Hunter, *Voices of Our Past: The Rank and File Movement in Social Work, 1931-1950.* (Dissertation, Portland State University, 1999). **Social Work Education/Profession**

Franca Iacovetta, "Gossip, Contest, and Power in the Making of Suburban Bad Girls: Toronto, 1945-60", *Canadian Historical Review December 1999, 80, 4:585,(40p).* **Canada**

Anna R. Igra, "Likely to Become a Public Charge: Deserted Women and the Family Law of the Poor in New York City, 1910-1936", *Journal of Women's History Winter 2000, 11, 4:59,(23p).* **Poverty**

Kathryn Ivany, *Bridging Downtown and Inner City: The First Thirty Years of the Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation.* (Edmonton: Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation, 2000). **Canada**

Eric Jabbari, *Pierre Laroque and the Origins of French Social Security, 1934-1948.* (Dissertation, University of Oxford, England, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Louise A. Jackson, *Child Sexual Abuse in Victorian England.* (London: New York: Routledge, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Mark Jackson, *The Borderland of Imbecility: Medicine, Society, and the Fabrication of the Feeble Mind in Later Victorian and Edwardian England.* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Shannon Jackson, *Lines of Activity: Performance, Historiography, Hull-House Domesticity.* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000). **Poverty**

Bruce S. Jansson, *The Reluctant Welfare State: American Social Welfare Policies---Past, Present, and Future, 4th. ed.* (Cambria, CA: Wadsworth Thomson Learning.) **General/Texts**

Karen A. Johnson, *Uplifting the Women & the Race: The Lives, Educational Philosophies, & Social Activism of Anna Julia Cooper & Nannie Helen Burroughs.* (New York: Garland Publishing, 2000). **African Americans**

Greta Jones and Elizabeth Malcolm, eds. *Medicine, Disease, and the State in Ireland, 1650-1940.* (Cork, Ireland: Cork University Press, 1999; Portland, OR: International Specialized Book Services). **International, Comparative Studies**

Helen Jones, *Women in British Public Life, 1914-1950: Gender, Power, and Social Policy.* (Harlow, England: New York: Longman, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Kathleen Jones, *The Making of Social Policy in Britain: From the Poor Law to New Labour, 3rd ed.* (London: Athlone, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Marjorie A. Kaiser, *History of the South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired: The First Century.* (Dissertation, University of South Dakota, 1999). **Disability**

Craig A. Kaplowitz, *Mexican Americans, Ethnicity, and Federal Policy: The League of United Latin American Citizens and the Politics of Cultural Disadvantage, 1942-1975.* (Dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1999). **Latinos/Chicanos**

L. Keating and C.A. Flores, "Sixty and Out - Techwood Homes Transformed by Enemies and Friends", *Journal of Urban History, 26,3:275-311, March 2000.* **African Americans**

Katherine A. Kendall, "World-wide Beginnings of Social Work Education", *Indian Journal of Social Work, 61, 2:141-156, April 2000.* **Social Work Education/Profession**

Katherine A. Kendall, *Social Work Education: Its Origins in Europe.* (Alexandria, VA: Council on Social Work Education, 2000). **Social Work Education/Profession**

Mary Kimbrough and Margaret W. Dagen, *Victory Without Violence: The First Ten Years of the St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality (CORE), 1947-1957.* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2000). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Christine Kinealy, and Gerard MacAtasney, *The Hidden Famine: Poverty, Hunger, and Sectarianism in Belfast, 1840-50.* (Sterling, VA: Pluto Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Steven King, *Poverty and Welfare in England, 1700-1850: A Regional Perspective.* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2000, distributed in USA by St. Martin's Press.) **International, Comparative Studies**

Marcus A. Klee, *Between the Scylla and Charybdis of Anarchy and Despotism: The State, Capital, and the Working Class in the Great Depression, Toronto, 1929-1940*. (Dissertation, Queen's University at Kingston, Canada, 1999). **Canada**

Jennifer L. Klein, *Managing Security: The Business of American Social Policy, 1910s-1960.* (Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

A.M. Knupfer, "Professionalizing Probation Work in Chicago, 1900-1935", *Social Service Review 73, 4:489-495 (December 1999).* **Women, Men, Gender**

Sjaak Koenis, "The Uses of Social Science in the History of Dutch Social Work, 1900-1980", European *Journal of Social Work, 1999, 2, 1, Mar, 41-53.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Nelson F. Kofie, *Race, Class, and the Struggle for Neighborhood in Washington, D.C.* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1999). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Debra Lacey, "The Evolution of Care: A 100-Year History of Institutionalization of People with Alzheimer's Disease", *Journal of Gerontological Social Work, 1999, 31, 3-4, 101-131.* **Health and Medicine**

Michele Landis, "Fate, Responsibility, and Natural Disaster Relief: Narrating the American Welfare State", *Law and Society Review 1999, 33,2:257,(62p,).* **United States – Public Policy**

Emma Latham, "The Liverpool Boys' Association and the Liverpool Union of Youth Clubs: Youth Organizations and Gender, 1940-70", *Journal of Contemporary History 35,3: (July 2000).* **International, Comparative Studies**

Michael Lavalette, ed. *A Thing of the Past?: Child Labour in Britain in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Michael Lavalette and Gerry Mooney, *Class Struggle and Social Welfare.* (London: Routledge, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Carolyn Lawes, *Women and Reform in a New England Community, 1815-1860.* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2000). **Women, Men, Gender**

Leslie Leighninger, *Creating a New Profession: The Beginnings of Social Work Education in the United States.* (Alexandria, VA: Council on Social Work Education, 2000). **Social Work Education/Profession**

Leslie Leighninger and Robert Leighninger, "Social Policy of the New Deal", in *The Handbook of Social Policy,* James Midgley, Martin B. Tracy, and Michelle Livermore, eds. (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc., 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Lisa Levenstein, "From Innocent Children to Unwanted Migrants and Unwed Moms: Two Chapters in the Public Discourse on Welfare in the United States, 1960-1961", *Journal of Women's History Winter 2000, 11, 4:10, (24p).* **Poverty**

Marjorie Levine-Clark, "Dysfunctional Domesticity: Female Insanity And Family Relationships Among The West Riding Poor In The Mid-Nineteenth Century", *Journal of Family History July 2000, 25,3:341, (21p).* **International, Comparative Studies**

Marjorie Levine-Clark, "Engendering Relief: Women, Ablebodiedness, and the New Poor Law in Early Victorian England", *Journal of Women's History, Winter 2000 11,4:107, (24p).* **International, Comparative Studies**

Paul Lewis, "Lectures Or A Little Charity': Poor Visits In Antebellum Literature And Culture", *The New England Quarterly. 73, 2: (2000): 246 (28 pages).* **Charity and Philanthropy**

Elizabeth Ann Loentz, *Negotiating Identity: Bertha Pappenheim (Anna O.) as German-Jewish Feminist, Social Worker, Activist, and Author.* (Dissertation, Ohio State University, 1999). **Biography/Autobiography**

Thomas Logsdon, *Changing to Meet the Need: The Baby Fold and its Evolving Ministry to Central Illinois.* (Dissertation, Illinois State University, 1999). **Child Welfare, Children**

Jennifer Long, "Government Job Creating Programs--Lessons from the 1930s and 1940s", *Journal of Economic Issues December 1999, 33, 4:903, (16p).* **United States – Public Policy**

Gary R. Lowe and P. Nelson Reid, eds. *The Professionalization of Poverty: Social Work and the Poor in the Twentieth Century.* (New York: Aldine de Gruyter, 1999). **Social Work Education/Profession**

John Macnicol, ed. *Paying for the Old: Old Age and Social Welfare Provision. (8 vols.)* (Bristol: Thoemmes, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

James L. Mallery, *From a Dangerous to a Dependent and Defective Group of Men: Social Policy, Urban Space, and the Masculinity of Hoboes in San Francisco, 1849-1917.* (Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1999). **Women, Men, Gender**

Peter Malpass, *Housing Associations and Housing Policy: A Historical Perspective.* (Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Macmillan, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Jane Manaster, *From Isolation to Participation: A History of Disability in Texas, 1835-1999.* (Austin: Texas Governor's Committee on People with Disabilities, 1999). **Disability**

Howard Markel, "Charles Dickens' Work to Help Establish Great Ormond Street Hospital, London", *Lancet 08/21/99, 354, 9179:673.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Howard Markel, "For the Welfare of Children: The Origins of the Relationship Between US Public Health Workers and Pediatricians", *American Journal of Public Health June 2000, 90,6:893-899.* **Health and Medicine**

Theodore R. Marmor, *The Politics of Medicare,* (New York: A. de Gruyter, 2nd. ed., 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Ben Richardson Mayes, *The Elusive Quest for Universal Health Coverage: Social Security as Leading Asset and a Liability.* (Dissertation, University of Virginia, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Isaias J. McCaffery, *Organizing Las Costureras: Life, Labor and Unionization Among Mexicana Garment Workers in Two Borderlands Cities, Los Angeles and San Antonio, 1933-1941.* (Dissertation, University of Kansas, 1999). **Latinos/Chicanos**

Janet McCalman, *Sex and Suffering: Women's Health and a Women's Hospital.* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Peter McCandless, "A Female Malady? Women at the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum, 1828-1915", *Journal of The History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 54,4:543-571, Oct. 1999.* **Mental Health, Mental Disability, Psychiatry**

Mary McCune, *Charity Work as Nation-Building: American Jewish Women and the Crises in Europe and Palestine, 1914-1930.* (Dissertation, Ohio State University, 2000). **Charity and Philanthropy**

Robert S. McElvaine, *The Depression and New Deal: A History in Documents.* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000). **General/Texts**

Mary McReynolds, *Redeeming Love: The Legacy of the Deaconess Ladies.* (Oklahoma City: Deaconess Hospital, 1999). **Health and Medicine**

Sonya Michel, *Children's Interests/Mothers' Rights: The Shaping of America's Child Care Policy.* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

George Miller, *On Fairness and Efficiency: The Privatisation of the Public Income Over the Past Millennium.* (Bristol: Policy Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

James Mills, *Madness, Cannabis, and Colonialism: The "Native Only" Lunatic Asylums of British India, 1857-1900.* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Daniel J. Mitchell, *Pensions, Politics, and the Elderly: Historical Social Movements and Their Lessons for Our Aging Society.* (Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 2000). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Rosalind Mitchison, *The Old Poor Law in Scotland: The Experience of Poverty, 1574-1845.* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Katherine Morrison, *The Workhouse: A Study of Poor Law Buildings in England.* (Swindon: Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

M. J. Morton, "Surviving the Great Depression - Orphanages and Orphans in Cleveland", *Journal of Urban History 26,4:438-455 May 2000.* **Child Welfare, Children**

George Myers, *A Case Study of African American Health: The Role of Urban and Health Planning In Detroit, Michigan (1940--1970).* (Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1999). **Health and Medicine**

Lisa E. Nakamura, *Puerperal Insanity: Women, Psychiatry, and the Asylum in Victorian England, 1820-1895.* (Dissertation, University of Washington, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

C. Neff, "Youth in Canada West: A Case Study of Red Hill Farm School Emigrants, 1854-1868", *Journal of Family History 25,4:432-490, October 2000.* **Canada**

Susan M. Negron, *Geauga County General Health District: Northeast Ohio Non-urban County Public Health District, 1920—1999.* (Dissertation, University of Akron, 2000). **Health and Medicine**

Karin Nicholas, *Parents, Children, and the State: The Development of Children's Welfare in New York City and London, c. 1900-1914.* (Dissertation, University of Oxford, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Anita Nyberg, "From Foster Mothers to Child Care Centers: A History of Working Mothers and Child Care in Sweden", in *Feminist Economics: A Special Issue on Children and Family Policy, 6,1: 1-168, March 2000.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Alice O'Connor, *Poverty Knowledge: Social Science, Social Policy, and the Poor in Twentieth-Century U.S. History.* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2000). **Poverty**

H. Peter Oberlander and Eva Newbrun, *Houser: The Life and Work of Catherine Bauer.* (Vancouver: UBC Press, 1999). **Biography/Autobiography**

Kay W. Offman, *The Practice of Social Welfare: A Case Study in Dallas, Texas, 1890-1929.* (Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1999). **Philosophy, Theory, Method**

Kent R. Olney, *Religion and the American Deaf Community: A Sociological Analysis of the Chicago Mission for the Deaf, 1890-1941.* (Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1999). **Disability**

R.B. Outhwaite, "Sites and Margins of the Public Sphere - "Objects of Charity": Petitions to the London Foundling Hospital, 1768-72", *Eighteenth-century Studies 32, 4: (1999): 497 (14 pages).* **International, Comparative Studies**

Julia Parker and Josephine Webb, "Social Services", in *Twentieth-Century British Social Trends, 3rd. ed. ,* A.H. Halsey with Josephine Webb, eds. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

James T. Patterson, *America's Struggle Against Poverty in the Twentieth Century, rev. ed.* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Matt Perry, *Bread and Work: Social Policy and the Experience of Unemployment, 1918-39.* (London: Sterling, VA: Pluto Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

David G. Phillips, "CSWJ Forum: Is Clinical Social Work a Profession? Preliminary Considerations", *Clinical Social Work Journal, 28,2:213, 13p, Summer 2000.* **Social Work Education/Profession**

Craig S. Piper, *New Deal Migratory Labor Camps in California, 1935-1942.* (Dissertation, Mississippi State University, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Peggy Pittman-Munke, "A Different Rootstock: The Lutheran Contribution to the Development of Professional Social Work Prior to 1917", *Social Work & Christianity, 1999, 26, 1, Spring, 40-59.* **Social Work Education/Profession**

Margaret H. Preston, *"The Unobtrusive Classes of the Meritorious Poor": Gentlewomen, Social Control, and the Language of Charity in Nineteenth-century Dublin.* (Dissertation, Boston College, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Jill Quadagno, "Promoting Civil Rights Through the Welfare State: How Medicare Integrated Southern Hospitals. *Social Problems 47,1: (Feb. 2000) p. 68-89.* **United States – Public Policy**

Mary Raftery and Eoin O'Sullivan, *Suffer the Little Children: The Inside Story of Ireland's Industrial Schools.* (Dublin, Ireland: New Island, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Patrick D. Reagan, *Designing a New America: The Origins of New Deal Planning, 1890-1943.* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Debra Reid, "Rural African Americans and Progressive Reform, " *Agricultural History 74, 2, (2000): 322 (18 p.)* **African Americans**

Michael Reisch, "Social Policy and the Great Society", in *The Handbook of Social Policy*, James Midgley, Martin B. Tracy, and Michelle Livermore, eds. (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc., 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Michael Reisch and Janice Andrews, "Uncovering a Silent Betrayal: Using Oral History to Explore the Impact of McCarthyism on the Profession of Social Work in the United States", *Oral History Review Summer/Fall99, 26,2:87, 20p.* **Social Work Education/Profession**

Ron E. Roberts and Carol Cook-Roberts, *Mother Jones and Her Sisters: A Century of Women Activists in the American Coal Fields.* (Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt, 1999). **Biography/Autobiography**

Terry K. Rockefeller and Henry Hampton, producers. *America's War on Poverty.* (Alexandria, VA: PBS Video, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Marguerite Rosenthal, "Public or Private Children's Services? Privatization in Retrospect", *Social Service Review June 2000, 74,2:281, 25p.* **Child Welfare, Children**

Adam A. Sabra, *Poverty and Charity in Medieval Islam: Mamluk Egypt, 1250-1517.* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Jonathan Sadowsky, *Imperial Bedlam: Institutions of Madness in Colonial Southwest Nigeria.* (Berkeley, CA; University of California Press, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Roy Sainsbury and Jonathan Bradshaw, eds. *Getting the Measure of Poverty: The Early Legacy of Seebohm Rowntree.* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Tim Sampson, "The Welfare Rights Movement", *Social Policy, 1999, 30, 2, Winter, 51-53.* **Community Practice/Social Movements**

San Francisco State University, *Red Power: Thirty Years of American Indian Activism in the San Francisco Bay Area.* (San Francisco: San Francisco State University, 1999). **Native Americans**

Elizabeth Sanders, *Roots of Reform: Farmers, Workers, and the American State, 1877-1917.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Ronald Sandison, *A Century of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Group Analysis: A Search for Integration.* (London; Philadelphia: Jessica Kingsley Publishers, 2000). **Mental Health, Mental Disability, Psychiatry**

T. Laine Scales, *All That Fits a Woman: Training Southern Baptist Women for Charity and Mission, 1907-1926.* (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2000). **Social Work Education/Profession**

Craig Scharlin and Lilia Villanueva, *Philip Vera Cruz: A Personal History of Filipino Immigrants and the Farmworkers Movement, 3ʳᵈ. ed.* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2000). **Biography/Autobiography**

Rosemarie Scherman, *Jane Addams and the Chicago Social Justice Movement, 1889-1912.* (Dissertation, City University of New York, 1999). **Philosophy, Theory, Method**

Sylvester J. Schieber and John B. Shoven, *The Real Deal: The History and Future of Social Security.* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Albert Schrauwers，"'I was a stranger, and ye took me in': Charity, Moral Economy, and the Children of Peace", *Canadian Historical Review 80,4:624-640, December 1999.* **Canada**

Joel Schwartz, *Fighting Poverty With Virtue: Moral Reform and America's Urban Poor, 1825-2000.* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2000). **Philosophy, Theory, Method**

Steven Selden, *Inheriting Shame: The Story of Eugenics and Racism in America.* (New York: Teachers College Press, 1999). **Race**

Donald R. Shaffer, `I Do Not Suppose That Uncle Sam Looks At The Skin': African Americans And The Civil War Pension…", *Civil War History (June 2000) 46,2:132 (16p.)* **Race**

Jessica A. Sheetz, *'Just deserts': Public and Private Institutional Responses to Poverty in Victorian London. Space, Gender, and Agency.* (Dissertation, Marquette University, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Randall G. Shelden, *Controlling the Dangerous Classes: A Critical Introduction to the History of Criminal Justice.* (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2000). **General/Texts**

David Sherwin, "The Institutionalization of Benevolence in the Eighteenth-Century Social Welfare State: The Great Charity Debate in Samuel Richardson's *Clarissa*", *Journal of Church and State 42, 3: (2000): 539 (24 pages).* **Charity and Philanthropy**

Stuart W. Shulman, *The Origin of the Federal Farm Loan Act: Agenda-setting in the Progressive Era Print Press.* (Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Julia Siebel, Silent *Partners/Active Leaders: The Association of Junior Leagues, the Office of Civilian Defense, and Community Welfare in World War II.* (Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1999). **Women, Men, Gender**

W. Sigle, D. Kertzer, and M. J. White, "Abandoned Children and their Transitions to Adulthood in Nineteenth-century Italy", *Journal of Family History 25,3:326-340, July 2000.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Jeff Singleton, *The American Dole: Unemployment Relief and the Welfare State in the Great Depression.* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Sarah Sitton, *Life at the Texas State Lunatic Asylum, 1857-1997.* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1999). **Mental Health, Mental Disability, Psychiatry**

Tom Sitton, *The Haynes Foundation and Urban Reform Philanthropy in Los Angeles: A History of the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation.* (Los Angeles: Historical Society of Southern California, 1999). **Charity and Philanthropy**

Carol Smart, "Reconsidering the Recent History of Child Sexual Abuse, 1910-1960", *Journal of Social Policy, 2000, 29, 1, Jan, 55-71.* **International, Comparative Studies**

David B. Smith, *Health Care Divided: Race and Healing a Nation.* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1999). **Race**

Timothy B. Smith, "The Plight of the Able-bodied Poor and the Unemployed in Urban France, 1880-1914", *European History Quarterly, 30, 2: April 2000.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Social Security Administration, *A Brief History of Social Security: Issues on Social Security's 65th. Anniversary.* (Baltimore: Social Security Administration, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Dale E. Soden, *The Reverend Mark Matthews: An Activist in the Progressive Era.* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2000). **Biography/Autobiography**

Haluk Soydan, *The History of Ideas in Social Work.* (Birmingham, England: Venture Press, 1999). **Social Work Education/Profession**

Daphne Spain, *How Women Saved the City.* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2000). **Women, Men, Gender**

Scott J. Spitzer, *The Liberal Dilemma: Welfare and Race, 1960-1975.* (Dissertation, Columbia University, 2000). **Race**

Karen M. Staller, *Runaway Youth: Contending Cultural Voices and Policy Responses, 1960-1978.* (Dissertation, Columbia University, 1999). **Child Welfare, Children**

Monique Stavenuiter, "`Younger People are Preferred': The Self-images of Elderly Women Represented in their Letters to a Dutch Almshouse, 1885-1940", *Journal of Family History April 2000, 25,2:211, 10p.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Susan M. Stein-Roggenbuck, *Negotiating Relief: The Development of Social Welfare Programs in Depression-era Michigan, 1930-1940.* (Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1999). **United States – Public Policy**

Alexandra M. Stern, *Eugenics Beyond Borders: Science and Medicalization in Mexico and the U.S. West, 1900-1950.* (Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1999). **Health and Medicine**

Alexandra M. Stern, "Responsible Mothers and Normal Children: Eugenics, Nationalism, and Welfare in Postrevolutionary Mexico, 1920-1940", *Journal of Historical Sociology 12, 4:369-397, Dec 1999* **International, Comparative Studies**

Andy R. Stevens, *The Institutional Care and Treatment of People Categorized as Mentally Defective Before and After the Second World War: The Royal Eastern Counties Institutions.* (Dissertation, University of Essex, United Kingdom, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Rosemary Stevens, *In Sickness and in Wealth: American Hospitals in the Twentieth Century.* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999). **Health and Medicine**

Camilla Stivers, *Bureau Men, Settlement Women: Constructing Public Administration in the Progressive Era.* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2000). **Social Work Education/Profession**

Emilie Stoltzfus, *Citizen, Mother, Worker: Public Provision of Child Care, 1945-1965.* (Dissertation, Claremont Graduate University, 1999). **Child Welfare, Children**

Vernon J. Storey, *The Home: From Orphans' Home to Family Centre, 1873-1998.* (Victoria, BC: Cridge Center for the Family, 1999). **Canada**

Landon R. Y Storrs, *Civilizing Capitalism" The National Consumers' League, Women's Activism, and Labor Standards in the New Deal Era.* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, Press, 2000). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

Stephen P. Strickland, *The History of Regional Medical Programs: The Life and Death of a Small Initiative of the Great Society.* (Lanham, MD: University Press of America 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Karen K. Thomas, *The Wound of My People: Segregation and the Modernization of Health Care in North Carolina, 1935—1975.* (Dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1999). **Race**

Annette F. Timm, *The Politics of Fertility: Population Politics and Health Care in Berlin, 1919-1972.* (Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Werner Troesken, "Typhoid Rates and the Public Acquisition of Private Waterworks, 1880-1920", *Journal of Economic History December 1999, 59,4:927, 22p.* **Health and Medicine**

D. G. Troyansky, "I Was Wife and Mother": French Widows Present Themselves to the Ministry of Justice in the Early Nineteenth Century", *Journal of Family History 25,2:202-210, April 2000.* **International, Comparative Studies**

University of Virginia, *Doctors at the Gate: The Public Health Service at Ellis Island.* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, 2000). **Immigration and Migration**

Kathleen S. Uno, *Passages to Modernity: Motherhood, Childhood, and Social Reform in Early Twentieth Century Japan.* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1999). **International, Comparative Studies**

Lawrence J. Vale, *From the Puritans to the Projects: Public Housing and Public Neighbors.* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Annemieke Van Drenth and Francisca de Haan, *The Rise of Caring Power: Elizabeth Fry and Josephine Butler in Britain and the Netherlands.* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 1999). **Women, Men, Gender**

Sudhir Venkatesh, *American Project: The Rise and Fall of a Modern Ghetto.* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Keir Waddington, *Charity and the London Hospitals, 1850-1898.* (London: Royal Historical Society, 2000, distributed by Boydell and Brewer, Ltd.) **International, Comparative Studies**

Flint J. Wainess, "The Ways and Means of National Health Care Reform, 1974 and Beyond", *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, 1999, 24, 2, Apr, 305-333.* **United States – Public Policy**

Daniel J. Walkowitz, *Working with Class: Social Workers and the Politics of Middle-Class Identity.* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999). **Social Work Education/Profession**

William Walters, *Unemployment and Government: Genealogies of the Social.* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

Josephine Webb, "Social Security", in *Twentieth-Century British Social Trends, 3rd. ed.,* A.H. Halsey with Josephine Webb, eds. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000). **International, Comparative Studies**

I. Weijers and E. Tonkens, "Christianization of the Soul: Religious Traditions in the Care of People with Learning Disabilities in the Netherlands in the Nineteenth Century", *Social History Of Medicine 12,3:351-369, December 1999.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Patrick Wilkinson, "The Selfless and the Helpless: Maternalist Origins of the U.S. Welfare State", *Feminist Studies Fall 1999, 25,3:571, 27p.* **Women, Men, Gender**

Michael Willrich, "Home Slackers: Men, the State, and Welfare in Modern America", *Journal of American History September 2000, 87,2:460, 30p.* **Women, Men, Gender**

Bobby M. Wilson, *Race and Place in Birmingham: The Civil Rights and Neighborhood Movements.* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2000). **Community Practice/Social Movements**

D. Wright, "Learning Disability and the New Poor Law in England, 1834-1867", *Disability & Society 15,5:731-745 August 2000.* **International, Comparative Studies**

Danaya C. Wright, *From Feudalism to Family Law: Inter-spousal Custody Disputes and the Repudiation of Mother's Rights*. (Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1999). **Child Welfare, Children**

Julian E. Zelizer, *Taxing America: Wilbur D. Mills, Congress, and the State, 1945-1975.* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000). **United States – Public Policy**

Linda Zinn, "A Good Look Back Over our Shoulders", Nursing *Homes Long Term Care Management December 1999, 48,12:20, 19p.* **Health and Medicine**