

SOCIAL WELFARE OR SOCIAL CONTROL? Some Historical Reflections on *Regulating the Poor*

Edited by Walter I. Trattner. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee.

In recent years the literature on social welfare has become dominated by the thesis that political and economic elites use the nation's public and private welfare institutions and organizations not to help the needy but to direct and control their behavior. According to this argument, relief is given to the poor not out of concern for their plight but, instead, to prevent the disruption of society and preserve the capitalist system. One of the clearest, most forcefully presented and influential of the works stressing social welfare as a means of social control is Frances F. Piven and Richard A. Cloward's *Regulating the Poor*, published originally in 1971. According to Piven and Cloward, public welfare programs are not designed to be philanthropic and benevolent but to maintain social and political tranquility and to force the poor into menial, low-income labor.

Social Welfare or Social Control? seeks to refute Piven and Cloward's *Regulating the Poor*. This is done with some effectiveness. Unfortunately, however, the various contributors tend to overlook the fact that while social welfare measures have often been introduced for purely humanitarian, non-socialist reasons, by legislators who had no intention of "regulating the poor," it is quite impossible to build a bureaucratic welfare system which will be free from the inbuilt tendency of its administrators to effectively intervene and direct the lives of those who receive benefits.

APPROACHES TO INDUSTRIAL POLICY WITHIN THE EC AND ITS IMPACT ON EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

By Fritz Franzmeyer. Gower Publishing Co., Brookfield, Vermont.

This book focuses on the activities of public authorities which either directly or indirectly affect the productivity, structure and international competitiveness of industry in individual countries. Its author is clearly committed to the planning and European social, economic and political integration.

To provide background, the author has diagnosed the structural situation in each individual country. The emphasis has been placed on trenchant and typical differences. The social and

economic forces which render European integration questionable are outlined, and in his conclusion the author seeks to propose bridges between diverse national structural policies which will promote integration, and which will abrogate national rights to new supra-national bureaucratic institutions.

THE INHERITANCE OF PERSONALITY AND ABILITY: Research Methods and Findings

By Raymond B. Cattell. Academic Press, New York, New York.

This volume presents the most up-to-date research methods and findings on the inheritance of human abilities and personality, both normal and abnormal. The work is based on a 10-year study of personality variations, and represents a unique approach that links genetics with learning theory.

The beginning chapters deal with older established methods such as the pedigree, physical-linkage, and twin methods, and the relevance of animal-manipulative research. Chapter 4 thoroughly treats the newer MAVA method from biometric genetics. The studies cover genetic and environmental interactions, with mathematical models and equations always provided, and, in specific cases, with diverse path coefficient models.

The author goes on to describe new methods and conceptual propositions regarding the use of path learning analysis and the use of comparative MAVA to relate learning increments of a trait to measured environmental features. The findings demonstrate the mutual usefulness of behavior genetics and learning theory. They include modes of expression and heritability, and new theories concerning the generation of unitary trait structures.

The last three chapters present extensive new research findings on common personality and ability traits. First, the results of maximum-likelihood, least-squares, and OSES methods are compared with older and twin findings. Second, the impact of the findings on psychologists' theories of origin and development of some 30 major traits (including fluid and crystallized intelligence) is discussed in depth. Psychologists are at last beginning to recognize that behavior genetics research provides an avenue as important for personality learning theory as it is for genetics.