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Filipino and Asian immigrants who were a large proportion of agricultural workers, again in California. Given the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II, this oversight is striking.

*Three Worlds of Relief* covers new territory in social welfare history and will interest academics and students in the field. Of particular importance to the social work profession is the author’s attention to the role that social workers played in advocating both for progressive legislation and practice, except in the West and Southwest. And prominent New Deal officials, notably Hopkins and Perkins, are acknowledged as social workers who pushed for expansive and inclusive policies, often in the face of opposition from other policy-makers in the Roosevelt administration.

*Marguerite G. Rosenthal, Prof. Emerita, Social Work, Salem State University*


Ervasti, Anderson, Fridberg, and Ringdal, with the help of 11 other authors, have created an edited collection that rightfully deserves a prominent position in the vast body of scholarship focused on the European social welfare state. The editors more than accomplish their stated goal of compiling a book focused on the changing “attitudes to the welfare state of ordinary people in almost thirty European countries” (p. 1).

The book and its 12 chapters are well conceptualized, well structured, and well written. Exemplifying that excellence is Chapter 5, authored by Mare Ainsaar, the Estonian National Coordinator for the European Social Survey. The chapter is a masterfully written piece. Ainsaar’s chapter could easily be used to exemplify good writing and rhetorical strategies for any group of faculty or advanced graduate students eager to learn/improve their scholarly writing. Indeed, one of the pleasures of the book is the congruence of presentation in each chapter of a solid introduction, a clear statement of purpose,
a cogent and informative literature review, a depiction of the
data analysis plan, tabular and textual results presentation,
and a thoughtful discussion/implication of findings section.

The book is truly a rigorous scholarly product and allows
the reader to see clearly how each author(s) has chosen to ap-
proach their research about changing social welfare state atti-
dudes in Europe. Eleven of the 12 chapters are based on data re-
trieved from a module, titled "Welfare Attitudes in a Changing
Europe," included in the 2008-2009 European Social Survey.
The survey mechanism and the character of the module are
well delineated in the book—chapters include a thorough
description of variables, their development, and examples of
actual items from the survey instrument. As well, the book
boasts an impressive array of authors (and editors) who are
closely affiliated (e.g., national level coordinators) with the
European Social Survey.

The book, however, is not for the faint of heart, particu-
larly if a reader would be put off by the reliance in the book
on regression models to explain perceived understanding of
the variance in the data. I still believe any reader interested
in history, theory, and/or research about attitudes focused
on the social welfare state in Europe will be well served
by reading this book. I have my PhD in social welfare policy, and I
learned a lot just from reading the theoretical, literature review
and points of conclusion/discussion material included in the
book. And this was certainly true both for the European social
welfare state, and the social welfare state in other country-le-
vel contexts, including the United States. Even the topical areas
of the chapters—child care policy and benefits, perceived risks
as a function of attitude, immigration and social solidarity, the
religious factor in attitude—represent a wealth of opportunity
for teaching and learning.

My favorite chapter of the book, Chapter 12, comes last
and is authored by one of the four editors of the book, Heikki
Ervasti. The chapter is titled, "Who Hates the Welfare State?
Criticism of the Welfare State in Europe." The inclusion of
the chapter and its focus on helping the reader understand
why people in Europe may have disdain for the welfare state
exemplifies my major compliment of the entire book. The
book is a wonderful example of a conversation carried on by
scholars. And those of us in academia know that the scholarly
conversation is carried on by persons who are not always in
agreement, but often times in disagreement. Mikael Hjerm and
Annette Schnabel, authors of Chapter 9, titled “Social Cohesion
and the Welfare State: How Heterogeneity Influences Welfare
State Attitudes,” exemplify beautifully how a researcher joins
such a scholarly conversation. Hjerm and Schnabel state in
conclusion of their chapter:

However, this chapter adds to the ongoing debate by
arguing that it is not heterogeneity per se that influences
the acceptance of public policies and thereby their
legitimacy, but the subjective feelings of togetherness
and communality which can be activated at different
levels. Modern welfare institutions are not destabilized
by heterogeneity but strengthened by its social
cohesion. (p. 186)

Really, the authors of all 12 chapters do not tell the reader
what to think but rather invite the reader to join in a scholarly
conversation about changing attitudes of the social welfare
state, and rightfully include the voices of ordinary people in
almost thirty European countries. That is not just good schol-
arship, but great scholarship.

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Whether it is a single shooter in Norway, ethnic cleansing
in Europe, head coverings in France, ethnic violence in Ruanda
and seemingly throughout Africa, threats from a Florida
media person to “deep fry” the Koran, or an attempt to build
a Muslim cultural and worship center near the 9/11 site, in-
tolerance seems to be part of the warp and woof of daily life.
Professor Nussbaum’s book is among many writings that seek
to provide a framework for understanding intolerance (Google
lists just under 300,000 entries from a search for “Ethnic and
Religious Intolerance in the 21st Century”). Nussbaum, a phi-
losopher, is Professor of Law and Ethics at the University of
Chicago and is a prolific author, having previously written