

[Poverty, p. 10-11]

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THOMAS CHALMERS. **TRACTS ON PAUPERISM.**

Thomas Chalmers, Scottish economist and social reformer, was one of the first to put forward the theory that poverty is relative to habit, place and time. He stressed the necessity for investigation of the extent and causes of poverty in each case, as well as for the stimulation of sources of relief within the family and the community and strongly opposed the whole existing system of tax paid outdoor public relief.

**Williams, II, p. 242 "influential . . . reprints of essays 1822-24, describing methods used in Glasgow, to provide relief for the poor through parish work."

1833/1971 4, 97, 78, 34 pp. \$9.50

THOMAS CHALMERS. **THE CHRISTIAN AND CIVIC ECONOMY OF LARGE TOWNS.**

This work was originally published in 1821-1826 in three volumes.

**Williams, II, p. 266 "prolonged and theoretical but influential discussion of many social problems."

Abridged ed., 1900/1971 xxii, 414 pp. \$15.00

PIERRE GUILLAUME FREDERICK LE PLAY. **LES OUVRIERS EUROPEENS.** Etudes sur les travaux, la vie domestique et la condition morale des populations ouvrières de l'Europe d'après les faits observés de 1829 à 1879. 6 vols.

First published in 1855, Le Play's collection of monographs on the life of thirty-six families exercised international influence as a pioneering contribution in establishing the methodology of the social survey and in studying family budgets for the purpose of determining standards of living. Based on the author's extensive travels in Germany, Belgium, Holland, England, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and Russia.

"A selection of thirty-six of the most valuable and complete of these family monographs constituted his great work, *Les Ouvriers Européens*. . . . The core of each monograph is an elaborate budget of the yearly receipts and expenses of each family, each item figuring separately with its quantity and average price. . . . The budgets thus framed are the most technically exact and complete which have yet appeared, and must serve as models for all further studies of this kind." Henry Higgs, *Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy*, rev. ed. (1925-26), II, p. 594.

**Williams, II, p. 183.

2nd ed., 1877-1879/1971 \$87.50

HENRY FAWCETT. **PAUPERISM.** Its Causes and Remedies.

Fawcett's lectures delivered at Cambridge during the October term 1870 are noteworthy for their strenuous opposition to any scheme of social reform, which promised, by invoking the power and resources of the state, to endanger human initiative and discourage private experiments.

**DNB "a keen and powerful intellect . . . his animating principle was a desire

to raise the position of the poor. He objected to all interferences as would weaken their independence or energy."

**Williams, II, p. 253.

1871/1971 viii, 270 pp. \$10.00



⊗ CHARLES BOOTH. **LIFE AND LABOUR OF THE PEOPLE OF LONDON.** First Series: Poverty. 5 vols.

The sensational journalism of the 1880's about London's poor led Charles Booth — a successful businessman with the mind and temper of a statistician — to attempt a scientific statement of the problem of London poverty. He developed the techniques of extensive field investigation, and with a brilliant corps of investigators — including Beatrice Webb and Octavia Hill — secured data about the great mass of London working people through personal interviews, school attendance records and other previously untapped sources. Booth's study is a pioneer contribution, not only in its data-gathering technique and device of regional colored maps showing income classes but also as the beginning of the social survey method in the investigation of urban conditions.

"A classic investigation of economic conditions in London . . . a seminal work in terms of statistical methods, case studies of socio-economic problems and detached analysis of the causes of poverty. Its relevance to the problem of our urban slums is remarkable . . . would be appropriate in any college or city library." *Choice*, June 1970

**Bremner, p. 71 "the English investigator, Charles Booth, was perhaps more influential than any other factor in bringing about a shift in emphasis of social research in the United States. His painstaking study . . . was soon well known and highly regarded in this country. To a very considerable extent Booth set the pattern for later American sociological investigations . . . the lesson of Booth's study was its demonstration that poverty was not an amorphous, intangible, pseudo-religious problem, but a concrete situation capable of economic definition and worthy of scientific scrutiny."

rev. ed., 1903/1969 col. maps. 00455-2 \$75.00

CHARLES BOOTH. **PAUPERISM. A Picture. ENDOWMENT OF OLD AGE.** An Argument.

"Statistical tables were combined with verbal descriptions, the impersonal effect of the picture as a whole offset by the inclusion of individual case histories. There was, however, one important innovation. As in the Paper he had prepared on the subject, the first part consisted of factual information concerning the problem of pauperism, its nature, extent, its causes, and the methods by which it was relieved. The second part, on the other hand, which related specifically to the aged poor, not only stated the facts, but went on to advocate universal pensions as a practical remedy for the problem thus revealed." T. S. & M. B. Simey, *Charles Booth, Social Scientist* (1960), p. 163.

1892/1971 188 pp. \$8.50

CHARLES BOOTH. **THE AGED POOR IN ENGLAND AND WALES.**

The proposals Booth put forward in *Pauperism* roused instant opposition and Booth set out to collect yet further and hopefully yet more telling evidence on the subject.

"He decided to acquire information which would 'make more possible and more profitable a study of the six hundred and forty-eight separate lessons in administration which the conduct of the Poor Law Unions of England and Wales affords'. . . . Booth's analysis made it painfully clear that old age indeed presented a major problem for the working classes, as many as 40-45% of those over the age of sixty-five having been revealed to be living in poverty." Simey, *op. cit.*, p. 166.

1894/1971 vi, 527 pp. \$15.00

⑧ JOHN A. HOBSON. **PROBLEMS OF POVERTY.** An Inquiry into the Industrial Condition of the Poor.

Hobson, England's foremost heterodox economist, was a leading exponent of 'humanistic economics.' His work as an economist was done at a time when the scope of the science was in the process of enlargement while its methods were being modified by the progress of realistic investigation into economic and social life. An acute and original thinker, he made important contributions to both changes. In this work, first published in 1891, Hobson endeavoured to "collect, arrange and examine some of the leading facts and forces in modern industrial life which have a direct bearing upon Poverty."

4th ed., 1913/1971 vi, 232 pp. 00755-1 \$10.00

⑧ JOHN A. HOBSON. **WORK AND WEALTH.** A Human Evaluation.

Hobson here offers a provocative analysis of the human costs of industrial capitalism.

"The basic distinctions it makes between illth and wealth, illfare and welfare, are as relevant to the urban and racial crisis today as they were to the labor movement of a half-century ago . . . a volume that every library should have." *Choice*

1914/1968 xv, 367 pp. 00405-6 \$12.50

SIDNEY & BEATRICE WEBB [PASSFIELD]. **THE PREVENTION OF DESTITUTION.**

In preparation for a 1911 Conference of the National Committee for the Prevention of Destitution, the Webbs restated the famous Fabian-socialist anti-poverty program that was eventually adopted by the Anglo-American world, taking into account new developments since the publication of the Minority Report and answering criticisms and objections.

Other works by the Webbs are listed in section VI.

1911/1971 vii, 348 pp. \$12.50

ROBERT HUNTER. **POVERTY.**

**Bremner, p. 151 "Hunter had lived in close contact with the poorest and most degraded elements in the population, but he had lived among them as a social worker and settlement resident. . . . He wrote therefore as a professional, as a trained and sympathetic observer. . . . His purpose . . . was to state to the problem, that is, to define poverty, estimate its extent, reveal the evils it produced, and suggest remedial measures that society might adopt to deal with it. . . . It was the most comprehensive as well as the most controversial treatment of the subject yet attempted in the United States."

1904/1971 xi, 382 pp. \$13.50

