

hegemony serves Tigar and Levy well; however, when the principle of insurgent jurisprudence is applied to present-day legal processes, Tigar and Levy's analysis resembles an empty exercise in homoletics.

According to Tigar and Levy, the internal contradictions of contemporary bourgeois legal ideology present capitalism with a disjunction between legal ideology (egalitarianism) and formal organization (monopolies). Blacks, aided by an entitlement theory of justice, are viewed by Tigar and Levy as inherently revolutionary agents. Present-day tensions are compared to those situations surrounding "early bourgeois jurists," and Marxian socialism is considered by Tigar and Levy to be "the most likely to succeed in replacing it" (323).

Tigar and Levy's historiographical account of contract law is sound to the extent that it makes evident the element of conflict and struggle which accompanied the rise of bourgeois legality. This emphasis on process and conflict, with ties to politics and the market, is closer to historical reality than the usual jurisprudential exegesis on the changing nature of rule systems. Unfortunately, Tigar and Levy's analysis of contemporary instances of insurgent jurisprudence does not fair so well. They leap over the historical significance of the American Revolution and the Civil War to jurisprudence in the United States, and proffer a theory of insurgency based on European historiography.

Even though challenges for social justice from blacks, women, and American Indians may present problems for "formalistic" justice, it is not *self-evident* that Marxian socialism will produce a viable answer to this disjunction. We may simply be witnessing an adjustment of institutionalized justice to demands from below. Whether this represents, in today's vogue of Marxist discourse, a "crisis" or a "transformation" could be more adequately assessed from an extensive historiography of American jurisprudence. Hopefully, Tigar and Levy will direct their future efforts towards this end. Nonetheless, *Law and the Rise of Capitalism* contains an abundance of historical information on law and society from which sociologists can certainly benefit.

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Jones, Rochelle. *The Other Generation*. Englewood, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1977, 264 pp.

*The Other Generation*, a book on older people by Rochelle Jones, is very enlightening in that it discusses the problems that older people face today, as well as offers solutions and different ways of coping with becoming older. Jones speaks of the problems of the elderly from their point of view, as well as from that of the young and middle-aged. She presents a broad picture of how things stand for the "65 and older" age group in our society today.

She discusses many issues including problems after retirement, problems with Social Security, and problems with the growing number of older adults in our society today. She speaks of "ageism", an extreme bias against older adults which is held by society at large. The bias exists because older adults don't or are unable to conform to society's norms of usefulness and productivity. The lack of production by older adults is considered to be a major reason for bias against them. If they could produce, society would allow them to help; but society keeps them from producing, and then uses their lack of productivity as an excuse to deny them help.

The problem of funding programs for older adults is also discussed. Jones asserts: "The exact amount of money that is being spent on programs and activities for older adults is unknown because, in reporting expenditures, the governments (both state and local) lump older adults and the poor into the same category." These and many other issues are brought up and discussed by Jones. She stresses that older people *are* people, and that they should be treated as such, not as "things" which have outlived their usefulness.

The book is straight-forward, interesting, and well-written. It shows that working with older people can be a rewarding and fulfilling experience. It will broaden any student's horizons in thinking about a future career.

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