Table of contents

1. GOVERNMENT GEOLOGISTS AND THE EARLY MAN CONTROVERSY: THE PROBLEM OF "OFFICIAL" SCIENCE IN AMERICA, 1879-1907.

2. LOW SCIENTIFIC CULTURE IN LONDON AND PARIS, 1820-1875.

3. THE SCIENCE OF MAN: ANTHROPOLOGICAL THOUGHT AND INSTITUTIONS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

4. GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES IN REPUBLICAN CHINA, 1912-1937

5. Gregory Bateson Archive: A guide/catalog. (Volumes I-IV)


7. Science, practice and politics: German agricultural experiment stations in the nineteenth century
8. Technical advisers and technocrats in the corridors of power: The dialectic between science and technology in the building of an aerospace program in the Third Reich. (Volumes I and II)

9. Earth observations satellite data policy: Process and outcome

10. Peter Paul Rubens and colour theory: An assessment of the evidence

11. Kant’s early philosophy of nature: Science and metaphysics

12. Content and comportment: On embodiment and the epistemic availability of the world

13. The meanings of efficiency

14. Science under siege: Joseph Henry's Smithsonian, 1846--1865

15. From Latin to Middle English: The translation of medical texts and its contribution to the enrichment of English
16. Borderlands in science: A study in the interactive regeneration of science in the English "popular" scientific journal c1865-c1914

17. The lords of guano: Science and the management of Peru's marine environment, 1800–1973

18. Approaching the absolute zero of time: Theory development in early universe cosmology

19. The evolution of frequency modulation radio, 1902–1940

20. Learning from the land: Wendell Berry and Wes Jackson on knowledge and nature

21. Naval development and the diffusion of nineteenth-century maritime innovation: An archaeological and historical investigation of the <i>Sassacus</i>-class double-ender, USS <i>Otsego</i>

22. White House computer adoption and information policy from 1969 – 1979
23. “Our Lady of the Rivers”: Marjorie Harris Carr, science, gender, and environmental activism

24. Fact, verses, science: Objective poetry and scientific speculation in Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Charles Darwin

25. Cosmology, extraterrestrial life, and the development and character of Western European thought in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries


27. Typhoons, meteorological intelligence, and the inter-port mercantile community in nineteenth-century China


29. Organic and inorganic chemical characterization of artifacts from the Emanuel Point shipwrecks

30. A New Machine For Thinking: Historical Epistemology in Twentieth Century France
31. Undervalued stock: Eastman color’s innovation & diffusion, 1900-1957

32. The unknown lands: Nature, knowledge, and society in the Pantanal of Brazil and Bolivia


34. Examining the cyber operations of ISIS

35. Appealing to Better Natures: Genre and the Politics of Performance in the Modern American Environmental Movement

36. Freaks, Beasts, and Gadgets: Performing Order and Disorder in Early America


38. Darwinian debunking reconsidered
39. Architecture, Technocracy, and Silence: Building Discourse in Franquista Spain


41. Quid's pantheism: William Blake as natural philosopher

42. Investigating learners' epistemological framings of quantum mechanics

Document 1 of 42

GOVERNMENT GEOLOGISTS AND THE EARLY MAN CONTROVERSY: THE PROBLEM OF "OFFICIAL" SCIENCE IN AMERICA, 1879-1907.

Author: HART, KEVIN ROBERT


Abstract: None available.

Links:

School code: 0100

Source: DAI-A 38/02, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

University/institution: Kansas State University

University location: United States -- Kansas

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 7716014
LOW SCIENTIFIC CULTURE IN LONDON AND PARIS, 1820-1875.

Author: PYENSON, SUSAN SHEETS

Abstract: None available.

Links:

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

University/institution: University of Pennsylvania

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 7710216

ProQuest document ID: 302819225
THE SCIENCE OF MAN: ANTHROPOLOGICAL THOUGHT AND INSTITUTIONS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY FRANCE

Author: WILLIAMS, ELIZABETH A.

Abstract: This study employs the methods of intellectual and institutional history in order to elucidate the theoretical development of anthropology in nineteenth-century France and to analyze its organizational structure within learned societies, the university, and other institutions of higher education. The central theme of the work is the attempt by theorists to formulate a general science of man encompassing in one analytical framework the diverse elements of human physical and "moral" nature. It examines the efforts of theorists in competing fields of ethnology, ethnography, and anthropology to formulate coherent explanatory principles and to achieve institutional stability. The study concludes that throughout the nineteenth century the science of man was dominated by theorists who advocated a physicalist, materialist, and determinist approach to the exploration of human nature and history. This was the case, the study demonstrates, both because physical anthropologists exhibited greater theoretical sophistication than those favoring a humanistic approach to the study of man, and because physical anthropologists developed strong institutions in the form of a learned society, school, laboratory, and museum that drew on public and private resources. Nevertheless, the study concludes that because anthropology failed to achieve definitive status within the official system of higher education, its institutional existence became precarious late in the century when scholarly pursuits were becoming increasingly standardized and professionalized within the university structure. This institutional instability coincided with theoretical crises resulting from vehement attacks on the
racialist and reductionist principles of the dominant school of French anthropology. Together these developments led to the discipline's fragmentation around 1900 into disparate and sometimes mutually hostile schools, a condition which was remedied only in the 1920s when cultural anthropology became the special preserve of Durkheimian ethnologists, hopes for a general science of man were largely abandoned, and all branches of French anthropology came definitively to accept that split between physical and cultural anthropology which characterizes the modern discipline.

Links:

Document 4 of 42

GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES IN REPUBLICAN CHINA, 1912-1937

Author: LEE, TSUI-HUA YANG

Abstract: This study is primarily concerned with the transplanting of Western science in China. In an attempt to treat a specific discipline in historical and social context, it examines the institutional and intellectual development of geological sciences in Republican China. The main reason for pursuing this particular subject is that geology was one of the most developed science in this period. The Geological Survey of China, inaugurated in 1912 and formally founded in 1916, was the earliest and best established Western-oriented scientific research institute in China. Its studies inspired the latter development of the profession; its pioneering efforts promoted the formation of other geological organizations. The aim of this work is to describe and explain the foundation and development of geological sciences in the broad perspective of scientific modernization of China. It covers the related topics of geological research and education, terminology and translation, professional societies, organization and financing, foreign influence and the mining industry. It consists of three main sections. In the first is an introduction setting out the guiding concepts, problems, and framework. Section two describes the geologists, institutions, and research organizations of this period. The final section explores the substance of geological research,
which focuses on the three main topics of economic, historical and dynamic geology.

Links:

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

University/institution: State University of New York at Buffalo

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 8510340

ProQuest document ID: 303443121
Document 5 of 42

Gregory Bateson Archive: A guide/catalog. (Volumes I-IV)

Author: Donaldson, Rodney Earl


Abstract: This dissertation is a complete guide to the Gregory Bateson Archive at the University of California, Santa Cruz, written by the person who organized the archive. The Gregory Bateson Archive consists of some eighty document-boxes of material, dating primarily from the years 1946-1980. Included are approximately 350 essays, the manuscripts for Bateson's last three books as well as four uncompleted book manuscripts dating from the 1960's, some 4,000 letters by Gregory Bateson amid a total of thirty-nine document-boxes of correspondence (arranged chronologically within each folder), some seventy-six notebooks, four boxes of octopus and cetacean observation materials, Bateson's miscellaneous holograph notes and manuscript fragments, some five hundred tape recordings, over sixty films, and various articles about Bateson, photographs and slides, and supplementary books. In addition to identification of each item, the Guide/Catalog contains (1) a detailed biographical chronology, (2) a definitive Bibliography of the Published Work of Gregory Bateson (compiled from original sources and superseding all previous Bateson bibliographies), (3) a catalog of the libraries of both Gregory Bateson and his geneticist father William Bateson, (4) a complete list of Bateson's published and unpublished writings arranged chronologically by date of composition, (5) extensive cross-referencing among the various portions of the archive, thus elucidating the provenance and context of otherwise unidentifiable items, (6) a complete name and word/subject index to the largest single portion of the archive, the correspondence files (incorporating identification of every obscure reference and
allusion in Bateson’s letters, whether it be to persons, authors, literary and scientific works, quotations, cultures, or ideas), (7) identification of the order of creation of the various drafts of each of Bateson’s published and unpublished essays, (8) analysis and chronological ordering of Bateson’s notebooks, and (9) an essay on the history and arrangement of the archive, including methodology.

Links:
Subject: Philosophy; Cultural anthropology; Science history

Classification: 0422: Philosophy; 0326: Cultural anthropology; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences

Title: Gregory Bateson Archive: A guide/catalog. (Volumes I-IV)

Number of pages: 2523

Publication year: 1987

Degree date: 1987
School code: 0557

Source: DAI-A 49/03, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

Advisor: Foerster, Heinz Von

University/institution: The Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Scientific knowledge production and technology development, 1973-1986: A cross-national comparative study

Author: Kim, Ji-Won
Abstract: The present study examines the causal factors of scientific knowledge production and technological development in a country. The study is based on the assumption that environmental conditions have influence on knowledge production activity and technological development activity in society. Empirical analyses are performed to identify the relationships between environmental conditions, knowledge production level, technological development level, and centrality of a country in the economic world system. The study utilizes the pooled data set for forty-two countries and for fourteen years from 1973 to 1986. The study applies three different analyses: (1) OLS stepwise regression analysis; (2) regression analysis with lagged dependent and dummy variables (covariance model); and (3) panel analysis. The analyses provide us with several findings. (1) In contrast to most studies which are based on cross-sectional analyses, the results of the present study indicate that there is a strong inertia effect, and thus it is difficult to find out causal factors of knowledge production and technological development. (2) The increase rates of knowledge production level and technological
development level in higher level countries are smaller than those in lower or middle level countries. (3) In spite of these phenomena, the prior condition of higher education activity and the increase of R & D effort have positive influence on knowledge production level of a country. (4) The increase of R & D personnel and the increase of higher education activity also have positive influence on technological development level of a country. Finally, even though there is a strong correlation between knowledge production and technological development, there is no evidence of causal relationship between them. The present study adopts an econometric approach to identify the causal relationships as well as descriptive relationships among variables. The study also examines the possibility of utilization of scientific activity index and centrality index in the research of science and technology policy.

Links:
1986%A+cross-national+comparative+study


Subject: Public administration; Science history

Classification: 0617: Public administration; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences
Title: Scientific knowledge production and technology development, 1973-1986: A cross-national comparative study

Number of pages: 151

Publication year: 1990

Degree date: 1990

School code: 0178

Source: DAI-A 52/02, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

University/institution: University of Pittsburgh

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania
Abstract: This dissertation focuses on the origins, scientific research, and impact of German agricultural experiment stations in the nineteenth century. At the time, German experiment stations held a commanding status in chemistry and life sciences research, German agricultural scientists established themselves an important scientific community, and German stations contributed to their nation's economic and industrial prominence. The dissertation emphasizes conflicts among the stations' three major constituencies. Profit-minded agriculturists were among the first to promote agricultural science. Generally speaking, they expected agricultural science to serve their immediate and practical interests, though they also employed a rhetoric of economic
development and national unity to justify new institutions. By the 1850s and 1860s, agriculturists and their organizations had provided the funds and facilities to establish dozens of experiment stations in the German states. Agricultural scientists soon challenged agriculturists for control of the stations. As their research programs gained credibility and viability, agricultural scientists insisted that they alone offered the expertise, data, and method to direct experiment station programs. By linking experiment stations with universities, professional organizations, and fixed training programs, agricultural scientists achieved an impressive degree of status and authority. Many government bureaucrats and industrialists also embraced the experiment stations, arguing that the agricultural sciences offered opportunities to forge German national unity, economic security, and industrial expansion. Indeed, experiment station research often directly served Germany's chemical fertilizer, beet sugar, and alcohol distillation industries. The dissertation also studies German stations' impact in several other nations. By 1890, many of the world's independent nations had established experiment stations of some kind. Though none replicated German stations exactly, nearly all owed their origins to the same rhetoric and rationale that Germans had used to justify agricultural science institutions just a few decades earlier. Agricultural experiment stations lay at the intersection of many issues in German history. Not only did they illustrate developments in the history of German science, but they also showed connections among German scientific institutions and the topics of German economic
development, political unification, and social and educational reform. Above all, this study shows the conflicts and cooperation among science, practice, and politics in nineteenth-century German history.

Links:
Title: Science, practice and politics: German agricultural experiment stations in the nineteenth century

Number of pages: 442

Publication year: 1992

Degree date: 1992

School code: 0097

Source: DAI-A 53/03, Dissertation Abstracts International
Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

Advisor: Marcus, Alan I.

University/institution: Iowa State University

University location: United States -- Iowa

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 9223926

ProQuest document ID: 304019386
Technical advisers and technocrats in the corridors of power: The dialectic between science and technology in the building of an aerospace program in the Third Reich. (Volumes I and II)

Author: Hurtak, James J.

Abstract: In the development of the German war machine there was, behind the scenes, a subtle internecine conflict that could be characterized as a struggle between the managerial professionals (with their scientists and engineers) and the people of the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP, Nazi Party) and the military. The struggle was for control of armaments, supplies, and the productions of new weapons systems. Military strategy did not figure in most managerial decisions, although those decisions were supposed to be directed toward bringing about a victorious conclusion to the war. Owing to the crisis caused by fuel shortages and because leading party personalities pitted most of the Nazi Gauleiter against Reichsminister Albert Speer's armament organization, it was not until 1944 that the full force of German scientific creative powers was put to use in solving the problems in practical details of both armament and economic policies. By then it was too late, for the Fuehrer's and his party's catastrophic leadership had taken Germany beyond the possibility of recovery or even survival; Germany's fate was already sealed. This thesis seeks to examine the role played by the German technocrats and technical advisors who, as a group within the military-industrial establishment, were limited in what they could accomplish because of Hitler's neglect—or even opposition. Officers within the Armed Forces Economic and Armament Office were also prevented
from fully gearing for preparation for war because of inter-
service competition and imbalances of influence among the
services. For these reasons the necessary far-reaching
decisions and consequent measures were not taken in time
to accomplish a successful aerospace program that might
have enabled Germany to bring the war to a more favorable
conclusion. This thesis contends that the commonly
accepted view of Hitler as being on the leading strings of
the German aerospace policy is in error. The technocrats
and the majority of the youngest, brightest aerospace
engineers were the people most ignored, not believed, and
not supported with funds by the Nazi political powers until
Albert Speer's driving leadership began to take effect.
Although they had been continually frustrated in both their
personal and professional aspirations and aims, the
technocrats of wartime Germany nevertheless were able,
under Speer's leadership, to exemplify a new, scientific kind
of warrior in the modern concept of total war.

Links:
d+technocrats+in+the+corridors+of+power%3A+The+dialectic+between+science+and+technology+in+the+building+of+an+aerospace+program+in+the+Third+Reich.+%28Volumes+I+and+II%29

Subject: Science history; Political science; Aerospace materials; European history

Classification: 0585: Science history; 0615: Political science; 0538: Aerospace materials; 0335: European history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Applied sciences Germany synthetic fuels
Title: Technical advisers and technocrats in the corridors of power: The dialectic between science and technology in the building of an aerospace program in the Third Reich. (Volumes I and II)

Number of pages: 503

Publication year: 1993

Degree date: 1993

School code: 0130

Source: DAI-A 54/05, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

Advisor: Wright, William E.

University/institution: University of Minnesota
University location: United States -- Minnesota

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 9328347

ProQuest document ID: 304040410

Document URL:

Copyright: Database copyright ProQuest LLC; ProQuest does not claim copyright in the individual underlying works.

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global
Abstract: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) develops, launches, and operates satellites to observe and monitor the Earth and its environment. This study categorizes each program based on the relationship between NASA and external organizations. A program can be an autonomous mission undertaken for NASA's own constituency, or it can involve a client agency or a partner. These relationships affect how data policy decisions are made and implemented, and how the valuable
output of NASA's Earth observations satellites is managed. The process in NASA for determining which programs will be approved is very informal. Ideas and concepts surface and reach the consciousness of NASA management; if sufficient support is achieved, a proposal can move to the feasibility study phase and from there become an approved and funded mission. The handling of data can be an important consideration in generating political support for program approval. Autonomous programs tend to have decisions made at lower levels and documented informally or not at all. Data policy is part of routine implementation of programs and does not generally rise to the visibility of the agency head or congressional staff or the Executive Office of the President. Responsibility for data management for autonomous missions is retained at NASA centers. Client programs involve higher level decision makers, and are the subject of political interest because they cross agency boundaries. The data policy process includes presidential statements on data access. As part of the client relationship, NASA often provides resources to the client for data handling and analysis, and shares these responsibilities. Data policy for partner programs is the result of bargaining between the partners, either foreign government agencies or private companies. The partners generally undertake some of the data management functions and participate in the decision making. Data policy directly determines one component of the value obtained by participants in Earth observation satellite programs. Understanding the dynamics of the policy-making process and the likely outcomes related to different program types
(autonomous, client, and partner) can help future program managers shape their programs and policies in the most expeditious way.

Links:

Subject: Public administration; Information Systems; Science history; Remote sensing

Classification: 0617: Public administration; 0723: Information Systems; 0585: Science history; 0799: Remote sensing

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts Social sciences Applied sciences NASA

Title: Earth observations satellite data policy: Process and outcome

Number of pages: 200

Publication year: 1994

Degree date: 1994

School code: 0075

Source: DAI-A 55/01, Dissertation Abstracts International
Peter Paul Rubens and colour theory: An assessment of the evidence

Author: Meyer, Rudiger

Abstract: Peter Paul Rubens' creative genius, as expressed with consummate mastery in his paintings, is but one of the many elements that have compounded to establish his fame. He is also renowned as a man of immense erudition. Indeed, his reputation is such that it is taken for granted that his great learning informed all aspects of his art in a fundamental way. In accordance with this kind of thinking, current scholarship on Rubens accepts, as a matter of course, that the artist, whilst creating his painted works, followed the dictates of a colour theory, as we would know it today. In fact, on the basis of circumstantial evidence, it has been accepted that Rubens invented a colour theory that may be seen as innovative for his time. This thesis assesses the evidence which has led researchers to formulate such a conclusion. As a consequence, it investigates the circumstances of Rubens association with Francois de Aguilon during the final stages of the latter's publication of his book on optics, the Opticorum libri sex. ... As well, the artist's correspondence with his friend, Nicolas Fabri de Peiresc, which contains allusions to an autograph manuscript purported to contain Rubens' thoughts on colour, is re-examined. Indeed, this very correspondence reveals that Rubens did not consider himself particularly knowledgeable about the theoretical aspects colour. On the basis of a thorough review of these existing documents; an investigation into relevant biographical circumstances; and an examination of the artist's technique, it is here proposed that Rubens did not consciously apply theoretical principles to his craft, but rather, that any of the discernable elements
of what is considered to be modern colour theory are in the
paintings only because the demands of the painter's craft
serendipitously parallel art historians' theoretical hindsight.

Links:

Subject: Art History; Biographies

Classification: 0377: Art History; 0304: Biographies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts Language, literature and linguistics Rubens, Peter Paul

Title: Peter Paul Rubens and colour theory: An assessment of the evidence

Number of pages: 217

Publication year: 1995

Degree date: 1995

School code: 0781

Source: DAI-A 57/02, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780612057586, 0612057585

Advisor: Glen, T. L.

University/institution: McGill University (Canada)

University location: Canada

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: NN05758

ProQuest document ID: 220131047
Kant’s early philosophy of nature: Science and metaphysics

Author: Schonfeld, Martin Roland

Abstract: The dissertation is a study of Immanuel Kant's early philosophy of nature. Kant's main project was the reconciliation of Newton's scientific perspective with the vantage point of metaphysics. Kant hoped to justify the metaphysical principles of God, value, and freedom within a Newtonian model of physical nature. In the pursuit of this task, Kant formulated a methodology that was supposed to give metaphysical investigations scientific rigor, and he developed an ontology that was supposed to unify the causal structures of physical events, teleological processes, and free actions. The philosophical difficulties Kant encountered with this project eventually triggered his critical turn, which generated his greatest work, the Critique of Pure Reason. The standard assessment of Kant's early period is that it involved a largely erratic development of thought which merely amounted to an eclectic combination of Leibniz and Newton. I argue that this is inaccurate. The development of Kant's early thought does not exhibit sudden reversals, but a linear growth leading to his mature philosophy, revealing Kant's critical revolution as an evolution instead. Moreover, Kant's precritical project is far more original than usually thought, involving powerful and creative theories that anticipate contemporary positions to an astonishing degree.

Links:

Subject: Philosophy; Science history

Classification: 0422: Philosophy; 0585: Science history
Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences

Title: Kant's early philosophy of nature: Science and metaphysics

Number of pages: 343

Publication year: 1995

Degree date: 1995

School code: 0093

Source: DAI-A 56/06, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

University/institution: Indiana University
University location: United States -- Indiana

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 9531557

ProQuest document ID: 304215011

Document URL:

Copyright: Database copyright ProQuest LLC; ProQuest does not claim copyright in the individual underlying works.

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global
Abstract: Contemporary epistemology is dominated by theories which take our epistemic access to the world to be limited to the deliverances of the sense organs, and our knowledge of the world to be the product of some form of conceptual synthesis of this sensual information. I argue that any epistemology limited by these two assumptions forces knowledge to be so empirically distanced from the world as to lose the epistemic friction which characterizes empirical content; this threatens the notion that content is
determined by, and therefore our knowledge is about, the actual world. To be placed in this epistemic position is always to be forced, eventually, to choose between skepticism and idealism, for such theories tend to encourage the conflation of sensible criteria of identification for physical objects and classes with their criteria of identity (because forced to conclude that mind, in some sense, "defines" reality). Yet to deny the conflation seems merely to assert the epistemic inaccessibility of an object's criteria of identity, opening the door to skepticism. But this artificial and unfortunate limitation of metaphysical options can be avoided if we question the guiding assumptions of contemporary epistemology by positing a non-sensual mode of epistemic openness to the world, a mode of epistemic access rooted in the active body. It is something of a consensus opinion that epistemological realism is possible only if the world provides a degree of epistemic friction sufficient to limit and direct the contents of our knowledge; at least since Descartes, epistemologists have been committed to finding this friction in sensation. I argue that this is a mistake: the world's influence on the contents of our knowledge is to be found in activity. It is through inviting, limiting and directing our bodily activity that the world guides our recognition of its inherent structure. Our empirical concepts, responsible for the organization and interpretation of sensation, are themselves receptive to the material structure of reality in virtue of the tactile-kinaesthetic body. I argue that the rehabilitation of realism is a central benefit of acknowledging the epistemic import of our fully embodied presence in the world.
The meanings of efficiency

Author: Alexander, Jennifer Karns


Abstract: This dissertation traces the development of the concept of efficiency through a series of case studies in British, American, French, and German history. It considers John Smeaton’s and the Franklin Institute’s work with waterwheels, mechanical drawing at the Conservatoire des arts et metiers, the economy of nature according to Charles Darwin and Alfred Marshall, personal efficiency in the progressive era, and efficient worker seating in Weimar Germany. Efficiency began as a technical concept linked to an interest in quantifying machine performance during the industrial revolution. Efficiency was mathematically defined during the nineteenth-century and used widely in practical mechanics. It began another career, as a less well-defined concept of social and economic control. Efficiency, after the mid-nineteenth, had two meanings: a conservative or static meaning, in which it described the stable and predictable performance of well-managed people and machines; and a dynamic meaning, in which it described effective management rewarded by growth.

Links:
Subject: Science history; European history; American history

Classification: 0585: Science history; 0335: European history; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences France Germany Great Britain

Title: The meanings of efficiency
Abstract: This study traces the development of the Smithsonian Institution from its beginning in 1846 to the end of the Civil War in 1865. As the leading antebellum patron of the natural, physical, and social sciences in the United States, the Smithsonian exerted great force on the shape of the American scientific community. The Institution, in turn, was shaped by political concerns, demands for practical applications of science, conformity with natural theology, nationalism, and disputes between scientists. Joseph Henry, the leading American physical scientist of his generation, established an equilibrium between these competing forces and established a research program which supported and published original American research. Congress forced him
to accept a large building, a museum, a library, and an art
gallery. Although Henry managed to shed the library and the
art gallery, the building and museum remained. The partisan
politics of the 1850s and the Civil War exacerbated his
difficulties. He spent fought a losing battle to prevent the
Smithsonian Institution from becoming what it is today—the
national museum.

Links:
p;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Conlin%2C+Michael+Francis&amp;rft.aulast=Conlin&amp;rft.aufirst=Michael&amp;rft.date=1999-01-01&amp;rft.volume=&amp;rft.issue=&amp;rft.spage=&amp;rft.isbn=9780599466968&amp;rft.btitle=Science+under+siege%3A+Joseph+Henry%27s+Smithsonian%2C+1846--1865&amp;rft.issn=&amp;rft_id=info:doi/

p;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Conlin%2C+Michael+Francis&amp;rft
School code: 0090

Source: DAI-A 60/09, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780599466968, 0599466960

Advisor: Johannsen, Robert W.

University/institution: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
From Latin to Middle English: The translation of medical texts and its contribution to the enrichment of English
Abstract: In the English Late Middle Ages, medical literature constituted the largest corpus of academic writing translated from Latin into Middle English. The edition and linguistic analysis of medical manuscripts are proving to be essential not only for the History of Medicine (to fill in the gaps that still exist concerning the medieval period) but also for the History of English (to better understand the origins of a scientific prose which, in the previous centuries, had been excluded from the domain of the vernacular). This thesis has analyzed the difficulties met and the strategies developed by four medieval translators when rendering into Middle English three works originally written in Latin: an anonymous treatise on phlebotomy, Chauliac's Chirurgia Magna and Macer Floridus' De viribus herbarum. The side by side lexical, morphological and syntactic study of the translations and their Latin sources presents translators as the chief creators of a technical register in the vernacular,
producing an English highly modeled on Latin forms and structures, but also striving for its autonomy.
Borderlands in science: A study in the interactive regeneration of science in the English "popular" scientific journal c1865-c1914

Author: Edwards, N. P.
Abstract: This study examines the regeneration of science and scientific ideas through the media of three popular scientific periodicals of the later Victorian and Edwardian periods, Nature, Knowledge, and English Mechanic. It posits twin concepts of generative and regenerative science, the former being the source of a scientific idea, and the latter being the forma in which it is transmitted in scientific discourse. Negotiations between the different scientific spheres of the scientists, science users, scientific practitioners and the scientific public take place in the forma of regenerative science, which has utilitarian, cultural and imaginative facets. Following the traditions of post-structuralist ideas of discourse there is a scientific society in which all participate in an active or passive manner. In chapter one theoretical and sociological ideas are examined in their relationship to the historiography as the concept of regenerational science is established. Chapter two examines the position of the popular scientific periodical within science and the scientific role it fulfils. A discussion of the background and structure of the three main primary sources establishes them as media of regenerational science and nexi of utilitarian, cultural and imaginative
discourses. Chapters three to five analyse these with a number of limited case studies, ranging from accepted natural science to 'marginal' sciences such as Zetetic astronomy, Pyramidology and astrology. Chapter six uses the debate over the existence of canals on Mars to demonstrate these discourses in interaction. The power of regenerative science to reconstruct accepted scientific ideas is emphasised, and established concepts of the historiography of popular science such as cultural authority, 'ownership' of ideas and the constructed divide between scientist and public are represented as factors in the development of discourse. Chapter seven draws some more general conclusions about the nature of regenerative science in its interaction with a popular scientific folk psychology. Regenerative science is presented as a primary agent in the creation of professional science and construction of hegemonic ties, the period 1860-1914 being crucial. A hypothesis is posited that such regenerative science, in addition to creating established formae and channels of scientific communication, in turn reshapes 'official' science.

Links:
The lords of guano: Science and the management of Peru's marine environment, 1800–1973

Author: Cushman, Gregory Todd


Abstract: This is an ecological history of a development project planned and managed by technical experts: the origin, decline, spectacular revival, and tragic fate of the
Peruvian guano industry. In another sense, this is a social history of an elite type—the environmental technocrat—and those they served. During the nineteenth century, scientific travelers appropriated Andean knowledge of vast, ancient deposits of nitrogen fertilizer for use by farmers in the Northern Hemisphere. During the early twentieth century, environmental scientists reoriented the guano industry for Peruvian use. They oversaw the development of perhaps “the greatest of all industries based upon the conservation of wild animals.” This project had both global and local repercussions. The two-way exchange of personnel, ideas, and technologies between Peru and the rest of the world revolutionized scientific understanding of the Peru Current ecosystem. This knowledge led directly to international recognition of the global importance of the El Niño phenomenon. Through the issue of human population control, Peru’s experiment inspired the emergence of an environmental movement that spanned the Americas after World War II. In Peru, technical experts fundamentally influenced the political process, input-intensive agriculture, artisanal and industrial fishing, the organization of “big science” institutions, as well as the guano birds and their ecological community. Ultimately, technocrats enriched and empowered a new ruling class for Peru. Beginning in the 1940s, the specter of an impending catastrophe in the global food supply gave impetus to the exploitation of the world’s fish stocks. To serve this demand, scientists helped engineer for Peru the largest industrial fishery on Earth. Their studies legitimated the decision to let the guano birds pass into oblivion so their food, the anchoveta, could be
processed into animal feed. As a reflection of persistent global trends of food distribution, rather than feed the world's undernourished, this fishmeal enabled affluent northerners to consume more meat. This fishery was carefully supervised by experts, but they proved unable to prevent its collapse during the El Niño of 1972–1973. This ecological disaster reveals how fleeting “sustainable growth” can be, even for the best-managed development projects.

Links:

Subject: Latin American history; Science history; Environmental science

Classification: 0336: Latin American history; 0585: Science history; 0768: Environmental science

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences Social sciences El Nino Environmental history Guano Marine environment Peru

Title: The lords of guano: Science and the management of Peru's marine environment, 1800–1973

Number of pages: 780
Approaching the absolute zero of time: Theory development in early universe cosmology
Abstract: This dissertation gives an original account of the historical development of modern cosmology along with a philosophical assessment of related methodological and foundational issues. After briefly reviewing the groundbreaking work by Einstein and others, I turn to the development of early universe cosmology following the discovery of the microwave background radiation in 1965. This discovery encouraged consolidation and refinement of the big bang model, but cosmologists also noted that cosmological models could accommodate observations only at the cost of several “unnatural” assumptions regarding the initial state. I describe various attempts to eliminate initial conditions in the late 60s and early 70s, leading up to the idea that came to dominate the field: inflationary cosmology. I discuss the pre-history of inflationary cosmology and the early development of the idea, including the account of structure formation and the introduction of the “inflation” field. The second part of my thesis focuses on
methodological issues in cosmology, opening with a discussion of three principles and their role in cosmology: the cosmological principle, indifference principle, and anthropic principle. I assess appeals to explanatory adequacy as grounds for theory choice in cosmology, and close with a discussion of confirmation theory and the issue of novelty in relation to cosmological theories.

Links:
The evolution of frequency modulation radio, 1902–1940

Author: Frost, Gary Lewis

Abstract: This dissertation revises the traditional “great man” history of frequency modulation (FM) radio. For half a century, FM has been assumed to be solely the revolutionary brainchild of the “lone wolf” genius, Edwin Howard Armstrong, who invented “wideband” FM radio in 1933. In fact, the development of FM was more an evolutionary than revolutionary process. The concept of frequency modulation radio dates to 1902, and soon after that year, thousands of wireless operators incorporated frequency modulation radiotelegraphy into their normal practice. Interest in FM radiotelephony first took root two decades later, when some engineers hoped to alleviate several technical problems spawned by the broadcasting boom of the early 1920s. Little of their work proved fruitful, however, partly because FM research was dispersed among several laboratories. In 1928, however, an organizational shift in the U.S. radio manufacturing industry caused FM research efforts to be consolidated into the Radio Corporation of America (RCA). Armstrong, who enjoyed a close relationship with RCA, learned about that work and used the knowledge to accelerate the development of wideband FM. This study illuminates the social-technical dynamic of FM specifically, and technological development in general, by examining the roles of three communities: (1) RCA engineers, whose successes and failures with FM informed Armstrong's choices, (2) amateur radio culture, which helped educate
the generation of men who developed FM radio after 1920, and (3) “FM pioneers,” broadcasters whom Armstrong recruited to back and promote his system, after RCA declined to do so. FM pioneers also helped discover several advantages of Armstrong's system that had eluded him. It was FM pioneers also, and not Armstrong, who persuaded the FCC to establish the first commercial FM broadcast service in 1940. Thus, the inventor of wideband FM was no lone wolf inventor, but rather a first-among-equals “heterogeneous engineer” who invented and obtained acceptance for his version of an idea that had been evolving unsteadily for forty years.

Links:

Subject: Science history; American history; History

Classification: 0585: Science history; 0337: American history; 0582: History


Title: The evolution of frequency modulation radio, 1902–1940

Number of pages: 305

Publication year: 2004
Degree date: 2004

School code: 0153

Source: DAI-A 65/07, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

Advisor: McVaugh, Michael

University/institution: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

University location: United States -- North Carolina

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
Learning from the land: Wendell Berry and Wes Jackson on knowledge and nature
Abstract: This dissertation seeks to identify the sources of the ideas of Wendell Berry and Wes Jackson about acquiring knowledge of nature, and to study the development of those ideas into proposals for sustainable agriculture. Their works were perhaps the most prominent and extensive theories of how humans can acquire knowledge necessary to work sustainably in nature in recent America. This study uses their work to explore the relationship of the environmental movement to ideas about using nature, and the conditions under which environmentalist epistemologies have developed. Berry's 1960s attempts to realize aesthetic principles inspired by William Carlos Williams and others shaped his later theories about knowledge of nature, which I suggest can be described as a theory of ‘situated knowledge.’ Jackson's proposal for a research program for a perennial polyculture of new grain crops was enabled by his experiences with appropriate technology, environmental ethics, and alternative education at The Land Institute. The dissertation is based on intellectual biographies of the two subjects, relying heavily on close readings of their writings.
My subjects' ideas relied on hybridizations between environmentalist discourses and their work as, respectively, a poet/novelist and a scientist. Berry and Jackson grew concerned about human damage to nature, which I demonstrate was due largely to interactions with the developing environmental movement. I explain that Albert Howard and Rodale Press, leading promoters of organic growing, played significant roles both in shaping my subjects' work and developing the ideas of the movement as a whole. Most work on Jackson and particularly Berry emphasizes the agrarian influence on them; I complement that by arguing for the importance of understanding them within the context of the environmental movement, including their interactions with the Sierra Club and David Brower, and readings of Aldo Leopold and J. Russell Smith. Influenced by such experiences, they objected to the epistemologies of contemporary agricultural scientists, which they saw as reductionist and over-confident. In response, Berry and Jackson sought agricultures utilizing properties emerging on higher levels of organization, hoping that by mimicking properties of ecosystems they could use attributes of nature they did not need to fully understand.

Links:
Subject: American history; American literature; Science history

Classification: 0337: American history; 0591: American literature; 0585: Science history
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Language, literature and linguistics Berry, Wendell Environmental history Jackson, Wes Knowledge Nature Sustainable agriculture

Title: Learning from the land: Wendell Berry and Wes Jackson on knowledge and nature

Number of pages: 429

Publication year: 2004

Degree date: 2004

School code: 0127

Source: DAI-A 65/06, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

Advisor: Carson, John S. Smith, Richard Candida
Naval development and the diffusion of nineteenth-century maritime innovation: An archaeological and historical investigation of the *Sassacus*-class double-ender, USS *Otsego*

Author: Diveley, Brian D.


Abstract: This research explores the expansion of nineteenth-century marine innovations through the broad analysis of vessel technologies using steam power and iron-built hull construction. As the primary catalysts, or parents, of other related innovations (including screw propulsion, condensers, boilers, armor, armament, and so forth), these
ideas would eventually become the focal point for Civil War vessel production, despite a previous resistance to adopt them into the conventional military and commercial environments of the period. Between 1861 and 1865, the rapid acceptance of these wartime marine innovations was attributed to a number of factors that, combined, allowed different technologies to "skip over" initial production stages. The result of this new production created an overnight shift in mainstream vessel production that was unlike any other that preceded it. It is against this backdrop that this thesis examines, through archaeological and historic reconstructions, the innovation of double-ended vessel designs used in the Sassacus -class and one of its ships, the USS Otsego . Analysis includes the historic background into double-ended vessel construction, examining not only broad changes in construction styles, but also specific attributes for different double-ender classes and the role of private shipbuilders in this process. Archaeological documentation of the Otsego (ROR0009) site provides a comparative analysis to historic data, including assessments made through qualitative vessel reconstructions, site documentation, and artifact examination. Combined historic and archaeological examinations of the Otsego and its class reveal various attributes related to its technological function and value in these rapidly changing environments.

Links:
Title: Naval development and the diffusion of nineteenth-century maritime innovation: An archaeological and historical investigation of the Sassacus-class double-ender, USS Otsego

Number of pages: 452

Publication year: 2008

Degree date: 2008

School code: 0600

Source: MAI 46/05M, Masters Abstracts International
White House computer adoption and information policy from 1969 – 1979

Author: Laprise, John Paul

Abstract: The history of computers is a growing field of academic inquiry. Scholars have focused on government and military computer development during the mainframe era up until the mid 1970's and on the private and commercial sectors thereafter. The duality of this research agenda is grounded in the technological changes that reduced the cost and increased the accessibility of computer technology to the public. The White House straddled these two worlds, interfacing with the military and the private sector in the midst of the Cold War. It faced a variety of security and policy challenges in a dynamic and uncertain time. This dissertation is the first history and complementary analysis of how the White Houses of Presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter initially adopted computers and developed information policy during the 1970’s. This project consists of four historical cases drawn from archival documents and oral histories: computer adoption by Nixon’s National Security Council; telecommunications security policy during the Ford administration; computer adoption by Carter’s Domestic Council and the reorganization of the Office of Telecommunications Policy and development of information policy during the Carter administration. Using a multidisciplinary framework, the research invokes previous work in the history of computing, science and technology studies, diffusion of innovation, White House Administration Studies, and surveillance studies to show how an array of complex factors shaped how the White House adopted computers and developed information policy. It also shows how the adoption of computers and users’ everyday experiences with them influenced the shape of information
policy. Finally, this research asserts that Cold War security concerns were the pervasive factor influencing computer adoption and information policy. Moreover, these concerns were effectively built into the technological systems and policies of the White House and exist to the present day, influencing post-Cold War technology decisions.

Links:
“Our Lady of the Rivers”: Marjorie Harris Carr, science, gender, and environmental activism

Author: Macdonald, Margaret F. Peggy


Abstract: This dissertation is the first scholarly biography of Marjorie Harris Carr, who led one of the United States’ most influential grassroots environmental movements beginning in 1962. For thirty-five years, Carr struggled to stop construction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ 107-mile Cross Florida Barge Canal—which would have linked the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean—and to restore the dammed Ocklawaha River Valley to its pre-canal state. Her campaign coincided with the emergence of a national environmental movement that blended the science of ecology with a wave of potent environmental legislation signed into law by President Richard Nixon. Through Florida Defenders of the Environment (F.D.E.)—a coalition of volunteer scientific, legal, and economic experts from the University of Florida and other institutions—Carr demonstrated that the barge canal represented the conservation ethos of a bygone era.
Work on a cross-state ship canal first started in the 1930s as a means of providing economic relief during the Great Depression. Construction stopped when World War II commanded the nation’s economic and military resources. The canal remained in a state of suspended animation after Congress officially authorized the project in 1942 but failed to appropriate funds for construction. The project was resurrected in the 1960s as a shallower barge canal that would follow the same path as the 1930s ship canal. Plans called for the completion of five locks and three dams, plus the dredging of a twelve-foot-deep channel across the center of the state. The Ocklawaha River would be dammed at two points, and the St. Johns and Withlacoochee Rivers would also be altered significantly. Carr and Florida Defenders of the Environment demonstrated that the canal was a pork-barrel project that was neither economically nor environmentally sound. Canal boosters maintained that the canal would foster improved economic activity along the canal route, but F.D.E.’s economists accused the Corps of Engineers of fabricating an unrealistic benefit-to-cost ratio based upon incomplete and inaccurate data. In addition to proving that there was no economic justification for the canal, F.D.E. challenged the Corps of Engineers’ nineteenth-century conservation ethos, which viewed the environment as a collection of natural resources to be manipulated and exploited by humans for human benefit alone. The Ocklawaha River Valley—which lay in the path of the Cross Florida Barge Canal—merited preservation as a unique regional ecosystem that supported a diverse variety of native flora and fauna, F.D.E. maintained. The Corps of
Engineers had failed to include the loss of this environmental asset in its economic calculations. F.D.E. sued the Corps of Engineers in U.S. District Court for violating the public interest. Using its groundbreaking environmental impact statement to bolster its case against the Corps, F.D.E. won a temporary injunction against construction of the canal in January 1971. Days later, President Nixon halted construction of the canal. Carr led F.D.E.’s ongoing battle to restore the Ocklawaha River Valley until her death in 1997. Carr’s leadership of the campaign to save the Ocklawaha River Valley furthers our understanding of women’s role as leaders of the nascent environmental movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Moreover, her biography—which begins in the early twentieth century and ends at the century’s close—contributes to our appreciation of women scientists’ struggle to combine career and family. A lifelong naturalist and zoologist, Carr battled discrimination in academia and professional science, ultimately turning to conservation and environmental activism as an outlet for her professional aspirations. This dissertation positions Carr as a reference point from which conclusions can be drawn regarding other women scientists’ experiences between the Great Depression and the late twentieth century. This dissertation contributes to the historiography of women and science, taking a longer view of Carr’s career as a scientist and environmental activist. Using primary sources previously unavailable to scholars, this dissertation reveals the complexities of Carr’s thwarted career as a scientist in the mid twentieth century, which ultimately contributed to her successful leadership of one of
the nation’s most important environmental conflicts. This dissertation examines Carr’s struggle to remain relevant as a female scientist—in the midst of institutionalized discrimination in academic and professional science—and positions her at the center of the nation’s burgeoning environmental movement, which was strengthened by the campaign to save the Ocklawaha River Valley and other battles over Florida’s environment. Ultimately, the environmental struggles of the late twentieth century were informed by competing discourses over the best use of the nation’s air, land, and water, as a new environmental ethos challenged manifest destiny, which Americans had used to justify their exploitation of the earth for centuries.

Links:
Subject: Biographies; American history; Science history; Environmental Justice

Classification: 0304: Biographies; 0337: American history; 0585: Science history; 0619: Environmental Justice

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Carr, Marjorie Harris Cross Florida Barge Canal Discrimination Ecology Environmental history Florida history Women and gender

Title: “Our Lady of the Rivers”: Marjorie Harris Carr, science, gender, and environmental activism
Fact, verses, science: Objective poetry and scientific speculation in Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Charles Darwin

Author: Elshtain, Eric P.


Abstract: This dissertation takes as its premise that studies of the relationship between poetry and science treat poetry as obfuscation or as a general term for "metaphor" and "imagination." By analyzing the poetry and scientific prose of Goethe, the poetry and notebooks of Coleridge and the notebooks and books of Charles Darwin, I show that poetry, in the form of verse strategies like rhyme and meter, was a viable and successful rhetorical tool for the discussion of scientific concepts. These concepts tended to be speculative; concepts without physical evidence. Rather than just center on the imaginative aspect of speculation, I show that a poetics of speculative science exists in the
writings of these authors, as well as in such scientists as Erasmus Darwin and Charles Lyell. This poetics exists within a specific historical framework, the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century, during which time new sciences like geology and biology were being codified and literature was beginning to be understood as the expression of inner emotional states. In the midst of these transitions, Goethe, Coleridge and Charles Darwin took advantage of rhetoric's new status as also signifying valuation and emotion to create what I call a "felt thinking." In Goethe, this form of thought lends the observer access to inner formative principles of natural objects (with ideas from and contra Kant), and he tends to express these thoughts in a language tends toward physical qualities, such as rhymes, puns and verse forms. Coleridge also uses formal means to disclose facts about his own body. Coleridge's body becomes a site of scientific experiment, reminiscent of the public experiments of chemists such as Humphry Davy who tried to create a "feeling of science" in his audience. By closely examining the prose in Coleridge's notebooks, this "felt science" is expressed using symbols that incorporate temporal experiences and meter, as read through Coleridge's notion of "double-touch," that takes on a physiological dimension. In the last chapter on Charles Darwin, I show Darwin working as both a Romantic poet and Victorian prose writer in his science, working with "ontological metaphors" (metaphors that are not eliminable in the face of facticity), Romantic notions of the lyric and with a Victorian style rhythmic prose. These rhetorical techniques make possible Darwin's vivid and believable
descriptions of unseen natural forces, both geological and biological. These analyses seek to show poetry working as something more than mere aesthetic flourish in a scientific context in which notions of the objective and subjective, and the attendant language of both these epistemological states were shifting.

Links:

Subject: Comparative literature; Germanic literature; Science history; British and Irish literature

Classification: 0295: Comparative literature; 0311: Germanic literature; 0585: Science history; 0593: British and Irish literature

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Language, literature and linguistics Coleridge, Samuel Taylor Darwin, Charles Darwin, Erasmus Germany Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von Objective poetry Poetry in science Scientific speculation Speculative science

Title: Fact, verses, science: Objective poetry and scientific speculation in Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Charles Darwin

Number of pages: 291
Cosmology, extraterrestrial life, and the development and character of Western European thought in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

Author: Simpson, Emily


Abstract: Cosmology, as an all-encompassing theoretical construction of universal reality, serves as one of the best indicators for a variety of philosophical, scientific, and cultural values. Within any cosmological system, the question of extraterrestrial life is an important element. Mere existence or nonexistence, however, only exposes a small portion of the ideological significance behind the contemplation of life outside of earth. The manners by which
both believers and disbelievers justify their opinions and the ways they characterize other worlds and their inhabitants show much more about the particular ideas behind such decisions and the general climate of thought surrounding those who consider the topic. By exploring both physical and abstract structures of the universe, and specifically concepts on the plurality of worlds and extraterrestrial life, Western European thought in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries reveals not an era of pure advancement and modernization, but as a time of both tradition and change.

Links:
Subject: European history; Science history

Classification: 0335: European history; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences

Title: Cosmology, extraterrestrial life, and the development and character of Western European thought in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

Number of pages: 113
The Art of Seeing in Perspective: How Medieval Optical Science Transformed into Renaissance Painting

Author: Siegfried, Laura Jeanne


Abstract: Abstract not available.

Links:
Title: The Art of Seeing in Perspective: How Medieval Optical Science Transformed into Renaissance Painting

Number of pages: 97

Publication year: 2011

Degree date: 2011

School code: 0032

Source: MAI 50/01M, Masters Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124771786

Advisor: Kohl, Jeanette

Committee member: Neville, Kristoffer; Rudolph, Conrad
University/institution: University of California, Riverside

Department: Art History

University location: United States -- California

Degree: M.A.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 1496708

ProQuest document ID: 883607914

Document URL:
Typhoons, meteorological intelligence, and the inter-port mercantile community in nineteenth-century China

Author: Zhu, Marlon


Abstract: This dissertation is a social history of meteorology in nineteenth-century China. It examines the intertwining
relationship among commerce, natural disaster, and science and technology by focusing on how merchants in China's treaty ports and Hong Kong exerted their influence upon the incipient public weather service. Frequent and powerful typhoons, which threatened the primary business in steam shipping and marine insurance of these merchants, constituted their major concern for establishing a network of meteorological observation and typhoon warnings at the China coast. They mobilized public opinions through the English-language daily newspapers circulated among ports to incorporate various observers, including an observatory established by French Jesuits at Shanghai, shipmasters of mercantile marine, the foreign staff of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and a British governmental observatory in Hong Kong. Their purpose was to secure among coastal ports the transmission and distribution of telegraphic typhoon messages, especially those from another Jesuit observatory in Manila; for typhoons usually came from the seas close to the Philippines. Typhoon warnings thus became the major task of the early China-coast meteorology. With such main lines, this dissertation highlights three closely related aspects of the development of meteorology in nineteenth-century China. First, it exemplifies the active participation of the inter-port mercantile community in the scientific enterprise. Second, it identifies multilateral scientific, imperial, and commercial agencies from a wide spectrum that were involved in the coordination and competition of the meteorological work. Third, the dissertation nuances the development of "telegraphic meteorology," a combined practice of
technology and science in nineteenth-century China. It is a synthesis of meteorological narratives which went beyond the usual national, imperial and colonial perspectives; not only of Shanghai and Hong Kong, but also of Manila; not only of the British Empire in China, but also of the French in Shanghai and the American in the Philippines. It is a story about how an inter-port mercantile society under such heterogeneous settings responded to the natural disaster. The focus on the role of a mercantile community in closely linked ports or around the globe might improve our understanding of science and technology in the modern world.

Links:
Subject: History; Meteorology; Modern history; Science history

Classification: 0332: History; 0557: Meteorology; 0582: Modern history; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Earth sciences China Intelligence Inter-port Mercantile community Nineteenth century Telegraphic meteorology Typhoon Weather service

Title: Typhoons, meteorological intelligence, and the inter-port mercantile community in nineteenth-century China
University/institution: State University of New York at Binghamton

Department: History

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3522841

ProQuest document ID: 1037995425

Document URL:
Abstract: My dissertation project examines the scientific aspirations behind the Soviet planning and design programs during the 1950s, 60s, 70s and 80s. I argue that fundamental to these fields was an effort at total spatial control through
comprehensive, rational, and mathematical system organization. Drawing inspiration from cybernetics - a field that was an important part of the Soviet scientific establishment during the late 1950s and well into the 1980s - I call the Soviet fascination with comprehensively designed systems of planning and design "CyberSovietica". By exploring the epistemological overlap in the Soviet conceptions of science, design, and planning theory, my project offers a novel understanding of the homogenous spatial regime of socialist planning as a reification of a pervasive idea about organization of technological systems. In "CyberSovietica", I argue that Soviet postwar urbanism drew heavily on cybernetic theory, as planners and designers applied notions of cybernetic governance to a wide range of spatial regimes. My chapters address pre- and early-Soviet theories of urban organization, Khrushchev-era housing construction, the use of systems theory for universal consumer product design in the 1970s, and the establishment of comprehensively planned regional complexes in Siberia and the Soviet Far East during the years of the Baikal-Amur Mainline construction project. I end my exploration with the Chernobyl nuclear reactor meltdown, which shattered the Soviet conception of scientific certainty and the idea that through comprehensive design and automation of all components, technological systems could be altogether fail-proof.

Links:
Subject: Science history; Slavic Studies; Architecture
Classification: 0585: Science history; 0614: Slavic Studies; 0729: Architecture

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Communication and the arts Cybernetics Mikroraion Soviet planning Soviet urbanism Territorial-production complexes

Title: CyberSovietica: Planning, design, and the cybernetics of Soviet space, 1954-1986

Number of pages: 284

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0181

Source: DAI-A 75/03(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States
Organic and inorganic chemical characterization of artifacts from the Emanuel Point shipwrecks

Author: Gifford, Erica Keenan
Abstract: The purpose of this thesis is to understand the provenance of artifacts from the 1559 Tristan de Luna shipwrecks in Pensacola Bay through chemical characterization and historical research. In preparation for Luna’s expedition, the Spanish gathered materials from throughout the New and Old Worlds for the colony. This cultural assemblage of goods was carried to Veracruz, Mexico where it was loaded onto the ships and ultimately deposited in Pensacola Bay, Florida when the ships wrecked. By employing neutron activation analysis (NAA), x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF), chemical ionization mass spectrometry (CIMS), and gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS), it was possible to source some artifacts directly to Spain. Other artifacts were tested and identified as highly probable for a Mexican origin. Examination of these results also determined that the chosen scientific techniques are suitable for characterizing 454-year-old waterlogged artifacts.

Links:
Subject: Archaeology; Analytical chemistry; Science history

Classification: 0324: Archaeology; 0486: Analytical chemistry; 0585: Science history
Identifier / keyword: Pure sciences Social sciences  
Archaeometry Florida Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry Neutron activation analysis Resin Spanish colonization

Title: Organic and inorganic chemical characterization of artifacts from the Emanuel Point shipwrecks

Number of pages: 330

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0688

Source: MAI 52/04M(E), Masters Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States
ISBN: 9781303612985

Advisor: Bratten, John R.

Committee member: Clune, John J.; Wallis, Neill J.; Worth, John E.

University/institution: The University of West Florida

Department: Anthropology

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: M.A.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 1549277
A New Machine For Thinking: Historical Epistemology in Twentieth Century France

Author: Cauvin, Jean-Paul

Abstract: The dissertation is an historical and philosophical examination of the epistemology of science in France between 1905 (the year Einstein [1879-1955] published the quartet of papers including the germinal formulation of the special theory of relativity) and 1971 (the year Georges Canguilhem [1901-1995] retired as the director of the Institut d'Histoire des Sciences et des Techniques), dates which I argue bookend the emergence of an epistemological tradition which Dominique Lecourt (1944-) has dubbed "historical epistemology." I argue that, within this time frame (1905-1971), a methodological consensus emerges within French philosophy according to which the epistemological norms used to evaluate the validity of scientific knowledge must be continually revised in order to account for the historical transformation of scientific concepts and methods. I argue that two consequences proceed from this basic methodological program which have largely escaped critical notice in the Anglo-American and Francophone scholarship devoted to the subject. The first concerns a transformation of the implicit norms guiding epistemological critique. Unlike the Positivist or Neo-Kantian projects of the nineteenth century, the tradition of historical epistemology systematically rejects predetermined theories of the developmental logic of science, on the one hand, (Positivist historiography of
science), and the transcendental determination of epistemic normativity on the other (Neo-Kantian Wissenschaftslehre).

The second concerns a transformation of the epistemological status of the history of science itself. The tradition rejects the history of science as a stable configuration, indeed, I argue that a sophisticated historiographical method unites the historical epistemologists in a common project whereby the writing of the history of science becomes a task that must be perpetually renewed. The dissertation has two primary aims. 1) To demonstrate the theoretical consistency of the tradition by determining the nature and function of the normative epistemological commitments which organize its concepts and methodologies, and, in so doing, to contribute to the history of philosophy in twentieth century France and to the history of the philosophy of science. 2) To reconstruct the variable histories of philosophy and of science which the historical epistemologists produce as the result of the epistemological determination of the nature of scientific rationality.

Links:
amp;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&
amp;rft.title=&
amp;rft.au=Cauvin%2C+Jean-Paul&
amp;rft.aulast=Cauvin&
amp;rft.aufirst=Jean-
Subject: Philosophy of Science; Philosophy; Science history

Classification: 0402: Philosophy of Science; 0422: Philosophy; 0585: Science history
Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences 20th century France Historical epistemology History of French philosophy History of philosophy History of science Intellectual history

Title: A New Machine For Thinking: Historical Epistemology in Twentieth Century France

Number of pages: 503

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0665

Source: DAI-A 75/11(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321148855
Undervalued stock: Eastman color's innovation & diffusion, 1900-1957

Author: Heckman, Heather

Abstract: This dissertation chronicles Hollywood's conversion from Technicolor to Eastman Color, from the invention and innovation of monopack film stocks in the early 20th century through the widescreen era. It also asks a more fundamental question: why did the transition to color take decades, when the transitions to sound and widescreen were significantly faster? To answer these questions, this study mixes traditional historical methods with quantitative methods, drawing upon trade press accounts and primary document materials held at the Academy Film Archive, George Eastman House, the University of Rochester's Rush Rhees Library and the Warner Bros Archives at the University of Southern California. The first chapter covers the innovation of Eastman Color technology, from the earliest conceptions of film stocks layering multiple color images onto a single base support, to the development of Kodacolor Aero (Eastman Color's still-photography forebear) during World War II. The second chapter covers the immediate post-war years, roughly 1946 to 1950. It details the relative advantages and disadvantages of Technicolor's technology, and the profound way that collaboration with Technicolor shaped Eastman Color's development. Chapter three covers the period between Eastman Color's release in 1950 and its first major revision in early 1953. Eastman Color was first adopted as a supplement to Technicolor, allowing producers to expand three-color production. However, improvements to Technicolor's technology endowed three-strip with significant competitive advantages during these years. The problems faced by early adopters of
Eastman Color are illustrated through a study of conversion at Warner Bros. Chapter four considers the release of improved Eastman Color stocks during the industry’s conversion to widescreen. Eastman Color won the camera negative market, but Technicolor remained the popular choice for release printing. Yet, color shooting was not a good match for widescreen systems from an engineering perspective. Widespread adoption of Eastman Color resulted in less, not more, color production in the late 1950s as demand for color stocks began to fall for the first time. The conclusion considers the end of the Eastman Color era. As digital has replaced analog in production, Eastman Color’s underlying complexity threatens its extinction.

Links:
Title: Undervalued stock: Eastman color’s innovation & diffusion, 1900-1957
Abstract: This dissertation examines the modern history of the Pantanal, a seasonally-flooded wetland in the upper Paraguay River watershed at the border between Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Scientists and environmentalists currently regard the Pantanal as a wildlife-rich and “pristine” ecosystem threatened by uncontrolled development. I seek
to understand the historical roots of these perceptions through an analysis of the transnational set of social actors—naturalists, boundary officials, indigenous peoples, field scientists, merchants, ranchers, cowboys, and hunters—who made discursive and material claims upon the Pantanal from 1870 to 1967. During this period, the Pantanal experienced rapid integration into global flows of commerce and a network of ranchers, merchants, and government officials formed to profit from a growing trade in cattle products and other commodities, including ipecacuanha, quebracho, and wild animal products. To justify their efforts to control space and the movement of people and goods through the Pantanal, these groups perpetuated a myth of isolation with origins in the colonial period. While the myth of isolation persisted, this study also reveals how perceptions of the Pantanal changed over time and varied according to social position. While powerful stakeholders (officials, engineers, merchants) viewed the Pantanal ecology as a problem to be overcome, rural populations used cycles of flood and drought to their advantage, adopting mobile lives and subsistence strategies that drew upon the resources of the Pantanal and neighboring biomes. During the first half of the twentieth century, a critical shift occurred when field scientists identified the Pantanal as an ideal location for zoological specimen collection and Brazilian and international sportsmen rediscovered the region as a “paradise” for hunters. While development-minded stakeholders continued to search for ways to shape the Pantanal into the mold of progress, by the 1960s a growing number of social groups questioned this imperative
and articulated a need to protect the region and its wildlife. In the process, they silenced the voices of local populations who continued to subsist upon the region and its resources. These competing perceptions of the Pantanal planted the seeds for a conflict over conservation and development that defines the region to this day.

Links:
p;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Kauffman%2C+Jason+B.&amp;rft.au
last=Kauffman&amp;rft.aufirst=Jason&amp;rft.date=2015-01-01&amp;rft.volume=&amp;rft.issue=&amp;rft.spage=&amp;rft.isbn=9781339003917&amp;rft.btitle=&amp;rft.title=The+un
known+lands%3A+Nature%2C+knowledge%2C+and+society+in+the+Pantanal+of+Brazil+and+Bolivia&amp;rft.issn=&amp;rft_id=info:doi/

p;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Kauffman%2C+Jason+B.&amp;rft.au
School code: 0153

Source: DAI-A 77/01(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339003917

Advisor: Radding, Cynthia

Committee member: Chasteen, John; Escobar, Arturo; French, John; La Serna, Miguel

University/institution: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Department: History

University location: United States -- North Carolina
Abstract: This study profiles the characteristics of the scholarship published in one of the central journals in the field of Records Management in order to identify salient aspects of the evolution of that field. Through a bibliometric analysis of the contents of the first twenty-five years of Records Management Journal (RMJ), the study presents a multi-dimensional view of published research and opinion articles in Records Management in the period 1989-2013. Key aspects examined are: the nature of authorship (including gender, country and institutional affiliations, and degree of collaboration); and citation practices (including
commonly cited authors, commonly cited journals, and degree of cross-disciplinarity). Records Management scholarship provides a structural framework for Records Management as a discipline, which in turn influences Records Management practice. The publication patterns found in RMJ can therefore serve as a mirror of the history of the scholarship of Records Management as it was presented to practitioners in the field during the examined time period.

Links:

Subject: Information science

Classification: 0723: Information science

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts

Title: A Bibliometric Analysis of the Field of Records Management: A Case Study of Records Management Journal, 1989-2013

Number of pages: 130

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015
Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10160300

ProQuest document ID: 1889039709

Document URL:

Copyright: Database copyright ProQuest LLC; ProQuest does not claim copyright in the individual underlying works.

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

Document 34 of 42

Examining the cyber operations of ISIS

Author: Beninati, Joseph A.
Abstract: The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) continue to develop and master its cyber capabilities to support its growing territory. The research assesses the growth and scope of ISIS’ cyber capabilities by addressing the following questions: does ISIS fit the traditional definition of a terrorist? What cyber capabilities has ISIS employed in the past, and how is ISIS expanding on these capabilities? How does ISIS compare to other known cyber threats to the United States? Abundant research has been conducted that discuss ISIS’ cyber success in the fields of recruitment and propaganda, but research is surprisingly limited on ISIS’ offensive and defensive cyber operations. Research on this subject is important in order for states and intelligence services to understand the complexity and impact ISIS could have on the global population. Through the information and research gathered from governmental, journalistic, and various reports it was determined that ISIS represents a new type of terrorist organization, one that is more powerful and has a much larger and global reach than any other terrorist organization the United States has seen before. Conclusions yielded from the research concern
standardizing the definition of terrorism, hopefully from a universally accepted source so there is no confusion on the definition. Additionally, further research and monitoring of ISIS’ cyber operations needs to be conducted in order to understand the threat that ISIS represents in terms of cyber conflicts, and begin to combat it. ISIS’ war with Anonymous offers the best, and most recent, analysis of ISIS’ cyber expertise and capabilities. Keywords: Cybersecurity, Dr. Michael Sanchez, cyber threats, cyber terrorism; Islamic State.

Links:

Degree date: 2016

School code: 1754

Source: MAI 55/04M(E), Masters Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339714394

Advisor: Sanchez, Michael

Committee member: Martin, Scott

University/institution: Utica College

Department: Cybersecurity

University location: United States -- New York
Appealing to Better Natures: Genre and the Politics of Performance in the Modern American Environmental Movement

Author: Mancus, Shannon Davies


Abstract: Appealing to Better Natures is an analysis of the narrative strategies developed and deployed by different factions of the environmental movement—from consumer activists to eco-terrorists—as a tactic to combat political fatigue in the 21st century, wherein individuals are constantly bombarded by mediated dire warnings of various types. Environmentalists can and do use genre as part of a contest about the correct politics of relating to the environment in order to generate narrative fealty and police boundaries related to proper political practice, including performances of gender, politics, and economic identities. In
this conflict, genre also functions as a tool to overcome apathy in and generate narrative fealty in an environmental marketplace of ideas, since generic conventions quickly convey what the viewer should perceive as right and wrong and also provide a blueprint for ethical citizenship. This research brings together important aspects of film and media studies in new ways. By noting genres' effects on micropolitical action, this dissertation pushes past "viewing positions" to examine "performance positions," which take into account how generic structuring influences subsequent actions, discourse, and affects of those audience members that feel themselves "hailed" by certain types of genre appeals. This dissertation argues that that these discursive deployments of genres seek to sculpt specific kinds of environmental citizens by organizing types of performances and sets of affects into mythic constellations that can be emulated by receptive audiences, and indicates that for activists, being conscious of the structuring forms of the narratives they are deploying is as important as crafting the content of those narratives.

Links:
Abstract: The earliest American immigrants were always on the brink of discovery. New peoples, new animals, and new ways to engage the physical environment offered to new arrivals and their next generations the opportunities to structure an existence that was constantly threatened by the unknown and the unknowable. Performances that featured anomalous human bodies, unfamiliar and dangerous animals, and devices of mechanical ingenuity map critical moments in the early American imagination when many Americans saw themselves against the other, against the frontier, against different and emerging considerations of race, sexuality, and gender. Histories of early America have demonstrated the perpetual anxiety many Americans felt about the natural world and its inhabitants, but the appearances of freaks, beasts, and gadgets have received little critical attention. This dissertation consists of case studies of American popular entertainments between the late seventeenth and early nineteenth centuries and argues that early Anglo-Americans derived power from exhibiting freakish bodies, captured animals, and scientific demonstrations. Furthermore, some marginalized Americans, including black men and disabled women, gained an agency in exhibiting themselves which their audiences did not assume they had. Whether the performances were hegemonic acts or forums for dissent, freaks, beasts, and gadgets allowed early Americans of all backgrounds,
abilities, and creeds to live on the verge of discovery and assert themselves as vital citizens of the New World, even when cultural and political structures urged otherwise.

Links:
Subject: American studies; American history; Theater History

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0644: Theater History

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Communication and the arts Animals Disability Exploration Freaks Postcolonialism Technology

Title: Freaks, Beasts, and Gadgets: Performing Order and Disorder in Early America

Number of pages: 296

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016
School code: 0234

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339799537

Advisor: Nathans, Heather S.

Committee member: Grossman, Barbara Wallace; Hughes, Amy E.; Senelick, Laurence

University/institution: Tufts University

Department: Drama

University location: United States -- Massachusetts

Degree: Ph.D.

Author: Kahn, Matthew K.


Abstract: This dissertation examines how and why, in the midst of the acute energy shortages of the 1970s, policymakers favored programs that both permitted and restricted controversial fossil fuel development on public lands. It argues that environmental advocates defused the pro-development urges of panicked lawmakers to preserve significant environmental gains while simultaneously accepting energy development alongside those new environmental regulations. Focusing on key debates over offshore drilling, pipeline construction, and mining regulation, as well as policymakers' attempts to reconcile energy independence and environmental protection, "Détente with Nature" tells a story of unlikely caution and compromise in the face of crisis. During the decade, policymakers developed a new awareness of competing
interests, acknowledging the contradictory nature of environmental protection and energy production while also adopting policies that attempted to solve both problems. This effort - to solve energy and environmental needs while simultaneously conceding their competing nature - forged a tenuous legal and rhetorical balance between protection and production that dominated public lands discussion in the 1970s. Just as policymakers understood energy development and environmental protection as competing imperatives, this project joins a growing body of scholarship that examines these two crucial issues together. By focusing on domestic developments during the global energy crises of the 1970s, it argues that American policymakers emphasized domestic energy solutions more than international developments. While diplomacy and popular perceptions of the energy crisis focused on international events, especially geopolitical relations with the Arab world, rhetoric from within the beltway suggests that policymakers viewed the causes and solutions of that shortage within US borders. While much of the scholarship on the energy crises emphasizes international episodes, this research reimagines the history of American energy crisis by looking at policymakers' domestic concerns.

Links:
Subject: American history; Environmental Studies; Energy

Classification: 0337: American history; 0477: Environmental Studies; 0791: Energy
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Applied sciences Health and environmental sciences Crisis Detente Energy Environmentalism Policy Resources


Number of pages: 326

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0163

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339786032
Advisor: Sherry, Michael

Committee member: Allen, Michael J.; Woodhouse, Keith

University/institution: Northwestern University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10117200

ProQuest document ID: 1795088436
Darwinian debunking reconsidered

Author: Favia, Amanda J.

Abstract: What can evolutionary theory tell us about morality? From descriptive claims that explain morality as an evolved trait to normative (or prescriptive) claims that rely on evolution to describe how humans ought to behave, philosophers have debated whether or not evolutionary theory can or should inform moral theory. Most recently, the debate about evolutionary ethics has shifted to metaethics. In this case, philosophers have sought after evolutionary explanations in the hopes of resolving long-standing debates between moral realists and moral antirealists. These metaethical debates have centered on what are called Darwinian debunking arguments. Proponents of the Darwinian debunking argument, such as Michael Ruse, Sharon Street, and Richard Joyce, seek to use evolutionary explanations to undermine moral realism. Opponents of Darwinian debunking arguments, such as David Enoch and Erik J. Wielenberg, attempt to defend moral realism by establishing a brand of moral realism consistent with the same evolutionary explanations that debunkers use to undermine moral realism. While those engaged in the debate generally agree that morality is an evolved trait and that evolutionary explanations can help resolve the metaethical controversy, they disagree over which metaethical position—moral realism, moral antirealism, or moral skepticism—those evolutionary explanations support. This essay provides an analysis of Darwinian debunking arguments, the debate that surrounds it and, more generally, the use of evolutionary explanations to resolve questions about the nature and justification of moral claims. The debunking debate ends in a deadlock, however, since, as I
argue, evolutionary premises fail to yield any substantive metaethical conclusions. This occurs for several reasons. First, evolutionary explanations turn out to be not only inherently speculative or hypothetical, but also historical and irregular in such a way that renders them unsuitable for resolving this metaethical debate. This leads to the second problem, that of “inferential opaqueness”: the precise connection between the evolutionary explanations (the premises) and the rejection (or acceptance) of moral realism (the conclusion) at stake in the debunking literature remains unclear. The third problem rests with the theoretical assumptions—epistemological, ontological, moral and scientific—that are embedded in both sides of the debunking debate. Such assumptions are essential to how evolutionary explanations are interpreted and thus how they are meant to support various metaethical conclusions. As a result, evolutionary considerations play a far less significant role in establishing metaethical claims than these views suggest. Finally, the challenge provided by the genetic arguments utilized on either side of the debunking debate is much more limited than their adherents seem to realize. Here I draw on and develop recent work by Kevin C. Klement and Katia Vavova.

Links:
Title: Darwinian debunking reconsidered

Number of pages: 204

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0046

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339746111

Advisor: Baumrin, Bernard S.
Architecture, Technocracy, and Silence: Building Discourse in Franquista Spain

Author: Gonzalez Pendas, Maria

Abstract: This dissertation explores the modernization of architecture in Spain in relation to the ideological, cultural, and institutional evolutions of Francisco Franco’s regime (1939–1975). It traces the ways in which buildings, images, and ideas about the built environment participated in the distinct form of technocracy—a Catholic technocracy—that conformed the Franquista State at mid-passage. In so doing, it provides an interpretation of the historical development of Franquismo as seen through the lens of architecture as much as of the politics of the architecture of the period. Throughout its thirty-six year span, the authoritarian state led by General Franco transitioned from the fascist military autarky that came out of the Civil War (1936–1939) to a technocracy that retained the ultra-conservative values that were essential to its inception. Members of the organization Opus Dei, the lay Catholic movement founded in Spain in the late 1920s, came in the 1950s to control the cultural and governing apparatus of the regime. As non-party technocrats, they were called upon to rationalize the government, advance sciences and technology, liberalize the economy, and bring forth the country’s geopolitical realignment with the democratic West. The ambiguous combination of conservative Catholicism and modernization they promoted best suited the regime, as it sustained the reactionary apparatuses of the dictatorship while allowing for partial reforms. Through a series of close analyses of four buildings now canonical of the period—the Camino Chapel designed in 1954, the Tarragona Government Building of 1956, the national pavilion of Expo 58, and the Pallars housing block for workers built in 1959—this
dissertation makes buildings speak of the shifting politics of Franquismo and its governing techniques, of the dislocations of Catholicism that were essential to these changes, and of the distinct architectural culture that emerged within these processes. This history thus reveals the structural role certain buildings played in the advent of Spain’s Catholic technocracy, arguing that the intersection of aesthetics and politics assumed the paradoxical discursive form of silence.

Links:

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10132027

ProQuest document ID: 1800304347

Document URL:

Copyright: Database copyright ProQuest LLC; ProQuest does not claim copyright in the individual underlying works.

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global
Abstract: In 1950, General Motors chairman Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. approached MIT’s leaders about establishing a business school. The result was the School of Industrial Management (SIM), founded in 1952 and renamed in 1964 the MIT Sloan School of Management. During these early years the SIM’s leaders and faculty sought to create something extraordinary: a business school housed, grounded, and inspired by an institute of engineering and technology. They strived to apply new scientific techniques to the nascent field of industrial management and to American industrial firms that increasingly demanded rational, analytical, rigorously trained executives. They struggled to integrate
the physical and social sciences into their education and research, helping to blaze a trail that long-established peers would not follow until the 1960s. And they strained to balance relevance with independence, colliding repeatedly with Sloan and other external advisors over a proper understanding of academic research, institutions, and cooperation with industry. By 1964 these efforts had developed a school at the forefront of business education’s “new look”. But as the extensive archival records demonstrate, it was never inevitable that they would succeed. Only by ongoing experimentation and agile diplomacy did the School become (in the words of the 1951 Deed of Gift) “a great center of research and education in the field of industrial management”. And although they helped transform management education through integrated, scientifically based study and teaching, the SIM’s deans, faculty, and leaders never found complete consensus on the extent to which industrial management was, in Alfred Sloan’s words, “a matter of science”.

Links:
Subject: Business administration; Higher Education Administration; Education history

Classification: 0310: Business administration; 0446: Higher Education Administration; 0520: Education history
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Education Industrial Institute Management Mba Mit Sloan


Number of pages: 224

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0017

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339886251
Advisor: Glenn, Charles L.

Committee member: Cronin, Joseph M.; Kaiser, David I.

University/institution: Boston University

Department: Educational Leadership and Development

University location: United States -- Massachusetts

Degree: Ed.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10130799

ProQuest document ID: 1801948500
Quid's pantheism: William Blake as natural philosopher

Author: Fletcher, Joseph


Abstract: Challenging a prevalent assumption of Romantic literary criticism, this dissertation positions Blake as the earliest of the British Romantics to envision natural philosophy as inextricable from poetry and, in Blake’s case, visual art. In addition to establishing the nuanced philosophical and scientific history of which Blake was acutely aware, I argue that his early illuminated works develop a metaphysics of monist pantheism, which contends that every material thing is in its essence God. This contrasts the idealism of his later period, which casts the natural world as degenerate and illusory, an obstruction to human transcendence. This dissertation finds the central ideas of the pantheist tradition present in wide-ranging interdisciplinary discourses of the long eighteenth century, and it recasts our understanding of the intellectual traditions to which Blake belongs. In contrast to the vast body of scholarship that emphasizes his early religious and political commitments, I argue that for Blake such commitments are grounded in one’s metaphysics. Pantheism is thus important in that it entails an ethics that respects the interconnected divinity of material objects—not just humans—and that spurns hierarchical power structures. I reveal Blake as a natural philosopher intervening in the metaphysical debates of his age via poetry and design as a means to more forcefully engage—and change—the philosophical assumptions of his readers than do the texts of the philosophers he satirizes and critiques. Through the imaginative forms of his art, Blake also literally animates the domain of the metaphysical: uniting the scattered fragments of God in a single, striking design, or dramatizing
the catastrophic consequences of natural religion through a nightmarish narrative poem. Blake’s expanded philosophical practice has resonances to this day, as we continue to explore the relationship of the human to its nonhuman environments.

Links:
Subject: Metaphysics; Science history; British and Irish literature

Classification: 0396: Metaphysics; 0585: Science history; 0593: British and Irish literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences Blake, William Metaphysics Natural philosophy Romanticism Science

Title: Quid's pantheism: William Blake as natural philosopher

Number of pages: 478

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0153
Investigating learners' epistemological framings of quantum mechanics

Author: Dini, Vesal


Abstract: Classical mechanics challenges students to use their intuitions and experiences as a basis for understanding, in effect to approach learning as "a refinement of everyday thinking" (Einstein, 1936). Moving on to quantum mechanics (QM), students, like physicists, need to adjust this approach, in particular with respect to the roles that intuitive knowledge and mathematics play in the pursuit of coherent understanding (these are adjustments to aspects of their epistemologies). In this dissertation, I explore how some students manage the epistemological transition. I began this work by recruiting both graduate and undergraduate students, interviewing each subject several times as they moved through coursework in QM. The interviews featured, among other things, how students tried to fit ideas together in mutually consistent ways, including with respect to intuitive knowledge, mathematics and
experiment, if at all. I modeled these dynamic cognitive processes as different epistemological framings (i.e., tacit, in-the-moment responses to the question “How should I approach knowledge?”). Through detailed qualitative analyses of students' reasoning and a systematic coding of their interviews, I explored how these coherence seeking related framings impacted their learning. The dissertation supports three main findings: (1) students' patterns of epistemological framing are mostly stable within a given course; (2) students who profess epistemologies aligned with the coordination of coherence seeking framings tend to be more stable in demonstrating them; and (3) students aware that their understanding of QM ultimately anchors in its mathematics tend to produce more coherent explanations and perform better in their courses. These findings are consistent with existing research on student epistemologies in QM and imply that epistemologies, in particular whether and how students seek coherence, require greater attention and emphasis in instruction.

Links:
Subject: Philosophy of Science; Physics; Science education

Classification: 0402: Philosophy of Science; 0605: Physics; 0714: Science education

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Pure sciences Education Coherence Epistemology Framing Physics education Quantum mechanics Science education
1. Relationships between patterns of SLP and U.S. drought over the past several centuries


3. Dualism and non-dualism: Elementary forms of physics at CERN


5. Mapping Ancient Baldcypress Forests for Conservation at Black River, North Carolina

6. Household energy consumption in the United States, 1987 to 2009: Socioeconomic status, demographic composition, and energy services profiles

7. Clinical Psychologists’ Lived Experiences of Uncertainty: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis
8. Making bodies commensurate: The social construction of humans, animals, and microbes as objects of scientific study


10. On Algebraic Methods in Quantum Theories

11. Kant with Foucault: On the dangers of the theoretical reification of the subject to freedom and the need for a practical psychology

12. Evidence and Hypothesis in Clinical Medical Science

13. Tool use and mind: Extended selfing as implied by the extended mind

14. Dinosaurs and time: Chronostratigraphic frameworks and their utility in analysis of dinosaur paleobiology

15. A soulless science: An inquiry into the limitations of natural science in detecting a non-physical soul
16. Martin Heidegger's mathematical dialectic: Uncovering the structure of modernity

17. Investigating learners' epistemological framings of quantum mechanics

Document 1 of 17

Relationships between patterns of SLP and U.S. drought over the past several centuries

Author: Zhang, Zhihua


Abstract: Owing to the limited length of the instrumental climate record, a number of important questions regarding the factors governing changes in continental precipitation
and drought variations remain unanswered. In what ways do the temporal and spatial patterns of US drought change over time? To what degree are those patterns linked with larger-scale atmospheric circulation changes? What is the relative importance of climate variability in various regions of the tropics and extratropics in determining patterns of conterminous U.S. drought? It is the goal of this dissertation to address such questions by extending the temporal duration of the relevant climate records through application of a climate field reconstruction ("CFR") approach to longer-term "proxy" climate records. This approach is applied to the reconstruction of seasonal global Sea Level Pressure (SLP) (which is used to infer large-scale atmospheric circulation changes) and conterminous U.S. summer drought over the past three centuries. A multivariate signal detection approach ("MTM-SVD") is applied, first, to the shorter available instrumental climate record, and then to the longer-term reconstructions, to investigate the evidence and robustness of oscillatory coupled patterns of drought and SLP variability over the past three centuries. These analyses indicate that the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) has been a robust interannual climate signal influencing conterminous U.S. summer drought over the past three centuries. A particularly close connection is established between drought variability in the southwestern and south central United States over the past three centuries. The ENSO signal appears to have weakened in amplitude during the early and mid 19th century. A quasidecadal (10-11 year period) oscillatory signal in cold-season SLP that has been detected in other previous studies
is found to represent a low-frequency component of ENSO, with similar influences on conterminous U.S. drought. Finally, we find long-term evidence to support the existence of a roughly bidecadal climate signal tied to warm-season SLP anomalies. Consistent with modeling studies of the 20th century variations in U.S. drought, this signal is found to influence drought of the U.S. primarily through a long-term modulation in the strength of the boreal summer Bermuda high pressure system.

Links:
Subject: Atmosphere; Environmental science

Classification: 0608: Atmosphere; 0768: Environmental science

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences
Pure sciences Climate change Drought Sea-level pressure Tropical Pacific

Title: Relationships between patterns of SLP and U.S. drought over the past several centuries

Number of pages: 228

Publication year: 2006
Degree date: 2006

School code: 0246

Source: DAI-B 67/06, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780542736476

Advisor: Mann, Michael

University/institution: University of Virginia

University location: United States -- Virginia

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
Deep Reductions in Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the California Transportation Sector: Dynamics in Vehicle Fleet
and Energy Supply Transitions to Achieve 80% Reduction in Emissions from 1990 Levels by 2050

Author: Leighty, Wayne Waterman


Abstract: California's “80in50” target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050 is based on climate science rather than technical feasibility of mitigation. As such, it raises four fundamental questions: is this magnitude of reduction in greenhouse gas emissions possible, what energy system transitions over the next 40 years are necessary, can intermediate policy goals be met on the pathway toward 2050, and does the path of transition matter for the objective of climate change mitigation? Scenarios for meeting the 80in50 goal in the transportation sector are modelled. Specifically, earlier work defining low carbon transport scenarios for the year 2050 is refined by incorporating new information about biofuel supply. Then transition paths for meeting 80in50 scenarios are modelled for the light-duty vehicle sub-sector, with important
implications for the timing of action, rate of change, and cumulative greenhouse gas emissions. One aspect of these transitions – development in the California wind industry to supply low-carbon electricity for plug-in electric vehicles – is examined in detail. In general, the range of feasible scenarios for meeting the 80in50 target is narrow enough that several common themes are apparent: electrification of light-duty vehicles must occur; continued improvements in vehicle efficiency must be applied to improving fuel economy; and energy carriers must de-carbonize to less than half of the carbon intensity of gasoline and diesel. Reaching the 80in50 goal will require broad success in travel demand reduction, fuel economy improvements and low-carbon fuel supply, since there is little opportunity to increase emission reductions in one area if we experience failure in another. Although six scenarios for meeting the 80in50 target are defined, only one also meets the intermediate target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Furthermore, the transition path taken to reach any one of these scenarios can differ in cumulative emissions by more than 25 percent. Since cumulative emissions are the salient factor for climate change mitigation and the likelihood of success is an important consideration, initiating action immediately to begin the transitions indicated for achieving the 80in50 goal is found to be prudent.

Links:

Subject: Climate Change; Environmental management; Transportation planning; Energy

Classification: 0404: Climate Change; 0474: Environmental management; 0709: Transportation planning; 0791: Energy

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences Social sciences Applied sciences Earth sciences 80in50 Emissions reductions Energy Greenhouse gas Scenario Transportation Vehicle technology

Title: Deep Reductions in Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the California Transportation Sector: Dynamics in Vehicle Fleet and Energy Supply Transitions to Achieve 80% Reduction in Emissions from 1990 Levels by 2050

Number of pages: 343

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010
School code: 0029

Source: DAI-A 72/05, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124509006

Advisor: Ogden, Joan M.

Committee member: Sperling, Daniel; Yang, Christopher

University/institution: University of California, Davis

Department: Transportation Technology and Policy

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.
Dualism and non-dualism: Elementary forms of physics at CERN

Author: Roy, Arpita


Abstract: The dissertation critically examines the process of discovery, thought and language at the frontier of modern science. It is based on two and a half years of ethnographic research at the particle accelerator complex, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN, Switzerland. In March 2010, the LHC began the world’s highest energy experiments as a probe into the structure of matter and forces of nature. In the light of the LHC experiments, the dissertation investigates the relation of general beliefs and technical procedures of science with the principles of classification of knowledge, to show how they conjointly constitute a specific cultural or symbolic mode of apprehending the world, and to inquire how this mode is expressed, affirmed and maintained in everyday behavior. Dwelling amongst the particle physics community at CERN, I observed that
conceptions of matter and energy were derived from submerged assumptions about how the universe works. These assumptions took the form of proscriptions and dualisms: values do not affect physical reality, the mind does not participate in the universe, or conventions do not impinge on laws of physics. In spite of this, and perhaps more interesting, I found a few puzzling concepts in specific data-sets of theory, experiment and instrumentation, that confront and challenge, quite effectively to my mind, the separations of subject and object, or sign and thing, in a discipline that ostensibly proceeds from their strict separation. The dissertation examines the classification of handedness (right and left) in particle interactions with the underlying question: Does physics admit of orientation? To characterize right or left presupposes an observer, and conventions. But if physics proceeds from the separation of subject and object, then how can it posit—as it does—a physical universe with a preferred orientation? The focus here shifts to the experimental concept of “signatures.” Decays from particle collisions, such as a Higgs boson decaying into two photons, are termed signatures and constitute the unit of discovery in particle physics. Focusing on the physics signature, I inquire into the potential relevance of formal theories of semiotics in considering natural signs. Finally, my work explores the rich material culture of the laboratory through the lens of a concept of pure circulation—energy—as it flows in the magnetic fields and currents of the accelerator. By analyzing a concept that attempts to bring together Maxwell's equations of the field with the exigencies of machine parameters, the research
arrives at a key moment in the life of a laboratory when the division of theory and practice stands critically exposed.

Links:
dualism\textsc{\textendash}Elementary\textsc{\textendash}forms\textsc{\textendash}of\textsc{\textendash}physics\textsc{\textendash}at\textsc{\textendash}CERN\&
\textsc{\textendash}rft.issn=&\textsc{\textendash}rft\_id=info:doi/

Subject: Cultural anthropology; Philosophy of Science

Classification: 0326: Cultural anthropology; 0402: Philosophy of Science

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences Cognition Cosmology Critique Epistemology Large hadron collider Presuppositions Semiotics

Title: Dualism and non-dualism: Elementary forms of physics at CERN

Number of pages: 162

Publication year: 2011

Degree date: 2011

School code: 0028
Abstract: Although numerous studies have examined hydroclimatic and climatic changes in our national parks, no previous studies have examined historical temperature, precipitation and hydroclimatic changes at Theodore Roosevelt National Park (South Unit). Documenting historical trends in temperature, precipitation and hydroclimatic variables is important for understanding present and future changes in vegetation and wildlife. I used 117 (1895 – 2011) years of temperature and precipitation data obtained from the PRISM data network to construct the historical climatic water budget time series based upon the Thornthwaite water-budget model. Trend lines and descriptive statistics are used to analyze the monthly, seasonal and annual climatic variables. The results reveal positive trends in the mean annual (T mean) and mean minimum (T min) air temperatures at the 95% significance
level. The mean annual air temperature increased at a rate of 1.6°C per century, while the mean annual maximum (T max) and minimum air temperatures increased at rates of 0.9°C and 2.1°C per century, respectively, over the period of record (P-O-R). On a seasonal basis, a statistically significant positive trend was observed in all seasons for T min and three seasons (winter, fall, spring) for T mean air temperatures. T max showed a significant positive trend for the summer and winter seasons. On a monthly basis, all months except June experienced a significant warming trend in the mean minimum air temperature. The various time series reveal a tendency toward climate warming with significantly warmer winter and summer periods. The warming is greater in the mean minimum temperature than in the mean maximum temperature in the time series, resulting in a statistically significant decrease of the diurnal temperature range (DTR). Annual precipitation has decreased at a rate of 13.8 mm per century over the same period, although the trend is not statistically significant. Negative precipitation trends were observed in the summer and winter seasons. The winter season trend was statistically significant with a rate of -11.2 mm per century. The Thornthwaite water balance model output variables indicated a significant increase in the mean annual potential evapotranspiration, and annual moisture deficit, and a statistically significant decrease in annual actual evapotranspiration, annual snow storage and the annual ratio of actual to potential evapotranspiration. The study site's increasing temperature and decreasing precipitation
are consistent with global warming projections, which are driving a higher moisture deficit.

Links:
Subject: Geography; Physical geography; Climate Change

Classification: 0366: Geography; 0368: Physical geography; 0404: Climate Change

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Earth sciences Historical Hydroclimatic change Prism data Theodore Roosevelt National Park Thornthwaite water balance budget

Title: Historical hydroclimatic change at Theodore Roosevelt National Park: 1895 – 2011

Number of pages: 136

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0156
Mapping Ancient Baldcypress Forests for Conservation at Black River, North Carolina
Abstract: A few ancient baldcypress-bottomland hardwood forests survive across the southeastern United States in a mosaic of remnant old-growth stands left untouched by extensive logging during the early 20th century. Uncut stands in the Southeast that survived centuries of disturbance following European settlement tended to be too senescent and non-commercial to justify logging. Remnant ancient baldcypress forests at Black River, North Carolina, appear to contain the oldest living trees in eastern North America and The Nature Conservancy has protected several of these stands. However, the full extent of ancient bottomland forests along Black River is not known and many valuable tracts may be vulnerable to destruction in the increasingly developed floodplain. Locating additional old-growth parcels along Black River could help conserve the treasured biodiversity and water quality associated with North Carolina’s bottomland forest habitat. This project used interpretation of high-resolution aerial imagery to locate
potential areas of old-growth baldcypress forest along Black River, North Carolina. Identification of new, unprotected areas of ancient forest was based on image interpretation of previously identified old-growth stands, especially their site, situation, association, color and texture. The ages of candidate forest areas were verified in the field using expert visual assessment, photographic documentation and tree-ring analysis of increment cores taken from selected trees. Approximately 400 hectares (1,000 acres) of previously unidentified old-growth baldcypress-bottomland hardwood forests were mapped and are recommended as high-priority areas for future conservation efforts at both Black River and Island Creek, a blackwater tributary of the Northeast Cape Fear River. Centuries- to millennium-old trees were identified in all of these previously undocumented old-growth forests. These results indicate that ancient baldcypress forests extend almost continuously for 21 river miles along the mid- to lower-Black River and only 13 of these miles are protected by The Nature Conservancy.

Links:
Subject: Geography; Geographic information science; Conservation; Forestry

Classification: 0366: Geography; 0370: Geographic information science; 0408: Conservation; 0478: Forestry

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Biological sciences Earth sciences Baldcypress Forest conservation GIS Image analysis North Carolina Old-growth Southeastern wetlands
Title: Mapping Ancient Baldcypress Forests for Conservation at Black River, North Carolina

Number of pages: 64

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015

School code: 0011

Source: MAI 54/04M(E), Masters Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321708363

Advisor: Stahle, David W.
Committee member: Kvamme, Kenneth; Tullis, Jason

University/institution: University of Arkansas

Department: Geography

University location: United States -- Arkansas

Degree: M.A.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 1587220

ProQuest document ID: 1680273023
Household energy consumption in the United States, 1987 to 2009: Socioeconomic status, demographic composition, and energy services profiles

Author: Kemp, Robert J.

Abstract: This dissertation examines household energy consumption in the United States over the period of 1987 to 2009, specifically focusing on the role of socioeconomic status, demographic composition, and energy services profiles. The dissertation makes use of four cross-sections from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey data series to examine how household characteristics influence annual energy consumption overall, and by fuel type. Chapter 4 shows that household income is positively related to energy consumption, but more so for combustible fuel consumption than for electricity consumption. Additionally, results for educational attainment suggest a less cross-sectional association and more longitudinal importance as related to income. Demographic composition matters, as predicted by the literature; household size and householder age show predicted effects, but when considered together, income explains any interaction between age and household size. Combustible fuels showed a far greater relationship to housing unit size and income, whereas electricity consumption was more strongly related to educational attainment, showing important differences in the associations by fuel type. Taken together, these results suggest a life course-based model for understanding energy consumption that may be strongly linked to lifestyles. Chapter 5 extends the findings in Chapter 4 by examining the patterning of physical characteristics and behaviors within households. The chapter uses Latent Class Analysis to examine a broad set of energy significant behaviors and characteristics to discover five unique energy services
profiles. These profiles are uniquely patterned across demographic and socioeconomic compositions of households and have important effects on energy consumption. These profiles are likely byproducts of the lifestyles in which the household takes part, due to factors such as their socioeconomic status and household demographic composition. Overall, the dissertation finds strong evidence for taking a more lifecycle-based approach to understanding how energy is consumed based on the combined importance of householder age, household size, and socioeconomic status. Additionally, these factors produce very different energy services profiles that I argue are indicative of the lifestyle in which a household engages. Finally, the dissertation argues that these connections are essential to understanding energy consumption and provide a fertile ground for future research.

Links:
Subject: Social structure; Energy; Demography

Classification: 0700: Social structure; 0791: Energy; 0938: Demography

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Applied sciences Demographic composition Energy services Household energy consumption Socioeconomic status
Title: Household energy consumption in the United States, 1987 to 2009: Socioeconomic status, demographic composition, and energy services profiles

Number of pages: 141

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015

School code: 0051

Source: DAI-A 76/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321773361

Advisor: Rogers, Richard G.
Clinical Psychologists' Lived Experiences of Uncertainty: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis

Author: Keenberg, Dylan A.

Abstract: Despite past discussion of uncertainty as a part of therapeutic theory and practice, few researchers have studied how uncertainty is understood by currently practicing clinical psychologists. Through semistructured interviews, 4 clinical psychologists provided their lived experiences of how they define, become aware of, experience, and make sense of uncertainty in their work. Their accounts were analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis, resulting in 16 superordinate themes. These included: (a) defining uncertainty as beyond knowledge, inevitable, future-bound, and from complex sources; (b) becoming aware of uncertainty in interrelating with others and in fulfilling professional roles; (c) experiencing uncertainty as distressing and/or threatening; and (d) reacting through reducing/controlling/rejecting, distancing, questioning themselves, seeking out other perspectives, embracing uncertainty, applying uncertainty, using hope and faith, and experiencing uncertainty as professionally taboo. Findings are discussed individually and integrated according to several dissonances/paradoxes emerging from the analysis. Recommendations are provided for clinicians, researchers, training programs, and students regarding experiencing uncertainty and new opportunities for incorporating the impact of uncertainty into clinical research, practice, and education.

Links:

Subject: Philosophy; Clinical psychology

Classification: 0422: Philosophy; 0622: Clinical psychology
Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology
Psychology Ambiguity Clinical psychologists Nonlinear systems Psychotherapy practice Uncertainty

Title: Clinical Psychologists' Lived Experiences of Uncertainty: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis

Number of pages: 157

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0971

Source: DAI-B 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339719740
Advisor: Canillas, Gregory

Committee member: Balice, Guy; Wilcoxson, Paige

University/institution: The Chicago School of Professional Psychology

Department: Clinical Psychology

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Psy.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10108633
Making bodies commensurate: The social construction of humans, animals, and microbes as objects of scientific study

Author: Kelly, Kimberly Lynn

Abstract: This dissertation utilizes three independent research projects to examine one overarching theoretical question: How do people understand, contest, negotiate, and / or rationalize the ways in which bodies – human, animal, and microbial - are socially constructed as commensurate, or not, in science? Using three unique projects focusing on either the human, animal, or microbial body, this dissertation broadly explores the social processes inherent in the construction of “bodies” for scientific research. This dissertation explores the complexity of how bodies are used in science, how this is understood by individuals, and the impacts this has not only on science but also the intertwined lives of animals, humans, and their microbes. Each paper explores a key set of questions drawing from a shared set of theoretical lenses, including local biology and bioloooping, commensuration, the biovalue of bodies, and the microbiome. Specifically this dissertation presentation will explore these questions: 1) How are Japanese bodies socially constructed as different from other bodies in ethnobridging clinical trials?; 2) How is local biology employed as a technique of commensuration at the site of the Japanese body, by the government, and the global pharmaceutical industry and what does this mean for scientific studies utilizing it in this way?; 3) How do scientists construct nonhuman primates as appropriate proxies for humans in biomedical research experiments?; 4)
How do individuals understand themselves and their health in relation to pet dogs and microbes?; and 5) How do humans understand the ways in which humans, animals, and microbes co-create their biological and social worlds? This dissertation shows how the construction of the body as an object of scientific study is negotiated, contested, and taken up in daily life, and how this is flexible, malleable, and not at all uniform. It explores the ways in which biomedical knowledge of the body is socially constructed and how it co-creates the animal, microbial, environmental, and cultural worlds in which it circulates. Through doing so and using techniques and lenses grounded in biosocial anthropology, this dissertation adds to the literature on the body in both medical and multispecies anthropology.

Links:
Subject: Cultural anthropology

Classification: 0326: Cultural anthropology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Animal-human interactions Commensuration Local biology Multispecies ethnography Public understanding of science Science and technology

Title: Making bodies commensurate: The social construction of humans, animals, and microbes as objects of scientific study
Abstract: This dissertation focuses on the politics and potential effects of climate change on political systems. I examine aspects of three broad questions. First, how might future climatic stressors alter the stability of political systems? Numerous studies investigate this question through the lens of conflict. Yet most political change does
not arise through violent upheaval. In democratic nations at least, most political change arises through regular elections. In my first chapter, I examine the potential for climate change to disrupt the functioning of political systems through alterations in political behaviors at the ballot box. I find that – if historical relationships persist – the climatic distributions projected for the latter part of this century may increase rates of democratic turnover, especially in poorer nations with already weaker democratic institutions. My second question relates to the political feasibility of policies designed to address climatic changes in lower income democracies. In my second chapter, I investigate the willingness of voters and politicians in Sub-Saharan Africa to lend political support to climate change policies. Evidence from these studies suggests that voters are reticent to support climate policies and that politicians are reluctant to pursue climate policies. My third question focuses on the behavioral motivations for taking individual political action to address climate change. Organizations looking to motivate action on climate change often make appeals that emphasize an individual's personal responsibility for the problem, with the notion that emphasizing diffuse collective responsibility may diminish individual action. In my third chapter, I conduct a series of survey experiments with members from the National Audubon Society and from the general public and find that – contrary to expectations – emphasizing personal responsibility produces no significant increase in climate change action whereas emphasizing collective responsibility amplifies climate action. These three chapters represent a foray into vital areas of my future
research program: the potential effects of climate change on political systems, the political feasibility of climate policies, and the underpinnings of political behaviors related to climate change.

Links:
p:rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Obradovich%2C+Nicholas&amp;rft.a
ulast=Obradovich&amp;rft.aufirst=Nicholas&amp;rft.date=2016-01-01&amp;rft.volume=&amp;rft.issue=&amp;rft.spage=&amp;rft.isbn=9781339802633&amp;rft.btitle=Essays+on+the+Politics+and+Political+Effects+of+Climate+Change&amp;rft.issn=&amp;rft_id=info:doi/

p:rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Obradovich%2C+Nicholas&amp;rft.a
ulast=Obradovich&amp;rft.aufirst=Nicholas&amp;rft.date=2016-01-01&amp;rft.volume=&amp;rft.issue=&amp;rft.spage=&amp;rft
On Algebraic Methods in Quantum Theories
Abstract: The received view in the philosophy of physics is that a quantum theory is given its mathematical formulation in a so-called Hilbert space, with the states of a quantum system given by the elements of this space and observables—measurable quantities of the system—given by so-called operators on this space. But the status of this fundamental postulate becomes threatened when one moves to complex systems, like the quantum fields underlying fundamental particle physics or statistical systems composed of infinite collections of quantum particles. In these more complex cases, one finds many inequivalent Hilbert space representations that appear to be competing quantum theories. In looking for a mathematical structure of the theory to interpret as representing the physical world, one is faced with a choice: either arbitrarily pick one Hilbert space representation (out of the many competing representations) as a Hilbert Space Conservative, or else look for the abstract algebraic structure that all of
these competing representations have in common as an Algebraic Imperialist. This dissertation provides an extended argument for the second route.

Links:

Subject: Philosophy of Science; Philosophy; Quantum physics; Theoretical physics

Classification: 0402: Philosophy of Science; 0422: Philosophy; 0599: Quantum physics; 0753: Theoretical physics

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Pure sciences Algebraic imperialism C-algebras Hilbert space conservatism Pristine interpretation Quantum field theory

Title: On Algebraic Methods in Quantum Theories

Number of pages: 141

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0030
Kant with Foucault: On the dangers of the theoretical reification of the subject to freedom and the need for a practical psychology

Author: Valentine, Matthew


Abstract: In this dissertation I consider the question, “Is it possible to think the subject qua subject or must any theoretical attempt to understand the subject necessarily reify it?” To answer this question, I appealed to Immanuel Kant’s distinction between theoretical and practical reason, noting that practical reason could think the subject as a free soul rather than as a naturally-determined object. I then divided the sciences of the subject into four general types to determine which science could think the subject qua subject. Three sciences were shown to necessarily reify the subject: empirical psychology, rational psychology, and heteronomous ethics. I then paralleled Kant’s insight with Michel Foucault’s analyses of the human sciences, showing the concrete consequences of objectification. Using Foucault’s work on ethical practice and askesis as a guide,
returned to Kant and explained how practical reason can think the subject qua subject only insofar as it considers the subject as something to be made rather than a theoretical object to know. I then posed the question, “What are the necessary conditions for someone to be a subject of possible experience?” which led into a Kantian-inspired theory of love and intersubjectivity. Finally, I concluded that contemporary psychology is mired in an impasse between happiness and freedom, insofar as therapeutic practice is no longer an ethic. I suggest the need for a practical psychology to solve this impasse.

Links:
Title: Kant with Foucault: On the dangers of the theoretical reification of the subject to freedom and the need for a practical psychology
Evidence and Hypothesis in Clinical Medical Science

Author: Pinkston, John


Abstract: Several philosophical theories of scientific evidence (or confirmation) have been proposed. I argue, however, that none satisfactorily explain the way that evidence is gathered and used to confirm the variety of hypotheses that are commonly formulated in clinical medical science. I consider five philosophical theories of scientific evidence, and Inference to the Best Explanation to the extent that it can be considered a theory of evidence or theory choice. I argue that none adequately explain
confirmation in clinical medical science, and I offer a new account of evidence that I argue does constitute a satisfactory explanation, and which I am calling the weight of evidence account. I divide hypotheses that are found in clinical medical science into three categories: therapeutic, etiologic, and diagnostic. Therapeutic hypotheses are those that are concerned with treatments or other medical interventions, etiologic hypotheses are those concerned with the causes of disease or other adverse medical conditions, and diagnostic hypotheses are those considered by clinicians when making a diagnosis. I illustrate the methods of gathering and using evidence in the confirmation process by using examples of each type of hypothesis drawn from the clinical medical scientific literature. I also argue that the weight of evidence account supplies a satisfactory explanation and rationale for the “hierarchical pyramid” of evidence-based medicine, with randomized clinical trials and their derivatives, meta-analyses and systematic reviews of randomized clinical trials, at the top of the pyramid, and case reports, case series, expert opinion and the like at the bottom. Cohort, case-control, cross-sectional, and nonrandomized clinical trials fall into the middle. I illustrate the development of various “levels” of evidence by considering the evolution of less invasive surgical treatments for early breast cancer, and argue that the weight of evidence account satisfactorily explains the notion of levels of evidence and other efforts to rank evidence. In addition, I provide a defense of randomization as a method to maximize accuracy in the conduct of clinical trials. I also consider ethical issues surrounding
experimentation with medical therapies in human subjects, and illustrate and discuss these issues as they arose in studies of respiratory therapies in neonates and treatment for cancers of the anus and testis in adults. I argue that in many cases sufficient evidence can be accrued to warrant generally accepted new therapies without the need for evidence derived from randomized clinical trials.

Links:

Subject: Philosophy of Science

Classification: 0402: Philosophy of Science

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology
Confirmation Evidence Medicine Philosophy

Title: Evidence and Hypothesis in Clinical Medical Science

Number of pages: 232

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0125

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International
Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339736655

Advisor: Bueno, Otavio

Committee member: Erwin, Edward; Moseley, Ray; Rothman, Kenneth; Siegel, Harvey

University/institution: University of Miami

Department: Philosophy

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
Tool use and mind: Extended selfing as implied by the extended mind
Abstract: Much research within the field of cognitive science over the last two decades has focused on the relationship between the human organism and its environment with specific regard to the nature of cognitive processes. The hypothesis that the environment plays a causally active role in cognition, coupled with several other rather plausible assumptions, has striking metaphysical implications related to the concept of ‘self;’ yet these implications have not been widely acknowledged. Taking up this line of argument, my thesis defends the proposition that a particular kind of extended cognition entails the truth of a thesis that I call “extended selfing”. To defend my thesis, I begin by explicating the Extended Mind hypothesis: this is the position that some cognitive processes include as parts not only the brain and body of the human organism, but also components external to that human organism. Next, I provide an account of extended selfing. I do this in two stages. First, I give an account of what I call ‘selfing’, which
is a particular kind of cognitive process in which an organism produces a mental representation of itself as an object within that very representation from the subject point of view. To bring out the nature of the process which outputs that mental representation, I switch to utilizing the term ‘selfing’, which I argue is a process the biological organism does. The adoption of the verb form is crucial to avoiding central problems related to personal identity. I then argue that the selfing process may be extended, in the sense that the process supervenes on components external to the physical brain and body of the human organism. I elucidate the central tenets of extended selfing and defend the position that the product of the extended selfing process may be understood as part of the extended phenotype of a biological organism. My proposal that the selfing process of the biological organism may be extended raises intriguing metaphysical questions related to whether biological organisms can use external parts inclusive of other biological organisms as a part of their extended selfing process, and what that would mean for the relationship between the selfing process and the biological organism responsible for that process. Such cases seem to pose a major problem for extended selfing since they expose an apparent inability to individuate between the organisms that are selfing, and raise an indeterminacy concerning how many selfing processes an organism might be going through. After laying the conceptual foundations related to the Extended Mind hypothesis and the Extended Selfing thesis I defend the claim that certain forms of the Extended Mind hypothesis necessarily entail extended selfing. On my view
of selfing, the claim follows rather straightforwardly. However, I also show how those who equate the term ‘self’ with ‘person’, such as proponents of the popular psychological continuity view, the narrative view, the no-self view, and also the constitution view of personal identity, should take seriously the claims of the Extended Mind hypothesis for its metaphysical implications. After surveying other positions I set out reasons for preferring my distinctive position related to selfing and conclude by defending my thesis against major objections offered by Clark, Baker, and Olson.

Links:

Subject: Philosophy; Cognitive psychology

Classification: 0422: Philosophy; 0633: Cognitive psychology

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology
Psychology Extended cognition Extended mind Extended phenotype Extended self Human enhancement

Title: Tool use and mind: Extended selfing as implied by the extended mind

Number of pages: 210

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016
School code: 0656

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339857152

Advisor: Beebe, James

Committee member: Donnelly, Maureen; Hershenov, David

University/institution: State University of New York at Buffalo

Department: Philosophy

University location: United States -- New York
Dinosaurs and time: Chronostratigraphic frameworks and their utility in analysis of dinosaur paleobiology

Author: Fowler, Denver Warwick


Abstract: Stratigraphy is the study of the position of rock strata, in order to determine their age. Dinosaur fossils have been recovered from North America for over 150 years, yet the stratigraphy of the localities from which they were collected has rarely been analysed at high resolution, either due to lack of original locality data, or that precise correlation between depositional basins was not technologically possible. This dissertation analyses what effect the introduction of high-resolution chronostratigraphic data has on our understanding of dinosaur paleobiology. Terrestrial sequence stratigraphy was used in combination with previously published data in order to subdivide the uppermost Cretaceous Hell Creek Formation of Montana into
lower, middle, and upper units, shown to be consistent across the formation type area. Similar stratigraphic data was gathered for each of the Late Cretaceous dinosaur-bearing formations of the North American Western Interior, which was combined with nearly 200 radiometric dates (newly recalibrated here) to plot a comprehensive high-resolution correlation chart. The stratigraphic occurrence of dinosaur taxa was consequently plotted upon this chart. Similarly, the new Hell Creek Formation stratigraphic framework was used to plot the stratigraphic occurrence of Triceratops fossils. From this it can be seen that many dinosaur groups form stacks of stratigraphically separated species, a pattern indicative of linear, non-branching evolution (anagenesis). A similar pattern is observed for two new taxa of chasmosaurine ceratopsid (horned) dinosaurs from New Mexico, which form morphologic and stratigraphic intermediates between the slightly older taxon, Pentaceratops, and the younger Anchiceratops. Phylogenetic and geometric morphometric analysis supports the hypothesis that the posterior embayment of the parietal deepens and closes in on itself over ~ 2 million years from Pentaceratops through the new taxa, to Anchiceratops, and suggests a deep split within Chasmosaurinae that occurs before the Middle Campanian. These findings imply that dinosaur evolution in the Late Cretaceous Western Interior was characterized mostly by anagenesis, punctuated by occasional speciation events, perhaps triggered by high sealevel creating a north / south geographic barrier. The evolutionary process of reinforcement is discussed as a
possible mechanism for the development of cranial display organs, linked to speciation.

Links:

Source: DAI-B 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339752426

Advisor: Horner, John R.  Varricchio, David J.

Committee member: Bowen, David W.; Eberth, David A.

University/institution: Montana State University

Department: Earth Sciences

University location: United States – Montana

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
Abstract: In this dissertation, I will defend dualism against scientific defeaters. More specifically, I will argue that one has good reasons for believing in an immaterial soul despite the advancements and evidences in natural science. I will argue that natural science, as construed by materialists and naturalists, is immoderate or incapable of affirming or analyzing nonphysical (or immaterial) souls. To defend this claim, I will explore various materialistic, naturalistic assumptions and stances, including some scientific experiments used by materialists to defend their view. The various counter arguments to dualism abound, but many arguments using science or scientific evidence as defeaters against dualism follow a standard pattern. A summary of the arguments (something like a Master Argument) generally proposed (implicitly or explicitly) is: 1. If there are good
philosophical reasons for believing in an immaterial soul, then, it is rational to believe in an immaterial soul. 2. There are good philosophical reasons for believing in an immaterial soul. 3. Therefore, it is rational to believe in an immaterial soul. 4. A rebutting defeater to the existence of an immaterial soul comes from science. 5. If a rebutting defeater to the existence of an immaterial soul comes from science, then all things considered, it is not rational to believe in an immaterial soul. 6. Therefore, all things considered, it is not rational to believe in the existence of an immaterial soul. This project will counter that such scientifically primed arguments are inadequate at rebutting or undercutting belief in nonphysical souls. Thus, I will be countering premise 5 (and tangentially 4) in this dissertation.

Links:
Subject: Philosophy

Classification: 0422: Philosophy

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology
Dualism Materialism Natural Science Naturalism Soul

Title: A soulless science: An inquiry into the limitations of natural science in detecting a non-physical soul

Number of pages: 215
Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0345

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339913124

Advisor: Gould, Paul

University/institution: Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary

University location: United States -- Texas
Martin Heidegger’s mathematical dialectic: Uncovering the structure of modernity

Author: Beattie, Darren Jeffrey


Abstract: Martin Heidegger is generally regarded as one of the most significant—if also the most controversial—philosophers of the 20th century. Most scholarly engagement with Heidegger’s thought on Modernity approaches his work with a special focus on either his critique of technology, or on his more general critique of subjectivity. This dissertation project attempts to elucidate Martin Heidegger’s diagnosis of modernity, and, by extension, his thought as a whole, from the neglected standpoint of his understanding of mathematics, which he explicitly identifies as the essence of modernity. Accordingly, our project attempts to work through the development of Modernity, as Heidegger understands it, on
the basis of what we call a “mathematical dialectic.” The basis of our analysis is that Heidegger’s understanding of Modernity, both on its own terms and in the context of his theory of history [Seinsgeschichte], is best understood in terms of the interaction between two essential, “mathematical” characteristics, namely, self-grounding and homogeneity. This project first investigates the mathematical qualities of these components of Modernity individually, and then attempts to trace the historical and philosophical development of Modernity on the basis of the interaction between these two components—an interaction that is, we argue, itself regulated by the structure of the mathematical, according to Heidegger’s understanding of the term. The project undertaken here intends not only to serve as an interpretive, scholarly function of elucidating Heidegger’s understanding of Modernity, but also to advance the larger aim of defending the prescience, structural coherence, and relevance of Heidegger’s diagnosis of Modernity as such.

Links:
Committee member: Grant, Ruth W.; Hacohen, Malachai H.; Norberg, Jakob; Spragens, Thomas A.

University/institution: Duke University

Department: Political Science

University location: United States -- North Carolina

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10105254

ProQuest document ID: 1882566994
Investigating learners' epistemological framings of quantum mechanics

Author: Dini, Vesal

Abstract: Classical mechanics challenges students to use their intuitions and experiences as a basis for understanding, in effect to approach learning as "a refinement of everyday thinking" (Einstein, 1936). Moving on to quantum mechanics (QM), students, like physicists, need to adjust this approach, in particular with respect to the roles that intuitive knowledge and mathematics play in the pursuit of coherent understanding (these are adjustments to aspects of their epistemologies). In this dissertation, I explore how some students manage the epistemological transition. I began this work by recruiting both graduate and undergraduate students, interviewing each subject several times as they moved through coursework in QM. The interviews featured, among other things, how students tried to fit ideas together in mutually consistent ways, including with respect to intuitive knowledge, mathematics and experiment, if at all. I modeled these dynamic cognitive processes as different epistemological framings (i.e., tacit, in-the-moment responses to the question "How should I approach knowledge?"). Through detailed qualitative analyses of students' reasoning and a systematic coding of their interviews, I explored how these coherence seeking related framings impacted their learning. The dissertation supports three main findings: (1) students' patterns of epistemological framing are mostly stable within a given course; (2) students who profess epistemologies aligned with the coordination of coherence seeking framings tend to be more stable in demonstrating them; and (3) students aware that their understanding of QM ultimately anchors in its mathematics tend to produce more coherent
explanations and perform better in their courses. These findings are consistent with existing research on student epistemologies in QM and imply that epistemologies, in particular whether and how students seek coherence, require greater attention and emphasis in instruction.

Links:
Title: Investigating learners' epistemological framings of quantum mechanics

Number of pages: 279

Publication year: 2017

Degree date: 2017

School code: 0234
Table of contents

1. Disciplines of Collection: Founding the Dresden Museum for Zoology, Anthropology and Ethnology in Imperial Germany

2. Vitality in Crisis: Rethinking the Atomic Legacy in Postwar U.S. Art

3. Toxic Desecration: Science and the Sacred in Navajo Environmentalism
Disciplines of Collection: Founding the Dresden Museum for Zoology, Anthropology and Ethnology in Imperial Germany

Author: Petrou, Marissa Helene


Abstract: I explore three different themes in the history of science through the lens of the museum: 1) science and the public; 2) science and empire; 3) material and visual culture. The book is an institutional history of a provincial museum with international aspirations to standardize museum management and anthropological practice. The founding director of the Dresden Museum for Zoology, Anthropology and Ethnography proposed an historical, non-essentialist approach to understanding racial and cultural difference because of his commitment to extensive field research, Darwinian evolution, and experimentation with techniques of visual representation. Director A. B. Meyer (1840-1911) identified the widely practiced science of craniometry as
defined by technologies of exoticization that actively erased the historical, cultural and social details that human remains carried with them. He developed new methods that emphasized intimate familiarity with variety within any one ethnic group, from skull shape to material ornamentation, as integral to the new disciplines of physical and cultural anthropology. This approach to the anthropological sciences pitted the Dresden scholars against the dominant ahistorical methods and anti-Darwinian beliefs of the German Society of Anthropology, Ethnology and Pre-history. Internationally, this historical understanding of individual cultures attracted the attention of Filipino nationalists and numerous US research institutions. I build on the work of other historians of modern German science who have pointed out that we must look beyond the power of the university-state model and consider the role of other cultural factors to understand the place and power of science in nineteenth-century German culture. I also address the current debate in the history of the German anthropological sciences regarding the disciplines’ relationship to racism and colonialism. In order to expand our understanding of the complex development of these sciences, I emphasize the importance of visual approaches to historical scholarship.

Links:
Subject: Germanic literature; Art history; Zoology; Science history; Museum studies
Classification: 0311: Germanic literature; 0377: Art history; 0472: Zoology; 0585: Science history; 0730: Museum studies

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics Social sciences Communication and the arts Biological sciences History of collections History of science Human science Museum studies Visual anthropology Visual culture

Title: Disciplines of Collection: Founding the Dresden Museum for Zoology, Anthropology and Ethnology in Imperial Germany

Number of pages: 377

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0031

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Abstract: This dissertation examines the roles and legacies of atomic weapons in the formation of post-World War II United States national culture and the post-1945 U.S. art canon. While the consideration of the presence of nuclear weapons in postwar art history has often been constricted to specific atomic imagery existing within an accepted historical framework (e.g. the “Atomic Age,” c. 1945-1960), this dissertation traces a much deeper level of influence beyond the standard “atomic” imagery and outside the received (art) historical framing. The argument begins by exploring the distinct rupture that occurred within United States public consciousness in the wake of the U.S. bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and identifies how, as a recuperative gesture in the wake of this rupture, a new problematic rhetoric of life, under a rubric of “vitality,” emerged across mainstream U.S. political, economic, and art discourses. The dissertation then extends this framework forward to provide new studies of three important U.S. artists, Robert Morris, Andy Warhol, and Ana Mendieta. Together, the studies show how, often contrary to their standard receptions and placements within in the art historical literature, their transformations of the U.S. avant-
garde landscape, beginning in 1960, were deeply informed by questioning the troubled, paradoxical idea of life that had become dominant in mainstream postwar United States discourse in the wake of the U.S.’s development, use, and proliferation of atomic weapons.

Links:
p;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Snyder%2C+Benjamin+Andrews&amp;rft.aulast=Snyder&amp;rft.aufirst=Benjamin&amp;rft.date=2016-01-01&amp;rft.volume=&amp;rft.issue=&amp;rft.spage=&amp;rft.isbn=9781339736631&amp;rft.btitle=&amp;rft.title=Vitality +in+Crisis%3A+Rethinking+the+Atomic+Legacy+in+Postwar +U.S.+Art&amp;rft.issn=&amp;rft_id=info:doi/

p;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Snyder%2C+Benjamin+Andrews&amp;rft.aulast=Snyder&amp;rft.aufirst=Benjamin&amp;rft.date=2016-01-
Abstract: Within the space of a battle to halt ski resort expansion and snowmaking on the San Francisco Peaks, a mountain in northern Arizona, a coalition has emerged of indigenous activists (primarily Diné), Euroamerican environmentalists, and anarchists. The resulting collaboration, Mountain Defense, goes beyond usual models of environmentalist-indigenous alliances as temporary and incommensurate. This dissertation explores the development of the Mountain Defense movement over time, the motivations of activists from divergent backgrounds in opposing snowmaking, the social interactions and negotiations of identity within this group, and the public discourse by which they construct a message about this space and threats to it. Ethnographic fieldwork was undertaken from 2009 to 2015; key methods of data collection included participant observation, interviews,
archival research, and collection of spoken, print, and online communication. This data was analyzed for emergent themes as well as the ways in which meaning was produced between parties. Situating Mountain Defense within scholarship on place-making, traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), and social constructionism, this dissertation explicates how the movement has articulated a hybrid knowledge, including layered conceptualizations of sacred land and syntheses of sacred and scientific idioms in expressing the dangers of snowmaking technology. This research also speaks to the complex dimensions and continuing salience of Diné relationships with the San Francisco Peaks and the ways in which snowmaking and expansion threaten these.

Links:
1. The politics of scientific practice in Taiwan: The hepatitis B control program
2. The recombinant DNA case: Balancing scientific and political decision-making

3. The democratization of immortality in nineteenth-century America


5. The *vestiges of creation* and America's pre-Darwinian evolution debates: Interpreting theology and the natural sciences in three academic communities

6. The gender of racial science: Modern Black manhood and its making, 1890–2000

7. Weeds in Linnaeus's garden: Science and segregation, eugenics, and the rhetoric of racism at the University of Minnesota and the Big Ten, 1900–1945

8. Therapeutic rusticity: The wilderness vacation in the northeastern United States, 1869–1915

9. Choreomania
10. Deforming the Neighbors: Motherhood, Charity, and Disability in Social Settlement Literature, 1880–1930

11. Poisoned Hope: MIAs, Mythmaking, and Trauma in Defeated Nations

12. Hollow Men: Colonial Forms, Irish Subjects, and the Great Famine in Modernist Literature, 1890-1930

13. Writing/trauma

14. Mental Hygiene, Puericulture, and Cultural Politics of Childhood in Turkey, 1920s to 1950s: Reforming the Nation through Reforming the Mind and Body of the Child


16. Empowering the body: The evolution of self-help in the women’s health movement
17. Manufactured science – The attorneys’ handmaiden: The influence of lawyers in toxic substance disease research

18. The cost of a moral army: Masculinity and the construction of a respectable British army, 1850-1885

19. The rape of Tokyo: Legends of mass sexual violence and exploitation during the occupation of Japan

20. On a foundation, wide in scope: The history of Mount Sinai Hospital 1903-1987

21. Professionals in the pantry: The professionalizing project of Victorian adulteration reform, 1851-1875

22. Anatomizing the Literary Body: Romantic Medicine in the Gothic Imagination

23. The Democratization of Food: Tin Cans and the Growth of the American Food Processing Industry, 1810-1940

25. "A physical wreck of his former self": Gender and disability in the Civil War North

26. Queering Dublin: Same-sex desire and masculinities in Ireland, 1884-1950

27. Blood of a Nation: Politics, Medicine, and Race in U.S. Literature, 1848-1900


29. Changing medical education: Early efforts to integrate women's health into education and training

30. Three essays on health economics

31. African American mortality: A biocultural study of Missouri cemetery records
The politics of scientific practice in Taiwan: The hepatitis B control program

Author: Lin, Chung-hsi


Abstract: This dissertation discusses the political dimensions of scientific practice in Taiwan from two perspectives: the social contingencies of scientific knowledge and the role of government in medical science. The history of Taiwanese hepatitis B control program from 1980 to 1993 provides a valuable case study to investigate these issues. The controversies over the safety of the hepatitis B plasma vaccine display the social contingency of scientific knowledge. On the basis of different concerns or political interests, numerous participants joined the scientists in interactively shaping and reshaping the vaccine safety. When participants used various strategies and contradictory scientific knowledge to argue against each other, the credibility of experts and their scientific knowledge was downgraded, which in turn prevented
scientific knowledge from serving as the sole arbitrator of resolving the controversies. The socially contingent characteristics of scientific knowledge provided a space for government agencies participating in shaping scientific knowledge formation. This historical case displays how the Taiwanese government significantly influenced the scientific knowledge formation regarding hepatitis B control in Taiwan. The government designed science policy to promote hepatitis B control, and government officials were involved in resolving the controversies over the safety of the hepatitis B plasma vaccine. Government scientists not only gave government agencies a certain degree of interpretative authority in the controversies, but also produced alternative scientific knowledge to support the government's science policy. When the government policy changed in response to social problems, the scientific knowledge regarding hepatitis B control also changed. This dissertation concludes by calling for more attention toward studying the role of government in scientific practice. Without considering how the Taiwanese government participated in the hepatitis B control program, our understanding about the formation and change of scientific knowledge regarding hepatitis B control would be incomplete.

Links:
Title: The politics of scientific practice in Taiwan: The hepatitis B control program

Number of pages: 393

Publication year: 1994

Degree date: 1994

School code: 0247

Source: DAI-A 55/05, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

Advisor: Downey, Gary L.

University/institution: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
The recombinant DNA case: Balancing scientific and political decision-making

Author: Oei, Hong Lim


Abstract: The unfolding of recombinant DNA, from research technique to political issue, is described. As a research technique, recombinant DNA (abbreviated rDNA) has opened up new vistas in biological and other fields of research. But its potential yet unproven hazard has created uneasy feelings toward the technique. The controversial nature of the issue finally launched rDNA into the political sphere, involving scientists, the public at large, and Congress in
efforts to control the development of the field. The first group to regulate rDNA was the scientists. The scientific community called for a voluntary moratorium on experiments perceived as potentially dangerous at the time. It was an unprecedented act. The National Institutes of Health subsequently issued guidelines for a safe execution of rDNA experiments to minimize potential dangers to public health and well-being. Efforts of the scientific community to control rDNA was seen, however, as a politics of expertise. Challenges to this "technocratic" approach soon emerged. Vocal members of the public suspected expert decision makers as being biased toward scientific interests, reducing rDNA to a technical issue. They rejected the experts' tunnel vision and demanded a say in decisions. Public participation in the decision-making process precipitated community debates at locations where rDNA research was ongoing. A democratic approach to decision-making proved to be a viable policy-making mode. The ensuing local and state laws, however, seemed inadequate to cover global consequences of rDNA. In an effort to unify regulations of the field, Congress attempted to legislate on the subject. Resistance from the scientific community, which regard legislative control as rigid and unnecessary, was one of the causes of diminishing congressional interest in the matter. None of the introduced bills was enacted. For complex policy areas with uncertain yet far-reaching scientific and societal consequences--like rDNA--this dissertation recommends a policy-making process where scientists, interested lay persons, politicians, public administrators, and other relevant parties participate in structured
communications prior to an emerging controversy. To facilitate the process, establishment of National Science Fora is recommended.

Links:

Subject: Public administration; Science history

Classification: 0617: Public administration; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences

Title: The recombinant DNA case: Balancing scientific and political decision-making

Number of pages: 229

Publication year: 1994

Degree date: 1994

School code: 0247

Source: DAI-A 55/04, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Country of publication: United States

Advisor: Goodsell, Charles T.

University/institution: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

University location: United States -- Virginia

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 9425585

ProQuest document ID: 304148543
The democratization of immortality in nineteenth-century America

Author: Steiner, Michael Joseph

Abstract: One of the well-established characteristics of the middle decades of the nineteenth century is the period's preoccupation with death. Less well understood are the sources of this funereal atmosphere. This dissertation examines the role of a growing and pervasive democratic ethos as a principle factor in the period's sentimentalization of death and dramatic expansion of the role of death in American life. The intent of this work is to search out the confluence of democratic thought and death by suggesting plausible connections between disparate categories of artistic and material culture. Death culture in mid-nineteenth century America revealed an equalitarian thought which had built a democracy grounded in individualism and reared itself in a variety of cultural elements, thriving perhaps most vigorously in the beliefs and customs surrounding death. The union of this equalitarian thought and death served to subvert the discrepancy between rhetoric and experience by shifting equality outside the tangible conditions of life toward a higher claim to the immortality of every individual—a belief in equal permanence, asserted in spiritual, cultural, and even physical forms. After establishing the context of democratic thought from the beginning of the Jackson administration to the Civil War, the dissertation examines the changing attitudes toward death and immortality during this time period, and illustrates how those attitudes related to the developing democratic ethos. The central chapter of the work demonstrates the democratization of immortality by focusing on three specific areas: the phenomenon of post-mortem photography; the growth and development of modern mortuary customs; and the development of the
garden cemetery and elaborate, permanent funeral monuments. The closing chapters offer historical continuity by tracing transformations in the last three decades of the nineteenth century, and suggest some possible areas for further study in the field of death culture in American studies.

Links:
Subject: American studies; Cultural anthropology

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0326: Cultural anthropology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences nineteenth century

Title: The democratization of immortality in nineteenth-century America

Number of pages: 298

Publication year: 1994

Degree date: 1994

School code: 0193
On the side of angels: Lesbian activism in Los Angeles, 1970--1990

Author: Retter, Yolanda G.

Abstract: During the 1970s and 1980s, Los Angeles was one urban location where the struggle for lesbian rights and lesbian community was publicly and energetically pursued by a movement of diverse individuals and groups. This generation of politicized lesbians was formed by the confluence of various socio-historical currents and informed by experiences in other social movements. For almost ten years, lesbian activists across the United States engaged in unprecedented institution-building and political activism. The backbone of this underfunded movement was made up of a host of dedicated volunteers. This community history used the methods of oral histories and an analysis of the content of community-produced publications to identify women, places, events and dynamics that made up this specific movement in Los Angeles. It used the framework of social movement theory and sociological perspectives to analyze the macro dynamics of a movement for civil rights and the micro dynamics of a diverse community. Micro dynamics that were examined included institution-building, political activism, internecine conflict, the activism of lesbians of color and the effects of personal relationships on a politicized community. Since the researcher is “native” to the community in question, the study also examines issues related to methodology and insider (native) vs. outsider (cross-cultural) research.
The <i>vestiges of creation</i> and America's pre-Darwinian evolution debates: Interpreting theology and the natural sciences in three academic communities

Author: MacPherson, Ryan Cameron

Abstract: Fifteen years before Charles Darwin published On the Origin of Species (1859), Americans already were preoccupied with a theory of naturalistic development presented in Robert Chambers's anonymously published Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation (1844). This dissertation explores Americans' reactions to Vestiges, first by developing a model for understanding historical relations between theology and the natural sciences, and then by applying that model in case-study analyses of three academic communities: Princeton, Harvard, and Yale. Extensive manuscript research reveals that faculty, students, and ministers associated with those institutions engaged in sustained discussions of Vestiges during the late 1840s and 1850s, and that theology informed their reactions to that work. Proposing a concept of “socially situated systematic theology,” this dissertation views theology—in the tradition of sociologists Max Weber and Robert Merton—as a rationalization of human culture that structures social practices, such as people's participation in the natural sciences and their evaluation of a work like Vestiges. Drawing also from the insights of theologian Paul Tillich, this study further regards theology as an attempt to grapple with the existential question, “What must I do to be saved?” This dissertation argues that distinctive answers to that salvation question among Presbyterians at Princeton, Unitarians at Harvard, and Congregationalists at Yale, profoundly shaped local responses to another question: “What must I do with Vestiges?” This is not to suggest a straightforward correlation between specific religious
doctrines and the acceptance or else rejection of specific scientific claims. Rather, the communities' distinctive answers to the salvation question must be understood as reflections of their existential “ultimate concern” that shaped, through a variety of means, the cultural context in which each community read Vestiges. This account challenges historical scholarship that has portrayed Princeton, Harvard, and Yale as sharing a common “American Protestant” pattern of science-religion engagements during the pre-Darwinian period. Suggestions are provided at the close of this study for applying the model of socially situated systematic theologies to the historical examination of other science-religion sagas, including the Darwinian revolution that later emerged from Americans' preoccupation with Vestiges.

Links:
p;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=MacPherson%2C+Ryan+Cameron&a
mp;rft.aulast=MacPherson&amp;rft.aufirst=Ryan&amp;rft.date=2003-01-01&amp;rft.volume=&amp;rft.issue=&amp;rft.spage=&amp;r
ft.isbn=&amp;rft.btitle=&amp;rft.title=The+vestiges+of+creation+and+America%27s+pre-
Darwinian%E0%Aevolution+debates%3A+Interpreting+theology+
and+the+natural+sciences+in+three+academic+communiti
es&amp;rft.issn=&amp;rft_id=info:doi/

Subject: Science history; American history; Theology

Classification: 0585: Science history; 0337: American
history; 0469: Theology

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social
sciences Academic communities Evolution debates Natural
sciences Pre-Darwinian Theology
Abstract: Throughout the nineteenth century, African Americans battled for civil rights broadly and manhood rights specifically. Near the turn-of-the-twentieth-century, a small vocal cadre of black intellectuals entered into this struggle as social scientists and waged their fight for racial and manhood rights on scientific terrain. Examining the production of knowledge about black manhood in the context of United States, gender, African-American, and social-science history, I argue that African-American social scientists' preoccupation with the project of examining,
critiquing, and uplifting black manhood is rooted in the gendered nature of nineteenth- and twentieth-century racial debates. Throughout the nineteenth century, both racial conservatives and liberals likened blacks to women, children, imbeciles, and savages. Depending on the writer's political or ideological stance, the metaphor conveyed either contempt or condescension and nearly always marked African Americans as an inherently distinct, inferior, and unmanly race. Mirroring broader societal prejudices, white scientists reified African Americans' unfitness to exercise the rights and responsibilities of manhood and bolstered opposition to African-American social, economic, and political advancement. An emerging cadre of African-American social scientists challenged the scientific foundations of white racial and gender supremacy. This is their story. It begins with Anna Julia Cooper’s radical late-nineteenth-century religious and scientific deconstruction of the American racialized gender system and then explores W. E. B. Du Bois's and Kelly Miller's middle-class early-twentieth-century focus on developing an “education for manhood.” From the sociological popularization of the Race Man to E. Franklin Frazier’s mid-century working-man hypothesis to Nathan and Julia Hare's late-twentieth-century Afrocentric approach to bringing the black boy to manhood, the dialectical relationships between personal, scientific, and political understandings of manhood are examined. Guided by their personal convictions and racial ambitions, their strategies for manhood uplift reflected the constraints of their eras and subject positions. Nonetheless, black intellectuals challenged popular scientific thought on both
the existence and character of black manhood and womanhood. Collectively their stories offer a critical perspective on how the definitions, ideals, problems, and discursive deployments of black manhood changed throughout the twentieth century and provide a powerful glimpse of what these transformations have meant for African Americans and the nation.

Links:
School code: 0181

Source: DAI-A 65/01, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

Advisor: Painter, Nell Irvin

University/institution: Princeton University

University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Weeds in Linnaeus's garden: Science and segregation, eugenics, and the rhetoric of racism at the University of Minnesota and the Big Ten, 1900–1945

Author: Soderstrom, Mark
Abstract: In 1931, Lotus Delta Coffman, President of the University of Minnesota and noted Progressive educational reformer, refused to admit a black student to residence in the newly constructed Pioneer Hall. This project explores and elucidates the underlying consciousness and ideology that supported such racial segregation as a liberal, progressive, and necessary practice in the national interest. I analyze a rich trove of archived material revealing sedimented layers of institutional racism, much of it motivated by changing patterns of urban migration, immigration, and gender expectations. With astonishing candor, administrators from universities across the country shared strategies for justifying and enforcing segregated facilities, thereby muddying usual conceptions of the American Progressive movement and throwing into confusion traditional binaries of left and right. I interrogate administrative and faculty correspondence, census documents, international scientific journals, and other sources, to determine why segregation was implemented, who resisted it, and how it was defeated. I use the University of Minnesota specifically, and land-grant
universities more generally, as sites to link the imperial imperative to manage colonized populations abroad and “deviant” populations at home with the consolidation of categorization behind residential segregation was active throughout the university, shaping its social space and institutional structure, and that this system was supported by the work of many disciplines, from medicine to anthropology, from psychology to horticulture. In turn, this ideology of biologically based management was not only vindicated by these various other disciplines but was instrumental in shaping them—and the University itself.

Links:
Title: Weeds in Linnaeus’s garden: Science and segregation, eugenics, and the rhetoric of racism at the University of Minnesota and the Big Ten, 1900–1945

Number of pages: 305

Publication year: 2004

Degree date: 2004

School code: 0130

Source: DAI-A 65/08, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780496005833, 0496005839

Advisor: Roediger, David Randall  Noble, David W.
Abstract: Beginning in the late 1860s America's middle-class professionals and office workers began venturing into the woodlands of the Northeast in increasing numbers, engaging in and fostering the nascent activity of the wilderness vacation. For many participants the journey represented more than leisure pursuit and tourist activity. It constituted a regenerative process of physical healing and mental rejuvenation. Throughout the period under study, rapid urban
growth and industrialization generated noticeable increases of pollution. Health reformers derided poorly ventilated office towers and commercial buildings for harboring contaminated air and disease. As these unhealthy conditions drew greater publicity, physicians and sanitarians touted the fresh air, clean water, and physical exercise available at wilderness resorts. A survey of marketing literature and guidebooks reveals that the travel and vacation industries employed these health concerns to promote their products and services as beneficial and health restoring. Wilderness environments, camping, and outdoor sports further benefited middle-class participants who suffered mental exhaustion or were diagnosed with nervous conditions. Since these disorders were believed to originate from social and cultural anxieties about the modernizing world, removing oneself to the primeval woods precipitated psychological relief. Cultural studies and ethnographies of the primitive Other suggest that vacationers engaged in a lifestyle that reminded them of a more idyllic past or in activities that recaptured the vitality of American Indians. For individuals unfamiliar with the wilderness sojourn, travel narratives, postcards, and sporting expositions figured a mindset about the experience. Vacationers extended the experience, too, long after the return home through souvenirs that evoked memories of surroundings and activities. In addition, photographs and scrapbooks constructed narratives of the vacation, which in turn functioned as prefiguring devices for uninitiated friends and family. Women shared in the wilderness vacation alongside men. Evidence indicates that women vacationers even
engaged in rigorous sport contrary to prescribed medical advice specific to women. Yet women’s participation was constrained and guided by male companions and the expectations of domestic responsibilities. Nevertheless, women as consumers were often the target of the travel and vacation industries' advertisements. The wilderness vacation thus heralded the rise of an American consumer culture based within a therapeutic self-culture, itself predicated on notions of health, hygiene, and psychological well being.

Links:

Subject: American history; American studies; Recreation; Sports medicine

Classification: 0337: American history; 0323: American studies; 0814: Recreation; 0575: Sports medicine

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences
Social sciences Maine New Hampshire New York Pennsylvania Tourism Vacations Wilderness vacation

Title: Therapeutic rusticity: The wilderness vacation in the northeastern United States, 1869–1915

Number of pages: 276
Publication year: 2004

Degree date: 2004

School code: 0101

Source: DAI-A 65/09, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780496076543, 049607654X

Advisor: Wajda, Shirley Teresa

University/institution: Kent State University

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.
Choreomania

Author: Gotman, Kelina A.


Abstract: In the nineteenth century, collective displays of exuberant dancing were medicalized under the banner term "choreomania." Somewhere between a nervous disease and a hysterical form of pathological contagion, "Choreomania" was used to designate phenomena as disparate as the medieval Saint Vitus' dance, the Italian tarantella, the Convulsionaries of Saint-Médard in eighteenth-century France and the imanenjana in Madagascar. In "Choreomania," I trace the emergence of this diagnosis through the circulation of scientific information in Europe and the colonial world, as the rise of the social sciences merged with medicine to claim the frenzied dances a "national disease."

Links:
Subject: Dance; Theater; Modern history

Classification: 0378: Dance; 0465: Theater; 0582: Modern history

Title: Choreomania

Number of pages: 440

Publication year: 2008

Degree date: 2008

School code: 0054

Source: DAI-A 69/10, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780549856443
Abstract: This dissertation investigates how motherhood and charity are complicit producers of disabled figures in Progressive Era (1880–1930) social settlement literature: including non-fiction texts, reform fiction, and autobiographically inspired stories. Motherhood, as maternal rhetoric, and charity, as an idea and act, are especially pertinent to depictions of disability in settlement literature. Disabled figures are portrayed as stricken, impoverished,
and childlike entities in need of maternal care that social settlements and settlement workers, or charitable institutions and charity workers provide. I establish the theoretical basis of this examination using intersectionality theory, benevolent maternalism, deformance, and stigma to analyze settlement literature. I explore how fiction that centers on social settlement workers depict maternal heteronormative female protagonists who are committed to a paradigm of charity, consistent with benevolent maternalism and, where applicable, are proponents of eugenic thought and technologies. These protagonists deform the objects of their benevolence. Disabled characters in these books are never central; they characters serve as objects of attention for the fit, American social worker. The worker becomes a symbol of Progressive ideology, representing conventional ideas of motherhood and charity, which in turn deform and construct the disabled characters in the first place. Other texts, written by authors with intimate knowledge of the communities in which settlements are established, create texts that comment on the work of the settlement. The middle class reader witnesses deforming acts as they encounter the relationships that arise in these cross-class, multi-ethnic spaces. However, on occasion, settlement literature creates empowered, independent characters with impairments or non-normative identities. These agents contest the traditional tropes of motherhood and charity and these texts overturn the established literary expectations about disability. Texts by Jane Addams and Alice Dunbar-Nelson's resist and nullify this deforming process. These atypical
representations of social settlement literature avoid or reverse the deforming forces of charity and maternalist/paternalist rhetoric by performing prenormalization, an act that does not deform, but attempts to return the character and reader to a time before the hegemony of normalcy. Settlement literature is a rich, relatively underexplored set of texts, and scholars should embrace the breadth of written works that fall into this collection. For instance, there is a rich trove of newspaper and magazine articles about the 1915 case of baby Bollinger who was left to die because he had physical disabilities. In this case, settlement directors were solicited as national experts on disability, education, and social practice. Examination of the social creation of disability is rife in these fictional and non-fiction texts. Clearly, the ubiquitous examples of motherhood and charity in these texts are frequent complicit producers of disability. This is only part of the story though. Examples of fierce resistance to the deforming power of motherhood and disability are evident as well. Examinations of progressive reform initiatives will benefit from the depictions and descriptions in settlement literature. These texts transmit experience and knowledge about the unique powers of maternal rhetoric, benevolent maternalism, charitable efforts, and deformance, but they also transmit powerful messages about resistance and agency that are just as important.

Links:
Subject: American studies; American literature; Gender studies

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0591: American literature; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics Social sciences Addams, Jane Disability Howells, William Dean Maternal Social settlement Yezierska, Anzia

Title: Deforming the Neighbors: Motherhood, Charity, and Disability in Social Settlement Literature, 1880–1930

Number of pages: 194

Publication year: 2012

Degree date: 2012

School code: 0033

Source: DAI-A 73/11(E), Dissertation Abstracts International
Abstract: This dissertation examines a postwar phenomenon that it describes as the secret camp myth. That myth arises from uncertainty about the fates of POWs and MIAs, and its advocates argue that the MIAs must survive in secret captivity after the war. This dissertation examines two historical examples of this phenomenon: West Germany following World War II, and the US after the Vietnam War. These two examples have been examined individually, but have not been compared extensively, and prior historiography has only examined each within the context of German and American histories of those wars. This dissertation argues that both cases are national variations of a larger phenomenon, and reactions to the traumas of personal loss and national defeat. The inability to mourn loss in the absence of a corpse drives the creation of the myth, and the political desire to reconceptualize MIAs into nationally redemptive war heroes sustains it. Consequently, such a comparative examination of two secret camp myths necessarily is both an examination of mourning and memorialization, and also the creation of national mythology.
from morally ambiguous defeats. The two examples differ in that the West German secret camp myth only lasted approximately ten years, while the American version persists in diminished form to this day. The dissertation argues that the main reason for this divergence lies in the politicization of each myth, and how figures on the American right artificially sustained belief in MIA survival and abandonment in a way that has no German equivalent. It comes to this conclusion by examining national casualty statistics, governmental initiatives and hearings, private POW/MIA activist groups, and public sentiments on men who remained unaccounted for following these defeats.

Links:

Subject: European history; American history; Asian Studies; Military history; Military studies

Classification: 0335: European history; 0337: American history; 0342: Asian Studies; 0722: Military history; 0750: Military studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Aftermath Defeat Missing Mourning Mythmaking Postwar

Title: Poisoned Hope: MIAs, Mythmaking, and Trauma in Defeated Nations

Number of pages: 239
Abstract: This dissertation traces the impact and influence of Ireland’s Great Famine (145-1852) on the formal developments of Irish and British modernism. The Famine is arguably the founding event for colonial Ireland’s entry into modernity. This forceful event and forced legacy allows us to rethink modernism’s developmental trajectory; rather than a movement deriving out of metropolitan experimentation, I argue for modernism’s colonial roots. Colonial events like the Famine or what I term colonial
atrocities are marked by mass death and cultural degradation, and further facilitated by the technological, ideological, and exploitative practices deriving from modernity. Representative practices that arise in response to atrocity—like stream of consciousness, fragmentation, large and elusive allusions—precede and develop ahead of the later consolidation of these practices as “modernism”. At its most ambitious, this dissertation’s philosophical, postcolonial, and formal emphases allow us to rethink the ontological notions of modernity and postcolonial theory while also recasting the relations between colonialism and modernism as generative rather than antagonistic. For writers composing in the aftermath of colonial atrocities, a viable anti-colonial and resistant narrative can be fashioned once the atrocity as pitfall of despair and victimization is seen in another light. My conception of atrocity becomes a mode of analysis that fits Alain Badiou’s philosophy of the event. The Famine, then, is the event that generates truth and revolutionary subjects capable of shifting atrocity’s legacies from victimization and dehumanization to an egalitarian force opposed to colonial hegemony. On a textual level, I see these revisionary Famine legacies played out in the formal practices of Bram Stoker’s Dracula, Rudyard Kipling’s Kim, and James Joyce’s A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man and Ulysses.

Links:
Subject: British and Irish literature
Classification: 0593: British and Irish literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics
Badiou British literature Great famine Irish literature
Modernism Postcolonial studies

Title: Hollow Men: Colonial Forms, Irish Subjects, and the Great Famine in Modernist Literature, 1890-1930

Number of pages: 241

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0256

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States
Writing/trauma

Author: Liebig, Natasha Noel

Abstract: In writing/trauma, I address the association of trauma with knowledge, language, and writing. My discussion first works to establish the relationship between trauma and knowledge. I argue that trauma does not fit into the traditional Enlightenment model of scientific knowledge or the ontological model of what Michele Foucault calls the ‘truth-event.’ Rather, I contend that trauma is unique embodied knowledge, different from that of praxis and normal memory. In general, embodied knowledge is a matter of prenoetic and intentional operations. The body schema and body image maintain a power of plasticity and adjust to new motilities in order to re-establish an equilibrium when disrupted or threatened. In line with this, embodiment involves a sense of temporality, agency, and subjectivity. But in the case of extreme disruption, such as trauma, these fundamental aspects of embodiment are compromised to the point that there is a corruption of the “embodied feeling of being alive.” Physical pain, to some extent, produces this phenomenon. However, the distinctive function of the repetition compulsion within trauma distinguishes it as an exceptional embodied experience unlike physical pain or analogous phenomena. In the case of trauma, an equilibrium is not maintained, similar to the ontology of the accident. Instead, at best, we can say that what takes place is a destructive plasticity, in which the individual is transformed to the point of being a whole new ontological subject. This
phenomenon of destructive plasticity is significant in establishing the relationship of language to trauma-knowledge as trauma is the precise point at which language is ruptured. That is to say, purported within psychanalytic discourse, traumatic experience is observed in a break within the symbolic order. As opposed to physical pain, then, trauma is more akin to the abject, sharing the same resistance to narrative language. Traumatic experience is expressed through semiotic compulsions in the body as a revolt of being. In light of this, I argue that trauma, rather than being treated as a pathology, is a specific embodied knowledge which can be captured in semiotic, poetic language. Moreover, fragmentary writing, the interface of fragmented knowledge and language, captures the disruptive force of traumatic experience. In conclusion, I assert that writing-trauma is valuable, not because it allows for a ‘working through’ of the traumatic experience, but because it is an expression of a distinctly human experience. My work canvases nineteenth century to contemporary literature on trauma such as Bessel van der Kolk in the neurobiological discipline, literary critics including Cathy Caruth, Dori Laub, Dominick LaCapra, et al, and the psychoanalytic theorists Sigmund Freud and Jacques Lacan. I draw from such literature to analyze the ambiguous impossible-possibility of witnessing and giving testimony of traumatic experience in history and writing, as well as the concern with trauma and language specific to the repetition compulsion and the unconscious. Yet, my primary focus is on the contribution of philosophy to the ongoing discourse of trauma. I look to philosophical thinkers
such as Michele Foucault and Friedrich Nietzsche to depict the types of epistemological models traditionally addressed within the history of philosophy. My analysis of phenomenology and embodiment is mainly informed by the works of Maurice Merleau-Ponty and Shaun Gallagher. Additionally, Catharine Malabou’s work on destructive plasticity provides an understanding of the ontology of the accident, one of the most critical pieces to my work. Additionally, the works of Elaine Scarry and Julia Kristeva help to disclose the intimate relationship between language and trauma. I also incorporate the work of Gloria Anzalúa along with Julia Kristeva to describe the multi-dimensionality of poetic language and how this is what allows for an articulation of embodied trauma-knowledge. Finally, Maurice Blanchot’s depiction of the disaster and fragmentary writing best captures writing-trauma as it is, like trauma, a process of fragmenting language and meaning. My purpose is to make clear the value of poetic language and fragmentary writing in regard to knowing and writing trauma. The significance to philosophy is that my discussion bridges the phenomenological and epistemological perspectives with that of the literary in order to engage in philosophical discussion on the implications and value of traumatic experience for understanding the human condition. It is my observation that the more we experience trauma, the more valuable artistic expression becomes, and the more we are pressed within the philosophical tradition to account for an experience so many individuals suffer.
Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology
Abjection Accident Embodiment Knowledge Plasticity Poetic language

Title: Writing/trauma

Number of pages: 240

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0206

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339774060
Advisor: Waugh, Joanne

Committee member: Hersh, Elizabeth; Levine, Alex; Turner, Stephen

University/institution: University of South Florida

Department: Philosophy

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10115930
Mental Hygiene, Puericulture, and Cultural Politics of Childhood in Turkey, 1920s to 1950s: Reforming the Nation through Reforming the Mind and Body of the Child

Author: Tunc, Yasin

Abstract: This study traces the cultural politics of childhood during the two decades following the formation of the Republic of Turkey (1930s and 1940s), a period that marked the beginnings of the Republican biopolitics. Once the Republic was founded, a relatively small group of secular scientists, intellectuals, and policy makers, the self-declared guardians of the nation, assumed the tasks of fabricating a physically and mentally sound, stable, and productive Turkish citizenry. Discourses of the citizen were disseminated through education, childrearing practices and medicine to every corner of the republic as the ideal of a unified national identity. These ideals of the citizen were expressed through the population question (nüfus meselesi) and the child question (çocuk meselesi). The population question connoted two interrelated discursive lines of the Republican biopolitics simultaneously. One was to increase the population through pronatalist interventions, investments and policies. The second was to bring about fitter life through eugenically inspired public health and public education policies and interventions. These elements of biopolitics were seen as essential to the modernization and progress of the nascent Republic. The bodies and minds of the children of the Republic came to serve as the catalyst to address the hopes and fears embedded in both of these goals. Two quasi-scientific discourses that incorporated principles from the eugenics movement were essential to
this child-centered nation making process: puericulture and mental hygiene. Puericulture, the “science of infant management,” was put forth to produce fit and robust children. Puericulture made possible access to the privacy of the family and the body of women. It embodied “new” heteronormative (patriarchal) norms to regulate the family and women, putting them in the service of the nation. These norms masqueraded as “natural” or “scientific” facts were reproduced and normalized through puericulture education and the school curriculum. Mental hygiene discourse, on the other hand, targeted the “abnormal” child populations in a psychiatric/psychological vocabulary, aiming to regulate and channelize their “disruptive” energy in the service of society through child protection and correction institutions with a labor-based curriculum. It constructed the abnormal body as the limit(s) of Republican solidarist notions of subjectivity and sociality (i.e. dutiful, obedient, and economically productive).

Links:
Title: Mental Hygiene, Puericulture, and Cultural Politics of Childhood in Turkey, 1920s to 1950s: Reforming the Nation through Reforming the Mind and Body of the Child

Number of pages: 231

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0262

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339758312

Advisor: Popkewitz, Thomas S.
Committee member: Ho, Li-Ching; Koza, Julia; Rudolph, John; Schamiloglu, Uli

University/institution: The University of Wisconsin - Madison

Department: Curriculum & Instruction

University location: United States -- Wisconsin

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10112686

ProQuest document ID: 1794656263
Document URL:

Copyright: Database copyright ProQuest LLC; ProQuest does not claim copyright in the individual underlying works.

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

Document 15 of 31

Relocating Pastorian Medicine: Accommodation and Acclimatization of Medical Practices at the Pasteur Institutes in China, 1899-1951

Author: Liu, Chien-Ling


Abstract: In contrast to the historical assessment of modern medicine as an emanation of hegemonic European domination operating exclusively under its auspices and presumably diffused to the rest of the world, this dissertation offers a new approach to discovering the collision, collaboration, and compromise between the local Chinese and the Pastorians in China, by focusing on medical practices in the network of knowledge circulation and influences of material culture and social beliefs on knowledge formation. Drawing upon evidence from archives both in China and in France and investigating how the practices had been shaped within environmental, political, and socio-cultural constraints, it argues that Pastorism in China functioned as a special style of practice, marked by its emphasis on localism that was unique to China. On the one hand, Pastorians in China validated traditional medical practices, which relied upon the Chinese textual tradition, by providing scientific explanations based on toxicology, immunology, and pharmacology. Moreover, they learned and adapted on the ground, by incorporating local knowledge and accommodating local political circumstances and socio-cultural practices within their vaccination campaigns. On the other hand, they accounted for the acclimatization of local environmental specificities, pertaining to pathogens and animal species, in their vaccine production. These encounters and practices informed the colonial understanding of local meaning of public health, contagion, and immunity. Conversely, the ensuing knowledge reshaped the colonial medical practices and public health measures.
The connections among the European Pastorians, Chinese practitioners of traditional medicine, and Chinese practitioners of Western medicine, as well as other colonial and international medical personnel and institutions, enabled multi-directional and transnational mobility that served as a fertile ground for mutual accommodation and created the contemporary medical landscape, which laid the foundation for modern integrative medicine and health care in the present day Chinese state.

Links:

Subject: History

Classification: 0578: History

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Acclimatization Localism Pasteur institute Practice Rabies Smallpox

Title: Relocating Pastorian Medicine: Accommodation and Acclimatization of Medical Practices at the Pasteur Institutes in China, 1899-1951

Number of pages: 256

Publication year: 2016
Abstract: This dissertation is the first historical examination of the women’s health self-help movement in the late twentieth century. In the late 1960s, feminists across the country started to criticize and resist the constraints of male dominated healthcare controlled by physicians. They began forming self-help groups where they demystified their bodies by conducting their own physical examinations and reading medical literature. Some groups disseminated information by holding self-help presentations and publishing
their findings. Others opened feminist health clinics and formed ongoing groups in which women conducted their own gynecological examinations and abortions, monitored their fertility, and performed donor sperm inseminations. Some self-help activists worked to influence mainstream healthcare by training medical students and holding inspections of hospitals and clinics. Women of color and indigenous women adapted self-help techniques to explore how systemic racism and colonialism shaped their mental and physical health and address problems in their communities such as fetal alcohol syndrome. In the 1990s, young women continued to spread information about self-help by creating underground publications called “zines.” By participating in the self-help movement, women around the United States created an alternative healthcare system that continues to shape healthcare today.

Links:
help+in+the+women%27s+health+movement&amp;rft.issn=&amp;rft_id=info:doi/


Subject: American history; Womens studies

Classification: 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Feminism Health Healthcare Self-help Women
Title: Empowering the body: The evolution of self-help in the women's health movement

Number of pages: 263

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0154

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369001839

Advisor: Levenstein, Lisa
Manufactured science – The attorneys’ handmaiden: The influence of lawyers in toxic substance disease research

Author: Biegel, Craig Alex

Abstract: Since the early twentieth century, manufacturers and distributors of toxic products have sought to discredit research linking their products with disease. At the same time they conducted research designed to demonstrate minimal risks associated with their products. Much of this activity came about by or through corporate retained attorneys, whose endeavors are the subject of this dissertation. Such attorney involvement has allowed for shielding undesired results through the court-sanctioned attorney right to secrecy. In many cases, this legal participation and even management of medical research has changed the topography of the medical literature, distorting it toward the null hypothesis for disease potential of the subject materials. This is because attorneys, whether they are defense or plaintiff, only sought credible evidence for their position at trial or in regulatory practice, not the advancement of science. Furthermore, the distortion is primarily one-sided, toward the defense of toxic substances. This results from the virtually unlimited financial backing defense lawyers have from large corporations, while plaintiff counsel are almost uniformly reluctant to spend their own money. To date, only limited historical accounts about this attorney effort have been published, largely because of the veil of secrecy created by attorney privileges. This dissertation seeks to look behind the veil to examine the full range of legal activities in case studies of five substances—silica, tobacco, asbestos, chromium, and benzene. These activities include lawyers identifying, hiring, and controlling experts, preparing contracts for research that limited public disclosure, managing research, editing final research
papers, harassing opposing experts, and manipulating regulations and workers’ compensation laws. This lifting of the veil is possible primarily through disclosures found in bankruptcies and legal proceedings, assets not normally considered by historians of science. The activities of lawyers in manufacturing science had varying degrees of success as they evolved over the course of a century. During the early decades of the twentieth century, attorneys were largely successful in limiting victims’ recovery for silicosis and keeping it out of the public eye. Similarly, at first, cigarette and asbestos product manufacturers were successful in limiting litigation’s effect on the bottom line. However, a growing number of public health advocates and plaintiff attorneys brought these controversies increasingly into the public legal arena, resulting in massive settlements by the tobacco companies and bankruptcies of many asbestos product manufacturers. The settlements and bankruptcies also provided a treasure trove of documents, many of which detailed extensive involvement of lawyers in the manipulation of medical research. To date, chromium and benzene manufacturers, as well as certain asbestos product manufacturers, have been more successful in limiting damage through lawsuits and regulations. In part this is because of the newest evolution in research tactics. During the last two decades of the twentieth century, “Litigation Support Firms” began undertaking an increasing amount of the attorney-managed research. These companies worked hand in hand with attorneys, as they transformed the peer reviewed medical literature on toxic substances by publishing carefully structured industry friendly research
(and reviews of past research) in peer-reviewed, but often industry controlled, journals. Even when researchers have been free to publish their findings, the approval was often subject to final approval of a report exclusively provided to the client. Thus, the public articles rarely disclosed any hazard. On occasion the researchers published the same data in slightly altered forms in two to four publications, thus slanting the entire balance of the peer review literature. Attorney involvement in medical research is a fundamental problem in the production of medical knowledge. The ability to hide and manipulate science has delayed recognition of hazards such as silica, tobacco, asbestos, chromium, and benzene by decades. Today, it continues to skew the understanding of toxic substance diseases.

Links:
Subject: American history; Environmental Law; Public health; Science history; Environmental Justice

Classification: 0337: American history; 0439: Environmental Law; 0573: Public health; 0585: Science history; 0619: Environmental Justice

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Health and environmental sciences Asbestos Attorney Benzene Chromium Silcia Tobacco
Title: Manufactured science – The attorneys’ handmaiden: The influence of lawyers in toxic substance disease research

Number of pages: 766

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0071

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339817897

Advisor: Doel, Ronald E.
Committee member: Creswell, Michael; Harper, Kristine; Jones, James P.; Wise, Sherwood W.

University/institution: The Florida State University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10120609

ProQuest document ID: 1795577688
The cost of a moral army: Masculinity and the construction of a respectable British army, 1850-1885

Author: Shipe, Jonathan Lee


Abstract: The Crimean War (1854-1856) followed quickly by the Indian Revolt (1857-1858) caused many civilians to become interested in the affairs of the army and the lives of soldiers. The increased visibility of the army created numerous calls for reform. Civilian moral reformers and government officials embarked on a project to create a more ‘respectable’ army. This project was not teleological, nor was it voiced in a unified or always consistent manner. Furthermore, movements for moral reform consistently faced the realities of the financial constraints of the mid-Victorian Liberal State. The project was gendered, and it involved competing discourses of masculinity. This dissertation offers a thick description of key debates involving corporal punishment, soldiers’ sexuality, the desirability/inability of soldiers to marry, and programs to assist their wives and children. It argues that one cannot understand the Victorian Army without considering what occurred in civilian society. These two worlds intersected and intertwined in numerous ways throughout the mid-nineteenth century.

Links:
The cost of a moral army: Masculinity and the construction of a respectable British army, 1850-1885

Subject: European history; Military history; Gender studies

Classification: 0335: European history; 0722: Military history; 0733: Gender studies
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences British Army Crimean War Masculinity Sexuality Soldiers' families

Title: The cost of a moral army: Masculinity and the construction of a respectable British army, 1850-1885

Number of pages: 240

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0071

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339817989
Advisor: Upchurch, Charles J.

Committee member: Faulk, Barry; Grant, Jonathan; Herrera, Robinson; Sinke, Suzanne

University/institution: The Florida State University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10120618

ProQuest document ID: 1795577726
The rape of Tokyo: Legends of mass sexual violence and exploitation during the occupation of Japan

Author: Walsh, Brian P.

Abstract: Much recent writing on the Occupation of Japan has challenged the traditional picture of a well-disciplined American army laying the groundwork for Japan’s transition to democracy by the example of its behavior. Instead it depicts the Occupation, especially its opening phase, as marred by the widespread rape of Japanese women by American servicemen. In addition, many writers claim the United States encouraged, requested or even ordered the Japanese government to establish brothels for its troops. Copious documentation of American behavior from both Japanese and American sources does not support such claims. Rather, it makes very clear that though there were a fair number of reported rapes of Japanese women by American and other Allied servicemen, stories of mass rape during any period of the Occupation, including its opening phase, are simply not credible. In addition the contemporary record suggests that American authorities regarded prostitution not as a benefit for their troops, but as an entrenched social problem which they tolerated reluctantly. This raises the question of how such stories became incorporated into the mainstream. Part of the reason for this was the psychic environment in which these stories were originally created. There is an innate and deep-seated association between rape and war in the human psyche. The Japanese understanding of war in the mid-twentieth century reinforced this association. Rape also served as a metaphor for the American conquest of Japan. GHQ robbed Japanese men of their control of women’s sexuality. Many women then used their sexual autonomy to consort with American
soldiers. To many this seemed like a hypocritical seizure of Japanese women, a rape of sorts. Shortly after the Occupation ended a leftist anti-American propaganda campaign and a boom in exploitation literature coincided to produce a great number of works purporting to be true exposes of American cruelties. Though these books are wholly unreliable, and contradict contemporary evidence, many have been incorporated into mainstream history. This is an error. Stories of mass rape and organized sexual exploitation during the Occupation are better understood as metaphoric expressions of the humiliation of defeat, occupation and continuing diplomatic subordination, than as history.

Links:
Subject: Asian Studies; History; Gender studies

Classification: 0342: Asian Studies; 0578: History; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Japan Legend Occupation Rape United states

Title: The rape of Tokyo: Legends of mass sexual violence and exploitation during the occupation of Japan

Number of pages: 233
Abstract: This research studies the history of Mount Sinai Hospital in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a private, nonsectarian Jewish hospital. It was supported by the Jewish residents in Milwaukee through their philanthropic efforts for eighty-three years. In 1987, the hospital merged with a Christian hospital, but in 1992, hospital administrators announced that the establishment of operational practices designed to maintain the Jewish identity of the current hospital. I sought to answer the question of why a Jewish identity mattered to
the new hospital after the merger. This research reveals that the Jewish identity of Mount Sinai came from the strong Jewish support in the early years, not from a large Jewish population, strict religious practices, or a majority of Jewish patients. I argue that the hospital represented a sense of collective action between two conflicted groups within the Jewish population of Milwaukee. These groups were divided along socioeconomic class and ethnic differences. The hospital provided a communal place for all Jewish residents to perform acts of charity, including fundraising and volunteer work. I argue the relationship between the Jewish population and the hospital was symbiotic, in that the hospital provided opportunities for Jewish doctors to establish practices and also provided economic opportunities and gave the Jewish population an icon for their charity efforts. I argue that the hospital historically treated more Gentiles than Jewish patients, but was a Jewish hospital by way of the Jewish collective action and support. I argue that the collective action of Milwaukee Jewish residents gave Mount Sinai a Jewish identity. However, changes in funding options for indigent care decreased the Jewish presence at Mount Sinai. It decreased as the need for fundraising for direct patient care decreased. After the creation of Medicaid and the expansion of Medicare, the direct financial support and the volunteer hours donated to Mount Sinai by Jewish residents decreased. As more affluent members of the Milwaukee Jewish population moved away, the Jewish participation at Mount Sinai diminished. I argue that the announcement about establishing a Jewish identity at the former Mount
Sinai in 1992 represented an attempt to preserve the history of the traditional Jewish presence at the and to remind the residents of Milwaukee of the contributions of the Jewish people.

Links:
Professionals in the pantry: The professionalizing project of Victorian adulteration reform, 1851-1875

Author: Kraft, Julie


Abstract: Though Harold Perkin dates “the rise of professional society” to the late nineteenth century, recent scholars of the Victorian period have noted that professionals laid much of the groundwork for this rise in earlier decades. This dissertation shows how doctors used the mid-century adulteration reform movement to establish their professional authority. Scholars have generally assumed that consumers welcomed doctor-reformers’ campaign against fraudulent and sometimes lethal food mixtures. However, I argue that consumers exhibited much more ambivalent reactions to adulteration reform and its reformers. Using these reactions to gauge professionals’ still-tentative authority, I find that this professionalizing project was limited by consumers’ wariness of a modernizing marketplace, where anonymity and interdependence perpetuated adulteration and necessitated
new expert systems of consumer protection. This dissertation tracks anti-adulterationists’ professionalizing project through texts written for or by the middle-class consumers who helped grant reformers their authority in this mid-century “professionalizing society.” These texts include the lay periodicals that spread anti-adulterationism beyond the professional ranks, as well as detection manuals, cookbooks, and literature by such authors as George Eliot, Wilkie Collins, Christina Rossetti, and Charlotte Riddell. These texts show that creating support for reform and respect for reformers was a much more complicated process than analysts simply presenting their data about adulteration’s threat. Rather it required reformers to rewrite basic food knowledge, which created demand for professional expertise but also frustrated consumers who favored more individualized ways of knowing their food. I find that this resistance spurred the domestic anti-adulteration movement, which promoted household self-sufficiency in order to resist the modern need to rely upon either food sellers or professional analysts. Nevertheless, I also find that alternatives to professional-driven reform still reflect the gradual professionalization of Britain. In domestic anti-adulterationism and especially in literary imaginings of adulterators’ reform, I find that laypeople were eager to test the usefulness of professional ideals like skill and service outside the traditional professions. Anticipating what Harold Wilensky calls the twentieth century’s “professionalization of everyone,” these reactions to adulteration reform and its reformers help track Victorians’ growing respect for professionals in a still-professionalizing society.
Subject: European history; British and Irish literature

Classification: 0335: European history; 0593: British and Irish literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics
Social sciences Food adulteration Food standards Hill Hassall, Arthur Professionalism Victorian literature

Title: Professionals in the pantry: The professionalizing project of Victorian adulteration reform, 1851-1875

Number of pages: 283

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0093

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Document 22 of 31

Anatomizing the Literary Body: Romantic Medicine in the Gothic Imagination

Author: Kremmel, Laura R.
Abstract: Late eighteenth-century medical science during the rise of the Gothic tradition stood on the brink of significant shifts in cultural perceptions of the body, biopolitical considerations of human anatomy, and relationships between scientists and their subjects. In light of these shifts, natural science often found that its theories and speculations far exceeded the physical capabilities required to test them. Unable to prove or disprove their theories through empirical evidence, scientists’ theories became stalled in speculation. I argue that literature can make this speculative space productive. This dissertation examines those moments when Gothic literature of the Romantic period circumvents the limitations of medical research to pick up its own scalpel and experiment in an imaginative space of its own. Each chapter considers an area of Gothic literature that interacts with contemporary medical theory to explore new possibilities for science, the body, and social justice in experimental textual spaces. Chapter One examines the 1801 poetry of Matthew Lewis through a vitalist discourse to expose and repurpose the medical field’s uncertainty about the line between life and death. Chapter Two contrasts the physical composition of
the dead body in Charlotte Dacre’s 1805 to suggest that the skeletal figures of death that appear to Dacre’s female melancholic protagonists mirror these women’s desires to be similarly emptied of the passions that cause them pain, thereby embodying a form of anesthesia. Chapter Three engages with controversies regarding dissection and its importance for the empirical study of human anatomy, reading the ambivalent role of the corpse in medicine through Joanna Baillie’s 1810 play, The Family Legend as a case study that exhibits the dangers of disregarding the body as a crucial pedagogical tool for empirical knowledge but also reasons why this ambivalence might exist. In Chapter Four, I turn towards the historical treatment—medical, social, and legal—of disability in Joshua Pickersgill’s 1803 novel, The Three Brothers, particularly in relation to the juxtaposition of supernatural and natural bodies. Chapter Five considers narratology, contagion, and fear in Mary Shelley’s 1823 The Last Man and the narrator’s ability to make the narrative “safe” for medical use. Each chapter considers the dual meaning of the word, “anatomize”—to dissect and to analyze—in order to reimagine the body, the biopolitics that control it, and the concepts of justice that serve its needs.

Links:
Subject: Literature; British and Irish literature

Classification: 0401: Literature; 0593: British and Irish literature
Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics
British literature Gothic studies History of medicine
Romanticism

Title: Anatomizing the Literary Body: Romantic Medicine in the Gothic Imagination

Number of pages: 267

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0105

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339838878
Advisor: Dolan, Elizabeth

Committee member: Keetley, Dawn; Kramp, Michael; Townshend, Dale

University/institution: Lehigh University

Department: English

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10125829

ProQuest document ID: 1796968876
Document URL:

Copyright: Database copyright ProQuest LLC; ProQuest does not claim copyright in the individual underlying works.

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

Document 23 of 31

The Democratization of Food: Tin Cans and the Growth of the American Food Processing Industry, 1810-1940

Author: Pearson, Gregg Steven


Abstract: This project draws from the history of technology and business history to determine how the transformation of the can manufacturing industry was coupled with changes in the food processing industry. Ultimately, American social and cultural change occurring in the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century reshaped the contours of both food processing and can manufacturing. The tin can was the force that democratized food processing. The development of tin can manufacturing from a craft-based to a mass production industry between the years 1810 and 1930 occurred because of several important factors. The military use of tin cans during the American Civil War introduced and popularized the new food processing technology, but the price of canned food was beyond the reach of most Americans. It was a food source for the wealthy. The rapid development of can manufacturing technologies beginning in the 1870s through 1910s reduced the price of tin cans and made them affordable for most Americans. The deployment of technology, however, was non-uniform and canners and can manufacturers only adopted new machinery if it supported their overall business strategy. The consolidation of can-making began in the first few years of the twentieth century and by the 1920s resembled a duopoly. While consolidation and reorganization of the industry initially increased prices for canned food, competition and litigation by the federal government ensured price reductions and stability. In the early twentieth century canned food was becoming an increasingly large component of the American diet, and urbanization of
American society generated additional demand. However, there was an undercurrent of suspicion associated with canned food among some consumers. The application of science, formation of a national trade association, and advertising all reassured American consumers about the safety of canned food and grew the market for these products. By the end of the 1920s, canned food was now a food processing technology demanded by Americans in ever increasing quantities and no longer the exclusive preserve of the wealthy. The ignoble and ubiquitous tin can was the technology which facilitated the growth of the food processing industry in nineteenth-century America. The development of the tin can as a container for food was regarded as nothing short of a revolutionary innovation in industrial America.

Links:
Title: The Democratization of Food: Tin Cans and the Growth of the American Food Processing Industry, 1810-1940
University/institution: Lehigh University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10125779

ProQuest document ID: 1796968950

Document URL:

Author: Khare, Vindhya


Abstract: Vocal pedagogy is a discipline steeped in traditions that have been passed down for generations, from voice teacher to singer. The mature singer then takes on the role of teacher and the cycle continues. For the twenty-first
century voice teacher, the revered tradition of pedagogy must also include science. A voice degree program at most universities will include courses covering laryngeal anatomy, vocal production, and voice disorders. Widely used textbooks by authors such as Barbara Doscher, Scott McCoy, James C. McKinney, and Richard Miller provide a very useful and extensive study of the functionality of the singing voice, but little information is comprehensively dedicated specifically to understanding the lifetime of complexities in the ever-changing relationship of sex hormones and vocal function as it pertains to the female singer. The female voice’s relationship to hormones, which was once relegated to assumption and conjecture, is now backed by evidence-based, scientific, and objective proof. Based on science, a familiarity with how vulnerable the human voice can be in response to changing hormones is imperative for singers as well as singing teachers. This paper explores much of the available literature on the subject, based on scientific research by experts in this field, and presents compelling findings that are useful for voice professionals.

Links:
Subject: Music

Classification: 0413: Music

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts Female Hormones Influence Sex Singing Voice

Number of pages: 62

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0125

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339744575

Advisor: Hardenbergh, Esther Jane
Committee member: Boutte, Tony; Redmon, Robynne; Rosow, David

University/institution: University of Miami

Department: Music Education (Music)

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: D.M.A.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10111248

ProQuest document ID: 1797920896
"A physical wreck of his former self": Gender and disability in the Civil War North

Author: Handley-Cousins, Sarah E.


Abstract: Disabled soldiers and veterans occupied a difficult space in the Civil War North. The realities of living with a disability were ever at odds with the expectations of manhood. Disability made it difficult for soldiers to adhere to the particular masculine standards of the Union Army, yet when soldiers were able to control their bodies in order to fit manly ideals, they were met with suspicion when they requested accommodation or support. The very definition of masculine disability was ever in dispute as soldiers, physicians, lawmakers, bureaucrats and civilians each questioned what made a war wound authentic. Further, they each pondered what role disabled soldiers should play, whether in the course of war, in the progression of medicine, or in Gilded Age politics. It is in this tension, between the demands of masculinity and the realities of disability, that we can see the murkier undercurrent of the history of disabled Civil War veterans: that even when surrounded by the triumphant cheers and sentimental sighs that praised war wounds as patriotic sacrifices, disabled Union veterans faced enormous difficulty as they negotiated a life spent walking the fine line between manliness and emasculation.

Subject: American history; Gender studies

Classification: 0337: American history; 0733: Gender studies
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Civil war Disability Trauma Union Veterans

Title: "A physical wreck of his former self": Gender and disability in the Civil War North

Number of pages: 239

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0656

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339857633
Advisor: Emberton, Carole

Committee member: Cahn, Susan K.; Rembis, Michael

University/institution: State University of New York at Buffalo

Department: History

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10127731

ProQuest document ID: 1798467193
Document URL:

Copyright: Database copyright ProQuest LLC; ProQuest does not claim copyright in the individual underlying works.

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

Document 26 of 31

Queering Dublin: Same-sex desire and masculinities in Ireland, 1884-1950

Author: Earls, Averill Erin


Abstract: “Queering Dublin” brings the issues of post-colonialism and constructions of an idealized masculinity to the fore of an examination of same-sex desiring men in urban Ireland. Through case studies of newspaper coverage of same-sex sex crimes, Dublin’s same-sex sexual subculture, the voyeurism and eroticization of policing “gross indecency”, and rent boys in the Irish court, I show that Irish conceptualizations of manliness, youth, urbanity, and anti-Britishness were shaped and challenged by same-sex desiring men. In the first chapter of “Queering Dublin” I argue that late nineteenth-century newspapers and politicians used same-sex sex scandals to undermine British authority in Ireland, which contributed to a lasting legacy of an association between homosexuality and Britishness in the Irish popular imagination. The second chapter is an historical ethnography of same-sex sex in Dublin, exploring the nuances of the assumed and constructed “knowledge” and “ignorance” of same-sex desiring men among their neighbors, friends, and police. In the third chapter, an examination of the evolution of the tactics for policing same-sex sex, the voyeurism of the stakeout, and the erotic testimonial of the courtroom, I argue that the means Irish policemen used to catch “gross indecency” criminals forced them into compromising situations, sometimes blurring the line between officer and offender. In the last chapter I look at the hidden world of rent boys in twentieth-century Dublin, and the intersection of and problems surrounding youth and masculinity as projected on the young men who sold sex for cash and survival.
Subject: European history; History; Gender studies

Classification: 0335: European history; 0578: History; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Court records Homosexuality Ireland Policing Postcolonialism Sexuality

Title: Queering Dublin: Same-sex desire and masculinities in Ireland, 1884-1950

Number of pages: 269

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0656

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Abstract: In “Blood of a Nation” I argue that U.S. authors’ writing about human blood (both metaphorical and literal blood) changed during the second half of the nineteenth century. The chosen texts range from poetry to medical manuals to illustrate how authors increasingly superimposed medical blood tropes on Romantic metaphors. Medical language helped them bridge the conceptual gap between bodily fluid and social metaphor. By saddling aristocracy with medicine, writers created new fictions about blood, especially occult blood, which anchors metaphors of race and gender in the bodily fluid. I argue that they supplemented political blood metaphors in support of the new nation state with medicalized blood metaphors and thus made possible scientific racism, blood quanta, and their legal codification. Chapter one examines political blood metaphors, namely Nathaniel Hawthorne’s erasure of the nation state’s history of sovereign bloodshed in The House of the Seven Gables (1851) and Ludwig von Reizenstein’s emphasis on the resulting uncanny nation filled with bloodshed in Die Geheimnisse von New Orleans (1853). Chapter two follows the rise of medical vocabulary
from a school textbook to Civil War poetry and finally to a nationalist magazine. Emily Dickinson’s Civil War poem “The name – of it – is ‘Autumn’” (1862) rejects both contemporary Romantic blood metaphors and her anatomy textbook’s taxonomy because neither adequately addresses the blood on the battlefield, a critique edited out in the poem’s posthumous publication. Chapter three shows that Walt Whitman focused his collection Drum-Taps (1865) on the absorption of blood and hospital practice to reconcile the blood of the Civil War with his national vision. Chapter four argues medical texts about blood in practice really present political arguments. While William Wells Brown avoided blood in practice and theory, Edward H. Dixon made blood an occult sign for race and gender. Chapter five explores blood in scientific racism. Samuel A. Cartwright foreclosed individual agency and the freedom to change in the assertion that “black blood” is eternal and immutable. In his The Rising Son (1873), William Wells Brown ripostes that blood is a shared and mutable part of humanity. Chapter six considers the blood quanta of chattel slavery as laid out by Thomas Jefferson in 1815 as the root of the Jim Crow racism in Mark Twain’s Pudd’nhead Wilson (1893), and Pauline E. Hopkins’ Of One Blood (1903). Against the resistance of black mothers, familial blood became an unknowable truth of the legal and social erasure of black families.

Links:
Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics
Blood Civil War Medicine Nationalism Scientific racism

Title: Blood of a Nation: Politics, Medicine, and Race in U.S. Literature, 1848-1900

Number of pages: 449

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0033

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339864327
Advisor: Davidson, Michael  Tonkovich, Nicole

Committee member: Cartwright, Lisa; Lampert-Weissig, Lisa; Streeby, Shelley

University/institution: University of California, San Diego

Department: Literature

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10128420
Disciplining Diagnoses: Sexology, Eugenics, and Trans* Subjectivities

Author: Lair, Liam Oliver

Abstract: While some believe that eugenics ended after World War II, eugenics heavily influenced the development and evolution of diagnoses of gender variance. Where eugenicists applied the terms “degenerate” and “unfit” to those deemed undesirable in the early twentieth century, so too did sexologists, many of whom were also eugenicists, when describing and constructing the diagnostic category of transvestite. I trace the evolution of trans-diagnostic categories and argue that eugenics significantly influenced how both sexologists and transpeople understood transvestism in the 20th century, particularly in relation to race, sexuality, and disability. Reflecting the common eugenic strategies of the first several decades of the 1900s, many sexologists commented on degeneracy, heredity, and disability within texts focused on transvestism. Their eugenic leanings were also evidenced by anxieties concerning transvestites marrying and reproducing, two actions that eugenicists sought to control. The wide influence of eugenic ideology in sexological writings made the separation of eugenics and transvestism irreversible. Reading texts about and by transvestites and transsexuals while recognizing the discursive and historical context in which they wrote, I point out the ways in which understandings of gender and eugenics were mutually productive in these writings. While current descriptions of transsexuals do not include terms like “degeneracy,” its
vestigial meanings remain. The present-day search for causes and “cures” for transsexualism are rooted in this history of eugenics. Recognizing and acknowledging this history is crucial for understanding what is at stake for inhabiting these diagnoses, and for how trans* communities will negotiate them moving forward.

Links:
Changing medical education: Early efforts to integrate women’s health into education and training

Author: Rojek, Mary Katherine


Abstract: This is an historical study about the development of women’s health curricula in medical education across the U.S. between 1983 and 2004, a period of a great deal of innovation. At that time, some physicians, medical educators, policy makers, and government officials became aware that most U.S. medical school curricula did not address women’s health in a comprehensive manner and did not attend to many problems that were the primary causes of mortality and morbidity in women. In addition, medical research and medical education were based on a normative male model. Studies of medical education indicate that medical schools are particularly resistant to changing their curricula. It has been posited that the hidden curriculum makes curricular change difficult. My work addresses how curricular change is possible in relation to women’s health. Between 2001 and 2004, I interviewed 29 women’s health
leaders across the U.S. about their efforts to create women’s health programs and curricula, encompassing undergraduate, graduate, and continuing medical education. The empirical issues that I address are: how my respondents became aware that there were problems in women’s health, what they did/created, how they did it, and what type of resistance they encountered. My respondents differed in their understanding about women’s health based on their life experiences. They learned about women’s healthcare and implemented that knowledge into their teaching and curricular development and created interdisciplinary curricula. They established their own credibility, the legitimacy of their efforts, and they mobilized resources. They encountered gender based resistance from other individuals and from the system of medical education. My work contributes to our understanding of how curricular change is possible within medical education, especially as it relates to comprehensive women’s health issues.

Links:
Title: Changing medical education: Early efforts to integrate women's health into education and training

Number of pages: 412

Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0112

Source: DAI-A 78/03(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369271706

Advisor: Wittner, Judith

Committee member: Figert, Anne; George, Christine
Abstract: This dissertation consists of three essays examining topics in health economics. The first essay examines the impact of education on 10-year mortality rates of minorities in the United States. I use the states’
compulsory education laws to instrument the level of education in my cohort study of the effect of education on the mortality rates of minority groups (Blacks, Asians and Hispanics) born in the early twentieth century. I find that an increase in years of education significantly decreases the mortality rates for the White and Black populations, but not for the Asian and Hispanic populations. The second essay explores the effect of education on adult self-reported health (SRH), health behaviors (smoking, seatbelt use, and exercise), and health outcomes (body mass index (BMI), hypertension, and heart attack) by race and ethnicity using Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) data from 2001-2011. I find racial and ethnic disparities in the education gradient on SRH that remain significant after controlling for income and other economic factors. I explore the pathway through which education influences health using three different econometric methods to estimate a causal effect. I find that education directly affects health behaviors and that health behaviors directly affect health outcomes including SRH, leading to an indirect impact of education on SRH. My third essay is written in collaboration with my adviser, Dr. Virginia Wilcox-Gök. We use the National Comorbidity Survey Baseline (NCS-1) dataset from 1990-1992 and O*NET (Occupational Information Network) to explore whether individuals diagnosed with depression before age 22 self-select as adults into occupations that accommodate their depressive disorders. Depressive disorder is a health problem that can start very early on in life, so it often limits educational attainment and adult earning. It is also a disorder that can be helped if diagnosed early. Because
individuals with chronic depression may need more flexibility and less stress in the workplace to cope with their disorder, their adult occupational choice may depend on how accommodating the occupation’s characteristics are to this disorder. We find that women with early-onset depressive disorder are more likely to be employed full time than men, while both men and women are likely to choose self-employment. Men with more frequent depressive episodes are less likely than women to choose occupations requiring higher levels of education, experience, and training. In contrast, women with early onset depressive disorder are more likely than men to take jobs in the service sector.

Links:
Subject: Economics; Health education

Classification: 0501: Economics; 0510: Economics; 0680: Health education

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Education Early-onset depression Health behavior Health outcomes Occupational choices

Title: Three essays on health economics

Number of pages: 241
University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10240284

ProQuest document ID: 1861946933

Document URL:

Copyright: Database copyright ProQuest LLC; ProQuest does not claim copyright in the individual underlying works.

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global
Abstract: Recent reports reveal that a centuries-long trend in mortality has reversed, with post-1980 rural populations now being vulnerable to higher death rates than urban areas (Cossman et al. 2010). Scholars have also documented a post-1980 “return migration” of urban African Americans returning to rural regions (Stack 1996, Falk et al. 2004). The purpose of this research was: 1) to determine if the high urban mortality from 1900 to 1979 is related to the mass migration of rural African Americans to northern cities; 2) to discern if the high rural mortality post-1980 is related to the
return migration of African Americans to southern rural regions; and 3) to test whether or not holistic and interdisciplinary research which incorporates the Racial Context of Origins will reveal discrepancies when compared to life table analyses. While the post-1980 “return migration” of urban African Americans to rural regions is of interest to scholars, the lack of death data needed to study them is often non-existent, often resulting in the exclusion of these marginalized populations from research (Sattenspiel and Stoops 2010:7). In order to test the above hypotheses, a replicable methodology that incorporates Read and Emerson’s (2005) call for the incorporation of a new theoretical concept in data collection and analysis, the Racial Context of Origins, was formulated in order to extract mortality data from these and other minority populations when archival data seemingly does not exist. Relying upon a fusion of biological and cultural anthropology and genealogical methods, this study’s main objectives were: 1) to collect vital statistics from and reconstruct three cemeteries that represent rural, semi-rural, and urban African American populations from 1880-2010 in order to document the mortality profiles through the use of life table analyses; 2) to compile narrative genealogies and migration histories through various archival records, integrating the Racial Context of Origins, by focusing on a semi-rural cemetery which represents a spectrum of both rural and urban lifestyles; and 3) to compare and contrast the statistical mortality profiles with the narrative genealogies and histories. The rural and semi-rural cemetery’s reconstructed burial registers resulted in 122 narrative
genealogies that collectively revealed a migratory pattern where the rural and semi-rural populations in Missouri moved to urban cities prior to 1980, later returning to rural areas post-1980, findings confirmed by the life tables. Although only a single ethnic group was studied, the results indicated that post-1980 high rural mortality was at least in part affected by African American migration. Incorporating a methodology that included the Racial Context of Origins to reconstruct records from which to extract data provided more, and better, data with which to work. The methodology used to reconstruct archival records increased the sample size by 85%. As a result, there were no discrepancies in the life tables because those data were extracted from the reconstructed records.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; Biology; Cultural anthropology

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0306: Biology; 0326: Cultural anthropology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Biological sciences African American Biocultural Biological anthropology Cemetery Cultural anthropology Mortality

Title: African American mortality: A biocultural study of Missouri cemetery records

Number of pages: 197
Publication year: 2016

Degree date: 2016

School code: 0209

Source: DAI-A 78/07(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781369609110

Advisor: Corruccini, Robert S.  Barrios, Roberto E.

Committee member: Brown, Joseph A.; McCall, John C.; Sutton, David E.

University/institution: Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
1. "What it means to be malnourished": Food and Hunger in the Shaping of Postwar German Identities, 1945-1949
"What it means to be malnourished": Food and Hunger in the Shaping of Postwar German Identities, 1945-1949

Author: Fojtik, Christine


Abstract: The immediate post-WWII years in Germany, called the "hunger years," were characterized by a lack of food, clothing, shelter, and certainty about the future. Using local and national sources from the American, British, and Soviet zones of occupation, the author argues that the experience of shortage forced a critical revision of German national identity, and examines the way in which food became a political tool, used by the Allied occupiers to reinforce ideological values and by Germans themselves to reward those of "value" in reconstructing the national community.
The remaking of German social, cultural, and political identities occurred as part of a long process of European transformation, as the citizens of those latecomers and later-comers to the industrial revolution - Germany, the other nations of Central and Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union - developed sociocultural identities to catch up with the economic realities of industrial transformation. While factories had characterized the German landscape from the late nineteenth century onward, Germans did not necessarily think of themselves as an industrial people, and indeed Hitler hearkened back to the German people's historical connection to the soil to promote his racist vision. After WWII, Germans' inability to feed themselves dispelled their agricultural identity once and for all. Germans east and west had to reconceive of their national identities in Cold War terms, and reconcile themselves to integration into global economies. Understanding Germans' experience with food and hunger at war's end helps us to understand how they began to think of themselves in relation to the state and, as two states, in relation to the international community.

Links:
Subject: European history; Judaic studies

Classification: 0335: European history; 0751: Judaic studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Food Germany Hunger Post-1945
Title: "What it means to be malnourished": Food and Hunger in the Shaping of Postwar German Identities, 1945-1949

Number of pages: 243

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0262

Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339868189

Advisor: Roberts, Mary Louise
1. The American Pipe Dream: Drug Addiction on Stage, 1890-1940

Document 1 of 1

The American Pipe Dream: Drug Addiction on Stage, 1890-1940

Author: Shulman, Max


Abstract: This dissertation examines the representation of drug addiction and drug use in U.S. theatre from the 1890s to the start of the Second World War. In this, it engages with the decades in which the nation first formulated its conceptions of addiction. It is in the 1890s that addicts first
appear on stage and assume a significant place in the national imaginary. Over the next fifty years, the theatre becomes an integral part of a cultural process that shapes the characterization, treatment, and legislative paradigms regarding addiction. In many cases, these paradigms that appear during the Progressive Era, Jazz Age, and Depression persist today. This study examines this history by looking at a variety of performance formats, including melodrama, vaudeville, and Jazz club acts. Ranging from the “elite” theatres of Broadway to the “lowbrow” variety stages, this research establishes connections between representational practice and an array of sources. These include the medical, legal, and literary histories related to drug use in the period. Up till now, these are the histories that scholars have recorded, but they have yet to take into account the importance of performance as it both formed and reflected other elements of culture related to drug use. It was the stage that helped push through reforms on part of the Prohibition Era activists; it was also the stage that disseminated the rapidly changing medical etiologies of addiction to the general populace. Extending beyond these regulatory and diagnostic concerns, this dissertation moves to examine addiction as a defining condition of modernity, a concept that stems from a literary legacy connected to Thomas De Quincey, Charles Baudelaire, and the Decadent writers of the fin de siècle. Throughout this history, the stage-addict served to test the limits of U.S. imagination while formulating the parameters of normal and abnormal, natural and artificial.
Subject: American studies; American history; Theater History
Table of contents

1. Tantric Yoga: A study of the Vedic precursors, historical evolution, literatures, cultures, doctrines, and practices of the eleventh-century Kasmiri Saivite and Buddhist unexcelled Tantric Yogas

2. The Belly and the Beast: Obstetrics, Monstrosity, and the Heroic Legacy from Classical Myth to Shakespeare

3. Understanding human sexuality in John Paul II's theology of the body: An analysis of the historical development of doctrine in the Catholic tradition

4. Grief, longing, and anger: A study of emotions in the Iliad
Tantric Yoga: A study of the Vedic precursors, historical evolution, literatures, cultures, doctrines, and practices of the eleventh-century Kasmiri Saivite and Buddhist unexcelled Tantric Yogas

Author: Hartzell, James Francis


Abstract: A wide-ranging, in-depth study of the Saivite and Buddhist Tantric traditions, this dissertation in thirteen chapters covers the historical development of Tantra in the Indian context prior to the Islamic invasions, relying principally on Sanskrit texts. The dissertation provides an introduction to Tantric studies, the Vedic and historical roots of the ideas and emergence of the traditions, the early Tantric literature and social position of the cults, the goals of the practices as understood by their advocates, with considerable technical detail on advanced stages and ultimate goals of Tantric Yoga. Chapter 1 traces the emergence of the field as a legitimate branch of Indology. Chapter 2 examines the Vedic roots of Tantric ideas and practices. Chapter 3 weighs the evidence and arguments for
the earliest emergence of surviving written Tantric texts. Chapter 4 surveys early Buddhist Tantric literature in Sanskrit, and Chapter 5 provides a similar overview of the early Saivite Tantric literature, delimited historically by the citations in Abhinavagupta's Tantraloka. Chapter 6 discusses the social status of Tantra in the eyes of non-practitioners, with depictions of Tantric devotees by poets, satirists, and story tellers. Chapter 7 looks at the anatomy and physiology of the subtle body in the Ayurvedic medical tradition, the oldest Vedic Upanisads, the Yoga, Samkhya, and Yogacara schools, the relationship of medical physiology to Tantric physiology, and the role of the subtle body in Tantric Yoga. Chapter 8 examines the principles and objectives of Tantric initiation rites. Chapter 9 looks at the sexual yogas in the Buddhist and Saivite Tantric traditions. Chapter 10 introduces the Kalacakratantra text and its commentary Vimalaprabha by Pundarika, and examines evidence for historical and geographic origins of the texts. Chapters 11-13 are annotated translations of the Mahoddesas 1-3 of the fifth chapter of Kalacakratantra and Vimalaprabha, with a section from Mahoddesa Four on the Dharmasamgraha. The author has not included his full translation of the fourth Mahoddesa.

Links:
Tantric Yoga: A study of the Vedic precursors, historical evolution, literatures, cultures, doctrines, and practices of the eleventh-century Kasmiri Saivite and Buddhist unexcelled Tantric Yogas.
Subject: Religious history; Science history; Health

Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0585: Science history; 0566: Health

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Health and environmental sciences Social sciences eleventh century

Title: Tantric Yoga: A study of the Vedic precursors, historical evolution, literatures, cultures, doctrines, and practices of the eleventh-century Kasmiri Saivite and Buddhist unexcelled Tantric Yogas

Number of pages: 1453

Publication year: 1997

Degree date: 1997

School code: 0054

Source: DAI-A 58/03, Dissertation Abstracts International
Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780591327267, 0591327260

Advisor: Thurman, Robert

University/institution: Columbia University

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 9723798
The Belly and the Beast: Obstetrics, Monstrosity, and the Heroic Legacy from Classical Myth to Shakespeare

Author: Burdorff, Sara Frances

Abstract: This project employs an interdisciplinary combination of mythology and medicine to interrogate depictions of the masculine heroic self in Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus, 1-3 Henry VI and Richard III, and Coriolanus. My readings of these plays complicate traditional perceptions of woman as threat or impediment to heroic achievement, with a focus on motifs of pregnancy, childbirth, and the material fate of the human corpse. In particular, I trace a category of images I have designated “gastār-monstrous,” from its origins in ancient Greek epic and classical drama, through its medieval evolutions, to prominent early modern manifestations in Shakespeare’s dramatic works. The first chapter establishes the socio-medical basis of the gastār-monstrous category—named for a Greek lexical hybridization of womb and stomach also evident in several other Greek, Latin, and English terms—which encompasses a persistent, material (con)fusion between gestation and digestion. I also address the ways in which my designation of this gestating-digesting belly as "monstrous" relies on a critical concept of monstrosity that emphasizes ambivalence, hybridity, and semiotic multivalence over more purely negative connotations of monstrosity. The second chapter establishes key figures (e.g. Hecuba, Helen, and Clytemnestra) and motifs (e.g. dogs and corpse scavenging, gestation and breastfeeding) that comprise the gastār-monstrous category, with close
readings of several ancient and classical sources. These elements unite the apparently disparate figures of mother and warrior under a shared aegis of monstrosity: a collective expression of semiotic multivalence and sociocultural liminality defined by appetite, bloodshed, and violence. The third chapter examines some ways in which Shakespeare and his contemporaries might have received these gastar-monstrous motifs, as well as some key sociocultural contexts—especially the longstanding reign of Elizabeth I—that would have made such motifs particularly appealing in Shakespeare’s time. Chapters 4-6 comprise my close reading of several of Shakespeare's plays, exploring the ways in which Shakespeare adopts and adapts these gastar-monstrous tropes of the classical past. Finally, Chapter 7 reviews Shakespeare’s uses of these transhistorically persistent motifs to (con)fuse the categories of maternal and heroic, female and male, and the ways in which such strategies reflect and express an English collective cultural identity profoundly impacted by the monarchy of Elizabeth.

Links:
Subject: Classical studies; British and Irish literature

Classification: 0294: Classical studies; 0593: British and Irish literature
Advisor: Nagy, Joseph F.

Committee member: Ciavolella, Massimo; Jager, Eric; Watson, Robert N.

University/institution: University of California, Los Angeles

Department: English

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 10118086

ProQuest document ID: 1795084176
Understanding human sexuality in John Paul II's theology of the body: An analysis of the historical development of doctrine in the Catholic tradition

Author: Odeyemi, John Segun

Abstract: The most volatile area of contention in the discourse between a pure secularized world and the Church in contemporary times is located in the area of sexuality, marriage and family life. Modernist and liberal post enlightenment culture accuse the Church to be unchanging, and unreflective of modern ‘personal’ choices in the contested areas of human sexuality. Within the Church, there are voices also who call for ‘developments’ in such areas of doctrine. For over forty years, these conversation has taken on many shades of grey coming to a head with questions of discordancy and same sex unions among other pressing and related issues. This dissertation aims to contribute to the ongoing conversation by attempting to clarify the foundational understanding of what constitutes the possibility of a development in doctrine or the lack of it. There are five chapters of this work devoted to this endeavor. In chapter one the encyclical tradition of a hundred years timeline, focused on questions of sexuality and family life are reviewed to establish a historical development in the magisterial position of the Church. Chapter two is devoted to John Paul II’s Theology of the Body which is set up as the frame work upon which this project argues for what is perhaps the current magisterial position on the topic under discussion. In chapter three, a review is undertaken to explore questions about the natural law which forms a bedrock of Catholic argument in its moral
theology and for cases of personal sexual ethics. A historical analysis is employed to see how the theory itself has evolved from its ancient origins, into scholasticism, and how it has been used in political jurisprudence. More importantly to its reemergence within the last century as the new natural law theory which seeks to establish the same argument purely from a philosophical aspect and without a theistic foundation. Four theological voices are engaged in chapter four to try and locate what broadly contemporary and wider theological contexts have to say from an anthropological, feminist, and cultural context. In chapter five, the idea of development of doctrine is reviewed. The questions of discordancy and same sex unions are used as theoretical frame work to presenting how development in doctrine has the possibility of a shift or the impossibility their off. A hypothetical idea is borrowed from liturgical theology, using the idea of ‘matter’ and ‘form’ to explain essentials of Christian doctrine (also known as dogma) which remains unchanging as defined position. And the accidental aspects of Christian doctrine which is open to re-interpretation in the light of new cultures and new questions. The entire notion of doctrine rests on ‘Christian tradition’, therefore a question of tradition, and what is being traditioned across time is explored to clarify the process necessary for proper understanding of development. In conclusion, some pastoral recommendations are made based on current papal and magisterial documents as possible means of approaching newer questions raised by a secularized and post enlightenment world.
Source: DAI-A 77/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339736051

Advisor: Worgul, George S.

Committee member: Cochran, Elizabeth A.; Olikenyi, Gregory I.

University/institution: Duquesne University

Department: Theology

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
Grief, longing, and anger: A study of emotions in the Iliad
Abstract: Readers of Homer’s Iliad immediately confront the anger of Achilles; the first word of the poem, μηνις, forefronts the hero’s godlike wrath. Yet little attention has been paid to the important relationship that exists between Achilles’ anger and his grief. In this dissertation I identify language in the poem unique to Achilles, linking his grief for Patroklos with a longing, πo&thetas;η. The most important interpretive consequence of this link between πo&thetas;η and grief, I argue, is the proper understanding of the insatiable roots of his subsequent anger. Achilles experiences the death of Patroklos as a rending of the fabric of his life. In this state of restless volatility, we see that Achilles’ anger is one more response to an underlying experience of rupture and thus is both aimless and fruitless. Although Achilles succeeds in ensuring the future sack of Troy by killing Hektor, his behavior remains insatiate, since his deeds of anger are motivated by a desire for what cannot be achieved, life shared with Patroklos. The persistence of
his attempted vengeance beyond the slaying of Hektor reveals the futility of his underlying longing, such that, according to the poem, the only end he can make of his grief-driven anger, finally, is to let it go. The Trojans’ grief for Hektor is never described with the language of longing, and this surprising exclusion underscores the contrast between Achilles and Hektor. Where Achilles has a uniquely independent status, Hektor is continuously tied to the city as a whole and part of a rich network of close relations. Rather than exploring the rupture of a single, highly personal relationship, perhaps typical of a warrior far from home many years, with Hektor’s death the poem depicts the impending destruction of an entire civilization. Thus every expression of grief for this warrior refers not only to personal loss but to the multiple relationships that will be impacted by his death. The Trojans’ grief for their defender cannot linger on the sense of rupture in the present, but rather their grief is shaped by a forward-looking sense of doom.

Links:
Subject: Classical Studies

Classification: 0434: Classical Studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Achilles Anger Futility Grief Iliad Vengeance

Title: Grief, longing, and anger: A study of emotions in the Iliad
1. TRENDS IN THE HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.
2. Competent to counsel? The history of a conservative Protestant anti-psychiatry movement

3. Psychotherapy, Religion and Spirituality: An Introductory Guide for Mental Health Professionals Providing Psychotherapy to Orthodox Jews

Document 1 of 3

TRENDS IN THE HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Author: LOY, PAMELA HEWITT


Abstract: None available.
Document 2 of 3

Competent to counsel? The history of a conservative Protestant anti-psychiatry movement

Author: Powlison, David Arthur


Abstract: In 1970 Jay Adams, a Presbyterian minister, launched an anti-psychiatry movement among American, conservative Protestants. Partly inspired by O. H. Mowrer and Thomas Szasz, Adams made a three-fold claim. First, modern psychological theories were bad theology, misinterpreting functional problems in living. Second,
psychotherapeutic professions were a false pastorate, interlopers on tasks that properly belonged to pastors. Third, the Bible, as interpreted by Reformed Protestants, taught pastors the matters necessary to counsel competently. Adams's "nouthetic counseling" rapidly developed the institutional forms that typically signal a profession. But it was environed by three powerful professional neighbors. Secular psychological professions dominated twentieth-century discourse and practice regarding problems in living. The mainline Protestant pastoral counseling movement had shaped religious counseling from the 1940s. A rapidly professionalizing community of evangelical psychotherapists shared Adams's conservative Protestant faith but looked to integrate that faith with modern psychologies. A conflict over professional jurisdiction ensued between Adams and evangelical psychotherapists. This conflict has never been documented historically. I studied it almost exclusively from primary sources: interviews, publications, case records. Adams's intellectual system contained six main parts. First, his epistemology arose from Reformed Protestantism, and featured the Bible. Second, he defined problems in living morally, as expressions of sin. Third, he treated physiological and social constraints as the context of personal problems, not their cause. Fourth, he proclaimed the grace of Christ as the comprehensive solution to life's problems. Fifth, he defined counseling as pastoral and church-based. Sixth, he subjected secular psychologies to a program of suspicion, debunking their intellectual and professional claims. Adams gained followers among pastors and their parishioners, but
largely lost the interprofessional conflict. In the 1980s evangelical psychotherapists successfully asserted their claim to cultural authority over problems in living, extending their institutional power in higher education, publishing, and the provision of care. The nouthetic counseling movement became isolated from the mainstream of conservative Protestantism; its institutions languished; fault lines emerged internally. But in the 1990s, nouthetic counseling again began to prosper.

Links:
Subject: Science history; Religious history; Clergy; Psychotherapy; Mental health; Biographies

Classification: 0585: Science history; 0320: Religious history; 0319: Clergy; 0622: Psychotherapy; 0347: Mental health; 0304: Biographies

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Health and environmental sciences Social sciences Psychology Language, literature and linguistics Adams, Jay nouthetic counseling

Title: Competent to counsel? The history of a conservative Protestant anti-psychiatry movement
Number of pages: 461

Publication year: 1996

Degree date: 1996

School code: 0175

Source: DAI-A 57/11, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 0591205483, 9780591205480

University/institution: University of Pennsylvania

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.
Psychotherapy, Religion and Spirituality: An Introductory Guide for Mental Health Professionals Providing Psychotherapy to Orthodox Jews

Author: Sateei, Shirine H.


Abstract: This clinical dissertation explores the integration of religion and spirituality in psychotherapy, specifically focusing on Orthodox Judaism. It provides an introduction to Judaism for mental health professionals providing psychotherapy to the Orthodox and non-Orthodox Jewish population. A history of Judaism, statistics of Jews around the world, and a thorough explanation of basic Jewish laws are discussed to provide increased cultural competency and awareness for mental health professionals.

Links:
Subject: Mental health; Clinical psychology; Spirituality; Judaic studies
Classification: 0347: Mental health; 0622: Clinical psychology; 0647: Spirituality; 0751: Judaic studies

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences Psychology Health and environmental sciences Jewish Judaism Orthodox Psychotherapy Religion Spirituality

Title: Psychotherapy, Religion and Spirituality: An Introductory Guide for Mental Health Professionals Providing Psychotherapy to Orthodox Jews

Number of pages: 146

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 1634

Source: DAI-A 75/10(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781303983146

Advisor: Holmes, Erica   Amiri, Baruch

University/institution: Alliant International University

Department: Los Angeles, CSPP

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Psy.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3624658
1. The genesis of Francis Glisson's philosophy of life

The genesis of Francis Glisson's philosophy of life

Author: Giglioni, Guido Maria


Abstract: Francis Glisson (1599–1677) was an anatomist and philosopher who held major positions in the academic and scientific life of seventeenth-century England (President and
Consiliarius of the London College of Physicians, Regius Professor at the University of Cambridge, and fellow of the Royal Society). He was one of the leading lights of the post-Harveian physiology and wrote important works on the anatomy of the liver (Anatomia Hepatis, 1654) and the abdominal organs (De Ventriculo, 1677). He also published a metaphysical treatise on the notion of living matter, De Natura Substantiae Energetica (1672). Despite his importance in seventeenth-century intellectual history, there is still no monograph on this author and, above all, no study that links his medical ideas to the underlying philosophical assumptions. The aim of this dissertation is to give a detailed portrait of Glisson as a physician, anatomist, and philosopher. This dissertation is a preliminary study that works towards a full recovery of the metaphysical context of Francis Glisson's medicine and philosophy. By metaphysical context, I mean the cluster of speculative themes that originates from a work in its vital symbiosis with a world that it endeavors to make meaningful and understandable. In Glisson's case, the metaphysical context of his work is represented by a set of ideas that we can call hylozoism, that is, a rigorous doctrine of living matter. Metaphysics and science are inextricably intertwined in Glisson's work and it would be impossible to understand the one without the other. Although I decided to focus on the metaphysical context of Glisson's work, I am perfectly aware that his work is embedded in the institutional, linguistic, rhetorical, social, religious, and political world of the seventeenth century. The above-mentioned dimensions are not denied or neglected: simply, the privileged point of observation will be
the metaphysical perspective. Behind this decision, there is also a contingent reason. Because we do not possess many documents about Glisson's private, social, and political persona, we are left with the task of recreating in a plausible manner the outward world from the inward world of his work and ideas, taking ideas as living accretions of the human world, and not as crystalline and super-temporal patterns of thought.

Links:

School code: 0098

Source: DAI-A 63/10, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780493877075, 049387707X

Advisor: Principe, Lawrence M.

University/institution: The Johns Hopkins University

University location: United States -- Maryland

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
Table of contents

1. Leaving the nest: Nurse-midwifery in the United States, 1940–1980

2. Worldviews in conflict: A historical and sociological analysis of the controversy surrounding therapeutic touch in nursing

Document 1 of 2

Leaving the nest: Nurse-midwifery in the United States, 1940–1980

Author: Dawley, Katherine Louise
Abstract: This is a study of the expansion and professionalization of nurse-midwifery in America during the middle decades of the twentieth century. Initial expansion occurred in response to decreasing numbers of traditional African American and immigrant midwives, increasing availability of health insurance, and the post war baby boom, all of which combined to create an increased demand for obstetric care providers. This expansion prompted nurse midwives to organize nationally, first as a separate section in the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and then, by 1955, in their own organization— the American College of Nurse-Midwifery. Major social transformation occurred during the two decades beginning in the mid 1950's in response to demands for civil rights, women's liberation, and control over childbirth. Using historical methods, this study examines nurse midwifery's transition toward autonomous practice within the context of power, gender, and class relations in mid twentieth century America. Nurse-midwives responded to provider shortages and demands for women's involvement in birth and for family-centered birth environments by establishing clinical
services and educational programs in major medical centers across the country. They also joined physicians in private practices; established their own practices; and set up maternity centers and free standing birth centers specifically for the practice of nurse-midwifery. Between 1940 and 1980 nurse-midwifery expanded from two small practices, one in New York City and the other in Hyden, Kentucky, to an established clinical profession with nineteen educational programs; practices in cities and towns throughout the United States; nationally recognized accreditation and certification programs; and approval for payment under Medicare, Medicaid, and many private insurance companies. Understanding this expansion, and decisions made during this period, furthers knowledge of the role of nurse-midwifery in today’s troubled health care system. Primary source material for this study came from National Library of Medicine, American College of Nurse-Midwives collections, the Rockefeller Foundation Archives, the Medical Mission Sisters Historical Archives, the stored archival material of Maternity Center Association, the historical archives of the Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, and the personal collections of nurse midwives interviewed during the course of this research.

Links:
Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences
Social sciences American College of Nurse-Midwifery Birth centers Midwifery Nurse-midwifery Professionalization

Title: Leaving the nest: Nurse-midwifery in the United States, 1940–1980

Number of pages: 355

Publication year: 2001

Degree date: 2001

School code: 0175

Source: DAI-B 62/11, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780493441221, 0493441220
Advisor: Buhler-Wilkerson, Karen

University/institution: University of Pennsylvania

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3031655

ProQuest document ID: 251728500

Worldviews in conflict: A historical and sociological analysis of the controversy surrounding therapeutic touch in nursing

Author: Mooney, Sharon Fish


Abstract: Complementary, non-traditional nursing practices involving the hands have become increasingly popular in recent years. Therapeutic touch (TT) is one such practice
that also has been the subject of a heated controversy that rivals debates that swirled around other nontraditional health-related modalities in prior centuries, for example mesmerism, chiropractic, and homeopathy. TT is rooted and grounded in a variety of religio-philosophic traditions that have contributed to its development as well as to the debate surrounding it. The controversy concerning TT is primarily related to a clash of worldviews or sets of assumptions held about the nature of reality. TT appeals to what proponents believe is a deeper level of reality and to other orders of experience beyond concepts of orthodox science for its conceptual framework and supposed mechanism of operation. Yet, paradoxically, there is also an appeal to the science of quantum physics for substantiation of TT's theoretical base and to classical scientific research methodology for confirmatory evidence of research and practice claims. Research methodology included an exploration of primary and secondary print resources accompanied by an analysis of various thought-collectives of people holding different worldviews who have been engaged in the controversy surrounding TT. Both nursing and popular journal articles, letters to the editor of nursing journals, texts on the early history of healing in various cultures, and manuscripts and journals from the Theosophical Society were primary sources of information. The practice of TT appears to hold out the hope of a monistic solution and a harmonial answer to the fragmentation of personhood in a world of expanding medical technology and also appears to provide a uniquely sanctioned role to female empowerment. To many nurses,
TT offers an appealing cosmology within a humanistic and highly ritualistic context that weds science, Eastern religion, and Western occultism into a type of “spiritual science,” while at the same time raising questions and issues in the philosophy of science that include the explanation and nature of scientific laws, the nature and status of theoretical entities, the relation of theory to interventions, the problem of verification of evidence, and ethical issues related to informed consent.

Links:

Subject: Nursing; Science history; Sociology; Touch; Therapy

Classification: 0569: Nursing; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences
Social sciences Alternative medicine Holistic health Nursing Occultism Therapeutic touch

Title: Worldviews in conflict: A historical and sociological analysis of the controversy surrounding therapeutic touch in nursing

Number of pages: 344
Table of contents

1. Cultural materialism: A research strategy for explaining the status of nursing in American society

Document 1 of 1

Cultural materialism: A research strategy for explaining the status of nursing in American society
Abstract: The profession of nursing provides an essential service society, yet the importance of its contribution has not been fully recognized. This study examines the effectiveness of cultural materialism as a research strategy in explaining the relationship between the image of nursing and the infrastructural conditions of American society in selected time periods. Cultural materialism postulates that the material infrastructure of society determines human activity. This study correlated Margolis's work on the role of women during these historical periods with the research of Beatrice and Philip Kalisch on image of nursing. These data were then compared with demographic statistics from the United States Census which identified the status of the American economy in the various decades. Structured interviews were conducted to obtain life stories of nurses. These life stories illustrated the impact of the economic conditions in each decade. The data suggest that the image of nursing in given eras correlates with the infrastructural
conditions of the time. The fluctuations in public perception have been impacted by the economic situation and women's perceived role in the work force. In periods of relative prosperity, a negative image of nursing prevailed. Women's place was thought to be in the home and their contribution to the work force was not deemed a crucial necessity. However, during depressed economic periods when women's contribution to family income was required, nursing's image was positive. It is concluded that nursing must be freed from its stereotype as a profession solely populated by women so that its image is linked to performance and not gender. A productive approach would be to implement educational policy which mandates the requirement of professional education to prepare nurses for practice.

Links:
Subject: Cultural anthropology; American studies; Nursing; Medical research

Classification: 0326: Cultural anthropology; 0323: American studies; 0569: Nursing

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences Social sciences

Title: Cultural materialism: A research strategy for explaining the status of nursing in American society