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La aportación de la comunidad valenciana a la ciencia médica (1980-1984): estudio bibliométrico

Author: Abad Perez, Irene


Abstract: None available.

Links:
Title: La aportación de la comunidad valenciana a la ciencia médica (1980-1984): estudio bibliométrico

Number of pages: 980

Publication year: 1987

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781303903564

University/institution: Universitat de Valencia (Spain)

Department: Facultad de Medicina
Abstract: This thesis consists of three essays that empirically evaluate the impacts of government programs. The first two papers examine the impact World War II and Korean War GI bills respectively on the level and distribution of college education among males. Both of these pieces of legislation provided substantial scholarships to returning war veterans. I use the Survey of Occupational Change in Generation (OCG) to examine the effects of these scholarships on college education. I find that the elasticity of years of college education to the GI bill subsidy offer was about .4 to .5. These findings imply that the two GI bills raised post-secondary education among all American males born between 1921 and 1933 by about 15% to 20%, with much smaller effects for surrounding cohorts. Much of this
increase was compensatory for the negative effect of the wars on education, so the mid-century GI bills probably did not have a strong effect on the long term trend growth in college attainment. The growth in college attainment created by the GI bills was mostly concentrated among veterans from families in the upper half of the socioeconomic status distribution. The final paper evaluates the effect of an injury reduction program implemented by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Maine office in the early 1990s. This program was designed to test new forms of “cooperative regulation” that differ from standard OSHA regulatory methods. I find that the program produced substantial injury reductions among firms who had not previously experienced OSHA regulation, but had no significant effects among firms previously subject to traditional OSHA regulation.

Links:
Subject: Labor economics; Education history; Economic history; Occupational safety; Federal legislation; Government subsidies; Veterans; Higher education; Studies

Classification: 0510: Labor economics; 0520: Education history; 0509: Economic history; 0354: Occupational safety

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences Social sciences Education GI bill Injury reduction OSHA Program evaluation Scholarships

Title: Essays in program evaluation
Abstract: “Effects of Income Distribution on Growth”: Several theories hold that income distribution affects economic growth. Some of them use cross-section country regression analysis to demonstrate their beliefs. This procedure has such a bulk of problems that its results should be analyzed carefully. Theories supported by this kind of empirical verification are most affected. Results suggest that a relationship between income distribution and economic growth exists but it seems to be nonlinear, complex and dynamic. Alternative statistical methods can be used in combination with historical and case studies, where institutions are included, for a better understanding of prevalent linkages. “Determinants of Infant Mortality in Uruguay, 1880–1950”: The chief causes of infant mortality behavior in Uruguay between 1880 and 1950 are empirically explored. The main hypothesis to be tested is that infant mortality is correlated with both economic and non-economic indicators, including medical advancements.
While most economic variables behave as theory predicts, it is of particular interest to show that non-economic factors could have overshadowed or even offset positive effects of economic development on infant mortality. This exploration is original for several reasons: The country under examination (a developing one), the period (mainly prewar in the twentieth century), the method (an interdisciplinary one), and the bulk of variables considered. “An Alternative Analysis of Financial Instability and Fragility in Colombia”: We apply Minsky's financial instability hypothesis to Colombia between 1970 and 2000. Financial instability was latent during those three decades, increasing in the 1990s with the implementation of structural adjustment reforms. Both domestic financial reforms and the liberalization of balance-of-payments accounts increased the financial fragility of domestic agents. Increased financial vulnerability, along with higher domestic interest rates, accounts for recent economic and financial crises, with the private sector playing an important role. By considering historical, structural, institutional, and financial issues, this exploration offers an alternative explanation of Colombian business cycles, with an emphasis on economic and financial crises.

Links:
Subject: Economics; Finance; Economic history; Income distribution; Economic growth; Regression analysis; Business cycles; Economic crisis; Studies

Classification: 0501: Economics; 0508: Finance; 0509: Economic history
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Colombia Economic growth Income distribution Macroeconomics Monetary policy Uruguay

Title: Essays on macroeconomics and development

Number of pages: 202

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Degree date: 2005

School code: 1430

Source: DAI-A 66/01, Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780496956241, 0496956248
Advisor: Foley, Duncan K.

University/institution: New School University

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3161874

ProQuest document ID: 305342401

Document URL:
History of dermatology in India till date

Author: Mukhopadhyay, Amiya Kumar


Abstract: Abstract not available.

Links:
Subject: History

Classification: 0332: History

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Medical history
Title: History of dermatology in India till date

Number of pages: 264

Publication year: 2007

Degree date: 2007

School code: 1852

Source: DAI-A 77/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339242538

University/institution: Gujarat University (India)

Department: Medical Department
Abstract: How did the sexual harassment litigation campaign succeed in defining a new antidiscrimination principle in the midst of the Reagan-era backlash against civil rights? In 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court definitively established sexual harassment as a violation of Title VII. Meritor v. Vinson, 477 U.S. 57 (1986). This unanimous conclusion, with an opinion drafted by conservative jurist William Rehnquist, capped a series of victories for sexual harassment plaintiffs in the federal appellate courts. This feminist revolution gained steam at the same moment as the Reagan-era conservative backlash against civil rights law began. Legal accountability for sexually hostile work environments seemingly developed in a hostile political
environment. My aim is to use this case to ask when and how organized rights mobilization can be effective despite a seemingly hostile political climate. In particular, I explore the role of litigants, who make important decisions about how rights are contested in our legal system. The work of parties in general, and social movements in particular, remains both relatively under-theorized in public law, and frequently absent from prominent empirical works. Working from findings of socio-legal literatures on claims mobilization, law and organizations, and law and social movements, I identify and assess potential explanatory factors: (1) characteristics and strategies of the individuals, lawyers, and movement organizations who engaged the legal system for and against this claim; (2) the political opportunity structure; (3) networks and resources provided by organizations and professionals, which act to construct and diffuse legal meaning and engage the legal system and (4) how law itself serves as a resource to movements and individuals mobilizing rights. While this literature, taken together, provides a potential theoretical framework, little prior work specifically addresses how social movements use law to overcome politically hostile opponents. In a multi-method study I ultimately conclude that a combination of historically fortuitous timing, differences in organization and engagement between proponents and opponents, and the effect of path-dependent legal decisionmaking made it possible to defend a liberal legal expansion during a period of civil rights retrenchment. I also find evidence that the shift in partisan control had a lagged negative effect on plaintiff success rates.
Subject: Law; Womens studies; Political science; Public policy

Classification: 0398: Law; 0453: Womens studies; 0615: Political science; 0630: Public policy

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Judicial politics Public law Sexual harassment Social movements Sociolegal studies Women's movement

Title: Hostile Environment? The Development of Sexual Harassment Law in the United States 1971–1991

Number of pages: 129

Publication year: 2011

Degree date: 2011

School code: 0028

Source: DAI-A 73/07(E), Dissertation Abstracts International
Feeding the million: Markets, metabolism, and the transformation of the food system in New York City, 1800-1860
Abstract: In the early nineteenth-century, skyrocketing urban populations necessitated the development of new systems to ensure food supply. This dissertation considers the transformation of the New York City food system between 1800 and 1860, during which period the city’s population grew to over a million people. The ways in which this transformation involved deep shifts in individual’s relationships with nature are highlighted through the theoretical lens of urban metabolism. Previous scholarship has largely ignored this area, focusing almost exclusively on changes in technology or economic practices. The urban-metabolic concept, however, allows for an investigation of how all of these threads were interwoven in the transformation. Particular case studies, focusing on changes in the legal structure of markets, the production of bread, and the supply of meat and fresh produce, are introduced to illustrate this transformation. Finally, the ways in which all of these changes created new practices and conceptions with regard to nature is explored.

Links:
Subject: American history; Art history

Classification: 0337: American history; 0377: Art history
Title: Feeding the million: Markets, metabolism, and the transformation of the food system in New York City, 1800-1860

Number of pages: 373

Publication year: 2012

Degree date: 2012

School code: 0176

Source: DAI-A 77/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

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ISBN: 9781339265537

Advisor: McCarthy, James

University/institution: The Pennsylvania State University

Department: Geography

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3737298

ProQuest document ID: 1747418444
Protestants and the acceptance of contraceptives in Britain and the United States in the early twentieth century.

Author: Plopper, Eli T.

Abstract: This dissertation explores the nearly simultaneous acceptance of contraceptives among Protestants in Britain and the United States in the early twentieth century.
August of 1930, the Lambeth Conference of Anglican bishops officially approved contraceptives in Britain. Only months later, in March of 1931, the Federal Council of Churches in the United States did the same. Because this was the first time two significant bodies of Protestants had incorporated contraceptive use into their official Christian teaching, they provide an informative window into how and why contraceptives were accepted within the English speaking world. Part One examines how the Lambeth Conference of 1930 both offered public sanction to contraception and rejected the Anglicans’ historical reliance on self-control as a superior method of family planning. It finds that in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, the Anglican leadership drew on a widely shared culture of self-control to conclude that contraceptives had no place in a normal, healthy marriage. The leadership did, however, generally agree that regulating births was desirable in some cases. For such regulation, Anglican leaders consistently proposed periodic sexual abstinence. In the 1920s, pressure for contraceptive acceptance became increasingly public as contraceptive advocates openly questioned the feasibility of sexual self-restraint within marriage. By the Lambeth Conference of 1930 an intense controversy had emerged, in which advocates for contraception pressed their case: self-restraint within marriage was untenable and unnatural; contraceptives could be a regular part of a healthy marriage. In a dramatic reversal of previous guidance, the Conference declared that there was, after all, moral space for contraceptives within Christian marriage. Part Two examines how in the U.S. the Federal Council of Churches
came to a similar acceptance and identifies a parallel historical development. From the late nineteenth century through the first decade of the twentieth century, a strong social purity culture dominated by evangelical Protestants depended upon, educated for, and legally reinforced the plausibility of sexual self-control as a method for regulating births. In the 1920s, proponents of contraception vigorously and publicly challenged the plausibility of sexual self-control within marriage. Initially, in 1929, Council leaders responded to this challenge, which they called the “marriage crisis,” with the traditional language of self-control. But in 1931, the Council issued a statement accepting contraceptives. At its heart was a desire to assist the wider social acceptance of contraceptives and a deep doubt about the plausibility of sexual abstinence within marriage. In sum, this study contends that in order to understand Protestant acceptance of contraceptives, one also needs to understand the declining acceptance of previous arguments for sexual abstinence. In making this argument, this dissertation considers an array of contextual factors, like medical developments, class consciousness, public advocacy, demographic factors, and theological change. Beyond Protestantism, there is a pertinent comparison with an encyclical from Pope Pius XI, Casti Connubii, of December 1930, that upheld the Catholic prohibition on contraception.

Links:
Subject: European history; American history; History

Classification: 0335: European history; 0337: American history; 0578: History
Advisor: Noll, Mark

University/institution: University of Notre Dame

University location: United States -- Indiana

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3733756

ProQuest document ID: 1738861203

Document URL:
Abstract: We usually encounter objects as instances: a pen, a tree, a stream. We approach them as logically subsumed. But George Eliot's Saint Theresa or Charles Dickens's Mr. Turveydrop is not an instance of something but rather has instances: the uncounted "Theresas" or the "many Mr. Turveydrops." The individual functions itself as a concept. It becomes a mental representation of a whole class of things. Logically, it is not enclosed but rather encloses. Referentially, it picks out a domain within the world and
opens a new space in the mind. The character becomes many. He is everywhere in the way that maple tree or red is. As concepts, these characters become the constituents of thought; we think with persons. Such types are where investigation of the nature of ideas touches that on the possibilities of artistic representation and the risks of social being. But they are also where art itself feels its surround, referentially and methodologically. Through its shared preoccupation with the concept and shared language of the type, the novel became fully alive to concurrent work in other fields and tried its implications; it assimilated, rebuffed, and creatively misprized contemporary theories of the type in philosophical logic, statistics, sociology, medicine, psychology, comparative anatomy, biological taxonomy, and evolutionary theory. Drawing from the outer edge of the novel and beyond it, the type defined the work of the writers studied here—Charles Dickens, Honoré de Balzac, George Eliot, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Thomas Hardy—from its core.

Links:
Subject: Science history; British and Irish literature

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

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics
Social sciences Characters in fiction Charles Dickens Eliot George Hardy Literature and philosophy Literature and science Mental representations Thomas Type
Inefficient Moves: Art, Dance, and Queer Bodies in the 1960s

Author: Aramphongphan, Paisid

Abstract: This dissertation examines the intersection of art, dance, and queer sociality though Andy Warhol, Jack Smith, and their lesser-known contemporary, Fred Herko, a dancer and choreographer. Traversing art history, dance studies, and queer theory, this study uses analyses of movement, gestures, and embodiment as a bridge between the artistic and the social. In film, photography, and dance, these artists not only made art as queer artists, but their work stemmed from the form of sociality of their communities—the social and creative labor spent on seemingly unproductive ends, such as lounging together on a sofa, posing in performative-
social studio sessions, or dancing in an improvised 
performance-party. Gestures and embodied experience 
became both the site of the art, and the site of the 
production of queer subjectivity in this watershed decade 
for art and queer histories. To unpack their cultural 
significance, I draw on the work of anthropologist Marcel 
Mauss on “techniques of the body,” and recent scholarship 
on embodiment and subjectivity. I propose queer gestures 
as dances of “inefficiency” in the Maussian sense, that is, as 
techniques of the body that do not confirm or sustain the 
social scripts of somatic norms. Given the contemporaneous 
debates about work, leisure, and alienation in the 1960s, 
inefficient techniques—as represented in the recurrent motif 
of the recumbent, languorous male body, for example—can 
also be read as a critique of industrial efficiency and 
heteronormative definitions of (re)productivity. Through this 
focus on bodily techniques, I open up a dialogue between 
this “underground” body of work with contemporaneous 
artistic milieus in which the body played an important role, 
including in 1960s sculpture, proto-feminist practices, 
postmodern dance, photography, and experimental theater. 
Throughout I also foreground the intertwinement of dance 
culture and queer culture. Drawing on Eve Kosofsky 
Sedgwick’s reading of the psychoanalyst Melanie Klein, this 
study interprets artistic practices through a reparative lens, 
drawing together a queer repertoire made up of inefficient 
moves—just as the artists’ engagements with, and making 
of, dance culture and queer culture were reparative: an 
accretive practice of assemblage for imaginative and 
embodied sustenance.
Subject: Art history; Dance; Gender studies

Classification: 0377: Art history; 0378: Dance; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Communication and the arts 1960s Andy warhol Dance Fred herko Jack smith Judson dance theater Queer body Queer culture Sexuality Sociality

Title: Inefficient Moves: Art, Dance, and Queer Bodies in the 1960s

Number of pages: 325

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015

School code: 0084

Source: DAI-A 77/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International
Family Matters: Managing Illness in Late Tokugawa Japan, 1750-1868

Author: Young, William Evan
Abstract: This dissertation explores how people living in the city of Edo (present-day Tokyo) in the latter half of the Tokugawa period (1603–1868) dealt with illness. Doctor-based care has most often captured the attention of historians, but the proportion of time doctors physically spent with patients was dwarfed by that provided by domestic caregivers. To elucidate the medical landscape of Edo and describe how urban residents cared for sick family members, I draw from a rich body of family records. These include more than a dozen diaries and over fifty family records written between 1750 and 1868, composed by men and women of diverse social status and occupation such as samurai, commoners, popular authors, and doctors. Chapter One illustrates how day-to-day management of illness was implemented by family members rather than by medical practitioners, demonstrating the key role of women as mobile caregivers and the ways in which illness bound families together. Chapter Two examines what sufferers consumed when they fell ill, revealing the importance of adjusting diet, self-medicating, and record keeping within the home. Chapter Three depicts the role of religious sites and therapies in the lives of Edo residents, showing the importance of family members’ prayer by proxy. Against this backdrop of therapeutic options, Chapter Four explores how families interacted with medical practitioners by using the
records of three Edo physicians to trace their daily routines. Diaries of families who hired physicians show that they often saw several doctors over the course of a single illness. Seeing a doctor was not a binary relationship between patient and practitioner but an enterprise that mobilized multiple family members. Chapter Five argues that illness in late Tokugawa Japan was a social event on the scale of weddings or births—one that could bring dozens of visitors to the home, all bringing gifts. In total, this dissertation contends that health care in early modern Japan was rooted in the family, and that the patterns of therapeutic practice seen in early modern diaries were fundamentally shaped by familial participation in illness management.

Links:
Title: Family Matters: Managing Illness in Late Tokugawa Japan, 1750-1868

Number of pages: 260
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ISBN: 9781339267371

Advisor: Howell, David L.

Committee member: Elman, Benjamin A.; Guenther, Katja; Marcon, Federico; Suzuki, Akihito

University/institution: Princeton University

Department: East Asian Studies
University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3737416

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Document URL:

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global
Document 11 of 16

Advocacy and remembrance: The impact of the artist community during the onset of the HIV/AIDS epidemic 1981-1996

Author: Cook, Deshawn Michael


Abstract: The early years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic were riddled with fear and death. This dissertation explores HIV/AIDS related arts between 1981-1996 and its impact to promote awareness about the growing HIV/AIDS crisis, as well as its existence as an arsenal of HIV/AIDS history. Research within uncovers not only the intentionality behind the creation of various works of art, but also delves into the lives of the artists and the effects these artists had on society. This dissertation investigates the impact of the arts utilizing the themes of remembrance and advocacy. Artists were instrumental in promoting safe sex education, demanding funding for HIV/AIDS research, and advocating
for those rendered voiceless by the disease. Combating against apathy from those in power, artists supported the medical advances made in HIV/AIDS research and used their talents as a catalyst for change. The artists explored in include, but are not limited to, William Hoffman, Larry Kramer, Ross Bleckner, Keith Haring, Cheryl West, Felix Gonzalez-Torres, Carlos Alfonso, and Jonathan Larson. These artists utilized their gifts to give voice to those who were silenced by the epidemic. Through their respective mediums, the artists also memorialized those who have lost their battle with HIV/AIDS and serves as a testament to their lives, which have not been forgotten.

Links:
Subject: Fine arts; Art history

Classification: 0357: Fine arts; 0377: Art history

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts AIDS epidemic Advocacy Artists HIV/AIDS

Title: Advocacy and remembrance: The impact of the artist community during the onset of the HIV/AIDS epidemic 1981-1996

Number of pages: 181
University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: D.Litt.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3737472

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Document URL:

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

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global
Abstract: Studying twentieth-century literature through the lens of film studies and queer theory, “Being in the Picture” stages an interdisciplinary conversation that posits queer film fandom as a move away from current theorizations of queer spectators. Movie fandom, usually dismissed as a way to name an unserious and vacuously emotional type of engagement with cinema, is here presented as a way to theorize engagements with cinema that go beyond mere camp or appropriation. Building on the affective turn in queer theory and recuperating the various pleasures these authors found in cinema while growing up, “Being in the Picture” explores the ways this very engagement with cinema was formally registered in twentieth century queer literature. Thus, while fandom seems like a mere overlooked
biographical detail in the lives of the authors that make up my canon, my project uses it to stage conversations both about literary form and queer spectatorship.

Links:

Subject: GLBT Studies; British and Irish literature; Film studies

Classification: 0492: GLBT Studies; 0593: British and Irish literature; 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics Social sciences Communication and the arts Drama Fan Fandom Fiction Film Film fan Gay Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender. Literature Queer Queer fan

Title: Being in the picture: The movie fan and queer literature

Number of pages: 230

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015

School code: 0190
Mother knows best: Methodism, Seventh-day Adventism, and dietary morality in Victorian America

Author: Bailey, Emily Jean
Abstract: This dissertation is a denominational historical study of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Methodist and Seventh-day Adventist dietary reforms and contributions to American food culture. It first considers the eighteenth-century health reforms of John Wesley as anticipations of nineteenth-century developments. It then asserts, through the lens of a “long” Victorian period, that Methodist and Adventist women, as wives, mothers, and nurturers, were the most influential among all denominations in shaping food culture through actual and perceived moral, religious, and domestic authority. It also brings to light the ways in which Methodist women contributed to the formation of American middle-class morality through their unique Protestant domesticity and striving for moral perfectionism, while Adventist dietary reformers culturally and spiritually set themselves apart from the Protestant mainline through their dietary reforms in preparation for what they believed was an imminent Second Coming of Christ. The overall purpose of this project is to offer a more nuanced study of culture and meaning when looking at food as a “signifier” of things like gender, race, ethnic identity, the exchange of religious and cultural ideas, and the transmission of those ideas between generations. From the perspective of Victorian American Methodism and Seventh-day Adventism, it shows the ways in which women from both denominations used food for good
health, in the construction of religious identity, to mediate shifting American gendered labor patterns, and to alleviate and navigate moral tensions between abundance and frugality with the rise of increasingly industrialized American food production, and in a competitive Victorian American religious marketplace. As a study of material Christianity, this dissertation reveals how middle-class American Protestant women participated in the formation and maintenance of normative gendered labor and women's power. It explores how food was used by sectarian and mainline traditions to create a sacred order and pervasive sense of Christian morality that influenced American life well into the Progressive Era in the opening decades of the twentieth century.

Links:

Subject: Religious history; American history; Womens studies; Nutrition

Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies; 0570: Nutrition

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences Health and environmental sciences Battle Creek Sanitarium Cookbooks Dietary morality Methodism Seventh-day Adventism White, Ellen G.

Title: Mother knows best: Methodism, Seventh-day Adventism, and dietary morality in Victorian America
Abstract: Here I explore three varieties of theatrical responses to the cultural amnesia brought about by what scholars have termed “post-AIDS” rhetoric. Specifically, I examine how AIDS history plays, AIDS comedies, and solo plays provide opportunities for theatregoers to participate in, or reflect on the absence of, what I call “AIDS mourning publics.” I understand these publics to be both the groupings of people that gather around a text, film screening, play performance, or event that was created in response to loss due to AIDS, and the text, screenplay, or play text itself when circulated. In these publics participants work through their grief, make political interventions, and negotiate the meanings of AIDS history for gay men whose sexual awakening occurred before and after the development of protease inhibitors. I join theories of grieving, affect in performance, and the public sphere to study these communal events. I use films, plays, and critical reviews to
identify how mourning through performance can be therapeutic for cultural and social actors despite activists' and scholars' sole attention to the counterpublicity of these events. Still, counterpublicity remains an important concern because many in the dominant US public sphere consider AIDS to be a benign “manageable condition” in affluent countries like the US. As such, I also present a dramaturgy of mourning and counterpublicity in twenty-first century US AIDS drama and solo performance with attention focused upon how dramatists and solo performers are inviting spectators to engage with, and find new meaning within, this epidemic. For example, I investigate how pairing mourning with genres like comedy produces political interventions within the space between laughing and astonishment. My dramaturgy of mourning also examines recurring themes such as ghosts, the past, intergenerationalism, and AIDS amnesia to interpret how performers have framed individual and collective loss to challenge spectators' understanding of AIDS history. To support my claims I use sources from the New York Public Library Manuscripts and Archives Division, gay and lesbian community newspapers, personal interviews, and my own experiences as a spectator viewing productions of The Normal Heart, thirtynothing, and The VOID.

Links:
Subject: Theater; GLBT Studies

Classification: 0465: Theater; 0492: GLBT Studies
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Communication and the arts AIDS Mourning Performance Publics Queer Spirits Summoning

Title: Summoning Queer Spirits Through Performance in AIDS Mourning Publics

Number of pages: 175

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Degree date: 2015

School code: 0010

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ISBN: 9781339289472
Advisor: Underiner, Tamara L.

Committee member: Brouwer, Daniel C.; McMahon, Jeff D.

University/institution: Arizona State University

Department: Theatre

University location: United States -- Arizona

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3738512

ProQuest document ID: 1750621299
Let it be Consumption!: Modern Jewish Writing and the Literary Capital of Tuberculosis

Author: Yudkoff, Sunny Stern

Abstract: Let it Be Consumption!: Modern Jewish Writing and the Literary Capital of Tuberculosis investigates the relationship between literary production and the cultural
experience of illness. Focusing attention on the history of modern Yiddish and Hebrew literature, this study examines how a diagnosis of tuberculosis mobilized literary and financial support on behalf of the ailing writer. At the same time, the disease itself became a subject of concern in the writer’s creative oeuvre and literary self-fashioning. Drawing on the work of Pierre Bourdieu and Bruno Latour, I argue that the role played by disease in these traditions is best understood through the paradox of tubercular capital. The debilitating and incurable illness proved a generative context for these writers to develop their literary identities, augment their reputations and join together in a variety of overlapping and intersecting genealogies of tubercular writing. I map this transnational network of disease, opportunity and creativity over the course of four chapters. Chapter One turns to the life and legacy of the Yiddish humorist Sholem Aleichem, who grew his reputation and defined his literary persona while taking “the cure” in Italy, Switzerland and Germany. Moving from Central Europe to British Mandate Palestine, Chapter Two investigates the tubercular space of the sickroom as both setting and subject for the Hebrew poet Rahel Bluvshtein, who generated a poetic legacy and literary support network from her garret apartment. Chapter Three directs attention back across the ocean to a cohort of Yiddish writers affiliated with the Denver Sanatorium. These writers, such as Yehoash, H. Leivick and Lune Mattes, would find that a tubercular diagnosis created new possibilities for them to see their work read, cited, translated and performed across the United States. Returning to Europe, Chapter Four
examines the life and writing of the tubercular modernist David Vogel. The Hebrew writer drew on his own sanatorium experience in Merano, Italy (formerly: Meran, Austria) to enter into an intertextual conversation with German writers, such as Arthur Schnitzler and Thomas Mann, if only to challenge precisely the possibility of that Hebrew-German exchange.

Links:

Subject: Comparative literature; Judaic studies

Classification: 0295: Comparative literature; 0751: Judaic studies

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics
Social sciences Hebrew literature Literature and medicine
Tuberculosis Yiddish literature

Title: Let it be Consumption!: Modern Jewish Writing and the Literary Capital of Tuberculosis

Number of pages: 330

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015
Immigrants in the sexual revolution: Perceptions, participation, and belonging, the Netherlands and Denmark, 1960s-80s

Author: Shield, Andrew D. J.

Abstract: This is an historical study of first-generation immigrants in Denmark and the Netherlands in the 1960s-80s and their perceptions of the “Sexual Revolution.” Foreign workers and post-colonial immigrants arrived during the same decades when laws regarding women’s equality, contraception and abortion, homosexuality, pornography, adultery and divorce were challenged and reformed, in many cases in the context of intensive social movement activism. This research explores immigrants’ perceptions of the dramatic changes in sexual and gender relations transforming Europe in the 1960s-80s, and the instances of immigrant solidarity with, and participation in, networks for social justice, women's equality, and sexual liberation. Part I of this dissertation focuses on foreign workers’ early impressions of gender equality and sexual liberality from 1965-1974. Part II centers on immigrant activism from 1975-1985; during this time, left-wing immigrant groups in the
Netherlands gained strategic and rhetorical inspiration not only from anti-fascism, but also from the women’s movement. Immigrant women—both actively, and just by being present—challenged European feminists to consider seriously the roles of ethnicity, race, and cultural difference in the women’s movement. Part III focuses on immigrants and ethnic minorities in gay and lesbian “scenes” (e.g. bars, social circles) and formal organizations in the 1960s-80s. During these decades, contact advertisements in gay and lesbian journals facilitated new friendships, romances, housing connections, employment, and travel opportunities across both internal and external borders (e.g. inter-ethnic and international correspondence). Interviewees recount their experiences “coming out,” moving to cities, and being “one of the first” people of color in various gay and lesbian networks in these decades. By bringing together two seemingly disparate research fields—immigration history and sexuality history—this research complicates current political and journalistic discussions of the supposed binary between an Enlightened Europe, always tolerant of women’s independence and gay rights, and its international immigrants, “unable” to change their views on gender and sexuality.

Links:
Subject: European history; Ethnic studies; Gender studies

Classification: 0335: European history; 0631: Ethnic studies; 0733: Gender studies
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Amsterdam Copenhagen Immigration Morocco Sexuality Turkey

Title: Immigrants in the sexual revolution: Perceptions, participation, and belonging, the Netherlands and Denmark, 1960s-80s

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Advisor: Herzog, Dagmar

Committee member: Boston, Nicholas; Duyvendak, Jan Willem; Shepard, Todd; Sneeringer, Julia; Troyansky, David

University/institution: City University of New York

Department: History

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

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Dissertation/thesis number: 3734855
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2. Hillman-Matters: An Insider's Socio-Historical Revision of &lt;i&gt;Re-Visioning Psychology&lt;/i&gt;

3. No, nothing: Negation in psychoanalysis and apophatic theology

4. Dynamic Social Perceptions of Mental Illness over the Centuries: A Historical Case Study

5. "Walk Among Us": Moral Panics and the Deinstitutionalization of the Mentally Ill in Popular Culture

Document 1 of 5
Abstract: Hildegard von Bingen, a visionary abbess living in the tumultuous 12th century, recorded and interpreted three very powerful visions pertaining to Christianity. This dissertation is limited to the first image of Hildegard’s last vision called De Operatione Dei, the Works of God, a cosmological vision about creation. Hildegard named this image On the Origin of Life. The thesis of this dissertation suggests the four main characters in the first image of Hildegard’s cosmological vision—the two-headed and four-winged red figure named Caritas standing on the serpent-wrapped monster—correspond to the four stages of Jung’s individuation—encounter with the shadow (serpent), encounter with the soulimage (monster as Adam), encounter with the god-image (Caritas), emergence of the Self (godhead). Each of these characters and stages represent a level in what has been called by perennial philosophy the Great Chain of Being. Hildegard’s vision represents the unfolding of Spirit into matter. Jung’s individuation process describes the soul’s journey back towards Spirit. This work starts by introducing the vision and Hildegard’s
interpretation. Next it moves to what other authors have written. Since the vision is about creation the interpretation starts with the literalists’ view of Genesis and moves to the mystical interpretations of Genesis. Other creation stories including a serpent and a goddess amplify the interpretation. Then, using Jungian and alchemical symbols the images of this vision are further elaborated. The research follows the logic of the axiom of Maria, from the uroboros, to the hermaphrodite, to the trinity and ending with the marriage quaternio—two pairs of hermaphrodites. Byington’s symbolic elaboration process is used to interpret the dramatic action of the vision thereby bringing the vision back to life as Hildegard might have experienced it. Finally, the parallel between Hildegard’s vision and Jung’s individuation process is explained in detail. The work ends with Hildegard’s interpretation of why god created the world showing how it aligns with the goal of individuation, and how both are critical for the life of the soul in the 21st century.

Links:
Advisor: Nelson, Elizabeth E.

Committee member: Hoeller, Stephen A.; Koehn, Allen

University/institution: Pacifica Graduate Institute

Department: Depth Psychology

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

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Dissertation/thesis number: 3716788

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Document 2 of 5

Hillman-Matters: An Insider's Socio-Historical Revision of <i>Re-Visioning Psychology</i>

Author: Urriolagoitia, Gustavo Beck


Abstract: In 1975, James Hillman published Re-Visioning Psychology, which is perhaps his most important book, and certainly constitutes one of the main texts in archetypal
psychology. This dissertation argues that the ideas presented by Hillman forty years ago have lost much of their psychological value, and are again in need of revisioning. In order to execute such revisioning, this dissertation performs a close reading of Re-Visioning Psychology, in which the central ideas of archetypal psychology (personifying, pathologizing, psychologizing, and soul-making) are examined under their own logic. Hillman's ideas are in this way used to reflect on Hillman's ideas—the text is treated as an image and studied as such. The methodology is thus recursive: the dissertation personifies personifying, pathologizes pathologizing, psychologizes psychologizing, and dehumanizes soul-making. By doing this, the dissertation reveals the tensions and contradictions present within Hillman's text. Using Hillman's own archetypal methodology as a tool, this dissertation problematizes fundamental concepts of archetypal psychology, such as psychological polytheism (the "return to Greece"), the metaphorical aspect of the psyche, and anima as root metaphor in archetypal psychology. Particular attention is put on the historical aspect of Hillman's ideas, arguing that Hillman's lack of historical rigor often limits his imaginal insights. The dissertation concludes that, when Re-Visioniong Psychology's ideas are applied to themselves and contextualized historically, the book collapses under the pressure of its own argument, revealing a mythic substructure which is highly monotheistic, literalistic, and Christian. This dissertation contends that the collapse of Re-Visioning Psychology's argument, far from detrimental to archetypal psychology, constitutes a furthering of soul-
making in its theory, through deeper and more complex personifying, pathologizing, and psychologizing. The dissertation argues that the questions and doubts raised by the text itself are an invitation to plunge into what is still unknown and foreign in the logic of Hillman’s thought—they constitute an invitation to imagine further the ideas of archetypal psychology, particularly those presented by Hillman in Re-Visioning Psychology. Key Words: James Hillman, archetypal psychology, revisioning, history, polytheism, monotheism, literalism, anima, soul, image

Links:

Subject: Religion; History; Psychology

Classification: 0318: Religion; 0578: History; 0621: Psychology

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology Social sciences Psychology Anima Archetypal psychology Imagination James hillman Polytheism Soul

Title: Hillman-Matters: An Insider's Socio-Historical Revision of Re-Visioning Psychology

Number of pages: 510
Abstract: This dissertation is a theoretical study of the use of negation and the negative in psychoanalysis, looked at through the lens of apophatic theology. It explores the broad intersections between the two disciplines and the varied uses of the negative in both psychoanalysis and apophatic theology. Next, it delves into two particular moments of intersection between the two fields. First, Freud's construction of the unconscious in reference to the methods of two of the most important theologians of the early church, Pseudo-Dionysius and Augustine of Hippo. Second, it examines the use of the negative as a necessary component for an enriched positive in the work of late medieval mystics and theologians and post World War II psychoanalysts. Finally, it looks at attempts to speak beyond the limits of
what can be said, an attempt that unites apophatic theology and psychoanalysis.

Links:

Subject: Psychology; Clinical psychology

Classification: 0621: Psychology; 0622: Clinical psychology

Identifier / keyword: Psychology

Title: No, nothing: Negation in psychoanalysis and apophatic theology

Number of pages: 172

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015

School code: 0253

Source: DAI-B 77/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International
Document 4 of 5

Dynamic Social Perceptions of Mental Illness over the Centuries: A Historical Case Study

Author: Robey-Hooper, Arvyzena
Abstract: A qualitative historical case study research examined the factors leading to the development of the policy of deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill in the United States along with its consequences. The historical case study investigated the growth of the institutional or asylum system from the 16th century to the present, with particular emphasis on the United States. The research also discussed the changes in societal perceptions leading to deinstitutionalization. The specific problem under investigation involved the de facto criminalization of mental illness that has been occurring because of the use of the criminal justice system to control individuals who suffer from severe mental illnesses. The development of the case study relied on data from primary and secondary sources concerning the social perspectives towards mental illness and the treatment approaches during various historical periods. Pattern matching was used to analyze the data to identify themes and patterns in the case. The findings indicated that attitudes and practices concerning mental illness tend to persist over time and are difficult to change. The findings also indicated that deinstitutionalization occurred as a reaction to the perception that commitment of the mentally ill to institutions was an infringement on personal liberties, resulting in abuses. Deinstitutionalization also led to the community care approach that was based on assumptions that proved to be inaccurate, such as compliance with medication regimens and sufficient funding for community services. To provide effective community care for the mentally ill with the community care model and to reduce the incarceration rate of the mentally ill,
substantial changes in social policy are necessary. Some changes include providing a wider range of housing and employment support and altering the legal standards to reduce barriers to successfully mounting a defense to criminal charges based on mental illness.

Links:

Subject: Mental health; Psychology; Criminology

Classification: 0347: Mental health; 0621: Psychology; 0627: Criminology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Psychology Health and environmental sciences Criminal justice Deinstitutionalization Historical Madness Mentally ill Perception

Title: Dynamic Social Perceptions of Mental Illness over the Centuries: A Historical Case Study

Number of pages: 212

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015
School code: 0556

Source: DAI-A 77/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339239422

Advisor: Emerick, Timothy

Committee member: Rentler, David; Stout, Dallas

University/institution: The University of the Rockies

Department: Organizational Leadership

University location: United States -- Colorado

Degree: Psy.D.
"Walk Among Us": Moral Panics and the Deinstitutionalization of the Mentally Ill in Popular Culture

Author: Cooke, Anthony Carlton


Abstract: The ubiquitous presence of the "madperson" within postwar American fiction and film at the same cultural moment that conflicts emerge over mental health care presents a strong case for the necessity of reading the social text within popular culture. My project argues that popular fascination with the "madperson" stems from a more material social referent: the contemporaneous increase of chronically mentally ill persons in public life due to the deinstitutionalization movement. Deinstitutionalization—the mental health reform movement that leads to the closure of many asylums in favor of outpatient care—begins with the introduction of psychotropic drugs into the asylum during the 1950s and subsequently leads to the release of thousands of patients by the mid 1970s. This project explores connections between deinstitutionalization, representations of the "murderous, mentally ill individual" in the horror, crime, and thriller genres, and public perceptions of mental illness from the postwar era to the present.
Employing methodologies drawn from psychoanalysis, cultural studies, and media studies, this study investigates the myriad ways in which popular culture actively negotiates the tensions among federal legislation, judicial authority, and the general public's misconceptions of mental illness.

Links:

Subject: American studies; American literature; Film studies

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0591: American literature; 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics
Social sciences Communication and the arts Crime fiction
Deinstitutionalization Horror films Moral panics Psychopathy
Serial homicide

Title: "Walk Among Us": Moral Panics and the Deinstitutionalization of the Mentally Ill in Popular Culture

Number of pages: 289

Publication year: 2015
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2. Forests, Gardens, and Fisheries in an Ancient Chiefdom: Paleoethnobotany and Zooarchaeology at Sitio Drago, a Late Ceramic Phase Village in Bocas del Toro, Panama

3. Family Matters: Managing Illness in Late Tokugawa Japan, 1750-1868
4. The Careers of the Blind in Tokugawa Japan, 1603–1868

5. "A new strange disease": Atlantic medicine, affective history, and the novel in America; 1690-1800

6. The nature of colonial bodies: Public health in Lima, Peru, 1535-1635

7. Toxic cures: Poisons and medicines in medieval China

Document 1 of 7

Vision of creation: A Jungian view of Hildegard's "On the Origin of Life" vision

Author: Hudson, Brenda Kay

Abstract: Hildegard von Bingen, a visionary abbess living in the tumultuous 12th century, recorded and interpreted three very powerful visions pertaining to Christianity. This dissertation is limited to the first image of Hildegard’s last vision called De Operatione Dei, the Works of God, a cosmological vision about creation. Hildegard named this image On the Origin of Life. The thesis of this dissertation suggests the four main characters in the first image of Hildegard’s cosmological vision—the two-headed and four-winged red figure named Caritas standing on the serpent-wrapped monster—correspond to the four stages of Jung’s individuation—encounter with the shadow (serpent), encounter with the soulimage (monster as Adam), encounter with the god-image (Caritas), emergence of the Self (godhead). Each of these characters and stages represent a level in what has been called by perennial philosophy the Great Chain of Being. Hildegard’s vision represents the unfolding of Spirit into matter. Jung’s individuation process describes the soul’s journey back towards Spirit. This work starts by introducing the vision and Hildegard’s interpretation. Next it moves to what other authors have written. Since the vision is about creation the interpretation starts with the literalists’ view of Genesis and moves to the mystical interpretations of Genesis. Other creation stories including a serpent and a goddess amplify the interpretation. Then, using Jungian and alchemical symbols the images of this iv vision are further elaborated. The research follows the logic of the axiom of Maria, from the uroboros, to the hermaphrodite, to the trinity and ending with the marriage quaternio—two pairs of hermaphrodites. Byington’s
symbolic elaboration process is used to interpret the dramatic action of the vision thereby bringing the vision back to life as Hildegard might have experienced it. Finally, the parallel between Hildegard’s vision and Jung’s individuation process is explained in detail. The work ends with Hildegard’s interpretation of why god created the world showing how it aligns with the goal of individuation, and how both are critical for the life of the soul in the 21st century.

Links:

Subject: Medieval literature; Metaphysics; Psychology

Classification: 0297: Medieval literature; 0396: Metaphysics; 0621: Psychology

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics
Philosophy, religion and theology Psychology Alchemy
Biblical creation Hildegard Individuation Jungian psychology Vision interpretation

Title: Vision of creation: A Jungian view of Hildegard's "On the Origin of Life" vision

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Publication year: 2011

Degree date: 2011

School code: 1142

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ISBN: 9781321960440

Advisor: Nelson, Elizabeth E.

Committee member: Hoeller, Stephen A.; Koehn, Allen

University/institution: Pacifica Graduate Institute

Department: Depth Psychology
Document 2 of 7

Forests, Gardens, and Fisheries in an Ancient Chiefdom: Paleoethnobotany and Zooarchaeology at Sitio Drago, a Late Ceramic Phase Village in Bocas del Toro, Panama

Author: Martin, Lana Sue


Abstract: In seeking to understand variation and change in past human societies, archaeologists have shown that complex societies develop in a variety of cultural and ecological contexts. Reconstructions of emergent complexity throughout the New World reveal that past peoples constructed and maintained the type of landscapes ideal for supporting larger, more sedentary populations. An excellent case study of built landscapes is the prehistoric chiefdoms of lower Central America, a region bordered to the north by present-day El Salvador and Honduras and to the south by Colombia. By AD 200, prehistoric settlements located in both agriculturally productive and marginal areas became part of a network of paramount chiefdoms spanning
lower Central America. These chiefdoms experienced population growth and political expansion up until sixteenth-century European colonization. In this study, the relationship between environmental conditions and sociopolitical complexity is addressed through examination of plant and animal remains excavated from midden contexts at Sitio Drago (AD 800 to 1900), a Late Ceramic phase village site located on a Caribbean island in western Panama. The analyzed macrobotanical and faunal remains are derived from five excavation units representing human occupations spanning the Pre-Biscuitware (AD 800 to 1200), Biscuitware (AD 1200 to 1450), and Historic (AD 1600 to 1900) Phases. This project is the first integrative analysis of plant and animal remains from western Panama and provides new datasets valuable for regional and global comparisons. Analyses of plant and animal taxa present in the assemblages suggest that Late Ceramic people at Sitio Drago used continual investments in the landscape to overcome the island’s thin, acidic soils. Differences in ubiquity values, densities, and standard counts confirm that villagers intensified production of tree fruits and maize in fields near residential structures. These managed plant foods appear to have become more important in the overall diet during a phase of population growth, while diversity of plant and animal resources declined. During the same time, as local fisheries are overexploited and depleted, people focused more on trapping and hunting terrestrial animals that are attracted to cleared-edge forest and orchards. This reconstruction of subsistence activities at Sitio Drago provides an example of how people living in areas less
agriculturally productive and lacking key material resources can develop a resilient subsistence economy capable of supporting complex society without degrading the environment.

Links:

Subject: Archaeology; Environmental Studies; Latin American Studies

Classification: 0324: Archaeology; 0477: Environmental Studies; 0550: Latin American Studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Health and environmental sciences Archaeobotany Chiefdoms Historical ecology Paleoethnobotany Prehistoric subsistence Zooarchaeology

Title: Forests, Gardens, and Fisheries in an Ancient Chiefdom: Paleoethnobotany and Zooarchaeology at Sitio Drago, a Late Ceramic Phase Village in Bocas del Toro, Panama

Number of pages: 505

Publication year: 2015
Degree date: 2015

School code: 0031

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781339280097

Advisor: Lesure, Richard G.

Committee member: Arnold, Jeanne E.; Schachner, Gregson T.; VanDerwarker, Amber M.; Wake, Thomas A.

University/institution: University of California, Los Angeles

Department: Anthropology
Family Matters: Managing Illness in Late Tokugawa Japan, 1750-1868

Author: Young, William Evan


Abstract: This dissertation explores how people living in the city of Edo (present-day Tokyo) in the latter half of the Tokugawa period (1603–1868) dealt with illness. Doctor-based care has most often captured the attention of historians, but the proportion of time doctors physically spent with patients was dwarfed by that provided by domestic caregivers. To elucidate the medical landscape of Edo and describe how urban residents cared for sick family members, I draw from a rich body of family records. These include more than a dozen diaries and over fifty family records written between 1750 and 1868, composed by men and women of diverse social status and occupation such as samurai, commoners, popular authors, and doctors. Chapter One illustrates how day-to-day management of illness was
implemented by family members rather than by medical practitioners, demonstrating the key role of women as mobile caregivers and the ways in which illness bound families together. Chapter Two examines what sufferers consumed when they fell ill, revealing the importance of adjusting diet, self-medicating, and record keeping within the home. Chapter Three depicts the role of religious sites and therapies in the lives of Edo residents, showing the importance of family members’ prayer by proxy. Against this backdrop of therapeutic options, Chapter Four explores how families interacted with medical practitioners by using the records of three Edo physicians to trace their daily routines. Diaries of families who hired physicians show that they often saw several doctors over the course of a single illness. Seeing a doctor was not a binary relationship between patient and practitioner but an enterprise that mobilized multiple family members. Chapter Five argues that illness in late Tokugawa Japan was a social event on the scale of weddings or births—one that could bring dozens of visitors to the home, all bringing gifts. In total, this dissertation contends that health care in early modern Japan was rooted in the family, and that the patterns of therapeutic practice seen in early modern diaries were fundamentally shaped by familial participation in illness management.

Links:

Subject: History; Asian Studies; Science history

Classification: 0332: History; 0342: Asian Studies; 0585: Science history
Title: Family Matters: Managing Illness in Late Tokugawa Japan, 1750-1868

Number of pages: 260

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ISBN: 9781339267371
Advisor: Howell, David L.

Committee member: Elman, Benjamin A.; Guenther, Katja; Marcon, Federico; Suzuki, Akihito

University/institution: Princeton University

Department: East Asian Studies

University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3737416

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The Careers of the Blind in Tokugawa Japan, 1603–1868

Author: Tan, WeiYu Wayne

Abstract: The blind deviate from bodily ideals and how we make sense of this difference matters. My dissertation examines the blind in Tokugawa Japan (1603–1868) to offer
a contrasting perspective on disability from a non-Western society. The blind were impaired but not disabled. They were, in fact, enabled and engaged in careers that were mostly unthinkable to their peers in other contemporary societies. By far the most important enabling factor was the growth of a core institution called the tôdôza. I focus on the main professions through which the blind made their living—musical performance, moneylending, and medicine—and their relationships with the tôdôza. In my discussion, I investigate surprising aspects of the careers of the blind. These characteristics not only reflect the complex social history of the blind, but also reveal the intersections with critical developments in Tokugawa society. Founded as a society of blind musicians, the tôdôza was transformed into a political institution and later, a profit-driven organization of diverse professions. The narrative analyzes the social, political, and economic contexts of this transformation. Chapter one discusses the hierarchy of the tôdôza and the financial motives of moneylending. Chapter two looks at how rituals and myths were appropriated to strengthen the internal authority of the tôdôza. In chapter three, I discuss the representative lyrical genre of blind musicians called heikyoku and the increasing participation of sighted performers in writing texts. In chapter four, I explore how popular discourses about health compelled the tôdôza to innovate and concentrate on medical practice. My dissertation takes a fresh approach to Japanese history with insights from disability studies. The tôdôza supported the formation of blind communities and gave them political and economic leverage. This reverse perspective places the
blind not on the margins, but instead refocuses the attention on their leading roles in transforming Tokugawa society. The history of disability in early modern Japan is also about the history of the tôdôza. By focusing on the tôdôza, my proposed approach highlights that the discourse of disability embraces the underemphasized but nonetheless important theme of enablement, which is crucial for retelling Japanese history.

Links:

Subject: History; Music; Social structure

Classification: 0332: History; 0413: Music; 0700: Social structure

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences Communication and the arts Blind musician Japan Japanese social history

Title: The Careers of the Blind in Tokugawa Japan, 1603–1868

Number of pages: 264

Publication year: 2015

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School code: 0084
Source: DAI-A 77/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

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ISBN: 9781339296432

Advisor: Kuriyama, Shigehisa

Committee member: Hardacre, Helen; Howell, David

University/institution: Harvard University

Department: East Asian Languages and Civilizations

University location: United States -- Massachusetts

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
"A new strange disease": Atlantic medicine, affective history, and the novel in America; 1690-1800

Author: Ryan, William John


Abstract: This dissertation demonstrates the previously unacknowledged role of the Hippocratic case history—a brief narrative of illness experienced by a patient and observed by a physician—in the formation of scientific and literary culture in eighteenth-century America. Specifically, I argue that the medical case registers in literary form the unresolved commingling of confidence and despair that characterizes the colonial Enlightenment. To a tradition of early American scholarship that posits complicity between medical discourse and the expansion of European empire in the New World, I offer the individual patient history as an aperture through which to glimpse the contingent, affective experience of colonization. Rather than presenting a familiar narrative of hegemony and subversion, I focus on how authors struggled in literary form with the tragic paradoxes present at the dawn of the modern age.

Links:
http://RT4RF9QN2Y.search.serialssolutions.com/?ctx_ver=Z3
Subject: American history; Science history; American literature
Classification: 0337: American history; 0585: Science history; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics Social sciences Affective history Case studies Colonial medicine Early America Early American novel Medical case study Medical history

Title: "A new strange disease": Atlantic medicine, affective history, and the novel in America; 1690-1800

Number of pages: 279

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015

School code: 0190

Source: DAI-A 77/04(E), Dissertation Abstracts International

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

ISBN: 9781339228365

Advisor: Iannini, Christopher P.

University/institution: Rutgers The State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick

University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3734264

ProQuest document ID: 1749000266
Abstract: In 1535, Francisco Pizarro founded Lima, Peru in the middle of a coastal desert. Its residents transformed
the landscape to build a colonial capital and in the process, the landscape shaped local understandings of race, gender, social status and power. Lima’s urban environment created a public health discourse that focused on the relationship between the natural world and human welfare. These discussions emerged in response to the rapid rate of Lima’s growth and the challenges it faced, including deforestation, food supply challenges, and the concentration of waste, disease, and illness. I argue that Lima’s cabildo [municipal government], comprised of just a fraction of the population, seized on these adversities to empower themselves over the majority of the population, promote their interests, and negotiate interactions between humans and their environs. Using the discourse of colonial bodies, health, and the natural world, town councilmen endeavored to control a racially and socially diverse population that surpassed 25,000 people by 1614.

Links:
Toxic cures: Poisons and medicines in medieval China

Author: Liu, Yan

Abstract: This dissertation explores the medicinal use of poisons in China from the third to the tenth century, which is when the major outlines of Chinese toxicological thought took shape. Challenging a widespread view that contrasts
the benign naturalness of Chinese herbal remedies with the dangerous side effects of Western synthetic drugs, my research highlights the centrality of poisons to the practice and theory of medicine in China. Chinese doctors regularly relied on a large number of substances that they recognized as toxic to combat sickness, and identified toxicity as the central pillar for the classification of drugs. I argue that the boundary between poisons and medicines was always hazy in medieval China; it was not the substance itself, but how it was used and experienced that mattered. To examine this crucial yet ignored feature of Chinese medicine, my dissertation develops the following themes. The first is that drugs in medieval China were not fixed entities with unique effects. The effect of a given substance—whether it healed as a medicine, or sickened or killed as a poison, or altered a person in myriad other ways—varied both with usage and with processing. Subsequently, Chinese doctors developed a variety of techniques (the dosage, the drug combination, and the drug preparation) to mitigate the toxicity of a poison while preserving its therapeutic potency. Secondly, I highlight the intimate relation between bodily experience and the understanding of poisons. By studying the alchemical practice of ingesting toxic minerals, I show that the violent bodily effects induced by these substances were often perceived as confirmations of efficacy rather than worrying signs of pathology. My third theme is the circulation of toxicological knowledge across geographical and social domains. I argue that standardized textual knowledge propagated by the state was fluidly transformed in practice, contingent upon the availability of
pharmacological ingredients and the needs of local people. Finally, I turn to non-poisons, especially foods, in Chinese pharmacy, and identify a distinctive character of Chinese medicine—the ingestion of mild substances to nourish the body and prolong life. Chinese medicine thus developed through the interaction of two related, but distinct enterprises—the fight against sickness, and the quest for ever-enhanced vitality.

Links:
Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3738895

ProQuest document ID: 1750645784

Table of contents

1. Toxic cures: Poisons and medicines in medieval China

Document 1 of 1

Toxic cures: Poisons and medicines in medieval China

Author: Liu, Yan

Abstract: This dissertation explores the medicinal use of poisons in China from the third to the tenth century, which is when the major outlines of Chinese toxicological thought took shape. Challenging a widespread view that contrasts the benign naturalness of Chinese herbal remedies with the dangerous side effects of Western synthetic drugs, my research highlights the centrality of poisons to the practice and theory of medicine in China. Chinese doctors regularly relied on a large number of substances that they recognized as toxic to combat sickness, and identified toxicity as the central pillar for the classification of drugs. I argue that the boundary between poisons and medicines was always hazy in medieval China; it was not the substance itself, but how it was used and experienced that mattered. To examine this crucial yet ignored feature of Chinese medicine, my dissertation develops the following themes. The first is that drugs in medieval China were not fixed entities with unique effects. The effect of a given substance—whether it healed as a medicine, or sickened or killed as a poison, or altered a person in myriad other ways—varied both with usage and with processing. Subsequently, Chinese doctors developed a variety of techniques (the dosage, the drug combination, and the drug preparation) to mitigate the toxicity of a poison while preserving its therapeutic potency. Secondly, I highlight the intimate relation between bodily experience and the understanding of poisons. By studying the alchemical practice of ingesting toxic minerals, I show that the violent bodily effects induced by these substances were often perceived as confirmations of efficacy rather than
worrying signs of pathology. My third theme is the circulation of toxicological knowledge across geographical and social domains. I argue that standardized textual knowledge propagated by the state was fluidly transformed in practice, contingent upon the availability of pharmacological ingredients and the needs of local people. Finally, I turn to non-poisons, especially foods, in Chinese pharmacy, and identify a distinctive character of Chinese medicine—the ingestion of mild substances to nourish the body and prolong life. Chinese medicine thus developed through the interaction of two related, but distinct enterprises—the fight against sickness, and the quest for ever-enhanced vitality.

Links:
Subject: History; Pharmacology; Science history

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1. Morally speaking: Anglo-American women’s life writing and the literature of social concern, 1844-1877
Morally speaking: Anglo-American women's life writing and the literature of social concern, 1844-1877

Author: Nerio, Magdalena Teresa


Abstract: The dissertation explores the prophetic voice assumed by Margaret Fuller, Florence Nightingale, and Harriet Martineau in their morally charged life writing. The dissertation argues that the life writing of these women represents a largely failed literary project, reflecting anxieties about the proper social role of the woman reformer within the Victorian public sphere. The nonfiction of these women also exhibits formal concerns relating to the limitations of the prophetic voice and the difficulty of sustaining the aspiration toward critical objectivity while elaborating a moral rhetoric of rights sensitive to the plight of women and other marginalized, or disenfranchised Victorian social groups. At times the literary project of these women is a resounding success, clearly disseminating a normative vision of social justice predicated on the interdependent ideals of self-culture and intersubjective, communicative understanding mediated by sympathy. Accordingly, the dissertation shows the extent to which the women's tradition in popular fiction derived from Austen in particular allowed these women to develop a morally
charged activist ethos attentive to everyday life—to the feminine, private sphere—as a site worthy of conscientious reflection and social critique for the woman reformer. Nevertheless, this body of women’s life writing simultaneously displays—at the level of its formal linguistic and rhetorical properties—deep-seated tensions between the dialogical and consensus-forging aspirations of this rhetoric and the tendency of these writers to resort to a monologal, or sermonizing voice, which I read as an expression of failure and anxiety over the proper role of the woman reformer within a hierarchical and exclusionary public discourse of reform. In particular, the public discourse of sage writing, which these women adapted, did not allot a space for the feminized, conversational, seemingly “irrational” voice. Individual chapters highlight the tension between the feminized, or conversational speaking voice and the tendency among these women writers to conform (or show appropriate deference to) prevailing social discourses and established rhetorical modes. The feminized, conversational voice is complex and often strained but overwhelmingly fuels the normative theory of self-culture championed by these women. The introduction surveys previous scholarly treatments of Fuller, Martineau, and Nightingale and argues for the significance of their gendered contribution to the Anglo-American world of social reform. In chapter one, “Transcendental Excursions: Margaret Fuller’s Summer on the Lakes, in 1843 (1844) and the European Dispatches (1846-50),” I argue that Summer on the Lakes reflects a failed literary project illustrative of Fuller’s concern that prevailing cultural
narratives stifle the intellectual ambitions of the woman reformer by failing to accommodate her both aesthetically and socially. In both works, Fuller recommends the figure of the cultivated American traveler, or “Thinking American,” as the antidote to the divisive politics and debates common to modern, liberal society. The “Thinking American” is at once a model public citizen, discerning cultural critic, and aspiring ethnographer. By translating and disseminating a universalist rhetoric of sympathy and the transcendent virtues of self-culture, the figure of the “Thinking American” functions crucially as a bridge between both Summer and the Dispatches, and, even more importantly, as a theoretical bridge between the Old and New Worlds. In chapter two, “Narratives of the Nile: Florence Nightingale’s Letters from Egypt as Sociological Monograph,” I argue that Nightingale’s privately printed account of her travels to Egypt and Greece in the winter of 1849-5 dramatizes the tensions between Nightingale’s keen sense of herself as a religiously motivated public speaker and the Victorian aspiration toward critical objectivity. Thus while Nightingale can sympathetically inveigh against the assaults to human dignity waged against Egyptian women in their everyday lives, she cannot withstand the sheer force of her own ingrained imperialist assumptions in her attempt to write a religiously inspired ethnography. In chapter three, “Man (and woman too) has a soul to unfold:” Florence Nightingale’s Suggestions for Thought,” I read Nightingale’s sprawling religious manuscript (privately printed in 1860) largely as a failed experiment within existing modes of self-expression: namely, with sage discourse, religious rhetoric, the novel,
and literary criticism. The frenzied pronouncements and severity of the feminine prophetic speaker in this text—even the very rambling, formless, and private quality of the manuscript as a whole—suggest Nightingale’s despair over the ability of the woman reformer to lay claim to a legitimate public rhetoric within a hierarchical economy of linguistic exchanges. In chapter four, “Reformist Autobiography: Harriet Martineau’s Character Studies of the ‘Serious’ and ‘Earnest,’” I argue that Martineau’s Autobiography (1877) reflects a decidedly more positive and self-assured version of the feminine, public voice than that assumed by either Fuller or Nightingale. By grounding her social criticisms and observations in the minute analysis of manners and morals—a critical stance associated with Austen’s discerning moral heroines—Martineau cultivates a morally authoritative public voice for the woman reformer in the transatlantic public sphere with enduring literary and social repercussions. The conclusion argues that the Victorian women’s life writing analyzed here anticipates the pragmatic feminist philosophy of Martha Nussbaum, particularly her idea of a basic social minimum as the basis for human flourishing in a wide-ranging international context off-limits to her Victorian predecessors.

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