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RELIGIOUS ORIENTATIONS OF UTAH SCIENTISTS RELATED TO CERTAIN PROBLEMS OF LATTER-DAY SAINT CHURCH EDUCATION

Author: Wootton, Richard Tracey

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p;rft.atitle=&rft.au=Wootton%2C+Richard+Tracey&rft.aulast=Wootton&rft.aufirst=Richard&rft.date=1956-01-01&rft.volume=&rft.issue=&rft.spage=&rft.t.isbn=&rft.btitle=&rft.title=RELIGIOUS+ORIENTATIONS+OF+UTAH+SCIENTISTS+RELATED+TO+CERTAIN+PROBLEMS+OF+LATTER-DAY+SAINT+CHURCH+EDUCATION&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

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**THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN COMMUNITY ANTENNA
TELEVISION**

Author: Zoerner, Cyril Edward, Jr

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/302167949?accountid=14709>

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The Bell Telephone Laboratories and the military-industrial complex: The Jewett-Buckley years, 1925--1951

Author: Spurlock, James William

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/304871283?accountid=14709>

Abstract: AT&T's Bell Telephone Laboratories was in many ways a microcosm of what President Eisenhower termed the "military-industrial complex"---or, more accurately, the

military-industrial science complex. Valuable and sometimes surprising insights can be gained by an historical examination of this remarkable corporate institution and the public and private influence it wielded over several decades of the twentieth century. Nearly every adult American knows something about Bell Telephone Laboratories and its prominence in the history of industrial research and development. However, very few---including students of the communications industry---are fully aware of the extensive; behind-the-scenes participation of Bell Laboratories in the formulation of American military and national security policy. Dr. Frank B. Jewett was the first president of Bell Telephone Laboratories and, from 1925 to 1940, the leader of some of the nation's leading scientists. Jewett not only was a groundbreaking leader in industrial science, but the person chosen to lead the prestigious National Academy of Sciences during the Second World War. He is a key figure in the deployment of the American scientific resources that made an enormous difference in that global conflict. Of no less importance is the career of Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, who succeeded Jewett as Bell Telephone Laboratories president. Behind the scenes and mostly unrecognized by historians for his contributions, Buckley was a major science advisor to the Roosevelt and Truman administrations during the Second World War and in the early Cold War era. During the span of time from 1941 to 1951, he was chief of the nation's most famous applied science facility and an active participant in the crucial policy debates concerning thermonuclear warfare. A closer study of the Bell Telephone Laboratories' relationships with government during the

Jewett-Buckley era provides new insights into its hidden role in major industrial science developments that became central to U.S. security policy in the interregnum between the First and Second World Wars and in the early Cold War.

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07-01-

01&rft.volume=&rft.issue=&rft.spage=&rft.isbn=&rft.btitle=&rft.title=The+Bell+Telephone+Laboratories+and+the+military-industrial+complex%3A+The+Jewett-Buckley+years%2C+1925--1951&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

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**Student Misconceptions about Newtonian Mechanics:
Origins and Solutions through Changes to Instruction**

Author: Adair, Aaron Michael

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1647196143?accountid=14709>

Abstract: In order for Physics Education Research (PER) to achieve its goals of significant learning gains with efficient methods, it is necessary to figure out what are the sorts of preexisting issues that students have prior to instruction and then to create teaching methods that are best able to overcome those problems. This makes it necessary to figure out what is the nature of student physics misconceptions--prior beliefs that are both at variance to Newtonian mechanics and also prevent a student from properly cognizing Newtonian concepts. To understand the prior beliefs of students, it is necessary to uncover their origins, which may allow instructors to take into account the sources for ideas of physics that are contrary to Newtonian mechanics understanding. That form of instruction must also induce the sorts of metacognitive processes that allow students to transition from their previous conceptions to Newtonian ones, let alone towards those of modern physics. In this paper, the notions of basic dynamics that are common among first-year college students are studied and compared with previous literature. In particular, an analysis of historical documents from antiquity up to the early modern period shows that these conceptions were rather widespread and consistent over thousands of years and in numerous cultural contexts. This is one of the only analyses in PER that considers the original languages of some of

these texts, along with appropriate historical scholarship. Based on the consistent appearance of these misconceptions, a test and interview module was devised to help elucidate the feelings students have that may relate to fictitious forces. The test looked at one-dimensional motion and forces. The first part of the interview asked each student about their answers to the test questions, while the second part asked how students felt when undergoing three cases of constant acceleration in a car. We determined that students confabulated relative motion with the experience of force; students claim to feel a force in the direction of relative motion even when the actual force is in the opposite direction. The interview process also showed how students had both their intuitive sense of physics as well as Newtonian concepts from instruction, and how each model was activated could be influenced by questions from the interviewer. In order to investigate how changes to instructional method and pedagogy may affect students' ability to overcome their non-Newtonian intuitions, an experimental lecturing series was devised that used individual voting machines ("clickers") to increase class participation and dialog in a fashion that was more student-centered. The experimental section also had video recordings of the lectures as well as concept-based video homework solutions. The initial availability of the videos hindered early use, and overall students rarely used these additions. The clicker system also had technical issues due to the volume of students and an interface that was not streamlined. Nonetheless, the results showed the experimental section to have significantly greater learning

gains ($d > 0.5$, $p \sim 0.01$), and we determined that this was most likely due to the clicker system.

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**Committee member: Heckler, Andrew; Aubrecht, Gordon;
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Department: Physics

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Parasites: On giving and taking in nineteenth-century literature and science

Author: Samyn, Jeanette

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648680858?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Notwithstanding the perceived divide between human and nonhuman parasites, this project attempts to develop a theory and history of parasitism that takes into consideration their ongoing, mutually constitutive relationship. Rooted in an ancient literary topos, the term "parasite" took on new meaning as it became a way to describe an economic problem; by the nineteenth century, parasitism had become a subject of biological and then sociological study. If this dissertation acknowledges that the idea of the nonhuman parasite has been tied to questions of human relationality from the start, then, it also argues that the rise of biological parasitism has likewise affected our understanding of social networks, environment, labor, progress, and life since the nineteenth century. Rather than merely reflecting realities in "nature" or "society," I argue, in the nineteenth century the parasite gave imaginative form to new ways of thinking about the relationships between organisms, human and nonhuman

alike. As I show, Victorian writers, scientists, and intellectuals used parasites to figure the surprisingly complex and often painful interdependencies that seemed to increasingly define social and biological systems. Each of the project's chapters thus considers the ways in which Victorian writers studied, accommodated, and even appreciated this relation. Drawing on the work of Louis Figuier, Charles Dickens, Charles Darwin, Thomas Spencer Cobbold, G. H. Lewes, George Eliot, Olive Schreiner, and John Ruskin, among others --not to mention writers such as Peter Sloterdijk, Michel Serres, Lynn Margulis, and Bruno Latour--"Parasites" examines the ways in which Victorian writers treated parasitism as an exemplary intimate relation, a dependency that had the potential to strengthen as well as damage the communities and environments with which it was associated.

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Advisor: Miller, Andrew H.

Committee member: Kreilkamp, Ivan; Greiner, Rae; Kriegel, Lara

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Department: English

University location: United States -- Indiana

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Chimera of the cosmos

Author: Hatleback, Eric Nelson

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1643604855?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Multiverse cosmology exhibits unique epistemic problems because it posits the existence of universes inaccessible from our own. Since empirical investigation is not possible, philosophical investigation takes a prominent

role. The inaccessibility of the other universes causes argumentation for the multiverse hypothesis to be wholly dependent upon typicality assumptions that relate our observed universe to the unobserved universes. The necessary reliance on typicality assumptions results in the Multiverse Circularity Problem: the multiverse hypothesis is justified only through invoking typicality assumptions, but typicality assumptions are justified only through invoking the multiverse hypothesis. The unavoidability of the circularity is established through argumentation for each of the two conjuncts that comprise it. Historical investigation proves the first conjunct of the Multiverse Circularity Problem. Detailed study of the now-neglected tradition of multiverse thought shows that philosophers and scientists have postulated the multiverse hypothesis with regularity, under different names, since antiquity. The corpus of argumentation for the existence of the multiverse breaks cleanly into three distinct argument schemas: implication from physics, induction, and explanation. Each of the three argument schemas is shown to be fully reliant upon unsupported typicality assumptions. This demonstrates that the multiverse hypothesis is justified only through invoking typicality assumptions. Philosophical assessment of cosmological induction establishes the second conjunct of the Multiverse Circularity Problem. Independent justification for typicality assumptions is not forthcoming. The obvious candidate, enumerative induction, fails: Hume's attack against inference through time is extended to inference through space. This move undercuts external justification for typicality assumptions, such as the Cosmological

Principle, which cosmologists implement to justify induction. Removing the legitimacy of enumerative induction shows that typicality assumptions are justified only through invoking the multiverse hypothesis, thereby establishing the Multiverse Circularity Problem.

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Advisor: Norton, John D.

University/institution: University of Pittsburgh

Department: History and Philosophy of Science

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

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**Atmospheric Change in Antarctica since the 1957--1958
International Geophysical Year**

Author: Nicolas, Julien Pierre

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1647259536?accountid=14709>

Abstract: The Antarctic Ice Sheet holds a volume of ice and snow equivalent to 55 meters of sea level. The melting of only a relatively small fraction of this volume could have dramatic consequences for populations around the world. With this in mind, the research presented here focuses on two atmospheric variables that are key controls of the state of the ice sheet: its surface mass balance (or net snowfall) and its near-surface air temperature. The analysis aims to understand how these two parameters have changed (if at all) since the 1957-1958 International Geophysical Year (IGY), the start of the instrumental era in Antarctica. Particular attention is given to the part of the continent known as West Antarctica, the most vulnerable to atmospheric and oceanic warming, and the one where rapid glacial change is currently taking place. The research is divided into three parts. The first part uses a set of seven global reanalyses to investigate the changes in Antarctic surface mass balance and Southern Ocean precipitation since 1979 (start of the reanalyses). This investigation is also intended to shed light on the reliability of these reanalyses, which often contained artifacts caused by changes in the observing system, particularly in high southern latitudes. Spurious changes in precipitation are found to various degrees in all data sets but with varying characteristics and origins. According to the two reanalyses deemed most reliable, neither Antarctic surface mass

balance nor Southern Ocean precipitation have changed significantly over the past three decades. The second part consists of a multifaceted investigation of the near-surface temperature record from Byrd Station, in central West Antarctica. As the only meteorological record in this region to extend back to the IGY, it is a critical data set, but also one with a complicated history and substantial data gaps. A comprehensive revision of the record is undertaken and a novel approach is used to estimate the missing observations. The complete Byrd record reveals a marked increase in the annual mean temperature since the late 1950s. This warming is not only stronger than previously estimated by other studies, but also establishes central West Antarctica as one of the fastest-warming regions on Earth. A review of the atmospheric and oceanic drivers of the temperature trends highlights their strong seasonal dependence and the complex interplay between low-latitude sea surface temperature forcing and high-latitude atmospheric variability. The third and final part of the research builds upon the new Byrd record and the records from 14 other stations to generate an Antarctic-wide temperature reconstruction spanning the IGY to the present time. The spatial interpolation method is adapted from, and improves upon, a kriging technique previously employed for the same purpose. The reconstruction is then used to re-examine the relationship between the Southern Annular Mode (the dominant mode of high southern latitude atmospheric variability) and Antarctic temperatures. The analysis shows how the strengthening of the SAM in austral

summer and fall seen in recent decades has mitigated an otherwise stronger background warming of Antarctica.

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1958+International+Geophysical+Year&rft.issn=&rft
t_id=info:doi/**

Subject: Climate Change; Atmospheric sciences

Classification: 0404: Climate Change; 0725: Atmospheric sciences

Identifier / keyword: Earth sciences, Antarctica, West antarctica, Reanalysis, Surface mass balance, Reconstruction, Byrd

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Advisor: Bromwich, David H.

Committee member: Hobgood, Jay, PhD; Rogers, Jeffrey, PhD; Lin, Jialin, PhD

University/institution: The Ohio State University

Department: Atmospheric Sciences

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

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**Chemical analysis and experts in contemporary Spain:
Antonio Casares Rodriguez (1812-1888) and Jose Gil
Casares (1866-1961)**

Author: Suay Matallana, Ignacio

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1562933556?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This thesis is a study on social and cultural history of science focused on two contemporary Spanish chemists: Antonio Casares-Rodríguez (1812-1888) and José Casares-Gil (1866-1961). It is not just a biography of both scientists but a research on the creation, development and consolidation of experts in chemical analysis in contemporary Spain. The thesis studies several aspects of the biography of both chemists. It develops five main issues: scientific families, travels of learning, scientific textbooks, sites of chemistry, and scientific controversies. The thesis explores how those five key elements contribute to the construction of scientific authority and expertise in chemical analysis in contemporary Spain.

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1888%29+and+Jose+Gil+Casares+%281866-1961%29&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

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01&rft.volume=&rft.issue=&rft.spage=&rft.t.isbn=9781321077377&rft.btitle=&rft.title=Chemical+analysis+and+experts+in+contemporary+Spain%3A+Antonio+Casares+Rodriguez+%281812-

1888%29+and+Jose+Gil+Casares+%281866-1961%29&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

Subject: European history; Science history

Classification: 0335: European history; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Rodriguez, Antonio Casares, Casares, Jose Gil, Chemical analysis, Spain, Scientific experts

Title: Chemical analysis and experts in contemporary Spain: Antonio Casares Rodriguez (1812-1888) and Jose Gil Casares (1866-1961)

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Advisor: Bertomeu Sanchez, Jose Ramon

Committee member: Barona Vilar, Josep Luis; Garcia Belmar, Antonio; Nieto-Galan, Agusti

University/institution: Universitat de Valencia (Spain)

**Department: Institut d'Història de la Medicina i de la Ciència
López Piñero**

University location: Spain

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**Advanced and Alternative Fuel Vehicle Policies: Regulations
and Incentives in the United States**

Author: Jenn, Alan Theodore

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1647424088?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Transportation policy is playing an increasingly important role in the transition towards more fuel-efficient vehicles and alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs). Whether the policy seeks to promote adoption through mandatory requirements or through monetary incentives, or to address issues related to adoption of AFVs, it is clear that such policies can have large-ranging impacts on the future of the US transportation system. The work I conduct in my dissertation seeks to understand these policies, in the past, present, and future. I evaluate the effects of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT) on the adoption of HEVs. As part of EPACT, a tax credit incentives program was implemented for consumers purchasing HEVs. Using a unique fixed effects regression approach with lagged instrumental variables, I am able to estimate the effects of the incentives. I find the most significant responses occur when incentives exceed \$1,000 in tax credit. Depending on the vehicle model the presence of EPACT yielded increases in sales of 5% to 15%. This increase is relatively smaller compared to many existing studies, which my work indicates is likely the result of over-attribution of sales to policy. I go on to examine the effects of the adoption of electric vehicles on funding for transportation infrastructure. A significant portion of revenue for transportation infrastructure comes from taxes on gasoline, these funds

will likely be diminished to some extent as electric vehicles are adopted as they consume little to no gasoline as fuel. Using several existing electric vehicle models, I find that at the per-vehicle level, revenue generation can be upwards of 50% lower in certain states depending on how fees are charged. The total annual revenue generation at the federal level could decrease by as much as \$200 million by 2025, though this is quite a small portion of total revenues for transportation infrastructure. I demonstrate that the revenue decrease can easily be made up through small policy fee changes in either at fixed or through incremental increases in use fees, though implementation of such policies can be difficult politically. I also focus on the recent implementation of alternative fuel vehicle incentives in the 2009 update of the CAFE standards. I demonstrate that while the AFV incentives help spur the production and adoption of AFVs, there is a short-term emissions penalty due to the structure of the policy. I find that every AFV sold results in an increase in emissions rate for another vehicle of 50-400 grams of CO₂ per mile, comparable to adding an additional conventional vehicle onto the road. The cumulative effect is an increase of 20 to 70 million metric tons of CO₂ for vehicles sold between 2012 and 2025. I further extends this work by investigating how other policies promoting AFV sales interact with the CAFE policy. I focus specifically on the California ZEV mandate interaction and find that there is an increase of 120 million metric tons of CO₂ for new cars sold between 2012 and 2025. The analysis also demonstrates a counterintuitive effect: the greater the success of ZEV in inducing adoption of AFVs, the greater the

short-term emissions penalty due to the two policies. Finally I examines the response of driving behavior response to changes in gasoline prices. Using a unique dataset obtained from Pennsylvania's Department of Transportation, we are able to observe annual driving behavior at the individual vehicle level from 2000 through 2010. We observe heterogeneity of price elasticities using two methods: separating data by quantiles over the factors of interest and by interacting the factors of interest as categorical variables with gasoline prices. We find statistically significant variations in elasticities: for driving intensities we observe values of -0.172 increasing up to -0.0576 as the amount driven annually increases, for gasoline prices we observe a range of elasticities from -0.002 to -0.05 for prices below \$4/gallon with a sudden increase to -0.182 for prices above \$4/gallon, lastly for fuel economies we find that below 20 MPG elasticities are highest at -0.173 with decreasing responsiveness as vehicle fuel economy increases. Heterogeneity needs to be accounted for in order to properly understand policy effects: responses based on average elasticity values are likely to be incorrect.

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Subject: Alternative Energy; Environmental economics; Public policy; Transportation planning

Classification: 0363: Alternative Energy; 0438: Environmental economics; 0630: Public policy; 0709: Transportation planning

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Applied sciences, Alternate fuel vehicles, Econometrics, Corporate Average Fuel Economy, Incentives, Energy Policy Act of 2005, Pennsylvania, California

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Advisor: Azevedo, Inez Lima

**Committee member: Ferreira, Pedro; Michalek, Jeremy;
Gillingham, Kenneth**

University/institution: Carnegie Mellon University

Department: Engineering and Public Policy

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

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Mechanics and the essence of technology

Author: Emerson, William J., III

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1645769790?accountid=14709>

Abstract: The mechanic is a worker of contested meaning in American popular culture. The cultural significance of mechanics reflects technological trends throughout American industrial history. Mechanics have been revered and reviled, vilified and deified at various points in our national experience. This study will view the mechanic through same lens which our society has viewed technology, and in doing so will reveal a more intimate, essential relationship between the mechanic and technology. During the Industrial Revolution, mechanics were highly regarded as industrial workers and it was implied in radical fiction that they could repair social problems with the same acumen with which they fixed machines. The cultural significance of mechanics shifts definitively within popular consciousness after World War II. Later as the cultural capital of mechanics declined, there was an increasing trend for mechanics to destroy machines in popular literature to correct technology which was viewed as pathological. The shifting modalities surrounding the mechanic illustrate the trajectory of skilled information workers in the Twenty-first Century. Much like Henry Ford, the founders of Apple Computers worked out of a small shop (a garage in both instances) independently designing, assembling and engineering their products. The once insular and esoteric world of computers opened up to the public, however not all computer training was equally accessible to all parts of society. After the wave of mystery surrounding a technology breaks and recedes along with the promise it brings there is often a descent into mediocrity which then afford the possibility for a cooptation by the subversive

elements of society. This may come in the form of highly skilled machine breakers in relation to mechanics or it may be dirty bombs with regard to nuclear technology. Computer hackers provide such direction because they have the skills to actively oppose an emerging class of information capitalists. Hackers can liberate information from corporate control and they, like the mechanics who preceded them, need only their acumen and a few tools to do so.

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ics+and+the+essence+of+technology&rft.issn=&rft
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Subject: American studies; American history

**Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American
history**

**Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Mechanics,
Technology, Luddites, Hackers, Survivalism**

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Advisor: Berry, Ellen

**Committee member: Berry, Ellen, Dr.; Longmore, Monica, Dr.;
Gajjala, Radhika, Dr.; Rosati, Clinton, Dr.**

University/institution: Bowling Green State University

Department: American Culture Studies

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671330

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Natural history from the feminine perspective: Transatlantic subjectivity in the works of Maria Graham, Nisia Floresta, and Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda

Author: Medeiros, Michelle C.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648659522?accountid=14709>

Abstract: The purpose of this dissertation is to study the travel narratives of the British botanist Maria Graham (1785-1842), the Brazilian writer Nisia Floresta (1810-1885), and the Cuban-Spanish author Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda (1814-1873) with the intention of fleshing out our understanding of the feminine perspective of the discourse of natural history. I show that whereas men used this discourse as a means to either justify European imperial expansion or to establish the national identities of the emerging Latin American states, women came to it from a different perspective: they employed the discourse of natural history in an endeavor to subvert social rules and question their own place in society. I address issues related to authority, gender, and the scientific discipline of natural history to demonstrate how, by crossing the Atlantic these women were able to use their Otherness in their favor to place themselves in a better position in the social hierarchy

thus constructing what I call a transatlantic subjectivity. As transatlantic subjects, these women achieved an authority to challenge recognized ideas and viewpoints, and by doing so, they managed to establish their own female authority. They employed literary genres considered appropriate for the "weaker sex," such as, letters, diaries, and biographies, and feminized the discourse of natural history to create their own literary authority.

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+subjectivity+in+the+works+of+Maria+Graham%2C+Nisia+Fl
oresta%2C+and+Gertrudis+Gomez+de+Avellaneda&rft.i
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**Subject: Latin American literature; Womens studies; Latin
American Studies**

**Classification: 0312: Latin American literature; 0453:
Womens studies; 0550: Latin American Studies**

**Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics,
Social sciences, History of science, Travel writing,
Naturalism**

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Committee member: Sanchez-Llama, Inigo; Gomez Bravo, Ana Maria; Dixon, Paul

University/institution: Purdue University

Department: Languages and Cultures

University location: United States -- Indiana

Degree: Ph.D.

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Document 12 of 20

**Climate change risks, information, and adaptation:
Perspectives of Midwestern U.S. farmers and advisors**

Author: Mase, Amber S.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648677604?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Agricultural sustainability is critical for the long-term health of our environment and society. Global climate change presents unique challenges to the resilience of U.S. agriculture, that farmers and advisors must respond to with effective adaptation strategies. This dissertation addresses issues of U.S. agriculture's response to climate change through three connected studies. The first is a systematic review of 30 years of applied research on farmers' and advisors' views and use of weather and climate forecasts and decision support tools (DSTs) in more developed

countries. This review revealed that while use of weather and climate information and DSTs for agriculture has increased over time, these resources are still underutilized. Reasons for low use highlighted in this literature are: perceptions of low forecast accuracy, forecasts presented out of context, short forecast lead times, inflexible farm management and operations, and greater concern with non-weather risks. The main recommendation from this review is that interdisciplinary and participatory processes involving agricultural decision makers could significantly improve use of weather and climate DSTs. The second study is an analysis of a 2012 survey of over 2,300 agricultural advisors in four key corn producing Midwestern U.S. states--Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Nebraska. Little research has examined agricultural advisors' views on climate change and how this affects advice provided, particularly regarding adaptation. Three-fourths of advisors believe climate change is occurring, but disagree on the role of human activities. Female advisors and those in the public sector are more likely to believe in anthropogenic climate change. Advisors' belief in climate change is correlated with trust in information sources, particularly the IPCC and scientists. While most advisors agree that farmers should adapt to climate variability, attitudes toward adaptation varied significantly based on climate change beliefs--those who believed climate change is at least partly human caused more strongly agreed that adaptation is important. Perceiving greater risk from potential weather or climate impacts and noticing variable weather also significantly increased advisors' agreement that adaptation is important.

The final study explores the role of Midwestern U.S. farmers' beliefs about climate change, perceived risk from weather and climate, and attitudes toward innovation and adaptation in their decisions to adapt to climate change (or not). Analyzing a 2012 survey of nearly 5,000 farmers across 22 Midwestern U.S. Watersheds, I investigate the most common weather and climate risk management strategies, such as purchasing additional crop insurance, implementing conservation practices, and adding new technology, and how these compare to crop farmers in Australia. U.S. farmers' belief in anthropogenic climate change, perceptions of changing weather patterns, climate risks to their farm and attitudes toward adapting are analyzed. I also explore whether some farmers are more open to new methods in farming, and if there is a relationship between attitudes toward innovation and use of weather information (seasonal climate forecasts) in agricultural decision-making, and other adaptation strategies. The most important predictors of farmers' use of adaptation strategies were their perceptions of risk to their own farm, their attitudes toward innovation and their adaptation attitudes. Finally, I discuss insights from these three studies, and recommendations for how these findings could be applied to improve adaptation and thus resilience of U.S. agriculture to a changing climate.

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erspectives+of+Midwestern+U.S.+farmers+and+advisors&am
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Subject: Social research; Climate Change

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Document 13 of 20

**"Lost in the Master's Mansion": How the Mainstream Media
Have Marginalized Alternative Theories of the JFK
Assassination**

Author: DeBrosse, Jim

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1646479231?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Despite growing evidence to the contrary over the last fifty years, the mainstream media in America have stubbornly clung to the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, assassinated President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and was himself murdered there two days later by Jack Ruby, who also was acting alone. This dissertation examines the patchwork of misleading, suspect and narrowly selected evidence that supports the Warren Report's theory and then documents via content and textual analyses and in-depth telephone interviews how the mainstream media have marginalized and at times ridiculed critics of the lone gunman theory in book reviews, newspaper columns, magazine articles, TV news broadcasts, and the selection of books for publication. Herman and Chomsky's Propaganda Model of the Mass Media helps explain why the mainstream media, especially its elite newspapers and news magazines, have failed for a half century to delve more deeply into the full range of evidence and connections that appear to underlie a conspiracy in what has been called The Crime of the Century. But the model falls short of explaining why both the media and nearly everyone in the JFK research community have failed to examine the broadest possible set of connections that may include the complicity of the French secret army (OAS), Israeli leaders and the Mossad. To understand "the firewall" that has been built around a full investigation into the Kennedy assassination, one must turn to the theories of Political Correctness and Spiral of Silence.

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Subject: American studies; American history; Mass communications; Military history

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Models in scientific practice

Author: Ishida, Yoichi

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1644826242?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This dissertation presents an account of the practice of modeling in science in which scientists' perceptual and bodily interactions with external representations take center stage. I argue that modeling is primarily a practice of constructing, manipulating, and analyzing external representations in service of cognitive and epistemic aims of research, and show that this account better captures important aspects of the practice of modeling than accounts currently popular in philosophy of science. Philosophical accounts of the practice of modeling classify models according to the categories of abstract and concrete entities developed in metaphysics. I argue that this type of account obscures the practice of modeling. In particular, using the analysis of the Lotka-Volterra model as an example, I argue that understanding mathematical models as abstract entities--non-spatiotemporally located, imperceptible entities--obscures the fact that the analysis of the Lotka-Volterra model relies primarily on visual perception of external representations, especially hand- or computer-generated graphs. Instead, I suggest that we apply the concepts of internal and external representations, developed in cognitive science, to models, including mathematical models. I then present two case studies that illustrate different aspects of modeling, understood as a practice of constructing, manipulating, and analyzing external representations. First, using Sewall Wright's long-term research on isolation by distance, I articulate the relationship between the uses of a model, the particular aims of research, and the criteria of success relevant to a

given use of the model. I argue that uses of the same model can shift over the course of scientists' research in response to shifts in aim and that criteria of success for one use of a model can be different from those for another use of the same model. Second, I argue that in successful scientific research, a scientist uses a model according to the methodological principles of realism and instrumentalism despite the tension that they create among the scientist's uses of the model over time. This thesis is supported by a detailed analysis of successful scientific research done by Seymour Benzer in the 1950s and 60s.

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Department: History and Philosophy of Science

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Dredging Evolutionary Theory: the emergence of the deep sea as a transatlantic site for evolution, 1853-1876

Author: Alaniz, Rodolfo John

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1650657148?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Marine invertebrate specimens from the ocean floor played a large role in the formation of evolutionary theory and they continued to help men of science adjudicate natural selection later into the nineteenth century. By 1880, the deep ocean floor had become "Darwin's laboratory," a place to test the "direct action of external conditions on organisms." According to dominant Victorian marine biology, the deep sea was an eternal, unchanging biogeographical space. There, and only there, could naturalists investigate how organisms evolved without the influence of changing environmental factors. The ocean floor was also a politically-charged geographical location, as colonial trade networks relied upon accurate mapping of the sea floor to ensure the safety of merchant and naval fleets. This

dissertation explores the emergence of the deep-sea floor as a contested space where science, practice, and politics became inextricably linked. One result of that entanglement was a challenge to Darwinian natural selection prompted by marine invertebrate specimens. Governmental and non-governmental organizations from Britain and America joined the battle over natural selection. This story illuminates ways in which the geographical location of an investigation can have long-lasting consequences on international policies, scientific discourse, and biological theories.

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Subject: Philosophy of Science; Science history

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Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Atlantic world, Darwinism, History of evolution, Natural selection, Science practice, Scientific evidence

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University/institution: University of California, San Diego

Department: History (Science Studies)

University location: United States -- California

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A philosophical examination of Aristotle's "Historia Animalium"

Author: Bemer, Keith

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1644825799?accountid=14709>

Abstract: In this dissertation I address two related questions pertaining to Aristotle's philosophy of science and his biology and zoology. They are: (1) what are the goals of Aristotle's Historia Animalium (HA) and how does the treatise achieve these goals? And, more generally, (2) what is the role of a historia in Aristotle's philosophy of science? Together these questions touch upon a long recognized problem in the interpretation of Aristotle's philosophical and scientific works related to the relationship between Aristotle's philosophy of science and his actual scientific practice. I pursue this broad question by focusing my attention on Aristotle's historia of animals and the related discussions of scientific investigation and demonstration,

primarily in the Analytics . I argue that the term historia was used by Aristotle with a range of meanings that center around the notions of investigation and inquiry (or the reports thereof), and, in some instances, emphasize the early stages of inquiry, dedicated to establishing and organizing facts prior to causal explanation. I proceed by considering the theoretical background of a historia provided by the Analytics and Parts of Animals , before turning to a detailed analysis of select passages from the HA itself. I argue that the Analytics provides the framework for a method of correlating facts regarding a field of study that acts as a guide to further causal research, but that establishing the actual causal relations that hold within a field depends upon additional considerations that are largely domain-specific. I turn to the HA in order to illustrate this method of correlation, noting examples where the correlation of features appears to prefigure causal explanations. I conclude by considering the relationship between Aristotle's notions of historia and experience (empeiria), and argue that a historia provides the sort of comprehensive, factual knowledge of a domain of study that Aristotle often notes is necessary for coming to recognize causal relations, and thus coming to have scientific knowledge (epistêmê).

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Subject: Philosophy of Science; Philosophy

Classification: 0402: Philosophy of Science; 0422: Philosophy

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**Committee member: Machamer, Peter K.; Allen, James;
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Department: History and Philosophy of Science

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Emergence of innovation and impact in science

Author: Kaur, Jasleen

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1652832322?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This dissertation presents novel methods of studying the emergence of scientific disciplines and of measuring scholarly impact from large-scale heterogeneous data sets. The goal is a better and more comprehensive understanding of the roles played by disciplines in shaping research agendas and in evaluating the research contributions of scholars, journals, and institutions. These are important steps toward a quantitative treatment of the new "science of science." I studied the role of social interactions in the birth and evolution of disciplines through several empirical analyses. Changes in the topology of collaboration networks can be interpreted in terms of quantitative graph theoretical measures. I developed an agent-based model in which the evolution of disciplines is guided mainly by social interactions among agents representing scientists. This social model can account for a number of stylized facts about the relationships between disciplines, scholars, and knowledge artifacts. The results provide strong quantitative support for the key role of social interactions in shaping the dynamics of science. Disciplines also affect measures of scholarly impact. I introduced a method to study whether a metric can compensate for publication rate and disciplinary bias. I defined a simple new citation-based measure, which is able to mitigate the discipline bias present in established metrics. I also studied a statistical methodology to decouple impact from productivity when evaluating the excellence of a scholar, journal, or organization. This approach allows to compensate not only for the known biases of scholarly impact metrics stemming from different academic ages and

disciplinary fields, but also for any other bias that may be identified in the future.

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Milojevic, Stasa; Bollen, Johan**

University/institution: Indiana University

Department: Informatics

University location: United States -- Indiana

Degree: Ph.D.

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**Turbulent Science: Temporality, Proximity, and Scientific
Practice in Mexico**

Author: Bejarano, Cristina T.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648713361?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Social and cultural studies of science have often left linear time unquestioned while making the important observation that progress is not the inevitable trajectory of science. In the anthropology of time, relativist accounts have tended to focus on nonlinear kinds of time. This ethnography contributes to these two bodies of literature by demonstrating how the flow of time is highly variable, producing complex understandings of the past, present, and future and their relationship to each other. These multiple temporalities are crucial to understanding how science is envisioned, the kinds of research questions that are asked at particular moments, and how research trends eventually take shape. It argues that scientists are not merely in time but are actively constructing various kinds of time through the relations they form between themselves, objects, ideas, and temporal reference points that often have a spatial dimension. This ethnography uses the particular case of genomic science in Mexico to show how constructions and experiences of time affect scientific knowledge production and practices. Biomedical researchers in Mexico often face an array of material, technological, institutional, and linguistic challenges. Laboratory materials can take two to six months to arrive yet researchers have also learned to

anticipate unexpected delays. Most laboratories lack the newest and more efficient laboratory equipment. Institutions frequently implement policies that directly affect researchers without giving proper notice. Mexican biomedical researchers are required to publish in English in the top journals in their fields, but they often report unfair rejections of their manuscripts due to their country of origin. These challenges give the sensation that time does not progress into the future at a constant speed, but rather varies tremendously. This is compounded by the fact that many biomedical researchers from Mexico have studied and worked at very privileged institutions in the U.S. and Europe. In other words, they have experienced science in contexts where time can seem to progress into the future at a constant and predictable speed. This ethnography shows how these experiences and constructions of time influence which research questions and fields of study Mexican biomedical researchers ultimately decide to pursue.

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Ecology and evolutionary biology: On the diversity and relationality of stability and dynamical concepts

Author: Friesen, Stephen Mark

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648654656?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This study articulates a novel conception of the relation between ecology and evolutionary biology, for service in the relatively new field of the philosophy of ecology and the philosophy of biology more broadly. I develop a relational thesis in which ecology and evolutionary biology are understood as mutually demarcating, since they emerge from transpositional patterns of relations amidst a shared constellation of fundamental concepts of stability and change. This proposal is derived from a consideration of two research avenues in

the philosophy of biology. The first concerns the relatively young field of the philosophy of ecology, and in particular the attempts by some of its principal investigators to give a general account of the science. The second research context concerns the philosophy of biology more generally, and the acknowledged need for a better understanding of the relationship between ecology and evolutionary biology. The relational thesis is derived from insights obtained through a comparative analysis of certain key aspects of ecology and evolutionary biology. These key contexts include a reexamination of Charles Darwin's conception of the struggle for existence and its relation to natural selection, Stephen Forbes progenitorial researches in limnology and community ecology, the development of the concept of competitive exclusion both in the care of G. F. Gause and David Lack, and core mathematical models in ecology and evolutionary biology.

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**Chinese hereditary mathematician families of the
Astronomical Bureau, 1620--1850**

Author: Chang, Ping-Ying

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1651524865?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This dissertation presents a research that relied on the online Archive of the Grand Secretariat at the Institute of History of Philology of the Academia Sinica in

Taiwan and many digitized archival materials to reconstruct the hereditary mathematician families of the Astronomical Bureau in Qing China. The research found several patterns and strategies that these hereditary mathematician families exhibited during their long careers at the Astronomical Bureau. It found that family networks remained the most important channel that the Astronomical Bureau used to recruit new members until the last days of the Qing dynasty. Moreover, professional mathematicians at the Astronomical Bureau were willing to learn new knowledge--including switching from the Chinese traditional Great Concordance system of calendar making to the New Western Method introduced by European Jesuit mathematicians--and continue sending their descendants to work for the Astronomical Bureau as long as their families were properly rewarded. This dissertation chooses the family of He Guozong, one of the most famous mathematicians of the early Qing period, as its representative case, because of the richness of the records related to the He family and the roles it played in several important junctures of the history of the Astronomical Bureau. Familial connection became a cause of the stagnation of the Astronomical Bureau in the late eighteenth century. However, the dissertation uses the case study of superintendent Jingzheng and the hereditary mathematician families in the first half of the nineteenth century to show that a capable administrator and a strictly implemented periodical examination system had effectively stimulated competition among mathematician families and ousted the old and incompetent ones, such as the He family.

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1. Spectacles of Faith: Technology, religion, and modern American fictions

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Spectacles of Faith: Technology, religion, and modern American fictions

Author: Hamner, Everett Lance

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1654998734?accountid=14709>

Abstract: According to early secularization theory, science and religion were necessarily enemies. As new technologies

appeared, the story went, concomitant expansions in human knowledge would eliminate religious superstition. Instead, the lines between these categories have only become more blurred. This dissertation finds twentieth century American literature and cinema critiquing facile science-religion oppositions and conflation, while also suggesting new possibilities for integration. Examining novels by Sinclair Lewis, Ralph Ellison, Walker Percy, and Ursula K. Le Guin, as well as films by U.S. and Latin American directors, the project seeks to better understand the unique capacities of science and religion. At the same time, it shows how attending to this nexus reframes our broader understanding of American literature, shedding new light particularly on connections between racial and religious violence. Examining narratives from widely varying ideological, ethnic, geographical, sexual, and national perspectives, the study fords a gradual twentieth century expansion from absolute oppositions of fundamentalism and scientism toward an assimilatory civil religion, and then toward more productive integrations of material and spiritual concepts enabled by quantum physics and postmodern theology. Ultimately, Spectacles of Faith sees modern American fiction treating science and religion not as mutually exclusive sources of final knowledge, but as constantly intersecting fields equally founded on historical, linguistic, and interpersonal subjectivity. Along the way, the project indicates how attempted integrations of the material and the spiritual shaped and were shaped by the twentieth century's developments in civil rights, suburbia, feminism, and popular media. Following where fiction leads, the final

product contributes to a larger scholarly movement that is reassessing relationships between the religious and the secular more broadly.

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cles+of+Faith%3A+Technology%2C+religion%2C+and+modern+American+fictions&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

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