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Student wellness: Tracking demographic characteristics, health risk traits, and health information of students over a sixteen-year period

Author: Swick, Catherine

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/305353873?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This study explored student wellness over a sixteen-year period from 1989 to 2005 on the following six health traits; cholesterol, diastolic blood pressure, systolic blood pressure, body composition, aerobic capacity, and health risk age. Further, this study collapsed the data set into two generational groups: Thirteeners or Generation X based on birth years including 1981 and before and Millennials with birth years including 1982 and older. This

study investigated the difference among generational group, age group, and gender. Astin's (I-E-O) Input-Environment-Outcome Model was utilized as the conceptual and empirical framework, however, the data focused on the student input of the six health risk traits to question current wellness assessment practices and to inform higher education professionals in the field of student wellness of the importance of the environment and outcome components in Astin's I-E-O model. The Fitwell Center at Bowling Green State University provided access to multiple student databases from 1989 to 2005. The individual years of data were merged into one database to include 1957 students for this study. The students were characterized as predominately female (71%). The age distribution included participants ranging from 18--19 years of age (20%), 20--21 years of age (41%), 22--23 years of age (32%), and 24--25 years of age (7%). The year group distribution included 77% in Generation X or the Thirteenth Generation and 23% in the Millennial Generation. National norms from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) established a comparative value for the college student age group of 18--25 years of age on the six health risk traits: cholesterol, body composition, diastolic blood pressure, systolic blood pressure, aerobic capacity, and health risk age. The results indicated that Millennial students have higher reported levels of blood pressure but were similar on the other variables. Further insight on gender, age group, and year group were also important in the study of generational characteristics and health traits. This study supported previous literature findings that only

some key health traits are going in the wrong direction and supports further research on the Thirteenth Generation to the current Millennial Generation.

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Health disparities under market transition: Evidence from nine provinces in China, 1991--2004

Author: Liang, Ke

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/304494789?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Existing research on socioeconomic inequality in health has documented significant associations between health and socioeconomic status (SES). Typically, income, education, and occupation are employed to measure the three major dimensions of stratification, including property, prestige, and power. Yet, it remains unclear how state power influences health status. Despite the large body of literature on the developed world, the developing countries have only recently come to the attention of researchers. As such, it has become increasingly interesting and important to explore the socioeconomic inequalities in health in developing countries, especially in countries where state policy has important influences on social stratification. This dissertation investigates social and economic inequalities in health in contemporary China, with a focus on the health implications of traditional SES components, as well as state policies. My findings indicate significant associations between health and the three major SES components. Income acts as a robust promoter of health, as well as an important mediator for associations between health and marriage, education, and political capital. Education impacts health in multiple ways. When other sociodemographic factors are considered, direct educational returns to health are only observed in rural areas. Meanwhile, in both rural and urban areas, the well

educated are more likely to be hired and keep their jobs, to have higher income and more health knowledge, and to enter into and be promoted in the Chinese bureaucratic system. Through these pathways, education influences health indirectly. Being out of the labor force shows a negative influence on health. A dramatic increase in the unemployment rate in cities partially accounts for an emerging urban disadvantage in self-reported health between 1991 and 2004. Findings regarding self-reported health suggest a decline in health in both urban and rural areas between 1991 and 2004, as a consequence of continuous industrialization and social transition. During this period, urban residents are more likely to be exposed to physical, socioeconomic and psychological health risks, which accounts for an emerging urban-rural difference in self-reported health, in favor of rural residents. An increasing level of health expectation and awareness of disease among urban residents further inflates this urban health disadvantage. Political capital has significant and robust influences on health as well. Membership in the Communist Party shows considerable direct rewards for health. Being a cadre is associated with better monetary and non-monetary rewards, both of which are important health-promoting resources.

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**Nativity and Health Inequality: Demographic,
Socioeconomic, Behavioral and other Predictors of Self-
Rated Health Status in U.S.-Born and Foreign-Born
Populations**

Author: Abdullah, Sumayyah S.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/863656358?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Background. Health disparity is an increasingly prominent focus of public health research in the US. In numerous prior studies, sociodemographics have been found to be associated with differing health outcomes. Foreign birth and immigrant-related factors add a layer of complexity to health disparity research as the percentage of non US

born individuals in the US has risen from 6.9% to 12.4% since the 1950s. However, although research into the association between immigration and mortality and other objective measures of health have been conducted, little study has been done of the subjective and/or actual health status of the foreign born. In this study, we examined the effect of immigration issues on the association between self-reported health status (SRHS) and selected variables in adults. Method. Data from the 1997-2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) were assessed examining selected health variables and covariates of non-institutionalized adults and children. Our sample consisted of 871,701 individuals, at least 18 years of age, who reported their SRHS and immigrant status. Odds ratios were estimated from multivariate logistic regression models. In addition, the interaction between nativity and race/ethnicity was assessed. Logistic regression was utilized to identify predictor variables for SRHS in US and foreign born populations. 95% confidence intervals were used to evaluate statistical significance in this study. Results. During the 1997-2005 period, complete data were available on 136,394 foreign-born immigrants representing 15.65% of the NHIS population sample. Among foreign-born immigrants, 10.9% reported their health status as "not good" compared to 9.2% of US born persons (crude odds ration = 1.21). However after adjustment for important health-related variables including age, presence of comorbid conditions and education, foreign born individuals were found to have a reduced odds of reporting poor health (adjusted odd ration = 0.88). Significant interactions were observed between nativity and

race/ethnicity. Most notably, within the Hispanic population the odds of immigrants reporting "not good" health was 21% less than for US natives, a result likely arising because the US born Hispanics were more apt to be engaged in negative health behaviors and report comorbid conditions.

Conclusion. This study examines the impact of nativity and other selected variables on SRHS and adds new information to the current available research on the role immigration plays in health inequality. The most important finding was that immigrants were significantly more likely to report "not good" health without adjustment for health-associated variables and covariates. However, when these variables were controlled for in logistic regression models, the foreign born population had a 19% reduced risk of self-rating their health as low compared with US natives. Research into health disparity is important to many areas such as health policy and better understanding of the impact foreign-birth is critical in an increasingly global environment. Future study of the association between nativity and sociodemographic and other factors with health status is needed. Keywords: Nativity, Immigration, Disparities, Health Status, Self-Rated, NHIS

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**Health and mental health among African American elderly:
The role of historical context, socioeconomic status and
lifestyle**

Author: Scott, Megan M.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1426647027?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This study was conducted to determine the impact socioeconomic status and lifestyle has on the self-rated general health and mental health of African American individuals aged sixty years and older. The dependent variables in this study are health and mental health. The independent variables are lifestyle (defined by exercise, alcohol and smoking) and socioeconomic status (defined by poverty level and educational attainment). Historical context was included in the literature review portion as it provides insight into the target population and, according to multiple resources, has an impact on both dependent variables. This study reinforced the importance of implementing a holistic approach in all avenues of the social work field. The professionals in the field can more effectively meet the needs of every population by taking into consideration the variety of factors that influence a client's quality of life as well as the relationship between, and causes of, those factors.

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t.isbn=9781303284700&rft.btitle=&rft.title=Health+and+mental+health+among+African+American+elderly%3A+The+role+of+historical+context%2C+socioeconomic+status+and+lifestyle&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

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**Diffusion of a surgical innovation: Bariatric surgery in the us
from 2002-2012**

Author: Johnson, Emily Eades

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648355241?accountid=14709>

**Abstract: Diffusion of innovation (DOI) determines factors
that increase or decrease the spread of health care
innovations over time; there has been minimal research on**

DOI in the health care field. The purpose of this project was to identify environmental, population, and medical practice factors that facilitate or impede the spread of bariatric surgery over time. It was found that while bariatric surgery rates increased over time, the speed of growth in surgeries slowed. Higher cumulative number of surgeries and proportion of the population in age group 50-59 slowed surgery growth, but presence of Medicare Centers of Excellence increased the speed of surgery diffusion. Methods from this study can be used to examine diffusion of new medical interventions to increase understanding of what drives diffusion. Identifying facilitators and barriers to diffusion of health care interventions can assist in improving implementation of beneficial innovations, thus improving health outcomes and quality of care.

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Subject: Health sciences; Organization Theory; Health care management

Classification: 0566: Health sciences; 0635: Organization Theory; 0769: Health care management

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Health and environmental sciences, Implementation, Bariatric Surgery, Obesity, Organization Theory, Diffusion

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From Scopes to Reagan: Presbyterians and the persistence of antievolution

Author: Abraham, Joshua Baiju

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Abstract: Creationism in America as a protest about evolution in the public schools erupted three times--in 1925 with the Scopes trial in Dayton, Tennessee, in 1981 with the call for equal-time for young-earth creationism in Arkansas schools, and in 2005 with the Dover, Pennsylvania battle that resulted in the legal system categorizing "intelligent design" theory as a variant of creationism. While George Marsden's history of evangelicalism and fundamentalism, Ronald Numbers's history of creationist institutions, and Edward Larson's history of legal developments surrounding creationism are important foundational works, the three eruptions still appear hard to discern as part of a larger pattern. Among the various entities that comprised the body known as the "Religious Right" in the 1970s, there was one

stream that provided the articulation for this pattern-- conservative Presbyterians beginning with the story of J. Gresham Machen in the 1920s and leading up to the story of Francis Schaeffer in the 1970s. Their concern that Enlightenment thought was overtaking the legacy of the Protestant Reformation in America through the changes in the federal judiciary and sociological upheaval involving interest-group politics demonstrated that the three eruptions of creationism were clear evidence that bursts of antievolutionist sentiment were not haphazard events. Instead, they were manifestations of constant Protestant fear and resentment through the twentieth century of the growth of federal power in relation to the states.

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Subject: Religion; American history; Science history

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Advisor: Gregory, Frederick

Committee member: Smocovitis, Vassiliki Betty; Davis, Jack; Dale, Elizabeth; Henderson, Brent; Gregory, Frederick

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Becoming sexual subjects: Rape and the political meaning of violence in the age of human rights

Author: Lakhani, Zain

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1651240257?accountid=14709>

Abstract: By the turn of the twenty-first century, sexual violence had become the primary framework for women's human rights. In ways that would have been inconceivable fifty years earlier, the sexually violated woman had become the ultimate casualty of global patriarchy, and the predominant way in which women were seen as victims of armed and political conflict. On the one hand, women's human rights challenged the public-private divide and extended human rights protections to non-state actors in the private sphere. On the other hand, the movement

brokered women's relationship to the state through the lens of violence, making them politically visible as victims in ways that ultimately curtailed their access to human rights aid. *Becoming Sexual Subjects* explores the creation of America's global platform on women's human rights. Specifically, it traces how women's human rights were made legally and politically meaningful within a globally focused United States. Women's human rights gained political salience precisely as refugee, asylum, and other forms of state-based humanitarianism were in decline. The expansion of women's rights into the political realm of human rights thus required new metrics for policing the boundaries of state responsibility, as the United States sought to expand its rhetorical but limit its material commitment to aid. As this dissertation argues, the criteria for assessing the credibility of claimants emerged predominantly from within the women's human rights movement itself. Rather than rejecting the validity of gender-based persecution or challenging the disintegration of the public-private divide, policy makers sought to embed the tenets of trauma, victimization and violence directly into the law itself, in ways that ultimately circumscribed women's access to aid. However, these inherently subjective criteria were also subject to both legal and cultural readings in the courtrooms, interview halls and chambers where women's human rights were practically negotiated. The multifaceted cultural framework that judges, asylum officers and other administrators brought to bear on gender based cases also, at times, critically shifted the definition of persecution, and

expanded notions of the political to include culturally, if not legally legitimate claims.

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Advisor: Peiss, Kathy

Committee member: Brown, Kathleen; Mayeri, Serena

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Managing life: Human biology 1918-1945

Author: Oakes, Jason

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1651240585?accountid=14709>

Abstract: In the interwar period between 1918 and 1945, before the programmable computer and information theory were mobilized by biologists and economists as heuristics and instruments, the study of "man the animal" as a biological and social being was a managerial and bureaucratic pursuit. This pursuit was informed by changes in organization, the work process, and other institutions then taking place across wide swaths of American society. Coming as it did from such diverse sources, the field of human biology was always a loosely organized project, whose elements were in dynamic tension with each other. Human biology's research and popularizations would also necessarily be in tension with earlier eugenic arguments about heredity, even as they shifted the focus of concern onto the fields of human population growth, human variability, and social order. Two of the biggest recipients of human biology funding in the 1920s were the research groups led by Raymond Pearl at Johns Hopkins University and Lawrence Henderson at Harvard, particularly its business school. Henderson and Pearl were not only interested in solving social problems but also in establishing themselves in their fields. This consideration influenced their choice of audiences away from reform-oriented

intellectuals and towards those they most directly needed to convince of their project's efficacy: university administrators, government officials, and business managers. For Pearl the problem of population growth and the differential rate of reproduction between native whites and immigrants would resolve itself through the natural action of the population's self-regulating capacities. Henderson on the other hand, and his allies at Harvard Business School Elton Mayo and Wallace Donham, saw an organizational and social world thrown badly out of equilibrium by the rapid changes of the early 20th century. They prescribed an elite cadre of manager-administrators to play a leading role in the key institutions of American life in order to reestablish equilibrium through their knowledge of "man the animal." What united Pearl and Henderson politically was their elitist conceptions of citizenship and science, and their animosity for progressive social reform, "uplift" and the New Deal.

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98.6: Fevers, fertility, and the patient labor of American medicine

Author: Day, Deanna

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Abstract: My dissertation uses the history of the consumer medical thermometer to uncover a previously unexamined history of patient labor, showing how American women have been enrolled in the process of performing technological medical work with profound epistemological and political consequences. Despite the rhetoric of the patient as consumer that has pervaded popular and scholarly discourse in the twentieth century, my principal actors--women who use temperature tracking to care for their children and to chart their fertility--engaged in rigorous medical work. I explore how women have contributed to scientific

discoveries surrounding ovulation, how they integrated nineteenth-century ideas of environmental health and the body with modern scientific notions, and how their labor has refashioned their subjectivity. Through doing this work, female temperature trackers have accepted responsibility for a particular kind of regimented and predictable bodily functioning, as well as blame for its failure. In so doing, they have prefigured a mode of neoliberal bodily management that is coming to define medical care in the early twenty-first century.

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Subject: American studies; Womens studies; Science history

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Committee member: Tresch, John; Ensmenger, Nathan

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"Do you bant?" William Banting and bantingism: A cultural history of a Victorian anti-fat aesthetic

Author: Miller, Jaime Michelle

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648985033?accountid=14709>

Abstract: In the second half of the nineteenth century, a retired Victorian undertaker named William Banting (1796-1878) dramatically altered attitudes toward fat by initiating the profoundly consequential idea of the diet as a saleable commodity capable of marking identity within particular social and racial contexts and connecting obesity with degeneracy, illness, and evil. His work *Letter on Corpulence Addressed to the General Public* self-published in 1863 describes how, with physician William Harvey, Banting reduced his weight by nearly fifty pounds by following a high-protein, low-carbohydrate diet. Banting and his dieting phenomenon transformed the English cultural consciousness of fatness, and created a Victorian cultural craze that valorized slimness as a marker of privilege and prestige by drawing on the escalating regularization of medicine and the conventions of medical discourse that were increasingly popular among readers. Though there were both positive and negative reactions to Banting, his

work undoubtedly became a subject of busy popular conversation, challenging and transforming Victorian notions of body, self, and power in social and national contexts. After its importation into India, the diet served as a way to maintain colonial control and to reify the English imagination of its imperial identity. It likewise established a form of control over Indian subjects of the British raj, who, after the Mutiny of 1857, were seen increasingly as a threat that needed to be addressed. A study of Banting's work thus invites skepticism of the various ways such anti-fat discourses are deployed to further entrench hierarchies of power and preference. It also recognizes the perpetuation of the colonial episteme in modern discourses about healthful dietary practices.

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"In formlessness and appetite": Modernist form and imperial food politics, 1890-1922

Author: Martell, Jessica L.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648168676?accountid=14709>

Abstract: My dissertation explores the impact of the British Empire's food system upon the culture of the Anglophone world. I argue that the experiments we collect under the auspices of literary modernism emerged in response to the social conditions created by imperial Britain's newly-industrialized eating economy. The texts I investigate, including works by Thomas Hardy, E. M. Forster, Joseph Conrad, and James Joyce, sought new strategies to represent what Joe Cleary calls "the spectacle of lived unevenness" that this shift in economy produced. For instance, as industrial food production erased distinctions between rural and urban spaces, traditional genres that relied upon these categories were pushed into new and hybrid artistic territory. My first two chapters summon ecocritical insights to analyze the transformation of pastoral and country house novels, which admit increasing aesthetic strangeness and chronological distortion into their figurations of reality. Later chapters utilize Marxist and biopolitical frameworks to examine the political impact of the food system upon colonies like Ireland, ultimately linking

modernism's disjointed narrative forms to the nutritional stratification created by imperial agribusiness. By reading literary experimentation in light of the empire's food history, my work revises the perception of modernism as a fundamentally urban phenomenon and reveals its early engagement with the challenges of resource production and consumption that still haunt our political and environmental discussions in the wake of globalization.

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Classification: 0298: Modern literature; 0593: British and Irish literature

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Advisor: Flaxman, Gregory

**Committee member: Allen, Nicholas; Cooper, Pamela;
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New 4-Aminoquinoline Compounds to Reverse Drug Resistance in *P. falciparum* Malaria, and a Survey of Early European Antimalarial Treatments

Author: Liebman, Katherine May

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1651209447?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Intermittent fevers caused by Plasmodium parasites have been known for millennia, and have caused untold human suffering. Today, millions of people are afflicted by malaria each year, and hundreds of thousands die. Historically, the most successful synthetic antimalarial drug was chloroquine, as it was safe, inexpensive, and highly efficacious. However, plasmodial resistance to chloroquine now greatly limits its utility. Previously in our laboratories it has been shown that attachment of a "reversal agent moiety" to the side chain of chloroquine can result in the restoration of activity against chloroquine-resistant strains of *P. falciparum* malaria. In the first part of the work presented here, a study has been made of the importance of the quinoline ring substitution pattern to the activity of such reversed chloroquines. The compounds

presented here include those bearing a substituent in the 2-, 5, 6-, 7-, and/or 8- position, and include those with chloro, bromo, iodo, fluoro, nitro, trifluoromethyl, methyl, and methoxy substituents. For reversed chloroquinines, 2-, 5-, and 8- substituents have been found to decrease in vitro antiplasmodial activity against *P. falciparum* relative to 7-chloro substitution, whereas 6- and 7- substituted compounds with various substituents have in many cases similar activity to that of 7-chloro substituted compounds. Little difference has been observed between 6- and 7- substitution, or between chlorine and a methyl group in position 6. In most cases these effects on activity are directionally similar to those observed for chloroquine analogs without an attached reversal agent, but the magnitude of the effect is generally smaller, suggesting that the activities of reversed chloroquinines are less affected by modifications to the quinoline ring system than is true for chloroquine analogs without an attached reversal agent. The second portion of this work presents an asymmetrical bis-quinoline (PL241) that is highly active against *P. falciparum* malaria, with an IC₅₀ of less than 0.1 nM for all strains tested. Mechanistic studies have been performed in which the substitution patterns of the two quinoline rings of PL241 are modified in ways that indicate that either ring system is equally capable of participating in the antimalarial activity of these compounds. The excellent in vitro antiplasmodial activity of PL241 makes this a compound of great interest for further development as a potential antimalarial drug. In the third part of this work, a survey has been made of antimalarial treatments recommended in the European

medical literature from the time of Pliny the Elder (active in the first century A.D.) through the advent of modern malaria chemotherapy in the early twentieth century. In the fifteen primary sources utilized in this study, 251 distinct substances - primarily plants - were identified as having likely been used in the treatment of malaria. Of the 38 substances that were described in three or more sources, at least fifteen have been examined by other workers for antiplasmodial activity; in many cases, they were found to have antiplasmodial activity in vitro or in vivo. However, the majority of the phytotherapies for malaria identified in this project have not yet been tested against Plasmodium species, and may provide valuable leads in the search for new compounds active against drug-resistant malaria.

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Advisor: Peyton, David H.

**Committee member: Riscoe, Michael; Stedman, Kenneth;
Strongin, Robert; Woods, Mark**

University/institution: Portland State University

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University location: United States -- Oregon

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Document 13 of 15

**Milk & honey: Technologies of plenty in the making of a Holy
Land, 1880-1960**

Author: Novick, Tamar

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1651240618?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Studies of modern Palestine and Israel usually highlight the struggle of European powers for control and the formation of Jewish and Palestinian nationalisms. This

dissertation does otherwise. With a thesis centered on the physical "making of a Holy Land," this work combines the perspectives of cultural history, environmental history, and science and technology studies (STS) to examine the ways in which settlers in Palestine and Israel in the late nineteenth and twentieth century used science and technology to construct a religious idea of the past. In particular, this project centers on the design of certain agricultural productions, which reflected the core belief that the Holy Land should be plentiful--essentially, a "land flowing with of milk and honey." I explore the various ways that settlers understood the land, demonstrate how the configuration of the environment was intertwined with the construction of settler society, and highlight the ways in which religious sentiments became fused with--not replaced by--modern technological projects throughout the course of three political regimes. This dissertation also reveals the extent to which this process of making a Holy Land transformed the landscape and everyday lives of people and animals in the Middle East, and ultimately suggests that bodies were always recalcitrant mediators.

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Novick&rft.aufirst=Tamar&rft.date=2014-01-01&rft.volume=&rft.issue=&rft.spage=&rft.t.isbn=9781321479935&rft.btitle=&rft.title=Milk+%26+honey%3A+Technologies+of+plenty+in+the+making+of+a+Holy+Land%2C+1880-1960&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

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Subject: Middle Eastern history; Environmental Studies; Science history

Classification: 0333: Middle Eastern history; 0477: Environmental Studies; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Health and environmental sciences, Agriculture, Animals, Environment, Fertility, Israel, Palestine

Title: Milk & honey: Technologies of plenty in the making of a Holy Land, 1880-1960

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Advisor: Aronowitz, Robert A.

Committee member: Tresch, John; Sharkey, Heather J.

University/institution: University of Pennsylvania

Department: History and Sociology of Science

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

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**Risk factors and costs influencing hospitalizations due to
heat-related illnesses: patterns of hospitalization**

Author: Schmeltz, Michael T.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1651529694?accountid=14709>

Abstract: The objective of this dissertation was to identify individual and environmental risk factors, investigate outcomes and hospital resource use, including costs, and

document the pattern of heat-related illness hospitalizations in the United States. The main data source for the study population was the 2001-2010 Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS). The study population for heat-related illnesses (HRIs) consists of patients in the NIS with at least one diagnosis of a heat-related illness (ICD-9 codes 992.0-992.9) from 2001 to 2010. Outcome analysis included a study population of patients who had primary or secondary diagnoses of diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory illnesses, nephritic illnesses and acute renal failure along with a diagnosis of a heat-related illness. Outcomes for costs were calculated and adjusted using the medical consumer price index for 2013. Data on air conditioner use and total cost of electricity use from air conditioning was derived from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey. This study identified a number of previously unknown risk factors for heat morbidity HRI, including age greater than 40, males and hospitalization in rural areas and small urban clusters. Additionally, stratified analyses of outcomes further identified specific risk factors among vulnerable populations. Elevated risk of negative health outcomes and increased hospital resource use was seen in patients diagnosed with common comorbidities, in particular those of a lower socioeconomic status, minority and most age groups with diagnoses of cardiac and respiratory diseases with a HRI. Analyses of costs showed substantial costs associated with hospitalizations due to heat-related illnesses with the average mean cost approximately \$52.7 million while the total aggregate cost for the time period at just over half a billion dollars. Projected estimates for the average yearly

cost of these hospitalizations in the future climate with estimates around half a billion US dollars by the late-21 st century. In conclusion, the study revealed a number of risk factors and negative health outcomes associated with hospitalizations of heat-related illnesses. These findings provide additional scientific evidence that heat-related illnesses will continue to rise and will continue to be a public health burden as climate changes increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

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Subject: Environmental Health; Public health; Epidemiology

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Advisor: Sembajwe, Grace

**Committee member: Grassman, Jean A.; Marcotullio, Peter;
Himmelstein, David U.; Woolhandler, Stephanie**

University/institution: City University of New York

Department: Public Health

University location: United States -- New York

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**Occupational Heat-Related Mortality in the United States,
2000-2010: Epidemiology and Policy Recommendations**

Author: Gubernot, Diane M.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1650652505?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Heat stress due to ambient outdoor temperatures is a workplace hazard that has not been well studied or characterized. The incidence of occupational heat-related illness is unknown. Heat-related morbidity and mortality have been well-studied at the population level, however it cannot be determined if these findings extend systematically to workers exposed to high heat conditions. Remarkably, there is no U.S. federal standard to protect workers from the peril of elevated environmental temperatures and few states have protective regulations. This dissertation research will add to the limited knowledge base of occupational heat-related illnesses, by characterizing worker fatalities due to environmental heat stress. Three independent, but related, research strategies

were designed, executed, and completed to evaluate the current research, as well as knowledge gaps, and to thoroughly describe these fatalities based on available information. This work was initiated with a thorough literature review to summarize research findings that characterize U.S. occupational heat-related morbidity and mortality and identify gaps in the existing research literature. This review of science, health, and medical databases found that few studies examine ambient heat stress or characterize the incidence of occupational heat-related illnesses and outcomes. Significantly more research examining the heterogeneity of worker and environmental risk factors to heat exposure is needed to identify unsafe working conditions and implement practical, evidence-based heat-stress policies and interventions. The subsequent study describes the epidemiological characteristics of heat-related deaths among workers in the U.S. from 2000 to 2010. Fatality data were obtained at the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the confidential on-site Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries database. Fatality rates and risk ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated by year, sex, age group, ethnicity, race, state, and industry. Between 2000 and 2010, 359 occupational heat-related deaths were identified in the U.S., for a yearly average fatality rate of 0.22 per 1 million workers. Highest rates were found among Hispanics, men, the agriculture and construction industries, the states of Mississippi and Arkansas, and very small establishments. This study provides the first comprehensive national profile of heat-related deaths in the U.S. workplace. Prevention efforts should be directed at small businesses,

states, industries and individuals who may be at increased risk of heat stress. Lastly, to further characterize these fatalities, research was performed to: 1) determine the ranges of heat index and temperature at which workers fatally succumb to environmental heat; 2) identify risk factors that may influence heat-related deaths; and 3) translate these findings to policy recommendations. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the National Climate Data Center were used to identify worker heat-related deaths in the U.S., 2000- 2010, and to assign a maximum daily temperature and heat index to each case. Demographic, meteorological, and geographical variables were analyzed to evaluate any differences in fatal heat exposure. The National Weather Service temperature alert tools, the Excessive Heat Event warning and the heat index category chart, were utilized to assess community threshold suitability for workers subjected to exertional heat stress. Of the 327 cases that qualified for the analysis, there were no differences found in mean temperatures and heat indexes between the sexes, races, age groups, ethnic groups, and industries. Southern workers died at significantly higher temperatures than workers in the North. This study supports the use of heat index and temperature as a guide when evaluating environmental conditions for workers. Population-level heat index threshold alerts are unsuitable for preventing exertional heat stress and new warning systems should be developed. Since heat-related health hazards at work can be anticipated before they manifest, preventive measures can be implemented before illness occurs. With no federal regulatory standards to protect workers from

environmental heat exposure, and with climate change as a driver for adaptation and prevention of heat disorders, it is increasing sensible and imperative for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to take action. National leadership is needed to promulgate regulations, develop new heat alert tools using the heat index as a metric, and promote state-specific occupational heat stress prevention policies.

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Related+Mortality+in+the+United+States%2C+2000-
2010%3A+Epidemiology+and+Policy+Recommendations&am
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**Subject: Occupational health; Climate Change;
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**Classification: 0354: Occupational health; 0404: Climate
Change; 0470: Environmental Health**

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Advisor: Hunting, Katherine L.

Committee member: Michaels, David; Anderson, G. Brooke

University/institution: The George Washington University

Department: Environmental and Occupational Health

University location: United States -- District of Columbia

Degree: Dr.P.H.

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Language: English

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**1. The politics of health care reform in the 103rd Congress:
A systems analysis**

**2. Visualizing the past: Perestroika documentary memory of
Stalin-era trauma**

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The politics of health care reform in the 103rd Congress: A systems analysis

Author: Jackson, Alice Maud

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/304257030?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This study addressed the question "why did health care reform fail in the 103rd Congress?" Although the issue was thought to be most timely, several factors in the legislative process prevented the drafting of a final bill. It was theorized that health care reform failed because of five interrelated reasons: (1) lack of strong presidential and bureaucratic leadership; (2) negative public opinion polls; (3) the work and actions of interest groups; (4) ineffective congressional party leadership; and (5) lack of partisan solidarity. To understand factors which contributed to the failure of the Clinton proposal, it was necessary to use certain parts of the legislative system approach models. These are the classic methodological approaches to study political activity. The systems approach model by David

Easton includes the environmental factors. The legislative system segment model postulated by Malcolm E. Jewell and Samuel C. Patterson utilized the legislative subsystem as the major unit of analysis. This model includes the presidency, the constituency, interest groups, political parties and the legislature as participants in the legislative process. Data were gathered from Congressional Quarterly Weekly Reports from November 1992 through September 1994, the CQ Almanac for the 103rd Congress, and articles from The New York Times, The Washington Post and The Wall Street Journal for the same period. Testimonies from committee hearings, public opinion polls conducted by The Washington Post/ABC News and The New York Times/CBS in 1992-1994, and party platforms from 1968-1992 were examined. The dissertation is organized into seven Chapters. The first, introduces the issue, states the hypothesis, reviews the literature and discusses the methodological approaches. Subsequent Chapters describe the environment, the presidency, constituents and pressure groups, political parties and the legislature. Chapter 7 contains the summary, conclusions and recommendations. Principal findings of the study are that the lack of strong presidential and bureaucratic leadership; negative public opinion polls; the work and actions of interest groups; ineffective congressional party leadership; and the lack of partisan solidarity in the 103rd Congress caused health care reform to fail. The study concludes with recommendations for future proponents of health reform and future researchers.

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University location: United States -- District of Columbia

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Document 2 of 2

Visualizing the past: Perestroika documentary memory of Stalin-era trauma

Author: Alpert, Erin Rebecca

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1644825053?accountid=14709>

Abstract: The main goal of this dissertation is to look at how, during perestroika, documentary breaks away from the traditional notions of the genre in order to reexamine and redefine traumatic events from the Stalinist period. The first

chapter examines the nuances of three critical terms: "documentary," "collective memory," and "cultural trauma." I then turn to a historical approach, exploring how political culture and technology affected the content, production, and screening of documentaries, first discussing the time leading up to perestroika and then the massive changes during the glasnost era. In the final chapters, I argue that there are three primary approaches the films examined in this project take to understanding the past. First, films that present the Soviet Union as a system that can be saved by a return to Leninist ideals, such as in Marina Babak's *More Light* (*Bol'she sveta* , 1988), and Marina Goldovskaia's *Solovki Power* (*Vlast' Solovetskaia* , 1988). Second, films that delve into the lasting effects of Stalinism on contemporary Soviet society, as in Tofik Shakhverdiev's *Stalin is With Us?* (*Stalin s nami?* , 1989), and Igor' Beliaev's *Trial II* (*Protsess II* , 1988). Third, films that demystify the cult of Stalin and his inner circle through a more intimate study of their personal lives, like Semen Aranovich's *I was Stalin's Bodyguard* (*Ia sluzhil v okhrane Stalina* , 1989) and *I Worked for Stalin, or Songs of the Oligarchs* (*Ia sluzhil v apparate Stalina, ili Pesni oligarkhov* , 1990). The readings of these films draw on Maurice Halbwachs' notion of collective memory, which asserts that there is memory outside of individual consciousness and that this memory is both shared and constructed by a society, and on the idea of cultural trauma. As Jeffrey Alexander, Ron Eyerman, Bernhard Giesen, Neil J. Smelser, and Piotr Sztompka argue in *Cultural Trauma and Collective Identity* , a society recovers from cultural trauma by collectively and publicly

grappling with a set of questions that include what is the nature of the pain, what is the nature of the victim, what is the relation of the trauma victim to the wider audience, and who is responsible for the trauma?

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Subject: Slavic Studies; Film studies

Classification: 0614: Slavic Studies; 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Soviet Union, Cinema, Documentary, Perestroika, Stalinism, Collective memory, Cultural trauma, Babak, Marina, Goldovskaia, Marina, Shakhverdiev, Tofik, Beliaev, Igor', Aranovich, Semen

Title: Visualizing the past: Perestroika documentary memory of Stalin-era trauma

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Advisor: Padunov, Vladimir

Committee member: Condee, Nancy; Birnbaum, David; Hicks, Jeremy

University/institution: University of Pittsburgh

Department: Slavic Languages and Literatures

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

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Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3647991

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1. Madness as a way of life: Space, politics, and the uncanny in fiction and social movements

2. What happened to deinstitutionalization: An analysis of revenue and quality of care, from 1980 to to 2000

3. Performing proficiency: Applied experimental psychology and the human engineering of air defense, 1940-1965

4. "Are there no asylums?" The Ottoman state and the insane, 1856-1908

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Document 1 of 5

Madness as a way of life: Space, politics, and the uncanny in fiction and social movements

Author: Lutz, Justine

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1645769426?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Madness as a Way of Life examines T.V. Reed's concept of politerature as a means to read fiction with a mind towards its utilization in social justice movements for the mentally ill. Through the lens of the Freudian uncanny, Johan Galtung's three-tiered systems of violence, and Gaston Bachelard's conception of spatiality, this dissertation examines four novels as case studies for a new way of reading the literature of madness. Shirley Jackson's *The Haunting of Hill House* unveils the accusation of female madness that lay at the heart of a woman's dissatisfaction

with domestic space in the 1950s, while Dennis Lehane's Shutter Island offers a more complicated illustration of both post-traumatic stress syndrome and post-partum depression. Thomas Mann's The Magic Mountain and Curtis White's America Magic Mountain challenge our socially-accepted dichotomy of reason and madness whereby their antagonists give up success in favor of isolation and illness. While these texts span chronology and geography, each can be read in a way that allows us to become more empathetic to the mentally ill and reduce stigma in order to effect change. This project begins with an introduction to several social justice movements for the mentally ill, as well as a summary of the movement over time. The case studies that follow illustrate how the uncanny and the spatial may effect the psyche and how forms of direct, structural, and cultural violence work together in order to create madness where it may not have existed at all or where it is considered a detriment when it is merely another way of living. The madhouses in the texts examined herein, and the novels from which they come, offer a way to teach us how to enact change on behalf of a community who still suffers from discrimination today.

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Subject: Germanic literature; American literature

Classification: 0311: Germanic literature; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Politerature, Madness, Cultural violence, Uncanny, Social movements

Title: Madness as a way of life: Space, politics, and the uncanny in fiction and social movements

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Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0018

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Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321485646

Advisor: Berry, Ellen

**Committee member: Cabanillas, Francisco; Gorsevski, Ellen;
Albertini, William**

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: 3671455

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

Document 2 of 5

**What happened to deinstitutionalization: An analysis of
revenue and quality of care, from 1980 to to 2000**

Author: Niskanen, Susan Elizabeth

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1655292842?accountid=14709>

**Abstract: The purpose of deinstitutionalization was to
release state psychiatric hospital patients to government-**

funded Community Mental Health Centers, to enhance their quality of care, while reducing the cost for services. The question is: did deinstitutionalization meet these goals? For decades, the report series, Mental Health United States, has provided a wealth of federal data on the revenue, services and patient characteristics of mental health services. Using these longitudinal data, from 1980 to 2000, the changes in revenue and other patient characteristics were studied, specifically for the institutions and organizations involved in the deinstitutionalization process. During this period, federally funded CMHCs were closed, and presidential administrations switched from Republican to Democrat. With respect to this, policy changes related to deinstitutionalization were analyzed. Did these data, aggregated for the United States as a whole, show whether or not revenue was saved, and patient services were enhanced? Over time, state psychiatric hospitals decreased both their inpatient and outpatient services, while other hospitals and mental health organizations increased especially in their outpatient services. However, by the year 2000, most hospitals and other care facilities had high occupancy levels that were unacceptable for quality of care. In addition, state psychiatric hospitals continued to serve mostly patients who were very severely mentally ill, when compared to other types of hospitals providing psychiatric care. Deinstitutionalization resulted in more patients being cared for, per dollar in revenue. It is difficult however, to measure accurately the actual amount of cost savings, since revenue sources were shifted from the government, to other programs and insurers. By the year 2000, it was

apparent that deinstitutionalization had run its course, and that there would always be severely mentally ill people who would need long term care which only state psychiatric hospitals could provide.

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Subject: Mental health; Public policy

Classification: 0347: Mental health; 0630: Public policy

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Health and environmental sciences, Community mental health centers, Deinstitutionalization, Mental illness, Psychiatric hospitals, Psychiatric patients

Title: What happened to deinstitutionalization: An analysis of revenue and quality of care, from 1980 to to 2000

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ISBN: 9781321449990

Advisor: Hogan, Richard L.

Committee member: Perrucci, Robert; Targ, Harry; Jackson, Eugene

University/institution: Purdue University

Department: Sociology

University location: United States -- Indiana

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

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Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3669496

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Performing proficiency: Applied experimental psychology and the human engineering of air defense, 1940-1965

Author: Holmes, Marcia E.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1647769650?accountid=14709>

Abstract: During the Second World War, American military strategy depended on servicemen who were proficient users of the sophisticated machines required for air warfare: airplanes, bombsights, antiaircraft artillery, and radar. Tasked by the US Armed Services to identify men with the requisite traits, experimental and applied psychologists developed rigorous methods for screening and training personnel, as well as techniques for evaluating the design of equipment for its ease of use. These military-minded psychologists elaborated a new technocratic discourse--a set of assumptions, concepts, and techniques for producing scientific knowledge about human proficiency in operating technological systems--which promised that even the most complex networks of humans and machines could be calibrated to work seamlessly together to achieve unrivaled capabilities. This dissertation argues that, in spite of their militarized and technophilic motivations, these psychologists did not assume that the ideal human operator

would behave like an automaton or a cyborg, but rather they modeled their human subject on the liberal-democratic individual: a discerning, adaptable, and team-oriented decision maker. As a result, their discourse erected a tension between the affectless cybernetic organism and the creative, coordinative human user of technology--a tension that even now shapes American expectations for how humans should act, and interact, within the increasingly computer-dependent workplaces of industry, finance, the military, and government. The psychological discourse on human-machine interaction that emerged in World War II shares ideas and strategies with cybernetics, information theory, and operations research, yet it also critiqued these systems sciences for their tendency to elide the "human factor." This critique was most directly articulated within a collection of fields that so far have been largely ignored by historians, fields then variously known as applied experimental psychology, engineering psychology, aviation psychology, and human engineering. This dissertation traces how these fields of human engineering psychology labored to calibrate the human element in the military's "man-machine systems" of air warfare. It offers three narratives about American psychologists' efforts, during World War II and the early Cold War, to engineer better bomber crews, air defense personnel, and air traffic controllers. These narratives reveal how the ambitions, conceptual framework, and experimental techniques of human engineering psychology were shaped by the technical and political challenges of finding reliable and accessible measures of human proficiency--i.e., measures of human behavior in

relation to mission success--that would satisfy military planners, service personnel, and scientific experts alike. In pursuing their science of proficiency, human engineering psychologists constructed oppositions between human and machine, information processing and decision making, rigid programming and procedural flexibility, individual-component behavior and system-wide performance that valorized the liberal-democratic human operator over the subservient automaton. This dissertation casts new light on the epistemic and political stakes of the Cold War's systems sciences by scrutinizing the discourse that underlies the fields of human engineering psychology at mid-century, especially their epistemological concerns regarding validity, reliability and universality in measuring human performance within technological systems.

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Subject: American history; Science history; Experimental psychology; Occupational psychology; Cognitive psychology; Military studies

Classification: 0337: American history; 0585: Science history; 0623: Experimental psychology; 0624: Occupational psychology; 0633: Cognitive psychology; 0750: Military studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Psychology, Aviation, History, Human factors, Military, Psychology, Technology

Title: Performing proficiency: Applied experimental psychology and the human engineering of air defense, 1940-1965

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ISBN: 9781321432473

Advisor: Winter, Alison

Committee member: Richards, Robert J.; Sparrow, James T.

University/institution: The University of Chicago

Department: Conceptual and Historical Studies of Science

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3668257

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**"Are there no asylums?" The Ottoman state and the insane,
1856-1908**

Author: Gundogdu, Cihangir

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1647745454?accountid=14709>

Abstract: The present study seeks to contribute to and expand our knowledge concerning the nature and scope of the Tanzimat reforms by bringing to our scholarly attention a

relatively understudied matter, the mental asylum reform that took place between 1856 and 1908. This study begins with Luigi Mongeri's appointment to the Süleymaniye Mental Asylum in 1856 and ends with the 1908 revolution, which inaugurated a period when the mental asylum would undergo a new reformist trend at the hands of Unionist elite. Although the objects of asylum reform were, obviously, the "insane", this work does not primarily focus on their stories. It rather explores the professional, legal, political, and economic processes that accompanied the mental asylum reform in the second half of the nineteenth century in the Ottoman Empire. It is accordingly organized around certain themes and problematics, such as the definition and quantification of madness, its regulation, the proposals and initiatives to institutionalize the treatment of the insane, and the financing of such initiatives.

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+there+no+asylums%3F%22+The+Ottoman+state+and+the+i
nsane%2C+1856-1908&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/**

**Subject: Middle Eastern history; Modern history; Science
history**

**Classification: 0333: Middle Eastern history; 0582: Modern
history; 0585: Science history**

**Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, 19th century
psychiatry, History of medicine, History of psychiatry, Moral
treatment, Ottoman history, Tanzimat reforms**

Title: "Are there no asylums?" The Ottoman state and the insane, 1856-1908

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ISBN: 9781321432411

Advisor: Shissler, A. Holly

Committee member: Bashkin, Orit; Karateke, Hakan

University/institution: The University of Chicago

Department: Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3668251

ProQuest document ID: 1647745454

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**The violence of innocence: A critical archetypal inquiry into
the American psyche**

Author: Burnett, Ipek S.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1650627272?accountid=14709>

Abstract: The founder of archetypal psychology, James Hillman (2004a) identified "the addiction to innocence, to not knowing life's darkness and not wanting to know, either" as America's "endemic national disease" (p. 133). His diagnosis sheds light on the oppression and suffering that breathe in the shadow of American idealism. It calls

attention to the perpetual patterns of amnesia, denial, and dissociation. From the depth psychological perspective, this addiction to innocence implies many possibilities: a pathology, a complex, a defense, a psychic wound, an illusion, a myth, a metaphor, and essentially, a state of possession by an invincible archetypal force. The purpose of this critical hermeneutic inquiry is to provide a psychological understanding of the multiple, multifaceted, and often paradoxical meanings innocence holds in the American psyche. Through the lenses of depth and archetypal psychology, and interdisciplinary analysis, this study also seeks to explore the entangled relationships between the mythologem of innocence, violence, and America. As a cultural and psychological collage, it brings together various interpretative processes to witness psychic realities of historical, political, and social phenomena--such as in war, immigration, racism. Depth psychology arrives at critical interpretations and interventions through the use of creative, mythopoetic approaches. This inquiry enters into an image of innocence and begins descending into its depths. Layer by layer it meets the different symptoms, listens to their call and suffering and dialogue with them. The telos of this work is not to cure and eradicate pathos, or discard the old myth/mythologem to replace it with a new one. Rather, it is to make the unconscious relationship between innocence, violence, and American psyche conscious, see through the collective fictions, and provide space for the narratives, voices, and images that have often been overlooked by dominant ideologies in the United States.

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Subject: American studies; Cultural anthropology; Social psychology

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0326: Cultural anthropology; 0451: Social psychology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Psychology, American innocence, American myths, Critical consciousness, Cultural studies, Ideology

Title: The violence of innocence: A critical archetypal inquiry into the American psyche

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Source: DAI-B 76/05(E), Nov 2015

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

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ISBN: 9781321465945

Advisor: Selig, Jennifer L.

Committee member: Tanenbaum, Carol; Gordon, Lewis R.

University/institution: Pacifica Graduate Institute

Department: Depth Psychology

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3670271

Table of contents

**1. "Drapetomania" Rebellion, Defiance and Free Black
Insanity In the Antebellum United States**

Document 1 of 1

**"Drapetomania" Rebellion, Defiance and Free Black Insanity
In the Antebellum United States**

Author: Myers, Bob Eberly, II

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648436283?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This dissertation investigates how Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright used science to manufacture consent among slave laborers in the antebellum South. I hope to contribute to debates on black health by addressing the issue of mental health and the role of race in the history of psychiatry.

Cartwright's early essays and anonymous publications, heretofore addressed, provide unique insight into what led the physician to articulate blacks' acts of defiance and rebellion as instances of mental instability. Instead of viewing black people's vigilance for freedom as earnest, Cartwright was well known for having delineated a variety of mental disorders to which he claimed all Africans were prone, including shirking work related responsibilities (*Dysaesthesia Aethiopica*), and the practice of running away to freedom (*Drapetomania*). This dissertation demonstrates how Cartwright mobilized statistics and diagnostic categories in hopes to convince others to limit black mobility and to eliminate power-sharing. Whether in the form of whites negotiating with slaves, providing incentives for them to work harder, or by rejecting the "Free Negro" category altogether, Cartwright saw his duty as twofold: to correct what he argued was the misguided notion that some blacks held the capacity to endure freedom whereas others did not, and to put forth a therapeutic regimen by which to curb blacks' enthusiasm for freedom -- he repudiated gradual and immediate abolition altogether and advocated instead that whites worldwide reduce all blacks to slavery. Following the lead of the Founding generation Cartwright reasoned that there were structurally-based, mental and physiological differences between blacks and whites which led blacks to be governed differently and through coercion. So, in addition to being innovative in his diagnostic claims, on par with Jefferson's accomplishment in *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Cartwright consolidated existing scientific opinion and then gave it powerful and influential

articulation. He motivated a trans-Atlantic debate about "Free Negro Insanity" which reflected widespread 19th century scientific thinking about race, slave management and stimulating correct conduct in laborers. An inquiry into "Free Negro Insanity" enables a conversation about how trans-Atlantic science and medicine served the requirements of slavery as an institution; how science is used to determine what constituted a slave's status, what was meant by a slave "running away" and why slaves' "mental competence" was necessarily an issue. By examining the genealogy of Cartwright's concepts, one can see better his process of concept-creation and inquire into how 'objects' in science get created or set aside for study. Cartwright wrote extensively on the need for Southerners to pursue independent medical education as a way to explore diseases particular to the Southern climate and "its Negroes." But despite the fact that Cartwright's early work (published before his tenure as "Professor of Negro Diseases" at the University of Louisiana) established his career and achieved him status, scholars address it rarely. I argue that charting how he achieves, loses and then regains his status provides a unique window into the thinking of the emerging plantation aristocracy on how to regulate "Free Negro" activity in the Mississippi and Louisiana territories as well as in the English, Spanish and French West Indies. This inquiry into conduct disorder and defiance diagnoses helps readers to see both medicine's curative and productive values. The implications of such a focus stretch from the applied science of 19 th century "Negro Management" handbooks and "Plantation Manuals" to the 20

th century presence of medical diagnoses like "Attention Deficit Disorder" (A.D.D.), "Hyperactivity Disorder" (A.D.H.D.), and "Oppositional Defiance Disorders" (O.D.D.) which are aimed at curbing the behavior of disobedient, defiant and rebellious youth through pharmaceutical treatments.

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t.isbn=9781321445312∓rft.btitle=∓rft.title=%22Drapetomania%22+Rebellion%2C+Defiance+and+Free+Black+Insanity+In+the+Antebellum+United+States∓rft.issn=∓rft_id=info:doi/

Subject: African American Studies; American history; Science history

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0337: American history; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Cartwright, Defiance, Drapetomania, Dysaesthesia, Insanity, Rebellion

Title: "Drapetomania" Rebellion, Defiance and Free Black Insanity In the Antebellum United States

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

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Advisor: Porter, Theodore M.; Kelley, Robin D.G.

Committee member: Kelley, Robin D.G.; Porter, Theodore M.; Hill, Robert A.; Yarborough, Richard A.

University/institution: University of California, Los Angeles

Department: History 0429

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

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Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3669093

ProQuest document ID: 1648436283

Table of contents

1. Mortality transition in Albania, 1950-1990

Document 1 of 1

Mortality transition in Albania, 1950-1990

Author: Gjonca, Arjan

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1625808118?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Albania was noteworthy, not just for the isolationist policy of its government, or its domestic rigid policies applied to Europe's poorest country, but because of its high life expectancy at birth. At the end of the eighties, life expectancy at birth passed the boundary of seventy, although the country's GDP per capita was \$2500 in 1990, the lowest in Europe (Madison 1995). This puzzled scholars, who either doubted the success of Albania, or because of the lack of firm information, speculated with different explanations (Watson, 1995). This research was initiated by this controversy in trying to first, estimate the scale of Albania's success in improving life expectancy and document the mortality transition in Albania during the period 1950-1990. It also looks at the social, economic and political factors behind the success of improving life expectancy at birth from 51 to 71 years in a relatively short period of 40 years. The research attempts to explain why the Albanian pattern of mortality, with very high infant and child mortality and very low adult mortality, is so different from that of other East European countries, which had the same social and economic backgrounds. The analysis concludes that the life style factors are the most likely factors in explaining the controversial mortality pattern of Albania. The research uses a new set of complete data, obtained from formerly-closed Albanian State Archives, which were made available only after 1994. It is the first

time that the cause specific data are used to analyse the mortality transition in Albania. The research starts with a description of country's cultural and historical background. It continues with the political, social and economic transition during the communist rule 1945-1990, which are of particular importance in understanding the demographic regime in general, and the mortality transition in particular (Caldwell, 1986). The research continues with a detailed analysis of the availability and quality of mortality data. The analysis of mortality trends and patterns during this period confirms the success of Albania in achieving high life expectancy at birth by the end of eighties. It also shows that this was achieved by very low adult mortality, and relatively high infant and child mortality. The later analysis shows that this finding is related to the cause specific pattern of mortality, as well as regional differences within the country. The research ends with an international comparison of mortality trends and patterns in Albania, in the context of whether the Albanian success was part of the experience of countries that had "a good health at low cost" (Caldwell, 1986), or if the Albanian way is another route to low mortality.

Links:

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Subject: East European Studies; Social structure

Classification: 0437: East European Studies; 0700: Social structure

Identifier / keyword: (UMI)AAIU615819, Social sciences, Albania, Mortality

Title: Mortality transition in Albania, 1950-1990

Publication year: 1999

Degree date: 1999

School code: 0649

Source: DAI-C 73/11, 2012

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321354027

**University/institution: London School of Economics and
Political Science (United Kingdom)**

Department: Department not provided

University location: England

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: U615819

ProQuest document ID: 1625808118

Table of contents

1. Mad acts, mad speech, and mad people in late imperial Chinese law and medicine

Document 1 of 1

Mad acts, mad speech, and mad people in late imperial Chinese law and medicine

Author: Simonis, Fabien

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/305224398?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This dissertation attempts to explain how Chinese officials, physicians, and ordinary families construed and handled mad speech, crazy behavior, and insane people from roughly 1000 CE to the end of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911). I treat "madness" not as an entity, but as an ascribed characteristic of people, acts, and words. Part 1 analyzes how physicians from Song (960-1279) to Qing explained and treated *kuang* or *diankuang* ("mania," "insanity"), a chiefly behavioral illness. Far from splitting mind from body, most doctors assumed that psycho-behavioral pathology supervened upon organic imbalances; they thus treated mad patients with drugs designed to correct these imbalances. As I trace how doctors came to attribute insanity to the action of inner Fire and mucus (instead of invasion by Wind or demons), I explore several key issues in Chinese medical history: what doctrinal innovations Jin-Yuan physicians (1115-1368) proposed, why the most sophisticated Ming (1368-1644) medical writers were syncretists (*zhezhong*), why the "Danxi corpus"--a body of works attributed to Zhu Zhenheng (1282-1358)--dominated Ming medical thinking,

and how profoundly intertextual the Chinese medical tradition was. I also study how doctors interpreted possession symptoms and postpartum insanity. Part 2 examines Qing judicial and popular practices surrounding "madness." Legal fengbing ("madness illness") and medical kuang functioned differently because they emerged from (and were deployed within) fields of practices whose categories and concerns differed. The way legal officials handled mad acts was shaped by specific institutional concerns and procedures. In the 1660s, the new crime "killing because of madness" likened mad homicides to accidental killings. Because this crime was not punished physically, legislators soon ordered that mad people be preventively confined. Although the script by which Qing law understood mad killings hardly changed, mad homicides were sentenced increasingly severely starting in the 1750s, especially when victims were senior relatives. Yet few mad killers were executed. By contrast, ostensibly mad men whose written fantasies harnessed imperial symbols were often sentenced to death for subversion. This fear that "mad words" could threaten the symbolic fabric of the eighteenth-century Qing state sheds new light on the old topic of "literary trials" (wenziyu).

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doi/**

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+Chinese+law+and+medicine&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:
doi/**

Subject: European history; Law; Science history

**Classification: 0335: European history; 0398: Law; 0585:
Science history**

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Law, Medicine, Chinese medicine, Literary trials, Madness, Kuang, Danxi, Qing dynasty, China

Title: Mad acts, mad speech, and mad people in late imperial Chinese law and medicine

Number of pages: 825

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0181

Source: DAI-A 71/04, Oct 2010

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781109688450

Advisor: Naquin, Susan

University/institution: Princeton University

University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3401586

ProQuest document ID: 305224398

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1. OPIUM PRODUCTION IN NORTH THAILAND: A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE (NARCOTICS, AGRICULTURE, SUBSISTENCE, DEVELOPMENT)

Document 1 of 1

OPIUM PRODUCTION IN NORTH THAILAND: A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE (NARCOTICS, AGRICULTURE, SUBSISTENCE, DEVELOPMENT)

Author: Crooker, Richard Allen

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/303402670?accountid=14709>

Abstract: The cultivation of the opium poppy is illegal in Thailand, but it is grown extensively by hill tribes in this country's northern highlands. This study describes the environmental, ecological, socio-economic, historical and political factors which account for this production. The author's information is derived from library research and field work in Thailand. The analysis of the problem is based on regional, ecological and historical approaches to

geography. The study concludes that the hill tribe economy is becoming increasingly unstable as environmental degradation in opium-producing areas proceeds, and that a successful strategy for opium substitution in these areas must be geographically-based.

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Subject: Geography

Classification: 0366: Geography

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences

Title: OPIUM PRODUCTION IN NORTH THAILAND: A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE (NARCOTICS, AGRICULTURE, SUBSISTENCE, DEVELOPMENT)

Pages: 406 p.

Number of pages: 406

Publication year: 1986

Degree date: 1986

School code: 0032

Source: DAI-A 47/04, p. 1443, Oct 1986

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

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University/institution: University of California, Riverside

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 8613846

ProQuest document ID: 303402670

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1. A diachronic assessment of health and disease from the adult dentition of the Naton Beach burial complex in Tumon Bay, Guam

2. An examination of population history, population structure, and biological distance among regional populations of the Kenyan coast using genetic and dental data

3. From Hot Summer Days to Cold Winter Nights: An Analysis of Health in Little Ice Age Germany and Austria

4. Is everybody doing it? Marital celibacy in the Cappadocians and Augustine

5. When rabbis conceive women: Physiology and gestation in Leviticus Rabbah chapter 14

6. Writing regimens: The dietetics of literary authorship in the late German Enlightenment

Document 1 of 6

A diachronic assessment of health and disease from the adult dentition of the Naton Beach burial complex in Tumon Bay, Guam

Author: Parr, Nicolette M.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1645427994?accountid=14709>

Abstract: The current study is an investigation of the prehistoric Chamorro in Guam to assess health and disease patterns over time. The transition from the Pre-Latte to Latte periods displays a shift from horticultural to early agricultural practices; accompanying changes include increased population size and technologically advanced food processing and preparation techniques. These changes occur concomitantly with largescale environmental and climatic fluctuations. It is predicted that the cultural and

environmental shifts will be accompanied by biological ones, due to increased stress levels associated with malnutrition, limited access to resources, and increased prevalence of disease. Analyses of odontometrics, linear enamel hypoplasias, and carious lesions were performed and analyzed in concert with skeletal data collected by other researchers to construct a health profile of the prehistoric populations in Guam. Expected results include dental reduction over time coupled with an increase in linear enamel hypoplasias and carious lesions. The dentition display an 8% decrease in size from the Pre-Latte to Latte periods. Increased reliance on starchy crops would have led to selection for smaller dentition to minimize carious lesions. Additionally, sophistication in food processing techniques decreases the force necessary to break down tough food, leading to reduced functional demands of the masticatory apparatus. Thus, this finding is best explained by a combination of the Selective Compromise Effect and Masticatory-Functional Hypothesis. Significant differences in linear enamel hypoplasia expression are noted with an increase over time. While not significant, the data suggests that there may have been differential access to resources as a result of gender roles associated with food procurement, where the females in the Latte period were much more highly susceptible to physiological stress than the males. Carious lesions are significantly different over time; however, these findings do not follow the predicted pattern. Caries frequency in the Latte period decrease over time likely due to the cultural practice of betel-nut chewing, which has cariostatic properties. This study expands on the

current knowledge of prehistoric health in Guam by demonstrating an overall decrease in health over time as a result of climatic instability and subsequent dietary transitions.

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**Subject: Archaeology; Physical anthropology; History of
Oceania**

**Classification: 0324: Archaeology; 0327: Physical
anthropology; 0504: History of Oceania**

**Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Guam, Dentition,
Hypoplasias, Carious lesions**

**Title: A diachronic assessment of health and disease from
the adult dentition of the Naton Beach burial complex in
Tumon Bay, Guam**

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Degree date: 2012

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Advisor: Warren, Michael

University/institution: University of Florida

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3647938

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Document URL:

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**An examination of population history, population structure,
and biological distance among regional populations of the
Kenyan coast using genetic and dental data**

Author: Hubbard, Amelia R.

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1036991354?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This study tests the long accepted assumption that non-metric dental traits and genetic variants provide similar information about population history through reconstructions of biological distance and population structure. Further, it examines whether these biological data agree when comparing populations within a geographically restricted region. Using non-metric dental morphology, microsatellite repeat variation, and genealogical data from four contemporary coastal Kenyan populations (n=295), the goals of the project are twofold: (1) To determine if there is concordance between dental and genetic based reconstructions of biological distance (a measure of biological similarity between populations) and population structure (a measure of the contributions of gene flow and genetic drift to variation within and between populations), and (2) To determine if genetic and dental reconstructions of biological distance and population structure agree with known population histories for the region. The results of this study indicate that there is agreement between dental and genetic reconstructions of regional population structure and biodistance when examining general patterns in the relationships among groups; however, when testing more detailed relationships, non-metric dental traits are not as sensitive as genetic variants to differences among populations. This finding has

important implications for how bioarchaeologists approach studies of regionally restricted populations.

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2C+and+biological+distance+among+regional+populations+of+the+Kenyan+coast+using+genetic+and+dental+data&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

Subject: Physical anthropology; Genetics

Classification: 0327: Physical anthropology; 0369: Genetics

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Biological sciences, Population history, Biological distance, Kenya, Genetic data, Dental data, Regional populations

Title: An examination of population history, population structure, and biological distance among regional populations of the Kenyan coast using genetic and dental data

Number of pages: 264

Publication year: 2012

Degree date: 2012

School code: 0168

Source: DAI-A 73/12(E), Jun 2013

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ISBN: 9781267508171

Advisor: Guatelli-Steinberg, Debbie

University/institution: The Ohio State University

Department: Anthropology

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3521024

ProQuest document ID: 1036991354

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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**From Hot Summer Days to Cold Winter Nights: An Analysis of
Health in Little Ice Age Germany and Austria**

Author: Williams, Leslie Lea

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648120608?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This dissertation investigates the consequences of the Little Ice Age (AD 1300-1850) on human health by examining skeletal samples from medieval and post-Medieval Germany and Austria. Historians and climate researchers recognize the Little Ice Age (LIA) as an era of climatic cooling associated with increased social strife, economic uncertainty, and epidemic disease in Europe. These consequences of the LIA are historically and archaeologically well documented and are broadened by an investigation into skeletal indicators of human health. Using five German skeletal samples from the region of Bavaria and one from the Austrian Alps, I examine and compare four aspects of health that leave evidence skeletally: physiological stress, nutritional deprivation, infectious disease, and trauma. In particular, I test the hypotheses that (1) The skeletons of populations from the peak of the LIA will show a significant decline in health when compared to the skeletons of populations from earlier periods, as indicated by shorter stature, more linear enamel hypoplasias, more skeletal indicators of nutritional deprivation, and more infectious disease and (2) The skeletons of populations from the peak of the LIA will show statistically significant higher levels of trauma than the

skeletons of populations from earlier periods, as will be seen in a greater frequency of overall fractures as well as fractures to the cranium, long bones, and ribs. Results are complex and sometimes contradictory: stature increases in the LIA, as does LEH, while nutritional deficiencies indicative of a lack of iron, vitamin C, and B 12 are higher in the previous period. Indicators of vitamin D deficiency are higher in the LIA, though not significantly so, and evidence for infections on the lower limb increases significantly in the LIA. As some indicators support poor health in the LIA and others support poor health in the preceding period, the subhypotheses of Hypothesis One are both rejected and not rejected. In terms of traumatic injury, the overall rate of injury stays constant between the LIA and its preceding period, and regional fractures both increase (cranium, long bones) and decrease (ribs) in the Little Ice Age. Thus, the second hypothesis is rejected. These results show the complex nature in which climate change in the medieval and post-medieval period affected the health of individuals living in central Europe, and highlight the need for further regional studies and increased contextual data to better understand the local adaptations that either mitigate or worsen population health.

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of+Health+in+Little+Ice+Age+Germany+and+Austria&rft
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**Subject: Physical anthropology; Climate Change; Pathology;
Medieval history**

Classification: 0327: Physical anthropology; 0404: Climate Change; 0571: Pathology; 0581: Medieval history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Health and environmental sciences, Earth sciences, Little ice age, Ad 1300-1850, Human health, Skeletal samples, Post-medieval Germany, Post-medieval Austria

Title: From Hot Summer Days to Cold Winter Nights: An Analysis of Health in Little Ice Age Germany and Austria

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Advisor: Larsen, Clark Spencer

Committee member: Brooke, John; Cohen, Jeffrey; Guatelli-Steinberg, Debbie; Sciulli, Paul; Stout, Samuel

University/institution: The Ohio State University

Department: Anthropology

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

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Document 4 of 6

**Is everybody doing it? Marital celibacy in the Cappadocians
and Augustine**

Author: Haney, Sandy Lynn

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1651614187?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Sources from the late antique and Byzantine eras attest that some Christian spouses adopted marital celibacy, or married persons' abstention from sexual intimacy, as an ascetic practice. The prevalent scholarship on marital celibacy has all too often read later practices of marital celibacy into earlier texts, due to scholars' tendency to universalize ascetic practice. This study endeavors to dismantle such universalizing by demonstrating the differences among four church fathers' approaches and attitudes toward marital celibacy, assuming neither the popularity of the practice nor the immediate affirmation of its necessity for marital ascetic piety. The dissertation explores the theme of marital celibacy in the works of four of the most influential men of the late fourth and early fifth centuries--Gregory of Nazianzus, Gregory of Nyssa, Basil of Caesarea, and Augustine of Hippo--through a careful analysis of various sources, from funeral orations to hagiographies, to sermons to dogmatic treatises, to letters and to monastic rules. It questions whether the practice was widely embraced in both the eastern and western regions of the empire and distinguishes between theoretical and pragmatic acceptance of marital celibacy. Not only does the study place the men's beliefs regarding marital celibacy within their larger teachings on marriage and virginity, but it also emphasizes the way in which each man's social context and pastoral role contributed to his rhetoric on the topic. It

considers the ways in which the rhetoric surrounding marital celibacy intersected with the men's agendas and perspectives concerning other matters, such as their promotion of their saintly family (Gregory of Nazianzus and Gregory of Nyssa), their monastic program (Basil), and their apologetics (Augustine). The project highlights the nuances among each father as well as the divergences between the east (represented by the Cappadocians) and west (represented by Augustine). Although each man discusses the topic of marital celibacy in some way and endorses its practice, at least ideally, they also indicate that not everyone was embracing marital celibacy, nor was every ecclesial leader promoting its practice as necessary for marital piety. Their writings reveal that at least a few people had adopted marital celibacy, and that many people--bishops and laity alike--were attempting to understand its theoretic and pragmatic place and role in the Christian life, particularly in light of Paul's instructions in 1 Corinthians 7. Despite efforts to offer a conclusive analysis of marital celibacy in the works of these four church fathers, the limitations caused by the divergences in the fathers' rhetoric, due to the distinctive contexts and genres of their writings, hinders a straightforward conclusion. Thus this dissertation serves as a glimpse into the diversity of early Christian marital practices through the lens of marital celibacy, underscoring the complexity of both belief and behavior in the late antique Christian world.

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Subject: Religion; Religious history; Ancient history

Classification: 0318: Religion; 0320: Religious history; 0579: Ancient history

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, 1 corinthians 7, Augustine, Cappadocians, Celibacy, Marriage, Virginity

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Advisor: Limberis, Vasiliki M.

Committee member: Schipper, Jeremy; Bolman, Elizabeth S.; Fitzgerald, Allan; Soufas, C. Christopher

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Department: Religion

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

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Document 5 of 6

**When rabbis conceive women: Physiology and gestation in
Leviticus Rabbah chapter 14**

Author: Sinclair, Peri Danit

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1648172565?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This dissertation explores the language employed by the editor(s) of Leviticus Rabbah in their articulation of women's physiology and gestation in chapter 14.

Established as a compilation of aggadic literature from 4th and 5th century Palestine, Leviticus Rabbah reflects the social construction of the community of that geo-cultural setting. Divorced from the halakhic -legal strata, Leviticus Rabbah presents us with a glimpse of rabbinic community and gender construction that substantially differ from the picture painted in the legal corpus. This thesis analyzes the rabbis' choice of language and construction of metaphors relating to female physiology and procreation. These lexical preferences are compared to other recurring metaphors within the rabbinic corpus, as well as with appearances of the same metaphors in rabbinic, Greco-Roman and Early Christian traditions. The overall conception of women emanating from chapter 14 of Leviticus Rabbah, as interpreted by the author, expresses rabbinic wonder and marvel at the woman's ability to actively engage in creation through gestation and birth. Reading rabbinic literature as the interaction of the rabbis with the Biblical text in light of their individual experiences, we expose Leviticus Rabbah as a porthole through which we might glimpse the views of a particular community at a given historical era, conveying a rhetorical reality and socio-cultural ideologies rather than traditional historical fact. A close reading of chapter 14

deconstructs the workings of rabbinic ideology, revealing the prevailing cultural assumptions while shedding light on tensions and struggles regarding concepts of gender within rabbinic society as it encountered its broader milieu. This reading sheds light on competing discourse regarding the female body which existed within rabbinic thought.

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01 &rft.volume=&rft.issue=&rft.spage=&rft.t.isbn=9781321434309&rft.btitle=&rft.title=When+rabbis+conceive+women%3A+Physiology+and+gestation+in+Leviticus+Rabbah+chapter+14&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

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Committee member: Harris, Robert

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Department: Graduate School

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: D.H.L.

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Writing regimens: The dietetics of literary authorship in the late German Enlightenment

Author: Mahler, Anthony Edwards

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1647204059?accountid=14709>

Abstract: "Writing Regimens" demonstrates that laying claim to literary authorship in the late German Enlightenment entailed the cultivation (Bildung) of a temperate way of life and healthy body. Recent scholarship has cast the health practices and literature of the Bildungs -paradigm as instruments of modern social hygiene. I show, however, that their defining configuration of power, knowledge, and life is only intelligible through its manifold connections to the long tradition of dietetics, the Hippocratic discipline for leading a healthy life through regimens of moderation. Because it individualizes the body, demands autonomy in corporeal care, and attends to the whole person in treatment, dietetics proves a fertile framework for the many anthropological discourses of Bildung to narrate and interpret the self. Drawing on insights from anthropology, the history of science, and cultural and media studies, I argue that dietetic moderation was an epistemic virtue of literary authorship: authors employed differing regimens as representations of their public personae, as blueprints for productivity, and as ways of life that triggered and

transformed the body and mind such that they could create poetic forms. The four case studies of the dissertation demonstrate the common significance of dietetics to each author, while highlighting the malleability in their varying conceptions of moderation and its application. Georg Christoph Lichtenberg (chapter 1) records and imagines diets in his notebooks, commonly called the Sudelbücher (Wastebooks), whose form and writing practices are, I show, the result of a metaphorical peristaltic regimen. Johann Wolfgang Goethe (chapter 2) similarly applies dietetics to the medial practices of authorship and specifically values purification and austerity as virtues that enable the self to intuit and create lawful forms. In contrast to Goethe's abstemious temperance, Jean Paul (chapter 3) invokes the convivial tradition of moderation as variation to cast his narrative technique of digression as part of a dissipative regimen. Finally, having defined health as a stable state of self-regenerating equilibrium--a definition applicable to forms of life as well as forms of language and literature-- Novalis (chapter 4) applies disease-inducing diets as a discipline of moral perfection in which current states of the self and linguistic expression are continually overcome. In sum, through close readings of literature, self-writing, and dietetic handbooks, I articulate a neglected hermeneutics of the self and literature around 1800; one that, in the face of modernity's onset, invoked the long history of dietetic self-cultivation.

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Subject: Germanic literature; European history

Classification: 0311: Germanic literature; 0335: European history

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Social sciences, Authorship, Bildung, Body and self, Enlightenment, Goethe, johann wolfgang von, History of medicine

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Advisor: Wild, Christopher J.

Committee member: Wellbery, David E.; Berndt, Frauke

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Department: Germanic Studies

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Degree: Ph.D.

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1. Homicide rates in Canadian cities: A macrosociological analysis of 1971, 1976 and 1981

2. Utilization, access and outcome of surgical lumbar discectomy in British Columbia

3. "The Frater soldiers": Male nursing-orderlies in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 1939-1950

Document 1 of 3

Homicide rates in Canadian cities: A macrosociological analysis of 1971, 1976 and 1981

Author: Forde, David Robert

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/193724090?accountid=14709>

Abstract: This study assesses why murder varies over time and across social spaces. Cross-sectional regression models are used to estimate the relationship of social disorganization, economic inequality, criminal opportunity, and demographic composition with disaggregated murder rates (family, acquaintance, and stranger) while controlling for the effects of city size, regional location, and age- and sex-standardized murder rates in Canadian cities for the time periods 1971, 1976 and 1981. Homicide data, supplied by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, are detailed incident-based information gathered by Canadian Police Departments on victims of homicide committed between 1967 and 1981. Social, economic, and demographic information on covariates with homicide are compiled from the Canadian Census. The study reveals weak support for the proposition that homicide varies by city size. Correlational analysis clearly shows that population size and density do not have strong influences on homicide rates. Murder in Canada, clearly, is regionally distributed, rising from east to west. The regional effect, however, is convergent in urban areas with higher levels of inequality and social disorganization. Some criminologists have argued

that demographic composition can have a strong influence on crime rates. This study, to the contrary, indicates that age- and sex-structure of Canadian cities has a small influence on murder. Considering the trends in homicide victimization, there were some interesting differences in the information when the samples are divided according to city size. Large and small cities do not necessarily have different homicide rates, but the murder rates are much more predictable for large urban areas. Aggregate social characteristics of cities are hard to measure but general trends and relationships are evident. In small cities we expect that divorce, lone-parent households, ethnicity, and migration will influence family murder rates. In large cities we project that trends in population density, labour force participation, lone-parent households, and ethnic composition will influence family homicide rates where ethnic composition and migration levels are high but this will be held in check if labour force participation opportunities increase. Stranger homicide rates are less predictable but are expected to increase more dramatically than family murders due to increased pressures from higher population density, greater numbers of lone-parents, higher net migration, and higher levels of ethnic minority groups. The study concludes with recommendations for amelioration of conditions linked with murder. In particular, policy analysts may look to resource mobilization as a social response that will negate structural conditions associated with murder.

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Utilization, access and outcome of surgical lumbar discectomy in British Columbia

Author: Quon, Jeffrey

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/304706569?accountid=14709>

Abstract: Lumbar discectomy is the most commonly performed operation on the spine. This thesis includes four studies on the utilization, access and outcome of lumbar discectomy in British Columbia. Studies 1 and 2 estimate

temporal trends and regional variations in age- and sex adjusted lumbar discectomy rates using administrative data from the BC Linked Health Database. Study 1 shows that discectomy rates in public hospitals declined by 61% between 1990/91 and 2003/04. Rates declined faster after 2000/01 when lumbar discectomy became accessible in private clinics, preferentially for workers' compensation beneficiaries. Evidence of the diversion of compensated surgical patients from the public to private sectors was observed, however with no obvious attenuation of the decline in surgical rates for noncompensated patients remaining in the public system. In Study 2, rates of lumbar discectomy varied significantly between health service delivery areas (HSDAs), by almost five-fold during 2000/01-2003/04, up from 3.4 fold in 1990/91-1993/94. Studies 3 and 4 are based on prospective registry data on surgically treated lumbar disc patients at Vancouver General Hospital between November 1999 and December 2003. Study 3 identified significant sociodemographic and clinical determinants of waiting times in this population. Clinical severity (symptom duration, pain intensity) were appropriately associated, while most sociodemographic variables (age, sex, compensation status) were appropriately not associated with access to surgery. However professional occupation predicted waiting time, suggesting that access to surgery may not be based on clinical need alone. Study 4 estimated the effect of waiting 12 weeks or longer on the odds of pain improvement after lumbar discectomy. In propensity score-adjusted ordinal regression models, patients waiting 12 weeks or longer for surgery had a 41% lower odds of pain

improvement. In the absence of declining disease prevalence, the implications of declining back surgery rates possibly include declining access to care and rising prevalence of disability in the community. This thesis research indicates that delayed access matters, and that "treatment within 12 weeks" may have utility as both a quality-of-care measure in health services research and as a benchmark for defining a maximum appropriate wait for lumbar discectomy.

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Document 3 of 3

**"The Frater soldiers": Male nursing-orderlies in the Royal
Canadian Army Medical Corps, 1939-1950**

Author: Filice, Michelle

<http://pitt.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/1645788934?accountid=14709>

Abstract: During the Second World War in Canada, the nursing community and Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps relied on assistance from male nursing-orderlies more than ever in military nursing history. Initially excluded from the female-dominated nursing profession, male nursing workers were increasingly called upon by the Army to assist overburdened nurses and physicians working for the troops overseas. Drawing on a broad range of archival sources, print and textual discourse materials as well as oral histories, this study explores the experiences of, and reactions to, male orderlies in the Nursing Corps and in the nursing profession. It argues that, with the expansion of the Medical Corps in 1941, and as casualty rates and nursing shortages rose sharply during the war, male orderlies were increasingly seen as essential members of the Army's medical team. The urgent circumstances of the war necessitated male nursing workers' presence in the Nursing Corps and consequently altered its traditional gender and power dynamics. Although male nursing-orderlies were never regarded by female nurses as professional equals, they made significant progress during the war and earned themselves, as well as future male nursing workers, a new and legitimate place in nursing circles.

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