Document Summary

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This dissertation examines the intersection of two prominent strains of thought within American moral theory and practice: the discourses of American benevolent exceptionalism and of the problem of charity. Americans have long insisted that they were a nation of "cheerful givers." Yet, at the close of the nineteenth century, as the rise of industrialization and surges of immigration placed even greater burdens on private benevolence, many Americans came to believe that traditional modes of giving threatened other cherished American values or institutions. I explore these challenges to private benevolence and highlight the extent to which they became regarded as higher forms of moral action themselves. Establishing charity as a problem, my dissertation demonstrates, became for many Americans the prerequisite to the attainment of a more highly developed or authentic benevolent status. I begin by discussing the scientific charity movement of the late nineteenth century, which sought to rationalize and systematize private giving in cities throughout the nation, and in the process, to abolish the tradition of indiscriminate almsgiving. I demonstrate the ways in which scientific charity reformers established "benevolent restraint," the willingness to withhold material relief in favor of the provision of spiritual aid or moral uplift, as fundamental to their reformist identities, while struggling with the realization that an emphasis on "not giving" could be abused by the miserly or the indifferent. I next investigate the battles between Protestants and Catholics, the most vocal defenders of the tradition of almsgiving, over the status of charity in a modern industrial democracy. I document the ways in which the problem of charity became encoded in a sectarian idiom, as well as the attempts by individuals on both sides of the sectarian divide to reconcile Protestant and Catholic understandings of giving. The same forces of industrialization that helped to produce increased levels of poverty in the late nineteenth century also generated colossal fortunes, parts of which were channeled back to address the social ills confronting the nation. Americans approached the advent of large-scale philanthropy with a mixture of apprehension and pride, and I demonstrate the ways in which philanthropists sought to justify their giving in light of the public's fears regarding the place of philanthropy in a democracy as well as doubts as to the legitimacy of the wealth from which the philanthropy derived. I also explore the public's emerging understanding of their ethical and administrative responsibilities as beneficiaries by examining a controversy over the implications of accepting "tainted money." Finally, my dissertation details the ways in which the problem of charity discourse, embraced initially by scientific charity reformers who opposed public relief, was subsequently adopted by those who sought to expand the social welfare state. These reformers grappled with the proper relation between the philanthropist and governmental authority. Warning that private givers might pauperize a
public just as easily as public relief, they sought to determine the means by which challenges to private philanthropy could be employed to bolster a commitment to public responsibility for social welfare, without rejecting the offerings of private wealth entirely.

Indexing (details)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
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Subject : American history
Classification : 0337: American history
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Philanthropy, Rockefeller, John D., Scientific charity, Charity
Title : The problem of charity in industrial America, 1873-1915
Author : Soskis, Benjamin
Number of pages : 433
Publication year : 2010
Degree date : 2010
School code : 0054
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109674316
Advisor : Blackmar, Elizabeth
School : Columbia University
School location : United States -- New York
Degree : Ph.D.
Source type : Dissertations & Theses
Language : English
Document type : Dissertation/Thesis
Publication / order number : 3400615
ProQuest document ID : 205449903
Document URL : http://search.proquest.com/docview/205449903?accountid=14709
This dissertation explores the relationship between expanding public utilities infrastructure and changes in the mode of governance in Annapolis, Maryland, and the specific engagements with new governmental apparatuses among residents in the Eastport neighborhood, a suburb that was annexed into the City of Annapolis in 1951. Municipal government in Annapolis underwent a transformation over the period of this study, roughly from the end of the Civil War until the 1951 annexation. I characterize that transformation as an intensification of government, which plays out in the expansion of apparatuses that are both discursive and materially extant, in some instances remaining as archaeological traces of this historical pattern of governmentalization. Governmentality is a social theory that originates with Foucault and
addresses a shift from pre-modern forms of rule premised in sovereignty or patronage, towards a form of rule that promotes rational management of the economy and security for the population. Governmentality registers at the municipal level with the expansion of the apparatus of security, seen in the provision of gas or electric street lighting, improved sanitation, municipal reservoirs for clean water, and similar measures, as well as the bureaucratic and discursive apparatuses accompanying them. In that sense, governmentality implies a distinctive materiality; taken to its conclusion, governmentality is one of the defining characteristics of 20th-century material life, just as public utilities are nearly ubiquitous in 20th-century archaeological contexts. I ask how broadly-applied electrical and sanitation infrastructure contributed to the expansion of authority and the apparatuses for governing, which not only penetrated more deeply into the lives of Annapolis residents, but consolidated suburban neighborhoods under municipal government. As a consequence of these changes, citizens were also transformed, owing to new materialities entering into common use and familiarity, which were also materialities that submitted governance as their premise. While the expansion of public services is clearly apparent in the archaeological and documentary records, these data also reveal the partiality of coverage and the uneven application of the apparatuses for governing, connecting these developments with notions of race and privilege that are still very powerful in American life and politics. Governmentalization in Annapolis both confirmed and expanded the meaning of racial identifications, by giving new materiality to racial difference. The resulting archaeology of public utilities uncovers the historical and ongoing production of race-based inequalities in urban communities during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : American studies; Archaeology; American history

Classification : 0323: American studies, 0324: Archaeology, 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Government, Infrastructure, Annapolis, Eastport, Governmentality, Electricity, Public utilities, Sanitation, Maryland, Race

Title : Materialities of government: A historical archaeology of infrastructure in Annapolis and Eastport, 1865--1951

Author : Palus, Matthew M.

Number of pages : 521

Publication year : 2010

Degree date : 2010
The Niagara Movement 1905-1910: Social Change and the Making of Black Publics is the first full-length comprehensive sociological analysis of the Niagara Movement. Its legacy is neglected, the movement flippantly reduced to being the inconsequential precursor of the NAACP or a superficial organization created by the idealist W. E. B. Du Bois. In reality, the Niagara Movement, although short-lived, was not a failure. It was a success because it made the need to annihilate Jim Crow and the need to address the atrocities caused by slavery publicly visible. This case study of the Niagara Movement ultimately reveals that scholars of social movements, political scientists, and historians alike must focus on the crucial role of talk and debate in political action. It is important that around the turn of the twentieth century, marginalized African Americans carved out new public space for the purposes of discussing the struggle against Jim Crow and the limitations of American democracy. Moreover, the creation of new black publics led to the debates and discussions that set the stage for twentieth-century black protest. This study of the Niagara Movement reveals new insight into the history of the Civil Rights Movement and examines talk and public discussion as an understudied resource for mobilization. This dissertation has aimed to reveal several important arguments. First, the Niagara Movement was an important civil rights organization that played a crucial role in the development of the larger Civil Rights Movement. The Niagara Movement was the precursor to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Moreover, the Civil Rights Movement was not just a mid-twentieth-century phenomenon. Second, the making of what I call "black publics" played a pivotal role in initiating the Civil Rights Movement. The creation of publics, or groups of concerned citizens that met publicly to challenge hegemonic discourses and shift public opinion, is crucial to social change and, specifically, social movements. Hence, the creation of black publics was crucial to the development of the Civil Rights Movement. The Niagara Movement prompted public exchanges that produced a space in which African Americans recognized that through the public discussion of various ideas, they could craft a new movement for change. Studying the constitution of black publics is illuminating for understanding how African Americans developed political capacity. African Americans did not become political actors just because the government eventually passed the 15th and 24th Amendments and the Voting Rights Act. African Americans gradually became political actors by interacting with one another and whites in public. African Americans
developed political capacity, gained political legitimacy, and forced American democracy to change by interacting in the early black public sphere. Without talk, debate, and discussion in public political action, protests and the social change that often ensues from the former are not possible.

Indexing (details)

Subject : African American Studies; Black history; Social research
Classification : 0296: African American Studies, 0328: Black history, 0344: Social research
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, African-American historiography, Civil rights movement, Publics, Social change, Social movements, Niagara Movement
Title : The Niagara Movement 1905-1910: Social change & the making of Black publics
Author : Jones, Angela
Number of pages : 316
Publication year : 2010
Degree date : 2010
School code : 1430
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109652352
Advisor : Goldfarb, Jeffrey
Committee member : Sherman, Rachel, Matynia, Elzbieta, Frankel, Oz
School : New School University
Department : Sociology
School location : United States -- New York
Degree : Ph.D.
Source type : Dissertations & Theses
Language : English
Document type : Dissertation/Thesis
Significant numbers of studies have elevated the African American experience in Central Appalachia, the Ohio River Valley, and the rural-industrial circumstance of the black coal miner in southern West Virginia. Yet, stories unearthing black migrant life in urban-industrial settings in this region have been largely neglected. Examining the
experiences of black migrants and residents in the embryonic urban-industrial environment of Huntington, West Virginia, during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, my dissertation contributes to recent literature refuting the myth of black invisibility in Central Appalachia. Founded in 1871 as a trans-shipment point for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Huntington's burgeoning economy and comparatively tolerant racial climate attracted increasing numbers of black migrants drawn to the socio-cultural and economic opportunities for African Americans not found further south. Yet, by the early twentieth-century black aspirations became increasingly constrained as white Huntingtonians, emblematic of deep southern practices, embraced and implemented the tenets of Jim Crowism. My study compliments works within the new urban history paradigm elevating the purposeful nature of black agency in the migratory process, the development of a black working-class, community development, and black response to Jim Crowism. By focusing explicitly on the multi-layered transition of southern rural and semi-rural black migrants to life in the urban-industrial enclave of Huntington, West Virginia, between 1871 and 1929, this study adds to our knowledge of southern black migration and the migrant experience, the nature and parameters of community, and the extent and character of black response to Jim Crowism.

Strategically located adjacent to the Ohio River in the Tri-state region of southwestern West Virginia, southeastern Ohio, and eastern Kentucky, and founded as a transshipment station by financier Collis P. Huntington for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in 1871, Huntington grew from a non-descript village to the state's most populated city by 1930. Huntington's black population grew in concert, so much so that by 1930, the city's black population comprised the second largest in the state, behind Charleston, the state capital. Black migrants, drawn by the promise of jobs linked to the C & O's construction through the primeval New River Valley, the completion a decade later of the Norfolk and Western Railroad line southwest of the C & O, and Huntington's attendant rise as a commercial, manufacturing, and industrial center, increasingly settled within its confines throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. Here, they navigated the socioeconomic and political dynamics of race, space, class, gender, and region.

Examination of the black experience in Huntington provides an alternative to the southern-rural or northern-urban understanding of black life. Unlike the massive inter-regional migration that transformed the urban north during the Jim Crow era and the inter-war years, Huntington's urban-industrial growth, like that in the rural-industrial southern West Virginia coalfields, resulted from the intra-regional migration of southern blacks. Though commonalities linked the two experiences, the urbanization process posed different challenges, burdens, and opportunities to the black migrant. Unlike the autonomy black coal miners' experienced in the mines, direct and intensive supervision marked the urban industrial workplace. This study compliments recent literature de-emphasizing the ghettoization paradigm. While socioeconomic forces and racism constrained black ability to live where they wanted, no ghetto existed in Huntington for the length of this study. Part of this development can be traced to growing black residential concentration within the city and the multi-class (and in some places) interracial character of predominately black neighborhoods. Unlike studies asserting proletarianization as a conceptual model to encapsulate the black working class experience, race,
not class served as the primary foundational and operative of the Afro-Huntingtonian experience. However, this conclusion does not mitigate the development of class fissures within black Huntington. The rise of a professional class during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century marked an important milestone in the maturity of black Huntington, one that challenged the status quo of white Huntingtonians and complicated black aspirations. A study of Huntington's black population provides insight into the adaptive techniques and strategies—the strength of kin and social networks, gainful employment, institutional development, property acquisition, and legal challenges—used to confront the manifestations of segregation in an evolving urban-industrial southern environment.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Black studies; American history
Classification : 0325: Black studies, 0337: American history
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Railroad, West Virginia, Black migrants
Title : Race, river, and the railroad: Black Huntington, West Virginia, 1871-1929
Author : Fain, Cicero M., III
Number of pages : 408
Publication year : 2010
Degree date : 2010
School code : 0168
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109661286
Advisor : Shaw, Stephanie
School : The Ohio State University
Department : History
School location : United States -- Ohio
Degree : Ph.D.
Source type : Dissertations & Theses
American missionaries, Armenian community, and the making of Protestantism in the Ottoman Empire, 1820--1860

This dissertation explores how missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) started their journey to the East hoping to reach Jerusalem to "save" souls and "convert" Jews and Muslims in the Bible lands (1819), ultimately landed in Istanbul (1831), and partitioned the Armenian Church in the Ottoman Empire into two (1846). The study focuses upon American Protestant missionaries and examines their complex relations with the indigenous population of the region, especially the Armenians. Missionary relations with the "heathens" (as missionaries often referred to the locals) led to the formation of the "Protestant millet" in the Ottoman Empire. This study argues that American missionaries had contradictory impact on the Armenian community in the Ottoman Empire. On the one hand, they introduced missionary services, most importantly education, to the Armenian community in the Ottoman capital and across Asia Minor, preparing Armenians for the financial and spiritual challenges of the nineteenth century. On the other hand, they divided the same community, transforming and creating new factions.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Middle Eastern history

Classification : 0333: Middle Eastern history

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Nineteenth century, American missionaries, Armenians, Ottoman Empire, Missionaries, Protestantism

Title : American missionaries, Armenian community, and the making of Protestantism in the Ottoman Empire, 1820--1860

Author : Yetkiner, Cemal

Number of pages : 351

Publication year : 2010

Degree date : 2010

School code : 0046

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109642476

Advisor : Baron, Beth

Committee member : Frangakis-Syrett, Elena, Haj, Samira, Le Gall, Dina, Fishman, Louis

School : City University of New York
Department: History
School location: United States -- New York
Degree: Ph.D.
Source type: Dissertations & Theses
Language: English
Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Publication / order number: 3396500
ProQuest document ID: 305193372

Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/305193372?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

Document 6 of 100
The Mary Carver affair: United States foreign policy and the Africa squadron, 1841 -- 1845


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Abstract (summary)
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Diplomatic historians have ignored the U.S. Africa squadron, leaving the subject to slave trade historians. Consequently, the squadron has only been interpreted through the narrow lens of the slave trade, resulting in a distorted view of a failed squadron disconnected from foreign policy. This dissertation re-evaluates the squadron from a foreign policy perspective and concludes that it was not created to suppress the slave trade. Instead, it argues that the United States created the squadron in response to an escalating dispute with Britain over the future of international law. Britain wanted the United States to concede the right of search to facilitate slave trade suppression, but the United States refused. Granting Britain the peacetime right of search would change international law, threatening free navigation of the seas. Americans argued that such a change would make slaves of us all. Britain increased pressure on the United States to concede by illegally searching more merchant vessels flying the American flag, provoking a serious diplomatic dispute. As this situation escalated, Americans dispatched naval cruisers to protect their merchant vessels from British interference. The dispute worsened to the point that the United States needed a permanent Africa squadron to protect Americans from ongoing British abuse. The proposed squadron faced many political obstacles. Ultimately, the tragedy of the merchantman Mary Carver helped the Tyler administration secure the necessary support and funding. The Mary Carver had been trading along the coast of West Africa when natives murdered her crew and destroyed the schooner. The attack provided the administration with a new justification for the squadron. Squadron supporters created an exaggerated portrait of Africans as savage pirates who preyed on American shipping, arguing that the incident proved the need for a squadron. Historians have mistakenly assumed that the United States created the squadron to suppress the slave trade and consequently judged it a failure. But the squadron was primarily created to protect Americans and their interests in West Africa; suppressing the slave trade was only a secondary concern. Considered in light of its total purpose and mission, the first U.S. Africa squadron was far from a failure.

Indexing (details)
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Subject: African history; American history; Military history

Classification: 0331: African history, 0337: American history, 0722: Military history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Africa squadron, Liberia, Mary Carver, Perry, Matthew C., Slave trade, Vassalboro, Maine, Foreign policy
Title: The Mary Carver affair: United States foreign policy and the Africa squadron, 1841 -- 1845

Author: Van Natter, Amy M.

Number of pages: 415

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0046

Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN: 9781109642421

Advisor: Johnson, Robert David

Committee member: Jaffee, David, Oakes, James, Burke, Martin J., Sassi, Jonathan D.

School: City University of New York

Department: History

School location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number: 3396496

ProQuest document ID: 305192894

Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/305192894?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

Document 7 of 100

Make room for mother: A study of motherhood and the maternal instinct in 20th century women writers

In writing the maternal, or the 'mother,' the authors in this dissertation have undermined the existence of a mold, as it were, of maternal behavior, the maternal instinct, and of the act of mothering. That is, the roles that the women play in the works I discuss here problematize the assumption that there even exists any universal 'coda' or standards of behavior by which all mothering practices should abide. Writing mothers in such a way works to denaturalize the association of the feminine to the female in language. What this will hopefully result in is a rethinking of essence in writing the maternal. My project examines the ways in which, through language, the often universally delineated function of mother as woman, representation and institution is splintered, so to speak, to reveal wider open spaces that have yet to be analyzed. Here are several mothers who come to the experience of mothering from very different vantage points. I have chosen seven twentieth century works of fiction, autobiography, and biography. By investigating the manner in which each author treats the role of the mother in the text, I forge a relationship between them. Jeanette Winterson, Audre Lorde, Jamaica Kincaid, Sibilla Aleramo, Jane Lazarre, Simone de Beauvoir, and Jean Nathan each write from very disparate cultural circumstances as well as within various genres of literature, yet there is a certain continuum in each author's approach in
narrating the maternal. That said, my project is a piecing together of many moving parts, and so it is necessary to offer some cultural context for each author. One of the questions I try to answer pertains to who controls the narrative’s trajectory? Is it the writer (narrator) or the subject? In this case the subject is usually the mother. That is, can a narrator daughter ever claim agency over the narrated mother in the text? I will also discuss the notions of genre and gender as they relate to the roles of women and power in language. To scrutinize the behaviors and language of mothers, daughters, mother figures, and maternal love is to consider whether or not there is such a thing as a female/maternal essence or nature. My arguments are informed, in part, by two major works of philosophy and gender studies. Luisa Muraro's l'Ordine simbolico della madre and Christine Battersby's The Phenomenal Woman. I use these, among a few other critical works, to anchor certain arguments surrounding what I speculate are the authors' intentions in writing the maternal as fluid and flexible. My choice of texts and the claims I make also challenge some of the theoretical positions that Muraro and Battersby take, namely Muraro's stance about the role of language and the potentiality that language has to precisely identify and represent the mother. For clarity's sake, it is important to note that the maternal figures rendered here are both fictional characters created via literature (as with Winterson's Dog Woman) as well as real life women whose lives have either been first person narrated (as in the case of Jane Lazarre, Sibilla Aleramo) narrated via the daughter (as we see with Jamaica Kincaid, Simone de Beauvoir, and Lois Gould,) and finally, via a third party narrator, as with Jean Nathan's work on Dare Wright. What I will argue throughout this dissertation is that language and literature have the authority to expose the notion of the maternal instinct as a tyrant of a postulation, seeming to be rooted as much in behavior and society as it is in biology. Further, when we see behaviors by the mothers in these works that might otherwise be deemed a perversion of the mothering instinct, it is important to reconsider that the mother here serves more so as a trope, or, to clarify, a manifestation of language and culture, than actual tangible figures. As such, these mothers' maternal instincts, if you will, often take the shape of a conceptual chasm, and are frequently unreflective of reality. In this way, I claim, the entire notion of a maternal instinct is a construct in need of rethinking.

Indexing (details)
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Subject: Comparative literature; Romance literature; Caribbean literature; Womens studies; American literature; British and Irish literature


Abstract (summary)

This dissertation examines the changing definition of conservation and preservation throughout the twentieth century and how this is reflected in the institutional history of the Metroparks of the Toledo Area. Metroparks has broadened its concentration on the conservation and preservation of the natural environment to include the care, maintenance, restoration, and interpretation of the historical sites within the park boundaries. The overlapping of natural and historical environments permits Metroparks to interpret the cultural landscape of Northwest Ohio, better connecting people to their sense of place.

The conservation movement, a subcategory of the environmental movement, provides a framework for the institutional history of Metroparks. The American conservation movement is divided into three periods. The first period typically referred to as the conservation movement, placed emphasis on the wise use of natural resources. In Toledo, the creation of a metropolitan park district helped city planners and activists to achieve goals identified by the city efficient and city beautiful movements. Metroparks participated in the second period of the conservation movement, characterized by the public work relief projects of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal, and developed the initial parks of the district. The management decisions made during the formative
years of the park district emphasized conservation rather than preservation. In the final period, the environmental movement which highlighted quality of life issues, Metroparks introduces preservation management philosophies through interpretative programming for the natural and cultural resources throughout the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : American history; Recreation; Urban planning
Classification : 0337: American history, 0814: Recreation, 0999: Urban planning
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Metroparks, Toledo, Ohio, Conservation, Historical sites
Title : Citizens for Metroparks: A history of the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area
Author : Rozick, Janet Kennedy
Number of pages : 189
Publication year : 2010
Degree date : 2010
School code : 0232
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109669152
Advisor : Britton, Diane F.
School : The University of Toledo
Department : History
School location : United States -- Ohio
Degree : Ph.D.
Source type : Dissertations & Theses
Language : English
Document type : Dissertation/Thesis
Publication / order number : 3399792
"A little Army discipline would improve the whole House of Israel": The Jewish Welfare Board, state power and the shaping of Jewish identity in World War I America


Abstract (summary)

Just days after the United States entered World War I a small cadre of men established a new agency to direct American Jewry's contribution to the War Department's efforts to provide soldiers' welfare
services. The resulting agency, the Jewish Welfare Board, secured a position as the Jewish civilian agency for soldiers' welfare, and thus became American Jews' official representative to the War Department and the only Jewish agency authorized to provide services ranging from religious worship to sports and entertainment, to the nearly 250,000 Jewish men who served in the World War I American military. Attaining such a position created a singular opportunity for the Jewish Welfare Board. During the war, the government departed from standard policies governing the separation of church and state, and recognized the authority of one Jewish agency over all others. The men behind the Board attempted to use that singular access to state power to shape the identities of Jewish servicemen and to assert the value of Judaism to American society. By virtue of its position under the War Department, the Jewish Welfare Board pushed the country towards a greater acceptance of religious pluralism and simultaneously worked to package Jewishness in terms that made sense within American social and religious norms. Its wartime experiences revealed both the "invisible sectarianism" that governed those norms, and the limits to how much Jews themselves wished to interact with their non-Jewish compatriots.

Through its unique position as American Jewry's official representative, the Jewish Welfare Board shaped a strategy to facilitate Jewish men's full participation in American civic life, while enhancing their commitment to particular forms of Jewish distinctiveness. And it is in the work of the World War I Jewish Welfare Board that conceptions of the United States as a country of three faiths, Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, began to take shape.

Indexing (details)

Subject : American history;Military history;Judaic studies

Classification : 0337: American history, 0722: Military history, 0751: Judaic studies

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, American Jewish identity, American Judaism, Jewish military chaplains, Jewish soldiers, Jewish Welfare Board, World War I, State power, Identity, Soldiers

Title : "A little Army discipline would improve the whole House of Israel": The Jewish Welfare Board, state power and the shaping of Jewish identity in World War I America

Author : Cooperman, Jessica

Number of pages : 328

Publication year : 2010

Degree date : 2010

School code : 0146
This dissertation examines how United States government officials and corporate marketers worked together to "sell" World War II and the early Cold War using idea advertising. Where typical advertising sold products, idea advertising sold ideas about companies, people, and even nations. Beginning in World War II, Roosevelt and Truman Administration officials adopted idea advertising as a democratic alternative to propaganda, hoping it would mobilize support for war and wartime programs. But marketers experimented for a decade before learning that idea advertising worked best not when ideas were sold as products but when products sold ideas — through the images created in brand advertising. By the beginning of the 1950s, the wartime experiment with idea advertising had transformed both how marketers promoted goods and how government projected ideology, ushering in a new age of psychological research, imagery, and brands.

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Abstract (summary)
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This dissertation studies law reform in institutional and sociocultural context. It focuses on products liability rulings of the New Jersey Supreme Court from the early 1960s that helped to transform the legal landscape in favor of consumers and anticipated a broader-based movement of consumer protection later in the decade. Specifically, these cases helped to consolidate a shift in legal ideology from the harsh doctrine of caveat emptor (let the buyer beware) to the idea of the "powerless" consumer and installed "strict liability" as a new paradigm during the 1960s and 1970s: courts armed disempowered consumers with legal rights by holding manufacturers responsible for defective products even without a showing of legal fault. As commentators have noted, this shift was part of a postwar "democratic expansionary" period in American torts jurisprudence. Notably, it was a time in which consumption was at once engine of the national economy, emblem of the "American way" in a broader geopolitical sense, and marker of gender norms and social class: the postwar consumer was coded as a (suburban) housewife and mother. Using critical legal history, ideas from the court reform movement, cultural history, narrative theory, and feminist legal studies, in this dissertation I develop an interdisciplinary methodology for studying law, which I refer to as sociolegal cultural studies. I seek to understand the liberal reform moment in tort law, in contrast to the contemporary neoliberal counterdiscourse of "tort reform," by recuperating its postwar cultural context, tracing how legal text and context interacted, and demonstrating how the legal discourse of consumer rights connected to the language of consumer movement politics. Using an interpretivist lens, I look at the institutional culture of procedural reform that shaped the New Jersey Supreme Court's reform jurisprudence. Turning to that jurisprudence, I use interdiscursive analysis of popular, critical, and legal texts--identifying shared patterns of thought in culture--to demonstrate how the Court imported into consumer-protection law ideas about the feminization and media manipulation of consumers and, less directly, a broader critique of mass society, as it redressed inequalities of power and knowledge among consumers and producers.

Indexing (details)
Subject : American studies; Law; Womens studies

Classification : 0323: American studies, 0398: Law, 0453: Womens studies

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, American studies, Cold War, Consumer rights, Cultural studies, Sociolegal studies, Tort reform

Title : Jersey justice and discourses of power: Consumer rights, good-mother citizenship, and the Cold War

Author : McArdle, Andrea

Number of pages : 353

Publication year : 2010

Degree date : 2010

School code : 0146

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109652642

Advisor : Harrington, Christine B.

Committee member : Harrington, Christine B., Ross, Andrew, Duggan, Lisa

School : New York University

Department : Social and Cultural Analysis

School location : United States -- New York

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3396674

ProQuest document ID : 305219242

Document URL : http://search.proquest.com/docview/305219242?accountid=14709

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Database : ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)
The dissertation examines the historical development of surveillance, electronic surveillance, and cyber-surveillance from colonial times in the United States to the present. It presents the surveillance laws, technologies and policies as a balance between national security and privacy. To examine more recent developments, the dissertation includes case-studies of three cyber-surveillance tools: Carnivore, Magic Lantern, and NARUS; describing the operational functions, logistics, and search functions, and minimization capacities of these tools. The closing chapters assess the dynamic balance between the achievement of national security and public order and the need to preserve rights and expectations of personal privacy.
Transcendent reform: Quaker women and social reform during the Hicksite schism


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Abstract (summary)

This thesis explores the role of Quaker women in social reform during the period from 1790-1920, particularly among the leading female reformers of the Northeast, focusing especially on the reforms of abolition, women's rights and peace witness. Nancy Hewitt's question is addressed: did the Hicksite schism lead to liberal reform among women? That is, were there positive repercussions from the Hicksite schism for women in the sense that the Hicksite schism became the platform for the women's movement, or that Hicksite Quaker women were far more involved in liberal social reforms than their Orthodox Quaker counterparts? The study concludes that Hicksite and Orthodox Quaker women were equally involved in liberal social reform and activism, but that they differed primarily in the expression of their theological beliefs and hermeneutics. Certain radical theological beliefs of the Hicksites may have caused some historians to make assumptions that the Hicksites were more "liberal" in every way than the Orthodox, but in the core Quaker
values which unite them in reform—their belief in peace, human equality and social justice, they were actually similar. As for the creation of the woman's rights movement, the study charts two theories of the creation of the women's movement—one that begins in Seneca Falls with the Women's Rights Convention of 1848 which involves predominantly Hicksite Quakers, and the second which sees the creation of the American women's rights movement evolving from the work of female abolitionists. This second theory focuses largely on Orthodox Quaker women. The study also describes how the creation of the American Friends Service Committee in the early 20th century, as a merger of Hicksites and Orthodox Quakers concerned with peace and international humanitarian reform, served as an early healing of the Hicksite schism and symbolized the core Quaker values that characterized the denomination and united the reformers in their activities throughout the centuries.

The Quaker denomination split in 1828 into two divisions, Hicksite and Orthodox, and did not officially reunite until 1955. Nancy Hewitt is one of the only historians who suggests there might have been one positive outcome to the schism: women's reform.

Indexing (details)

Subject: Religious history; American history; Women's studies

Classification: 0320: Religious history, 0337: American history, 0453: Women's studies

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, 1790-1920, Hicksite schism, Northeastern U.S., Quakers, Women's reform, Women's rights, Social reform

Title: Transcendent reform: Quaker women and social reform during the Hicksite schism

Author: Cross-Hansen, Jody

Number of pages: 327

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0046

Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN: 9781109640571

Advisor: Welter, Barbara

Committee member: Sassi, Jonathan D., Cook, Blanche W., Scott, Donald M., Densmore, Christopher

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Abstract (summary)
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Alice James (1848-1892) and Katharine Loring (1849-1943), Alice Paul (1885-1977), and Regina Anderson Andrews (1901-1993) lived in very different intellectual homes, but for all the space around them ultimately functioned to allow the expression of their ideas to emerge. What I define as "intellectual homes" in this project are the spaces where these women worked or that gave them inspiration to work and what they created there. This category allows me to explore the importance of ideas in their lives, some of the places from which these ideas emerged (reading, conversation, friendships, memory, history, photographs), the significance they placed on their ideas and work in general, and the various ways they recorded their ideas and gave shape to them in their daily lives. Because space tells a story, a focus on space, both figurative and literal, has given me a way to consider a range of significant questions such as what are the conditions necessary for a person to create and cultivate a life of the mind? My argument is that designing and inhabiting a physical space that was sympathetic to their needs also contributed to the design of the intellectual terrain these women mapped out in their diverse creative work. How do individuals use physical spaces to find refuge from self-doubt and from outward and inner resistance to capturing thought in some kind of permanent form? How do these spaces become refuges, where distractions of daily life fall away for a time and individuals are able to engage in creative and intellectual work and think in new ways? And what forms can the work accomplished in these spaces take? These are the questions this project considers.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Biographies;American history

Classification : 0304: Biographies, 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, James, Alice, Loring, Katharine, Andrews, Regina Anderson, Paul, Alice, Intellectual homes, Space

Title : Intellectual homes: The search for space in the lives of Alice James and Katharine Loring, Regina Anderson Andrews, and Alice Paul

Author : Kohlmeier, Lisa

http://search.proquest.com/docview/305182294?accountid=14709?accountid=14709
Arguably the most articulate member of the American Whig party, John Pendleton Kennedy wrote three novels during the 1830s, including his plantation novel, Swallow Barn, as well as essays, letters, and a political satire during the following decade. As a Congressman from Maryland, party ideologue, and confidant of Henry Clay, Kennedy embodied Whig culture and gave it expression in both his literary and political works. Yet, scholarly attention to Kennedy has been oddly lopsided. Literary critics have paid scant heed to the turbulent events of the 1830s that influenced Kennedy's novels, including the Nat Turner Rebellion, the Nullification Crisis, and the ascendancy of Andrew Jackson, and have failed to take into account Kennedy's evolving political culture in their reading of his works. So, too, political historians have ignored Kennedy's literary production almost entirely and with few exceptions have paid only marginal attention to his political involvement. Such uneven scholarship has denied students of American Whig culture valuable insights into one of its most important subsets — that of the Border Whigs. Living on the "fault line" between the North and South, Border Whigs drew heavily on Whiggery's strong sense of nationalism and governing principle of compromise to construct a viable political culture for themselves. Still, the tension between their strong moral values and many modernizing projects and the anachronism of slavery placed tremendous strain on the Border Whigs. These tensions are evident in both Kennedy's fictional and political works. Taking a biographical approach but with an emphasis on his writing, this dissertation brings the literary and political Kennedys together for the first time. Such an approach shows how events and circumstances in the Borderland contributed to the formation of Kennedy's political culture and prepared him for a leadership role in the Whig party. Such an approach also shows how that culture failed as an adhesive for national unity in the decade before the Civil War.
Bands of brothers: The negotiation of identity in the Congregation of the Mission's Polish Vice-province in the United States, 1903--1975


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Abstract (summary)
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The historical literature on late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Polish Catholic immigration to the United States includes numerous studies of conflicts between the immigrant laity and members of the Catholic clergy, both Polish- and American-born. While scholars have closely studied the laity's motivations and the conflicts' outcomes, little attention has been given to the Polish immigrant clergy who came to the United States to minister to the spiritual needs of the laity and their perspective on these tensions. This dissertation fills a gap in this historical literature by examining the history of the Polish Vice-Province in the United States of the Congregation of the Mission (Vincentian Fathers) from the first Polish Missionaries' arrival in 1903 to the reconstitution of the Polish Vice-Province as the autonomous New England Province in 1975. Drawing on
theoretical frameworks developed by T. H. Breen and Benedict Anderson, this dissertation analyzes the role that competing ethnic and clerical identities played in the Polish Vice-Province's ability to resolve conflicts with its Mother Province in Poland and the Eastern Province of the United States as well as with Polish secular priests serving in Catholic dioceses throughout the eastern half of the United States. While these conflicts were, in themselves, difficult to solve, negotiations between these different groups of priests were further complicated by global events, such as the First World War, the Great Depression, and the Second World War, as well as by the assimilation of later generations of Polish Americans. Utilizing materials collected from archives in the United States and Europe and oral interviews with members of the New England Province and alumni of the Polish Vice-Provence's former high school in Erie, Pennsylvania, this dissertation concludes that ethnic identity continued to be a significant factor in the history of the Polish Vice-Province in the United States well into the second half of the twentieth century.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Religious history;American history

Classification : 0330: Religious history, 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Congregation of the Mission, Polish Vice-Provence, Vincentian Fathers, Identity, Immigration

Title : Bands of brothers: The negotiation of identity in the Congregation of the Mission's Polish Vice-province in the United States, 1903--1975

Author : Kaczynski, Charles R.

Number of pages : 539

Publication year : 2010

Degree date : 2010

School code : 0043

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109632736

Advisor : Tentler, Leslie

Committee member : Kauffman, Christopher, Meagher, Timothy, Carven, C.M., Fr. John

School : The Catholic University of America
Abstract (summary)

This dissertation represents a consideration of the leadership of John William Shaw, Bishop of San Antonio, Texas, from 1910 until 1918, and Archbishop of New Orleans, Louisiana, from 1918 until his death in 1934, in terms of how he blended and applied his heritage as a Southerner, an Americanizer, and a Roman Catholic prelate to issues facing the American Catholic Church between the Civil War and the Great Depression. Research supporting this endeavor was built around the surviving primary sources stored in the three places Shaw served: Mobile, Alabama, San Antonio, and New Orleans. Supplementing the primary sources is a wide array of scholarly works on the region and on the issues of race and ethnicity, religion and politics, education and parish ministry, and sectionalism versus nationalism. As a result of an assessment of both the primary and secondary sources it may be said that Shaw managed to accomplish a rare synthesis by remaining faithful to his Southern idealism at the same time he never wavered from pursuing an agenda of ecclesiastical Americanization. In the end his long term contribution was as an institution builder and a promoter of Americanism, while his limitations are most clearly seen in his attitudes toward immigrants and African-Americans. It is hoped that this dissertation will represent a useful addition to the scholarly literature dealing with a pivotal time in the history of Southern American Catholicism.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Biographies; Religious history; American history; Theology

Classification : 0304: Biographies, 0330: Religious history, 0337: American history, 0469: Theology

Identifier / keyword : Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Archbishop of New Orleans, Louisiana, Shaw, John William

Title : John William Shaw: First American-born Archbishop of New Orleans (1918-1934)

Author : Raphael, Mark S.

Number of pages : 256

Publication year : 2010

Degree date : 2010
This dissertation explores the relationship between moral luck and twentieth-century American fiction. While luck is often associated simply with a lack of knowledge - with ignorance of true causes, physical laws, and so on - I argue that knowledge can never be comprehensive because not only is the amount of knowledge available at any given time a matter of luck, but, further, that what counts as knowledge is itself a function of luck. To explore this claim, I turn, in Chapter One, to the philosophy of "moral luck," as first developed by Bernard Williams. Williams argues that much of what we can say about ourselves, to be coherent, must include external factors: the contingent circumstances we find ourselves in, the unexpected consequences of our actions, and the radically unpredictable trajectory of our lives. These things require a narrative that unfolds them over time by forging meaningful connections between later and earlier events. Some sorts of knowledge are thus only accessible through the narrative process because they are created by it. In the following chapters, I investigate how moral luck illuminates several central aspects of twentieth-century American fiction. In Chapter Two, I argue that James Weldon Johnson's *The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man* recasts race as a meaningful category because it is arbitrary, and resists the legitimacy of "passing" by demonstrating that identity is rooted in the contingencies of one's circumstances, not in their transcendence. Chapter Three argues that William Gaddis's *The Recognitions* exemplifies the mid-century move away from modernist modes of representation, particularly the idea of a (luck-resistant) "pure aesthetic," to modes that engage the contingencies of context, history, and artistic form. In Chapter Four, I turn to postmodern visions of deterministic history by examining Don DeLillo's *Underworld*, in which later events retroactively re-inscribe the content and meaning of earlier events - a fundamental claim of moral luck itself. The Conclusion speculates about the future of luck, particularly in terms of technological advances. Despite our best efforts to argue it out of existence, luck will always persist, I conclude, because of the agonistic nature of human knowledge, and the finitude of human life.
Indexing (details)

Subject : Modern literature; American literature

Classification : 0298: Modern literature, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword : Language, literature and linguistics, Twentieth century, Johnson, James Weldon, Gaddis, William, DeLillo, Don, Moral luck

Title : Moral luck and American fiction: Identity, aesthetics, history

Author : Wandler, Steven

Number of pages : 244

Publication year : 2010

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Advisor : Monk, Leland

School : Boston University

School location : United States -- Massachusetts

Degree : Ph.D.

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The idea of Digital Libraries emerged in the early 1990s from a vision of a "library of the future", without walls and open 24 hours a day. These digital libraries would leverage the substantial investments of federal funding in the Internet and advanced computing for the benefit of the entire population. The world's knowledge would be a key press away for everyone no matter where their location. This vision led to substantial levels of funding from federal agencies, foundations, and other organizations for research into fundamental technical problems related to networked information and deployment of the results of this research in numerous digital library applications. The result was a number of exciting and influential technical innovations.

But, the attempt to transplant the library to the online environment met with some unexpected obstacles. The funding agencies and many of the members of the digital library research community mainly focused on the technical issues related to online information. In general, they assumed that the new technology would be applied in a largely traditional (library) context, and largely ignored the profound social, economic, cultural, and political impact of turning "books (and other information
resources) into bytes". The extent of this impact was demonstrated by the concurrent evolution of the World Wide Web, a networked information system not bound by legacy institutional conventions and practices or funding agency mandates and, therefore, able to organically evolve in response to the profoundly democratizing effect of putting information online. This has provided the context for the recent revolution in the web known as Web 2.0, a participatory information environment that contradicts most of the core assumptions of the traditional library information environment. The overwhelming adoption of the Web 2.0 model for both popular culture and serious information exchange and the increased evidence of the efficacy of this model for activities such as learning and scholarship call into question the viability of the library information model and the digital libraries that were meant to instantiate that model online. In this dissertation I examine the almost two decade history of digital library research and analyze the relevance of the library information model, or meme, in relationship to the transformative Web 2.0 meme. I use my research results in digital library infrastructure and technology over this period as both a lens for viewing this historical relationship and a mirror for revealing its various facets. This analysis is particularly relevant as I, and fellow members of the research community, begin to engage in large-scale cyberinfrastructure projects that need to move beyond the largely technical focus of earlier digital library initiatives and recognize the sociotechnical nature of the work that lies ahead.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Web Studies;Information science
Classification : 0646: Web Studies, 0723: Information science
Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Cyber infrastructure, World wide web, Digital libraries, Web 2.0
Title : Lost identity: The assimilation of digital libraries into the web
Author : Lagoze, Carl Jay
Number of pages : 385
Publication year : 2010
Degree date : 2010
School code : 0058
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109646900
Advisor : Gay, Geraldine K.
From "Sinn und Wesen" to "Structural Hearing": The development of Felix Salzer's ideas in interwar Vienna and their transmission in postwar United States


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Felix Salzer (1904-1986) is perhaps the pivotal figure in the history of music theory of the early twentieth century. A native of Vienna, Austria, and pupil of both Heinrich Schenker and Guido Adler, Salzer came to the United States at the outbreak of World War II and became the principal transmitter of Schenker's ideas, which continue to dominate music theory. His 1952 textbook *Structural Hearing* paved the way for generations of musicians and scholars interested in Schenkerian thinking, first in the United States and later abroad. Today, *Structural Hearing* has mostly fallen out of favor, but its resonance can still be felt in just about every area of music-theoretical research. Despite such enormous influence, Salzer's work—and the history that lay behind it—has yet to receive any thorough treatment; and, while his American scholarship is still known to many, his earlier work as a Viennese scholar has been all but forgotten. This study takes the first steps in understanding the entire compass of Salzer's life and work by investigating his Viennese scholarship, its intellectual context, and its connection to *Structural Hearing*. As a pupil of Adler in the 1920s, Salzer was immersed in the burgeoning discipline of Musikwissenschaft and in Adler's pioneering work on Stillehre. Though trained in Adler's method, he ultimately came to question its efficacy in portraying the historical development of Western art music. Because of this, he devoted his early scholarship to critiquing Musikwissenschaft and proposing another type of music history, one from the point of view of the "inner musical content"—his 1935 book, *Sinn und Wesen dér abendändischen Mehrstimmigkeit*, represents the culmination of such a vision. By utilizing Schenker's concept of Auskomponierung ("composing-out") and the cultural philosophies of Oswald Spengler, Salzer posited a history that would explain the entire course of Western music history. Through a close examination of this book and those leading up to it, we can better come to grips with the development of Salzer's ideas and thus have a much deeper understanding of the shape that they eventually took in *Structural Hearing*, which more than any other single work set the agenda for American Music Theory after World War II.
Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Musicology, Salzer, Felix, Austria, Schenker, Heinrich, History of music scholarship, Vienna, Structural Hearing, Sinn und Wesen der abendlaendischen Mehrstimmigkeit

Title: From "Sinn und Wesen" to "Structural Hearing": The development of Felix Salzer's ideas in interwar Vienna and their transmission in postwar United States

Author: Koslovsky, John Charles

Number of pages: 397

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Advisor: Brown, Matthew, Wason, Robert

School: University of Rochester, Eastman School of Music

School location: United States -- New York

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Document 1 of 100
The challenges of the United States Postal Service in adapting in the Information Age

This historical study examined the United States Postal Service's efforts to adapt to dramatic social, political, economic, and technological changes in the organization's external environment since 1970. Organizational culture and organizational change theories were used as a framework to examine the Postal Service's internal culture as it struggled with change and adapting to change in its external culture. The work of M.A. Mische and other scholars that have studied organizations in decline also was applied in an analysis of the recent history of the Postal Service to determine whether the organization displayed the characteristics of such organizations. It was found that that the organization reflected most of the characteristics of a declining organization to some degree and that it was particularly slow in adapting to technology-induced changes in its environment.
Subject : Management; Communication; Organization Theory; Organizational behavior

Classification : 0454: Management, 0459: Communication, 0635: Organization Theory, 0703: Organizational behavior

Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Social sciences, United States Postal Service, Adapting, Information Age, Organizations in decline, Internal organizational culture, Mature organizations

Title : The challenges of the United States Postal Service in adapting in the Information Age

Author : DeLancey, Toni G.

Number of pages : 284

Publication year : 2010

Degree date : 2010

School code : 1058

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109687422

Advisor : Keeler, John D.

School : Regent University

School location : United States -- Virginia

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3401556

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Database : ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

Document 2 of 100
This study demonstrates how U.S. support for the 1976 Argentine military coup exemplified a defining feature of U.S. policy toward Latin America during the Cold War, namely, the maintenance of strong links with politically ambitious, anti-communist Latin American militaries to protect U.S. national security. By integrating Argentina into the larger pattern of imperial U.S. policy toward the region, this study reveals how U.S. military assistance and training programs in the 1960s and early 1970s undermined Argentina's democratic institutions and contributed to the formation of a distinctly Argentine national security doctrine—the blueprint for the military's extraordinarily brutal counterinsurgency campaign following the 1976 coup d'état. Second, this study illuminates how the effort to curtail state-sanctioned violence in Argentina served as a defining test-case for the blossoming human rights movement in the United States. Comprised of a disparate mix of grassroots human rights organizers, Washington-based lobbyists, and sympathetic members of Congress, human rights advocates consciously embodied a counter-movement to the maintenance of close U.S. ties to staunchly anti-communist, right-wing military regimes. Finally, this study asserts that
Argentina served as a defining test-case for Jimmy Carter's human rights policy. Entering the White House at the height of state-sanctioned violence in Argentina, Carter aimed to dramatically shift United States policy from subtle support for the military's dirty war to public condemnation of human rights violations. With strong ties to the non-governmental human rights community and sympathetic legislators on Capitol Hill, the newly-formed Department of State Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs was particularly active in the struggle to promote human rights in U.S.-Argentine relations. The results were mixed; on the one hand, by late 1978, the Carter Administration had achieved significant success in eliciting human rights improvements from the military junta, particularly by orchestrating a formal visit by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. On the other hand, as the Administration grappled with rising Cold War tension, revolutionary ferment in the Developing World, and a flagging U.S. economy over the course of 1979 and 1980, human rights moved increasingly to the background as a U.S. policy priority, a trend particularly evident in U.S.-Argentine relations.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Latin American history; American history; International law
Classification : 0336: Latin American history, 0337: American history, 0616: International law
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Foreign relations, Carter, Jimmy, Dirty War, Counterinsurgency, Human rights, United States, Argentina, Cold War
Title : From counterinsurgency to human rights: The United States, Argentina, and the Cold War
Author : Schmidli, William Michael
Number of pages : 381
Publication year : 2010
Degree date : 2010
School code : 0058
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109645392
Advisor : Logevall, Fredrik
School : Cornell University
Abstract (summary)

This dissertation, an exercise in practical theology, consists of a critical conversation between the evangelistic practice of Campus Crusade for Christ in two American university contexts, Bryan Stone's ecclesiologically grounded theology of evangelism, and William Abraham's eschatologically grounded theology of evangelism. It seeks to provide these evangelizing communities several strategic proposals for a more ecclesiologically and eschatologically grounded practice of evangelism within a university context.

The current literature on evangelism is long on evangelistic strategy and activity, but short on theological analysis and reflection. This study focuses on concrete practices, but is grounded in a thick description of two particular contexts (derived from qualitative research methods) and a theological analysis of the ecclesiological and eschatological beliefs embedded within their evangelistic activities. The dissertation provides an historical overview of important figures, ideas, and events that helped mold the practice of evangelism inherited by the two ministries of this study, beginning with the famous Haystack Revival on Williams College in 1806. Both ministries, Campus Crusade for Christ at Bowling Green State University (Ohio) and at Washington State University, inherited an evangelistic practice sorely infected with many of the classic distortions that both Abraham and Stone attempt to correct.

Qualitative research methods detail the direction that Campus Crusade for Christ at Bowling Green State University (Ohio) and Washington State University have taken the practice of evangelism they inherited. Applying the analytical categories that emerge from a detailed summary of Stone and Abraham to qualitative data of these two ministries reveals several ways evangelism has morphed in a manner sympathetic to Stone's insistence that the central logic of evangelism is the embodied witness of the church. The results of this analysis reveal the subversive and pervasive influence of modernity on these evangelizing communities—an influence that warrants several corrective strategic proposals including: (1) re-situating evangelism within a reading of the biblical narrative that emphasizes the present, social, public, and realized nature of the gospel of the kingdom of God rather than simply its future, personal, private, and unrealized dimensions; (2) clarifying the nature of the evangelizing communities and their relationship to the church; and (3) emphasizing the virtues that characterize a new evangelistic exemplar who is incarnational, intentional, humble, and courageous.

Indexing (details)

Subject: Religious history; Theology; Modern history; Higher education
My dissertation asked whether the U.S. Constitution's singular treatment of religion in the First Amendment remains justifiable given post-World War II changes in how Americans talk about rights, organize their politics, and negotiate pluralistic private and public interactions. I proposed a re-interpretation of the Religion Clauses responsive to three exigencies: constitutional principles and established jurisprudence; a legacy of inequality based on legal instantiations of racial, gendered, sexual, and other taxonomies of difference; and the imperatives of a normative theory of justice. My analysis detected three principal modes of constitutionalizing religion: religion/secular dichotomy, universal ethical capacity, and identity politics. Analyzing over fifty Supreme Court cases, I traced these shifts in reasoning and narrative resonance by attending to concurring, dissenting, and controlling opinions and by integrating historical literature illuminating the everyday articulations of religious meaning and practice overflowing legal categories. I framed this reconstruction and critique of constitutional arguments through the three contrasting theorizations of religion of Charles Taylor, William Connolly, and Jürgen Habermas. From this integration of empirical and interpretative methodologies, law and theory, my dissertation concluded that a pluralizing identity politics has made strict religion-state separation problematic: Drawing
comparative equivalencies between religion and other identities is unavoidable given post-Sixties changes in political claims making in which a civil rights logic demanding equal treatment irrespective of difference confronts a politics of recognition logic demanding respect for identity uniqueness without the price of coerced sameness. Nonetheless, destabilizing religion/secular separation necessitates new constitutional and theoretical articulations of the limits to a right of now pluralized, participant-defined ethical autonomy. From the standpoint of an intersubjective justice pragmatically transcending unilateral perspectives, identity claims are not automatic constitutional trumps. I urge balancing First Amendment ethical freedom with Fourteenth Amendment equality guarantees, recognizing both principles as crossing and reworking public/private boundaries. This pairing interweaves insights from Taylor on the entangled depth of ethical life, Connolly on a proliferating relational identity politics critically resistant to rigidification, and Habermas on locating these twinned commitments to ethical freedom and pluralization within a dialogical interpretative framework of constitutionalizing not religion but justice.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Law;Philosophy;Political science

Classification : 0398: Law, 0422: Philosophy, 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword : Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, First Amendment, Identity politics, Political theory, Race, Religion, Secular, Taylor, Charles, Connolly, William, Habermas, Juergen, Supreme Court

Title : Theorizing religion, constitutionalizing religion: Taylor, Connolly, Habermas, and the U.S. Supreme Court

Author : Miller, Laura S.

Number of pages : 613

Publication year : 2010

Degree date : 2010

School code : 1430

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ISBN : 9781109652666

Advisor : Hattam, Victoria

Committee member : Fraser, Nancy, Smith, Rogers
East of New England: Reorienting the early writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau


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This dissertation offers a new perspective on the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau by exploring the Orientalism in their juvenilia and early journals. This study seeks, in part, to restore the polysemy of the term "Orient" to literary criticism of New England Transcendentalism. For Emerson and Thoreau, the Orient was not limited to the culture, people, and texts associated with non-Western lands. The Orient could also evoke the meanings that are encoded within the word itself: the Latin oriens signifying the eastern part of the sky in which the sun rises, as well as daybreak itself. As this study shows, the early Orientalism of Emerson and Thoreau reflects their attempts, through reading and writing about the East, to resist the unthinking, uncritical reproduction of Western European cultural forms, expectations, and traditions.

From the late-1810s to the 1840s, Emerson's largely defined his Orientalism against the example of the British, with their desire to subject South Asia to the British Crown. Emerson yearned to be a literary voice of America's incipient empire, and he excitedly took up the so-called "Oriental theme" as a kind of literary apprenticeship, even a rite of passage, testing his hand as an essayist and poet in his submissions for prizes at Harvard College and in his private journals.

Thoreau's emergent Orientalism can be charted in his journals from 1837 to 1841, as he reflects on his vocational concerns, as well as nature, time, textuality, and consciousness. Through experiments in cognition and composition, Thoreau attempts to "reorient" himself around repeated encounters with natural phenomena, such as the tree-lined horizon or the depths of Walden Pond, and in doing so, reveals one of the central activities of his Orientalism: to achieve a paradoxical perspective where he could simultaneously see a thing and its opposite.
Legal subversives: African American lawyers in the Jim Crow South


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This dissertation addresses one major theme: the nature of African American lawyers' work during Jim Crow, when the very system that created the need for their existence relied upon the myth of the innate inferiority of the race. Rather than focusing on well-known lawyers, "Legal Subversives" seeks to include lesser-known figures and local lawyers into the historiography of African Americans and the law. The inability of African Americans to enjoy access to legal educations within their states created a chasm between the African American masses and the proper level of legal representation required to address the needs of a population not long emancipated from enslavement. Previous books on lawyers have focused exclusively on elite lawyers, perhaps because of the easier availability of source material, and do not provide an adequate picture of the African American quest to attain professional credentials during Jim Crow. African American lawyers employed strategies in the Jim Crow era that provide evidence of paths not taken by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the mainstream, organized civil rights movement following Brown v. Board of Education in 1954. After Brown, civil rights became synonymous with Fourteenth Amendment equal protection claims. But local lawyers' legal approaches demonstrate a much broader conception of "civil rights" than would become the norm in later decades. "Legal Subversives" is also an attempt to engage discussions of the role African American professionals, in general, held during the period of legalized discrimination based on race. Lawyers operated within a different situation than other professionals; they often had to compete directly with white adversaries. Most professionals could retreat into the segregated community, avoiding regular contact with hostile whites; in contrast, lawyers had to protect client interests in court before white judges and juries. Lawyers complicate our narrative of the professional because they held an ambivalent position among various factions, white and African American, in southern communities.
Subject: African American Studies; American history; Law

Classification: 0296: African American Studies, 0337: American history, 0398: Law


Title: Legal subversives: African American lawyers in the Jim Crow South

Author: Pye, David Kenneth

Number of pages: 220

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0033

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ISBN: 9781109639513

Advisor: Parrish, Michael E.

Committee member: Widener, Daniel, Van Young, Eric, Monteon, Michael, Frank, Ross

School: University of California, San Diego

Department: History

School location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number: 3396343

ProQuest document ID: 305186878

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http://search.proquest.com/docview/305186878?accountid=14709
This is a history of Communist activity in Memphis from 1930 to 1957 with special attention to their contributions to the broader struggle for better working conditions for organized labor and for civil rights for African Americans in the city. In the 1930s, Communists succeeded in building some support among workers unemployed as a result of the Great Depression and by the early 1940s had extended their influence to workers on the Mississippi River. The greatest success of the Memphis Communists was their role in building the CIO's United Cannery, Agricultural Production and Allied Workers of American (UCAPAWA-CIO) Local 19, whose leaders were democratically elected and through which the Communists educated a strong core of African American leaders.
and encouraged them to take an active role not only in the growing struggle for civil rights but also in the political process as a whole. By doing so, the Communists created a force that took an active role in handing long time Memphis political leader, Edward H. Crump his first major setback in many years by ensuring the defeat of his candidate for Congress, John Mitchell, and helping elect a long time Crump opponent, Estes Kefauver. As a result, by 1948, the Memphis Communists had established a potentially strong presence that could propel them to further accomplishments had they maintained their earlier alliances. But, as a result of the growing viciousness of the postwar Red Scare, former allies began to abandon them and, by the early 1950s, they had been expelled from the Memphis CIO and harassed by the US Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee which investigated Communist control of Local 19. Nevertheless, the Memphis Communists attempted to make a comeback under the leadership of William "Red" Davis, Al Greenberg and Davis's brother in law, Lawrence McGurty and through strong support for civil rights causes made some progress. However, the arrest of their Communist Party supervisor, Junius Scales, in Memphis in November 1954 was the blow that destroyed any hope of future progress. As a result of Scales's arrest, the leaders of the Communist Party USA placed the Memphis and Tennessee Communists under isolation until the security situation could be studied and fixed. But before this could be done, another hearing of the US Senate's Subcommittee for Internal Security was held in Memphis in 1957 and McGurty, Greenberg, and other Memphis Communists were subpoenaed to testify. This time, as a result of negative publicity, none of the Memphis Communists were able to find and maintain jobs necessary to feed their families and, by the end of the 1950s, all had left or had fallen into obscurity. Although future attempts would be made to establish a Communist presence in Memphis, none of the earlier members were in a position to take part. Still, in many ways, the Memphis Communists constructed a more active alternative to the mainstream civil rights movement which dominated in later years. One may wonder what the result would have been if the more radical Communist alternative had predominated.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Black history;American history;Labor relations

Classification : 0328: Black history, 0337: American history, 0629: Labor relations

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Tennessee, Communist Party USA, Memphis, Civil rights, Labor unions, Davis, William E. "Red", McGurty, Lawrence E.

Title : Bolsheviks on the bluff: A history of Memphis Communists and their labor and civil rights contributions 1930--1957

Author : Bass, John Lawrence
The United States confronted new problems of territorial expansion with the Louisiana Purchase, as it involved, for the first time, the transfer in sovereignty of a territory that contained a population who by birth, language and religion differed substantially from the inhabitants of the United States, but who had been guaranteed the rights of full citizens. A series of other colonial powers faced these same problems on the North American continent, notably the Spanish in Louisiana. As with those earlier powers, ultimately the United States pursued processes that both brought Louisiana government and law into line with its institutions, and allowed for continued local control. County and parish officeholders through their interactions with U.S. authorities prove especially useful for an examination of the processes that gradually integrated the Territory of Orleans into the United States. Neither a study of high political figures in Washington nor marginalized groups in Louisiana can accurately demonstrate how this process of accommodation worked. Local elites and U.S. officials served as the middlemen who oversaw the implementation of new policy and therefore were in a position to obstruct these policies if they so chose. Native-born Louisiana elites confronted significant challenges in dealing with a U.S. administration that in some areas chose to accommodate them, but in many others chose to implement policies through Anglo-American or foreign French newcomers to the territory. The change in sovereignty to the United States offered many individuals from local elites new pathways to power in the territorial legislature, and later in a stronger state legislature. Local governance played a central role in the success of U.S. sovereignty within Louisiana.
Classification : 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Empire, Colonial elites, Governance, Louisiana, Territory of Orleans, Early national politics, United States

Title : Instruments of empire: Colonial elites and U.S. governance in early national Louisiana, 1803--1820

Author : Beauchamp, Michael Kelly

Number of pages : 384

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0803

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109678864

Advisor : Hatfield, April

School : Texas A&M University

School location : United States -- Texas

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3400688

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Document URL : http://search.proquest.com/docview/305122322?accountid=14709

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Document 9 of 100

Emigrants, exiles, refugees, and appeals for land grants in the American public lands, 1783--1852
American public land laws served many purposes from the moment the national domain was created in 1784. Lawmakers passed numerous acts to measure, manage, sell, and distribute the land among desirable settlers with the intention of transforming the trans-Appalachian West into an American space. Over the next seven decades, legislators addressed the changing conditions of western settlement and considered further adjustments when pressed by various constituencies to do so. This dissertation charts nine cases in which emigrant groups and their American allies appealed to Congress for special grant legislation. These episodes ranged from a petition for a donation tract from Canadian and Nova Scotian refugees following the American Revolutionary War to a request for tens of thousands of acres on exceptional terms of payment from Hungarian exiles after their failed 1848 revolt from Austrian rule. Emigrants envisioned their proposed colonies as opportunities to not only improve their individual circumstances, but to contribute to American security, economic development, and international reputation as well. The effects of these interventions were unpredictable and frequently raised substantial concerns over national issues. The importance of the actions taken by emigrant leaders, their American sponsors, and policymakers examined in this study is that they shed light on the evolution of western land policy in the early decades of the republic. By taking
advantage of Congress's ambivalence regarding public land policy, emigrants hoped to influence their adopted society. Policymakers, through the manipulation of laws governing the national domain, endeavored to influence domestic and international concerns. It was in these anxious moments that questions arose over national sovereignty, frontier security, national economic development, prohibition of slavery in the West, recognition of preemption rights, and possibility of free land; questions which were to be answered by subsequent generations of lawmakers in an expanding American empire.

Indexing (details)
---------------------------------------------------------------
-----
Subject : American history

Classification : 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Emigrants, Exiles, Refugees, Land grants, Public lands, Trans-Appalachian West, Western land policy

Title : Emigrants, exiles, refugees, and appeals for land grants in the American public lands, 1783--1852

Author : Geraghty, David Alan

Number of pages : 360

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0246

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109678345

Advisor : Onuf, Peter

School : University of Virginia

School location : United States -- Virginia

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3400915
When Indians and Englishmen came into contact on the southern colonial frontier, they brought with them conflicting ideas regarding behavior that was acceptable or – more important – unacceptable. "Unacceptable behavior" is a broad term, which encompasses...
everything from military invasion to threat to crime to insult to excessive toleration. As trade and other contacts between Indians and colonists multiplied, each discovered more and more ways that the "other" provoked them. Acceptable behavior on one side of the frontier that was unacceptable on the other side inevitably led to reaction and confrontation. Unless they were willing to fight, both were obliged to engage with the other to relieve the pressure. This study explores this clash of behavioral ideals on the southern frontier, from ideological origins, to actual conflicts, to eventual "resolutions" in the intercultural context of the frontier zone.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : American history; Native American studies

Classification : 0337: American history, 0740: Native American studies

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Indians, Southeast, Colonial, Law, Native Americans, Colonial frontier, Unacceptable behavior

Title : Negotiating unacceptable behavior: Southeastern Indians and the evolution of bilateral regulation on the southern colonial frontier

Author : Sylvester, Beverly S.

Number of pages : 292

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0665

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109651430

Advisor : Juricek, John T.

Committee member : Roark, James, Harbutt, Fraser J.

School : Emory University

Department : History

School location : United States -- Georgia

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses
Polarization, defined as the ideological distance between the Democrat and Republican parties in Congress, has increased
dramatically in Congress since the 1970s. Research on polarization in the U.S. Congress primarily focuses on the sources of this increase. Relatively little work has been done on the consequences of polarization for Congress' relationship with the president and the passage of legislation. This dissertation corrects this omission by examining the influence of polarization on several key aspects of the legislative process. It examines the impact of polarization on the interaction between Congress and the president, including the president's strategy in supporting or opposing legislation and the success the president has on bills when he takes a position. It also examines the effect polarization has on the overall passage of legislation. An empirical examination was undertaken using significant bills in Congress over a sixty year time period (1947-2006). The results indicate that the effects of polarization on the legislative process are contingent upon the presence of divided government, defined as times when the president and a majority of members of Congress are from different parties, and the chamber of Congress under examination. As polarization increases, the president is more likely to support legislation and be successful when his party controls Congress, but he opposes more legislation and is less successful as polarization increases under divided government. Legislative gridlock, the inability of Congress to pass important or innovative legislation, tends to decrease in both the House and Senate as polarization increases under unified government. However, as polarization increases under divided government the overall passage of bills into law decreases. The dissertation also offers an improved method for modeling the impact of divided government on gridlock. Prior studies model divided government without regard for whether the president takes a position on a given bill. This study shows that when the president takes a position on a bill under divided government the probability it passes decreases, but the probability of passage increases when the president does not take a position. This finding implies that previous research may underestimate the true effects of divided government on gridlock.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Political science

Classification : 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Divided government, Institutional consequences, Congressional polarization, Presidency, Polarization, Gridlock

Title : The institutional consequences of congressional polarization

Author : Ilderton, Nathan Arthur

Number of pages : 181

Publication year : 2009

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Abstract (summary) ----

Dan Beaty (1937-2002) was a prolific composer, pianist, researcher, educator, and writer. His large compositional output included chamber works, choral works, songs, orchestral pieces, electronic music, and keyboard works. Beaty was well versed in traditional Western music as well as the more avant-garde and perplexing idioms of the twentieth century. Beaty's compositions reflect the many fascinating, if not always popular, musical trends of his time. His music encompasses styles from serial to jazz, shows compositional influences from Arnold Schoenberg to Indonesian music, and demonstrates thought-provoking and highly intellectual craftmanship. This document explores several of Beaty's songs through a discussion of the composer's life and compositional process. Songs included in this document are Three Weeks Songs, October, November, A Sappho Lyric, Love Song, That Night When Joy Began, and War Lyrics. This document was written to accompany the author's DMA Lecture-Recital at the University of North Texas. Unfortunately, Beaty's vocal music was never published and is mostly unknown. One goal of the project was to initiate interest in Beaty's songs. Through this document, Lecture-Recital, and additional performances, considerable strides have been made to bring Beaty's songs to new audiences throughout the United States. In addition, the author has received permission from the Beaty family to publish Dan Beaty's songs.

Indexing (details) ----

Subject: Biographies; Music; Performing Arts

Classification: 0304: Biographies, 0413: Music, 0641: Performing Arts

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Beaty, Dan, Performance guide, Songs, Compositional process

Title: Selected songs of Dan Beaty: Background, analysis, and performance guide
Inquiry and ideology: Teaching everyday forms of historical thinking


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http://search.proquest.com/docview/305032806?accountid=14709
In this design-based study, an eleven-week curricular module in recent American history was developed that departed from both the epistemology and ideology of traditional textbooks. The curriculum instantiated a constructivist epistemology by having students assess multiple historical narratives and sources of evidence. It instantiated a critical-multipartisan ideology by probing into topics related to poverty, racial inequality, and the Vietnam War. The curriculum also emphasized everyday forms of historical thinking that citizens utilize in their daily lives over disciplinary forms utilized by professional historians. The aim was for the recent past to elucidate public issues of the present.

The curriculum was taught to two ninth grade classes at a rural high school in the Midwest. Ninety-six percent of the students in the classes were white, but they were socio-economically, academically, and ideologically diverse. The researcher conducted daily observations, collected student assignments, audio-recorded discussions, and interviewed the teacher and a portion of the students. Four questions were asked of the data: Did the curriculum work as intended? What did students learn from it? How did the students and teacher respond to the pedagogy employed? And did the curriculum avoid indoctrination?

At the curriculum's outset, students' ability to make sense of a current public issue was thwarted by gaps in their understanding of American history. The curriculum succeeded in teaching a set of intellectual tools designed to improve their understanding: judging among two competing interpretations of an event, assessing the credibility and significance of historical accounts, weaving multiple accounts into a coherent narrative, tracing an issue's development over a long span of time, and considering prior approaches to addressing a social problem.

At the outset, students also endorsed the dominant American narrative of exceptionalism, progress, and opportunity. Units on the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights Movement prompted reflection on those narratives and altered many students' beliefs about race and foreign policy. Students
remained committed, however, to the notions of meritocracy and "white innocence." They appreciated hearing multiple perspectives on the issues addressed but often falsely assumed that the curriculum itself was politically neutral.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Bilingual education;Social studies education;Curriculum development

Classification : 0282: Bilingual education, 0534: Social studies education, 0727: Curriculum development

Identifier / keyword : Education, American history, Ideology, Historical thinking, Curriculum development

Title : Inquiry and ideology: Teaching everyday forms of historical thinking

Author : Freedman, Eric B.

Number of pages : 309

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0262

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109659788

Advisor : Hess, Diana

School : The University of Wisconsin - Madison

School location : United States -- Wisconsin

Degree : Ph.D.

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Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3400022

ProQuest document ID : 305032806
Between nightmares and dreams: The Cold War and neoconservative strategic culture, 1968-2000


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Abstract (summary)
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Neoconservatives forged a strategic culture during the Cold War. Their strategic culture embodied core values related to the defense of liberal democratic institutions, assumptions about the resilience of totalitarian regimes, and fears of the vulnerabilities of free societies and the political will and military power of the Soviet Union. Neoconservative strategic culture generated a grand strategy imbued with pessimism about prospects for undermining Communist authority in the Soviet bloc and thereby achieving victory in the Cold War. Instead, neoconservatives focused on preventing the defeat of the free
world by mobilizing political will, rebuilding American military
strength, and challenging the forces of isolationism and appeasement that
allegedly paralyzed U.S. foreign policy. From the early-1970s until the
Cold War ended, neoconservatives expressed frustration that American
leaders failed to recognize the "present danger" of a "window of
vulnerability" opening as the Soviet Union gained strategic superiority.
They believed that Soviet leaders were poised to lull the West into
complacency or intimidate it into quiescence. Either outcome would result
in Moscow achieving its goal of establishing hegemony.
The end of the Cold War transformed neoconservative strategic culture.
Inflated fears of Soviet power and Western vulnerability and flawed
assumptions of the imperviousness of totalitarian regimes to change gave
way to lessons derived from the collapse of Communism. The resulting
"neo-Reaganite" evolution of neoconservative strategic culture emphasized
the universal applicability of liberal democratic ideals and the decisive
potential of American power. Neoconservative grand strategy after the
Cold War embraced unilateralism and military preponderance to perpetuate
U.S. hegemony and shape an international system governed by American
ideals. Instead of the world defined by limits that confronted
neoconservatives during the Cold War, triumphalist neo-Reaganites
perceived boundless opportunities. The elevation of neoconservative
strategic culture in the George W. Bush administration following the
terrorist attacks on New York and Washington on 9/11 encouraged the
imbalance of means and ends that marred the American occupation of Iraq
from 2003 to 2007. Neoconservative strategic culture was excessively
pessimistic during the Cold War and excessively optimistic afterward.
"Active, smart, and of a smiling countenance": Delaware's enslaved women 1760-1820


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This dissertation analyzed the lives of Delaware's enslaved women from 1760 to 1820. Delaware's slavery history received little scholarly attention and its enslaved women received even less. During the sixty years examined, Delaware created a body of law that separated it from the rest of slave-owning America. These laws prohibited slave owners from importing or exporting slaves in or out of the state without an act of the legislature. Enslaved women seized the opportunity to petition for freedom if they were illegally moved from or into the state, an opportunity unavailable to enslaved women elsewhere. De facto gradual emancipation separated enslaved women and children, hindering stable marital relations and family security. Delaware's small size and the nearness of free Pennsylvania encouraged enslaved women to escape; however, Delaware's enslaved women fled with large amounts of clothing, personal property, husbands or other men, and children. Some fled while pregnant. They engaged in several forms of resistance, embraced the new Methodist religion, and participated in dance and song. Delaware's enslaved women bore children when young, had large families, and were victims of nonconsensual interracial sexual relationships. Enslaved women performed both domestic and agricultural work; gender lines in work were blurred or nonexistent. They endured floggings or sometimes death for perceived nonperformance in assigned work. Delaware's enslaved women were human beings who persevered to maintain families and, possibly, attain freedom. Primary data include: deed and will books of Delaware's three counties, Quaker manumission records, coroner's inquests, court cases, legislative papers, and county slavery files, all in the Delaware Public Archives. Other data include runaway and sale advertisements in contemporary newspapers, slave narratives, and memoirs of white Delawareans. Analysis of the sources created a narrative of the lives of Delaware's enslaved women.
An investigation into the factors leading to the closure of 40 private four-year colleges between 1965 and 2005

This study searches for a set of common indicators that contributed to the ultimate closure of 40 colleges and universities between 1965 and 2005. From research on related literature, a set of 31 contributing factors was identified by published experts and observers in higher education. That set of indicators was then used as a list of 31 questions answered by data found in newspaper articles, professional journals, published research work, published institutional records, data taken from the Department of Education, data taken from IPEDS, data published in historical recounts of the colleges of interest, etc. The data was accumulated in the form of yes/no responses to the 31 questions. Although the study involved only 40 colleges and universities this population represents the majority of institutions that pass the restrictions of limitations and delimitations described in the full document. The complete data set was processed using SPSS which produced ANOVA tables and level of statistical significance for each indicator question. The results indicate that out of the 31 original indicator questions there were two groups of statistically significant indicators. The larger group of indicators having statistical significance at the .05 level encompassed the smaller group having statistical significance at the .001 level. There were ten indicators in the first group with significance at the .05 level and seven in the second group with significance at the .001 level. Both groups conform to
Bowen's revenue theory of cost associated with the operations of colleges and universities. The first group also has a cultural values component observed by a number of the experts cited in this study. The second is very tightly associated with Bowen's revenue theory of cost and Bates and Santerre's for profit theory of economics. Future research needs to be done to investigate the effect of such use of those indicators and to cause change in their use by educating those entities who are informed by those indicators.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Education finance;Higher Education Administration;Higher education

Classification : 0277: Education finance, 0446: Higher Education Administration, 0745: Higher education

Identifier / keyword : Education, College closure, Private colleges, Defunct colleges, Failed colleges, Indicators

Title : An investigation into the factors leading to the closure of 40 private four-year colleges between 1965 and 2005

Author : Province, Terry Paul

Number of pages : 122

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0158

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109654875

Advisor : Baier, John L.

School : University of North Texas

School location : United States -- Texas

Degree : Ed.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis
Traveling light: Max Lucado and the power of sentimentality in American evangelicalism


Abstract (summary)

Although studies of nineteenth-century evangelicalism emphasize the importance of sentimentality, scholars of modern evangelicalism usually overlook it. Instead scholars have tended to focus on the importance of belief or doctrine and have defined evangelicals in terms of a certain set of beliefs that characterize evangelicals as
distinct from other Christians. They have also overlooked the prominence of minister and best-selling author Max Lucado. Lucado has written over seventy books and continues to produce works in a variety of media for a variety of audiences. By examining evangelical sentimentality through the writings of Max Lucado, scholars can see how pervasive sentimentality is, particularly in evangelical practice. This dual investigation of Max Lucado and evangelical sentimentality reveals important aspects of modern evangelicalism. Building on a framework of analysis that incorporates the observations of scholars of eighteenth and nineteenth century sentimentality, it becomes apparent that sentimentality is a powerful force in evangelicalism. Evangelicals who deploy sentimental rhetoric rely on it to do a monumental amount of concealing work. Although on the surface sentimental rhetoric appeals to a familial relationship with God, beneath the surface sentimentality relies on grief over the political situation in the United States. It also takes the place of intellectually encountering the world and the challenges evangelicalism faces, particularly from science and critical examinations of the Bible. The selling of sentiment further obscures the constructedness of evangelical authors and how dependent on the market they have become. The political, intellectual, and economic history of evangelicalism has helped create a situation where sentimentality is widespread in evangelical thought and practice, and scholars should be mindful of this aspect of evangelicalism as they continue to write their stories of this religious movement.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Religion;Religious history;Theology
Classification : 0318: Religion, 0320: Religious history, 0469: Theology
Identifier / keyword : Philosophy, religion and theology, Evangelicalism, Lucado, Max, Sentimentality
Title : Traveling light: Max Lucado and the power of sentimentality in American evangelicalism
Author : Brenneman, Todd M.
Number of pages : 261
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0071
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109657166
Advisor : Porterfield, Amanda
Sounding the color line: Race, music, and American modernism


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Abstract (summary)

"Sounding the Color Line: Race, Music, and American Modernism" examines the ways that discourses of racial identity and musical authenticity structure literary and cultural production in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. I read major texts by such writers as Jean Toomer, William Faulkner, Alain Locke, and James Weldon Johnson alongside a range of other media. In these literary texts and in the contemporaneous and often competing discourses of musicology, ethnography, and cultural criticism, concepts of the folk and the vernacular embody the equation of race and culture. My analysis focuses in part on the effects of the culture industry's commodification and mass mediation of vernacular musical productions—in the form of phonograph records, radio broadcasts, and sheet music, for example—on understandings of racial whiteness and blackness. The proliferation of musical forms facilitated by the culture industry reveals a complex set of dualities: black and white, rural and urban, commercial and folk. Distinctions between racially delimited cultures of the folk prove chimerical, as folk forms are mediated and recombined even as they are pressed into the service of racialist cultural ideologies. I argue that these productions worked both to subvert and to reproduce racial hierarchies, simultaneously effacing and reinscribing the color line. Bringing an interdisciplinary cultural studies methodology to bear on literary texts, musical recordings, and critical artifacts, my project situates modernist literary and cultural production within a conceptual field defined by the intersections of race, music, and media.

Indexing (details)

Subject : American studies; Music; American literature

Classification : 0323: American studies, 0413: Music, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Color line, Race, Music, Modernism, Hillbilly, Toomer, Jean, Faulkner, William, Locke, Alain, Johnson, James Weldon

Title : Sounding the color line: Race, music, and American modernism

Author : Nunn, Erich Thomas

Number of pages : 237

Publication year : 2009
Theoretical shifts: Tracing the transactional turn in scholarship on reading education


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Abstract (summary)

In the academic world, citations can provide insights into the impact of a particular theoretical orientation on scholarship in a field of study, showing epistemological shifts as numbers of citations to that theory increase or diminish. This study explored the impact of the transactional theory of reading, articulated by Louise Rosenblatt, (e.g., 1938/1968, 1978), on scholarship in reading research and education over a 38-year period. The approach consisted of tabulating and analyzing citations in 154 articles from three major journals—Reading Research Quarterly, Journal of Literacy Research (formerly Journal of Reading Behavior), and Reading Teacher. The latter journal was included to gain insights into the theory's movement from a researcher audience to a practitioner audience. The time period covered was 1969, when Rosenblatt was first cited in one of the journals, to 2007, two years after her death.

Of Rosenblatt's total corpus of publications, citations were made to 23 of them. Most highly cited was The Reader, the Text, the Poem, Rosenblatt's fullest theoretical statement, and next was her earlier book, Literature as Exploration. In addition to these books, seven articles were cited in all three journals. Together these nine works create a kind of "canon" of transactional theory for reading scholars and educators. An examination of patterns over the years showed that in the mid 1980s citations began to rise and continued to do so into the 1990s. Polynomial regression analyses revealed that, overall, the trends were linear in nature, but, for one journal, Journal of Literacy Research, there was a curvilinear trend. Writers of the articles citing Rosenblatt referred to her "stance" notion more than any other aspect of the theory and, in some cases, identified her work as a "reader response" theory. Evaluative commentary surrounding the citations appeared only in Reading Teacher.

These findings are contextualized into historical developments in the field, and suggestions are made for further research using citation analysis to study theoretical movements.
In 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt created the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices (FEPC) to combat discrimination in wartime employment on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin. Among the groups included in the order were people of Mexican origin. In this dissertation, I trace the way people of Mexican origin were incorporated into the FEPC. I begin by tracing the way transnational issue networks facilitated the incorporation of the agency. I continue by examining the way national leadership, community involvement, and increased resources allowed the agency to develop. I conclude by exploring the ways the practices of the FEPC endured in the post-World War II era in terms of attempts to pass federal and state legislation and the enduring influence it had on Mexican American community leaders. Through exploring this case, I argue that a regional approach backed by federal authority incorporated people of Mexican origin in the FEPC. Included in the agency's founding document by virtue of their national origin did not necessarily mean people of Mexican origin would play a large role in the work of the FEPC. However international and transnational factors led the United States government
to take in interest in combating discrimination for people of Mexican origin, creating the opportunity to incorporate people of Mexican origin. That incorporation was shaped by two factors: local and regional involvement of Mexican American community leaders and the protection of a federal agency that understood the needs of people of Mexican origin. As a result, Mexican American community leaders were able to shape FEPC efforts and investigations regarding people of Mexican origin. Working with the FEPC contributed to a shift in the preferred discourse and policy options of Mexican American community leaders, as they moved from a focus on whiteness and assimilation to supporting federal protections on the basis of their national origin. In the post-war era, opposition to Congressional legislation led to state-level efforts to combat discrimination. State level legislation and agency proved inadequate, lacking federal authority and often absent the role of Mexican American community leaders that characterized the FEPC. This dissertation has the potential to contribute to understandings of how traditionally marginalized groups are incorporated into state institutions. It also exhibits the role of factors such as transnationalism and community leadership in shaping the complex way institutions and agencies provide services to groups such as people of Mexican origin. In particular it shows a more complex view of the development of civil rights and anti-discrimination policy in the United States. Focusing on a particular region and a specific community exhibits provides a mode of incorporation that goes beyond traditional studies grounded in the African American civil rights movement. Conducting research regarding a federalist nation such as the United States benefits from a focus on people of Mexican origin and the Southwest, exhibiting how turning away from a purely national focus can result in markedly different conclusions.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : European history;Political science;Hispanic American studies
Classification : 0335: European history, 0615: Political science, 0737: Hispanic American studies
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Mexican origin, Antidiscrimination policy, Fair Employment Practices Committee, Employment
Title : Shaping incorporation: People of Mexican origin and anti-discrimination policy
Author : Gritter, Matthew
Number of pages : 241
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
The Southern Baptist Convention and civil rights, 1954-1995


View this document in ProQuest -
http://search.proquest.com/docview/89232373?accountid=14709
Conservative theology was consistent with the advance of racial justice in the Southern Baptist Convention during the second half of the twentieth century. Historians have downplayed the role of conservative theology in the advancement of racial justice within the Southern Baptist Convention. Yet rank-and-file Southern Baptists went along with efforts to abolish segregation only when those efforts did not conflict with evangelical interpretations of Scripture. Between World War II and the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision, Southern Baptists from all theological camps advocated racial equality. They did not consider, however, that a belief in equality might conflict with segregation. The changing social climate between 1955 and 1970 drove Southern Baptists to reflect on segregation and subsequently to change their views based on their theology. Even within the theologically liberal Christian Life Commission, progressive thinkers appealed to evangelical theology to move their denomination on the race issue. Southern Baptist seminaries and colleges gradually integrated and appropriated conservative theology to gain support from the denomination. African Americans felt evangelical theology logically demanded racial inclusiveness and wondered why the Southern Baptist Convention failed to live up to the theology it professed to believe. By the 1980s, evangelical views had established denominational opinion in favor of racial equality and integration. Because of the widespread agreement on race, people on both sides of a denominational controversy agreed in their approach to race despite disagreeing on a host of other issues.
Classification : 0318: Religion, 0320: Religious history

Identifier / keyword : Philosophy, religion and theology, Southern Baptist Convention, Civil rights, Race, Bible

Title : The Southern Baptist Convention and civil rights, 1954-1995

Author : Roach, David Christopher

Number of pages : 266

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0207

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109688740

Advisor : Wills, Gregory A.

School : The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

School location : United States -- Kentucky

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3401813

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Document URL : http://search.proquest.com/docview/89232373?accountid=14709

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Database : ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

Document 2 of 100

The diplomacy of affect: Transamerican sentimentalism in nineteenth-century US literary history

"The Diplomacy of Affect" defines a crucial but unacknowledged sentimental undercurrent in US literary forays into Haiti, Cuba, and Mexico during the hemisphere's rebellious nineteenth century. Given the popularity of the nineteenth-century sentimental novel, the appearance of its central motifs—tearful embraces, fractured families, fainting heroines, angelic children—in other literary texts is unsurprising. What is remarkable, however, is how unexpected texts deploy seemingly insignificant affective episodes to navigate gendered and racialized experiences of conflict throughout the Americas. Sentimental discourse acts as a double agent, traversing national, racial, and cultural boundaries even as it shores up national solidarity against perceived foreign encroachments.

Chapter One argues that Leonora Sansay's Secret History (1808) creates a network of affective narratives from French, creole, mulatta, and slave women caught in the Haitian Revolution; the novel ends poised to creolize a nationalist US sentimentalism. Chapter Two examines the aftermath of the US-Mexican War as the first Native American novel, John Rollin Ridge's Joaquín Murieta (1854), tracks Mexican bandits across the newly-minted state of California; the novel's female characters conduct a stealth campaign against the men's violence, but they are unable to reverse the war's brutal legacy. Chapter Three maps the hemispheric geography of enslavement constructed by Harriet A. Jacobs's 1861 Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl as, in response to sentimental insults, Jacobs gestures toward California, colonial Florida, and the Caribbean. The
final chapter situates Mary Peabody Mann--sister-in-law to Nathaniel Hawthorne and friend to Argentinean Domingo Faustino Sarmiento--at the intersection of US literature and transamerican politics. The gap between her novel's 1830s conception and 1887 publication transforms Juanita's obsession with abolition into an argument for US annexation of Cuba. "The Diplomacy of Affect" delineates both the productive civic potential of sentimental discourse and its ideological participation in nineteenth-century US imperialism. Even as these narratives adhere to a rapidly crystallizing logic of US hemispheric domination, their competing discourses present an alternative vision through localized moments of affective connection--moments that articulate other, more egalitarian models of transamerican relation.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Modern literature;American literature
Classification : 0298: Modern literature, 0591: American literature
_identifier / keyword : Language, literature and linguistics, Transamerican, Sentimentalism, Literary, Nineteenth century, Sansay, Leonora, Ridge, John Rollin, Jacobs, Harriet A., Mann, Mary Peabody
Title : The diplomacy of affect: Transamerican sentimentalism in nineteenth-century US literary history
Author : Windell, Maria Ann
Number of pages : 250
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0246
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109676334
Advisor : Brickhouse, Anna
School : University of Virginia
School location : United States -- Virginia
Degree : Ph.D.
Source type : Dissertations & Theses
Language : English
Letters, liberty, and the democratic age in the thought of Alexis de Tocqueville


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Abstract (summary)
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When Alexis de Tocqueville observed the spread of modern democracy across France, England, and the United States, he saw that
democracy would give rise to a new state of letters, and that this new state of letters would influence how democratic citizens and statesmen would understand the new political world. As he reflected on this new intellectual sphere, Tocqueville became concerned that democracy would foster changes in language and thought that would stifle concepts and ideas essential to the preservation of intellectual and political liberty. In an effort to direct, refine, and reshape political thought in democracy, Tocqueville undertook a critique of the democratic state of letters, assessing intellectual life and contributing his own ideas and concepts to help citizens and statesmen think more coherently about democratic politics. Here, I analyze Tocqueville's critique and offer an account of his effort to reshape democratic political thought. I show that through his analyses of the role of intellectuals in democratic regimes, the influence of modern science on democratic public life, the intellectual habits that democracy fosters, and the power of literary works for shaping democratic self-understanding, Tocqueville succeeds in reshaping democratic language and thought in a manner that contributes to the preservation of intellectual and political liberty within the modern democratic world.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Political science

Classification : 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Tocqueville, Alexis de, Democratic theory, Letters, Liberty

Title : Letters, liberty, and the democratic age in the thought of Alexis de Tocqueville

Author : Elliot, Natalie J.

Number of pages : 210

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0158

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109662580

Advisor : Forde, Steven

School : University of North Texas

School location : United States -- Texas
Mary Carroll Craig Bradford: Providing opportunities to Colorado's women and children through suffrage and education


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Abstract (summary)

This dissertation is a historical biography on the life, suffrage and educational contributions of Mary Carroll Craig Bradford, a wife, mother, suffragist, teacher and educational administrator in the state of Colorado. The purpose of this dissertation was to find out exactly what Bradford's contributions were to her state. The initial observation was that she was an educator, but after analyzing the data, it was learned that she was so much more. She began as a woman's rights activist and had a part in the Colorado and national suffrage campaigns. Her activism and popular reputation gained her the respect of the Colorado Democratic Party and she was nominated to run for political office. The research was accomplished by collecting and analyzing many documents. Data was found in the town of Leadville, Colorado, where she first lived and in the archives in Denver, Colorado, where she lived the remainder of her days. Pictures, letters, newspaper clippings, superintendent reports and various other documents were found that gave a perspective on her life. This dissertation described her journey to becoming an elected official and focused on her roles as a suffrage activist and eventually State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The role of state superintendent is one that is not often written about as noted in this dissertation. Several studies have been done on county or city superintendents, but very few have been done on female state superintendents. This dissertation will make a contribution to this field of research.

Indexing (details)

Subject: Biographies; School administration; Education history; Curriculum development

Classification: 0304: Biographies, 0514: School administration, 0520: Education history, 0727: Curriculum development

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Education, Colorado, Woman suffrage, Bradford, Mary Carroll Craig, Superintendent

Title: Mary Carroll Craig Bradford: Providing opportunities to Colorado's women and children through suffrage and education

Author: Caldwell, Heather Kleinpeter

Number of pages: 209

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009
Nation, nostalgia and masculinity: Clinton/Spielberg/Hanks


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This dissertation focuses on masculinity in discourses of nostalgia and nation in popular films and texts of the late 20th century's millennial period—the "Bill Clinton years," from 1992-2001. As the 1990s progressed, masculinity crises and millennial anxieties intersected with an increasing fixation on nostalgic popular histories of World War II. The representative masculine figures proffered in Steven Spielberg films and Tom Hanks roles had critical relationships to cultural crises surrounding race, reproduction and sexuality. Nostalgic narratives emerged as way to fortify the American nation-state and resolve its social problems. The WWII cultural trend, through the specter of tributes to a dying generation, used nostalgic texts and images to create imaginary American landscapes that centered as much on contemporary masculinity and the political and social perspective of the Boomer generation as it did on the prior one. The conceit of Clinton's masculinity is used as the figural link between the male bodies represented in such popular 1990s films as Amistad, Saving Private Ryan and The Green Mile. Additional chapters focus on Tom Hanks' star persona, the notion of boyhood, and the nexus between pop cultural imagery and representations of nostalgia.
The legal-military dilemma in the response to international terrorism


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Historically, the US appears to have responded inconsistently to similar acts of terrorism in two different ways, using either a law enforcement or military response. These legal and military responses can be either unilateral or multilateral. This study attempts to determine when each type of response is preferred by decisionmakers, both political leaders and their citizens. The hypotheses suggesting that a response is preferred depending upon terrorist attack success, location, and the terrorists' sociocultural similarities are tested in three experiments and examined in a case study. These three variables are believed, as suggested by the Cognitive Calculus concept, to cause an emotional reaction amongst the respondents resulting in them having a higher preference for the military and unilateral options. Whether or not the respondents were experiencing an emotional reaction was studied in each experiment as well as being tested in the third experiment by examining the respondents' selection of options based upon their success rates. The case study examined US government responses to the First World Trade Center bombing, the Bojinka Plot, the Khobar Towers bombing, and the September 11, 2001 attacks. The results of the experiments and case study suggest a calm and deliberative response by the respondents to acts of terrorism, with a greater preference for legal and multilateral responses to terrorism.
Title: The legal-military dilemma in the response to international terrorism

Author: Allan, Matthew Wesley

Pages: n/a

Number of pages: 254

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0803

Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN: 9781109677751

Advisor: Geva, Nehemia

School: Texas A&M University

School location: United States -- Texas

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number: 3400678

ProQuest document ID: 305119396

Document URL:
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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

Document 7 of 100

Passage and initial implementation of the supplemental educational services element of the No Child Left Behind Act: An historical inquiry study

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Abstract (summary)
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With reports alleging a sharp decline in student achievement in the last several years, there has been a call for higher standards in the United States education system. In response, with bipartisan support, politicians overwhelmingly passed the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act of 2001. NCLB, the most recent reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), mandated increasing the educational performance of all children by focusing on accountability for student achievement, flexibility, higher academic standards, research-based reforms, parental choice, annual testing to measure student progress, analysis of the annual testing data, and sanctions for schools where students did not make adequate yearly progress (AYP) as defined by each state. One of the sanctions defined in the statute was the supplemental educational services (SES). Under SES, Title I schools that failed to make AYP for three or more years were required to pay for tutoring, remediation, or other academic interventions for low-income students. Supplemental services had to be held outside of the regular school day and could be provided by for-profit or nonprofit agencies. This was a historical inquiry study (Lancy, 1993) that utilized aspects of the case study (Yin, 1994). The study examined the events surrounding
the enactment of the supplemental educational services element of the No Child Left Behind Act, including the players involved, their positions, factors shaping their perceptions, and the action-channels and rules of the game involved in the political action through the lens of Allison and Zelikow's (1999) governmental politics model (GPM). Additionally, the study examined the initial implementation stage of the law using Putney, Wink, and Perkins' (2006) critical action research matrix application (CARMA). Various primary and secondary sources were examined and key players from various aspects of the policy process were interviewed. From these data, themes were identified. Several issues for further study were also identified including additional evaluation of the implementation of the law with an analysis of litigation stemming from the legislation. Implications for policymakers and school leaders were also reported.
Wild women of the Progressive Era: Rhetoric, gender, and agitation in the age of reform


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Abstract (summary)

This study explores the ways in which female reformers during the Progressive Era (1900-1917) employed radical, even confrontational tactics, to call attention to their various causes, to force their issues onto the public agenda, and to put pressure on authority or "establishment" figures to respond to their demands. The project consists of a series of case studies of four well-known reformers, all of whom challenged prevailing norms of acceptable public behavior: labor leader Mary Harris "Mother" Jones, prohibitionist Carry A. Nation, suffragist Alice Paul, and anarchist Emma Goldman. I label these activists the "wild women" of the Progressive Era not only because they violated prevailing conventions of civil or polite speech, but also because they adopted unconventional social movement strategies for creating public spectacles, engaging in civil disobedience, and building public sympathy for their causes. Research on these reformers contributes not only to scholarly understanding of these women and their era, but also to larger theoretical conversations about the rhetoric of agitation, visual spectacle, martyrdom, and other topics in the literature on the rhetoric of social movements.

Indexing (details)

Subject: American history; Women's studies; Rhetoric

Classification: 0337: American history, 0453: Women's studies, 0681: Rhetoric

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Social movements, Women, Progressive Era, Rhetoric, Gender

Title: Wild women of the Progressive Era: Rhetoric, gender, and agitation in the age of reform

Author: Haman, Mary K.

Number of pages: 224

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0176

Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN: 9781109658620
Advisor: Hogan, J. Michael

School: The Pennsylvania State University

School location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number: 3399652

ProQuest document ID: 304984518

Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/304984518?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

Document 9 of 100

The autobiography of conversion in U.S. Hispanic literature


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The four works analyzed in this study are "The Old Guide, " surveyor, scout, hunter, Indian fighter, ranchman, preacher (1898) by José Policarpo Rodríguez, Biografía de Santiago Tafolla: Pearsall, Texas, Septiembre de 1908 (1908) by Santiago Tafolla, Sr., Transformación y redención (1914) by Samuel F. Gordiano and Run, Baby, Run (1968) by Nicky Cruz. This project demonstrates that these four autobiographies of conversion all reflect the same literary heritage as those conversion life narratives written by the Puritans in the seventeenth century. They all reflect the influence of the Confessions of Saint Augustine and either the Pauline crisis conversion model or the gradual lysis conversion model. They display a didactic purpose like that of the Puritan conversion narratives in wanting to convey their story to their co-religionists and non-converts alike. They also reflect the desire to leave a didactic work for future generations, as did Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.

They employ the characteristics of the postcolonial Bildungsroman, and thus hybridize a familiar structure and accommodate the culture of the hegemony. Speaking to this cultural accommodation, Hayden White states that "...narrative is a metacode, a human universal on the basis of which transcultural messages about the nature of a shared reality can be transmitted" (I). The four U.S. Hispanic authors of autobiography of conversion studied here have produced autobiographies of conversion like those produced by U.S. English-speaking authors. They have employed a "narrative metacode" to convey "transcultural messages" that relate to the broader American reality. These works should then be acknowledged to form part of the American tradition of conversion autobiography.

Subject: Comparative literature; Religion; American literature; Hispanic American studies

Classification: 0295: Comparative literature, 0318: Religion, 0591: American literature, 0737: Hispanic American studies

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Conversion, Autobiography, Hispanic, Latino, Rodriguez, Jose Policarpo, Tafolla, Santiago, Gordiano, Samuel F., Cruz, Nicky

Title: The autobiography of conversion in U.S. Hispanic literature

Author: Mouton, Norma Adelfa
"A convenient engine of oppression:" Personal uses of the Espionage and Sedition Acts of World War I


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The Espionage Act of 1917 and the amendments known as the Sedition Act of 1918 were the United States' first foray into nationwide suppression of dissent utilizing modern technical and investigative techniques, curtailment of constitutional rights, and implementation of a system of internal surveillance, brought about by the nation's entry into World War I in April, 1917. This dissertation focuses on a more insidious use of these acts heretofore largely unexamined; their personal use by private citizens for selfish reasons. Cases where personal motivation instigated federal investigations of individuals falsely accused of violating the Espionage and Sedition Acts reveal how ambiguously worded laws passed to promote national unity during times of war can actually be contentious, destructive, and divisive. This investigation reveals not only the waste of federal resources in investigating and prosecuting what ultimately are revealed as occasions for personal benefit or retribution, but also the subversion of the legal system and constitutional liberties. Unlike the more familiar cases of this period that involve major issues such as freedom of speech and dissent, many of the cases in this study never went to trial. Of those that did, the accused were often found not guilty, occasionally after their imprisonment.

This study investigates the personal uses of this wartime legislation from four perspectives, ranging from randomness and political opportunism to the settling of ordinary workplace disputes. The influence of ethnicity and race in the utilization of the acts for private means is also examined for its contribution to the unintended application of these laws. Demonstrated within this context is how this vaguely worded legislation, intended to unify the nation in time of war, resulted instead in divisiveness, random fear, and a significant disruption of civil liberties. In the process, these acts divided communities, pitted neighbor against neighbor, employee against employer, and drove elected officials from office. This dissertation shows how maliciously motivated individuals were able to make false accusations of disloyalty through the loosely-worded acts,
hidden behind public war hysteria, for personal advantage or retribution. In the process, these persons wasted scarce federal resources in time of war, created fear through the randomness of their actions, distorted the legal system and the presumption of innocence. This work presents a deeper understanding of the forces unleashed at the individual level and the insidious danger that such ambiguous legislation poses to American values but to individual freedom, due process of law, and constitutional liberties.

Indexing (details)

Subject : American history

Classification : 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Sedition Act, Espionage Act, World War I, Civil liberties, Oppression

Title : "A convenient engine of oppression:" Personal uses of the Espionage and Sedition Acts of World War I

Author : Donalson, Daniel G.

Number of pages : 208

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0087

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109647303

Advisor : Schott, Marshall, Young, Nancy Beck

School : University of Houston

School location : United States -- Texas

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3399325
The relationships among production changes, employment outcomes and program prestige for English and history doctorates between 1973 and 2003


Abstract (summary)

English and History doctoral programs produced varying amounts of doctoral degrees between 1973 and 2003. These doctoral degree recipients experienced changing employment outcomes influenced by program prestige. The main goal of this study is to explain the changes over time in doctoral degree production and employment outcomes for doctoral degree
recipients as framed by program prestige. Using the Survey of Earned Doctorates and the National Research Council Ranking of Doctoral Programs as the primary sources of data, this research seeks to build upon prior research (particularly the work of Bowen and Rudenstine, 1992) on the doctoral degree-granting process by integrating the variables of doctoral degree production, doctoral degree recipient employment outcomes and doctoral program prestige.

Doctoral degree production in both English and History programs fluctuated throughout the three decades in this study with highs in the early 1970s and mid to late 1990s and lows in the mid to late 1980s. Doctoral programs with higher prestige produced more degrees more consistently than programs with less prestige during the timeframe. Variables such as endowment size, volumes in the library and undergraduate population help to explain some of the changes in doctoral degree production over time. Unlike their peers in sciences and professional programs, English and History doctoral recipients intend to work as faculty upon graduation at much higher rates. However, success at finding faculty tenure-track positions has decreased over time as the number of doctorates seeking employment has increased. Employment obtained by doctorates is correlated with the rank of their doctoral programs; faculty with degrees from highly ranked doctoral programs are employed throughout doctoral program prestige levels and faculty members with degrees from less prestigious programs appear more frequently at programs with lower national rankings. The mismatching problem of too many doctoral degrees in English and History being produced with too few faculty tenure-track positions available persists. Doctoral program enrollment trends are not influenced by job availability. Long completion times provide a justification for doctoral students and faculty/administrators to hope for better or different job prospects upon graduation, but this hope is not supported by the data in this study.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Language arts;Social studies education;Higher education
Classification : 0279: Language arts, 0534: Social studies education, 0745: Higher education
Identifier / keyword : Education, Production changes, Employment, Program prestige, English, History, Doctorates, Graduate education
Title : The relationships among production changes, employment outcomes and program prestige for English and history doctorates between 1973 and 2003
Author : Merrill, Tim W., III
Number of pages : 183
Publication year : 2009
A performance project with an historical and analytical perspective on the "Concerto for Alto Saxophone and Orchestra", Op. 31 by Peter Jona Korn


View this document in ProQuest - http://search.proquest.com/docview/230966060?accountid=14709
Peter Jona Korn (1922-1998) is not a name immediately recognized in American music circles, yet during the 1940s and '50s he led a successful career as an American composer. His Saxophone Concerto -- composed in 1956 for the virtuoso Sigurd Raschèr, and revised by Korn in 1982 -- is an important contribution to the saxophone repertoire. Many composers, including Glazounov, Ibert, and Larsson, wrote concertos for Sigurd Raschèr. These works, once considered highly virtuosic, are now studied and performed by college level saxophonists. The original version of Korn's Concerto, among the most technically demanding works, has remained in obscurity for over forty years. Nevertheless, the work is not only playable, but also compositionally sound and aesthetically pleasing. The Concerto received few performances and was never widely promoted, due to both the extremely demanding solo part as well as political factors pertaining to the composer. The intent of this dissertation is to reveal the work's substantive value to the field of serious saxophone performance and pedagogy. Methodology includes the study of existing texts, personal interviews with Barbara Korn (widow of the composer), and computer music transcriptions. A wealth of information is available in a variety of documents in English and German by and about the composer. With the permission of Barbara Korn, I obtained the orchestra scores to the original Concerto and the 1982 revision, a score reduction of the original (rendered by Laurence Wyman), and the piano reduction of the 1982 version done by the composer. After analyzing and comparing these documents, this author transcribed the original Concerto into Finale computer program and made a piano reduction using Korn's reduction of the 1982 revision as a template. Conclusions include the possibility of extra-musical content and its effect on the future of the Concerto. The oddly anticlimactic ending Korn wrote for the soloist raises questions about the Concerto 's acceptance by the saxophone community and the concert going public. It is this author's hope that an analysis and discussion of the programmatic elements in the ending will encourage such acceptance.
Title: A performance project with an historical and analytical perspective on the "Concerto for Alto Saxophone and Orchestra", Op. 31 by Peter Jona Korn

Author: Ransom, Brian Sanford

Number of pages: 206

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0211

Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN: 9781109644890

Advisor: Gwozoz, Lawrence

School: The University of Southern Mississippi

School location: United States -- Mississippi

Degree: D.M.A.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number: 3396139

ProQuest document ID: 230966060

Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/230966060?accountid=14709

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The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, (HHCA or Act) passed in 1921 established the Hawaiian Homes Program on approximately 203,500 acres of public lands, which were comprised of Crown and Government lands from the Kingdom of Hawai’i. Prince Jonah Kuhio, the architect of the HHCA, sought to establish a land-based rehabilitation program to address negative social, economic and health conditions confronted by the Native Hawaiian community in Hawai’i at the turn of the 19th century. The history of the Hawaiian Homes Program has been extremely controversial, and its effectiveness criticized. Much of the controversy and criticism stems from the fact that since its passage, while there have been many individual success stories of Native Hawaiians
who have prospered as a result of the HHCA, overall the Program has failed to impact the socioeconomic conditions of the Native Hawaiian community as a whole as indicated by social, economic and health statistics concerning the Native Hawaiian people as of the last United States census taken in 2000. "' Anna Ho'opulapula: A Contested Legacy, Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanaiana'ole's Hawaiian Homes Commission Act during the Territorial era, 1921-1959," examines the passage, implementation, successes, and shortcomings of this Program during the Territorial period. Specifically, this dissertation examines; (1) the traditional relationship of the Native Hawaiian people to the land, the land being the focal point and main tool for rehabilitation in the HHCA; (2) the impact of foreign settlers and introduced concepts on traditional institutions such as the land, governance and religion and the negative consequences these changes had on the Native Hawaiian community; (3) the decision to develop a land-based rehabilitation program to help the Native Hawaiian people better adjust to these changes and the efforts required to create that program; (4) the implementation of the Hawaiian Homes Program and the specifics of the HHCA; (5) the problems and mismanagement of the Hawaiian Homes Program; (6) and how that mismanagement led to the illegal removal of tens-of-thousands of acres of land from the Program.

Indexing (details)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Subject : History;American history
Classification : 0332: History, 0337: American history
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, Kuhio, Jonah, Territory of Hawaii
Title : 'Aina Ho 'opulapula: A contested legacy Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanaiana'ole's Hawaiian Homes Commission Act during the Territorial Years, 1921-1959
Author : Bailey, Frank
Number of pages : 295
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0085
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Kairos and chronotope: The connected rhetoric of Margaret Fuller


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Margaret Fuller published two books and over 250 essays, and she worked as a journalist for the New York Tribune at a time when few women had such access to the public. Despite her prolific record of publication, however, the rhetorical dimensions of her writings are understudied to the detriment of our discipline. Not only do her texts reveal a rather consistent rhetorical practice, predicated on a dialog relationship to the world, but her particular practice proves highly suggestive for all rhetorical efforts to assert counter-hegemonic views. Although women's studies values Fuller's role as a thinker who significantly impacted first-wave feminists, feminist rhetoric has not devoted enough attention to the rhetorical strategies Fuller employs; we need to recover Fuller as a key feminist rhetor, not only to fill a glaring gap in the historical record, but also to gain insights into the process of invention, especially those strategies that demonstrate kairos. Kairos, or opportunity, refers to the ways in which a rhetor makes creative use of available discursive means, a process at once immensely important to rhetorical theory and tremendously difficult to approximate, but Mikhail Bakhtin's discussion of literary chronotopes suggests an invaluable tool for illuminating the ways in which a rhetor codifies kairos in her text. By rethinking chronotopes as the time-space representations of a writer's rhetorical opportunities, this research project suggests a method for approximating the kairic elements embedded within a text. Detailed textual analysis of the rhetorical chronotopes in Fuller's writings reveals that she used the dominant discourses of domesticity, transcendentalism, and nationalism to assert alternative ideals to guide the actions of women, men, and Americans. Not only, then, does chronotopic analysis illuminate Fuller's rhetorical strategy, but it demonstrates a productive method for inferring a constituent element of rhetorical invention. Thus, this project advances feminist rhetoric, by recovering Fuller as a key rhetorical figure of the nineteenth-century, and contributes to the discipline's efforts both to dialogue responsibly with Bakhtin's work and rework a classical terms for contemporary theory and criticism.
Title: Kairos and chronotope: The connected rhetoric of Margaret Fuller

Author: Garrison, Kristen

Number of pages: 173

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

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Advisor: Greer, Russell

School: Texas Woman's University

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The civil rights underground: The movement for compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964

In an attempt to avert the same massive resistance that arose in the South following the Brown v. Board of Education decision, the Potomac Institute of Washington, D.C., and the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia, embarked on an unprecedented cooperative effort with the Justice Department to increase the prospects for general compliance with Title II, the public accommodations provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Known as "Operation Compliance" by the Potomac Institute and "Operation Opportunity" by the Southern Regional Council, this furtive campaign mobilized various organizations and countless activists across the South during the spring and early summer months of 1964 with the purpose of convincing business and community leaders to voluntarily accept rather than resist the new civil rights legislation. This study details the roles the Justice Department, Potomac Institute, and the Southern Regional Council had in setting the stage for compliance. It examines the strategies that were employed by these national entities to mobilize hundreds, if not thousands, of local activists and officials in just a few short months. And, it explores how the interests and agenda of the national organizations played against local priorities. Further, this dissertation emphasizes the unique nature of Operation Compliance/Operation Opportunity. Instead of advocating public demonstrations for equal access to accommodations as was seen in the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955-1956 or the Lunch Counter Sit-ins of 1960-1961, Operation Compliance/Operation Opportunity sought a quiet means to target the perpetrators of segregated facilities - Southern white conservatives. Curbing the inevitable conservative backlash to the Civil Rights Bill was the true aim of this campaign. By averting a repeat of the response to the Brown decision, Operation Compliance/Operation Opportunity helped ensure that compliance with Title
II was accomplished for the most part without violence, without injury, and almost without notice.

Indexing (details)

Subject : African American Studies; Black history; American history

Classification : 0296: African American Studies, 0328: Black history, 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Civil Rights Act, Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C., Southern Regional Council, Georgia

Title : The civil rights underground: The movement for compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Author : Nichols, Kimberly Ellen

Number of pages : 183

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0124

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109667530

Advisor : Sherman, Janann

School : The University of Memphis

School location : United States -- Tennessee

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3400198

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The beat generation has been examined as a social movement, literary period, and political statement from many different scholarly perspectives. Through the method of rhetorical criticism I tease out an implicit theory of rhetoric from the writings of the principal beat generation founders--namely Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac. Offering a rhetorical read of their major work along with analysis of their letters and journals I offer a theory of rhetoric from both thinkers. In the early chapters I discuss the history of poetic discourses and rhetoric to determine the connection between literary texts and rhetorical theory. I establish the rhetorical, cultural, and social environment of the post-war United States and its interpretation and assessment by both Kerouac and Ginsberg. I then establish linkages between Kerouac and the rhetorical sense of kairos, establishing his
contribution to the beat theory by analyzing On the Road. Kerouac's contribution to beat rhetoric is developed through examination of the timely and appropriate. Next I turn attention to Allen Ginsberg and his poem "Howl" to demonstrate his implicit theory that the limits of the human body are a rhetorical commonplace. Ginsberg's contribution is established as finding great power of rhetorical invention in the limits of the human being's embodied condition. In the final two sections, I show applications of this rhetorical theory through examining Diane Di Prima's Memoirs of a Beatnik and Amiri Baraka's "Somebody Blew Up America" for elements of applied beat rhetorical theory, concluding that elements of the beat rhetoric are present in both.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Communication;American literature;Rhetoric

Classification : 0459: Communication, 0591: American literature, 0681: Rhetoric


Title : Beating rhetoric: Rhetorical theory in the beat generation

Author : Llano, Stephen M.

Number of pages : 439

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0178

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109673609

Advisor : Zboray, Ronald J.

School : University of Pittsburgh

School location : United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English
The purpose of this study was to investigate the institutional history, documentary evidence and oral accounts of the
North American Band Directors' Coordinating Committee (NABDCC) during the first decade of its existence from 1960-1970. The NABDCC constituted a forum of national band and music industry-related associations, including the American Bandmasters Association, College Band Directors National Association, and the National Association of Music Merchants, to critically examine mutual concerns, foster discussion with experts outside of the wind profession, and expand member associations to include women and college students. The research questions addressed the development of the NABDCC and the specific issues in music education examined during the ten years of history for which detailed documentary evidence is available. Important issues in instrumental music that were discussed by the NABDCC included standards based education, federal and state legislation, music advocacy, the role of the band in the school curriculum, substantive revisions in elementary, secondary, and teacher-training curricula, comprehensive musicianship, and the inclusion of new musical styles and ensembles. Various themes across these issues emerged from the study that included the difficulties of collaboration within a multifaceted representation of specific interests, the oscillating relationship between music educators and the music industry, and the challenges of preparing for the future with methods from the past. The study is significant because it chronicles important events in the history of the NABDCC and it informs instrumental music education in the 1960s with important implications for the present. Areas of further research that the study suggests include: the necessity to complete the history of the NABDCC, examine the histories of the individual band and industry associations, and a more detailed account of the history of instrumental music education in the latter part of the twentieth century.

Indexing (details)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
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Subject : Music;Education history;Music education
Classification : 0413: Music, 0520: Education history, 0522: Music education
Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Education, North American Band Directors' Coordinating Committee, Band history, Band associations, Wind bands, Instrumental music education, Directors
Title : A history of the North American Band Directors' Coordinating Committee, 1960--1970
Author : Seybert, John M.
Number of pages : 587
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0093
Logic of the heart: Alexander Campbell's rhetoric and hermeneutics on Christian identity, slavery, and church organization


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Abstract (summary)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
This study assessed the rhetorical and hermeneutic contributions of Alexander Campbell to the Stone-Campbell church reform movement during the early to mid 1800s. The study questioned whether Campbell's inconsistencies on three major controversies were the result of his reliance upon different modes of reasoning and argument. Previous studies have assumed Campbell's exclusive adherence to Baconian philosophy. This study distinguished between Campbell's empirical arguments and interpretations and his use of classical Aristotelian argument in the controversies. The research also considered an ethical basis for argument and interpretation proposed by Garver and Bobbitt as an alternative that Campbell might have used.

The analysis of Campbell's reasoning focused on his Lunenburg essays of 1837, his slavery essays of 1845 and 1851, and his organization essays of 1849. Campbell's Lunenburg essays modified his hermeneutic by incorporating classical and ethical elements that broadened the definition of Christian identity. His writings on slavery demonstrated Baconian reliance upon the biblically sanctioned master-slave relation as a hermeneutic approach that enforced unity within his movement. His anti-slavery arguments, though rhetorically resourceful, were subsidiary to his strict interpretation. Campbell's arguments for church organization recognized no direct text for support. In this case he adopted an empirical basis for defining the church and its mission, then he derived a rhetorical argument for church societies by extended inference.

The study concluded that Campbell's arguments were directed by his regard for unity more than by his allegiance to Baconian philosophy. In support of unity for his movement he variously modified his hermeneutic with ethical elements, or confined it within strict empirical boundaries, as the case required. His arguments demonstrated flexibility that served a rhetorically strategic defense and promotion of unity, and that may be useful for reasoning and interpretation in the current post-modern environment.

Indexing (details)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Subject : Religious history;American history;Communication
Classification : 0320: Religious history, 0337: American history, 0459: Communication

Identifier / keyword : Philosophy, religion and theology, Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Campbell, Alexander, Rhetoric, Hermeneutics, Christian, Identity, Slavery, Church organization

Title : Logic of the heart: Alexander Campbell's rhetoric and hermeneutics on Christian identity, slavery, and church organization

Author : Viner, Walter Thomas

Number of pages : 395

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0124

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School : The University of Memphis

School location : United States -- Tennessee

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Document 19 of 100

"Herren from the tribe of Juda": The relationship between German and German-Jewish immigrants in Milwaukee and Chicago, 1840-1900

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Abstract (summary)
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This dissertation examines the relationship between German and German-Jewish immigrants in Chicago and Milwaukee between 1840 and 1900. It analyzes the disruption of old patterns, as well as the emergence of new ones upon the immigrants' re-encounter under circumstances radically different from those in Germany. Like all other immigrant groups, Germans and German Jews interacted with many different ethnic groups. At the same time, their connection was special because they had been acquainted with each other already in Germany. Whereas their encounter with blacks or the Irish did not have a precedent in Europe, German Americans arrived with an image of "the Jew" already firmly in place. By addressing the conflicts between Germans and Jews in the United States, I challenge the view that Germans and German Jews saw themselves as members of one people after their emigration. Unlike most historians, I stress the differences between them, differences that often engendered hostility. A great number of statements in immigrant guides, the press, associational records, and letters demonstrate that outbreaks of anti-Jewish animus after the Civil War were only more forceful manifestations of an attitude that had been
prevalent in earlier decades. After outlining the political and social background in Europe, I discuss how the literature on America that was available to prospective German immigrants, both non-fiction and fiction, shaped their perceptions of the United States and American Jews. Following an overview of relations between Germans and Jews in America in general, I focus on how those relations unfolded in Chicago and Milwaukee in particular. Based on a comparative analysis of these two cities before and after the Civil War, I conclude that German-Jewish relations in Chicago were civil, but distant, and that the image of Milwaukee as a city in which German Jews and Germans lived in harmony with each other cannot stand scrutiny.

Indexing (details)
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Subject: American history; Ethnic studies; Judaic studies

Classification: 0337: American history, 0631: Ethnic studies, 0751: Judaic studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, German, German-Jewish, Jewish, Immigrants, Milwaukee, Chicago, Wisconsin, Illinois, Interethnic relations, Nineteenth century

Title: "Herren from the tribe of Juda": The relationship between German and German-Jewish immigrants in Milwaukee and Chicago, 1840-1900

Author: Mekel, Sonja L.

Number of pages: 393

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0262

Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

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Advisor: Archdeacon, Thomas J.

School: The University of Wisconsin - Madison

School location: United States -- Wisconsin

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
My main argument in the dissertation is that ambiguity characterized the conquest of California. Challenging the dominant narrative that Franciscan missionaries possessed the wherewithal to convince thousands of coastal California Indians to forsake their native ways in order to become loyal Catholic subjects of the Spanish crown, my dissertation argues that Native Californians made creative use of Spanish colonization to suit their native purposes. In doing so, we find that unlike Franciscan missionaries, California Indians assumed and embraced ambiguity as a defining characteristic of their relationship to Catholicism and Spanish culture. This dissertation questions dichotomies that historians have taken for granted as almost natural: Christian Indians vs. non-Christian Indians, Hispanicized Indians vs. non-Hispanicized Indians, mission Indians vs. non-mission Indians, and neophytes vs. gentiles. Based on the documentation left behind by Franciscan missionaries and subsequent historians, one gets the impression that if you walked from a mission compound into a native community, the differences would be stark and easily observed: language, food, clothing, the built environment, spiritual rituals, daily subsistence practices, and even the most intimate sexual relationships would have been different. If we are to believe the Franciscan missionaries, the reason for such differences derived from the success of the Franciscans at converting Indians to the Catholic faith and introducing them to "civilization." My dissertation emphasizes the similarities between baptized Indians and non-baptized Indians. By examining native leadership patterns, cloth consumption, work practices, and the relationship between mission communities and Native Californians from interior regions, the dissertation de-emphasizes the role of Franciscan missionaries in shaping Indian-Spanish relations, and emphasizes the influence of California Indians, neophytes and non-Christian alike, in shaping the early history of Alta California.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Religious history;American history;Native American studies
Classification : 0330: Religious history, 0337: American history, 0740: Native American studies
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Franciscans, California, Conquest, Indians, Missionaries, Alta California
Title : Ambiguities of conquest: Indians and missionaries in Alta California, 1769--1834
Author : Lacson, Paul Albert
Number of pages : 205
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
"The varied carols I hear": The music of the New Deal in the West


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Abstract (summary)

The Federal Music Project and subsequent WPA Music Programs served as components of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" efforts to combat the economic devastation precipitated by the Great Depression. Operating during the years 1936 to 1943, these programs that engaged unemployed musicians mirrored similar efforts of the Federal Theatre, Art and Writers' Projects. Though the Federal Music Project proved to be the largest of the cultural programs in terms of both employment and attendance, to date it has received the least attention from scholars. This dissertation demonstrates that, given the societal landscape of 1930s America, a regional perspective is imperative to an analysis of the music programs. And, contrary to earlier histories, the Federal Music Projects and WPA Music Programs of the West were successful in expressing the ethnic and cultural diversity of the region, thus achieving a primary goal of the Roosevelt administration.

Indexing (details)

Subject : American history; Music
Classification : 0337: American history, 0413: Music
Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Social sciences, New Deal, Federal Music Project
Title : "The varied carols I hear": The music of the New Deal in the West
Author : Gough, Peter L.
Number of pages : 455
"Can't knock the hustle": Hustler masculinity in African American culture

"Can't Knock the Hustle": Performances of Black Hustler Masculinity in African American Literature and Culture, reinterprets the African American social movements of the mid-to-late 1960s and early 1970s, emphasizing how the controversial performances of black men as black hustlers contributed to them. Reading the Black Power movement as a youth-driven reaction not only to the elders in the Civil Rights movement but also to the 1965 Moynihan Report that defined black men in terms of criminal deviance, I demonstrate how young black men sought to retain the masculinity, which they felt their elders had been stripped of, by becoming hustlers themselves. This study also claims that the selected texts should be privileged as hustler narratives, drawing attention to the function of the hustler as participating in a wider American tradition of upward class mobility. In the process, the black hustler hyperbolically emulates, criticizes, and rejects or restructures such concepts of individual 'rags-to-riches' capitalism and/or middle class respectability in order to achieve his own status and define his own terms for the construction of alternative black masculinities. 

Chapter One reconnects the black hustler to the badman, a hero in the African American folk tradition, and interrogates how the federal government and the film industry respectively demonized and commodified it. Chapters Two and Three illustrate how hustler masculinity in Claude Brown's Manchild in the Promised Land and Malcolm X's The Autobiography serves as a social critique of race and class in the inner-city and argue that the (re)establishment of cultural, political, and/or spiritual communities are necessary for black males performers to transcend hustler masculinity. Chapter Four examines Elaine Brown's A Taste of Power and discusses how and to what extent she could lead the Black Panther Party when hustler masculinity plays a large role in the organization and function of relationships in the party. Chapter Five
demonstrate how the commodification of the black hustler in the semi-autobiographical and fictional narratives of Iceberg Slim and Donald Goines along with the presentation of the hustler figure in Blaxploitation films contributed its present denigration and sensationalism. The Epilogue addresses how hip hop performers such as Ice Cube, NWA, Nas, Jay-Z, and 50 cent, amongst others, are recovering and recuperating the figure of the black hustler to its representation prior to the early 1970s. Such work is needed because it assists in developing an understanding of how young black men learn to perform masculinity in particular kinds of urban communities and also to complicate how we understand black masculinity in terms of what Michael Eric Dyson called the "politics of respectability."

Indexing (details)
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Subject : African American Studies;Black studies;American literature;Gender studies
Classification : 0296: African American Studies, 0325: Black studies, 0591: American literature, 0733: Gender studies
Title : "Can't knock the hustle": Hustler masculinity in African American culture
Author : Garnes, Lamar J.
Number of pages : 130
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0071
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109657296
Advisor : McGregor, Jerrilyn, Shinn, Christopher
School : The Florida State University
School location : United States -- Florida
Degree : Ph.D.
Source type : Dissertations & Theses
Mapping an era: Landscapes of national consciousness in the mid-century American novel, 1941-1963


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Abstract (summary)

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In telling the story of the twentieth-century American novel, scholars tend to deemphasize the nineteen-forties, -fifties, and early -sixties as constituting a cohesive literary period. Instead, when discussing novelists writing in the mid-century, literary critics tend to engage with authors within particular categories of identity. In an effort to reconceptualize this period, "Mapping an Era" considers a range of writers, male and female, with different regional affiliations and ethnicities, who nevertheless ought to be seen as participating in a unified and nationalized cultural project: to use the realist novel form to interrogate American cultural identity and the role of the nation state. In particular, this project reveals that novelists who came of age in the New Deal era (including Eudora Welty, Richard Yates, Saul Bellow, John Okada, Ralph Ellison, and Mary McCarthy) identify rural, suburban, ethnic urban, and campus landscapes as sites for grappling with the notion of a collective national narrative in the late forties, fifties, and early sixties. An evaluation of fiction in terms of national space is particularly useful for studying the mid-century era because it contextualizes a common conversation across gender, race, and region that has been obscured by the post-sixties culture wars. Mid-century nation builders in the United States strive to unify a geographically, ethnically, and socially diverse population within geographical and historical borders. Taking their cue from national rhetoric, mid-century novelists perform cognitive mappings of the relationship between individualized experience and national identity; however, the novel form extends the national project, functioning as a device both for exposing cracks in the myth of the nation and for identifying moments of possible collaboration between seemingly disparate groups. By amplifying historical, cultural and literary critical readings with humanistic geography, this dissertation allows for interventions from discourses of trauma, narrative, mapping and planning, and nationhood. In identifying these novels as spaces for calling into question simultaneously the viability (and desirability) of nationalized identity and the revolutionary potential of the novel at that historical moment, "Mapping an Era" locates rumblings in the landscape of the mid-century that will ultimately lead to the radical rupture of the 1960s.

Indexing (details)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
_____ Subject : Modern literature;American literature

Classification : 0298: Modern literature, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword : Language, literature and linguistics, Cold War, Fiction, Twentieth century, Novel, Realist novel

Title : Mapping an era: Landscapes of national consciousness in the mid-century American novel, 1941-1963

Author : Kordonowy, Gwen Virginia

Number of pages : 209
Environmental law's authority to protect humans and the environment from pollution and resource exploitation began to deteriorate in the early 1980s. The dissertation is a modest attempt to answer the question, "What caused the gradual erosion in environmental law's normative authority?" It argues that the emergence of a neoliberal, market-centered ideology redefined the relationship between economic and environmental policies, causing environmental law's transformation into an instrument of economic discourse. This ethical transformation weakened environmental law's authority to protect humans and the environment from risks posed by unbridled economic growth policies. It also sparked the rise of an ideology to counter neoliberalism's power over environmental policy: sustainable development or "sustainability." Sustainable development reaffirms environmental law's normative authority and relies upon deliberative democratic principles similar to those that drove the enactment of environmental legislation during the 1960s and 1970s. The dissertation analyzes environmental law's transformation through two complementary case studies. First, it shows how the expansion of regulatory agencies' legislative power has combined with cost-benefit analysis mandates to undermine the goals of environmental law and limit democratic debate about environmental policy. Second, it analyzes the genesis and development of nanotechnology policy in the United States to show how neoliberalism's economic logic subtly erodes environmental law's normative authority. These case studies illuminate pragmatic differences in substance and process between neoliberalism and sustainable development. They also show that the relative balance of institutional authority over risk-related information determines the effectiveness and durability of legislative mandates intended to protect the environment.
Subject : Law; Science history; Political science; Sustainability; Nanotechnology

Classification : 0398: Law, 0585: Science history, 0615: Political science, 0640: Sustainability, 0652: Nanotechnology


Title : U.S. nanotechnology policy and the decay of environmental law, 1980 – 2005

Author : Rudd, Jeffrey D.

Number of pages : 317

Publication year : 2009

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School : The University of Wisconsin - Madison

School location : United States -- Wisconsin

Degree : Ph.D.

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Document 5 of 100
Catalyst for antebellum conflict: The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850


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Abstract (summary)
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This study explores the role of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 as a catalyst for antebellum conflict through an examination of the lives and works of a number of its most prominent supporters and opponents. Sharply contrasting interpretations of the Bible, the Declaration of Independence, and the U.S. Constitution characterized virtually all the disputes involved. Public debate over the new law was inextricably intertwined with the larger national debate over slavery. The Fugitive Slave Law and the South's "Peculiar Institution" were always intimately related with regard to both their justification and their condemnation. The ambivalence of America's Founding Fathers about slavery found expression in the fugitive slave clauses of the Ordinance of 1787 and the U.S. Constitution of 1789. Supporters of the fugitive slave laws passed in 1793 and 1850 liked to claim that the purpose of both laws was merely to enforce the requirements of the Constitution. Widespread Northern resistance to the enforcement of the first fugitive slave law led to an increased harshness in the provisions of the second. Political and religious support for the new Fugitive Slave Law was surprisingly strong throughout the nation. Among the most influential advocates were Senator John C. Calhoun and the
Reverend James Henley Thornwell of South Carolina and Senator Daniel Webster and the Reverend Moses Stuart of Massachusetts. A detailed analysis of their main arguments is essential to explain both the new law's national acceptance and the abolitionists' outraged response. Primarily this study emphasizes the nature and development of the opposition expressed by five towering figures. The most famous African American of the nineteenth century, Frederick Douglass was a former fugitive slave who became a celebrated speaker, author, and editor. The best-selling American novelist, Harriet Beecher Stowe, wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin specifically in response to the new statute. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Theodore Parker personified the transcendentalist campaign against the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

Indexing (details)

Subject : American history
Classification : 0337: American history
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Antebellum conflict, Fugitive Slave Law, Douglass, Frederick, Stowe, Harriet Beecher, Transcendentalism
Title : Catalyst for antebellum conflict: The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850
Author : Houston, Horace King, Jr.
Number of pages : 842
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0124
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109667653
Advisor : Crawford, Charles W
School : The University of Memphis
School location : United States -- Tennessee
Degree : Ph.D.
Source type : Dissertations & Theses
Language : English
Document type : Dissertation/Thesis
What makes political cinema political? It used to be that the category of political cinema was understood to designate a body of work with a very determinate political orientation. When Comolli and Narboni wrote about political cinema in the late 1960s, they were writing
about a cinematic practice defined by its opposition to the capitalist status quo and aiming at the transformation of the social world. But as Marxism has suffered a crisis over the last decades, so has the concept of a political cinema, which has since lost its specificity. I claim that since the late sixties there has been a shift in ideas and practices concerning political cinema: a class-oriented, anti-capitalist conception of politics has given way to a conception of politics that is primarily, though not exclusively, identity-oriented. I call this shift the ethnic turn in political cinema. The ethnic turn has not received much critical scrutiny from film scholars. It tends to be taken for granted as an advance in our thinking about society and a triumph in the fight against racism and Eurocentrism. The aim of my dissertation is to challenge this complacency by asking how ethnicity is constructed—by whom, to the exclusion of what, for what purpose, and why now. Using case studies from Brazil and the United States, I examine the uses of racial and ethnic representation in explicitly political film over the last half century. Both nation-states have inherited a comparable history of African slavery, indigenous genocide, and formidable European immigration. But so far, there has been little comparative work examining the ways in which explicitly political films in these two countries have tried to make sense of racial oppression, how these representations have changed over time, and what those changes indicate about the shifting terms of both national and global debates over increasing social inequality. My dissertation addresses this lacuna.

Indexing (details)
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Subject: American studies; Black studies; Latin American Studies; Film studies

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0325: Black studies, 0550: Latin American Studies, 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Political cinema, Quilombo, Brazil, Race, Utopia, Latin America, United States

Title: The ethnic turn: Studies in political cinema from Brazil and the United States, 1960-2002

Author: Skvirsky, Salome Aguilera

Number of pages: 257

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0178

Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
Aloha and allegiance: Imagining America's paradise


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Paradise of the Pacific, a Hawai'i newspaper launched in 1888, played an important role in disseminating the idea of an American Hawai'i. Although a Native Hawaiian monarch, Kalākaua, had been elected to the throne in 1874, and a radically revised constitutional government imposed on the King in 1887, the imperial appetites of Euroamericans in the Kingdom of Hawai'i were still not satisfied. Missionary-descended wealthy landowners who controlled Hawai'i's sugar plantations and related commerce had a republican American, capitalist outlook on the future of the islands. Working to attract new tourists and investors, Paradise promoted a vision of Hawai'i as a place of great natural scenery whose indigenous people accepted Christianity and other western influences that "much improved" civil society. With a recent treaty ceding Pearl Harbor to the United States, Paradise also assured America that Hawai'i was safe, both from foreign aggression and a so-called "barbaric throne." Paradise of the Pacific's Hawai'i was firmly within legacies of Euroamerican colonial travel writing. As the publication surveyed Hawai'i's landscape, it used the rhetoric of western economic progress, science, art, and literature to claim authority over the terrain. With the Kanaka Maoli population declining due to disease and infertility, intermarriage of white men with Kanaka women, and the post-Māhele land system enabling consolidation of wealth, outsiders increasingly influenced Hawai'i government, leading it toward modern statehood. Appearing at the close of the nineteenth century, Paradise visualized race, class, ethnic, and gender relations of white dominance for tourists and prospective settlers. Its portrayals of the U.S. military privileged the men in uniforms who led its own hierarchy, tying the interests of the plantation oligarchy to American foreign policy. The publication helped to legitimize the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893 and illegal U.S. annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. Reborn as a modern magazine in 1900, Paradise of the Pacific presented the new Territory of Hawai'i as a peaceful, modern, and increasingly American place. Through achievement of statehood in 1959 and until its demise in 1966, the magazine maintained an elite vision of Hawai'i as America's special tropical paradise.
Bilingual education in the United States has been at the forefront of educational politics and debates since its inception. Arguments over language of instruction and program goals overshadow the deeper philosophical, political and societal issues rooted at the heart of bilingual education. This purpose of this study was to present a critical view of the issues impacting a small Central Texas school district's early childhood bilingual program. Over the course of a year, I conducted a focus group interview followed by individual interviews with two preschool and two kindergarten Spanish bilingual teachers. I collected field notes and observational data on site for two years. Based in grounded theory, the data dictated the focus of the study. The open coding process used to analyze the focus group interview data uncovered the foundational themes for this study. The individual interviews were analyzed using open coding, confirming and elaborating on the themes. Field notes and observational data were used to triangulate the data. The themes were: philosophical and theoretical foundations, politics and policies, and social and cultural issues. Through the lens of the data, I examined the impact of No Child Left Behind, Reading First, and the corresponding Texas regulations. The participants found the testing requirements to be distracting from their teaching. They believed the requirements, particularly for assessment, to be inappropriate and of limited use in their classrooms. From a
sociocultural perspective, I discovered discrimination and segregation, but the teacher participants never opened a dialogue about these practices with each other or their administrator. The bilingual classes were isolated, given inferior and inappropriate materials. The school's culture was one of assimilation, not diversity. Finally, I examined the underlying issues that impacted this bilingual education program and the implications for further research. There is a need to conduct further research into bilingual teacher education, including alternative certification and continuing education, the hidden curriculum and bilingual education and empowerment of bilingual teachers through dialogue. Bilingual education holds the promise of closing the gaps in education, but further research must include the critical areas of influence including philosophy, politics and sociocultural issues, not just program goals and language acquisition.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Bilingual education;Educational sociology;Early childhood education

Classification : 0282: Bilingual education, 0340: Educational sociology, 0518: Early childhood education

Identifier / keyword : Education, Texas, Bilingual education, Preschool teachers, Kindergarten teachers

Title : Lau v. Nichols 40 years later - Where are we now? A study of philosophical, political, cultural and societal issues impacting bilingual education in the early 21st century

Author : Everling, Kathleen Mary

Number of pages : 103

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0803

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109678628

Advisor : Slattery, George P.

School : Texas A&M University

School location : United States -- Texas

Degree : Ph.D.
The 2008 United States Senate elections: A typology of negative themes on candidate-sponsored websites


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The following study is an examination of the negativity on candidate-sponsored websites for the 2008 United States Senate candidates. Results of a content analysis indicated that negative themes identified were more likely to be oppositional than comparative (Johnson-Cartee & Copeland, 1991) and were more likely to be character-based than policy-based (Benoit, 1999, 2007). The majority of negative themes were identified as focusing on issue stands rather than political record, job experience, criminal activities, religion, marriage/sex life, family members, medical history, or personal life (Johnson-Cartee & Copeland's, 1989). Results of the content analysis go against the assumption of functional theory (Benoit, 2007, 1999; Benoit, Blaney, & Pier, 1998; Benoit, Pier, & Blaney, 1997) that policy themes will be more prevalent than character themes. In addition, Johnson-Cartee and Copeland's (1989) typology of negative theme types was updated in order to be more relevant to candidate websites. Ultimately, a typology of negative themes on candidate-sponsored websites was developed stemming from the results of the content analysis. The typology is derived not only from the results of the present study, but also from typologies developed to examine negative themes in other media (Johnson-Cartee & Copeland's, 1989, 1991; Benoit, 1999, 2007). This typology is a two-by-two matrix. Negative themes can be classified as oppositional and policy-based, oppositional and character-based, comparative and policy-based, or comparative and character-based. Once a negative theme is placed into one of four categories, it can be broken down into past deeds, personal qualities, future deeds, and leadership qualities.

Subject : Communication; Political science; Web Studies
Classification : 0459: Communication, 0615: Political science, 0646: Web Studies
Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Negative campaigning, Senate, Candidate websites, Elections, Negative themes, Websites
Title : The 2008 United States Senate elections: A typology of negative themes on candidate-sponsored websites
Author : Hammond, Erin Brining
Number of pages : 169
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
Main-street modernity: U.S. narratives of nationalism, imperialism, and exceptionalism


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The American small town is a national icon that widely circulates in literary, cultural, and political discourses as an "authentic" American space and signifier. However, despite its iconicity, there are surprisingly few studies that analyze the small town's ideological centrality to the U.S.'s identity and imagination. Main-Street Modernity: U.S. Narratives of Nationalism, Imperialism, and Exceptionalism addresses this critical need and argues that the small town is not a nostalgic relic from the past. Rather, the project argues that the small town is a literary and national form that is reinvented when modernity becomes recognized as a global modernity and the U.S. becomes recognized as a global empire. The project brings together a diverse range of literary, cultural and political texts—including Thornton Wilder's Our Town; Peter Weir's The Truman Show; and Ronald Reagan's use of Dixon, Illinois—to study how the small town is used to imagine and reproduce the nation throughout the twentieth- and into the twenty-first century. By identifying and analyzing the small town as a form rather than a real, material place, the project studies how the dominant small town is used to structure narratives and knowledge regimes that become coded as national narratives and national knowledge regimes. What is at stake, I demonstrate, is that the dominant small is central to the project of U.S. nationalism and to the project of U.S. imperialism. Although the small town has become a (national) commonsense signifier, my project turns the small town into a question. What makes a space legible as a small town? What is at stake in the question of the small town's legibility is the question of the nation's legibility. Main-Street Modernity traces the long ideological history that couples the small town and the nation, and foregrounds the centrality of U.S. literary production and canonization in the formation of this national icon. The project delineates, historicizes, and analyzes a complex small-town genre that ranges from Mark Twain's figuring of Hannibal, Missouri to Toni Morrison's figuring of the Bottom in Sula. Moreover, the project tracks this literary-national form across a variety of non-literary discourses including speeches by presidential candidates from William McKinley to Barack Obama; sociological studies such as Robert and Helen Lynd's Middletown; and popular travelogues such as John Steinbeck's Travels with Charley: In Search of America. At the conclusion, I consider how this ideological small town is made "real" by
analyzing popular architectural movements such as New Urbanism that resulted in Disney's Celebration, Florida, as well as the redesigned U.S. military bases in Belvoir, Virginia and Balad, Iraq. The project studies how the small town underwrites U.S. exceptionalism, and the project contends that our global modernity can be ideologically understood as a main-street modernity.

Indexing (details)

Subject : American studies; American literature

Classification : 0323: American studies, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, American studies, Cultural studies, Globalization, Small towns, U.S. imperialism, U.S. nationalism, Modernity, Nationalism, Imperialism, Exceptionalism, United States

Title : Main-street modernity: U.S. narratives of nationalism, imperialism, and exceptionalism

Author : Poll, Ryan Howard

Number of pages : 359

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0029

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109662139

Advisor : Shershow, Scott Cutler

Committee member : Richardson, Riche, Milburn, Colin

School : University of California, Davis

Department : English

School location : United States -- California

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English
Abstract (summary)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
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This rhetorical analysis of a contemporary and historical social movement, American conservatism, through a prominent intellectual figure, Russell Kirk, begins with a description of the author's work. Ideologies, arguments, and sentiments are considered as
implicit rhetoric, where social relations are defined by persuasion, ideas, historical appeal, persona, and various invitations to shared assumptions. First, a descriptive historical context is the foundation to explore the beliefs, communicative strategies, and internal tensions of the conservative movement through the development of various identities and communities during its rise as a formidable political power. Second, an analysis of the author and the author's texts clarifies argumentative and stylistic choices, providing a framework for his communicative choices. The thesis of this discussion is that the discourses implicit and explicit in the author's writing and conduct of life were imaginative and literary products of what he termed "moral imagination." How this imagination developed, and its impact upon his persuasion, was a unique approach not only to an emergent intellectual tradition but also to the disciplines of history, fiction, policy, and audience. This work argues there were two components to Kirk's rhetoric of moral imagination. First, his choosing of historical subjects, in biographical sketch and literary content, was an indication of his own interest in rhetorical efficacy. Second, he attempted to live out the sort of life he claimed to value. I argue he taught observers by an ethos, an endeavor to live a rhetorical demonstration of what he genuinely believed was good. As demonstrated by what many who knew Kirk identified as an inner strength of character and conduct, his rhetorical behavior was motivated by a love for and a curiosity toward wonder and mystery. By an imaginative reading of history, his exemplars of more properly ordered sentiments of a moral order sought to build communities of associational, relational persons that found identity in relation to other persons. His ambition was to explore and communicate what it meant to be human--in limitation, in promise, and in the traditions and customs that provide a framework for "human" in a culture.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Biographies;Philosophy;Rhetoric
Classification : 0304: Biographies, 0422: Philosophy, 0681: Rhetoric
Identifier / keyword : Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Rhetoric, Conservatism, Moral imagination, Kirk, Russell
Title : A rhetoric of moral imagination: The persuasions of Russell Kirk
Author : Jones, Jonathan Leamon
Number of pages : 363
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0803

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Abstract (summary)
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The Chickasaw Nation, an American Indian community located in southeastern Oklahoma, entered into a period of substantial growth in the late 1980s. Following its successful reorganization and expansion enabled by federal policies for tribal self-determination, the Nation pursued gaming and other industries to affect economic growth. From 1987 to 2009 the National budget increased exponentially as tribal investments produced increasingly large revenues for an increasing Chickasaw population. Coincident to this growth, the Chickasaw Nation began acquiring and creating museums and heritage properties through which to interpret their own history, heritage, and culture through diverse exhibitionary representations. By 2009 the Chickasaw Nation directs representation of itself at five museum and heritage properties throughout its historic boundaries. This study argues that the Chickasaw Nation is using museums and heritage sites as places to define itself as a coherent and legitimate contemporary Indian Nation. In doing so through museums they are necessarily engaging with the shifting historiographical paradigms as well as changing articulations of how museums function and what they represent. Through this interaction with history and with museums the Chickasaw Nation has developed a shifting representation of itself that is internally inconsistent and maintains a contradictory relationship with historiographical and museum literature. Through a series of four case studies, this dissertation examines the roles of the Chickasaw Nation's museums and heritage sites in defining and creating internal representations of sovereignty. It examines the exhibitions at these sites within their historicized local contexts. The study describes the museum exhibitions' dialogue with the historiography about the Chickasaw Nation, the literature of the new museum studies and the indigenous exhibitionary grammars emerging from Native American museums throughout the United States.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Cultural anthropology;American history;Museum studies;Native American studies
Classification : 0326: Cultural anthropology, 0337: American history, 0730: Museum studies, 0740: Native American studies

Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Building, Chickasaw, Museums, History, Heritage, Native Americans

Title : Building a nation: Chickasaw museums and the construction of Chickasaw history and heritage

Author : Gorman, Joshua M.

Number of pages : 310

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0124

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109667639

Advisor : Fickle, James

School : The University of Memphis

School location : United States -- Tennessee

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3400208

ProQuest document ID : 304923938

Document URL :
http://search.proquest.com/docview/304923938?accountid=14709

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The femme fatale and male anxiety in 20th century American literature, "hard-boiled" crime fiction, and film noir

Abstract (summary)

The construction and perception of the femme fatale are at the center of my dissertation. She is the most alluring, terrifying and frightening phenomenon, and she is the source of castration anxiety. I draw from the psychoanalytic theories of Freud, Lacan, and other contemporary writers to demonstrate how we read representations of the femme fatale in reality, literature, and film noir. In this dissertation, I also intend to show how bisexuality is a counterpoint to homosexuality and is part of the calculus of the feminized male with phallic fantasies. What's more, I wish to discuss how these sexual tendencies create the predispositions for misogynistic behavior. I will argue how the femme fatale, both real and imaginary, poses threats to the male psyche and masculinity. I will also discuss how sexual fantasies, the oedipal child, and the primal scene intersect in the literature of Ernest Hemingway, and the fiction of Jim Thompson and Dashiell Hammett. Looking at the crisis of masculinity and the existence of the femme fatale, I will talk about how each plays itself out in both the novel and film adaptation.

The analysis of the detective novels and their adaptations to the film is also part of this dissertation. For many this analytic approach rests entirely on the analyses of story structure. I use the Sophoclean paradigm to re-
conceptualize the oedipal tensions between the detective and the criminal and to draw a parallel between psychoanalyst as detective and analysand as criminal--these individuals have committed criminal acts and now suffer, feel guilt, and emotions associated with these actions. Since the detective is the epitome of the male persona and mythic hero, I show that beneath these constructed identities is the opposite of what readers and viewers perceive. Like the limitations of a structural analysis of story, so the perceived images of masculinity may not be present. They merely may be chimera--palimpsests of what they really are—sensitive, homoerotic, and victims of their own insatiable appetites and weaknesses against the lure and seductions of the femme fatale.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Social psychology;American literature;Film studies
Classification : 0451: Social psychology, 0591: American literature, 0900: Film studies
Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Psychology, Language, literature and linguistics, Anxiety, Crime fiction, Film noir, Psychoanalysis, Roman noir, Hemingway, Ernest, Thompson, Jim, Hammett, Dashiell
Title : The femme fatale and male anxiety in 20th century American literature, &quot;hard-boiled&quot; crime fiction, and film noir
Author : Nesbitt, Ronald Charles
Number of pages : 301
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0668
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109688542
Advisor : Berman, Jeffrey
School : State University of New York at Albany
School location : United States -- New York
Degree : Ph.D.
Source type : Dissertations & Theses
Performative autopathographies: Self-representations of physical illness in contemporary art


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Abstract (summary)
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Performative Autopathographies examines firsthand representations of physical illness produced by selected professional artists since 1980. Through pointed case study analyses, it shows how contemporary autopathographies function beyond therapeutic expression by articulating political, aesthetic, and metaphysical positions (e.g., autothanatography) in relation to lived experience. Notions of pathography, performativity, acting forms, confession, dialogism, and the ethics of response are presented in the Introduction. Chapter 1 reviews the literature relevant to the emergent field of "cultural illness studies," situated at a disciplinary crossroads between medical humanities and visual/cultural studies. It outlines the research undertaken on pathography thus far, and details the relational, restorative, political and aesthetic stakes that characterize the practice. Chapter 2 examines the "performalist" photography of Hannah Wilke, conducted in response to her mother's cancer and her own. Wilke's pathographic works are read with the guidance of Aby Warburg's Pathosformel, which helps to generate my notion of the "formula of pathos." Chapter 3 considers Jo Spence's construction of a living archive through her photographic treatment of illness. Contrasting her production to other circulating images of breast cancer, the chapter details how Spence built a critical visual culture of disease. The performative aspects of Spence's "phototherapy" are discussed, while her final works are interpreted along the framework of autothanatography. Chapter 4 considers the semiotics of the body in pathographic choreography. The historical associations between disease and dance are retraced before considering works by Jan Bolwell and Bill T. Jones. Critic Arlene Croce's notorious reaction to Jones' Still/Here furthers the discussion on the ethics of response and responsibility in receiving pathographic works. Findings from these case studies of autopathographic practice are summarized in the Conclusion, which retraces the salient aesthetic characteristics of contemporary performative autopathographies.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Art history;Dance
Classification : 0377: Art history, 0378: Dance
Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Self-representations, Physical illness, Contemporary art
Title : Performative autopathographies: Self-representations of physical illness in contemporary art
Author : Tembeck, Tamar
Number of pages : 341
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
An analysis of U.S. history textbooks: The treatment of primary sources


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Abstract (summary)

This dissertation examines the treatment of primary sources in three of the most widely adopted secondary U.S. History textbooks. Specifically examined were the types of primary sources, location of corresponding questions, classification of corresponding questions according by the Depth of Knowledge and the Library of Congress steps in examining primary sources, and presence of answers in the narrative. An instrument was created to assure transparency in assessing the textbooks. The results were examined through the interpretative frame works of historians and the various perspectives within the social studies. All texts incorporated many primary sources but varied greatly in their presentations of the documents. Recommendations for changes were made for each of the stakeholders with interests in publishing and using textbooks.

Indexing (details)

Subject: American history; Secondary education; Social studies education

Classification: 0337: American history, 0533: Secondary education, 0534: Social studies education

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Education, History textbooks, Primary sources, Textbook evaluation, U.S. history

Title: An analysis of U.S. history textbooks: The treatment of primary sources

Author: Rodeheaver, Misty D.

Number of pages: 117

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0256
This dissertation explores the role that slave-based agriculture played in the transformation of the Texas borderlands from a Mexican province during the 1820s into an independent slaveholders' republic during the 1830s. That transformation occurred because of two powerful forces that overlapped in Texas—the cotton economy of the southern United States and the government of Mexico—whose complex interactions reshaped Mexico's far-northern frontier into an American slaveholding society. This process began when the massive expansion of the cotton economy in the southern United States during the nineteenth century pushed some Americans to seek cheap cotton lands in Mexican territory. Mexico's government encouraged this transnational migration during the early 1820s out of a desperate need to populate their northern frontier (something the Spanish had failed to do). When those expatriate Americans insisted, however, that slavery serve as the labor system underlying the growth of cotton farming in northeastern Mexico, battles over the institution became central to fights among Mexicans and Americans about the future of the U.S.-Mexican borderlands. There was no one position on slavery within Mexico; different groups with varying levels of investment in the institution held different perspectives. Mexicans closest to Anglo settlements in Texas formed political coalitions with Americans to protect slavery, while Mexicans in other parts of the nation sought to abolish the institution. Because Mexico's early government adopted a federal political system, competing perspectives about slavery were put into conflict with one another among Mexicans at the local, state, and national levels. As a result, anti-slavery Mexicans were never able to stamp out the institution in Texas, although neither were pro-slavery Mexicans and Americans able to secure the outright support of the government for their slaveholding society. Battles over slavery and American colonization thus became entangled in larger fights within Mexico over federalism, battles which led to the 1836 Texas revolution. By 1837, these struggles had produced a weak, but committed, slaveholding society in the borderlands between the United States and Mexico, when Texas emerged as the most unlikely creation: an independent republic of American slaveholders built beyond the borders of the United States.

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Abstract (summary)
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The goal of this dissertation is to examine the role played by the State of Wisconsin in the creation and implementation of housing policy in Milwaukee. First, without ignoring the federal level, this dissertation explores the relationship between state and local governments in shaping housing policy in Milwaukee. Second, this dissertation looks to the practical dilemmas faced by both the city and state as various interest groups flexed their political muscle through lobbying efforts at all three levels of government. Finally, by looking at the reality of what was constructed in Milwaukee, this dissertation seeks to determine how decisions made at the state and local levels impacted the physical makeup of residential neighborhoods in the city of Milwaukee through the early 1970s. By injecting the State of Wisconsin into the analysis of housing policy in Milwaukee, two distinct patterns emerge. First, when the state partnered with the city in the area of housing policy, innovative solutions to housing problems were designed and implemented. Second, the State of Wisconsin served as a critical venue for special interest groups who successfully promoted and scuttled housing programs in the state by lobbying state officials and litigating in state courts.
The Prairie View Interscholastic League Band Contests from 1938-1970, with an emphasis on black high school bands and band directors in Texas


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Abstract (summary)
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The purpose of this study was to find out important information about the Prairie View Interscholastic League (PVIL) Band Contests. For over 30 years (1938-1970), the PVIL held Concert Band, Marching Band, and Sight-Reading Contests for black high school bands at Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical University in Prairie View, Texas. By the end of the PVIL era, over 150 black high schools participated. The PVIL disbanded after a merger with the white counterpart, the University Interscholastic League (UIL). In this historical and qualitative research study, 15 black high school band directors (14 males and 1 female) in Texas were interviewed, all of whom participated in the PVIL. The participants were chosen from those who were honored by the UIL, as well as those who were honored by the Texas Black Music Educators (TBME) for their achievements. The semi-structured interview was designed to discover important information about the
Prairie View Interscholastic League (PVIL) Band Contests. Each interview lasted from 30-75 minutes and was conducted by phone or in the participants' home at their convenience. The data from these oral histories were analyzed qualitatively. As a result, several themes emerged concerning the structure of the PVIL band contests, repertoire, preparation of the contests, and the importance of the PVIL. Participants were also asked about the effects of segregation and integration on the PVIL and black high school bands in Texas. When discussing segregation, participants focused mainly on the inequities of equipment and facilities while working at segregated schools. During the period of school integration, black schools began to close, especially in the small cities and towns. As a result, 12 of the 15 participants in this study found themselves without a job or with a substantially changed teaching position. For some of these directors, it meant the end of their career as a band director. The PVIL band contests not only gave the students something to prepare for and look forward to, but helped them develop character, which made the black community proud.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Music; Music education
Classification : 0413: Music, 0522: Music education
Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Education, Prairie View Interscholastic League, High school bands, Band directors, Texas, African-Americans, Band contests
Title : The Prairie View Interscholastic League Band Contests from 1938-1970, with an emphasis on black high school bands and band directors in Texas
Author : Henry, John P., Jr.
Number of pages : 167
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0087
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109647556
Advisor : Mishra, Jennifer
School : University of Houston
School location : United States -- Texas
Sunni Islam in the African American experience: The dialectic and dialogic of race, ethnicity, and Islamicity mapping and decoding the mosque of Islamic Brotherhood, 1964-2001


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Abstract (summary)
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The topic of this dissertation is African American Sunni orthodox Islam and central to its focus is Imam Ahmad Tawfiq and the organization that he founded in 1967, the Mosque of Islamic Brotherhood of Harlem New York. And through its elevation, it is asserted that more complex, and heretofore undisclosed issues within African American Islam will be discovered and revealed. All-too-often the literature has focused on the so-called proto Islamic movements of the Moorish Science Temple, and more specifically the Nation of Islam which privileges these groups and elides the contributions made by other Islamic formations which have been integral to the evolution and development of Islam in the black experience, but unfortunately have been relegated to the margins of scholarly inquiry and discourse. An interrogation of African American Sunni Muslims is expected to unearth hidden histories and alternative narratives which are essential to making intelligible the phenomenon of Islam as it has been imagined, lived, and expressed by Muslims in the American milieu. Further, this project maps the history, legacy, and trajectory of African American Sunni Muslims as they attempted create counter discursive spaces to subvert the dominate theological and philosophical teachings of both Noble Drew Ali and Elijah Muhammad. Currently the research and scholarship on African American Islam have overlooked the profound dissimilarities and divergences which permeate African American Islam, minimizing these pronounced differences in deference to an analysis which accentuates ethnic, social and political affinities and commonalities such as cultural and ethnic identifiers of sameness, i.e. blackness. This project seeks to focus on difference and examine the way in which difference has impacted and informed the actions, relationships, and behavior of African American Muslims over time. Further, it is argued that there are recurring themes in the narrative of African American Islam, what this project calls the seven axiological predicates that permeate African American Islam: race and ethnicity; orthodoxy and heterodoxy; Islamization; Islamicity; Islamism; asabiyya and ummah; and issues of identity construction. Finally, no project on Islam will be complete without an exploration of the tragic events of 9-11 and its impact on American Muslims.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : African American Studies; Religion; Black history

Classification : 0296: African American Studies, 0318: Religion, 0328: Black history
E pluribus unum? Federalism, immigration and the role of the American states


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Abstract (summary)
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Unlike the assumptions contained in the federal plenary power doctrine, immigration policy in the United States is the result of conflict, collaboration and intense interaction between the states and the federal governments. Since the 19th century, immigration policy making has exhibited familiar patterns: when state and federal objectives have been aligned, states act as backers of federal policy, often using their legislative authority to strengthen federal immigration law. When preferences diverge, states become powerful lobbyists who can use their legislative authority to keep immigration-related issues on the top of the federal agenda. Large, electorally rich states are particularly effective pressure agents. Electoral and political concerns often lead the federal government to yield to state pressure and implement immigration reforms (often restrictive) that are consistent with state preferences.

Indexing (details)
Subject: Political science
Classification: 0615: Political science
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Immigration, States, United States, Aliens, Alienage, Immigration policy, Federalism
Title: E pluribus unum? Federalism, immigration and the role of the American states
Author: Filindra, Alexandra
Number of pages: 312
Publication year: 2009
Degree date: 2009
School code: 0190
Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN: 9781109524840
Advisor: Tichenor, Daniel
School: Rutgers The State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick
Department: Graduate School - New Brunswick
School location: United States -- New Jersey
Degree: Ph.D.
Source type: Dissertations & Theses
Language: English
Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Publication / order number: 3386784
ProQuest document ID: 276314630
Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/276314630?accountid=14709
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"Cold War in a Cold Land" is a study of people and place during a specific era. The thesis that the Cold War was neither traumatic nor fearful, but transformative and opportunistic, points out that this work will challenge previous notions of Cold War and regional historiography. For example, chapter 2 confronts regional historiography by showing that citizens in the region were pragmatic, not isolationist when it came to international issues. Chapters 3 and 4 challenge Cold War historiography by looking at the issue of Communists in the region, and determines that citizens were not overly concerned with finding them, nor did they believe that the Communist Party posed a threat to the American way of life. More specifically, citizens on the northern plains believed that Communism was a problem found in Washington or New York, but certainly not at home. Chapters 5, 6, and 8 look at certain aspects of civil defense and ways in which these programs were designed to work in theory and reality. Since the state and local governments were responsible for staffing, equipping, and funding
civil defense projects, they accomplished little in the way of preparation. Thus, people in the region largely ignored the possibility of a Soviet nuclear attack. There was one aspect of the Cold War that appealed to the region, and this was the establishment of federal military installations. Military bases promised long-term financial assistance to beleaguered local economies, and communities fought to bring the bases to their local environs. Airbases, missile silos, and the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Complex all promised tremendous financial assistance during the Cold War, and continue to do so.
This dissertation investigates elements of the American avant-garde theatre from 1992 to the present (2009). At the core of this study are two assertions: first, that the avant-garde theatre, in spite of various recent scholarly and critical denials, remains a vital part of the American theatre landscape, and second, that the artists who practice
in this genre have by necessity adopted means of survival in an economic and cultural landscape which resists and co-opts efforts at artistic revolution. I consider specific case studies including the International WOW Company (NY), Theatre of a Two-Headed Calf (NY), Theatre In My Basement (AZ), Frank Theatre (MN), and Salvage Vanguard Theater (TX), as well as other theatre companies, artists, and movements which have comprised the American avant-garde theatre of the past two decades. I undertake closer investigations into the economics of the contemporary American avant-garde theatre, the rising phenomenon of fringe theatre festivals in the U.S., and the respective avant-garde theatre scenes in contemporary New York City and other American cities, in an effort to illustrate the complexity of the intersection of art and commerce in the context of the avant-garde theatre in contemporary America. There are two major factors which led toward a shifting of priorities for the avant-garde theatre in the early 1990s: the ending of the Cold War and the rhetorical establishment of a U.S.-centric global "new world order," and the dissolving of available public funds from the National Endowment of the Arts. In the wake of the former event, American avant-garde theatre artists turned away from countercultural perspectives and moved toward postcultural perspectives. As a consequence of the latter event, avant-garde theatre artists were forced to find new means of funding and become more pragmatic about their relationships with the artistic marketplace, publicity, and capitalist economic structures. Through this millennial era, the American avant-garde theatre has altered its intentions from previous generations that were aligned with countercultural ideologies, but the essential opposition to the commercial mainstream theatre scene that marks the avant-garde theatre has not changed.

Indexing (details)
---------------------------------------------
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Subject : American studies;Theater

Classification : 0323: American studies, 0465: Theater


Title : From counterculture to postculture: The American avant-garde theatre from 1992-2009

Author : Whitney, William R.

Number of pages : 262

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0262
Haskell Institute opened in 1884, an early example of federal off-reservation boarding schools for American Indian youth. The goal was assimilation: strip away traditional languages, spiritual beliefs, tribal customs, even family ties, and replace them with incultation into the values of Western civilization upheld by white society. In reality, students, whose ages covered a wide range, often clung tenaciously to older, more familiar ideals. This study looks broadly at the effects of this conflict in the mindsets and behaviors of both students and administrators at the school (and similar institutions). Because Haskell's first quarter-century overlaps with much of the period scholars call "The Progressive Era" in U.S. history, the time frame investigated yields rich data regarding new thinking about educational and social reform. While recent literature on the boarding school system has blossomed, the link between its activities and the larger picture of American Progressivism has not been firmly established within the context of a specific school. By the dawn of the nineteenth century, Haskell Institute was becoming the largest of these federal education outlets, making its success of especial consequence, both because it affected great numbers of students (and their support networks) and served as a model for promoting policy goals. Understanding how Haskell grew and became an increasingly accepted part of the American Indian experience requires the realization that native peoples played an active role in shaping the contours of their own education. While their "partnership" with government functionaries was often limited, the input they provided, through a variety of means, had measurable consequences for the direction and overall influence of the school. In this way, Haskell students (as well as their families, tribal leadership, and a growing vanguard of American Indian elites, themselves often the product of similar educational experiences) may be viewed through the lens of Progressive reform. Precisely defining Progressivism is difficult, but Indians' active participation at Haskell did affect visible change in their education, and comprised another, overlooked example of Progressives in action. Through attendance records, administrative and curricular changes, personal letters and reminiscences, development of a more native-centered school newspaper, elimination (or tempering) of the most egregious aspects of boarding-school life, or other means, a tangible American Indian Progressivism emerges, with its ultimate aim retention of core elements of native cultures and traditions. Thus they were not simply victims of government or outside social engineering, but active participants in the education process. The intertwining of both
federal directives and native hopes in the development of Haskell makes a fascinating case study of Progressive activism and reform, the ability to affect quiet change within an oppressive institutional atmosphere, the recognition of a strong native voice in this period, and the interdependence of the boarding-school system and American Indian peoples in establishing (often quite different) measures of "success" in this education. The survival of Native American peoples, customs, and Haskell itself, as a place today celebrating that persistence, is strong testimony to this Indian Progressivism and the works and lives of those who came before.

Indexing (details)
-----------------------------------------------
Subject: American studies; American history; Native American studies
Classification: 0323: American studies, 0337: American history, 0740: Native American studies
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, American Indians, Federal boarding schools, Haskell Institute, Indian ("Red") progressives, Lawrence, Kansas, Progressive Era, Boarding schools, Native Americans
Title: Reformers revealed: American Indian progressives at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, 1884-1909
Author: Anderson, Eric P.
Number of pages: 202
Publication year: 2009
Degree date: 2009
School code: 0099
Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN: 9781109640472
Advisor: Napier, Rita G.
Committee member: Saul, Norman E., Kelton, Paul, O'Brien, Sharon, Warren, Kim
School: University of Kansas
Department: History
School location: United States -- Kansas
Degree: Ph.D.
A rough, wet ride: The civilian genesis of the American motor torpedo boat


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Abstract (summary)
Dwight Eisenhower once warned of an insidious collusion between industry and government that threatened to become master of United States domestic and foreign policy. His warning came too late, of course, for the threat had already become reality before he spoke. But there were and are positive elements to the merger of interests, and one of them was the infusion of civilian small craft expertise into the arena of national defense. This dissertation is an overview of the evolution of small combatant craft in the United States Navy and demonstrates that the most successful of these boats have consistently come from the civilian sector. The history of this intercourse is traced from its origins in the American Revolution through its ultimate incarnation of the motor torpedo boat of World War Two. Experience in Vietnam and ongoing counter-terror and drug interception operations worldwide, demonstrates conclusively that rugged, efficient boats for security, patrol, and combat are still an essential factor in law enforcement, homeland defense, and power projection, and the services have come to rely increasingly upon the domestic small craft industry to supply them.

Indexing (details)

Subject: American history; Military history
Classification: 0337: American history, 0722: Military history
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Motor torpedo boat, World War II, PT boats, Torpedo boats
Title: A rough, wet ride: The civilian genesis of the American motor torpedo boat
Author: Wiser, Edward H.
Number of pages: 190
Publication year: 2009
Degree date: 2009
School code: 0071
Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN: 9781109656398
Advisor: Jones, James P.
School: The Florida State University
International student access to U.S. higher education since World War II: How NAFSA (Association of International Educators) has influenced federal policy


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This dissertation is a study of the policy process behind the legislation and regulation governing international student access to U.S. higher education since the immediate aftermath of World War II. The particular research focus of this dissertation is on NAFSA: Association of International Educators (originally established as the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers in 1948). My primary analytical tool is the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) of Paul Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith (see Sabatier & Weible, 2007). Taking into account the key concepts of the ACF, I attempt to answer the following four specific questions in order to explore the general question described above. First, 'What relationships have NAFSA developed with other key actors in this policy process?' Second, 'What has characterized NAFSA's beliefs in the promotion of international student mobility into the U.S.?' Third, 'What resources has NAFSA, as a political actor, contributed to the coalition's advocacy for international student mobility?' Fourth, 'What strategies have NAFSA used for its attempt to influence the federal policy?' This dissertation consists of eight parts, including an introduction and conclusion. After introducing the research question, defining major terms, and presenting the background and significance of this study, the conceptual framework for this dissertation is explained in Chapter Two. This chapter outlines the development of studies of policy process and the characteristics of the Advocacy Coalition Framework. Chapter Three is a literature review on the issues concerning the relationship between the federal government and higher education; values in enrolling international students—upsides and downsides; and U.S. federal policies governing international students in terms of regulating and promoting their access. Chapter Four explains the methodology of this dissertation. This chapter explains how a case study approach as a qualitative research method fits the purpose of this study and what data sources were used. Chapter Five briefly addresses the stable parameters and external events as the contexts to the policy subsystem concerning international student access to U.S. higher education. Chapter Six, the longest in this study, presents the documentary data about NAFSA's and its allies' public policy activities and their beliefs in promoting international student mobility into the U.S. over the past 60 years. Apart from the document data, the interview results are summarized in Chapter Seven. Integrating the data presented in the previous two chapters, Chapter Eight attempts to answer the four specific research questions by analyzing the data presented in the previous chapters, and discusses the additional findings from the investigation. In summary, the policy subsystem concerning international student access to U.S. higher education and NAFSA, which has been involved in the subsystem, have had continuities and changes in their development as follows. The policy subsystem has had similar types of political actors with limited comings and goings since the late 1940s. With most of these actors, who have tended to advocate
international student access to U.S. higher education, NAFSA has attempted to influence the federal policies governing those students. As for beliefs in bringing international students into the U.S., the foreign policy rationales have been dominant in the pro-international-student-access coalition, including NAFSA, and these rationale continuing to be influential. In recent years, economic rationales and the appreciation of intellectual contributions of international students are increasingly emphasized by many political actors, while these values were mentioned in the policy subsystem on a much smaller scale from the mid twentieth century. NAFSA has contributed to the pro-international-student-access coalition particularly by providing its steadily increased mobilizable troops as memberships, continually outstanding expertise knowledge on international student affairs, and recently enhanced efforts to take leadership both in regulatory and legislative policy advocacy. NAFSA has employed a number of strategies for its policy advocacy. Most of the strategies such as testimony in the congressional hearings, individual members' direct petitions to members of congress, and regular meetings with the governmental agencies are still in practical use. In addition to the regulatory areas, which have been NAFSA's traditional focus, NAFSA's advocacy activities have been expanded to the legislative areas since the late 1990s.

The additional findings are three-fold as follows. First, international educators have had a dilemma between their phobia about government interference and their need for government support. Second, while most international educators are believers in various benefits which international students bring to the U.S., their belief may be too optimistic without serious empirical examinations. Third, the ACF is useful in understanding the policy changes in terms of the political actors' beliefs, and technological development, particularly in maintaining the information of individual international students. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Multicultural Education;Public policy;Higher education
Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Education, International student, Higher education, Association of International Educators, Federal policy, NAFSA, Policy process, United States, National Association of Foreign Student Advisers
Title : International student access to U.S. higher education since World War II: How NAFSA (Association of International Educators) has influenced federal policy
Author : Miyokawa, Norifumi
Number of pages : 479
The history of high school girls' sport in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia 1890-1990


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Abstract (summary)

This study is an investigation of the development and one hundred year history of high school girls' sport in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia. Its focus is on how and why, over time, the experiences of schoolgirl athletes in the city of Philadelphia were different from the experiences of schoolgirl athletes in the surrounding suburbs. Using place, gender and race critical perspectives, high school yearbooks, augmented by oral histories, were used as primary resources to determine the origins of sport programs in public high schools throughout the region, the uneven impact of national professional standards on city and suburban schoolgirl sport programs, the creation of a unique city sport culture, the changes in school sport as a result of the suburbanization in the region and finally, the impact of suburban school district reorganizations. Along with an examination of newspapers and other secondary sources this study suggests that suburban schoolgirl experiences emerged as the normative expression of schoolgirl sport.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Education history;Physical education
Classification : 0520: Education history, 0523: Physical education
Title : The history of high school girls' sport in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia 1890-1990
Author : D'Ignazio, Catherine
Number of pages : 398
Hollywood counterterrorism: Violence, protest and the Middle East in U.S. action feature films

"Hollywood Counterterrorism: The Political Economy of Middle Eastern Violence and Protest in Action Feature Films" demonstrates how Western discourses of counterterrorism and the Middle East have shaped Hollywood cinematic productions through sourcing and collaboration with private and official institutions. I historicize how terrorism emerged to become a privileged concept in the representation of Hollywood cinema and how hegemonic counterterrorism discourses of the Middle East are encoded in film aesthetics and narrative in the process of U.S. motion picture production. The account of the dissertation delineates how the Hollywood simulacrum of Middle East terrorism is a site for cultural, racial and religious conflict pertaining to mediated representations of political and religious violence. The economic policies and wars of such a social order have become naturalized and all-pervasive in the Hollywood action film genre.
Author: McKahan, Jason Grant

Number of pages: 381

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0071

Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN: 9781109657630

Advisor: Opel, Andrew

School: The Florida State University

School location: United States -- Florida

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number: 3399217

ProQuest document ID: 304878593

Document URL:
http://search.proquest.com/docview/304878593?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

Document 8 of 100

Acting social: The cinema of Mike Nichols

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Abstract (summary)

This dissertation argues for the study of director Mike Nichols by elucidating his aesthetic, historical, social, and political importance. He ushered in the turn from "Classical" to "New" Hollywood, and studying his work illuminates unacknowledged similarities and differences in both periods. Furthermore, looking at the cultural significance of his oeuvre deepens our understanding of the cultural revolution of the 1960s, as well as key events in the ensuing five decades of American social history. By analyzing the methods for crafting scenarios that Nichols carried forward to the cinema from his seminal work in radio and theater, I generate new insight into the representation of the interpersonal on-screen, particularly through the lenses of gender and sexuality. There is no scholarship devoted to Nichols's study, and I look at what his exclusion from debates in Cinema Studies tells us both about his films and about the dominant approaches and theoretical paradigms used to interpret the cinema, particularly regarding concepts such as character, performance, dialogue, the psychological, the human, and the social.

Indexing (details)

Subject: American studies; Performing Arts; Film studies

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0641: Performing Arts, 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Nichols, Mike, Streep, Meryl, Cavell, Stanley, May, Elaine, Cinema sound, Performance
Title: Acting social: The cinema of Mike Nichols

Author: Stevens, C. Kyle

Number of pages: 375

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0178

Source: DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN: 9781109672756

Advisor: Fischer, Lucy

School: University of Pittsburgh

School location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number: 3400461

ProQuest document ID: 304981256

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Document 9 of 100
A case study of Emmett Scott High: 1965-1970

http://search.proquest.com/docview/250885736?accountid=14709?accountid=14709
The purpose of this case study is to examine the roles that educators and students played in the social and academic culture of Emmett Scott High School. Emmett Scott High opened in 1920 as a segregated school for African American in the city of Rock Hill. Although it closed in 1970, it still remains a symbol of pride of the African American Community in Rock Hill South Carolina. Many of its students and faculty revere it as a place central to the schooling experience of the students who attended. Currently, the former school serves as a community center for the area.

The memories of the last principal, teaching staff, and students of Emmett Scott High School were collected, unfolding a rich narrative about life in this community before the beginning of the desegregation process. All the interviews and opinions are from the individuals who worked or attended Emmett Scott High. Their accounts contain numerous examples of life at Emmett Scott High before, during, and after the desegregation process. The participants' stories help to illustrate the flow of the educational process in the Emmett Scott community of Rock Hill, SC, the problems which the school encountered, and the way these problems were addressed. The study has considerable significance in society today because of the it uses to present the first hand narrations of individuals who were directly affected by the issues of racism and discrimination and the impacts or effects brought about as a result of the practice of racism and discrimination as it relates to their practice within the Emmett High School community.

The study of Emmett Scott High may help clarify the many persistent issues of racism in academic institutions today. Through this process of building an understanding by giving voice to the past, we may learn more about how racism takes place in society and how it can deny some of the people in society equal opportunities. Academically, the school had many competent teachers who managed to teach with much fewer resources than what was available in other schools.
Socially, the school community was close-knit, and many of the teachers knew their students and their families personally. The school taught the students not only academics, but also how to live with racism and lack of freedom.

Indexing (details)

Subject : African American Studies; Black studies; School administration; Secondary education

Classification : 0296: African American Studies, 0325: Black studies, 0514: School administration, 0533: Secondary education

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Education, Emmett Scott High School, Rock Hill, South Carolina, Segregation, African-Americans

Title : A case study of Emmett Scott High: 1965-1970

Author : Alridge, Terrance

Number of pages : 159

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0202

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109649673

Advisor : Kelehear, Zack

Committee member : Jay, Michelle, Cox, Edward Cox, Harrill, Lynn

School : University of South Carolina

Department : Educational Administration

School location : United States -- South Carolina

Degree : Ph.D.

Source type : Dissertations & Theses

Language : English

Document type : Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number : 3396585
ProQuest document ID : 250885736

Document URL:
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Database : ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

Document 10 of 100

Three way information flow between the president, news media, and the public


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Abstract (summary)
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Regarding presidential responsiveness and leadership, this study addresses two questions: Does the president respond to the public? Does the president lead the public? Unlike prior research, this study tries to answer these questions by focusing on the news media intervening in the relationship between the president and the public. Rather than positing a direct relationship between them, this study
points out that information flows between the president and the public through the news media, which affect the president and the public. The public receives daily political information including presidential messages from the news media. Also, presidents recognize public sentiments from news stories. Accordingly, this study examines the potentially multidirectional relationships between the three actors from 1958 to 2004 in the United States. This study estimates the reciprocal relationships between the three actors by using Vector Autoregression (VAR) and Moving Average Response (MAR) simulations. Analyzing the three actors' issue stances, this study reveals that the news media significantly influence the public and the president. However, the direct relationship between the president and the public is negligible. Furthermore, the empirical findings demonstrate that presidential responsiveness is more likely to be observed when the news media report news stories consonant with past public opinion changes.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Political science; Mass communications; Presidents; News media; Public interest

Classification : 0615: Political science, 0708: Mass communications

Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Information flow, President, News media, Public

Title : Three way information flow between the president, news media, and the public

Author : Lee, Han Soo

Pages : n/a

Number of pages : 224

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0803

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109679694

Advisor : Wood, B. Dan

School : Texas A&M University

School location : United States -- Texas
In quest of Walter Smith: The past, present, and future impact of visual art in adult education


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Abstract (summary)
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Walter Smith is a relatively unknown historical figure in the art world, but he is essential to defining adult education's past, present, and future in the area of visual art. His artistic endeavors in America sparked facets of the way art education is practiced today. However, along the way we have lost the tenets of social change which he sought but never accomplished. In chapter one, I introduce the purpose of the research. In chapter two, I explain the position Walter Smith entered when coming to America. I also detail Smith's Herculean social reform efforts for adult education and why popular appreciation of what he did was impossible. In chapter three, I analyze the changes in American adult art education inspired by Smith, and the paradigmatic changes in adult art education since Smith up to present-day. In chapter four, I assess documentation of the present situation of adult education in art in the United States. I review the thought process behind what is required in teaching adult students and its current practice. In chapter five, I discuss Paulo Freire's theory of social transformation as a backbone for adult art education within some possible frameworks: CBAE, DBAE, and through the aid of Internet and computer technology. In chapter six, I address the dichotomy that is simultaneously splitting the fields of adult education and adult art education.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Art education;Biographies;Art history;Adult education
Classification : 0273: Art education, 0304: Biographies, 0377: Art history, 0516: Adult education
Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Education, Social sciences, Smith, Walter, Visual art, Freire, Paulo, Social change
Title : In quest of Walter Smith: The past, present, and future impact of visual art in adult education
Author : Cole, Meredith Amanda
Number of pages : 239
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0211
Source : DAI-A 71/03, p. 794, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109647143
Advisor: Hill, Lilian

School: The University of Southern Mississippi

School location: United States -- Mississippi

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Publication / order number: 3396117

ProQuest document ID: 205446777

Document URL:
http://search.proquest.com/docview/205446777?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

Liberty, restriction, and the remaking of Italians and Eastern European Jews, (1882-1965)


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Abstract (summary)

This project explores how Italian and Jewish immigrants mobilized against U.S. immigration restriction policies from 1882 to 1965 and, in the process, altered their identity and their place in American society and politics. Like specialists in Asian and Mexican migration, this study shifts the focus from the restrictionists to the restricted, but it also challenges the assumption that restriction barely affected Southern and Eastern European migrants because they were "white on arrival." This dissertation follows the emergence of distinct yet structurally similar responses to restriction that Italians and Eastern European Jews shared with other restricted or excluded immigrants, namely Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans and explores how their different transnational identity affected their responses to restriction. Italian and Jewish immigrants' ability to naturalize allowed them to take advantage of the political process as a powerful tool to articulate their discontent with immigration restriction and to voice their pleas for a more humane immigration policy. As they gradually coalesced into increasingly influential interest groups, they negotiated their integration into American society to preserve an ethnic identity rooted in their transnational ties, fought to overcome domestic discrimination, and challenged the stereotypes that mainstream America had of them as undesirable citizens.

Indexing (details)

Subject : European history;American history;Modern history

Classification : 0335: European history, 0337: American history, 0582: Modern history

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, American immigration policy, Immigration, Italians, Jews, Political activism, Restriction

Title : Liberty, restriction, and the remaking of Italians and Eastern European Jews, (1882-1965)

Author : Marinari, Maddalena

Number of pages : 386

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009
The dissipation of African identity in America, 1790-1840: A residual effect of the American Colonization Society on free people of African descent, with an examination of Philadelphia Pennsylvania as a locus of activity

Africans taken from Africa, and their descendants born in the United States, understood themselves to be African well into the nineteenth century when their group self-identity came into question. Time and great geographical distance, as well as the pervasive campaign of white supremacy, which denigrated African life and culture, were effective agents at disconnecting Africans in America from their ancestral homeland. Yet another variable, perhaps less obvious, ushered in a negation of the African self. The American Colonization Society's (ACS) African colonization initiative, beginning in 1817, was directed at and widely opposed by many free people of African descent. The initiative was a significant catalyst in disconnecting many free Africans in America from their African identity. Because the ACS program was inherently racist, many free Africans in America negated the colonization plan and, by default, the natural connection it underscored between Africa and people of African descent. In the midst of the anti-ACS movement, African identity became a liability as it connected Africans in America to the very land the ACS proposed they should return. Hence, many people of African descent decided that connections to Africa, including self-identity, should be severed. These decisions were supported by actions directly linked to the anti-ACS effort. This study seeks to identify and examine the relationship between the anti-ACS campaigns undertaken by many free people of African descent, as a causal factor in the dissipation of African identity in America, circa 1790-1840. The methodology employed includes an examination and analysis of primary documents that consider minutes and proceedings of the 1830-1835 Negro conventions, Pennsylvania charter books of black self-help agencies since
1812, the ACS national organization journal African Repository, the Pennsylvania ACS state organization journal Colonization Record and General Register, and early black newspapers and other sources of primary documents and secondary literature.

Indexing (details)

Subject : African American Studies; Black studies; Black history; American history
Classification : 0296: African American Studies, 0325: Black studies, 0328: Black history, 0337: American history
Title : The dissipation of African identity in America, 1790-1840: A residual effect of the American Colonization Society on free people of African descent, with an examination of Philadelphia Pennsylvania as a locus of activity
Author : Michael-Bandele, Mwangaza M. N. Z.
Number of pages : 255
Publication year : 2009
Degree date : 2009
School code : 0755
Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
ISBN : 9781109640403
Advisor : Newman Ham, Debra
Committee member : Peskin, Lawrence, Johnson, Charles, Tolbert, Emory
School : Morgan State University
Department : History and Geography
School location : United States -- Maryland
Degree : Ph.D.
Source type : Dissertations & Theses
Language : English
The impact of human capital-based education and training programs on an economically marginalized rural county in Appalachia


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Abstract (summary)
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Beginning in the 1970s, low-wage manufacturing areas in advanced industrialized countries experienced deindustrialization and worker dislocation as transnational corporations left for sites of lower-cost labor. In response, communities sought to rebuild their economies and pursue new employment opportunities in the restructured labor markets of the global economy. This study examines how an economically marginalized, rural Appalachian community's employment situation and a group of displaced workers' employment opportunities were affected by workforce education strategies implemented in response to the county's deindustrialization and as part of its economic readjustment strategy. Human capital investments in occupational education and skills retraining have been the dominant strategy prescribed by the federal government to assist displaced workers and deindustrialized communities. This approach interprets structural unemployment and underemployment problems of displaced workers as due to education and skills deficits of workers that prevent them from competing for better jobs in growth sectors of the new economy. Therefore, human capital approaches focus redevelopment strategies on increasing workers' skills. In contrast, critical approaches rooted in theories of political economy associate underemployment in deindustrialized communities with larger systemic processes arising from the global restructuring of production and shifts in the international division of labor. Education is considered but one of many factors that affect an individual's employability in labor markets and that affect a community's ability to adjust and redevelop its economy. Critical education theorists hold that some forms of education may reproduce, rather than alleviate, poverty and economic marginalization.

To investigate the relationship between workforce development strategies and community revitalization, I examine a rural Appalachian community where deindustrialization has been occurring since the late 1980s and where dislocated apparel workers participated in federal workforce education and training programs after the county's largest employer, a transnational apparel manufacturer, closed in 1999. I use a qualitative case-study approach to analyze the community's socio-economic history and employment situation from 1930 to the present, and the post-industrial redevelopment strategies and workforce education initiatives undertaken from 1999 to 2003. I also examine how its displaced workers' education and employment outcomes were related, and how they were affected by the economic situation of their community and changes in the larger global economy. The data collected and analyzed include interviews with displaced apparel workers and community stakeholders, documents, archival and personal records, and observations.

To understand events and processes that affected the community and its displaced workers, the education and redevelopment strategies implemented in the community are situated within larger-scale contexts of globalization and the restructuring of work. My analysis engages several literatures including economic and alternative theories of development, and how they inform notions of the relationship between education and employment. I explain how the human capital approach gained prominence because of its assumed link to economic growth as the dominant development goal and is thus linked to contemporary workforce education policy. My critique of this approach recognizes alternative ideas of development that consider goals beyond economic growth, including broader conceptions of the purposes of education, its potential for expanding human capacities instead of simply increasing
skills, and what this implies for rural community redevelopment policy. My findings indicate that short-term training given to displaced workers under a human capital-based program is unlikely to prepare them for better jobs, and these training strategies do not enable communities to overcome their long-term structural adjustment problems, including underemployment and economic diversification. Increasing workers skills is insufficient to attract the kinds of jobs and capital investments economically marginalized communities need to change their situations. Social norms dictated expectations about appropriate jobs for both men and women, and women were tracked into training for female-dominated occupations in low-tier service sectors. Training reproduced their working-class statuses and the community's role as a site for low-wage labor. In addition, the community's redevelopment options were constrained by its historic role as a peripheral region in the world economy and this could not easily be transformed, least of all by narrowly targeted policies designed to increase human capital.

I conclude by noting that new approaches to community redevelopment must begin by addressing fundamental structural problems that cause poverty and income inequality. These approaches must include strategies that create livable-wage jobs, raise awareness among community members about globalization and its impacts, and mobilize grassroots groups to participate in re-envisioning their community's future development. Communities will need to reconceive the notion of development as having many different aspects and create education strategies to achieve multiple goals, including the development of individual and collective capacity for self-determination and directing change.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Economics; Adult education; Social structure; Studies; Human capital; Rural areas; Impact analysis

Classification : 0510: Economics, 0516: Adult education, 0700: Social structure

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Education, Human capital-based education and training, Economically marginalized, Rural education, Appalachia, Displaced workers, Workforce education, Rural deindustrialization, Economic development

Title : The impact of human capital-based education and training programs on an economically marginalized rural county in Appalachia

Author : Hall, Donna Jo

Pages : n/a

Number of pages : 463

Publication year : 2009
How political science became modern: Racial thought and the transformation of the discipline, 1880--1930


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This dissertation argues that changing ideas about race and engagement with race science were at the heart of a major transformation of political science in the 1920s, a transformation that I characterize as "becoming modern." This transformation was at once conceptual—visible in the basic categories and theoretical apparatus of the discipline—and institutional—affecting the daily practices and institutional setting of political science. For the Gilded Age political scientists who built the first Ph.D. programs in the United States, historical development was racial development; political destiny was racial destiny. By the 1930s, however, "the political" had come to appear largely autonomous. It was no longer a function of nature or unfolding historical essence, but rather a human creation and therefore subject to rational management. I show that political scientists effected this transformation in large part by engaging a parallel and roughly contemporaneous transformation in racial thought. Specifically, it was by thinking through the Boasian critique of evolutionary anthropology that political scientists produced a "modern" conception of politics, delinked from notions of racial development. However, this is not a straightforward story of progress in which shedding prejudice leads to scientific advance. I show that these same interwar political scientists were deeply attentive to developments in "mental measurement" and eugenics. Of greatest interest to them were attempts to specify the capacities and limits of racial and other groups within the population, such as the World War I Army intelligence-testing program and successive attempts to create psychological and physiological tests that could measure capacities or predict responses. Animated by the possibility that citizens' capacities could be quantified and that this knowledge could be used to reform politics, influential political scientists worked to forge intellectual and institutional links with race science, including extreme figures within the eugenics and immigration restriction movements. This was particularly true in the early moments of institutional establishment of the discipline within a larger infrastructure for social science, as with the founding of the Social Science Research Council. As a result, I argue, this cohort did not so much abandon "race" as open space within modern political science for ascriptive hierarchy re-described in liberal terms. What emerged was a vision of the political as an independent realm conditioned
by the "facts" of citizens' natural capacities. In my view, this vision has been both productive and limiting for the discipline, suggesting research programs that we still pursue but at the same time closing off other areas of inquiry.
This dissertation examines Tift College, formerly in Forsyth, Georgia, and the problems Tift faced as Georgia Baptist's women's college. Many of these difficulties were a result of the beliefs of Georgia Baptists on educating women and the fact that Georgia Baptists
placed a greater value on education for males. This work also examines the role of feminism in a southern women's college. To complete this task, the dissertation examines the beliefs and attitudes of Georgia Baptists about education in general, and educating women in specific and how funding played a part in their education. The dissertation addresses Tift's struggle to remain a separate school for women and examines ideas of womanhood at Tift as determined by the curriculum imposed on the women, as well as documenting what Tift students felt about womanhood based on their statements in class papers, journal and newspaper articles, and various other archival sources. These data show how attitudes and beliefs changed over the years, and while a strong feminist spirit may not have been achieved, the changes that were evident affected the purposes of the college. As the student body became more diversified, students were no longer content to become genteel, southern ladies or "polished cornerstones." Going against traditional roles, many students argued for a curriculum that would allow them to compete with men in the job market.

Indexing (details)

Subject : Womens studies;Education history;Religious education

Classification : 0453: Womens studies, 0520: Education history, 0527: Religious education

Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Education, Tift College, Georgia, Baptists, Women's colleges, Religious colleges, Traditional roles

Title : Polishing cornerstones: Tift College, Georgia Baptists' separate college for women

Author : Harris, Darin S.

Number of pages : 215

Publication year : 2008

Degree date : 2008

School code : 0079

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

ISBN : 9781109656527

Advisor : Hutcheson, Philo A.

School : Georgia State University

School location : United States -- Georgia
Failing at college football reform: The Jan Kemp trial at the University of Georgia


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Abstract (summary)
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Throughout the history of college football, there have been efforts to reform the system and stop improprieties, yet conflict between gaining academic and athletic prowess at colleges remained a central theme. In the 1980s, the Jan Kemp trial involving the University of Georgia demonstrated this clash between revenue-generating athletics and academic integrity. This historical study is an in-depth analysis of archives, legal documents, interviews, and other textual evidence that demonstrated how the factors surrounding the Jan Kemp case evolved and how key administrators and faculty members reacted to pressure related to academic and athletic conflicts. An analysis of past reform efforts in college football identified presidential control, commercialization of athletics, and corruption of the student-athlete ideal through preferential treatment as the key issues universities must address in relation to their football programs. An analysis of the University of Georgia in relation to these issues showed that pressure to increase revenue from football led to a lack of presidential control over academic-athletic conflicts and allowed preferential treatment of athletes to persist at the expense of academic integrity.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : Sports Management; Education history; Public administration; Higher education; Recreation; Studies; Trials


Identifier / keyword : Social sciences, Education, Georgia, Kemp, Jan, Football, University of Georgia, Collegiate athletics, Academic integrity, Commercialization

Title : Failing at college football reform: The Jan Kemp trial at the University of Georgia

Author : Fulford, Michael J.

Pages : n/a

Number of pages : 147

Publication year : 2008

Degree date : 2008

School code : 0079

Source : DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010
A historical analysis of the leadership and strategic plan of Chancellor Stephen R. Portch in the University System of Georgia


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Abstract (summary)

This dissertation provides historical insight into the design and implementation of one strategic plan of a public higher education system in an effort to inform future similar strategic planning processes. On July 1, 1994, the Board of Regents appointed Stephen R. Portch the ninth Chancellor of the University System of Georgia. The timing was advantageous because then Governor Zell Miller was determined to leave his legacy as Georgia's "education governor," and in those prosperous economic times, the Governor was eager to pour money into the university system. The regents selected Portch because they recognized his potential to lead the system through a period of unprecedented transformation. They were looking for a leader with vision, and they saw that in Portch. The goal of the Portch chancellorship was to move the University System of Georgia into the national forefront, and he achieved this objective via strategic planning.

The strategic planning process occurred in three phases. The first phase was the development of a vision statement; the second stage was the ratification of 34 guiding principles; and the final stage was implementation of the plan. This dissertation provides an analysis of the strategic planning process and its resulting policy directives. Using historical research methods, I carefully examine the primary goals the strategic plan set forth, and whether and how it met those goals.

Further, I examine Portch's leadership style, identifying both strengths and weaknesses, as well as how his leadership influenced the success of the plan. Using oral history methods, I interviewed the Chancellor Emeritus as well as members of the Board of Regents and the University System Office staff who played key roles in the development and implementation of the strategic plan. I also interviewed faculty members, students, and legislators to solicit their perspectives on the Chancellor, the plan, and their legacy.

In the mid-1990s, the university system benefited greatly from the synergy of having a unified board, a supportive governor and legislature, and a booming economy. These conditions enabled Portch, a chancellor with a vision and strong leadership skills, to move the system forward significantly in a relatively short time.
The production of political discourse: Annual radio addresses of Black college presidents during the 1930s and 1940s


Abstract (summary)

The social and political role of Black college presidents in the 1930s and 1940s via annual radio addresses is a relevant example of how the medium of the day was used as an apparatus for individual and institutional agency. The nationalist agenda of the United States federal government indirectly led to the opportunity for Black college leadership to address the rhetoric of democracy, patriotism, and unified citizenship. The research focuses on the social positioning of the radio addresses as well as their role in the advancement of Black Americans. The primary question that informs the research is whether the 1930s and 1940s was a period of rising consciousness for Black America. The aim of this study is to examine the significance of radio during the pre- to post-war era, its parallel use by the United States federal government and historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs), and the interrelationship between education, politics, and society. The use of social history allows historical evidence to be viewed from the lens of identifying social trends. The social trends of the period examined include the analysis of economics, politics, and education. An additional benefit of using social history is the way in which it examines the
masses and how they help shape history in conjunction with the leaders of a given period of examination. The research method also entails an in-depth analysis of 14 annual radio addresses delivered by three Black college presidents in the South during the 1930s and 1940s: Mordecai W. Johnson, James E. Shepard, and Benjamin E. Mays. Common themes found among radio addresses include morality and ethical behavior; economic, political, and social equality; access and inclusion in a democratic society; and a collective commitment to a just society. Black education as a form of racial uplift unveiled the meaning of access and the collective advancement of the race. Agreeing to deliver the radio addresses as a part of government-sponsored programming resulted in an inter-racial alliance between Black college leadership and the federal government. To this end, Black college leadership operationalized their access and education to benefit the needs of their race.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : African American Studies;Black studies;Education history;Mass communications;Higher education


Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Education, Political discourse, Radio addresses, College presidents, Black colleges, History of higher ed., Rhetoric, Nineteen 30s, Nineteen 40s

Title : The production of political discourse: Annual radio addresses of Black college presidents during the 1930s and 1940s

Author : Suggs, Vickie L.

Number of pages : 175

Publication year : 2008

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ISBN : 9781109656558

Advisor : Hutcheson, Philo V.

School : Georgia State University

School location : United States -- Georgia
The clarinet as guitar hero: A study of rock music influences in Scott McAllister's "X", "X3", and "Black Dog"


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Rock music and "classical" music have long been separate entities, though there have been frequent efforts by composers and performers in the last three decades of the twentieth century to fuse elements of the two styles. Scott McAllister has drawn inspiration from legendary guitar players and specific rock music movements and composed three distinctive chamber works for clarinet. His melodic writing for clarinet often reflects the virtuosity of an electric guitar style intrinsic to rock music, placing the clarinetist in the role of guitar hero. Two guitar virtuos of the late 1960s who inspired McAllister are Jimi Hendrix and Jimmy Page. McAllister also drew inspiration from the grunge rock scene in Seattle and specific bands from that movement, such as Nirvana and Alice in Chains, whose lead guitar players were Kurt Cobain and Jerry Cantrell, respectively. Black Dog: Rhapsody for Clarinet is a tribute to the guitar style of Jimi Hendrix and Led Zeppelin, while X: Clarinet Concerto and X 3 are pieces immersed in the psychedelia and angst-driven rhythms of grunge rock. The purpose of this research is to explore the elements of rock music that infuse the clarinet works of Scott McAllister. Passages from pertinent rock music are compared side-by-side with the clarinet pieces in order to gain an understanding of the music that inspired these pieces, which is vital to their successful performance. Scott McAllister's approach to composition is attracting new audiences while appealing to established ones. His deep connection to American culture is evidenced in his works, which contribute to part of a small movement of American composers who are combining traditional and non-traditional elements of a culture that appears to be shifting in a new direction. His ambition is to evolve with society, creating inspiring works of art that appeal to the performer and represent the eclecticism of the nation's culture. In particular, Scott McAllister's manipulation of the clarinet as an instrument of rock music, alternating guitar-like and voice-like passages, is a compelling exploration of sound.

Subject : Music
Classification : 0413: Music
Identifier / keyword : Communication and the arts, Clarinet, Rock music, McAllister, Scott, X, X(3), Black Dog, Guitar hero
Title : The clarinet as guitar hero: A study of rock music influences in Scott McAllister's "X", "X3", and "Black Dog"
Author : Money, Christopher James
Document Summary
An interdisciplinary model of the natural-human system on the Eastern Shore of Virginia (1880 and 1920): The implications of selected technology and socio-economic factors on system dynamics
Diss. Szuba, Thomas Anthony, Jr.. University of Virginia, 2009. 3400968.

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A study of emergent leadership style at the D-Day invasion

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Of broken bonds and bondage: An analysis of loss in the Slave Narrative Collection
Diss. Laurie, Anna. The University of Memphis, 2003. 3400174.
This investigation of the natural-human system begins with a review of human history, is advanced by stable isotope data, and explored in depth through detailed systems modeling. More specifically, it examines people as a critical component of the natural system on the Eastern Shore of Virginia during a period of intense technological, social, and environmental change (1880 - 1920) and compares system dynamics before and after the arrival of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad in 1884, which connected the people, agricultural harvests, and fishing products of the Eastern Shore to large northeastern markets. The Natural-Human System - Eastern Shore of Virginia (NHS-ESVA) model is parameterized with a large body of historical data from the U.S. Census and other historical resources, as well as more traditional biogeophysical perspectives on system dynamics. As such, it simulates energy balances, human population dynamics, terrestrial land use and...
agricultural harvests, estuarine productivity and fishing harvests, critical technological and economic components influencing farming and fishing activities, and the links between terrestrial and estuarine systems. Simulations of the 1880 system show a farming enterprise that generated enough calories to feed the human population, but which operated at a financial loss and required financial support from fishing activities. In contrast, the 1920 simulations (after the railroad connection to national markets) revealed a system in which farming activities drove an increase in profits by an order of magnitude relative to 1880. Fishing profits in 1920 declined in relative importance due to overfishing, market prices, and the loss of habitat in the Chesapeake Bay because of then-unknown linkages between terrestrial and estuarine systems (i.e., farming practices causing increased erosion, runoff, and nutrient loads, intensified salinity gradients, eutrophication, and benthic anoxia). Carbon and nitrogen isotopes corroborate evidence from historical research and model simulations. This work is presented as an example of interdisciplinary research, in which ecology, isotope geochemistry, history, and economics are incorporated. It has broad implications related to our understanding of coupled natural-human systems, links between terrestrial and estuarine systems, and, perhaps most importantly, as an example of the potential significance of interdisciplinary approaches to complex systems analysis.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : American history;Histology;Environmental science

Classification : 0337: American history, 0414: Histology, 0768: Environmental science

Identifier / keyword : Health and environmental sciences, Social sciences, Biological sciences, Socioeconomic factors, Land use change, Estuarine productivity, Fishing harvests, Chesapeake Bay, Natural-human systems

Title : An interdisciplinary model of the natural-human system on the Eastern Shore of Virginia (1880 and 1920): The implications of selected technology and socio-economic factors on system dynamics

Author : Szuba, Thomas Anthony, Jr.

Number of pages : 380

Publication year : 2009

Degree date : 2009

School code : 0246

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Abstract (summary)
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Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of the Third Reich's Fortress Europa, has received considerable historical coverage since it occurred. Moreover, on the 60th anniversary of the Normandy invasion, historians of the U.S. Army's Center of Military History, supplemented by members of the 44th Military History Detachment from Fort McPherson, Georgia, plus three other Reserve Military History Detachments, the 49th, the 305th, and the 53rd Military History Detachments interviewed nearly 200 invasion veterans in tents just up the hill from Omaha Beach. Transcriptions and distillations of these interviews yielded considerable historical material that allowed a qualitative study of American leadership in Normandy in late spring 1944. These oral histories reveal that compelling circumstances activated a core set of leadership competency traits in most of the troops. Other postwar leadership theories simply do not apply for Normandy operations. I observed leadership behaviors applicable when put to the test of real life situations, where making sound and timely decisions in the compacted battle space of the Normandy Beaches and countryside resulted in people living or dying. The measure of this qualitative study was the observations of whether a core of leadership traits, skills, training, and experience or other factors was present in the examples set by those who participated in D-Day.

I hypothesize that a core of leadership competencies emerged in the American troops, regardless of their background, in times of crisis. Using the knowledge gained from both individual and collective histories of the group studied, this study will seek to discover some of the critical factors that enabled leadership to emerge among the participants in the fog of war. The study revealed that compelling circumstances activated a core set of leadership competency traits in most troops. Based on these results we conclude that there is core of leadership traits that are carried by most people. These findings led to the development of two theories on leadership: Emergent Leadership During Crisis (ELDC) and Emergent Leadership Over Time (ELOT). These two terms describe the process that occurs within individuals as crisis precipitates reaction, based on circumstances of the event, the individual's readiness in terms of trait maturity (the level of development of particular traits needed to act in the situation), and the event itself.

Indexing (details)
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Of broken bonds and bondage: An analysis of loss in the Slave Narrative Collection

Laurie, Anna. The University of Memphis, 2003. 3400174.

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Abstract (summary)
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Relatively few scholars have made use of the Slave Narrative Collection, a collection of more than 2,300 autobiographical narratives detailing the lives of people who had been born into slavery. Housed at the Library of Congress, the Collection was gathered during the 1930s under the direction of the Federal Writers Project. Research derived from the Collection thus far has dealt primarily with the experience of slavery as a whole. The present study focuses on loss as it was experienced by former slaves. This qualitative study used a grounded theory approach to analyze 48 narratives. Results culminated in a core category or central theme that suggested loss was both a cause and a consequence of dehumanization. Findings also suggested that people experienced loss as a result of witnessing or experiencing violence and of living in deprivation and fear. Other losses included losses of hope and identity. Losses associated with the pain and suffering of family members were hardest to bear.

Indexing (details)
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Subject : African American Studies;Library science;Clinical psychology
Classification: 0296: African American Studies, 0399: Library science, 0622: Clinical psychology

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Psychology, African-American, Slavery, Narratives, Loss, Grief, Slave Narrative Collection, Library of Congress

Title: Of broken bonds and bondage: An analysis of loss in the Slave Narrative Collection

Author: Laurie, Anna

Number of pages: 72

Publication year: 2003

Degree date: 2003

School code: 0124

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ISBN: 9781109667202

Advisor: Neimeyer, Robert A

School: The University of Memphis

School location: United States -- Tennessee

Degree: Ph.D.

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