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36. Ballet's feminisms: Genealogy and gender in twentieth-century American ballet history
Me love you long time: Legal fictions of citizenship and family in Asian American literature

Author: Chang, Stewart Li-Wen


http://search.proquest.com/docview/506870703?accountid=14709

Abstract: I argue that late twentieth-century developments in American immigration, family, and Constitutional law have driven Asian American identity formation, as expressed in literature, through legal idealizations of citizenship and family. I draw from the tradition of "legal fictions," as explored by legal theorists J.C. Gray, Owen Barfield, and Lon Fuller, to suggest how those legal idealizations
contain fictive and imagined elements that literary analysis can illuminate and challenge. Focusing on family reunification provisions in immigration law, I dissect good faith marriage and qualifying family relationships as the central legal fictions by which Asian American immigrants have entered the United States and are subsequently constructed. The history of Asian Americans, as expressed in narrative literature referencing their initial exclusion as sexual deviants and their eventual inclusion as a sexual model minority, demonstrates how fictions of legitimate family relationships had simultaneously evolved in Constitutional law around the issues of privacy and reproductive choice, and have recently been challenged in family law through nontraditional family structures caused by divorce and advances in medical technology.

Links: null

Subject: Asian American Studies; Law; American literature

Classification: 0343: Asian American Studies, 0398: Law, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Law and literature, Asian-American literature, Asian-American studies, Constitutional law, Family law, Immigration law

Title: Me love you long time: Legal fictions of citizenship and family in Asian American literature

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ISBN: 9781124012896

Advisor: Thomas, Brook

Committee member: Coutin, Susan B., Katrak, Ketu H.

University/institution: University of California, Irvine

Department: English - Ph.D

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English
Enigmatic bachelors: Masculinity, girlhood, and vision in the art of Joseph Cornell and Henry Darger

Author: Trent, Mary Shelley


Abstract: American artists Joseph Cornell and Henry Darger approached the subject of girlhood in collage and assemblage projects made during the 1930s-1960s, a period when images of girls were abundant in the nation's visual culture. While most American modernist artists ignored the subject, Cornell and Darger borrowed from print media to create elaborate worlds filled with references to girls. This dissertation explores how these references allowed the artists to engage dominant cultural representations of gender and social marginality and rework them into alternative visions of modern artistic masculinity. The dissertation makes use of archival research to draw out the significance of these artists' peculiar interest in girlhood. It considers the artists' source materials, the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century domestic craft of scrapbooking, and accounts of missing and abused children. Additionally, it brings together secondary source perspectives from art history, queer theory and gender studies, film and media studies, the history of children and youth, and disability studies. The first two chapters argue that the girlish craft of scrapbooking provided Cornell and Darger with an artistic method for celebrating the imaginative reworking of mass-media in the home. The second two chapters chart how their art incorporates accounts of missing or abused children that engage modern fears for adult male interest in girls and abnormal psychosexual development. These chapters attempt to tease out cultural assumptions and myths behind Cornell and Darger's interest in inhabiting girlish perspectives and, alternatively, in viewers' perceptions that they may be inhabiting the perspective of a pedophile or a man with an queer or repressed sexuality when they look at Cornell and Darger's art. The ultimate argument of the dissertation is that the work of the two artists
intensifies and brings out the complexities of these types of gazes after finding them already present in the broader visual culture. The discomforting tensions in their art between approaching girls as innocent and restorative, or as potential victims of abnormal desire do not simply emanate from the artist's isolated or peculiar imaginings, but are also deeply rooted in the American visual culture reworked in their art.

Links: null

Subject: American studies; Art Criticism; Art history

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0365: Art Criticism, 0377: Art history

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Art, Darger, Henry, Cornell, Joseph, Girlhood, Male gaze, Marginality, Masculinity, Scrapbooks, Sex crime panic

Title: Enigmatic bachelors: Masculinity, girlhood, and vision in the art of Joseph Cornell and Henry Darger

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Degree date: 2010

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ISBN: 9781124007700

Advisor: Whiting, Cecile

Committee member: Herbert, James, Hatch, Kristen, Bryan-Wilson, Julia

University/institution: University of California, Irvine

Department: Visual Studies - Ph.D

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404213

ProQuest document ID: 499989603
Native sustainment: The North Fork Mono tribe's stories, history, and teaching of its land and water tenure in 1918 and 2009

Author: Aldern, Jared Dahl


Abstract: This dissertation focuses on the North Fork Mono (or Nium) Tribe's historiography and oral narratives about its land and water tenure. I begin with a recounting of my recent experiences in elementary school curriculum development about Native Americans and the environment and a discussion of the clash in worldviews that this work brought to the surface. Then, by drawing on secondary sources, on archival research into federal land records and anthropologists' correspondence and field notes, on an analysis of the content and structure of traditional stories recorded by the anthropologist E. W. Gifford in 1918 (and of Gifford's publications), and on my participation in and observation of the 2009 California Tribal Water Summit, I describe the traditional Nium fire regime and the history of the Tribe's land and water tenure. My dissertation supports the Tribe's sovereignty and environmental jurisdiction; I focus on an investigation of how the Nium have expressed water tenure and rights in the watershed of the San Joaquin River and on how Nium stories operate as educational media. My literary and historical analysis shows how Nium narratives can drive ecological restoration and how these narratives sustain people, land, and water by articulating the connections among all these entities. In clarifying this sustainment—this persistent, reciprocal support and nourishment among Nium people, land, and water over time—for a broader audience, my objective is to contribute to other groups' capacities to sustain themselves and that which surrounds them—to accomplish the goal, in other words, of sustainability education.

Subject: American history; Multicultural Education; Native American studies

Classification: 0337: American history, 0455: Multicultural Education, 0740: Native American studies
Title: Native sustainment: The North Fork Mono tribe's stories, history, and teaching of its land and water tenure in 1918 and 2009

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School code: 1181

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Advisor: Parajuli, Pramod

Committee member: Crum, Steven J., Lipsitz, George, Field, Margaret, Gregor, Theresa

University/institution: Prescott College

Department: Education / Sustainability Education

University location: United States -- Arizona

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

Performing chance: Alison Knowles, Fluxus, and the enigmatic work of art
Abstract: This dissertation turns a critical lens to the activities of the post-WWII avant-garde, with special attention paid to the international collective of visual artists, poets, musicians, and composers known as Fluxus. More specifically, I provide the first in-depth study of the aesthetic pursuits and influences of its sole founding female member, the American artist Alison Knowles, and develop a set of readings around key works created between 1962-1975. In charting Knowles's language-based notational scores and performances, objet trouvé experiments within her lived spaces, and computer-generated poems and large-scale installation projects, my approach to her practice is chronological as well as thematic. It considers important debates in the postwar era, including: the diversification of media (including the artist's body); the impact of old and new technologies (photo-documentation, film, and video); the influence of experimental music and poetry; and the emergence of performance art, feminism and liberation politics. In this way, I reconsider her production within a wider field of artistic experimentations at time when many artists were shifting toward unconventional materials and sources, and I demonstrate how Knowles's unique appropriation of chance operations and indeterminate structures engaged with publics both in and outside the rarefied space of the art world. By insisting on a participatory model of spectatorship that had the potential to change the viewing habits and relational experience enacted between artist and viewer, I argue that Knowles effectively challenged traditional notions of artistic labor and helped to redefine the field of cultural production during a time of tremendous social, political, and historical change. Ultimately, this project is a meditation on the ways in which Knowles's work, in and out of Fluxus, constitutes a provocative revaluation of twentieth-century art, one that takes the form of an exploration gender and institutions by mining the artistic possibilities of several tropes: the body, consumption, politics, and space.

Number of pages: 220
Vietnam War drama 1966-2008: American theatrical responses to the war and its aftermath

Author: Caron, Erin Toth

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403539.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/365494149?accountid=14709
Abstract: Vietnam War drama in the United States spans four decades of American history, from the first theatrical discussion of the Vietnam War in 1966 with Megan Terry's Viet Rock to a provocative examination of the war's legacy in American culture with Steven Dietz's Last of the Boys (2004). However, critical studies of Vietnam War drama are few, and too often those that do exist examine Vietnam War plays without sufficient consideration of their historical moment. The historicity of the plays tends to be overshadowed in academic studies by structural or thematic interrogations, resulting in the grouping together for analysis of plays that actually respond to very different cultural contexts. Subsequently, comparisons are made among plays with similar content or structure, for example, but with decidedly dissimilar agendas and tactics, resulting in a hierarchy of artistic achievement and the marginalization of plays that have much to contribute both to America's theatrical history and to a better understanding of the ways American society at large has grappled with the Vietnam War and its aftermath. This dissertation examines Vietnam War drama in light of each play's specific historical moment, emphasizing that it is not enough to acknowledge generally the widespread unrest of the Vietnam Era and the effect of that unrest on the creation of drama; rather, careful attention must be paid to the particular sociopolitical issues occurring as the play under examination was written and first performed because those issues influence (and in part are influenced by) the messages and techniques of the playwrights. This dissertation divides the plays by decades: the 1960s, the period of heaviest active combat; the 1970s, the war's end and immediate aftermath; and the 1980s and after, the resurgence of interest in Vietnam. Each of these periods produced plays that engaged with the Vietnam War in ways determined by their historical moment, plays that reflect, initially, the culture's concern with the immediate dangers of the war; later, the damage done to the country's self-image and reputation in the world; and finally, the difficulties experienced by returning veterans and their families. This project engages the arguments of the three key critical works dealing with Vietnam War drama: Nora M. Alter's Vietnam Protest Theatre: The Television War Onstage, J. W. Fenn's Levitating the Pentagon: Evolutions in the American Theatre of the Vietnam War Era, and Toby Silverman Zinman's "Search and Destroy: The Drama of the Vietnam War." Specific attention is paid to the issue of genre and to the relevance of Vietnam War drama in the post-Vietnam War era.

Links: null

Subject: American history; Theater; American literature

Classification: 0337: American history, 0465: Theater, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Theatrical responses, American, Drama, History, Vietnam War

Title: Vietnam War drama 1966-2008: American theatrical responses to the war and its aftermath

Number of pages: 244
Women, film and racial thinking: Exploring the representation and reception of interracial romance

Author: Bell, Carole Viola


http://search.proquest.com/docview/527747110?accountid=14709
Abstract: At the height of the civil rights movement, the symbolic struggle inherent in interracial images was plainly visible in the picket lines and protests attracted by movies like Island in the Sun (1957). More than 50 years later, such demonstrations are long gone, but the Black-White interracial couple is still a figure imbued with personal and political significance. Recognizing this enduring importance and the complicated relationship between race and sexuality in American culture, the purpose of this dissertation was to explicate the beliefs about race that are implicated in Hollywood depictions of Black-White interracial romantic relationships and to understand how young women of different backgrounds make sense of these perspectives. To that end, this research employed a mixed methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative content analysis and focus groups, all aimed at the goal of illuminating the representation and reception of supportive and critical messages about race relations and interracial relationships in popular films produced since 1954. The content analysis affirmed that the representation of interracial couples in American films has often been observably and quantifiably problematic as theorized, a finding that contradicts Hollywood's ostensibly egalitarian and liberal ideological bent. Despite marked social change during the period studied, certain negative tropes of interracial interaction remain prominent across long periods of time—especially the association of interracial relationships with social costs, the tendency to present the interracial romance as one that is less likely to be long lasting and fully realized, and the near ubiquitous association of interracial romance with violence. There was also a surprising emphasis on African American resistance to these relationships in particular in a wide variety of these films. Nonetheless, there were important distinctions in representation in certain periods and evidence of racially egalitarian messaging in a minority of these interracial depictions. Moreover, in the past decade filmmakers have produced more and less problematic portrayals of interracial relationships than in previous ones. At the same time, the focus groups revealed distinct differences in how young women of different racial backgrounds respond to these ideologically charged film depictions of interracial couples. Although our differences are now more subtle or even concealed, these conversations reflect the reality that deep and important social cleavages remain across racial lines even among the youngest Americans, and these differences yield markedly different patterns of attention to and interpretation of interracial film narratives. The audience study also indicated that there are real dangers to stories that exaggerate one group's culpability in a social problem and negate another's, as so often happens in interracial film depictions. The unintended consequence of telling these stories of race and romance is that they may tend to further implicate the attitudes and actions of some in our ongoing racial conflicts (especially African Americans), while ignoring those of others (in this case Whites). Within this research context, the result was that Black audiences had their fears confirmed by viewing a negative, conflict-oriented interracial film depiction, and their hopes of social inclusion encouraged in viewing a more racially liberal or egalitarian one. White participants, however, were from the start less connected to issues related to racial struggle. For them, both stories seemed to exacerbate existing racial concerns and provide justification for already problematic and polarizing
preconceptions about why Whites and Blacks in America remain so far apart.

Links: null

Subject: African American Studies; Black studies; Womens studies; Mass communications; Film studies

Classification: 0296: African American Studies, 0325: Black studies, 0453: Womens studies, 0708: Mass communications, 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Film, Interracial marriage, Mass media, Popular culture, Race relations, Sex in mass media, Women, Interracial romance

Title: Women, film and racial thinking: Exploring the representation and reception of interracial romance

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Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

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Advisor: Johnston, Anne M.

Committee member: Brown, Jane, Entman, Robert, McDonald, Trevy, Vargas, Lucila, Steenbergen, Marco

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

Department: Journalism&Mass Communication

University location: United States -- North Carolina

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404560

ProQuest document ID: 527747110
Unstable ground: Photography books and the modern landscape, 1938-1975

Author: Balaschak, Chris


Abstract: Unstable Ground: Photography books and the modern landscape, 1938-1975, pursues research in the following areas: the ways in which photography affects our understanding of landscape, the importance of reproductive media to photography, and the unique institutional history of photography. In Unstable Ground, the author considers publications from Walker Evans, Robert Frank, Ed Ruscha, Bernd and Hilla Becher, Lewis Baltz and Judy Fiskin, and uses them to argue that photography books represent the modernization of photography in a twofold manner. First, in displaying a body of work, these books are a means for the author to cohesively present their stylistic intentions. Secondly, these books each deploy a sequence of photographs as a means to constructing critical perspectives on the dynamic social changes of capitalist industrialization in the mid-20th century. Based in readings of key essays by Walter Benjamin ("Little History of Photography") and Walker Evans ("The Reappearance of Photography"), these claims are further evidenced by considering the presentation of photographs in book form, and by understanding these books as historical records of modern social space. While scholarship on the history of photography books is limited, this dissertation aims to show their importance as both historical documents and aesthetic objects.

Links: null

Subject: Art history

Classification: 0377: Art history

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Books, Industrialization, Landscape, Modernity, Photography

Title: Unstable ground: Photography books and the modern landscape, 1938-1975

Number of pages: 307
The effects of American fundamentalism on educating towards a virtuous citizenry: The case of C.I. Scofield and Philadelphia Biblical University

Author: Basie, John D.

Publication info: Baylor University, 2010. 3407767.

Abstract: From the founding of Harvard in 1636 until the end of nineteenth century, the old-time college model of higher education was
pervasive throughout the fledgling American republic. Christian morality was foundational to the curriculum as was the formation of virtuous citizens who would consistently contribute to the common good of American society through the pursuit of the culture-forming professions of medicine, law, and the ministry. Although evangelization and spiritual growth were viewed as important goals of the old-time college, they were not the primary educational aims. By contrast, Bible institutes placed such emphases above other educational aims. These institutions were founded by conservative evangelicals in large part as a defensive reaction to modernist-informed liberal Protestantism beginning at the end of the nineteenth century. C.I. Scofield was Philadelphia Biblical University's primary founder and first president. His dispensational leanings were central to the institution's educational aims from the founding of the institution in 1914 (then called Philadelphia School of the Bible) to the 1950s and through the present. There are two significant consequences of Scofield's dispensationalism that are relevant to PBU. First, Scofield's dispensationalist leanings were central to his educational philosophy and in the way the early PBU curriculum represented a break from the old-time college model of higher education. Instead of adopting the old-time college philosophy of forming virtuous citizens whose focus would hold together an earthly as well as a heavenly telos, Scofield intended to form citizens of heaven only. Second, Scofieldian dispensationalism at PBU was stronger in the 1950s than it is now. As the institution moved from that decade into the 1970s, 1990s, and finally to the present, its classic historic Scofieldian-dispensational identity has diminished while the characteristics that suggest it is increasingly committed to the common good and forming virtuous citizens of earth—not just citizens of heaven—have strengthened.

Links: null

Subject: Religious history; Theology; Higher education

Classification: 0330: Religious history, 0469: Theology, 0745: Higher education

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Education, Social sciences, American evangelicalism, Scofield, C. I. (Cyrus Ingerson), Citizenship education, Dispensationalism, Higher education, Virtue

Title: The effects of American fundamentalism on educating towards a virtuous citizenry: The case of C.I. Scofield and Philadelphia Biblical University

Number of pages: 307

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0014
Abstract: Drawing on the work of Black scholars and critics, this dissertation demonstrates how writers call upon the unique subject positions as they assert authentic arguments about race and respond to the racial politics of their day. This dissertation examines intraracial efforts to authenticate experience. When an authentic argument is deployed in response to oppression a certain segment of the population is marginalized by that argument. However, the response to those authentic arguments, usually by people who have been marginalized, keep the
signifier open enough to foster agonistic discussions about the tenets of blackness. Because race becomes an open signifier, the antagonisms between opposing visions of a given racialized group force issues to the surface that might otherwise be ignored or suppressed. This dissertation argues that there is a difference between biological essentialism and racial authenticity. Essentialism is reactionary, whereas racial authenticity is thoughtful, constructed and aimed at countering common beliefs. Once authenticity is positioned as a means to an end and not an end itself, authenticity can be used as a way of reading social situations, questioning how authentic arguments are used in culture, and understanding why their use is sometimes necessary. Also, using authenticity as a way of reading social situations takes the focus off of the authentic representation of race and places attention on American society by examining how the authentic representation works in dialogue with other arguments about race. This study uses the Harlem Renaissance as a backdrop to view how Afro-Caribbeans inserted themselves into African American discourses on race. The dark skinned immigrants blended in visually, but were far removed from many of the formative racial experiences of their American peers. These people may have come to align with African Americans and fight white racism, but they were in fact taking up new identity positions and learning to perform forms of blackness on the fly. The works that are examined in the various chapters of this dissertation show Black writers as critical agents of change who work hard to balance their own personal needs with the needs of their race and position themselves within a racist society.

Links: null

Subject: African American Studies; Black studies; Caribbean Studies; Ethnic studies; Rhetoric


Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Authenticity, Harrison, Hubert H., Identity, McKay, Claude, Race, Rhetoric, Harlem Renaissance, Black identity

Title: Authentic performances: The paradox of Black identity

Number of pages: 261

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0010

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124028057

Advisor: Miller, Keith
We must grow our own artists: Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton, northern Arizona's early art educator and advocate

Author: Burns, W. James

Publication info: Georgia State University, 2010. 3411020.

Abstract: What were Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton's contributions to the progressive education movement and the Indian arts and crafts movement in the Southwestern United States at a time when the region was still very remote? Artist, author, amateur ethnographer, educator, and curator; these were but a few of the talents of Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton, co-founder of the Museum of Northern Arizona and early art advocate on the Colorado Plateau. This study investigates how Colton contributed to the progressive education movement and the Indian arts and crafts movement through the work that she did at the museum. There, she labored to increase public awareness of the importance of art education and to revive Native American arts on the Colorado Plateau. Using an extensive collection of archival material in the Colton Collection at the Museum of Northern Arizona, as well as oral history interviews, this historical study provides a nuanced analysis of Colton's life as an educator. Colton's influence is not well known today, but her professional contributions merit recognition, giving her a place in the history of American education. This study reveals how Colton's efforts fit within the context of the work of her contemporaries in Santa Fe and Taos, and...
within the progressive education movement, from the then relatively remote outpost of Flagstaff. Much can be learned from Colton's work that is relevant to the field of education today. Her ideals and writings about art education will resonate with opponents of No Child Left Behind. Colton's work as one of northern Arizona's earliest art educators contributed to a better understanding of the culture of the various peoples of the Colorado Plateau and to the preservation of Navajo and Hopi traditions through education. Colton made notable contributions to the Indian arts and crafts movement, museum education, and the progressive education movement. A woman of firm convictions and ideals, Colton was strong-willed, and complex, a multi-faceted person with a broad range of interests which she pursued with passion and commitment. This study crosses the boundaries of several disciplines, including educational history, museum studies, women's studies, educational biography, Native American studies, and art education.

Links: null

Subject: Art education; Biographies; American history; Education history; Museum studies


Title: We must grow our own artists: Mary-Russell Ferrell Colton, northern Arizona's early art educator and advocate

Number of pages: 399

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0079

Source: DAI-A 71/06, p. 1946, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124047232

Advisor: Gowen, Sheryl A.

University/institution: Georgia State University

University location: United States -- Georgia

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Abstract: In January 2007, Senator Hillary Clinton announced her intention to run in the 2008 presidential primary and became the first woman in United States history to be a front-runner for a major political party's presidential nomination. This dissertation examines television news representations of Clinton and the implications of those representations on the formation of collective memory associated with female politicians, especially at the national level. Using a grounded theory analysis, the study identifies three themes that are present in network television news stories covering Clinton during her life when it was most public, from 1993 through 2008. Drawing on the theory of collective memory, this study presents the argument that these television representations had implications on the memory viewers had of Hillary Clinton during the public phases of her life. Like an onion, collective memory is formed layer by layer, each new story adding a dimension to the memories of those who see it. The themes presented in this study—news influences, innovator and image-making—are a foundation for discussing the implications that the news stories had on the collective memory of the viewers watching them.
Title: Media representations and implications for collective memory: A grounded theory analysis of TV news broadcasts of Hillary Clinton from 1993--2008

Number of pages: 180

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0202

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124007373

Advisor: Campbell, Kenneth

Committee member: Pardun, Carol, Tanner, Andrea, Messias, DeAnne

University/institution: University of South Carolina

Department: Journalism and Mass Communications

University location: United States -- South Carolina

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404188

ProQuest document ID: 500031557

Document URL:
http://search.proquest.com/docview/500031557?accountid=14709

Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2010

Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)
Abstract: Landscape Urbanism has emerged as a movement among North American architects and urban planners since the early 1980s, enjoying the support of a few prominent designers, resulting in critical enquiry among the design disciplines, and a number of noteworthy urban parks. Termed and defined by Charles Waldheim with contributions by two key practitioners, James Corner and Mohsen Mostafavi among others the movement offers a counter to modernist ideologies of building, by organizing space as an adaptable system, while replacing architectural form with landscape as the primary organizing element of the built environment. Its roots are traceable to modernist writers such as historian Lewis Mumford, who spoke of the city as an organic, ecological form, and ecologist Carl Troll whose term and ideas of Landscape Ecology (1939) were also highly influential. Landscape Urbanism seeks the combination of the distinct fields of landscape architecture, ecology, architecture and urban planning, to create a new form of urbanism to more effectively address planning related predicaments of the late 20th century without proposing to end the processes that led to rapidly deindustrializing cities. This essentially forms a reversal of architecture led teams where landscape architecture was relegated to a mere aesthetic role encouraging a more complex choreography of disciplines, with professions abandoning historic limitations and crossing disciplines. The issue of adaptability is central to its precepts and represented by designing the landscape as a continual process of evolvement rather than one defined by a static plan. Although Landscape Urbanism has potential to be positioned on the forefront of urban development theory and practice, it is not widely accepted as a movement, nor is it fully understood. This study seeks to articulate the intellectual boundaries of Landscape Urbanism, its relevance as a movement and success as a practice. Primarily two concepts are explored, the first being where the realities of economy, culture and government conflict or coalesce in practice through study of the three North American based case studies, secondly whether Landscape Urbanism as a practice has the potential to contribute effectively to the amelioration of the current deindustrialized landscape.
Title: Landscape urbanism: Building as process and the practice of indeterminism

Number of pages: 341

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0010

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124027203

Advisor: Crewe, Katherine

University/institution: Arizona State University

University location: United States -- Arizona

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3410753

ProQuest document ID: 375471980

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

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Document 13 of 48

Lucy Diggs Slowe, Howard University Dean of Women, 1922-1937: Educator administrator, activist

Author: Rasheed, Lisa R.

Publication info: Georgia State University, 2010. 3411030.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/577630820?accountid=14709
Abstract: Within the last twenty years, some educational researchers initiated an emphasis to study the accomplishments and contributions of African-American women in higher education. Although they were marginally recognized, some African-American women forged into uncharted territories by providing examples of administrative leadership in post-secondary settings. Their triumphs and failures have gone unnoticed, leaving a vacant space in the chronicles of history in higher education. Little is know about one African-American woman, as an administrator at a co-educational institution in terms of her vision about her position as a professional, her view of student-oriented services and activities, and her acknowledgement and realization of the need for a student-centered community as a vital context for learning. Using historical methods, this study examines the life and work of Lucy Diggs Slowe, Howard University Dean of Women from 1922 until her death in 1937. The purpose of this study is to offer a more comprehensive illumination about Slowe's experiences and contributions as an educational leader. Lucy Diggs Slowe was a woman of strong constitution and substance. A woman of many firsts, she was one of the founding members of the African-American sorority Alpha Kappa Alpha in 1908. Slowe would go on to leave an indelible imprint philosophically, professionally, and personally on the lives she touched as both an administrator at Howard University and a member of the Washington, D.C. community. Slowe's contributions are worthy of study to better understand how she embodied leadership by focusing on her career in higher education as an administrator.

Links: null

Subject: African American Studies; Biographies; Black history; Womens studies; Education history; Higher education


Title: Lucy Diggs Slowe, Howard University Dean of Women, 1922-1937: Educator administrator, activist

Number of pages: 250

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0079

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124047331

Advisor: Hutcheson, Philo A.
Poetry and the press in a time of war (1936--1945)

Author: Galvin, Rachel Judith


http://search.proquest.com/docview/527717601?accountid=14709

Abstract: In Poetry and the Press in a Time of War (1936-1945), I explore dilemmas of mediation and representation in texts that treat distant violence. By examining the works that César Vallejo, W.H. Auden, Raymond Queneau, and Wallace Stevens wrote during the Spanish Civil War and World War II, my study unites a set of writers who have not yet been considered together, although they were contemporaries writing about the same wars and engaged with the same problems in their poetry and journalism: the feasibility of the poet's prophetic voice, the meshing of political ideals and religion, and the relation between individual and national community. All four writers were noncombatants, and in thinking about the mediation inherent in receiving news of war, they foreground rhetoric as a crucial yet slippery tool that the poet must wield even as he criticizes its persuasive power in the hands of politicians and pressmen. These writers contend that poetry is capable of shaking the structures of consciousness and convention through its self-reflexivity—a capacity journalism does not have—thereby providing the conditions necessary to alter quotidian modes of perceiving, thinking, and acting. Yet the press as an institution, journalism as a genre, and the formal
and figurative dimensions of the newspaper nonetheless provide a repertoire from which these writers draw in order to consider the compositional structures of poetic and journalistic texts alike. In poems that reflect back upon themselves through figures of relation, the writers I study foreground their own processes of mediating distance and, as I show, express the experience of wartime through a heightened self-reflexivity.

Links: null

Subject: Comparative literature; Modern literature

Classification: 0295: Comparative literature, 0298: Modern literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Journalism, Poetry, War, Modernism, The press

Title: Poetry and the press in a time of war (1936--1945)

Number of pages: 316

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0181

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124051420

Advisor: Stewart, Susan

University/institution: Princeton University

University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3410874

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Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/527717601?accountid=14709

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Author: Ramsey, Deborah Elizabeth

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403630.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/734722402?accountid=14709

Abstract: "Caution Children Crossing: Home, Integration Narratives, and the Gentle Warrior, 1950-1965" revolves around the image of the racialized child in post-World War II Cold War America. This child figure, along with themes of home, citizenship and compassion, in this historical period disclose what film and cultural scholar Steven Cohan claims is a crisis in masculinity. My project will support and expand upon Cohan's work, yet reveal that it is a crisis in white masculinity and examine how the figure of the racialized child plays into the re-stabilization and reformation of white middle-class masculinity, as well as a remapping and remaking of racism in adult hegemonic culture. The project focuses on media narratives in post-World War II America, and inquires how the image of the child is exploited to maintain boundaries, a "structured blindness and opacity," and to ultimately uphold a "possessive investment in whiteness," particularly in a historical period in which the United States, and world, was experiencing a "shift" in the worldwide racial system. While examining an earlier period in American history, this project always keeps in mind that investigating the cultural strategies of the past can unearth how these residual cultural constructions and narratives are deployed in current political and cultural contexts to preserve the status quo; and hopefully this retrospective inquiry inspires new ways of envisioning the future without binaries and unjust logics.

Links: null

Subject: American studies; Gender studies; Film studies

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0733: Gender studies, 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Children, Masculinity, Race

Title: Caution children crossing: Home, integration narratives, and the Gentle Warrior, 1950--1965

Number of pages: 309

Publication year: 2010
An explanatory history of gifted education: 1940--1960

Author: Robins, Jennifer H.

Publication info: Baylor University, 2010. 3407826.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/522195145?accountid=14709

Abstract: This study provides an explanatory history of the field of gifted education from 1940-1960. The study focused on the overall context of these years, the individuals who influenced the field, the streams of research and educational practices in the field, and the changes that
occurred during this period. Each of the four areas was addressed using a framework developed to view and interpret the data. The framework consisted of four lenses, which included legislation, educational practices, gifted education publications, and advocacy efforts. These four areas, with the overarching context as a backdrop, combined to provide an explanation of what was occurring in the field of gifted education during 1940-1960. Using primary and secondary sources, in addition to interviews, the study offers an overview of the field of gifted education during the two-decade period. These materials served as data that were categorized into the framework and reviewed for both similarities and differences. Identifying how the pieces fit together helped provide a narrative account of the field of gifted education during the period between 1940-1960.

Links: null

Subject: Gifted Education; Education history

Classification: 0445: Gifted Education, 0520: Education history

Identifier / keyword: Education, Gifted education, Gifted education history

Title: An explanatory history of gifted education: 1940--1960

Number of pages: 297

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0014

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124030395

Advisor: Johnsen, Susan K.

Committee member: Bagby, Janet H., Robinson, Eric L., Saxon, Terrill F., Parrish, T. Michael, Cross, Tracy L.

University/institution: Baylor University

Department: Education

University location: United States -- Texas

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English
Unraveling conflicting interpretations: A reexamination of the 1916 Report on Social Studies

Author: Jorgensen, C. Gregg

Publication info: Utah State University, 2010. 3404291.

Abstract: This study examines the 1916 Report on Social Studies in order to determine how it has been interpreted and regarded over time. The underlying question involved is "Which interpretation, or interpretations, most embodies the intent, goals, and purpose of the 1916 Committee"? Key members of the 1916 committee have been identified for extended research and analysis. One additional individual frequently quoted throughout the Report, John Dewey, has been included in this research on the 1916 committee. The design, format, and content of the 1916 Report on Social Studies was closely examined. This study dissected the three individual reports by time, intent, topic, and authority. The wide variety of interpretations offered by the scholars identified for this study was examined within an organizational framework utilized to discuss and analyze the broad spectrum of interpretations that exist. This examination of the report encompassed the existing theories, the meaning and intent of the 1916 committee, as well as the social and political aspects and impacts of the era. The overarching intent of this study was to make sense of the various scholarly interpretations and offer insights as to whether or not a consensus of opinion among scholars existed. This study explored if, in fact, there was one dominant interpretation, or whether or not different interpretations were possible for the 1916 Report on Social Studies. That is, was there an opportunity for this study to employ a new lens through which to view the 1916 Report on Social Studies?

Subject: Education history; Secondary education; Social studies education
Material sites of modernism

Author: Bedard, Ben Lyle


http://search.proquest.com/docview/528012632?accountid=14709

Abstract: "The Material Sites of Modernism" focuses on the representation of modern poetry in different print mediums from 1850 to 1930. I investigate how poetry was printed and presented to the public from broadsides to anthologies, claiming that poetry is represented very differently the farther it progresses away from the poet. Investigating the site of publications, I demonstrate how the anthology misrepresents poetry by its practices of excerpting, cutting, editing, page design, and by not allowing the visual arts into its medium. Close inspection is given to such poets as Vachel Lindsay, Harold Monro, and Alice Corbin Henderson. I demonstrate how poetry suffers the same kind of degradation through communication that is familiar to both the entropy of information theory and Benjamin's concept of the aura. I argue that poetry makes its most articulate argument in its smallest manifestations.

Subject: Modern literature; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Anthology, Little magazines, Material, Modern poetry, Print medium

Title: Material sites of modernism

Number of pages: 214

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0656

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124032856

Advisor: Tedlock, Dennis

Committee member: Conte, Joseph, Ma, Ming-Qian

University/institution: State University of New York at Buffalo

Department: English
Abstract: This dissertation examines correlations between paradigm shifts in mass media technologies and contemporaneous changes in the aesthetics of interiority in the novels of Henry James, Ralph Ellison and Thomas Pynchon. Each author writes on the cusp of major American canonical literary periods--James between Victorianism and Modernism, Ellison between Modernism and post-modernism, and Pynchon straddles early and high post-modernism--and each envisions a technological imaginary that rethinks the mechanics of interiority and the limits of the novel. From the start of the twentieth-century, advances in technology hybridize with literary production to create dramatic changes in both narrative form and aesthetic content, and this study shows how transitions between canonical periods of American literature are often synchronized with the introduction of new networked mass media and communication technologies.
Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, James, Henry, Mass media, Network, Ellison, Ralph, Technology, Pynchon, Thomas

Title: Networked subjects: Technologies of interiority in Henry James, Ralph Ellison and Thomas Pynchon

Number of pages: 192
Publication year: 2010
Degree date: 2010
School code: 0021
Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
ISBN: 9781109767889
Advisor: Gilmore, Michael T.
Committee member: Irr, Caren, Doherty, Thomas
University/institution: Brandeis University
Department: English and American Literature
University location: United States -- Massachusetts
Degree: Ph.D.
Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Language: English
Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Dissertation/thesis number: 3403326
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Document 20 of 48

Written in water: The rhetorical protests of the Owens Valley Water wars
Abstract: Conflicts over resource use continue to multiply as the Western United States faces an unprecedented water shortage and the world's water supply becomes evermore privatized and commercialized. Few, if any, of these conflicts are marked by a desire to leave nature "untouched." Instead, they are negotiations over what defines the equitable distribution of resources to "natural" and "built" environments. Given this emphasis on how resources should be used (as opposed to whether they should be used at all), research on historical environmental disputes characterized by interaction between the rhetorics of the less- and more-powerful becomes newly significant to questions and conflicts about water. As such, I turn to the Owens Valley Water wars as a case study in environmental rhetorical history, and as a site for developing alternative modes of environmental rhetorical analysis sensitive to the ways stakeholders' ideological investments crosscut the language they use to enact conflict. The intersection of environmental protest and discourses of rural spaces offers a generative resource to scholarship on environmental rhetoric. The simultaneous investment in conservation, monetary profit, rural life, and urban influence characterizing the Owens Valley rhetoric shines new light on rhetorical approaches to the environment as our attention increasingly turns toward questions of sustainability. The valley rhetors' investment in equitable distribution provides an early model of a sustainable stance toward natural resources while a mode of rhetorical analysis derived from their practice offers an alternative approach to other environmental controversies. That is, my study recovers a valuable rhetorical practice within a specific environmental debate, while developing a flexible rhetorical method for examining those debates more generally. I discuss a rhetorical ecology of texts produced by Owens Valley citizens to demonstrate a rhetorical approach rooted in the transfer of tropes, arguments, and narratives across ideological divisions in the debate. I read of articles in a regional booster publication, Mary Austin's The Ford, and the physical occupation of the Los Angeles aqueduct in order to situate the Owens Valley controversy within the larger fields of the history of rhetoric and environmental rhetoric, thinking specifically about the relationship between public conflict and rhetorical interpretation.

Subject: Environmental Studies; Rhetoric

Classification: 0477: Environmental Studies, 0681: Rhetoric

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Environment, Owens Valley, Rhetoric, California, California water wars

Title: Written in water: The rhetorical protests of the Owens Valley Water wars

Author: Jackson, Shawn L.

Publication info: Loyola University Chicago, 2010. 3404153.
Abstract: This study provides an historical analysis of the Chicago Public School Desegregation Consent Decree, while illustrating its relationship with the Brown v. Board of 1954. It provides an analysis of the mission and objectives of all three versions of the Consent Decree which include: The Original Consent Decree 1980, The Modified Consent Decree 2004, and The Second Amended Decree 2006. The study also provides an account of the Brown v. Board case of 1954, defining the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as the conduits between the landmark case and the Chicago Public School Desegregation Consent Decree. The dissertation answers five questions; the discriminatory practices responsible for the Consent Decrees origin, the goals established within the Consent Decree, the strategies used to implement the Consent Decree's goals, the supports and obstacles that affected the implementation of the Consent Decree, and the effect of the Consent Decree's implementation on current and future leaders. The Chicago Public Schools Policy Manual, official reports of the proceedings of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, and transcripts from the signing of the Original, Modified, and Second Amended versions of the Consent Decree served as valuable primary resources to support this study. Court transcripts from the Brown v. Board court case assisted in establishing the relationship between the landmark case and the Chicago Public School Desegregation Consent Decree.

Links: null

Subject: American history; Educational leadership; School administration; Education history

Classification: 0337: American history, 0449: Educational leadership, 0514: School administration, 0520: Education history

Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Brown v. Board of Education, Desegregation consent decree, Educational leadership, Historical analysis

Title: An historical analysis of the Chicago Public Schools Desegregation Consent Decree (1980--2006): Establishing its relationship with the Brown v. Board case of 1954 and the implications of its implementation on educational leadership

Number of pages: 261

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Degree date: 2010

School code: 0112

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781424006802
Turmoil, tirades and transformation: The wars for the National History Standards 1991-2004

Author: Henry, Phyllis Margaret

Publication info: Loyola University Chicago, 2010. 3404151.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/502001742?accountid=14709

Abstract: This qualitative research study, in the format of an historical narrative, chronicles the issues, process of consensus, and the impact of the National History Standards Project (NHSP) on local policies and curricula in history education. The "culture wars" for the National Standards for History of 1994-1996 and quest for a further clarification of a national identity were also a part of two concomitant movements; the global standards movement in international education and also the domestic voluntary national standards movement in the core subjects (i.e., reading, mathematics, science and history) that was sponsored by governmental commissions and professional organizations. The acrimonious ideological and satirical rhetoric that was exchanged in the formation of
the National Standards for History entangled historians, educators, curators, legislators, special interest groups, professional organizations, government agencies, think tanks and the media. In 1995, the contentious pathway eventually led to the censure of the National Standards for History in the United States Senate and with a process of consensus, a set of revised standards were issued and disseminated. In order to understand the prominence of the NHSP, a brief narrative overview is provided chronicling the seminal reform initiatives in history education beginning with the 1892 prestigious Committee of Ten. The need for the NHSP was precipitated by both the movement for national standards in learning and federal legislation that later impacted state and district curricula. Because the impact did not occur immediately, changes in local policies both with the Illinois Board of Education (ISBE) and the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) are chronicled to 2004, a decade after the National Standards for History were written. Topical issues in history education and accountability are also examined.

Multiple sources of evidence were utilized in the research including oral history interviews (refer to Questionnaire, Appendix A) and documents and artifacts from the NHSP housed in the archives of the Charles E. Young Humanities Research Library at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA). Archival materials are also referenced from the Chicago Teachers Union (CTU) and the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) which demonstrate the curricular applications of the National Standards for History. According to Yin, the convergence of multiple sources of evidence including documents, archival records, open-ended interviews, primary and secondary sources provide an invaluable advantage in the case study strategy. 3 Although a critical first step was the creation of the voluntary National Standards for History to establish clear goals for learning and achievement to raise the overall quality of history education, currently, the implementation process of the history standards is not uniform in all of the states' schools districts. Although generalizations are made to national trends and implications, this research study primarily focuses on the policies of ISBE and those of CPS. The conclusions reached in this qualitative study are: (1) that the National Standards for History impacted the ISBE history standards and those of CPS; (2) the state of history education is adversely affected by the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) (2001) legislation to fully implement the history standards effectively and (3) educational policies and funding must be changed to ameliorate the accountability measures in assessing the performance of students to achieve the intended content and skills of the history standards. The implications for teacher preparation and certification in history and the social sciences are also examined for the promotion and sustainability of highly qualified teachers to ensure the mastery of the history standards in instruction. The contemporary advocacy movement in history and social science education by professional organizations is also discussed as well as the role of government in educational policy making including the issues of accountability and assessment. 3 Robert K. Yin, Case Study Research: Design and Methods, 3 rd Edition (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 2003), 100-101.

Links: null

Subject: Social studies education; Curriculum development
Classification: 0534: Social studies education, 0727: Curriculum development

Identifier / keyword: Education, National History Standards

Title: Turmoil, tirades and transformation: The wars for the National History Standards 1991-2004

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Committee member: SOBE, NOAH, FINE, JANIS
University/institution: Loyola University Chicago
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The Hochstein School of Music & Dance: History, mission, and vision
Abstract: The Settlement Movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries propelled the birth of community music programs in the United States. From the inception of the settlement school music programs, instruction was provided to students of all levels, all socio-economic backgrounds, and a wide range of ethnicities. The David Hochstein Memorial Music School (known today as the Hochstein School of Music & Dance) was founded in 1920 on these principles and has attempted to maintain a dedication to settlement school philosophy through the School's subsequent 90 years of operation. This project is a historical case study of the Hochstein School; the study is specifically focused through the lens of this overriding mission and vision. The primary research questions are: (1) Has the Hochstein School remained true to its original settlement school mission at different points in its history? If so, how did it maintain continuity and open access over time? (2) What characteristics of Hochstein's programs, as evidenced throughout its history, can provide a model for success in other community arts programs? A review of the literature revealed that the open-access Settlement School mission was established through historical references, thus historical studies on other community music schools were described. Based on the review of the Hochstein School's archival records, I chose to examine the original principles established during the Hochstein School's first 8 years (1920-1928), and then compared these earlier years with two other decades, 1960-1970 and 1970-1980, periods of time for which the source materials were most plentiful. In addition to examining historical documents connected specifically to the Hochstein School, I conducted interviews with previous executive directors of the Hochstein School. The study identifies four overarching themes that provide the structure for Hochstein's success, and offers a similar model for other community arts programs to emulate: (1) consistency of mission; (2) visionary leadership; (3) innovation in programming; and (4) community connections.
Managing vision, envisioning management: Representations of labor and technological systems in Gilded Age America

Author: Schulman, Vanessa Meikle


Abstract: Between the advent of popular illustrated magazines in the mid-1850s and the "closing" of the frontier at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the United States transitioned from a nation of primarily agricultural and artisanal laborers to one of wage workers whose everyday lives were increasingly shaped by technology. This dissertation, which studies representations of American technology,
laborers, and factories, explores the strategies artists used to acclimate Americans from a range of social classes, races, and education levels to an environment of industrial production, wage capitalism, and international communications. Examining both paintings and magazine illustrations, this study demonstrates how image-viewers actively conceptualized their lives in terms of vast, underlying systems of technology. It also examines a key tension between images making production processes overly clear to viewers and those using visual metaphors to describe the "magic" of modern life. This dissertation consists of five chapters, situated in a roughly chronological progression. Chapter One lays out the theory of technological systems as it relates to visual media, and introduces the methods artists developed to represent key systems such as the telegraph, railroad, and international trade. The second chapter addresses the "alchemical sublime" in representations of Civil War-era metalworking. The artist John Ferguson Weir used representations of metallurgy as metaphors for a process of purification that included economic, national, and personal meanings. Chapter Three argues that labor and industry served as important metaphors in the visual representation of reconciliation following the Civil War, as the South worked to bring its technological infrastructure into harmony with the well-developed North. Chapter Four enters the factory itself, and explores the emergence of a new mode of viewing, the "managerial eye." In representations of proto-assembly line work beginning in the 1860s, the managerial eye allows the viewer a privileged position that takes in, at a glance, all the steps in a commodity's production. Chapter Five, which studies the relationship between work and citizenship, examines how artists conceptualized factories, schools, prisons, and other sites of group training or incarceration as places for the molding of potential citizens, who were theorized as potential laborers.

Links: null

Subject: American studies; American history; Art history

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0337: American history, 0377: Art history

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, 19th-century, American art, History of technology, Labor, Magazine illustration, Managerial capitalism

Title: Managing vision, envisioning management: Representations of labor and technological systems in Gilded Age America

Number of pages: 359

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0030

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
Teaching American history: The influence of professional development on elementary teacher's self-efficacy and classroom practice

Author: Hartman, Stephanie


http://search.proquest.com/docview/527761674?accountid=14709

Abstract: This multiple case study examined the efforts of six elementary school teachers in their implementation of new instructional strategies in their fifth grade social studies classrooms following their participation in a weeklong Summer Institute focusing on American history. The study was guided by one grand tour question and one sub-tour question. The first question explored the classroom experiences of elementary teachers following their participation in the summer institute. The second research question delved into the internal and external influences for teacher change in the classroom. The data
collection for this study included pre and post institute questionnaires, a History Teacher Beliefs Instrument, four classroom observations over a nine month period, lesson reflections, and teacher interviews. Three themes emerged from the data analysis. The first two themes, which addressed the first research question, suggest that teachers will implement new instructional strategies if they align with teachers' beliefs about student engagement and learning. In addition, teachers with collegial support, from planning through implementation and feedback are more likely to successfully implement new instructional strategies. The third theme, which addressed the sub-tour question, suggests that for teachers to change their classroom practice, they need collegial and administrative support at the school, as well as collective participation in a district wide professional learning community, in addition to continued participation in professional development. The results of this study show that in order for elementary social studies teachers to effectively implement new information (content and pedagogy) in the classroom, they need shared professional development experiences with their colleagues, opportunities for collaboration, and sustained support following the institute or workshop. A shared experience afforded the teachers an opportunity to check the fidelity of the instructional strategy or content knowledge as it was presented at the Summer Institute through regularly scheduled meetings with their colleagues over the course of the school year.

Links: null

Subject: Elementary education; Teacher education; Social studies education

Classification: 0524: Elementary education, 0530: Teacher education, 0534: Social studies education

Identifier / keyword: Education, Elementary teacher, American history, Elementary social studies, Professional development, Self-efficacy, Teacher beliefs, Teaching American History Grant

Title: Teaching American history: The influence of professional development on elementary teacher's self-efficacy and classroom practice

Number of pages: 242

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

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ISBN: 9781124019741

Advisor: Crowther, David T.
The queer frontier: Placing the sexual imaginary in California, 1868-1915

Author: Bateman, Geoffrey W.


Abstract: This project examines the sexual imaginary of the North American frontier in the decades following the Civil War up through 1915 in a range of literary texts from and about California. It argues that both the discourses of sexuality and the frontier play an important role within the national social imaginary and recast our understanding of the public sphere within the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Focusing on the short stories of Bret Harte, the juvenile fiction set in the North American West by Horatio Alger, Jr., novels by Frank Norris and María Amparo Ruiz de Burton, and the utopian fiction of Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the dissertation attends to how these texts imagine the queer frontier as a space at the conceptual margins of the nation's sex/gender system, but essential to its formulation. In this way, this queer imaginary articulates collective forms of sexual belonging that pivot away from the emerging discursive
regime of sexuality and identity the sought to regulate perversity in the late nineteenth century, as well as differing markedly from the reproductive desire between men and women that middle-class culture normalized at this time. Placing these alternative forms of sexual subjectivity—the partnerships between no account men, homoerotic pederastic affection between adolescent boys and their mentors, interracial desire between Mexican women and white men, and the desexualized passions of collective sisterhood, as well as a regendering of desire between men and women—within the proto-public spaces of the California, these regionalist texts thus imagine the frontier as a site within which to undo the privatizing logic of bourgeois sexuality, and instead make queer desire a public, world-making activity within the U.S. social imaginary.

Links: null

Subject: American history; GLBT Studies; American literature; Gender studies

Classification: 0337: American history, 0492: GLBT Studies, 0591: American literature, 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, California, Frontier, History of sexuality, North American West, Public sphere, Queer theory, Social imaginary

Title: The queer frontier: Placing the sexual imaginary in California, 1868-1915

Number of pages: 301

Publication year: 2010

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ISBN: 9781109779691

Advisor: Rivera, John-Michael

Committee member: Stein, Jordan A., Jacobs, Karen S., Perez, Emma, Higashida, Cheryl

University/institution: University of Colorado at Boulder

Department: English

University location: United States -- Colorado

Degree: Ph.D.
Constructing the American activist: Twentieth century political performances and discourses of social change

Author: Klein, Emily


Abstract: Very few activist theatres or performers have managed to garner both mainstream recognition and socio-political influence in the Americas over the last 70 years. In this dissertation I argue that the groundbreaking leaders of unusually successful groups have used both traditional and emergent theatre forms to construct and quite literally, rehearse new models of activist identities. Through the analysis of archival materials such as scripts, production notes, and internal memos I examine emblematic moments in American theatre history, from the Federal Theatre Project's innovation of the Living Newspaper program in 1935, to El Teatro Campesino's appropriation of the diasporic carpa tradition in the 1960s, to Eve Ensler's V-day campus initiatives in the 1990s. I argue that in order to realize both their political and popular goals, these cultural producers had to enact two reciprocal and parallel campaigns through their work. First, they used theatrical conventions and potent metaphors circulating in popular culture to represent competing discourses surrounding the vital role of the activist in a participatory democracy. Second, they also used classed and gendered language about the arts to promote theatre as an essential civic institution, echoing Cornell West's Habermasian notion that art can constitute a public space. Simultaneously using theatre to promote an ideal model of participatory citizenship, and using democratic ideals to promote the civic value of the theatre, these groups were each immersed in a double-barreled campaign to restore to public life two tandem models for political engagement that may have never existed outside of the national imaginary.
This project contributes to the fields of performance and cultural studies by bridging these historically disparate areas of study. While rectifying the theatre's long absence from the cultural studies canon, this work moves activism out of the solitary domain of political science and asserts the political exigencies of studying democratic participation across the disciplines. Through its focus on problems of female citizenship and gendered representations of activist agency, this project also contributes to the fields of women's and gender studies. It is no accident that women theatrical activists are often at the center of my story; while women have not always been embraced as cultural producers in the more highly capitalized forms of culture such as radio, film, and television, theatre has been a more accessible platform for feminist activists across the Americas. Feminist theories of performance and performativity are central to this project as I rely on Judith Butler and Diana Taylor's distinct concepts of performativity to interpret this history of promoting engaged public citizenship on the stage.

Links: null

Subject: American studies; Womens studies; Theater; Performing Arts

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0453: Womens studies, 0465: Theater, 0641: Performing Arts

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Activism, Twentieth century, Political performances, Social change, Citizenship

Title: Constructing the American activist: Twentieth century political performances and discourses of social change

Number of pages: 219

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0041

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124058283

Advisor: Newman, Kathy M.

University/institution: Carnegie Mellon University

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English
Abstract: This study investigates jazz pianist and composer Herbie Hancock's seven albums recorded as a bandleader for Blue Note Records between 1962 and 1969. Recorded during Hancock's tenures with Donald Byrd and Miles Davis, his early works are highly mature musical conceptions, with all the major elements of Hancock's personal musical style already present. A mixed-methods approach combining several forms of qualitative data analyses is used to identify the formal construction, the musical meanings, and the cultural significance of this body of music. The study surveys the thirty-six compositions that comprise these seven albums, and selects for in-depth analysis seven pieces that are proportionally representative of the formal characteristics of this larger repertoire: "The Maze," "The Pleasure Is Mine," "Jack Rabbit," "One Finger Snap," "Little One," "Toys," and "I Have A Dream." Hancock's improvisations on these representative compositions are transcribed, and each improvisation and composition is analyzed for its historical, aesthetic, and formal properties. The cultural and historical context and significance of each recording is examined through interviews with persons involved in the original recording process, as well as other jazz musicians and scholars with deep knowledge of Hancock's life, music and oeuvre. Aesthetic analyses, informed by the theories of Kivy and Elliott, investigate the expressive or representational qualities of each composition, and examine how formal musical elements contribute to these expressive or representational qualities. Formal analyses examine elements of harmony, rhythm, and melody characteristic of Hancock's compositional and improvisational style. The study concludes that Hancock's compositions and improvisations of this period exhibit a number of consistent style elements, such as sophisticated harmonic and rhythmic superimposition,
that were an important influence on jazz pianists of the following generation. Two major stylistic shifts are also identified in the repertoire, as Hancock increasingly introduces first indeterminacy and then counterpoint into his compositions and improvisations.

Links: null

Subject: Music

Classification: 0413: Music

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Blue Note, Composition, Hancock, Herbie, Improvisation, Jazz

Title: The music of Herbie Hancock: Composition and improvisation in the Blue Note years

Number of pages: 404

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0146

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124016597

Advisor: Elliott, David J.

Committee member: Schroeder, David G., Coolman, Todd F.

University/institution: New York University

Department: Music and Performing Arts Professions

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404555

ProQuest document ID: 527745934

Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/527745934?accountid=14709
Comparison of Annie Sullivan's teaching strategies for literacy and communication to the current outcome performance indicators in deaf-blindness: An exploratory mixed-methods study

Author: Pevsner, Diane


Abstract: This study explored teaching strategies for communication and literacy development in deaf-blind students by determining if there was a significant relationship between the instructional strategies practiced by Annie Sullivan in the early 1900s and the contemporary instructional strategies recommended by The National Consortium on Deaf-Blindness to teach literacy and communication to deaf-blind students. The findings of the study identified 11 Sullivan teaching strategies that were found similar to the outcome performance indicators. This study was conducted from the Summer of 2009 to the Spring of 2010. The first phase of the study was a qualitative exploration of teaching strategies for communication and literacy instruction used by Sullivan. The strategies that were identified were developed into a checklist that was used for comparing the strategies to the Outcome Performance Indicators (OPI's). This checklist was presented to 53 project directors of deaf blind projects associated with the National Deaf-Blind Consortium to determine the extent in which Sullivan's teaching strategies align with the outcome performance indicators. The findings from this checklist were presented to two of the four authors of the literacy and communication OPI's. Each expert participated in an interview process that determined what implications the results have on the profession of deaf-blindness. The intents of this study were to utilize the OPI's as a measure of the extent in which Sullivan's practices were futuristic. The similarities between 11 Sullivan strategies and OPI's produce a clear and objective demonstration of Sullivan being a teacher who incorporated teaching strategies that were truly ahead of her time.

Links: null

Subject: Communication; Special education

Classification: 0459: Communication, 0529: Special education

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Education, Sullivan, Annie, Communication, Deaf-blindness, Keller, Helen, Literacy, Current outcome performance indicators
Title: Comparison of Annie Sullivan's teaching strategies for literacy and communication to the current outcome performance indicators in deaf-blindness: An exploratory mixed-methods study

Number of pages: 122

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0005

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124030302

Advisor: Patterson, Jerry, Dantzler, John

Committee member: Sanspree, Mary Jean, Newton, Rosemary, Theordore, George

University/institution: The University of Alabama at Birmingham

Department: Educational Leadership

University location: United States -- Alabama

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3407818

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Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/527966795?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

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Document 30 of 48

Labor takes the stage: A musical and social analysis of "Pins and Needles" (1937-1941)

Author: Wright, Trudi Ann
Abstract: Pins and Needles could not have been a more unlikely hit of the late Depression. Its actors were pure amateurs, the sets were simple, the costumes were from the actor's closets, and the theatre doubled as an education building for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU). No major critics came to see the show on opening night, even after being personally invited by the producer. And yet, on 23 January 1938, a mere two months after its opening, Brooks Atkinson, the chief drama critic of the New York Times, lauded it for its wit, humor, and sentiment. How did this musical with disaster written all over it become the highlight of Broadway, and earn a White House Command performance? Primarily the revue succeeded because the writers of the production team were not amateurs like the actors, but professionals. The ILGWU offered them a creative vehicle in which to give voice to their political and social opinions. Though some of the songs and sketches of Pins and Needles contained content found in leftist newspaper headlines of the day, the creators of the show were ever mindful of the socially progressive, yet politically moderate union they were working for. The historical links between organized labor movements and left-wing politics caused the show's makers to clearly express, for example, their distaste for Communism and Fascism in order to moderate public perceptions of the ILGWU's former Communist background. This dissertation contains musical and social analyses of all nineteen original sketches and songs, which are broken down into three categories: political songs and sketches, both national and international; sketches about the economy and its effects on workers, and the sketches and songs with social consciousness that dealt more broadly with issues of class, attitude, and taste. All the songs in Pins and Needles were of a popular nature and borrowed musical traits from opera, sentimental songs, dance traditions, parlor songs, Tin Pan Alley songs, and labor choruses (mass choruses). Labor Takes the Stage concludes with a discussion of the original cast's tour of the United States, and the legacy of Pins and Needles after it closed.

Links: null

Subject: Music; Economics; Theater History

Classification: 0413: Music, 0510: Economics, 0644: Theater History

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Broadway, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Labor history, Pins and Needles, Revue, Rome, Harold

Title: Labor takes the stage: A musical and social analysis of "Pins and Needles" (1937-1941)

Number of pages: 168

Publication year: 2010
The Civilian Conservation Corps as educational technology, 1933–1942

Author: Cisneros, Jes Raul


Abstract: This historical study examined the Civilian Conservation Corps as an educational endeavor during the New Deal era. Specifically, it considered the CCC as an organization which utilized educational technologies of the day, while also serving as a mass medium to
communicate what was possible through the New Deal to the American public at large. In the latter sense, the Civilian Conservation Corps was itself a form of educational technology. In order to highlight the CCC's educational dimensions, this study examined certain topics such as the context of educational technology and the CCC during the Great Depression, the CCC and adult education, as well as instructional design within the camps. The roles played by CCC camp libraries and literacy were also considered, as well as instructional materials produced for the camps, and an instance of academic freedom vs. the banning of those materials. Finally, the application and innovative uses of the 1930s prominent educational media in the form of radio, film, visual instruction, and distance education through correspondence courses was also explored.

Links: null

Subject: American history; Education history; Educational technology

Classification: 0337: American history, 0520: Education history, 0710: Educational technology

Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Educational technology, CCC, Civilian Conservation Corps, Education, New Deal, Social education, Technology

Title: The Civilian Conservation Corps as educational technology, 1933--1942

Number of pages: 283

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0162

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124023038

Advisor: Butler, Rebecca

Committee member: VanOverbeke, Marc, O'Neill, Linda, Ilsley, Paul

University/institution: Northern Illinois University

Department: Educational Technology, Research and Assessment

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ed.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404829

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Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/520387580?accountid=14709

Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2010

Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

Document 32 of 48

Reading maps, writing landscapes: Cartographic illustration in Arizona, 1912-1962

Author: Griffin, Dori L.

Publication info: Arizona State University, 2010. 3410627.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/506461160?accountid=14709

Abstract: During Arizona's first century of statehood, popular cartographic illustration played an important role in the public conceptualization of the state as a tourism destination. In 1928, commercial artist Ruth Taylor introduced the word "cartograph" to describe her illustrated maps of tourism destinations, notably those in the National Parks of the American West. This study adopts Taylor's term, arguing that it describes a category of map not included in the existing nomenclature of critical cartography. Cartographic illustrations - cartographs - of Arizona utilize formal map-making conventions to tell stories about place-based identity. They also introduce pictorial illustration, unique naming conventions, and written narratives to create fully-imagined, carefully visualized landscapes. Cartographs emphasize the touristic imaginary of Arizona. Traditional maps, used for way-finding and other pragmatic tasks, certainly contain embedded cultural meanings. Cartographs differ, however, in their intentional focus on narrative imaginaries of place. Cartographs narrate historical events, pseudo-histories, and mythologized fantasies alongside one another, combining these elements into a holistic visual landscape. The study pursues three primary objectives. First, it contributes to the documentation and explication of Arizona's touristic imaginary. With the notable exception of the Grand Canyon, the history of tourism and image-making in Arizona remains under-explored. This study seeks to widen the descriptive and analytical lens through which Arizona is seen. It travels beyond the Grand Canyon, investigating the touristic landscapes of the Sonora Desert, Territorial and colonial Spanish Arizona, and what period illustrators called "Indianland." Second, the study highlights the
historical value of popular visual ephemera. It reveals the ways in which cartographs manifest the cultural constructs of place and identity. Third, the study participates in the nascent disciplinary dialogue surrounding the critical history of graphic design. It situates cartographs as a particularized form of graphic (and cartographic) representation leveraged to create and disseminate narratives of Arizona as an appealing tourism destination. When interrogated in relationship to one another, cartographs of Arizona illustrate the historical processes through which Arizona came to be identified as a tourism destination. Using historical documentation and rhetorical analysis this study reveals how twentieth century map-makers and map users collaborated to imagine Arizona as a tourist's paradise.

Links: null

Subject: Geography; Art history; Design; Recreation

Classification: 0366: Geography, 0377: Art history, 0389: Design, 0814: Recreation

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Cartograph, Maps, Cartographic illustration, Design history, Arizona maps, Tourism, Arizona, Graphic design

Title: Reading maps, writing landscapes: Cartographic illustration in Arizona, 1912-1962

Number of pages: 374

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0010

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124027913

Advisor: Brandt, Beverly K.

University/institution: Arizona State University

University location: United States -- Arizona

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3410627
Abstract: This dissertation examines the American vaudevillian's experience of the First World War, primarily through a close reading of the theatrical trade paper, Variety. First, it considers how their performance material reflected popular wartime attitudes. Second, it traces the impact the war had on vaudevillians' professional careers. They were presented with many opportunities to assist in the war effort; their efforts contributed to their professional prestige and underscored their patriotism. Finally, the government's persistent concern regarding the morale and morals of the American citizen is seen both in reactions to specific performances and in the impulses behind the frequent, but contradictory, support of the theatrical industry. The first chapter considers the performance material specifically related to the war. This material is arranged under the following headings: anti-war and neutral, spectacles, melodrama, ethnicity, the enemy, gender, and authenticity. The majority of turns are one-acts, though popular songs and other sketches are also included. Each grouping of turns is situated in the historical context that would have informed the audiences' understanding, perception, and reaction. The second chapter investigates the lives of vaudevillians. Many were affected either by draft laws or the wave of xenophobia that particularly focused on Germans. Almost all responded patriotically, giving their time and talents to sell Liberty Bonds or entertain the American soldiers. The third chapter moves beyond the stage and examines the complex interactions between the government and theatre managers, vaudevillians, and the public. This is particularly apparent in areas relating to finance and conservation. Despite the recent interest in popular culture during the First World War, there is a dearth of writing on the theatrical scene, particularly in the United States. This study aims to rectify this omission, focusing solely on vaudeville.
The Iron Curtain in the picture window: The Cold War home in American fiction and popular culture

Author: Devers, Rebecca Allison


http://search.proquest.com/docview/576994530?accountid=14709

Abstract: This dissertation argues that the post-war suburban boom and the dawning atomic age worked together to shift Americans' apocalyptic ideations away from their traditional Christian moorings and toward a modern faith in science and technology. As a result, suburban homes became mythic, apocalyptic spaces, at once offering both salvation and cataclysm. Organized as a tour of a typical suburban home, the dissertation examines domestic spaces represented in American literature, television, film, advertising, civil defense publications, and popular magazines between the years of 1945 and 1963. Readings of literary texts by Charles Beaumont, Ray Bradbury, John Cheever, Allen Ginsberg, Lorraine Hansberry, John Keats, Jack Kerouac, Arthur Miller, Walter M. Miller, Jr., Ann Petry, Sloan Wilson, John Updike, Philip Wylie, and Richard Yates are juxtaposed with discussions of Richard Nixon's political memoirs, images and narratives of domestic space in both Playboy and Good Housekeeping, and an episode of The Twilight Zone. The intersections among Cold War literature, architecture, and popular culture are discussed in order to establish the relationship between the unprecedented anxiety of an atomic moment and the home spaces of average Americans.

Links: null

Subject: American studies; Marketing; American literature; Mass communications


Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Iron Curtain, Cold War, Home, Popular culture, Atomic Age, Suburbs, Domestic space

Title: The Iron Curtain in the picture window: The Cold War home in American fiction and popular culture

Number of pages: 314

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0056
Private knowledge, public tensions: Theory commitment in postwar American linguistics

Author: Nielsen, Janet

Publication info: University of Toronto (Canada), 2009. NR61041.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/576997085?accountid=14709

Abstract: Propelled by a desire to understand natural language, American linguists of the postwar period brought the tools of the era to bear on the study of syntax: computer science, mathematical graph theory, and even Cold War strategy. Three syntactic theories were enunciated, each trying to untangle the mysteries of our ability to form and use sentences. These theories interacted on a nearly daily basis, influencing and challenging each other through the 1960s. By the end of the decade, one had established clear dominance: Noam Chomsky's theory, developed at MIT. Combining contemporary history of science tools with linguistics-specific concepts, this study explores the dynamics of the syntactic theory-choice debates from 1957 to 1970. I argue that these debates can only be fully understood through a confluence of four themes:
explanation, pedagogy, knowledge transmission, and lay linguistics. Together, these themes explain how linguists selected and evaluated theories, how students were trained to think about and use syntax, how ideas and people spread across the United States, and how academic theories played out in peripheral disciplines. They also resolve the central paradox running through this study: how did Noam Chomsky's theory—a theory whose proponents valued the private transmission of underground knowledge and actively prevented outsiders from accessing research—spread across the country and gain a majority of supporters? By paying particular attention to the ideas and problems which mattered to the linguists of the time, this study presents a critical and novel history of postwar American linguistics. In doing so, it rectifies the lack of a balanced, historically-informed account of the discipline. What little literature exists on the history of syntax in America bears the imprint of Whig interpretations: it omits the rival syntactic theories which competed with Chomsky's theory, the technical linguistics debates of the period, and pedagogy and the training of young linguists. Most importantly, it cannot account for the paradox of private knowledge. This study contributes to our historical understanding by both providing the first history of science based investigation of postwar American syntax and showcasing a powerful way of investigating theory development, theory choice, and theory change.

Links: null

Subject: Linguistics; Modern history

Classification: 0290: Linguistics, 0582: Modern history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Private knowledge, Theory commitment, Postwar, Linguistics

Title: Private knowledge, public tensions: Theory commitment in postwar American linguistics

Number of pages: 418

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0779

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9780494610411

University/institution: University of Toronto (Canada)

University location: Canada

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Abstract: The words "ballet" and "feminism" are not often phrased together, except antithetically. This dissertation asks how feminist historiographical and critical approaches might be both invoked and reworked in the context of early twentieth-century American ballet history. Drawing on the fields of dance studies, feminist history, feminist theory, performance studies, and critical theory, this project analyzes the problems and possibilities created by rewriting feminism into a seemingly unfeminist artistic practice. In part this dissertation recovers forgotten aspects of women's work in this period by focusing on the studio lives of dancers, choreographers, and directors Anna Pavlova, Albertina Rasch, and Rosina Galli. Representing three forms of early twentieth-century ballet--respectively, the "tunic" ballet, the Broadway ballet, and the opera ballet--at times the corporeal stances enacted by these balletic forms correlated with phases of the women's movement. By attending to the heterogeneity of both ballet and feminism, the dissertation opens up space for an alignment between both. By centering this dance history in the ballet studio, I pay particular attention to the interpersonal relationships fostered there and their impact on cultural transmission. The dissertation analyzes the possibility of a feminist potential inherent in the genealogical "family tree" metaphors used by ballet practitioners, even as entrance into these lineages was predicated on disciplinary conformance. Rather than viewing discipline as an inevitable producer of dancer docility, the project approaches forms of ballet discipline as both enabling and constraining modes of self-fashioning. "Genealogy" in its definition as a form of critical
historiography also enters in as a methodological precept in this project. The dissertation attends to the gendered frames through which a more modern-appearing form of ballet associated with choreographer George Balanchine achieved ascendency over earlier, more "feminine" iterations. It asks how these different genealogies of ballet tradition might be understood to articulate with one another outside of a model privileging disruptive resistance. Similarly, the project seeks to recoup an understanding of dancer agency not reliant on the discourse of resistance by applying a critical theory conversation concerning Foucault's notion of subjectivation to accounts of ballerina experience.

Links: null

Subject: American history; Dance

Classification: 0337: American history, 0378: Dance

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Kirstein, Lincoln, Martin, John, Agency, Vaudeville, Apollon musagetes, Britain

Title: Ballet's feminisms: Genealogy and gender in twentieth-century American ballet history

Number of pages: 231

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0028

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124037028

Advisor: Jackson, Shannon

University/institution: University of California, Berkeley

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3411215

ProQuest document ID: 516265038
Traveling spectators: Cinema, geography, and multiculturalism in late twentieth-century America

Author: Corbin, Amy Lynn


Abstract: Traveling Spectators explores the way three cinematic landscapes--Indian Country, the South, and the inner city--evoke particular American cultures and become sources of entertainment for American viewers. These viewers implicitly accept a popular form of multiculturalism as an essential quality of their nation. I argue that from the mid-1970s through the 1990s, Hollywood films used place and travel relations as a way to represent the easy access to (and mobility between) cultures implied in multiculturalism. The different ways that popular films suggest that their viewers approach and situate themselves within these domestic landscapes can be classified on a continuum from touristic to dwelling spectatorship. The touristic point of view emphasizes the overt display of cultural otherness through visual spectacle, while the dwelling point of view conjures an emotional feeling of being "at home." Capitalizing on the inherent ability of cinema to simulate both motion and immersion into a virtual world, these two modes invoke emotional-geographic experiences of familiarity or foreignness, and both contribute to the way the nation's diversity is mapped. Indian Country is the original American site of cinematic tourism, a narrative frequently acted out by a white male protagonist who visits and flirts with going native, only to leave--thus keeping the cultural landscape admired but within firm boundaries. While the South has been seen as both "noble" and "savage" through similar touristic eyes, popular Southern films of the late twentieth century largely replace this discourse with a dwelling point of view that portrays the South as a source of roots for culturally-adrift white Americans. In the 1970s, the inner city became the nation's metaphoric frontier; however, at the height of popular multiculturalism in the early 1990s, African American-directed "hood" films merge the touristic spectacle of difference with an experience of dwelling in the inner city through identification with young African American protagonists. The imaginative movements of such spectator positions create a virtual map of American diversity that compares Native, African-, and white American landscapes, and turns geographical variety into a source of entertainment and pride in national identity.
Abstract: This work attempts to achieve two overarching objectives: firstly to trace the historical growth of Islamic schools in North America and secondly, to explore the ideological and philosophical values that have shaped the vision of these schools. The historical growth of Islamic schools in North America has been led by two distinct communities among Sunni Muslims: the indigenous and the immigrant. Specific to the North American Muslim diaspora "indigenous" represents the African American Muslim community of Imam Warith Deen Mohammed (1933-2008), and "immigrant" refers to the generation of Sunni Muslims who settled in North America in the 1960s and 1970s. Through oral history, this study attempts to capture the voices, sentiments, and aspirations of those that struggled to establish the earliest full-time Islamic schools. The study examines these voices for the ways Islamic education is defined differently based on generational, contextual, and ideological perspectives. Recognizing the diverse lived experiences of Muslim communities in North America, the findings are organized in four distinct, yet often overlapping historical phases that map the growth and development of Islamic schooling. The four phases of Protest, Preservation, Pedagogy, and Praxis also represent how the aims of Islamic education have evolved over time. From the Nation of Islam and their inherent vision of equality through resistance, the earliest attempt at establishing schools for Muslim children began in the 1930s. The transition of the Nation of Islam into a community redefined by the teachings of mainstream Islam coupled with the settlement of substantial immigrant Muslim communities altered the discourse from protest to identity preservation in the 1980s. Collaboration between the "indigenous" and "immigrant" communities defined a concerted effort to improve the quality of Islamic schools in the 1990s. And post 9/11, the discourse of inward-looking school improvement shifted once again to outward praxis. The historical mapping of the vision of Islamic schooling between communities also allows for the exploration of how interpretations of the Islamic tradition inform the pedagogy of schools. Through separate histories and religious perspectives, this study seeks to explore the complexities of the aims of Islamic schools, both between communities and within them.
Abstract: A number of arguments appeared in the late-nineteenth-century United States about "correctness" in language, arguments for and against enforcing a standard of correctness and arguments about what should count as correct in language. Insofar as knowledge about and facility with "correct" linguistic usage could affect one's standing in the social structure, such knowledge and facility functioned as a form of capital—linguistic capital. This dissertation considers treatments of linguistic capital in a variety of contexts, including verbal criticism, linguistics, composition pedagogy, and novels. The subject of Chapter 1 is verbal criticism, popular writings that quibble over the "correct" meanings of words. Verbal critics' goals and conclusions, however, were often full of contradictions. My first chapter offers an explanation for these contradictions based on their resonance within late-nineteenth-century capitalism's social structure. Chapter 2 centers around William Dwight Whitney's efforts to establish what he called the "science of language" in America. Whitney's potentially progressive principles sometimes appear conservative, capable of rationalizing a laissez-faire politics with regard to language and class—a politics this chapter considers in relation to Whitney's attempt to craft an ethos for the discipline of linguistics. My third chapter examines the dominant composition pedagogy of this period, current-traditional rhetoric, at a time when universities increasingly admitted middle-class students. Chapter 3 considers what types of cultural capital current-traditional pedagogy assumed its students possessed and what effects its assumptions imply. Chapter 4 focuses on William Dean Howells, whose realist novels represented the language of various characters as precisely as possible in an effort to encourage readers to accept speakers of non-prestige dialects. This chapter explores the possibilities and the limits of Howells's efforts, and what those possibilities and limits imply for any progressive language policy. The Conclusion analyzes the most famous attempt by a professional organization to adopt such a progressive language policy, the Conference on College Composition and Communication's "Students' Right to Their Own Language." Deliberation over this policy deeply divided teachers in the language arts. My conclusion considers why both sides may be right—and wrong—to think their preferred means can achieve what turns out to be an agreed-upon end.

Links: null

Subject: Language arts; Linguistics; American studies; American literature; Sociolinguistics; Rhetoric; Social capital


Title: Manners of speaking: Linguistic capital and the rhetoric of correctness in late-nineteenth-century America
Roxy and His Gang: Silent film exhibition and the birth of media convergence

Author: Melnick, Ross


http://search.proquest.com/docview/501954754?accountid=14709
Abstract: This dissertation analyzes the industrial, cultural, and formal influence of Samuel "Roxy" Rothafel (1882-1936), the most prolific motion picture exhibitor during the silent and early sound film eras and one of the country's earliest and most influential broadcasters. This study examines Roxy's work as a filmmaker, editor, music director, stage producer, propagandist, broadcaster, and published author to more fully articulate how silent era film exhibitors were not bureaucratic functionaries, but producers who should be analyzed for their own thematic and stylistic predilections and industrial and cultural influence. This research demonstrates that motion picture theaters during this period were not only sites of entertainment consumption but of entertainment production that spawned the convergence of film, broadcasting, and music publishing and recording that foreshadowed contemporary media conglomeration and helped create a new multimedia and multinational entertainment industry. Roxy and His Gang redefines the function of deluxe motion picture theaters--as venues for live and recorded entertainment--and reorients our focus on media convergence to a much earlier period in order to trace the industry's persistent desire for technological and corporate synergy. This study uses primary sources including film, radio, and music trade press reports, contemporary newspaper and magazine articles, and internal memoranda and external correspondence to demonstrate Roxy's industrial and aesthetic influence on motion picture exhibition and the film industry, early broadcasting and the creation of the variety show format, the theme song craze of the late 1920s and its impact on music publishing and recording, and the convergence of these once disparate technologies and industries. "Roxy and His Gang" traces his rise from a nickelodeon operator to his management of New York's most important motion picture theaters in the 1910s, his role in World War I filmmaking and fundraising, and his management of the Capitol Theatre and its nationally broadcasted radio show, "Roxy and His Gang." This dissertation further establishes Roxy's leading role in the convergence of film and radio in the 1920s and his work scoring/assembling Fox Movietone soundtracks. His disappointment with Radio City Music Hall and the RKO Roxy Theatre demonstrates his declining power after the coming of sound.

Links: null

Subject: American studies; Film studies

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Radio, Rothafel, Samuel Lionel, Soundtracks, Silent film, Entertainment

Title: Roxy and His Gang: Silent film exhibition and the birth of media convergence

Number of pages: 837

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009
Thinking at the limit: The origins and effects of modern revolutionary thought in Britain and the U.S

Author: Black, Kelvin Calhoun

Abstract: The dissertation looks at the reformist tradition in the British and the American scenes. It argues that the Anglo-British debate over the significance of the French Revolution initiated by Edmund Burke profoundly altered the English language with respect to the usage of the terms "revolution" and "reform," producing our modern concepts of the terms which seek, respectively, to establish a discontinuity or continuity with an existing state of affairs or institutions. This debate also initiated a larger Anglo-American conversation about the role of existing institutions in society. Through a study of political discourse, fiction, and poetry, 'feeling' / 'sentiment' are shown to play a
significant role in the conversation about the attachment and detachment to existing institutions. The project ultimately concludes that both concepts might be understood to be 'Burkean', as they share Burke's dialectical preoccupation with the destruction or conservation of existing institutions.

Links: null

Subject: Modern literature; American literature; British and Irish literature; Political science

Classification: 0298: Modern literature, 0591: American literature, 0593: British and Irish literature, 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Revolutionary, Britain, United States, Reform, Sentiment, French Revolution, American Revolution, Anglo-American

Title: Thinking at the limit: The origins and effects of modern revolutionary thought in Britain and the U.S

Number of pages: 187

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0028

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124035246

Advisor: Duncan, Ian

University/institution: University of California, Berkeley

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3411136

ProQuest document ID: 506811635

Document URL:
http://search.proquest.com/docview/506811635?accountid=14709
Halting narratives: Late modernism, history, and crisis in Jorge Luis Borges, Graciliano Ramos, and William Faulkner

Author: Wells, Sarah Ann


http://search.proquest.com/docview/507131383?accountid=14709

Abstract: This dissertation analyzes the emergence of alternatives forms of historical narration in late modernist or what I call postvanguardia works of the 1930s by Jorge Luis Borges (Historia universal de la infamia, 1935), William Faulkner (Absalom, Absalom!, 1936), and the Brazilian novelist Graciliano Ramos (Angústia, 1936). Through strategies of interruption, circularity, repetition, and arrest, these texts propose a syntax of historical interpretation that refuses to find in narrative a suture for the conflicted relationship between past, present, and future. These strategies, I contend, constitute a simultaneous critique of and reapproachment with earlier modernisms and the avant-gardes, inflecting these through a historical turn. Through a contrapuntal reading of these texts and archival research from little magazines and essays from the period, I show how the intensity with which Borges, Ramos, and Faulkner approached the problem of history can best be understood in terms of their engagement with contemporaneous debates that alternately positioned history either as a foundation to shore up crisis, or as in crisis itself. Individual chapters underscore the ways in which historical interpretation dovetailed with the languages of mass culture (detective fiction, popular journalism) and historical revisionism specific to the 1930s. In this sense, it is not merely a question of locating these authors "within" a context, but of understanding how their fictional texts constructed their own theories of history. In reading the Argentine, Brazilian, and US contexts together during the same period, the dissertation also proposes that the modernisms of the Americas require their own periodization and interpretation, one that cannot be merely routed through a European modernist center. Ultimately, these texts offer a provocation to contemporary scholarly debates not only with respect to hemispheric studies and the specter of comparison, but also in their imperative to find new modes to narrate history, both within and beyond literary studies.

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Subject: Comparative literature; Modern literature; Latin American literature; American literature
Classification: 0295: Comparative literature, 0298: Modern literature, 0312: Latin American literature, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, History, Fiction, Modernism, United States, Argentina, Brazil, Faulkner, William, Ramos, Graciliano, Borges, Jorge Luis

Title: Halting narratives: Late modernism, history, and crisis in Jorge Luis Borges, Graciliano Ramos, and William Faulkner

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The Chicago Board of Education desegregation policies and practices [1975--1985]: A historical examination of the administrations of superintendents Dr. Joseph P. Hannon and Dr. Ruth Love
Abstract: The purpose of this study will be to examine the policies and practices of two distinguished superintendents of the Chicago Public Schools: Dr. Joseph P. Hannon and the first African American female Superintendent Dr. Ruth Love. Hannon's four year administration extended from 1975 through 1979. Love's administration encompassed the years 1980 through 1985. The individual administrative approaches used by both superintendents to desegregate the Chicago Public Schools will be discussed. In addition the administrator's effectiveness in equalizing educational opportunities for all students will be a primary focus. Inclusive in this study will be the administrator's development and use of grass roots strategies to empower the diverse communities of Chicago during the implementation of each desegregation plan. Through this grass roots initiative the citizenry of Chicago would have a voice and become active participants: participants who would contribute to the success of integrating the students and staff of the Chicago Public Schools. The various leadership styles of Dr. Joseph P. Hannon and Dr. Ruth Love were examined by utilizing the interpretative framework of Sergiovanni's five sources of authority.

Links: null

Subject: American history; School administration; Education history

Classification: 0337: American history, 0514: School administration, 0520: Education history


Title: The Chicago Board of Education desegregation policies and practices [1975--1985]: A historical examination of the administrations of superintendents Dr. Joseph P. Hannon and Dr. Ruth Love

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Advisor: Fine, Janis
Abstract: Between 1933 and 1945, a large number of intellectuals and artists fled Germany and Austria and sealed in Los Angeles, as a result of the Third Reich's policies of annihilation. Upon arrival in America, these exiles vacillated between enthusiasm and resentment towards their adopted country, and between rage at and nostalgia for the countries they left behind. Often, over time, they underwent a progression from traumatized exile to integrated citizen. The initial shock of exile and the sense that one had lost one's identity and language eventually gave way to a new identity formed by both the exile's past and by his or her new environment. This dissertation examines the lives and careers of three Viennese-born composers who fled Nazi Europe for Los Angeles: Erich Wolfgang Korngold, Eric Zeisl and Ernst Toch. In Los Angeles all three were active as composers of concert music, film music (to varying degrees of success) and as teachers. I consider how these composers dealt with
the trauma of exile in Los Angeles, constructing new identities that drew both upon their memories of Europe and their experiences in America. In Chapter One I situate these composers within the larger networks of Los Angeles exile life, providing an overview of how and why so many European composers wound up in Los Angeles and how they interacted with American culture. Chapter Two focuses on the issue of Judaism and its role in the lives and works of Toch and Zeisl. Although during the 1930s Los Angeles was becoming a center of Jewish life, many exiles had feelings of ambivalence towards Judaism. How Toch and Zeisl grappled with this ambivalence--between their European heritage and their nascent identification with Judaism--is the central theme of this chapter. The final two chapters of the dissertation examine "the great exile symphony," focusing specifically on Symphonies One and Three by Ernst Toch and the Symphony in F-sharp by Erich Wolfgang Korngold. I discuss how these works contain links to both composers' European heritage and their American experiences, and can thus be seen as symbolic loci for the variety of issues affecting exile life discussed in the previous chapters. Close readings of the symphonies are supplemented by examinations of their reception in both Europe and America.
Insuring the city: The Prudential Center and the reshaping of Boston

Author: Rubin, Elihu James


Abstract: Insuring the City examines the development of the Prudential Center in Boston as a case study of the organizational, financial, and spatial forces that large insurance companies wielded in shaping the postwar American city. The Prudential Center was one of seven Regional Home Offices (RHOs) planned by Prudential in the 1950s to decentralize its management. What began as an effort to reinvigorate the company's bureaucratic makeup evolved into a prominent building program and urban planning phenomenon, promoting the economic prospects of each RHO city and reshaping the geography of the business district. Examples from Los Angeles, Houston, and Chicago show each RHO as a calculated real estate investment. The RHOs were also expressions of the insurance company's self-image as a benevolent force in American cities and social life. Boston--the location of Prudential's Northeastern Home Office--was, like other American cities, preoccupied with urban obsolescence and erected a political and legal structure to facilitate redevelopment. Navigating its way through these structures, Prudential became an "urban redevelopment corporation" in its own right. The Pru's intended site was a rail yard on the outskirts of the central business district, a site that was also pivotal to the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority's plans to construct an urban extension. Prudential navigated a triangular relationship with the Pike and the Boston Redevelopment Authority to gain recognition--and favored tax status--as a quasi-public actor in the legislatively sanctioned fight against urban blight. The Pru, dedicated in 1965, hastened the expansion of Boston's central business district into a second midtown area that was a self-contained enclave organized around the car. Together, the Pike and the Pru planned a massive highway interchange in Boston's Back Bay district. Prudential's design choices began with the selection of a "businessman" architect, Charles Luckman,
and this study examines Luckman's bureaucratic design process. Though never been loved by architectural critics, the overall plan of the Prudential Center achieved many of its sponsor's goals and, in several senses, insured Boston's future. It instilled the city with new financial confidence and thousands of jobs, protected against physical obsolescence, and invested in the city's public realm.

Links: null

Subject: American studies; Geography; Architecture; Urban planning

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0366: Geography, 0729: Architecture, 0999: Urban planning

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Insuring, Prudential Center, Boston, Massachusetts, Highway planning, Postwar urbanism, Modern architecture, Insurance companies

Title: Insuring the city: The Prudential Center and the reshaping of Boston

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Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/516330590?accountid=14709
Abstract: The expansion of Chicago's iron and steel industry during the nineteenth-century spurred the development of industrial communities on the city's periphery. Settling on the undeveloped urban outskirts forced early iron and steel-related manufacturers to participate in the city-building process. However, relatively few commissioned comprehensively designed model company towns such as Pullman and Gary, Indiana. Instead, by the late nineteenth century manufacturers began to increasingly rely on the efforts of real estate syndicates that specialized in the planning and development of outlying land for industrial use. The presence of large iron and steel mills on the fringe of the city also attracted an array of home builders, merchants, and entrepreneurs who helped transform unsettled areas into thriving industrial communities. This dissertation is a case study examining the process of urban development in the industrial suburb of East Chicago, Indiana, over a one hundred year period, beginning with the study of early speculative efforts in the 1850s and ending in 1950, when the federal government became heavily involved in the city-building process through the provision of funds for slum clearance and public housing. An analysis of primary source documents, including census reports, city directories, deed records, local newspapers, and photographs, reveals an erratic pattern of growth that corresponded to fluctuations in the national business cycle. To draw manufacturers outside of Chicago, real estate syndicates invested in the construction of transportation infrastructure and workers' housing. They also encouraged other real estate speculators to build up commercial districts and develop residential subdivisions and enlisted the support of city officials to provide municipal services to support the growing population. This study helps broaden the understanding of suburbs in general and industrial suburbs in particular by examining the close relationship between the decentralization of Chicago's iron and steel industry and the development of the industrial communities that grew up near factories and by revealing how private real estate interests steered manufacturers to the edge of the city in an effort to increase the value and demand for outlying land.

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Subject: Area Planning and Development; Architecture; Urban planning
Title: Negotiating life on the urban periphery: The development of the industrial suburb of East Chicago, Indiana, 1850-1950

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Document 47 of 48

Traversing boundaries: Retrospectives on gendered racism in the lives of African-American schoolgirls in the 80s
Abstract: This qualitative study uses retrospective and interpretative analysis approaches to explore the varied schooling experiences of African-American schoolgirls during their critical transition from adolescence to adulthood. This research looks at the educational and social experiences of 17 African-American women, who were in high school during the 1980s. The informants constructed retrospectives of their lives as schoolgirls during this period. As members of two marginalized groups, being both black and female, they experienced dual oppression. This study examines how this duality has created, shaped, and transformed by their educational and occupational experiences. It explores the socialization of these black girls who came of age in the 1980s by analyzing the ways in which racism, sexism and classism contextualized their distinctive life paths. It illustrates how events in the participants' personal biographies have shaped their contemporary identities and socioeconomic status and how they negotiated educational obstacles and choices. This work is significant because it brings the voices of these women from the post desegregation period in American society into the discussion of conditions and influences that shaped their educational and social development.

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Subject: African American Studies; Educational sociology; Education history; Secondary education


Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Gendered racism, African-American schoolgirls

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Advisor: Mahiri, Jabari
A legacy of lifelong learning: Leadership, lessons, love, and laughter in the life of Elizabeth Gammon Pendleton

Author: Dickson, Louise Ratcliffe Bailey

Publication info: East Tennessee State University, 2008. 3410179.

Abstract: In the postmodern Information Age (digital and wireless) with the expanded globalization of economies worldwide, there has been a vast transformation of workplace and educational systems. Thus, new meanings for educational practices and learning are evolving. Medical and social literature has suggested that learning throughout the lifetime is the key to successful living. The literature proposed that all types of education (formal, informal, and nonformal) may be a factor in the total well-being of the increasingly older adult population. Consequently, there is an increased need to understand the characteristics, traits, beliefs, and attitudes that generate the incentive for individuals to become lifelong learners. The purpose of this study was to examine the life of Elizabeth Armetta Gammon Pendleton and identify the characteristics, personality traits, beliefs, and attitudes that distinguish her as a lifelong learner. From an interpretivist perspective, this study assumed that all reality is internal. The rationale of this educational biography was to explore the phenomenon of lifelong learning while also celebrating the unique life of Elizabeth Pendleton. This study employed a detailed
narrative description of her life and interviews with people who knew her to construct and develop a theory grounded in oral and traditional history under the framework of lifelong learning. As a native of a small rural community in the Appalachian Mountains, Pendleton lived a healthy and optimistic life as a student, teacher, leader, and role model for her family, friends, coworkers, and community members. She experienced formal, informal, and nonformal learning for 95 years. Although she never used the phrase "lifelong learner," she certainly had an inclination toward lifelong learning. The value of this study of Pendleton's life journey emerges in the form of naturalistic and user (reader) generalizations within the framework of lifelong learning. The study of Elizabeth Pendleton's life journey yielded valuable insights that provide an understanding of the phenomenon of lifelong learning and the challenges that researchers, educators, employers, and individuals face as new meanings for educational practices and learning evolve.

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Subject: Biographies; Womens studies; Continuing education

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Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Pendleton, Elizabeth Gammon, Educational biography, Lifelong learning, Women in Appalachia, Appalachia

Title: A legacy of lifelong learning: Leadership, lessons, love, and laughter in the life of Elizabeth Gammon Pendleton

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16. The cartography of hopes and dreams: The nineteenth-century bird's eye maps of the midwest and prairie states

17. Stepping out on faith: Representing spirituality in African American literature from the Harlem Renaissance to the Civil Rights Movement

18. Broken bones and cutmarks: Taphonomic analyses and implications for the peopling of North America

19. Imperial pedagogy: Education and nationalism in early twentieth-century U.S. literature

20. Networked subjects: Technologies of interiority in Henry James, Ralph Ellison and Thomas Pynchon


22. Politics out of trauma: Asian American literature and the subject formation of Asian America

23. Picturing the enemy: The use of visual metaphors in photography of the Japanese American internment

24. From captors to captives: American Indian responses to popular American narrative forms


26. Combat's implacable allure: Reading Vietnam amid the War on Terror

27. The logic of the brand: Literary authenticity and the modern American novel


29. Two essays on health care costs and asset returns

30. The mythology of Nat Turner: Black theology and black revolt in the shaping of American myth and symbol

31. Folsom adaptive systems in the Upper Gunnison Basin, Colorado: An analysis of the Mountaineer site

32. With and without the white coat: The racialization of Southern California's Indian physicians

33. Permanent transients: The temporary spaces of internal migration in four 20th-century novels by U.S. women writers

34. Teaching theology as a Christian spiritual practice: The example of Stanley J. Grenz
Dumb animals, crazy broads and ugly truths: Rooting for the avant-garde

Author: Socha, Kimberly A.


http://search.proquest.com/docview/365712720?accountid=14709

Abstract: This dissertation will sympathetically critique the avant-garde, investigating why it has failed to make a significant and lasting impact outside of the institution of art. With the post-WWI Surrealists as an historical starting point, I define the avant-garde as any person or group who uses aesthetic and artistic means to challenge cultural, political, and intellectual norms. But avant-gardes have failed, do fail, and will fail as long as they remain in the grip of Western patriarchy. I propose to root out the contemporary avant-garde in its most complex and contradictory form yet, the Animal Liberation Movement (ALM), a movement in crisis because it too is in the patriarchal vise. The histories and philosophies of these two groups are diverse, but they intersect at and on several points. When these intersections occur, the disparate movements become deeply and profoundly similar, most especially when they seek to expose Western rationalist conceptions of truth. The most...
problematic of those cultural realities, and one with which the avant-garde and ALM struggle most fiercely, is the beauty imperative/myth. A collection of women--Mina Loy, Valerie Solanas, Katherine Dunn, Carolee Schneemann, and Coco Fusco--have written, performed, and acted on a deconstructivist solution to the beauty problem, and each has been avant-garde in a way that both recapitulates and critiques the relationship between sexism and speciesism. I will explore these topics--avant-garde history and theory, ALM contradictions, the work of female artists and writers, and the cultural politics of beauty--in light of contemporary global commodity culture to explore a cycle mandating a cultural and trans-species dependence on beauty and fashion products to achieve an ideal that the avant-garde, ALM, and avant-garde ALM both oppose and propagate. Despite these ingrained contradictions and outright hypocrisies, these movements are still founded on fundamental ideas of disruption that offer the most promise for a world remade.

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Title: Dumb animals, crazy broads and ugly truths: Rooting for the avant-garde

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Advisor: Sell, Mike

Committee member: Comfort, Susan, Miller, Sj

University/institution: Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Department: English

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania
Stagolees, Superflies, & gangsta rappers: Black masculinity, bad men, and the struggle for power

Author: Wright, Joshua K.


http://search.proquest.com/docview/516280441?accountid=14709

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to assess the role of power in the representation of black masculinity in American popular culture. The researcher examines depictions of black men as bad men or outlaws that are found in the Stagolee ballads of early twentieth century African-American folklore, blaxploitation cinema during the early 1970s, and gangsta rap music from the late 1980s through the present. The black men's struggle to attain power is at the core of these examples. Often the black man's historical disenfranchisement and lack of power are underlying causes of his criminal behavior. To a great extent, this never ending struggle for power makes these bad men archetypes attractive symbols of power in some black communities. This interdisciplinary study incorporates African-American history, gender studies, black film and music studies, and African-American folklore to study black bad men. The study begins with a discussion of the black man's lack of power in the United States dating back to the three-fifths compromise and slavery, and then recaps various means of resistance that black men used to demonstrate their masculinity and seize power through the twentieth century. The myth of Stagolee deals with a black criminal, Lee Shelton also known as Stagolee, in the late nineteenth century. During the early twentieth century this bad man became a symbol of empowerment in some poor black communities. The black bad man was also popularized in a genre of films known as blaxploitation cinema. Blaxploitation cinema promoted
images of black men as hustlers, gangsters, and pimps in the 1970s, and
gangsta rap music revived the blaxploitation anti-heroes in gangsta rap
music from the late 1980s through the present. The researcher assesses
the images of masculinity portrayed in the Stagolee myth, blaxploitation
films, gangsta rap musical lyrics, and music videos using five paradigms:
(1) The Bad Man Paradigm, (2) Resistant Masculinity, (3) Self-Made
Masculinity, (4) Black Rage, and (5) Plantation Patriarchy. The
researcher includes transcripts of interviews he conducted with four
university professors, a member of the media, and a Hollywood actor about
the portrayal of black masculinity in blaxploitation cinema and gangsta
rap. He also reports on three focus groups convened for participants to
view one of three blaxploitation films - Superfly, The Mack, or Black
Caesar - and discuss the similarities and differences between images of
masculinity in blaxploitation cinema and gangsta rap. The overwhelming
response from the interviewees and the focus group participants was that
these bad men believe criminal activity is their only means to power and
manhood.

Links: null

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studies; Film studies

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Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Black
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struggle

Title: Stagolees, Superflies, & gangsta rappers: Black masculinity, bad
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Advisor: Tolbert, Emory J., Clark-Lewis, Elizabeth

Committee member: Tolbert, Emory J., Clark-Lewis, Elizabeth, LaPoint,
Velma, Tounga, Jeanne M., Dyson, Michael E.

University/institution: Howard University
"The scar of knowledge": Skepticism as affliction in the 20th century American South

Author: Finnegan, Elizabeth Hope


Abstract: This dissertation proposes that since the 1920s, the dominant literary community of the American South has constructed a discrete Southern identity specifically in response to the threat of Cartesian skepticism. I investigate the relation of skepticism to what William Faulkner insists is the peculiarly Southern "need to talk, to tell" from the perspective of the ordinary language philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein, Stanley Cavell, and J. L. Austin. Specifically, I examine a group of Southern writers (the Nashville Agrarians, William Faulkner, Flannery O'Connor, and Cormac McCarthy) for whom the problem of the South, problems of telling, and problems of knowledge are inseparable. I propose that in waging epistemological battles within specifically Southern contexts and conflicts, these writers are doing a kind of "Southern" philosophy that demands attention as philosophy--and as Southern. I emphasize how these writers do or do not "mean what they say" with regard to Southern identity, history, and language by examining their work within Wittgenstein's notion of the language-game, the specific context in which the meaning of a word is understood as its use and intelligibility within that context. Wittgenstein's insistence that
language is internal to, not external to, experience foregrounds an ethical intersubjectivity; he posits a community of language-users who, in the act of speaking, acknowledge one another's humanity through and in language rather than knowledge. I contend that these Southern writers fixate on problems of knowledge for several reasons: to recover their lost world, to avoid the acknowledgment of others (especially African American others) or to repudiate their own self-knowledge. I conclude that these writers are engaged in an ontological and epistemological quest to establish either a transcendent order of knowledge (the Agrarians and Flannery O'Connor) or to definitively deny knowledge altogether (Faulkner) and that this drama enacts, in the arena of epistemology, the same dynamic of failure and defeat that defines the Southern Lost Cause. In Cormac McCarthy, the drama is resolved through Cavell's notion of acknowledgment. By casting these questions in terms of skepticism, I confront the anxiety in these Southern writers over problems of knowledge and link them to the ethical stakes of human intersubjectivity.

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Subject: American literature

Classification: 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Tate, Allen, O'Connor, Flannery, Ordinary language philosophy, Skepticism, Southern literature, Faulkner, William, South

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Advisor: Schmitz, Neil

Committee member: Hubbard, Stacy C., Swan, Jim

University/institution: State University of New York at Buffalo

Department: English

University location: United States -- New York
Feeling right in American reform culture

Author: Hopper, Briallen Elisabeth


http://search.proquest.com/docview/527717822?accountid=14709

Abstract: But, what can any individual do? There is one thing that every individual can do--they can see to it that they feel right. Harriet Beecher Stowe in Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852) I realized that I had made an awfully naive mistake. I found that I had written a book which even bankers' daughters could read and weep over and feel good about. Richard Wright on Uncle Tom's Children (1940) Together, Stowe and Wright raise ethical and aesthetic questions that continue to galvanize writers and critics: what does it mean to "feel right" about social change, and what are the real-world implications of right and wrong feeling? How can art represent and evoke political feeling while guarding against its ethical dangers? What can be done to prevent a too-easy identification with or voyeuristic objectification of those who are suffering? Is the personal the political, and if it is, should it be? Reform literature has long been the object of anxious critical and cultural debates about art, politics, and emotion, but its own analytical contribution to these discussions has rarely been considered. In Feeling Right in American Reform Culture, I argue that reform literature is actually where ethical concerns about affective politics are best articulated and addressed. I begin with the urtext of American reform literature, Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852). The book James Baldwin calls "everybody's protest novel" has been consistently celebrated or condemned as sentimental reform at its purest and most problematic. I depart from this polarized critical consensus by
reading Uncle Tom's Cabin as a sophisticated philosophical reflection on the limits and possibilities of sentimentality. In my reading, Stowe's insistence on the importance of individual emotion is an expression, rather than an evasion, of reform's ethical complexity. Stowe argues that social change must begin with the feelings of reformers. In The Bostonians (1886), An Imperative Duty (1891), and "The Subjective Necessities of Social Settlements" (1892), Henry James, William Dean Howells, and Jane Addams take this emphasis on individual feeling even further and make emotional reform not just the method but the primary purpose of social reform, with greatly differing political implications. In the lecture that would later become the central manifesto of Twenty Years At Hull-House (1910), Addams places self-reform at the heart of the settlement house movement, and in their satirical novels about movements for women's rights and racial justice, James and Howells argue for a similarly personal--if much more skeptical--political vision. By satirizing the emotional excesses of sentimental social reform, characterized by Howells as a "hypochondria of the soul," James and Howells articulate an alternative ethics of feeling characterized by restraint, detachment, and irony. If James and Howells prescribe individual ironic restraint as an antidote to excessive emotion, the turn-of-the-century songwriters W.E.B. Du Bois and James Weldon Johnson locate irony at the heart of collective emotional expressivity, in the words and sounds of an emerging black civic religion. Du Bois's little-known satirical version of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" (1907) and Johnson's canonical hymn "Lift Every Voice" (1900) adapt the musical strategies of slavery to meet the political and psychological demands of the Jim Crow era. Reading their anthems in the context of Johnson's subsequent patriotic editorials in the New York Age, I argue that at the nadir of American race relations and in the decades that followed, the text and performance of a black national anthem demonstrated the political resonance of a reform aesthetic embodied in sound rather than spectacle, and sung with mixed feelings. I conclude my study where I begin, with Uncle Tom's Cabin. Reading the novel's afterlife in the essays of James Baldwin, I locate revisions and returns to Stowe's "right feeling" in his complicated engagements with the ethics of reform. The melodrama of style and tone that characterizes Baldwin's famous anti-sentimental manifesto, "Everybody's Protest Novel" (1949), shows how anti-sentimental rhetoric paradoxically allows him to express extreme emotion. Though this essay is often read as Baldwin's last word on Stowe, his fraught and evolving intimacy with her work continued to haunt his writing and teaching throughout his life. I argue that a new understanding of Stowe in Baldwin's writing can help us move away from the simple anti-sentimentalism that he has come to symbolize. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

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Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American literature

Classification: 0591: American literature
identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Feeling, Beecher Stowe, Harriet, Reform literature, Reform

Title: Feeling right in American reform culture

Number of pages: 154

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0181

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124051499

Advisor: Gleason, William, Smith, Valerie, Brooks, Daphne, Greeson, Jennifer

University/institution: Princeton University

University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3410881

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

Me love you long time: Legal fictions of citizenship and family in Asian American literature

Author: Chang, Stewart Li-Wen

Abstract: I argue that late twentieth-century developments in American immigration, family, and Constitutional law have driven Asian American identity formation, as expressed in literature, through legalidealizations of citizenship and family. I draw from the tradition of "legal fictions," as explored by legal theorists J.C. Gray, Owen Barfield, and Lon Fuller, to suggest how those legal idealizations contain fictive and imagined elements that literary analysis can illuminate and challenge. Focusing on family reunification provisions in immigration law, I dissect good faith marriage and qualifying family relationships as the central legal fictions by which Asian American immigrants have entered the United States and are subsequently constructed. The history of Asian Americans, as expressed in narrative literature referencing their initial exclusion as sexual deviants and their eventual inclusion as a sexual model minority, demonstrates how fictions of legitimate family relationships had simultaneously evolved in Constitutional law around the issues of privacy and reproductive choice, and have recently been challenged in family law through nontraditional family structures caused by divorce and advances in medical technology.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Asian American Studies; Law; American literature

Classification: 0343: Asian American Studies, 0398: Law, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Law and literature, Asian-American literature, Asian-American studies, Constitutional law, Family law, Immigration law

Title: Me love you long time: Legal fictions of citizenship and family in Asian American literature

Number of pages: 300

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0030

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124012896

Advisor: Thomas, Brook

Committee member: Coutin, Susan B., Katrak, Ketu H.

University/institution: University of California, Irvine
The cultural transition and the attitudes of Polish immigrant families towards divorce and parental authority in the United States, 1931-1940

Author: Hajkowski, Stanislaw


Abstract: Preaching the Gospel to the poor has always been emphasized by Christianity and the development of the radio at the beginning of the Twenties created a new, powerful tool to use for this task. Many leaders of religious communities noticed in the new invention an opportunity and used radio broadcast to both convert the unbelievers and provide teaching and support to faithful. The historical literature on early twentieth-century radio preachers in the United States includes numerous studies on Protestant and Catholic radio preachers; for example, a Protestant minister, S. Parkes Cadman began using radio broadcasts in 1923 and reached an audience of five million and in the 1930s, a famous radio evangelist, the Roman Catholic priest Father Charles Coughlin, had forty million listeners tuning in to his programs. In English historical literature very little attention has been given so far to Father Justyn Figas, a Conventual Franciscan, who began his broadcasting career in 1926 and, by the end of Thirties he had an audience of close to three million listening to his broadcasts. Father Justyn's programs, delivered in Polish, were addressed mainly to the Polish immigrants in the United
States. This dissertation examines Father Justyn's radio talks and questions from the listeners to show the change in the attitudes of the first and second generation of Polish immigrants in the Thirties towards marriage unity and parental authority, the key values of the Christian family. In the new social and cultural environment the immigrant family acted like a sensitive barometer registering the social, cultural and religious pressures of the time. After analyzing the materials available in the Archives in Athol Springs, New York about Father Justin's Rosary Hour, this dissertation concludes that the immigrant family, often based on the patriarchal authority of the father supported by society and the Church, had no chance of surviving in the liberal American cultural environment. However, the values of parental authority and marriage unity were still practiced by these immigrant individuals and families who absorbed into their value system an appreciation for "wise" enculturation into the new society and education.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American studies; European history; Ethnic studies

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0335: European history, 0631: Ethnic studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Poland, Hour, Immigrants, Figas, Justyn, Peasants, Polish, Rosary

Title: The cultural transition and the attitudes of Polish immigrant families towards divorce and parental authority in the United States, 1931-1940

Number of pages: 502

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0043

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109770414

Advisor: Woodcock Tentler, Leslie

Committee member: Ryn, Claes G., White, Joseph M., Woodcock Tentler, Leslie, Kauffman, Christopher J., Meagher, Timothy

University/institution: The Catholic University of America

Department: History

University location: United States -- District of Columbia
The changing geographies of concentrated poverty and concentrated affluence in the United States, 1990--2000

Author: Sessoms, Nathan J.

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403641.

Abstract: Employing a mixed methodology, this dissertation investigates emerging trends in the spatial distribution of concentrated poverty and concentrated affluence at the nationstate, regional, and local levels of scale during the 1990s. Drawing from quantitative exploration of census data, including comparative analyses of spatial indices of segregation and multivariate regression analyses, it examines trends in poverty and affluence concentration through a comparative analysis of fifty of the nation's largest metropolitan areas, assesses the extent to which the concentration of poverty within suburban zones explains - and is explained by - concentration of affluence patterns, and questions the heterogeneity of concentrated poverty and affluence landscapes through an in-depth study of the Los Angeles metro-area. In addition, qualitative techniques, including structured observations, and photography are be utilized to further understand, illustrate, and articulate the material and lived social realities of landscapes of poverty and affluence concentration. Long regarded as an 'urban' phenomenon and intimately linked to research focused on the 'Black Urban Underclass', the face and landscape of concentrated poverty has undergone dramatic changes. In stark contrast to its dramatic increase within urban areas during the 1970s and 1980s, recent research has highlighted its substantial decrease within the Midwest and Southern regions of the United States, while
increasing within inner-suburban areas and, in particular, the West during the 1990s. Such findings portray concentrated poverty as a phenomenon that carries implications for not only urban areas, but entire regions as well. Moreover, they suggest that poor areas are becoming increasingly differentiated. Therefore, previous assumptions regarding their physical make-up and demographic composition may be in need of revision. Finally, they raise questions as to whether conventional methods of measurement may be unable to adequately depict the increasingly complex landscape of poverty, particularly in globalizing cities such as Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York. Meanwhile, in light of its predominant focus on the poor, their spatial distribution, and perceived behavioral tendencies, urban geographic scholarship has rarely discussed the notion of affluence concentration. Therefore, little is known about this particular stratum. However, in light of new developments in the spatial distribution of concentrated poverty, numerous questions regarding their spatial distribution, their social characteristics, as well as those of their physical landscapes, and their behavioral responses to the suburbanization of concentrated poverty remain which warrant further consideration. Finally, how might these responses impact poverty policy? These and related questions, although foundational, remain critical to the development of a greater understanding of emerging conditions of economic polarization.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Geography; Urban planning

Classification: 0366: Geography, 0999: Urban planning

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, 40 percent threshold, Concentrated affluence, Concentrated poverty, Economic polarization, Urban underclass

Title: The changing geographies of concentrated poverty and concentrated affluence in the United States, 1990--2000

Number of pages: 237

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0208

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109772920

Advisor: Wolch, Jennifer R.

Committee member: Pulido, Laura, Myers, Dowell

University/institution: University of Southern California
The cultural constitution of the post-republic: Eighteenth-century politics and nineteenth-century literary form

Author: Moss, Andrew Patrick

Publication info: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2010. 3411450.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/577477152?accountid=14709

Abstract: This dissertation proposes the existence of a post-republic, where outmoded ideas of republicanism could not keep pace with history, and when some literary producers could deploy those very ideas experimentally to explore ideas such as representation, the public and the private, and individual identity. These, the very concepts that republicanism itself deploys, find new expression in new contexts in the work of Irving, Hawthorne, Sedgwick and Douglass. In this dissertation these contexts include intertexts and interlocutors--cultural modalities and cultural producers--that these writers lived among and interacted with in the course of fashioning their own post-republican worldview and composing their experimental literary forms. Because its generates literary criticism, theses about historical transmission, and cultural criticism, this dissertation enters a conversation about the nineteenth century in dialogue with scholars such as Trish Loughran and Sean Wilentz, who theorize historical transformation and define wide semiotic fields in order to posit, and then destabilize paradigms such as the
nation and democracy. This dissertation likewise attempts to posit republicanism as a paradigm that sheds light on one structure of nineteenth-century American life, while showing how that structure is itself rich with inconsistencies that some Americans could use to explain their present tense. Chapter one, "'The Mutability of Literature': Washington Irving's Post-republican Literary Experiments in The Sketch Book," explores the idea of literature as a mode of writing history and of mediating relationships between one person and his readers in the large semiotic field of literary culture in the 1810s and 1820s. Along with proponents and administrators of public libraries, Irving negotiates the problem of imagining a relationship between a writer and the many readers he will, in mediated fashion, come into contact with. This chapter engages scholarship about genre, postmodern ideas of authorship, and institutional histories of libraries and library studies in order to claim that genre and institutions can be read for similarities using the lens of literary form and republicanism. Chapter two, "'Our joys have clustered': Post-republican Narrative Strategies in Catharine Maria Sedgwick's A New-England Tale," explores the distinctions between novelistic and republican conceptions of historical progress. Sedgwick is a person heavily invested in the idea of the discourse of family as something that preserves virtue in new generations of her immediate family and in Americans in general, but is also acutely aware of the ways private life and public life are beginning to diverge from their republican meanings. Drawing on political histories of the Jacksonian era as well as feminist literary scholarship, this chapter also argues that the relationships signaled by the idea of family provide a narrative framework that expanded the possibilities for republican ideas about relationships between individuals and a community, even as those possibilities were generated simultaneously from within the framework of republicanism. Chapter three, "'Another View of Hester': Nathaniel Hawthorne's Novel and the Biographical Stance at the End of the Republic," explores Hawthorne's approach to writing biography and history and the propriety of a narrator's task of relating another person's story to a wide audience under any circumstances. Writing closer to the end of the post-republic than Irving and Sedgwick, Hawthorne-in The Scarlet Letter, "The Custom-House," and his campaign biography of Franklin Pierce-proposes that narrative has become, finally, divorced from republicanism. I read "The Custom-House" as a first-person account of writing fiction under the authority of a republic that has become identified with the state. Here the task of writing is itself divided between the bureaucratic work of overseeing and recording the commercial activity of a port and the imaginative work of a romance writer. I read his response to this situation in The Scarlet Letter -a return to a past beyond the eighteenth century and the early republic-as an attempt to re-create a social world by re-narrating an American origin, effectively installing a nineteenth-century narrative consciousness prior to the formation of a republican ideology. The dissertation's epilogue, "'Fellow Citizens': Frederick Douglass and the Irony of Post-republicanism," revisits the tropes and literary performance of Webster's commemorative address at Bunker Hill by giving a close reading of Frederick Douglass's speech to abolitionists in Rochester, New York commemorating the Fourth of July in 1852. In the speech, Douglass positions himself within the patriotic discourse of the Revolution, but he also positions himself against the republican historiographic imagination that he claims
influences the ways Americans remember the Revolution. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American literature

Classification: 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Republicanism, Washington Irving, Catharine Maria Sedgwick, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Frederick Douglass

Title: The cultural constitution of the post-republic: Eighteenth-century politics and nineteenth-century literary form

Number of pages: 300

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0090

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124042442

Advisor: Loughran, Trish

University/institution: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3411450

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)
White flight: Travel writing, globalization, and the American middle class

Author: Strand, Eric


http://search.proquest.com/docview/518697673?accountid=14709

Abstract: White Flight analyzes the work of authors who looked to international travel to escape mass society during the high Cold War era, a period of cultural homogenization that lasted from the late 1940s through the early 1960s. After World War II Americans traveled the world in unprecedented numbers, inspiring the sociologist Dean MacCannell to argue that tourists formed an emancipatory class whose world-historical consciousness centered on the creative use of leisure time. Many writers shared this idealism, although they did not try to instantiate MacCannell's social holism but rather valorized radically individualistic self-making. The ideology of this new global frontier complicates Edward Said's model of the master-slave colonial binary, as post-WWII American travel narratives are simultaneously postcolonial and imperial. On one hand, writers resisted cultural hegemony and state control, fashioning prototypical models of hybrid selfhood and anticipating various developments in postmodern culture and theory. On the other hand, their vision of freedom was a specifically middle-class vision of liberated professionalism, a creative fusion of work and play that functioned to elide social inequality and marginalize collective struggles against oppression. White Flight argues that writers such as William S. Burroughs and Saul Bellow were therefore complicit with forms of neocolonial exploitation. The dissertation's concluding chapter argues that Richard Wright wrote against frontier libertarianism and the escapism of a globalized "white flight," as he imagined a postcolonial resistance movement that would extend middle-class self-empowerment to everyone. As a supporter of the Enlightenment and the work ethic of Protestantism, Wright problematizes our contemporary emphasis on cultural hybridity and the resistance of master narratives, arguing that a firm commitment to progress, education, and universal rationality in fact enables global mobility and cultural in-betweeness.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American literature

Classification: 0591: American literature
Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Travel writing, Middle class, Burroughs, William S., Bellow, Saul, Wright, Richard, Diaspora, Fiction, Globalization, Professionalism, Race, Travel

Title: White flight: Travel writing, globalization, and the American middle class

Number of pages: 248

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0030

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124018195

Advisor: Clark, Michael P.

Committee member: Godden, Richard, Thomas, Brook

University/institution: University of California, Irvine

Department: English - Ph.D

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404657

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

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Document 10 of 45

Utopian discourse: Identity, ethnicity, and community in post-Cold War American narrative
Abstract: This dissertation analyzes critical utopian discourse in nine American novelists, making the claim that in American literature, at least, we have of necessity entered a postethnic stage of the communal imagination. Beginning with theories of utopia offered by Mannheim, Ricoeur, Bloch, Moylan, and Jameson, this study claims, in its introduction, that a thoroughgoing critical utopia must rethink whose ideals count as the ideal toward which we all should work. Collectively raised by Werner Sollors, David Hollinger, Giles Gunn, and Caroline Rody, the problems of identity and solidarity call our attention to the urgency of interethnic or, differently, postethnic cooperation. Some principles for such cooperation are here outlined with the help of Elaine Scarry, Jean-Luc Nancy, Judith Butler, and Dipesh Chakrabarty. The three main parts of this study are organized along a temporal axis. Part one traces the critical reimagining of the past in novels by Tony Morrison, Philip Roth, and Leslie Marmon Silko; part two charts imaginative "present" cartography in novels by Michael Chabon, Richard Powers, and Gerald Vizenor; part three turns to future-writing and the prophetic voice in novels by Octavia Butler, Kurt Vonnegut, and Ursula K. Le Guin. Throughout, it is argued that, due to contemporary socio-demographic and ecological dynamics, we can no longer productively imagine our ideal worlds in the interests of only one, particular community. The afterword concludes postethnic utopias urge a recursive, compassionate, and critical imagination that helps human beings tend to everyday and long-term tasks "ecosocially" as members of a broadly inclusive community.
Loosening the Bible Belt: The search for alternative spiritual narratives in the fiction of Randall Kenan, Lee Smith, and Ron Rash

Author: Warren, Karen Wheeler


Abstract: In this project I argue for new readings of Randall Kenan's A Visitation of Spirits and "The Foundations of the Earth," Lee Smith's Saving Grace and On Agate Hill, and of Ron Rash's poetry, short fiction, and his novel Saints at the River as texts that confront religious institutions that have become distanced from this intimate sense of spirituality. They critique religious communities that use their ideology
to control sexuality, women, and nature. Of these three authors, Randall Kenan is the most harshly critical of the religious community in his texts. Using sexuality as his primary way into this issue, he highlights the oppressive and silencing force of religion, and offers no spiritual solution to this quandary. His solution centers on a more humanist, secular form of acceptance for those on the margins, specifically those on the margins of sexuality. Lee Smith takes a more positive stance, even while critiquing the role religion plays in repressing female identity and independence. Ron Rash critiques man's manipulation of and separation from the natural world. He argues for a reconnection to the divinity of nature in which humanity has the potential to find a spiritual connection to something outside and bigger than itself.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Modern literature; Religion; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature, 0318: Religion, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Language, literature and linguistics, Bible Belt, Spiritual narratives, Kenan, Randall, Smith, Lee, Rash, Ron

Title: Loosening the Bible Belt: The search for alternative spiritual narratives in the fiction of Randall Kenan, Lee Smith, and Ron Rash

Number of pages: 136

Publication year: 2010

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School code: 0154

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109774269

Advisor: Romine, Scott

Committee member: Weyler, Karen, Chiseri-Strater, Elizabeth

University/institution: The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Department: College of Arts&Sciences: English

University location: United States -- North Carolina

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Through the bottom of a glass darkly: Narrative, alcohol, and identity in temperance and Prohibition-era texts

Author: Pinkham, Kevin John Frank

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403748.

Abstract: Most narratives created by the temperance movement in the mid-to-late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries focused on the construction of the drunkard as violent social outcast. Ostensibly the role of the temperance narrative was to reform drunkards and to prevent the creation of future drunkards. However, many temperance narratives were less concerned with the drunkard than with propagating an ideology that juxtaposed teleological narratives about alcohol with American identities. With the passing of national Prohibition, it was easy to assume that the ideologies of the temperance movement had emerged triumphant, but in the wake of World War I and with the advent of American Modernism, a suspicion of all things Victorian arose. Modern suspicion encouraged a closer look at the ideologies of temperance, especially the movement's juxtaposition of narrative, alcohol, and identity. This dissertation will explore the ideologies of the temperance movement as they were expressed through a selection of temperance narratives, including Luther Benson's Fifteen Years in Hell, Dave Ranney's eponymous Dave Ranney, or Thirty Years on the Bowery, Walt Whitman's Franklin Evans, T. S. Arthur's Ten Nights in a Bar-Room and What I Saw There, and George Dutcher's Disenthralled: A Story of My Life. The dissertation will then examine the ways that various texts written during Prohibition responded to the form and ideologies of the temperance narrative. F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby, Wallace Thurman's Infants of the Spring, and Charles Henri Ford and Parker Tyler's The Young and The Evil form the core for this exploration of Prohibition-era responses, providing a model for future readings of Prohibition-era
texts. As Prohibition came to a close and the influence of the temperance movement waned, these Prohibition-era texts problematized the form and assumptions of the temperance narrative, changing Americans' relationships with alcohol and freeing alcohol from the teleological ideologies that the temperance movement had sought to ensure.

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Modern literature; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Alcohol, Identity, Modernism, Narrative, Prohibition, Temperance

Title: Through the bottom of a glass darkly: Narrative, alcohol, and identity in temperance and Prohibition-era texts

Number of pages: 267

Publication year: 2010

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School code: 0208

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109774696

Advisor: Kaplan, Carla

Committee member: Rowe, John C., Halttunen, Karen

University/institution: University of Southern California

Department: English

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

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Dissertation/thesis number: 3403748

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Material culture and public memory in nineteenth century historical societies: A case study of the Tennessee Historical Society

Author: Kanon, Tom

Publication info: Middle Tennessee State University, 2010. 3411014.

Abstract: This dissertation examines the role of American historical societies in collecting and preserving history during the nineteenth century. By looking at what these organizations accrued and how they presented their collections, we can better understand how people in the nineteenth century viewed their past. This dissertation, however, argues that historical societies did more than compile and conserve the past. It contends that these historical agencies, through various methods, influenced the way the public perceived and, consequently, believed to be true about their history. I utilized office files, newspapers, original correspondence, pamphlets, legislative materials, and contemporary accounts to prove this point. I combined these primary sources with a solid background of secondary-source literature on various social, political, and cultural aspects of the nineteenth century. My findings reveal that nineteenth-century historical societies, despite their reluctance to admit it, directly shaped public memory. These conclusions are illustrated in a case study of one such institution—the Tennessee Historical Society. Museums, libraries, and lyceums had a profound influence on nineteenth-century historical societies—an impact assayed in this dissertation. Also, the material culture and public memory of nineteenth-century historical societies centered on a version of history that remained constant throughout the century. This interpretation focused on the narrative of the American Revolution and early settlement of the frontier as the key to understanding American progress and order. Furthermore, the accomplishments achieved by the founding generation were divinely inspired and best left to the patrician class to preserve and disseminate.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American studies; American history

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0337: American history
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Historical societies, Material culture, Nineteenth century, Public memory, Tennessee

Title: Material culture and public memory in nineteenth century historical societies: A case study of the Tennessee Historical Society

Number of pages: 286

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0170

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124032146

Advisor: Garrison, Ellen

University/institution: Middle Tennessee State University

University location: United States -- Tennessee

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3411014

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

Principalities and powers: A historical and biblical study with strategic application in North American churches

Author: Coleman, Landon Matthew
Abstract: This dissertation provides a historical and biblical study of the principalities and powers. It also offers strategic application for North American churches. Chapter 1 introduces the issue of the principalities and powers. Three major contemporary approaches to the principalities and powers are presented, and the impact of worldview is discussed. Chapter 2 offers a historical perspective on the principalities and powers. The following four historical periods are considered: the early church (A.D. 100-500), the medieval period (A.D. 500-1500), the Reformation (A.D. 1500-1800), and the nineteenth and twentieth century (A.D. 1800-Present). For each period considered, attention is given to the predominant interpretation of the principalities and powers as well as the predominant proposed response to the principalities and powers. Chapter 3 presents an analysis of the three major contemporary approaches to the principalities and powers. The primary spokesmen for these approaches are Walter Wink, C. Peter Wagner, and Clinton Arnold. Each of the three contemporary approaches is analyzed in the areas of worldview assumptions, interpretation of the principalities and powers, proposed response of the church, and historical justification. Chapter 4 offers a biblical perspective on the principalities and powers. First, the relevant passages are interpreted and discussed. Second, the principalities and powers are discussed systematically by considering the biblical teaching about their creation, their fall, their initial defeat, their struggle, and their final defeat. Chapter 5 argues that standing against the principalities and powers is a corporate response. First, the relationship between the kingdom of God and the church is explained. Second, the importance of worldview is again discussed. Finally, a specific strategy is offered for the church's stand against the principalities and powers. A short concluding chapter summarizes the work and offers suggestions for further study.
A delicate balance: An examination of Lehigh University's athletic culture and athletic extra-curriculum, 1866-1998

Author: Smith, Courtney Michelle

Publication info: Lehigh University, 2010. 3404030.

Abstract: This dissertation examines the history of Lehigh University's athletic culture and extra-curriculum from 1866 to 1998 and argues that both of those institutions served as the basis for identity within the undergraduate student body. Additionally, this dissertation argues that the athletic culture and extra-curriculum established Lehigh's identity within the collegiate world and endured because those supporting both institutions publicly promoted them as complementary to the university's academic aims. I used the term athletic extra-curriculum in order to
cover the full range of athletic-related outlets available to undergraduates. Those outlets included class-based teams, banner and cane rushes, intramural and club sports programs, cheering practices, smokers and pep rallies, physical education classes, and intercollegiate teams. I used the term athletic culture in order to capture the beliefs and attitudes associated with the athletic extra-curriculum. Those beliefs and attitudes included self-reliance and the maintenance of a balance between academic and athletic aspirations. Throughout the progress of Lehigh's athletic culture and extra-curriculum, several key themes remained constant--the need to balance athletic successes against academic priorities, the agency of the undergraduate student body, the importance of strong presidential leadership, and the connection between athletics and collective identity. Undergraduates established both the athletic culture and extra-curriculum, shaped key athletic policy decisions, created an intramural program, and operate club sports programs. More significantly, undergraduates used the athletic culture to initiate new students into the campus and to serve as the basis of collective class and living group identity. School presidents endowed the athletic culture and extra-curriculum with a veneer of legitimacy and blended both institutions with the university's academic aspirations. During the twentieth century, questions concerning athletic scholarships arose periodically as the athletic culture moved away from and then closer to accepting those scholarships for some of its intercollegiate athletes. President Peter Likins embodied Lehigh's struggle over athletic scholarships as he helped establish the academic-minded Patriot League and supported those scholarships for wrestlers and basketball players. In the 1990s, Lehigh's decision to award athletic scholarships to wrestlers and basketball players symbolized a significant change in policy and abandonment of its earlier ideals.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Sports Management; Higher Education Administration; Higher education; Studies; Colleges&universities

Company/organization: Lehigh University; 611310


Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Pennsylvania, Athletic scholarships, College athletics, Lafayette College, Lehigh University

Title: A delicate balance: An examination of Lehigh University's athletic culture and athletic extra-curriculum, 1866-1998

Pages: n/a

Number of pages: 353

Publication year: 2010
The cartography of hopes and dreams: The nineteenth-century bird's eye maps of the midwest and prairie states

Author: Williams, Roberta


http://search.proquest.com/docview/366038848?accountid=14709

Abstract: Over 5,000 bird's eye views of nineteenth-century North American cities and towns completed between 1820 and 1920. These maps provide an important documentation of the American landscape but have
long been overlooked by the cartographic community. Adapting technique from landscape painting, military mapping and cadastral surveying, the bird's eye map makers created one of the most popular mapping formats of the nineteenth-century. This study focuses on the bird's eye maps of the Midwest and prairie states between 1865 and 1918, which was a tremendous period of change for the entire country. The end of the Civil War changed how the world saw The United States, and how we saw ourselves. Much of this introspection was undoubtedly the result of the influx of thousands of immigrants into the Midwest and prairies and the promise of the American Dream. This work looks at the cartographic components of 483 maps of the Midwestern Territories and the major artists who developed a profitable niche market within the larger commercial map trade that flourished during the nineteenth-century. They constructed maps rich in the iconography of patriotism and civic pride that were unparalleled in their ability to communicate sense of place. As these maps were carefully constructed graphic displays of local and regional characteristics, it was possible to "deconstruct" the maps into symbols, iconography and text that could be quantitatively studied though a modified version of context analysis. The application of context analysis to the bird's eye maps proved to be a very useful method of measuring the occurrence of cartographic elements of the map as well as documenting the changes in the maps over time that would eventually transforms the message of the map. Underwritten by railroads, real estate developers, local governments and proud local citizens, these incredibly detailed maps matched the desire of a nation in pursuit of its Manifest Destiny. These portraits of democratic idealism enticed thousands of settlers to the Western Territories. Today they are a seldom tapped repository of spatial and cultural information.
Stepping out on faith: Representing spirituality in African American literature from the Harlem Renaissance to the Civil Rights Movement

Author: Smith, Anton Lowell

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403647.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/375626009?accountid=14709

Abstract: This dissertation examines how African American writers experience faith in a society that has historically devalued their humanity and intellectual abilities. It calls for a new understanding of the unique obstacles blacks face in expressing their spirituality in America and points to a variety of secular and sacred practices that can mitigate those challenges and promote creativity. Working within the interpretive lens of African American literary criticism and African American religious studies, the central question of my dissertation asks, what were the forces that shaped African American religiosity in the interwar period and beyond? I argue that phenomena such as ecstasy and charisma not only enable African Americans to express themselves as
spiritual beings outside of the church but also provide them a space to assert their humanity and affirm their existence. This study traces the literary representation of spirituality in African American communities through the modernist works of Zora Neale Hurston, Ralph Ellison, and James Baldwin. I show how black women in Hurston's Mules and Men and Their Eyes Were Watching God use spaces such as the porch and the courtroom to fashion new spiritual constructs and alternative understandings of self and community through storytelling. I continue to explore ecstasy and charisma by arguing that the protagonists of Ellison's Invisible Man and Juneteenth forged a reality and spiritual life that was not solely predicated on the existence of God. I argue that black oral traditions such as preaching and testifying contributed to charismatic fervor and ecstatic tendencies found among African Americans during the post-World War II period. From there, I position Baldwin's Go Tell It on the Mountain and The Fire Next Time as texts that utilize the interiority of the storefront church and the chaos of the city streets and the built environment to highlight the dynamics of charismatic behavior and ecstatic expression. I conclude my study with a brief reflection about what African American spirituality means in the Age of Obama, examining how the literature of Hurston, Ellison and Baldwin may be read in the context 21st century popular culture.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: African American Studies; Modern literature; American history; American literature

Classification: 0296: African American Studies, 0298: Modern literature, 0337: American history, 0591: American literature


Title: Stepping out on faith: Representing spirituality in African American literature from the Harlem Renaissance to the Civil Rights Movement

Number of pages: 254

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School code: 0208

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109773002

Advisor: Rowe, John Carlos
Broken bones and cutmarks: Taphonomic analyses and implications for the peopling of North America

Author: Krasinski, Kathryn E.


http://search.proquest.com/docview/527980831?accountid=14709

Abstract: Colonization of the Americas was the last continental migration of anatomically modern Homo sapiens. Clovis technology in association with extinct Pleistocene fauna clearly identifies a New World occupation by 11,500 BP (13,410 cal BP). However, a consensus on the timing of this process has not been achieved. Older sites completely void of stone tools and reportedly containing the remains of butchered proboscideans are considered inadequate evidence for a pre-Clovis occupation by some researchers. Before utilizing modified faunal remains as proxies for a human presence in the Americas, a thorough understanding of the ways in which bone responds to natural and cultural modification processes is critical. Through neotaphonomic research, this dissertation investigates patterns in butchering, carnivore gnawing, and human-induced breakage of large mammal remains. It quantifies cutmark and tooth mark frequencies,
placement, metrics, morphology, and fracture patterns to establish an integrative multivariate framework for differentiating the actors that produced bone modifications observed in the fossil record. Analysis of these specimens in conjunction with an extensive control sample provides an empirical methodology for evaluating faunal remains with cortical surface modifications. The model is systematically applied to Clovis, Clovis-era, and reported pre-Clovis age sites to evaluate hypotheses of fauna utilization by Paleoindians. A pre-Clovis occupation is not substantiated, but Clovis-era sites lacking lithic and organic tools display evidence of proboscidean butchering and bone breakage for marrow access or expedient bone tool production. Clovis sites with lithic and organic tools in association with mammoth remains exhibit the most substantial modifications, representing evidence of mammoth and mastodon utilization across the continent.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Archaeology

Classification: 0324: Archaeology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, North America, Clovis, Peopling of the New World, Proboscidean, Taphonomy

Title: Broken bones and cutmarks: Taphonomic analyses and implications for the peopling of North America

Number of pages: 557

Publication year: 2010

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Advisor: Haynes, Gary A.

Committee member: Jenkins, Stephen H., Scott, G. Richard, White, Carolyn L., Mensing, Scott A.

University/institution: University of Nevada, Reno

Department: Anthropology

University location: United States -- Nevada

Degree: Ph.D.
Imperial pedagogy: Education and nationalism in early twentieth-century U.S. literature

Author: Mangino, Robin A.

Publication info: Tufts University, 2010. 3403441.

Abstract: This dissertation examines literary critiques of colonizing educational programs that aimed to contain the intellectual, political, and economic aspirations of racial and ethnic minorities, binding color to class location through what I am calling imperial pedagogy. I argue that Zitkala-Sa, Pauline Hopkins, and Anzia Yezierska claim the machinery of early twentieth-century U.S. schooling worked to consolidate the nation's internal empire through pedagogical technologies. Offering counterhegemonic representational strategies and Freirean pedagogical paradigms, their narratives foreground the tension between education's disciplinary power and its liberatory potential. Tracing the circulation of colonial education from Hawai'i to post-Civil War America via Hampton Institute founder General Samuel Armstrong, Chapter One, "Imperial Pedagogy in the U.S.: History, Ideology, and Literary Resistance," emphasizes the ideological and methodological connections between Armstrong and other educators for empire: his protégée, the "wizard" of Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington, Colonel Richard Henry Pratt, architect of the Indian boarding school system, and Progressive Era educational reformers, from philanthropists and educators to pluralist settlement house workers and eugenicist social scientists--the aptly named "agents of clean society" in Yezierska's fiction. In Chapter Two, "Indigenous Pedagogy, Imperial Education, and Zitkala-Sa's 'Practical Demonstration of Domestic Science,'" I analyze Zitkala-Sa's presentation of Dakota pedagogical traditions in American Indian Stories, which underscores how Indigenous education and the cultural ideals that inform it dramatically
oppose the competitive individualism, corporate ideologies, and patriarchal authoritarianism promoted in Indian boarding schools. Chapter Three, "Pauline Hopkins's Educational Argument in Contending Forces," examines the disempowering impact of the Hampton-Tuskegee industrial curriculum on African Americans and demonstrates that Hopkins's novel reveals and resists the disciplinary domesticity these institutions manufactured. Chapter Four, "Education, Efficiency, and Eugenics in Anzia Yezierska's Fiction," reads Yezierska's articulation of the symbiotic intimacy between racialized science and capitalism in "Soap and Water" and All I Could Never Be and claims these texts show how the ideological production of "scientific" knowledge and its codification of difference reinforce a differentiating curriculum designed to adapt immigrants to factory labor and values. Weaving a narrative history of imperial educational practice in the U.S., these authors' literary interventions inscribe a legacy of decolonizing pedagogy in American literature.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Modern literature; American studies; Education history; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature, 0323: American studies, 0520: Education history, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Imperial pedagogy, Nationalism

Title: Imperial pedagogy: Education and nationalism in early twentieth-century U.S. literature

Number of pages: 169

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0234

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109769708

Advisor: Ammons, Elizabeth

Committee member: Sharpe, Christina, Weiler, Kathleen, Srikanth, Rajini

University/institution: Tufts University

Department: English

University location: United States -- Massachusetts
Networked subjects: Technologies of interiority in Henry James, Ralph Ellison and Thomas Pynchon

Author: Doherty, Melanie


http://search.proquest.com/docview/366343893?accountid=14709

Abstract: This dissertation examines correlations between paradigm shifts in mass media technologies and contemporaneous changes in the aesthetics of interiority in the novels of Henry James, Ralph Ellison and Thomas Pynchon. Each author writes on the cusp of major American canonical literary periods—James between Victorianism and Modernism, Ellison between Modernism and post-modernism, and Pynchon straddles early and high post-modernism—and each envisions a technological imaginary that rethinks the mechanics of interiority and the limits of the novel. From the start of the twentieth-century, advances in technology hybridize with literary production to create dramatic changes in both narrative form and aesthetic content, and this study shows how transitions between canonical periods of American literature are often synchronized with the introduction of new networked mass media and communication technologies.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Modern literature; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature, 0591: American literature
Title: Networked subjects: Technologies of interiority in Henry James, Ralph Ellison and Thomas Pynchon

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School code: 0021
Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
ISBN: 9781109767889
Advisor: Gilmore, Michael T.
Committee member: Irr, Caren, Doherty, Thomas
University/institution: Brandeis University
Department: English and American Literature
University location: United States -- Massachusetts
Degree: Ph.D.
Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Language: English
Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Dissertation/thesis number: 3403326
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Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2010
Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)
Abstract: The dramatic increase in Asian Americans in New England since 1980 was the basis for research in this dissertation. Asian Americans in New England, as nationally, have migrated primarily from six countries in East Asia (China, Japan, and South Korea), South Asia (India), and Southeast Asia (Philippines and Vietnam). Asian American settlement initially focused on Boston and the major metropolitan areas of New England has shown increasingly displayed dispersal into the hinterlands from 1980-2000. The dispersal phenomenon was explored through quantitative statistics and cartographic indicators for three census periods, contrasting the effectiveness of the statistics and cartography to show both the increase and dispersal. Asian American owned businesses have grown dramatically during the latter years of the settlement growth, confirming the lag time associated between settlement and the establishment of a diverse business base. Prior to the study period Asian American owned businesses concentrated in the food and laundry services in the major metropolitan regions of New England. Nonetheless, since 1987 as demonstrated by research of the economic censuses and exploration of a private database, the growth and diversity of Asian American owned businesses has blossomed in New England. Each of the Asian American groups in this dissertation has found niche sectors to serve, though some groups have flourished more than others during the twenty year period.
Politics out of trauma: Asian American literature and the subject formation of Asian America

Author: Kase, Yasuko


Abstract: This dissertation unravels the complex relationships between trauma, politics, and the subject formation of Asian America in order to challenge the assumption that the subject's experiences define the political grounds of representation. The category of Asian American, which was contrived during the civil rights movement, has never produced the homogeneous identity of Asian America as the cultural nationalists imagined. Asian America has repeatedly negotiated both its discrepancy from and interpellation into hegemonic (White) America. Traumatic events such as the Philippine-American War, World War II, the Vietnam War, the Los Angeles civil unrest in 1992, and 9/11 have altered the formations of nationhood that redefine the relations among Asia, the U.S., and Asian America. Writers such as Japanese Americans John Okada, Perry Miyake, and Karen Tei Yamashita, Filipino American Jessica Hagedorn, Korean American Nora Okja Keller, and Vietnamese Americans Lan Cao and Lê thi dien thúy directly or indirectly deal with these historical traumas. These writers' texts challenge the homogeneous U.S. official memory of the traumatic
events through their rewritings. This dissertation argues that trauma does not bring a crisis for minority politics by simply destroying the subject. Rather, it offers a dynamic chance to problematize the foundations of politics itself, which has naturalized a uniform subject as the enunciating site for political representation.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Asian American Studies; American literature; Ethnic studies


Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Asian-American, Fiction, Gender, Minority, Trauma, Subject formation

Title: Politics out of trauma: Asian American literature and the subject formation of Asian America

Pages: n/a

Number of pages: 232

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0656

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124033402

Advisor: Mardorossian, Carine

Committee member: Young, Hershini, Moynihan, Susan M.

University/institution: State University of New York at Buffalo

Department: English

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Abstract: The way in which we read photographs includes interpreting the metaphors they contain. The connotative content of the image for viewers is as important in meaning development as the denotative content. The pervasiveness of visual arguments incorporating metaphors depend for their success on how well their meaning can be assimilated into an existing belief system in the face of resistance. C.S. Peirce and John Dewey suggested that the alteration of belief, which accompanies a change in meaning, is aided by metaphorical devices, helping the subject to traverse new territory. Roland Barthes examined the connotative power of photographs and demonstrated the important role the viewer brings to the meaning an image transmits. Viewing photographs utilized to justify or condemn the Japanese American internment, I examine the structure and use of metaphors designed to draw analogies between the internees, the conditions they experienced, and other expressions of American life for the purpose of influencing belief. Dorothea Lange's images used metaphor to contradict and challenge racist perceptions. Richard Conrat's use of Lange's images in the Whitney Museum exhibit, Executive Order 9066, furthered her agenda but eliminated smiling internees therefore attempting to erase any suggestion of happiness or comfort. Lillian Baker took the opposite approach and interpreted smiling internees as a metaphor for comfortable, even enjoyable conditions created by fair and just treatment. This dissertation argues that the different readings of these photographs were a function of their metaphors and the level of discomfort they created for those who viewed them. Extreme discomfort caused suppression in Lange's case; favorable reception occurred when Conrat showed the images in 1972 during a time of increased national willingness to reexamine the events of the internment; and Baker's use of internment images failed to achieve credibility as they rubbed against the trend to adjust the national memory and come to peace with any guilt associated with the internment.
Title: Picturing the enemy: The use of visual metaphors in photography of the Japanese American internment

Number of pages: 211

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0193

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ISBN: 9781109782042

Advisor: Moskop, Wynne W.

Committee member: Wiedemann, Susanne, Smith, Jonathan C.

University/institution: Saint Louis University

Department: American Studies

University location: United States -- Missouri

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404034

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From captors to captives: American Indian responses to popular American narrative forms

Author: Gregor, Theresa Lynn

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403573.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/500143237?accountid=14709

Abstract: From Captors to Captives: American Indian Responses to Popular American Narrative Forms examines the metamorphosis of the American Indian captivity narrative, its evolution in the American western and its function as a common trope in the American/Indian romance, as well as the genre's most recent appearance and function in American/Indian poetry, prose, and film. Throughout my explication of the history, evolution, and current production of the genre, I interrogate the representational constraints of and the possibilities to transform American/Indian subjectivity while carefully taking into account the actual affect such representations have on the daily life of Native American peoples and cultures. The American captivity narrative occupies a contested space in American literature. On the one hand, many American Studies scholars believe that the production of the captivity narrative marked the beginning of a new "American" literary tradition. The unique genre eventually evolved to encompass a wide range of fiction and auto/biography. In each of these distinct, yet related forms the captivity plot revolves around a familiar power dynamic: a member of a majority group dominates a member of a minority group; the members of the majority group are the indigenous people and the members of the minority group are white Euro-Americans. Historically, the Indian captivity plot resolves with the ransom, escape, or transculturation of the captive. If we re-map the borders of the captivity narrative genre to include narratives of Indian captives, such as the experiences of countless natives forced to attend American/Indian boarding schools and the hundreds of thousands of aboriginal peoples relocated to and surviving on federal Indian reservations, then we open up a discursive field in which to address the complex parameters surrounding Indian subject formation and its subsequent representations in American culture.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American literature; Native American studies; Film studies

Classification: 0591: American literature, 0740: Native American studies, 0900: Film studies
Abstract: Since Schleiermacher, debates about how to conceive of the discipline of theology, of where to begin, and of how to proceed in the task of theological inquiry have focused on matters of theory and method. These issues have been treated together under the heading of prolegomena, and have come to dominate theology in modern times without significant, lasting results, and with an increasing tendency to bring theology into focus through external interests. Alternatively, William J Abraham has proposed that theology would be better served by replacing prolegomena with a sub-discipline called the epistemology of theology. On the analogy of an epistemology of science, the principle is one of particularism: that each intellectual endeavor, while ideally sharing the same general epistemology, is likely to have particular features, conditions, and demands that need to be developed with attention to that endeavor's first principles, goals, and specific data. It is these particularities that receive emphasis in a domain-specific epistemology. Proceeding then with the epistemological tools of analytic philosophy, I have explored John Henry Newman's contributions to constructing to this proposed sub-discipline. He was deeply concerned with the rational status of Christian belief, the Church's office in teaching Christian belief, and the process by which the individual comes to have true beliefs that are rationally justified. As a figure in the tradition of British empiricism with these concerns, Newman is naturally well-disposed to contribute to an analytic epistemology of theology. In the course of pursuing Newman's contributions to a nascent epistemology of theology, certain issues rise to prominence: the reliability and relevance of various modes of human cognition in conditions of uncertainty, the probable nature of human knowledge in concrete, personal circumstances, and the seeming need for absolute certitude of mind or certainty of knowledge in matters of ultimate concern such as the existence of God and the salvation of souls. This project targets the ongoing dilemma between how the mind comes to know and the nature of Christian theological knowledge in Newman's proposal. However, his thought contains the philosophical resources for a critical appropriation that make possible a Newmanian epistemology of theology that coherently combines a reliable rational belief-forming process and the ontic nature of Christian belief.
Abstract: The Vietnam War presents a grave challenge to American national myth, which is to say our culture's sacralization of the political and politicization of the sacred within the frame of a narrative that renders the state capable of disseminating "freedom" across the globe. In the years leading up to the war, and even in the first two or three years of the conflict itself, Americans as a whole had a relatively clear sense of purpose relative to Vietnam—understanding the defense of liberty against Communism to be not only a just cause or a cause in keeping with the national myth, but a duty. Of course, inherent in such a view is a deeply assimilatory and hierarchical reading of American culture relative to the cultures of other nations; yet, such a reading is at the root of American myth, is embodied in the nation's exceptionalist desire to become a "City on a Hill." Armed with a narrative that occludes difference, then, America entered the war in Vietnam only to find itself embroiled in a quagmire that exploded its sharply drawn dichotomies and forced Americans to ask nothing less than whether the nation is, in fact, exceptional at all. It is for guidance and insight into this experience of mass cultural disjunction, then, that critics traditionally have turned to the Vietnam War's literature. In part, my dissertation does just this—seeks guidance in understanding contemporary difficulties related to constructions of American purpose from the literature of Vietnam. However, the study also points to an aspect of the war and its literature almost entirely obscured in the relevant scholarship. My dissertation asks why America now finds itself in open-ended wars in both Afghanistan and Iraq, if indeed the Vietnam War forced Americans to confront the limits of their national myth's assimilatory energy. I contend that we can shift the focus of critical investigation into the literature of Vietnam so as to analyze both the disintegration and reemergence of Americans' desires to export their national myth. I further claim that this shift can be one that allows for the articulation and narration of an alternative understanding of American purpose.
The logic of the brand: Literary authenticity and the modern American novel

Author: Witters, Sean A.

Publication info: Brandeis University, 2010. 3403354.
Abstract: The Logic of the Brand explores the idealization and commodification of literary consciousness in mid-twentieth century American culture through the novels of Mary McCarthy, J.D. Salinger, James Baldwin, and Philip Roth. I argue that the ideal of literary authenticity provides American writers and readers with a model of self-reflexive, critical subjectivity that responds to the growth of an image culture that is driven by the logic of the brand and the imperative of legibility that shapes that logic. My reading of the selected novels is framed by research into a paratextual archive of image production and promotion found in dust jackets, publisher catalogues, and advertisements. These readings trace the crisis that occurs when an ideal of literary authenticity that has been leveraged against mass culture encounters its mirror image in a marketplace governed by the objectifying logic of the brand. This encounter produces a characteristic self-reflexivity that extends from the author's engagement with his literary brand into fiction, where it is expressed as an emphasis on the body as a space of legibility and in a preoccupation with the violence wrought by the imposition of abstractions upon the individual. By detailing instances of this self-reflexivity, I describe the ambivalence that is characteristic of the selected authors' engagement with the ideal of literary authenticity, but which, paradoxically, functions as a strategy for preserving it.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Modern literature; American studies; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature, 0323: American studies, 0591: American literature


Title: The logic of the brand: Literary authenticity and the modern American novel

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School code: 0021

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Advisor: Gilmore, Michael T.

Committee member: Irr, Caren, Whitfield, Stephen J.
Regarding Vietnam: Affects in Vietnamese and Vietnamese diasporic literature and film

Author: Vu, Cam Nhung

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403662.

Abstract: The aftermath of the Vietnam War/American War (post-1975) not only resulted in the largest moment of Vietnamese bodily dispersal around the world, but also figured a crisis in the affective management of the newly minted unified Vietnamese nation, simultaneously forcing exiled refugees to configure new relations to nation and state, notions of the future, and their own selves as bodies in a new world. My dissertation explores how the cultural production of this era -- from artists in the postwar Vietnamese nation and diaspora -- uses the grammar of affect to indict, excoriate, impugn, lament, remember and reconcile the effects of war. Because of the profoundly specular nature of the Vietnam War, images of loss, grief, and terror continue to circumscribe representations of Vietnam and its postwar subjects in Western cultural representation. Postwar subjects, construed as the "Other," then, are burdened with the responsibility to provide closure to the unmitigated traumas of the Vietnam War. I argue that the cultural production of Vietnam's dispersed
postwar subjects continues to be looked to, by a global viewing and reading audience, for signs of 'reconciliation' and 'forgiveness' so that the history of Vietnamese turmoil can be made coherent and therefore more amenable to market-friendly narratives. In my dissertation I examine how the Vietnamese and Vietnamese diasporic cultural producers under consideration turn to an economy of affects to torque the narrative on forgiveness and healing as particularly vexing and difficult postwar ethical imperatives. The texts I examine include diasporic renderings of Vietnam's epic poem, The Tale of Kieu, by the diasporic variety show Paris by Night and by the scholar and filmmaker Trinh T. Minh Ha, the contemporary literature of Vietnamese Australian writer Nam Le and Vietnamese American writer le thi diem thuy whose stories detail the difficult reckoning of children to their fathers' failures, two films by two prominent postwar directors - Tran Anh Hung and Đa[n dotbelow]n Ha[n dotbelow] - in which vision and nostalgia act as concomitant and paradoxical processes at work in remembering and honoring Vietnam, and finally the popular-fiction of the Vietnamese-language writer Nguyê n Ngo[n dotbelow]c Ngã[n dotbelow]n, a popular personality of the Vietnamese diaspora. Through an analysis of select works in his corpus, I examine how Nguyê n Ngo[n dotbelow]c Ngã[n dotbelow]n identifies sadness and sorrow as burdens of Vietnamese postwar masculinity. His depictions call upon the sympathies and empathies of available "affective communities" in the diaspora but they do so in complex ways that acknowledge other feelings and emotions that emerge for his readers as they consider Vietnamese postwar men and manhood. My dissertation follows the traces of affect in postwar transnational and diasporic Vietnamese cultural representation and shows that an attention to affects does more than give a glimpse into internal subjectivity; such an attention can offer Critical Studies complex and varied language to assess how deeply it is that cultural texts are underwritten by appeals for connection and understanding.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Comparative literature; American studies; American literature; Ethnic studies

Classification: 0295: Comparative literature, 0323: American studies, 0591: American literature, 0631: Ethnic studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Affect, Cultural studies, Diaspora, Film, Literature, Vietnam

Title: Regarding Vietnam: Affects in Vietnamese and Vietnamese diasporic literature and film

Number of pages: 228

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010
Two essays on health care costs and asset returns

Author: Payne, Brian C.

Publication info: The University of Nebraska - Lincoln, 2010. 3404520.

Abstract: The first essay investigates whether health care is a priced factor in asset returns. Specifically, in the search for empirical relationships between macroeconomic factors and asset returns, health care appears to be a significant US economic force receiving less attention than others such as (aggregate) inflation, production, or consumption measures. We use the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index to measure medical inflation shocks as a candidate
macroeconomic factor whose riskiness the market rewards. Incorporating multiple model specifications during the period 1967-2009, we find this inflationary component to be a relatively robust source of priced risk in US stock returns. The second essay demonstrates how a genetic algorithm (GA) technique with standard parameters and the appropriate fitness function can generate five-asset portfolios that effectively hedge macroeconomic risks, including health care cost inflation. Investigating 40 macroeconomic series-year combinations, the GA generates 36 (11) hedging portfolios that are weakly (unambiguously) preferred to unmitigated risk exposure in an out-of-sample analysis between 2005 and 2008. This same technique can create parsimonious mimicking or tracking portfolios for investable assets such as mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs), particularly in the down market of 2008.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Finance; Health care management; Studies; Health care expenditures

Classification: 0508: Finance, 0769: Health care management

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences, Social sciences, Costs, Asset pricing, Genetic algorithm, Health care, Priced factors, Tracking portfolios

Title: Two essays on health care costs and asset returns

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School code: 0138

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ISBN: 9781124015842

Advisor: Geppert, John M.

Committee member: Dudney, Donna M., Karels, Gordon V., Smith, David B.

University/institution: The University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Department: Business

University location: United States -- Nebraska

Degree: Ph.D.
The mythology of Nat Turner: Black theology and black revolt in the shaping of American myth and symbol

Author: Smith, Joshua Damu

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403646.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/375636354?accountid=14709

Abstract: Nat Turner and his 1831 Southampton County, Virginia slave rebellion leave a mythic footprint on American culture that has since forged a permanent part of the mythology of race and revolt in America. The Confessions of Nat Turner (1831), the testimony of Turner as transcribed by Thomas Gray, is the most important source for information about Turner's rebellion. However, it is one part of a rhetorical continuum comprised of propaganda-filled statements by political officials, transcriptions of interviews with co-conspirators, court records, newspaper reports, and anonymous tips to the press. Compromised by Gray's editorial decisions and other political forces, The Confessions of Nat Turner must also be read in light of Turner's actions. In and of itself, Turner's rebellion is its own artifact. Taking on violent action befitting the mold of America's Revolutionary tradition and calling upon America's Christian tradition as a self-proclaimed preacher and prophet, Turner becomes conflated with his rebellion and becomes an indomitable entity within Gray's redacted narrative and within American myth and symbol. In sum, Turner becomes emblematic of black revolution, embodying a narrative of a black autonomy throughout the antebellum New World. This dissertation examines these dynamics through close readings of The Confessions of Nat Turner and several related literary, historical and religious documents.

Links: null
Abstract: This dissertation examines the nature of Folsom land use and technology in the high elevation Upper Gunnison Basin of Colorado. Common models of Folsom behavior portray a system of high residential mobility and bison specialization, with groups based primarily in Plains settings. Recent work throughout the inter-mountain west demonstrates that behavioral systems during this time period are more varied than these traditional models suggest. Evidence from the excavation and analysis of materials from the Mountaineer site and several other sites in the Gunnison Basin is presented here in order to document site and land-use patterns in a non-Plains physiographic setting and to better understand the overall variability in Folsom behavior. Analysis of site features (including habitation structures), spatial patterning evident in artifact and feature distributions, assemblage composition, tool production and use, and raw material usage at two areas of Mountaineer (Areas A and D) reveal several important characteristics of the site. First, it appears that the site was occupied on at least two separate occasions. Secondly, the length and purpose of these two occupations differed, with Area A representing a relatively long-term residential occupation (possibly a winter occupation) during which a wide variety of activities took place and Area D representing a short-term occupation during which a more limited range of activities took place. Third, in both areas analyzed, utilized raw materials consist entirely of stone from sources found within the Gunnison Basin, suggesting an overall pattern of intensive, long-term occupation of the area. The results of the analysis of Mountaineer and other Folsom sites in the Basin are used to test several hypotheses concerning land-use patterns. Ecological zones in the Basin are stratified dependent upon elevation, and it is argued that a system of centralized residential bases (such as Area A at Mountaineer) provisioned by a system of logistically organized hunting and gathering parties was practiced by Folsom groups in order to successfully utilize the diverse and patchy environment.
Abstract: This study examines the role of occupational status in the racialization of Indian physicians in Southern California. Since the liberalization of U.S. immigration policy in 1965, the number of first and second-generation Indian doctors in the U.S. has grown to nearly seven percent of the nation's physician workforce; however, Indians constitute less than one percent of the total U.S. population. Overrepresented in one of America's most prestigious professions, Indians are more visible in U.S. medicine than in the U.S. at large. Previous scholarship in immigration research, Asian American Studies, and the sociology of occupations has paid little attention to these professional non-white immigrants and their racial experience in the U.S. Asian American Studies in particular has focused primarily on the racial-ethnic identity formation of economically disadvantaged non-white groups, under the assumption that professional Asian Americans' class status and occupations in the sciences effectively shield them from racist harm and preclude their engagement in racial politics. This research shows that Indian doctors' high occupational status and class privilege provide them only partial, situational protection from racism. They have what I call occupational citizenship -- access to most of the same rights and privileges as whites only when perceived as being both professionally successful and economically beneficial to the U.S. They are clearly marked as occupational citizens during clinical interactions with patients, when they are in the white coat. But outside of this context, they are subject to racist treatment from colleagues, staff, health care institutions, and the general public. The particular forms of racism these doctors face, as well as how they interpret this racism, have as much to do with their gender, immigrant generation, and perception of others' race and class, as with their own professional class status. These findings are based on fifty-two interviews with first and second generation Indian doctors in Southern California as well as participant observation at the monthly meetings of two regional Indian medical associations. I also observed seven Indian doctors at work, noting their interactions with patients, staff, and colleagues. Southern California represents an ideal case for understanding the racial formation of Indian physicians in the U.S. because of its large but dispersed population of established Indian physicians, and its overall diversity of race, ethnicity, and class.
Title: With and without the white coat: The racialization of Southern California's Indian physicians

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Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
ISBN: 9781109774634
Advisor: Hondagneu-Sotelo, Pierrette, Iwamura, Jane N.
Committee member: Saito, Leland T., Jaikumar, Priya
University/institution: University of Southern California
Department: American Studies and Ethnicity
University location: United States -- California
Degree: Ph.D.
Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Language: English
Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
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Permanent transients: The temporary spaces of internal migration in four 20th-century novels by U.S. women writers
Abstract: This dissertation explores the role of internal migration in selected 20th-century texts by U.S. women. Specifically, I look at how the symbolic use of space is shaped by race, gender, and movement in Julie Otsuka's When the Emperor Was Divine (2002), Sanora Babb's Whose Names Are Unknown (written 1939/published 2004), Helena Maria Viramontes's Under the Feet of Jesus (1995), and Zora Neale Hurston's Their Eyes Were Watching God (1937). While all four novels share a common theme of movement and displacement, each speaks to a different period in the twentieth century and to different racial and economic concerns. Placed next to each other, these texts provide insight into the migrations that shaped and continue to shape contemporary U.S. culture, including the "unprecedented" Katrina disaster. In essence, I ask what happens to a bounded group of people when they become unbounded through movement. My analysis details such "commutatory practices," a term I chose to reflect how various migratory behaviors played out historically to mutate or refashion community. I argue that the movement of people affects the role of community, self, and space in identifiable, repeatable, and alterable ways. Taken together, my analysis of these texts contribute to the contemporary space theory project of exploring and contesting the overriding notion that space is empty, neutral, evolves organically, and is accessible to all. My project argues that representations of 20th-century American migrations expose that power relations are heavily inflected by the spaces in which they occur and that they reflect the larger cultural concerns of their historical moment while also revealing how literature can provide alternative histories of space by means of the commutatory practices that help to construct it. By investigating journeys written by women from differing racial and ethnic positions, this project expands the description of what modern internal movement looks like in the United States so as to recapture a fuller sense of the past and to help ensure that in the future these mass migrations do not fall outside of existing categories of thought so that, in our contemporary moment, we might not retread the same ground.
Title: Permanent transients: The temporary spaces of internal migration in four 20th-century novels by U.S. women writers

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Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
ISBN: 9781109768138
Advisor: Ammons, Elizabeth
Committee member: Sharpe, Christina, Roy, Modhumita, Seager, Joni
University/institution: Tufts University
Department: English
University location: United States -- Massachusetts
Degree: Ph.D.
Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Language: English
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Dissertation/thesis number: 3403342
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Document 34 of 45

Teaching theology as a Christian spiritual practice: The example of Stanley J. Grenz

Author: Mellinger, Laurie A.
Abstract: This dissertation explores the recent work on spiritual practices in the academic discipline of Christian spirituality, gathering together the strengths of various conceptions of practice from the literature and developing a rigorous definition of a Christian spiritual practice: Christian spiritual practices are things God enables Christian people to do together over time to address fundamental human needs in light of the gospel of Jesus Christ, activities that together form a way of life that pleases God and through which God teaches and transforms persons into the image of the Son. Practices may be Christian or may not be, depending upon whether practitioners ground their practices in the Christian tradition, reflect critically upon them in light of that tradition, and recognize God's agency within them. Thus, teaching theology may or may not be performed as a Christian spiritual practice. This study examines the activities of reading, writing, and teaching—all broadly defined—as the three necessary and sufficient practices of theological education, and determines that each of them may be done in an engaged or a disengaged fashion, an "academic" or a "spiritual" orientation (or some mixture of the two). Engaged theological educators tend to exhibit the dispositions of humble hospitality, reflective and attentive contemplation, and prayerful conversation in their reading, writing, and teaching. After carefully correlating the aspects of the definition of Christian spiritual practices with the composite practice of theological education, the thesis contends that teaching theology can meet the definition of a Christian spiritual practice. The work of Stanley J. Grenz (1950-2005), a prominent evangelical theologian, establishes that he employed reading, writing, and teaching while exhibiting the dispositions enumerated above, marking him as an engaged theological educator. His pursuit of teaching theology as a Christian spiritual practice can serve as a model for others to emulate, possibly contributing to a reunion of spirituality and theological pedagogy in the lives of individual teachers, their students and colleagues, and the corporate people of God.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Religious education; Spirituality; Higher education


Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Education, Engaged learning, Spiritual formation, Spiritual practice, Grenz, Stanley J. (Stanley James), Theological education

Title: Teaching theology as a Christian spiritual practice: The example of Stanley J. Grenz

Number of pages: 214
Self labor: Work as identity in the contemporary Southern novel

Author: Jacobe, Monica F.


http://search.proquest.com/docview/500039718?accountid=14709

Abstract: The search for identity has long been a central theme of Southern novels, and critics of American literature often group the interplay among the individual, the region's history, and the physical
landscape as key elements when writing about the South and its literary landscape. This dissertation examines the ways that authors working in the second half of the twentieth century seek meaning for their characters' journeys in light of both the historical and literary legacies left to them by American history and Southern writers. Specifically, four writers publishing extensively in the second half of the twentieth century are brought together by a common and uniting factor: for each, the personal agency created by individual work and work life is the catalyst for transformation in the journeys of their protagonists and remains so across their literary careers to date. Walker Percy, Ernest Gaines, Gail Godwin, and Alice Walker are markedly different Southern writers with careers that span the final decades of the twentieth century and established places in scholarly and popular conversations about Southern literature. By using them to ask why this one element of narrative identity--among so many that rise inherently from the region--plays this key role, this study reaffirms the work of earlier criticism but goes beyond it, revealing that, just as Faulkner and others felt the need to explain the South's past, contemporary writers feel the urge to explain how and why they are moving beyond that past--both physical and literary--to a place where the region is defined by the people who live and work in it, not the other way around. This commonality evidenced in the novels of all four writers featured here is used to argue that contemporary Southern fiction is, collectively, reversing the Faulknerian tropes that defined region, privileging history and family legacy above the individual, and becoming a body of literature about the individual existing within the region and defining the self at first conflicted about, then in resistance to, and, finally, in absence of the definition of the American South created by the region's history and literature.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Modern literature; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Walker, Alice, American South, Contemporary novel, Gaines, Ernest J., Godwin, Gail, Percy, Walker

Title: Self labor: Work as identity in the contemporary Southern novel

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Publication year: 2010

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Essays on health, education and behavioral choices

Author: Konishi, Meng (Zhao)


Abstract: My dissertation is composed of two essays that investigate the interrelationship between consumers' health, education, behavioral choices, and perceptions. The first essay evaluates the impact of teenage smoking on schooling and estimates the lifetime income loss due to lower educational achievement and attainment caused by youth smoking. Using unusually rich data from China, the study shows that youth smoking can biologically reduce learning productivity and discourage motivation to go to school (where smoking is forbidden), resulting in lower educational outcomes and, consequently, reduced lifetime income. The second essay empirically analyzes the effect of a doctor diagnosis of hypertension (high blood pressure) on food demand and nutrient intake. The study shows
that three quarters of the hypertensive population in China are unaware of their condition. A doctor's diagnosis can lead consumers to update their perceptions about their health and, therefore, make better decisions for their food choices. The study finds that, after a diagnosis of hypertension, consumers significantly reduce their daily fat intake, especially the consumption of animal oil and pork. The effect is stronger for 2004 data, compared to the 1997 and 2000 data. This suggests that consumers have become more health conscious in recent years.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Behavioral psychology; Economics; Psychology

Classification: 0384: Behavioral psychology, 0501: Economics, 0621: Psychology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Psychology, Behavioral choices, Blood pressure, Education, Food choices, Hypertension, Youth smoking

Title: Essays on health, education and behavioral choices

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Advisor: Glewwe, Paul

Committee member: Roe, Terry, Feldman, Roger, Wu, Baolin

University/institution: University of Minnesota

Department: Agricultural and Applied Economics

University location: United States -- Minnesota

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3403387
Edgar Allan Poe and popular culture in the age of journalism: Balloon hoaxes, mesmerism, and phrenology

Author: Miyazawa, Naomi


Abstract: This study attends to Edgar Allan Poe's interest in pseudo-science, pseudo-information, and popular culture, such as hot air balloons, mesmerism, and phrenology, and examines both the way he uses them in his work and their relation to American urbanization and a revolution in journalism. Chapter One centers on how Poe's balloon stories, such as "The Unparalleled Adventure of One Hans Pfaall" and "The Balloon Hoax," can be understood in the context of the revolution in American journalism as well as the rise of a novel understanding of what constitutes news at the dawn of modernity. Poe's balloon stories register the turbulence of the coming modern age or "paper age," as Thomas Carlyle called it, reflecting the hope and anxiety that surrounded the unpredictable future of Jacksonian democracy. Connecting two newsworthy objects made out of paper--hot air balloons and newspapers--Poe describes both the fluidity and uncertainty of the paper age and his struggles with being a professional writer in the midst of the "puffing system" of journalism. Mesmerism, which claims interpersonal interfusion through a "rapport," is another example of popular science that was all the rage in Poe's time. In Chapter Two, I discuss three Poe stories concerning mesmerism; "A Tale of the Ragged Mountains," "Mesmeric Revelation," and "The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar," along with "The Fall of the House of Usher," The Man that was Used Up," and Eureka. I argue that Poe's literary idea of "single effect," cosmology, human/machine hybrids, and the trans-boundary relationship between the living and the dead are all, in some way or other, affected by his interests in mesmerism. I demonstrate, for instance, that while mesmeric unification in Poe's works implies the possibility of boundary erasure between readers and writers, this side of the text and the other, the organic and the inorganic, it also introduces the romantic dilemma of suspension of will and loss of identity, since interfusion with others is inevitably accompanied by the partial loss or temporal suspension of one's will, just like the will of mesmerized patients in a somnambulant state is temporarily suspended and
controlled by a mesmerist. Chapter Three focuses on the relationship between Poe's detective stories and American urbanization as represented in the popular culture of phrenology and physiognomy. I explore how his employment of phrenology is connected to both urbanization and Poe's central literary themes of uncertainty and perverseness. Living and writing in the 1830s and 1840s, when hypocrisy and fraudulent disguise were rife in the marketplace, Poe's detective fictions employed the analytical power of phrenology and physiognomy in order to provide a safe place to enjoy identifying a hidden crime taking place in urban space. But as real detectives' autobiographical stories show, phrenological or physiognomic readings were hardly successful in identifying people in reality. I demonstrate that Poe's innovative creativity or his romantic realism can be seen in the way in which he did not ignore these realities, instead debunking his fictional constructions and reintroducing urban anxiety at the story's end. Poe's central literary themes of perversity and uncertainty are performed not only as an object of literary writings but also as a critical gaze trained on his own creations. Pseudo-science and pseudo-information, which contain uncertainty at their core, are effective ways of developing this air of perversity and uncertainty.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American history; Journalism; American literature

Classification: 0337: American history, 0391: Journalism, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Poe, Edgar Allan, Journalism revolution, Pseudo-science, Urbanization, Popular culture

Title: Edgar Allan Poe and popular culture in the age of journalism: Balloon hoaxes, mesmerism, and phrenology

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School code: 0656

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

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Advisor: Schmid, David

Committee member: Bramen, Carrie T., Bono, James J.

University/institution: State University of New York at Buffalo
Challenging progress: Mob violence and punishing identities in modernist-era American fiction

Author: West, Benjamin S.


Abstract: This study examines manifestations of mob violence in Modernist-era United States fiction, showing the ways in which mob violence is used as a literary trope to examine issues of racial, gender, national, and class identity. The first half of the twentieth century is full of mob violence in the U. S., from racially-motivated lynchings to violent confrontations resulting from labor unrest. In spite of the historical significance of this violence in the U. S., few attempts have been made to theorize mob and crowd behavior and their relationship to individual identity, especially in literary studies. In many ways, Modernist-era U. S. fiction provides important theorization of mob violence. The writers and works discussed here consistently use mob violence to show the ways in which such violence is used to define and enforce individual identity in the United States at this time. James Weldon Johnson, William Faulkner, Richard Wright, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Willa Cather, and John Steinbeck depict numerous subjects suffering due to mob violence, violence faced because these subjects have transgressed against dominant notions of race, gender,
class, and nationality. In doing so, these writers undermine the myth of progress in the U. S. at the time. This undermining of U. S. political, economic, and social systems shows these writers engaging with these issues in ways that have often been ignored, in part because many of these writers use Modernist-favored literary aesthetics. Especially important is the way that racially-motivated lynching, and the representation of such lynching in African-American literature and culture, becomes a noteworthy focus of canonical, white Modernist-era fiction. This study makes an important connection between Modernist-era U. S. fiction and the prevalence of mob violence found during the period. These works provide significant contextualization and theorization of mob violence in the country, and display a cultural shift away from the myth of progress. By the end of the first half of the century, writers such as Faulkner and Steinbeck also begin to represent a post-Depression ideological shift, a shift away from depictions of individuals as subjected to mob violence to depictions of groups, such as sharecroppers and strikers, having their identities forcibly defined by powerful individuals.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Modern literature; American history; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature, 0337: American history, 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, America, Identity, Lynching, Mob, Modernist, Violence, Mob violence, American fiction

Title: Challenging progress: Mob violence and punishing identities in modernist-era American fiction

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Advisor: Emerick, Ronald

Committee member: Cahalan, James M., Gatti, Susan I.

University/institution: Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Department: English
The Iron Curtain in the picture window: The Cold War home in American fiction and popular culture

Author: Devers, Rebecca Allison


Abstract: This dissertation argues that the post-war suburban boom and the dawning atomic age worked together to shift Americans' apocalyptic ideations away from their traditional Christian moorings and toward a modern faith in science and technology. As a result, suburban homes became mythic, apocalyptic spaces, at once offering both salvation and cataclysm. Organized as a tour of a typical suburban home, the dissertation examines domestic spaces represented in American literature, television, film, advertising, civil defense publications, and popular magazines between the years of 1945 and 1963. Readings of literary texts by Charles Beaumont, Ray Bradbury, John Cheever, Allen Ginsberg, Lorraine Hansberry, John Keats, Jack Kerouac, Arthur Miller, Walter M. Miller, Jr., Ann Petry, Sloan Wilson, John Updike, Philip Wylie, and Richard Yates are juxtaposed with discussions of Richard Nixon's political memoirs, images and narratives of domestic space in both Playboy and Good Housekeeping, and an episode of The Twilight Zone. The intersections among Cold War literature, architecture, and popular culture are discussed in order to establish the relationship between the unprecedented anxiety of an atomic moment and the home spaces of average Americans.
Consciousness unto itself: The convergence of poetry and thought in Latin America and U.S. literature

Author: Deeny, Anna Christine


http://search.proquest.com/docview/506834460?accountid=14709

Abstract: Consciousness unto Itself considers how Octavio Paz, Marosa di Giorgio, and Rail Zurita delineate various relationships between consciousness and poetry as they draw upon philosophy and the philosophical investigations of U.S. authors, T.S. Eliot, Emily Dickinson, and William Faulkner. These writers explore how poetic form might serve as a paradigm for consciousness because of its capacities to establish intimate modes of awareness, subjectivity, and empathy. I claim that they foreground the exploration of these modes by emphasizing the challenges of tracing and figuring the activities of thought even more than they do the consequences involved in this figuration. This study is divided into three sections that place texts in dialogue with one another, as well as with philosophy. The first section addresses how Paz and Eliot use voices and analogy to signal the breakdown of consciousness and the need for attentiveness to the ways disparate thoughts and emotions are articulated through language. I consider this "breakdown" in light of Immanuel Kant's reflections upon the unity of a conscious mind. Martin Heidegger and Owen Barfield guide my study of the relationship between poetry and thought while Hannah Arendt grounds my discussion of everyday thinking and ethical choice. The second section turns to di Giorgio, Dickinson, and the threshold between consciousness, language, and the social. John Locke's paradigm of consent helps us address how these poets call attention to that "threshold" between the individual and collective to imagine a subjective awareness independent of communally established meaning. The final section considers how Faulkner's narrative investigations of memory through voices and temporalities inform Zurita's ambition to undertake the same mnemonic challenges by negotiating a more condensed poetic form. Here, I draw upon Paul Ricoeur, Saint Augustine, and Edmund Husserl, to establish the inextricable link among empathy, poetic language, and the delineation of memory. Consciousness unto Itself is only one facet of the continuous and collective effort within the fields of Latin American and U.S. literatures to rethink discursive exchanges between regions divided by geography, languages, national ambitions and violence. This study offers a new way of configuring the possibility of dialogue.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_
Disenchanted georgics: The aesthetics of labor in American poetry

Author: Ronda, Margaret Inkpen


http://search.proquest.com/docview/506393648?accountid=14709

Abstract: Disenchanted Georgics examines a little-known poetic genre in American critical traditions. One of the predominant forms of poetry in eighteenth-century Britain, the georgic is generally assumed to have fallen into desuetude with the emergence of Romanticism and historical transformations such as urbanization and the rise of industrial capital. On the American scene, the georgic's absence appears even more complete. My study begins not with an attempt to recover this genre as a central organizing principle in American poetry, but instead with an investigation of the recalcitrance of the georgic to post-Romantic literary classification. The genre's preoccupations--its didactic rather than lyrical disposition and its charting of the material processes of labor--are difficult to assimilate into an American poetic canon principally composed of examinations of lyric subjectivity. Yet the georgic's resistance to taxonomy is also a result of the internal shifts this genre, which centers on the phenomenological experience and social value of agrarian labor, undergoes in its encounter with capitalist accumulation in nineteenth- and twentieth-century America. I borrow Weber's term (via Adorno) of "disenchantment" to describe the ways these poems respond to these changes in labor's forms and meanings. My first chapter examines Whitman's project, in Leaves of Grass, of tallying labor's value in light of its changing composition, and his employment of georgic form as a means for resolving newfound social contradictions generated by these developments. I then turn to African-American poets Paul Laurence Dunbar and Jean Toomer, who write georgic poems that expose the persistence of racial divisions engendered in slavery, focusing on agrarian labor as a tool of continuing inequality in postbellum America. My third chapter investigates the "residual georgics" of Robert Frost and Lorine Niedecker, exploring forms of outmoded labor that remain peripheral to the dominant productive sphere. By contrast, Muriel Rukeyser's 1938 The Book of the Dead, the subject of my final chapter, returns to the realm of industrial production that Whitman navigates, documenting the antagonism between labor and capital as the foundation of social life, and arguing for the uniquely unalienated status of poetic labor in contrast to the "death-work" of industry.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American literature

Classification: 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Georgics, Aesthetics, Labor, Poetry, Production, Genre
We will not be moved: The mobilization against Southeast Asian American detention and deportation

Author: Dao, Loan Thi


http://search.proquest.com/docview/507073157?accountid=14709
Abstract: This project will discuss how deportation policies affecting Southeast Asians has catapulted a new generation of community leaders into positions of power in Southeast Asian American communities. The mobilization efforts of three community organizations in particular--CAAAV/YLP, KGA, and PrYSM--have challenged the dominant discourse of Southeast Asian American youth through their organizing and have traced a map for the Asian American movement in the 21st Century. This dissertation examines the organizing efforts of these core organizations in the Southeast Asian Freedom Network from its inception in August 2002 until December 2004. How does the shift in leadership and orientation to a Southeast Asian American emphasis affect change and continuity in Asian American social movements in this new historical period? The analysis of the collective identities, tactics, strategies, and cultural productions of these organizations illuminates a nascent era in Asian American movement that continues to challenge dominant narratives about racialized immigrant and refugee urban youth. I argue that the anti-detention and anti-deportation work of the Southeast Asian Freedom Network demonstrates the trajectory of Asian American social movement for several reasons. The impact of a new demographic of Asian American leaders to the movement in general is in itself significant. Between 2002-2004, working-class, urban refugee 1.5 to 2nd generation youth took leadership on a national scale in the political framing, strategizing and actions of deportation practice and policymaking. The deportation issue galvanized the Asian American community and Southeast Asian American organizations into the realization that a critical mass of new leaders had equipped themselves to meet the challenges of their peers in light of a power vacuum during a time of collective crisis. This research points to three main shifts in Asian American movements: (1) The conceptualization of an Asian American Left political position that re-aligns "anti-communist" and radical left ideologies; (2) The redistribution of power in effecting social change from legal and service professionals to working-class community members directly affected and with it, grassroots organizing tactics and strategies; (3) New cross-sectional alliances beyond ethnicity speak to the complicated identity formation of this new generation.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American studies; Asian American Studies; Ethnic studies

Classification: 0323: American studies, 0343: Asian American Studies, 0631: Ethnic studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Mobilization, Detention, Deportation, Asian American studies, Southeast Asian-American, Migration, Immigrant and refugee youth, Social movements, Community studies, Urban; studies

Title: We will not be moved: The mobilization against Southeast Asian American detention and deportation

Number of pages: 297
Abstract: The body is central to many of the changes in early twentieth-century American culture—a new openness about sexuality, a celebration of athleticism and the physical form, and the proliferation of bodily images through film and photography. The experimental techniques through which modern novelists and filmmakers represent the body, however, betray an attendant, profound uncertainty about what a body is. My dissertation argues that modernists' experiments in bodily representation anticipate
current theoretical debates about the body. Identifying two polar conceptions—the Foucauldian discursive body whose materiality is uncertain, and the material body that precedes culture—I ask why, given such debate, critical discussion of the body in modernism largely focuses upon the characterological body and its necessarily allegorical fate within the plot. My dissertation reorients this criticism, locating the most compelling representations of the American subject not in character bodies that reliably house subjectivity, but in tropes that turn mercurially between an inert reification and more abstract figurations. The corpse is a motivating term for my dissertation, as I argue that it is not only a cadaverous materiality that troubles modernists' conceptions of body and subject, but also the continually enacted death of a notionally intact characterological body. The inaugurative character death of Nightwood gives rise to an incessant tropology, defining subjectivity through bodily surface; in As I Lay Dying, the corpse is displaced onto characters who elude social power through metaphorical decompositions; in Cane the experimental tropes resuscitate an African-American body perceived to be inert and cadaverous. My final chapter argues that The Birds incorporates the experimental techniques of the modern novel into a new, marketable realism. The film continually threatens to turn character into corpse, but the discreteness of this character body is already compromised through its involvement with the central symbol of the birds. My dissertation thus describes a chiasmus between its two main terms, claiming that the corpse in the modern period paradoxically becomes the more vivified category, while character becomes the more enervated in its ability to house the body's meaning.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: African American Studies; Modern literature; American literature; Film studies

Classification: 0296: African American Studies, 0298: Modern literature, 0591: American literature, 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Barnes, Djuna, Faulkner, William, Toomer, Jean, Hitchcock, Alfred, Corpse, Body

Title: Corpse and character: Body as trope in the modern American novel and film

Number of pages: 212

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The Black Oneness Church in perspective

Author: Brown Spencer, Elaine A.

Publication info: University of Toronto (Canada), 2009. NR60928.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/527862292?accountid=14709

Abstract: This qualitative study examines the social, spiritual and political role the Black Oneness Churches play in Black communities. It also provides an anti-colonial examination of the Afro-Caribbean Oneness churches to understand how it functioned in the formation and defense of the emerging Black communities for the period 1960-1980. This project is based on qualitative interviews and focus groups conducted with Black Clergy and Black women in the Oneness church of the Greater Toronto area. This study is based on the following four objectives: (1) Understanding the central importance of the Black Oneness Pentecostal Church post 1960 to Black communities. (2) Providing a voice for those of the Black Church that are currently underrepresented in academic scholarship. (3) Examining how the Black Church responds to allegations of its own complicities in colonial practices. (4) Engage spirituality as a legitimate location and space from which to know and resist colonization. The study also introduces an emerging framework entitled: Whiteness as
Theology. This framework is a critique of the theological discourse of Whiteness and the enduring relevance of the Black Church in a pluralistic Afro-Christian culture. The data collected reveal that while the Black Church operated as a social welfare institution that assisted thousands of new black immigrants, the inception of the church was political and in protest to racism. Hence, the Black Church is a product of white racism, migration and colonization. The paradox of the Black Church lies in its complicity in colonization while also creating religious forms of resistance. For example, the inception of the Afro-Caribbean Oneness Church was an anti-colonial response to the racism in the White Church. But 40 years later, the insidious nature of colonization has weaved through the church and "prosperity theology" as an impetus of colonialism has reshaped the social justice role of Black Churches.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Religion; Black studies; Social structure

Classification: 0318: Religion, 0325: Black studies, 0700: Social structure

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Black Oneness Church, Afro-Caribbean, Pentecostal, Colonization

Title: The Black Oneness Church in perspective

Number of pages: 256

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0779

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9780494609286

University/institution: University of Toronto (Canada)

University location: Canada

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: NR60928
A jungle of anxious desires: Representing New Orleans, 1880--2005

Author: Watts, Tracey Ann

Publication info: The University of Texas at Austin, 2009. 3407564.

Abstract: New Orleans has been the subject of a narrative of exoticization throughout much of its history as an American space. The dominant trend in representation casts this city as a lush site of strangeness, intercultural confusion, enchantment, and, occasionally, an alternatively transformative or annihilative freedom. My project travels across genres and critical frameworks to explore the history and development of the narrative of New Orleans' exoticism in literary and public discourse. The narrative's evocative rhetoric, including the frequent appearance of the term "jungle," and its emphasis on both charm and degeneracy encode larger doubts over the ability of the city to fit national ideals. These codes draw on a negative racial imaginary and manifest as sentiments of anxiety and desire over the crossing of nationally normative racial and sexual boundaries. Although the generative position of the narrative has gone largely unrecognized, it surfaces in multiple contexts and in concert with larger discursive trends, such as 19th century interests in racially exclusive American nationalism and 20th century fears of a racialized, sexualized other. This project pays particular attention to the articulations of the narrative in George Washington Cable's novel The Grandissimes and in the New Orleans-based works of Tennessee Williams. It also explores challenges to the narrative offered by contemporary poets Brenda Marie Osbey and Joy Harjo. Additionally, it investigates the recycling of the narrative in contemporary political discourse.

Subject: American literature

Classification: 0591: American literature
Title: A jungle of anxious desires: Representing New Orleans, 1880--2005

Number of pages: 169

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0227

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109770223

Advisor: Carter, Mia, Bremen, Brian

University/institution: The University of Texas at Austin

University location: United States -- Texas

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3407564

ProQuest document ID: 365502026

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14. The social maze: Navigating the space between cultural ideas and social action in an urban world


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17. "North of Yankee country:" Antebellum Kansas and the Missourians of the Platte Purchase country

18. Social, political, and economic influences on legislation or Supreme Court decisions that allowed or denied black and other minority students greater access to public schools from 1866 to the 21st century

19. From trial to triumph: Representations of African Americans in museum exhibits

20. Contrabandista communities: States and smugglers in the lower Rio Grande borderlands, 1848-1945


22. When freedom of the press and privacy collide: Reconciling conflicts between fundamental democratic values

23. The chiefs' prophecy: The destruction of "original" Cheyenne leadership during "the critical era" (1876--1935)

24. Hillbilly skits to Buford sticks sustainable heritage tourism in Tennessee
25. Neoliberal captivity: Criminalization of Latina migrants and the construction of irrecoverability

26. Relatives, refugees, and reform: Italian Americans and Italian immigration during the Cold War, 1945--1965

27. The politics of public health in Chicago, 1850-1930

28. The Bill of Rights and federalism: An interpretation in light of the unwritten constitution


30. Plantation technocrats: A social history of knowledge in the slaveholding Atlantic world, 1830-1865

31. Pure American evangelism: The understanding and practice of evangelism in the home missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1865-1920


33. Bilingual visual culture in New York: Socially-engaged Latina artists and the discourse of hybridity

34. "Foreign Affairs" on German affairs, 1922-1989

35. "An empire of ideals": The chimeric imagination of Ronald Reagan


37. Suicide in household context: Family formations and individual risks


39. "Forms liberate": Reclaiming the legal philosophy of Lon L. Fuller

40. Maintaining the empire: Diplomacy and education in U.S.–Ecuadorian relations, 1933-1963


42. Let me be a refugee: Asylum seekers and the transformation of law in the United States, Canada, and Australia

44. Deconstructing America's Ritalin epidemic: Contrasting US-France Ritalin usage

45. The Vietnam War and its tragic impact on the civil rights movement and African Americans

Document 1 of 45

Taking control Fifty years of diabetes in the American Southwest 1940-1990

Author: Stegman, Stephanie


http://search.proquest.com/docview/504799320?accountid=14709

Abstract: As early as 1940, physicians identified the American Southwest as an ideal place to study the natural history of diabetes. In the post World War II decades, the number of people diagnosed with diabetes began to escalate nationwide. Community-based studies conducted in the region generated new scientific data and posed new questions about the causes of the disease and how it is distributed among different populations. These epidemiological questions became the subject of biomedical inquiry and, in turn, the rationale for new public policies to control diabetes and its financial cost. As some of the first longitudinal studies of their kind, diabetes research in the region fundamentally altered the way scientists, clinicians, and policy makers conceived of the disease in the post-insulin era. These studies contributed to new standards of diagnosis, treatment, and education of diabetes both inside and outside the American Southwest. For more than fifty years, communities in the region have been active participants in the search for greater understanding and improved treatment of diabetes. The local community became not only the site for inquiry but also for intervention. Through the archival record, medical journals, and oral histories, I examine how scientists, policy makers, and community leaders gave meaning to the prevalence of diabetes in the region. While the knowledge amassed by researchers established a complex web of causation that entangled culture, environment, genetics, and race under a single umbrella of "risk," others sought ways to translate theory into practical application. Diabetes-related research and public policy in the region exposed historic disparities in health even as they contributed to new knowledge of the disease and of how best to control it.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American history; Public health; Public policy

Classification: 0337: American history, 0573: Public health, 0630: Public policy
Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences, Social sciences, Arizona, Texas, Pima, American Southwest, History, Diabetes

Title: Taking control Fifty years of diabetes in the American Southwest 1940-1990

Number of pages: 257

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0010

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124027005

Advisor: Green, Monica

University/institution: Arizona State University

University location: United States -- Arizona

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3410579

ProQuest document ID: 504799320

Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/504799320?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

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Document 2 of 45

Iowa statewide voting patterns 1891-1912: Naturalization does not create voting citizens

Author: Atkinson, Sue A.

Publication info: Iowa State University, 2010. 3403885.
Abstract: Analysis of voting in political history can be problematic if sampling is used without regard for demographics, location, and participation rates. This project used population data, rather than sampling, from the township level, for the entire state of Iowa, beginning with the 1890 census (covering the gubernatorial election of 1891 and presidential election of 1892), moving on to the 1900 census (covering the presidential election of 1900 and the gubernatorial election of 1902), and ended with the 1910 census covering the combined presidential and gubernatorial election of 1912). By the 1912 election the secret ballot had been adopted, so all candidates for all positions and parties appeared on the same ballot. Regression analysis examined religious affiliation and ethnicity for voting preferences, as well as generation in the country. Iowa can be divided into five geologic regions that present different circumstances for the diversified farming operations existing within each region. Southern Democrats initially settled in two of the regions (containing the worst soil in the state), writing the state constitution, generally voting the Democrat ticket, and having the highest participation rates coupled with the lowest immigration rates in the state for the time of this study. The remaining three regions saw largest number of immigrants settling on the best land in the state. Participation rates for foreign-born lagged the native-born of native-born parents and native-born of foreign-born parents. Regression analysis showed more of a breakdown between liberal and conservative than by ethnicity, religious affiliation, or generation in the country. Analysis by region revealed more consistency in voting outcomes, but the geologic regions were divided to form eleven congressional districts whose voting outcomes marginalized some groups and emphasized others. Political divisions based on population count crosscut the circumstances of location, rearranging the distribution of demographics and, thus, votes. At the county level, results remained more consistent for the time of this study. Political power between Democrats and Republicans in Iowa remained close, with the selection of issues enticing some to vote and some to stay home on election day. Voting in the 1912 election showed the political savvy of Iowans as they took advantage of the secret ballot to vote for Progressive candidate Roosevelt for President (giving Democrat Wilson the win because Progressive issues crosscut more Republican issues than Democrat), but ignore Progressive Candidate Stevens for governor, as another Republican governor won election in the state.
Title: Iowa statewide voting patterns 1891-1912: Naturalization does not create voting citizens

Number of pages: 326
Publication year: 2010
Degree date: 2010
School code: 0097
Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
ISBN: 9781109778557
Advisor: Plakans, Andrejs, Riney-Kehrberg, Pamela
Committee member: Schmidt, Steffen, Shelley, Mack, Cravens, Hamilton
University/institution: Iowa State University
Department: History
University location: United States -- Iowa
Degree: Ph.D.
Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Language: English
Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Dissertation/thesis number: 3403885
ProQuest document ID: 501938824
Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/501938824?accountid=14709
Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2010
Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

Document 3 of 45

Cultural colonizers: Persistence and empire in the Indian Antiremoval Movement, 1815--1859

Author: Gonzales, Christian Michael
Abstract: This study investigates collaboration among missionaries, evangelicals, Quakers, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Seneca that developed in opposition to Indian removal. In 1829, a vigorous national antiremoval movement arose dedicated to the prevention of Cherokee removal. Nearly a decade later, a coalition of Seneca, Quakers, and New York citizens lobbied to prevent Seneca dispossession. Anglo antiremovalists worried removal would interrupt Indian evangelism; while Natives feared forced emigration from their ancestral homelands and erosion of tribal sovereignty. Why did these varied groups join forces against removal? Despite their divergent motivations, Native and Anglo antiremovalists shared a belief that Indian incorporation of Anglo cultural practices would bring Natives rights. They hoped Native adoption of formal education, family farming, and Christianity would yield social and political rights that could be leveraged to prevent removal. My story develops through examinations of Native-Anglo political alliances, mission Indian schools, black slavery in the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations, and Native cultural change in the post-Removal era. Scholars have created an increasingly sophisticated narrative in which the Native-Anglo military and trade alliances of the colonial era gave way in the late eighteenth century to brutal, coerced dispossessio. However, the story of Native history is not only about force and power. I describe how a complex process of cooperation helped to foster American empire, yet also enabled Natives to maintain tribal identity and sovereignty.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American history; Native American studies

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

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Indian Antiremoval Movement, History, Native American, United States

Title: Cultural colonizers: Persistence and empire in the Indian Antiremoval Movement, 1815--1859

Number of pages: 243

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0033

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124010731

Advisor: Klein, Rachel
Mormons, Indians and Lamanites: The Indian Student Placement Program, 1947-2000

Author: Garrett, Matthew R.


http://search.proquest.com/docview/577618572?accountid=14709

Abstract: This dissertation traces the institutional history and ethnographic implications of the Indian Student Placement Program (ISPP). The ISPP was a voluntary foster care program operated for Native American youth by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from 1947 until 2000. Building upon a century of educational outreach programs for Native Americans and Pacific Islanders, Mormons in southern Utah invited Navajo migrant workers' children into their homes to attend local public schools. After six years of informal operation the Latter-day Saint (LDS) Church institutionalized the program under its Utah based and state licensed Relief Society organization. Enrollment rapidly climbed and peaked at 5,000 students in 1970 as participation of students and foster homes stretched across the western United States and Canada and
into several eastern states. The stated purpose of the program was to offer educational opportunities, leadership development, spiritual reinforcement, and cross-cultural exposure to otherwise reservation bound Indian youths. The ISPP worked to instill Western notions of industry through the imposition of an ethno-religious identity. The Lamanite identity defined Indians as culturally and spiritually apostate Israelites destined for latter-day restoration through an internalized Protestant work ethic. Although some rejected this theological identity others found it a point of strength and empowerment as they attended schools and participated in specific ISPP efforts to develop Western leadership patterns among Native American participants. During the 1960s and 1970s an expansive bureaucracy emerged to monitor and carryout the ISPP; however, the ever-more hierarchical structure distanced passionate program founders and early-caseworkers from policy making. Meanwhile, criticisms from within and without the LDS Church increasingly targeted the program. Indian activists and social reformers repudiated the ISPP as crudely assimilationist while church leaders lamented the program's failure to fully redeem and restore Indians to their prophetic destiny. The LDS Church began to phase out the program in the 1980s and terminated new admissions following a 1990 lawsuit. The final placement student graduated high school in 2000 and the program ceased to operate thereafter. In total some 30,000 to 40,000 students participated in the ISPP.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Religion; American studies; American history; Religious education; Public policy; Ethnic studies; Native American studies


Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Education, Social sciences, Children, Education, Indian, Native American, Navajo, Mormon, Lamanites, Indian Student Placement Program, Foster care

Title: Mormons, Indians and Lamanites: The Indian Student Placement Program, 1947-2000

Number of pages: 563

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0010

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124027968
"A shrine of liberty for the unborn generations": African American clubwomen and the preservation of African American historic sites

Author: White, Tara Y.

Publication info: Middle Tennessee State University, 2010. 3411006.

Abstract: In 1916, the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) partnered with the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association (FDMHA) to raise funds to preserve Frederick Douglass's home, Cedar Hill. Two years later, the FDMHA ceded all board positions to the NACW and the preservation of Cedar Hill became a permanent part of the NACW's national program for almost fifty years. Inspired by the NACW's actions, the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) continued the tradition of preserving African American historic sites. This dissertation maintains that there was a distinct preservation movement among black women that was parallel to, but different from, white women's preservation work. Using the records of the NACW, FDMHA, and NCNW, and clubwomen such as Nannie Helen Burroughs and Mary E.C. Gregory, this work reveals that black clubwomen's projects were not anomalies but were sustained efforts to preserve African American historic sites. First, this dissertation places black clubwomen's preservation activities in the South within the general narrative of the historic preservation movement of the early
twentieth century. Second, it contends that their preservation activities were political, a part of their racial uplift strategy. These activities were an outgrowth of their attempt to use history-making activities to construct a positive identity for black and white consumption. Third, this study connects the nationalistic ideas and memory work of the NACW to history-making and historic preservation activities between 1916 and 1965. Fourth, it examines the NCNW's efforts to preserve the Bethune Council House, noting the effects of the American Revolution's bicentennial and the black cultural renaissance of the 1960s and 1970s. Fifth, this work reveals the role of the federal government, the National Park Service, in working with black clubwomen to preserve African American built heritage. Finally, this dissertation uses one case study, the Jackson Community House in Montgomery, Alabama, to explore the continuity of black clubwomen's preservation ethic on the local level. The dissertation contributes to the scholarship on women and historic preservation, particularly the preservation work of African American clubwomen. Their preservation work played a pivotal role in preserving the legacy of African Americans through historic sites.

Links: null

Subject: African American Studies; Black history; American history; Womens studies

Classification: 0296: African American Studies, 0328: Black history, 0337: American history, 0453: Womens studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, African-American, Club women, Historic sites, Historic preservation, NACW, NCNW, National Association of Colored Women, National Council of Negro Women

Title: "A shrine of liberty for the unborn generations": African American clubwomen and the preservation of African American historic sites

Number of pages: 210

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0170

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124032061

Advisor: Conard, Rebecca A.

University/institution: Middle Tennessee State University

University location: United States -- Tennessee

Degree: Ph.D.
Claiming victims: The Mann Act, gender, and class in the American West, 1910–1930

Author: McCoy, Kelli Ann


Abstract: Claiming Victims explores the relationship between law and society through an examination of the Mann "White Slave" Act. In 1910, the Mann Act made it a felony to take a woman across state lines for "immoral" purposes. Although this federal law was ostensibly aimed at ending forced prostitution, it quickly became a way of regulating sexuality. Men who traveled interstate with women while engaged in consensual, noncommercial relationships were subject to arrest and, if convicted, often received significant prison sentences. Despite the consensual nature of many of these interstate affairs, the women were legally defined as "victims" of the men who transported them. This study investigates gender, class, and race in the early twentieth century through an analysis of Mann Act prosecutions in the American west, where people were charged with violations at a disproportionately high rate from 1910-1930. In the West, defendants in Mann Act cases were primarily white and native-born, despite the white slavery rhetoric that envisioned foreign-born men as the main purveyors of the trade in women. Claiming Victims argues that the Mann Act centered on the idea that women were easily victimized and needed to be protected, particularly from the men whose sexual affairs threatened to undermine the home and family. Therefore, Mann Act prosecutions reinforced a Victorian ideal of male respectability, even as late as the 1920s. The Mann Act limited the mobility of the people who seemed to pose the greatest threat to the middle-class ideal of a respectable social order: the male and female laborers who migrated in large numbers throughout the West. The use of
the Mann Act to control movement and regulate sexuality was not solely an
overreaching on the part of the FBI or federal government, but was
demanded by the large numbers of Americans who reported potential Mann
Act violations. The level of control implemented through the Mann Act was
direct result of ordinary citizens' requests for the intervention of
the federal government. Therefore, the enforcement of the Mann Act during
the 1910s and 1920s was part of a larger struggle over how to define and
enforce moral behavior and respectable gender roles in the midst of rapid
social change.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American history; Law; Gender studies

Classification: 0337: American history, 0398: Law, 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Mann Act, White slavery, Gender, West

Title: Claiming victims: The Mann Act, gender, and class in the American
West, 1910--1930s

Number of pages: 285

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0033

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124030562

Advisor: Plant, Rebecca

Committee member: Biess, Frank, Klein, Rachel, Kwak, Nancy, Tonkovitch, Nicole

University/institution: University of California, San Diego

Department: History

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Ten cents a dance: Taxi dancers, a living wage, and the sexual politics of women's work, 1912--1952

Author: Fritz, Angela I.

Publication info: Loyola University Chicago, 2010. 3404143.

Abstract: Between 1912 and 1930, taxi dancers joined thousands of unmarried working-class women who moved beyond the domestic sphere to actively engage in public, market-oriented roles that transformed urban culture. During this time, a new form of commercialized entertainment emerged to bridge women's work with the popularity of social dance. Taxi dance halls or "closed dance halls" were unregulated commercial dance venues where taxi dancers contracted their services as female dance instructors to a male-only clientele. Occupying an ambiguous line between "illicit" and "respectable" entertainment, these halls catered to socially isolated men, who were disenfranchised from mainstream dance venues due to cultural, racial, and economic barriers. With this as a contextual framework, this dissertation examines the emergence of taxi dancing as a profession for working-class women, tracing its rise in popularity in the 1920s and 1930s and slow decline in the post-World War II period. Taxi dancers' work culture, the circumstances of their employment, their working conditions, and the changing nature of their services and clientele will be the primary focal points. The socioeconomic and cultural meanings for both taxi dancers and their patrons will be discussed in the context of larger national issues relating to women's work, gender constructions, and race and class identity.
Title: Ten cents a dance: Taxi dancers, a living wage, and the sexual politics of women's work, 1912--1952

Number of pages: 388

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0112

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124006659

Advisor: Hirsch, Susan

Committee member: Erenberg, Lewis, Gilfoyle, Timothy

University/institution: Loyola University Chicago

Department: History

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404143

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Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2010

Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

Document 8 of 45

The electoral effects of partisan gerrymandering

Author: Seabrook, Nicholas R.
Abstract: This study analyses the implications of partisan control of redistricting for elections to the U.S. House of Representatives. Using data from congressional elections from 1992-2008, partisan gerrymandering is compared to bipartisan, independent, and judicial redistricting in terms of its effects on electoral disproportionality and both static and dynamic district competitiveness. The results demonstrate that while partisan gerrymandering does create a short term electoral advantage for the party that controls the process these effects are neither severe nor long-lasting. Furthermore, the bigger threat to democratic accountability appears to be not partisan gerrymandering but bipartisan compromise in redistricting, which has a deleterious effect on electoral competition. These results have significant implications both for future challenges to partisan gerrymandering before the federal and state courts and policy debates about the best way to reform the redistricting process.
Seizing domestic tranquility: National military intervention in America, 1866--1940

Author: Kenney, Daniel A.


Abstract: Since the Whiskey Rebellion, American presidents have directed law enforcement campaigns against domestic protest movements, labor unions, criminal syndicates, and high-profile activists. Ulysses S. Grant fought white supremacist groups during Reconstruction; Grover Cleveland and Rutherford B. Hayes suppressed railroad and miner strikes, and Woodrow Wilson combated perceived domestic communist insurgencies and foreign bandits like Pancho Villa. The link between these "small emergencies" is that presidents relied upon the armed forces to suppress them. American political development and presidency research on emergency executive power, coercive force agencies, and the national security state have exploded since the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Few scholars, however, have studied when and why presidents have utilized the office's "domestic war powers," especially authority to use force at home, to confront large-scale social unrest. With original data drawn from thousands of newspaper articles, this dissertation analyzes over 800 domestic conflict events to explore state and national military intervention patterns in the U.S. between 1866 and 1940. It employs econometric techniques and rare-events methodology previously only applied to international conflicts. It argues that American federalism creates a "security paradox" for presidents when deciding to use the military as a domestic
constabulary. It also posits a theory on the evolution of the laws governing domestic force use, including the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878. This work contributes to ongoing research dealing with executive law enforcement practices under federalism, the development of the national security state, and the origins of the "modern" presidency.

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Political science

Classification: 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Domestic, History, Intervention, Military, Presidents, Violence

Title: Seizing domestic tranquility: National military intervention in America, 1866--1940

Number of pages: 288

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0021

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109767957

Advisor: Kryder, Daniel

Committee member: Teles, Steven, Cunningham, David

University/institution: Brandeis University

Department: Politics

University location: United States -- Massachusetts

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3403332

ProQuest document ID: 366390872
Abstract: The objective of this project is to investigate the mechanisms through which dissent, regarding the conduct of national security affairs, has been expressed and acted upon publicly in a time of national security crisis. It shows the mechanisms through which critical thinking and political opposition continued to operate in the shadow of the dominant discourses on security and threats which, after the terrorist attacks of September 11th, attempted to impose a given narrative about security which relied on political consent as a security imperative. Treating this question from an international relations standpoint infused with sociological methods of inquiry, this project casts a different light on the actors relevant to the understanding of security policies. It demonstrates that the temptation of exceptionalism and the security discourses on which it relies are in constant evolution and modification depending on the waves that agitate the social fields that govern the enunciation of dominant discourses. To make these points, this thesis examines different social movements of opposition to the Patriot Act as well as the detention policies implemented during the war on terror and embodied by the detention camp of Guantanamo Bay. The reflection on these movements is interlaced within a larger analysis of the evolution of protest as a right and a social practice throughout the modern history of the United States in order to make sense of the contemporary forms of public political action. Eventually, this dissertation establishes that different forms of desecuritization are conceivable: repoliticization, rejudiciarization and the reform of the security measures that infringe on civil liberties in the name of the protection against a terrorist threat. Through a focalization on the role played by social actors and the use of sociological methods inspired by Bourdieu but also Edelman and Rogin, this project contributes to the critical approaches of security. It offers an alternative outlook on the Agambenian vision of the state of exception by denouncing the impression of fatality present in the Italian philosopher's vision and insists, instead, on the resilience of key social actors such as librarians, civil liberties defense groups, lawyers and military personnel who, through their socialization, their professional ethics and values, managed to successfully resist the
discourses of the administration and through institutional channels force it to the confines of its logic. Keywords: security; terrorism; United States; social movement; resistance; Guantanamo; critical approaches; state of exception

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Library science; International Relations; Criminology

Classification: 0399: Library science, 0601: International Relations, 0627: Criminology

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Guantanamo, Security, Social movement, State of exception, Terrorism, United States, September 11, 2001, Dissent, Librarians, ACLU, Lawyers

Title: Dissent after September 11 mobilization of librarians, ACLU, cities and lawyers

Number of pages: 572

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0163

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124006512

Advisor: Bigo, Didier, Loriaux, Michael

Committee member: Balzacq, Thierry, Chebel d'Appolonia, Arianne, Hurd, Ian, Margulies, Joseph

University/institution: Northwestern University

Department: Political Science

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404130
American sexual culture: Women's liberation, rock music, and evangelical Christianity, 1968--1976

Author: Sheehan, Rebecca

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403642.

Abstract: This dissertation argues that in the years between 1968 and 1976 groups within the women's liberation movement, rock music culture, and evangelical religion transformed American sexual culture and forged a new sexual order. An examination of these groups together demonstrates their similarities and differences and offers insight into the paradoxes of sexual liberalization. White radical feminists sought to achieve women's liberation through deconstructing patriarchal power and rejecting biologically determined roles. Rock music groupies sought sexual freedom through rejecting passive femininity. Glam rockers performed liberation through androgynous and bisexual personas in order to sell records. Evangelical women sought freedom through sexual pleasure and through submitting to the existing sex role system. All focused on sex roles and used arguments about freedom, and they began to revolutionize sexual norms by asserting women's right to sexual pleasure; by pushing the boundaries of gender roles to include new masculine and feminine styles; and by promoting greater tolerance for homosexuality. Yet the newly permissive culture challenged biblical orthodoxy on sex roles and incited an evangelical counterrevolution designed to reassert heterosexual marriage and male dominance within the home. These competing revolutions compromised and fed sexual liberalization and created a new and ambiguous sexual order. The new sexual order combined the language of gendered liberation with permissive sexuality and biblical morality. It affirmed active female sexuality and privileged heterosexual marriage.

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Religion; American history; Music; Womens studies

Title: American sexual culture: Women's liberation, rock music, and evangelical Christianity, 1968--1976

Number of pages: 277

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0208

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109772937

Advisor: Sanchez, George

Committee member: Kelley, Robin D.G., Winston, Diane

University/institution: University of Southern California

Department: History

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3403642

ProQuest document ID: 375496174

Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/375496174?accountid=14709

Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2010

Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)
Abstract: There has been a precipitous growth in the number of black candidates nominated by major parties for Governor, US Senator, and the Presidency over the past twelve years. Unlike most of their predecessors who campaigned for elected offices at the local and congressional levels of government, this new group of high-level black candidates are campaigning in contexts where blacks make up a very small proportion of the electorate. Thus, this new cohort of high-level black candidates cannot only rely on black voters for success. To appeal to a broader array of voters, these high-level black candidates often minimize the role of race in their personal stories and primarily focus on issues that transcend racial stereotypes. This new style of campaigning may allow black candidates to appeal to white voters, but it may not empower blacks in the same way as the campaigns of black local and congressional elected officials who routinely made explicit racial appeals. As a result, this new cohort of black candidates may or may not advance black politics to the same degree as their predecessors. The growth in the number of African American US Senate and gubernatorial candidates in recent years, Barack Obama's success in the 2008 Presidential Election, and the deracialized campaign styles of these candidates raise several interesting questions that I address in this dissertation. First, what led to the dramatic increase in the number of African Americans campaigning for prominent statewide and national elected offices? Second, once nominated for these high level elected positions, what impact do these candidates have on the black and white electorate? Finally, what effect do these high profile black candidates have on black representation in lower levels of government? This work is significant because it expands our understanding of descriptive representation in several important ways. First, this research shows that black candidates who do not use racial appeals can still play an important role in black political empowerment. Second, this research demonstrates that prominent black politicians who do not hold elected office can also play a large role in altering black's and white's political attitudes and behaviors.
Title: Black empowerment in the age of Obama

Number of pages: 217

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0030

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124018188

Advisor: Tate, Katherine

Committee member: DeSipio, Louis, Grofman, Bernie, Uhlaner, Carole

University/institution: University of California, Irvine

Department: Political Science - Ph.D

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404656

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http://search.proquest.com/docview/518644055?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

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Document 13 of 45

Recent experience in the utilization of private finance for American toll road development

Author: Wang, Yin

Publication info: University of Southern California, 2010. 3403664.
Abstract: The last two decades has seen increasing interest in utilizing private finance to develop toll roads in the United States. This dissertation is designed to answer two related questions: What factors determine the utilization of private finance for a toll road project? How do public and private parties shape a partnership to develop a toll road with private finance? To answer the first question, a decision-making model is designed to consider social, political, legal, and economic influences on the decision of utilization of private finance. The model is empirically explored using data on toll road activity in the U.S. between 1992 and 2008. The results provide support for the model as both project characteristics at micro-level and state fiscal, political, and economic conditions at macro-level affect the private finance decision. For project characteristics, initiation at a later time and localized or professionalized public sponsorship reduce the likelihood of private finance involvement. For macro environment, states with an umbrella debt limit, conservative political ideology, higher proportion of public employees, and higher average personal income are more likely to utilize private finance for toll road development. For the second question, the dissertation develops a formation model that considers partner selection, division of roles, joint risk management, and building of trust and mutual understanding as four critical components of partnership formation. The model is empirically explored through a multiple-case study that contains eight toll road projects with private finance involvement initiated after the late 1980s in the U.S. The findings show there are two types of partnership formation: government-solicitation partnership and private-initiation partnership. The four components of partnership have had significant changes in the last 20 years, including a transition from self-motivated domestic companies to foreign professional toll road giants in response to government initiatives, increasing support from federal and state governments, greatly improved management of project risks, and effective trust creation and mutual understanding building. These changes in partnership have led to changes in project contracts, such as more projects for the purpose of congestion relief, larger project scale, new contract terms for protection of the public interest, and longer concession periods.
The social maze: Navigating the space between cultural ideas and social action in an urban world

Author: Jeske, Karen Quance

Publication info: Iowa State University, 2010. 3403806.

http://search.proquest.com/docview/500028457?accountid=14709
Abstract: This dissertation explores the paths individuals and organizations take to choose cultural ideas and transform those ideas into social actions. Each chapter is written as an article to be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal. Data for this set of articles comes from content analysis of the Dear Abby newspaper column, archival records from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the stories of professional city planners working in a particular planning context. These studies are not psychological examinations of why actors select certain cultural ideas over others. Rather, the studies examine the structural elements actors navigate in modern life such as the extent to which choices are voluntary; shifting cultural ideas and expectations; and the need for trusted sources for sanctions and rewards. The first chapter introduces the four chapters that follow and situates these within the context of social change. The second chapter uses content analysis to view the Dear Abby newspaper column from 1956-2005 as a modern reflection of Durkheim's concept of the conscience collective. The third chapter uses content analysis from twenty-one Dear Abby newspaper columns to examine the current relevance of neighboring. The fourth chapter uses archival information from the National Trust for Historic Preservation's collection at the University of Maryland to offer a case study of a social movement organization that has had and continues to have an influence on local development decisions. The fifth chapter uses the stories of professional planners to describe how conflicting institutional values are negotiated and used in a particular planning practice context. The sixth chapter is a general conclusion for the dissertation. It ties the preceding four chapters together and discusses the contributions and limitations of this study as well as areas for future research.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Cultural anthropology; Social structure; Urban planning

Classification: 0326: Cultural anthropology, 0700: Social structure, 0999: Urban planning

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Anomie, Conscience collective, Neighborhood planning, Neighbors, Social change, Urban development

Title: The social maze: Navigating the space between cultural ideas and social action in an urban world

Number of pages: 161

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0097

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
Losing the competition: A multilevel analysis of over-education in the United States, 1971-2006

Author: Layne, China


Abstract: Since 1970, the U.S. labor market has seen a dramatic increase in the occurrence of over-education, where a worker has more education than what is common for their occupation. Most study has focused on the consequences of over-qualification rather than the causes of or demographic differences in over-education. This study considers four previously unexamined questions. First, to what extent do workers' log odds of over-education depend on the specific occupation and year in which they work? Additionally, how have changes in the incentives for higher education and recent labor market changes contributed to the rise
in over-education in the contemporary period? Finally, which of two sets of theories better explains the effects of race and gender on workers' log odds of over-education? The project explores these questions using a sample of black, white, and Hispanic workers aged 25-65 years collected from the Current Population Survey over the years 1971 to 2006 and a three level logistic model wherein workers are nested within occupations and years. The study finds non-significant effects for the education incentive and labor market changes on over-education. However, the research finds considerable occupation and year level variance in workers' log odds of over-qualification. Most surprisingly, the study finds that white women and minority workers have significantly and substantially lower odds of over-education than white men. Moreover, this research finds that occupational segregation plays a mediating role in the effects of race and gender on over-education. These results suggest that gender queue and occupational / social closure theories better explain the effects of race and gender on over-education than job competition theory.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Education history; Social structure

Classification: 0520: Education history, 0700: Social structure

Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Education work relationship, Labor market, Occupational mismatch, Occupational segregation, Over-qualification, Overeducation

Title: Losing the competition: A multilevel analysis of over-education in the United States, 1971-2006

Pages: n/a

Number of pages: 211

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0668

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124012674

Advisor: Zetka, James

Committee member: Raffalovich, Lawrence, Johnson, Kecia

University/institution: State University of New York at Albany

Department: Sociology
Abstract: This dissertation explores the development of the uranium industry on Native land in the southwest, with a particular emphasis on how Navajo land came to be host over 1,100 uranium mine and mill sites. The disproportionate location of uranium sites on Navajo land, and the fact that these sites have not been cleaned up to protect human and environmental health from the dangers of radiation, certainly makes this an urgent case of environmental racism. My study links the growing literature of environmental justice studies to ethnic and indigenous studies in order to explore the conditions of coloniality that have constructed both Navajo lands and bodies as violable for the purposes of both national security (by the Atomic Energy Commission) and industrial development (by both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the uranium industry). This project uses interdisciplinary method and theory to approach what I call the "uranium landscape" from two angles. The first argues that the disproportionate focus of uranium prospectors and miners in the 1950s relied on constructions in federal cartography and agronomic discourse of Navajo land as "worthless" for agriculture- and grazing-based economies. The second argues that resistance to the uranium industry has taken a distinctively cartographic form, in the sense of...
protecting parts of the uranium landscape by extending Native claims to that land. Both of these angles explore the ways in which environmental harm and subsequent social movements for environmental justice are shaped by the intersections of racialization, gender, sexuality, and hegemonic ideas about "nature" and political economy.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Environmental Justice; Ethnic studies; Native American studies

Classification: 0619: Environmental Justice, 0631: Ethnic studies, 0740: Native American studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Navajo, Sovereignty, Uranium, US southwest

Title: Decolonizing cartographies: Sovereignty, territoriality, and maps of meaning in the uranium landscape

Number of pages: 282

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0033

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124012766

Advisor: Frank, Ross, Park, Lisa

Committee member: Espiritu, Yen, Pellow, David, Yoneyama, Lisa

University/institution: University of California, San Diego

Department: Ethnic Studies

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404363

ProQuest document ID: 506783320
Abstract: This project examines the region of Kansas prior to and then after the organization of the Kansas-Nebraska county. It presents an attractive land once exploited by European empires, fur trade interests and even, in a matter of speaking, by the Jackson administration who saw the region as a perfect reserve for Indian people. As the consequences of victory in the Mexican War unfolded, national leaders determined that the Indian Territory must be opened to settlers and commercial interests. By 1854, the issue of slavery and its extension had come into prominence. Whether the Kansas Territory would be admitted to the Union was to be determined by the will of the people, presumably the settlers of the territory. Popular sovereignty was ill-advised in practice. The ballot box could not be secured and the slavery advocates like Senator David R. Atchison and Benjamin F. Stringfellow, who exhorted their followers to “take possession of Kansas,” did not scruple at tactics which effectively subverted the people's will. However, the pro-slavery interests of Missouri were not of one mind and Atchison and his supporters were at odds with the commercial and professional leaders of western Missouri who saw the opening of the Kansas Territory as an opportunity for profit. The Leavenworth Town Association was intended to take immediate possession of exceptional land for the purpose of making exceptional profit. The actions of the shareholders of the Leavenworth Town Association put them in conflict with Atchison and others, who then found an additional target for their intemperance other than the antislavery, abolitionist settlers of towns like Lawrence, Kansas. By end of 1856, resolution of the Indian treaties made possible the clear and free purchase of land in the Kansas Territory. As Kansans became rooted in their land and in their interests, Kansas grew calmer, more stable and finally resistant to the introduction of slavery. The introduction of slavery into Kansas failed not only because of abolitionist sentiment but also because pro-slavery forces in Missouri never possessed the cohesion necessary to bring Kansas into the Union as a slave state.
Social, political, and economic influences on legislation or Supreme Court decisions that allowed or denied black and other minority students greater access to public schools from 1866 to the 21st century

Author: Kallstrom, Theresa


http://search.proquest.com/docview/520405905?accountid=14709

Abstract: Professor Derrick Bell theorized that whites were only willing to grant blacks and minorities additional rights, such as greater access to primarily white public schools, when white policy makers were convinced that granting blacks and minorities these additional rights would further white interests. Bell referred to this theory as interest-convergence. When white interests converged with black interests, Bell postulated four conditions would likely be in existence and could impact legislation or Supreme Court decisions that allowed blacks and minorities additional rights. Using Derrick Bell's four conditions for social reform as a lens, the purpose of this study was to analyze significant social, political, and economic events from 1866 to the 21st century to see if they may have facilitated the existence of Bell's conditions for social reform, and thereby impacted legislation or Supreme Court decisions that allowed blacks and minorities greater access to public schools.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: African American Studies; Black history; American history; Law; Multicultural Education; Education history


Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Legislation, Black students, Access, Black, Minority, Public school, Race-based, Supreme Court

Title: Social, political, and economic influences on legislation or Supreme Court decisions that allowed or denied black and other minority students greater access to public schools from 1866 to the 21st century

Number of pages: 382

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010
From trial to triumph: Representations of African Americans in museum exhibits

Author: Brooms, Derrick R.

Publication info: Loyola University Chicago, 2010. 3404131.

Abstract: In my dissertation, I examine contemporary exhibits about African American history and culture at six museums to explore issues of racial representation, collective identity, and cultural authority. I conduct a systematic two-part investigation of exhibition practices across Black-owned/operated and mainstream museums, one of each in three
different cities (Chicago, IL; Milwaukee, WI; and Washington, DC). First, I explore the socio-historic discourses on race as played out in the museum medium and its implications for shaping collective identity. Second, I examine the use of exhibits and other visual mediums located within museums, in the process of representation wherein these visual media symbolize social and cultural identities. This study provides a cross-cultural analysis of how the varying foci of museums shape cultural representations throughout their respective exhibition practices, which in turn fosters narratives and counter-narratives of cultural identity and cultural authority that are [re]negotiated within museums.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: African American Studies; Black studies; Ethnic studies; Social structure; Museum studies


Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, African-American, Museum, Culture, Ethnic museums, Identity, Representation

Title: From trial to triumph: Representations of African Americans in museum exhibits

Number of pages: 207

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0112

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124006529

Advisor: Karanja, Ayana

Committee member: Langman, Lauren, Pattillo, Mary

University/institution: Loyola University Chicago

Department: Sociology

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Contrabandista communities: States and smugglers in the lower Rio Grande borderlands, 1848-1945

Author: Diaz, George T.

Publication info: Southern Methodist University, 2010. 3403866.

Abstract: "Contrabandista Communities" is a transnational examination of illicit trade that combines social, economic, and new borderlands approaches. It considers how states regulate and prohibit trade on their borders and how border people subvert state laws through smuggling. The creation of the Rio Grande as an international boundary at the end of the U.S.-Mexico War upset customary trade patterns by placing international regulations on what had once been local commerce. What had traditionally been local trade became subject to high international tariffs. Rather than acquiesce to what they regarded as arbitrary taxation, borderlanders on both sides of the river developed a moral economy of illicit trade, or a contrabandista community, which accepted some forms of smuggling as just. This moral economy persisted in the wake of increased policing by the U.S. and Mexican governments in the early twentieth century. Although arms, alcohol, and narcotics traffickers threatened to upset the moral economy of illicit trade by prompting increased state policing, criminal traffickers inadvertently reinforced state tolerance of low level illicit trade by prompting states to concentrate their limited resources combating drug and gun trafficking which posed a greater threat to the state. "Contrabandista Communities" provides a transnational model of an enduring and prevalent borderland phenomenon and a theoretical framework with which to understand it. Rather than simply chronicling the evolution of smuggling across the border, my work shows how illicit trade was a nuanced process where smugglers negotiated their needs and desires with U.S. and Mexican laws. State agents also participated in the moral economy of illicit trade when they compromised on the strict enforcement of tariff collection in order to concentrate their limited resources.
against state threats such as arms and drug trafficking. Border enforcement directly led to borderlands becoming sites of contraband trafficking and contributed to the rise of organized crime and violence on the border. Casual smuggling within the moral economy continued, but more and more often violent criminal trafficking came to dominate state efforts and worked to cement the border's image as a criminal space in popular discourse. Moreover, although smugglers' success could be seen as an example of states' failures to regulate their borderlands, smugglers' trade could not have been possible without state attempts to regulate their borders. Thus smuggling, specifically the profits that smuggling brings, can be seen as an example of how border people used international boundaries to their own benefit.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Latin American history; American history; Economic history

Classification: 0336: Latin American history, 0337: American history, 0509: Economic history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Border, Contraband, Mexico, Smuggling, Tariff, United States

Title: Contrabandista communities: States and smugglers in the lower Rio Grande borderlands, 1848-1945

Number of pages: 236

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0210

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109778274

Advisor: Johnson, Benjamin H.

Committee member: Chavez, John, Countryman, Edward, Perez, Octavio H.

University/institution: Southern Methodist University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Texas

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Bunker Hill Monument in memory and rhetoric

Author: Roeser, Patricia


Abstract: The Battle of Bunker Hill was the first battle in the American Revolution, beginning eight years of armed conflict as Americans fought and won their independence from England. Several seminal scholarly studies have examined the early role the Revolution played in crafting a national American identity. This body of work has both broadened our understanding of the Revolution's role in American culture and laid a foundation from which generations of scholars have examined the function of revolutionary memory in other aspects of American society and politics. This dissertation continues in the tradition of Revolutionary memory scholarship, narrowing its focus to a specific battle and region. By focusing on Bunker Hill, this study explores the uses of a Revolutionary battle in both commemorative practices and political rhetoric. It explores how Bunker Hill's commemoration came about as a political tool, was adopted by peripheral groups seeking to expand the definition of American democracy, grew into the national imagination until it became a common and widely used symbol, and shrunk from the national into a regional consciousness post-Reconstruction. It seeks to explain how Bunker Hill, the first battle of the Revolution and a regional point of pride, helped Americans understand their changing world and the constantly evolving nature of American politics, culture, and economy. By examining the movement to memorialize the battle in granite and the battle's life in political rhetoric between 1820 and 1875, this dissertation details the life cycle of a regional revolutionary symbol, tracing the interconnection between the monument and the battle.
Abstract: After Florida Star v. B.J.F. in 1989 applied a constitutional privilege for truthful publications of lawfully obtained information on matters of public significance, some scholars suggested Florida Star signaled the end of the disclosure tort, and perhaps other areas of privacy law. One legal scholar, however, warned that the Court's creation of narrow privileges in Florida Star and its progeny threatened "to erode both press freedom and the public's right to know." Such debate clarified that privacy torts addressing emotional harms resulting from publication directly conflict with the First Amendment right to publish. This dissertation analyzed if and how state high courts and federal appellate courts have reconciled free press values and privacy values when those sets of values conflicted in post-Florida Star privacy tort cases. It examined cases involving two publication- or publicity-based privacy torts--disclosure of private facts and appropriation--to identify how courts have attempted to reconcile these two sets of values considered fundamental in our democratic society. The analysis found that most rulings did not discuss clashes between free expression and privacy rights because the appeals were simply based on claims that lower courts erroneously applied the elements of the torts. And only about half of the rulings did discuss or imply at least one democratic value undergirding free expression or privacy rights. If courts attempted to reconcile clashes between press freedom and privacy, they typically sought to identify the boundary between categories of privileged disclosures and categories of tortious disclosures and determined whether the facts at issue fell into the category of privileged publications or into the category of invasions of privacy. In those cases, courts typically found published information was protected under privileges for matters of public interest associated with audience-based free expression values. In fact, courts only ruled in favor of plaintiffs in cases involving nonmedia defendants when at least one privacy value was harmed and no free expression values were promoted. This dissertation concluded that the U.S. Supreme Court should establish a broader constitutional privilege for publications of matters of public interest by individual communicators as well as by the news media.
The chiefs' prophecy: The destruction of "original" Cheyenne leadership during "the critical era" (1876--1935)

Author: Killsback, Leo Kevin


http://search.proquest.com/docview/499994035?accountid=14709

Abstract: Abstract not available.

Links: null

Subject: Cultural anthropology; American history; Native American studies

Classification: 0326: Cultural anthropology, 0337: American history, 0740: Native American studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Cheyenne, Leadership, Cheyenne-Indian, Indian-leadership, Indigenous-decolonization, Reorganization Act, Traditional-government, Tribal governance

Title: The chiefs' prophecy: The destruction of "original" Cheyenne leadership during "the critical era" (1876--1935)

Number of pages: 377

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0009

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124007595

Advisor: Tapahonso, Luci

Committee member: Austin, Raymond D., Hershey, Robert A., Joe, Jennie, Williams, Robert A.

University/institution: The University of Arizona

Department: American Indian Studies

University location: United States -- Arizona

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English
Hillbilly skits to Buford sticks sustainable heritage tourism in Tennessee

Author: Bailey, Heather L.

Publication info: Middle Tennessee State University, 2010. 3411013.

Abstract: This research frames the current Tennessee sustainable tourism initiative in the context of the increasingly overlapping fields of public history, folklore, and recreation. These fields often cover similar territory, but do not always engage in dialogue outside their disciplines. By delving into what each field has to offer, who can inform the development of the upcoming field of sustainable heritage tourism. Currently sustainable tourism is dominated by the "green" industry and ecological disciplines, but there is an increasing need for the insight that scholars of public history have to offer. Moving beyond an academic study, public historians need to move towards implementation and become a part of the larger discourse of best practices in tourism. While there is a growing body of literature on the history of tourism and the history of specific heritage tourism projects, cross-disciplinary works that incorporate the fields of public history, folklore, and recreation into a discussion on sustainable tourism currently exist only in the gray literature. Just as this study will help to define sustainable tourism in terms of more than just environmental sustainability, it will provide insight into how a state-wide program can successfully support a diverse range of projects using specific examples from divergent geographic and demographic areas of Tennessee.
Classification: 0337: American history, 0358: Folklore, 0640: Sustainability, 0814: Recreation

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Pusser, Buford Hayse, Tennessee, Heritage tourism, Historic preservation, Sustainability, Tourism

Title: Hillbilly skits to Buford sticks sustainable heritage tourism in Tennessee

Number of pages: 153

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0170

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124032139

Advisor: Van West, Carroll

University/institution: Middle Tennessee State University

University location: United States -- Tennessee

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3411013

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Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/518515555?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

Neoliberal captivity: Criminalization of Latina migrants and the construction of irrecuperability

Author: Escobar, Martha D.
Abstract: This study generates a discussion between the immigrant rights movement and the prison abolition movement. The dialogue bridges contemporary migrant criminalization, imprisonment, detention, and family separation, to the longer history of imprisonment of Blacks in the U.S. It attempts to displace exceptionalist readings of migrant policing and detention and demonstrate how these population control practices are made possible through the ideological and material labor developed in response to post-Civil Rights Black rebelliousness. Specifically, it considers the criminalization of state dependency that was attributed to Black women who were marked as "breeders" of criminality. These constructions provided ideological fuel for the neoliberal transformation of the early 1970s that resulted in constructing Blacks as expendable within the U.S. labor market and reliance on imprisonment as a solution to the creation of expendable bodies. This development was accompanied with a shift in migrant labor relations, moving largely from the Bracero Program, which relied on contracted migrant laborers, to undocumented workers. The expansion of the service economy in the U.S. and changes in federal immigration legislation of 1986 increased the presence of migrant women. Nativist fears generated over the permanent settlement of migrant women and their families drew from existing tropes about Black motherhood and criminalized migrants, in large part through the notion of "public charges." Similar to Blacks, the response is increased reliance on the criminal justice system, which resulted in Latina/o migrants constituting the largest ethnic group in federal prison. Drawing from the experiences of jailed, imprisoned, detained, and deported migrant women gathered through an interdisciplinary research methodology consisting of ethnography, archives, media discourse analysis, and interviews, this dissertation demonstrates that migrant women's criminalization is central in regulating racial neoliberal labor relations. Their criminalization constructs them as irrecuperable subjects, separating their productive form their reproductive labors. A critical feminist conceptualization of U.S. captivity is advanced in this study and it accounts for the centrality of migrant women's bodies in maintaining U.S. global dominance. Nativist discourse marks migrant women's bodies as the origins of an external racial threat. Immigration control policies serve to contain, and in the case of incarceration and deportation, dispose of "the threat."

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Womens studies; Criminology; Ethnic studies; Gender studies; Hispanic American studies

Classification: 0453: Womens studies, 0627: Criminology, 0631: Ethnic studies, 0733: Gender studies, 0737: Hispanic American studies
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Gender, Migration, Neoliberalism, Prison, Race, Violence, Criminalization, Latina, Migrants, Irrecuperability

Title: Neoliberal captivity: Criminalization of Latina migrants and the construction of irrecuperability

Number of pages: 209
Publication year: 2010
Degree date: 2010
School code: 0033
Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
ISBN: 9781124030548
Advisor: Molina, Natalia, Park, Lisa Sun-Hee
Committee member: Gutierrez, David G., Pellow, David, Rodriguez, Dylan
University/institution: University of California, San Diego
Department: Ethnic Studies
University location: United States -- California
Degree: Ph.D.
Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Language: English
Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Dissertation/thesis number: 3407840
ProQuest document ID: 527759298

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Document 26 of 45

Relatives, refugees, and reform: Italian Americans and Italian immigration during the Cold War, 1945--1965
Abstract: This dissertation looks at Italian Americans who, in response to both their homeland's wartime destruction and postwar crises, and their own changing social position within the United States, called for increases in Italian immigration in the postwar period. In doing so, they both responded to, and helped shape, the politics and culture of both the Cold War at home and abroad and the Civil Rights Movement. Although racial discrimination was still the norm, by mid-century the social and political landscape for several once marginalized groups in the United States was changing. Italian Americans and other "Ellis Island immigrants" were arguably the primary beneficiaries of these changes. They had attained virtual political and social equality with many other groups of white Americans by the end of World War II. But for some Italian Americans the restrictive and, in their view, discriminatory policy of regulating immigration through the national origins system signaled a glaring barrier to their full equality in the United States. The passage of the McCarran-Walter Act in 1952, which reaffirmed the national origins system and low rates of immigration, continued to signal the undesirability of Italian immigrants, and Italian Americans by extension. Many Italian Americans came to embrace the cause of immigration reform shortly after World War II as evidenced by the formation of the American Committee for Italian Migration (ACIM) in 1952. ACIM became the leading organization in a network of Italian American and Catholic groups which labored on behalf of increasing Italian immigration opportunities and general immigration reform in the 1950s and 1960s. Adding to the urgency of immigration reform in the eyes of many Italian Americans was the plight of postwar Italy. Physical, economic, and political turmoil plagued the country after the war. Italian Americans sought to aid their homeland in a variety of ways, not least of which by promoting Italian immigration to the United States to relieve population pressures in Italy. The onset of the Cold War in the late 1940s aided Italian Americans in their objectives. Italian Americans were quick to support American anti-communist initiatives in Italy and elsewhere in Europe. Moreover, Italian Americans adeptly appropriated anti-communist concerns and rhetoric to advance their own agenda for Italy and Italian immigration. They effectively obtained immigration opportunities for Italians under refugee relief legislation by arguing that refugee immigration from Italy would ward off communist appeals in the country in the early 1950s. Promoting non-quota refugee immigration became a strategy for Italian Americans to chip away at the effectiveness of the national origins system. However, this strategy became less effective as the focus of the Cold War shifted away from Western Europe and as economic recovery and democratization in Italy seemed assured later in the decade. As Italian American attempts to achieve increasing rates of Italian immigration by linking it with Cold War foreign policy concerns diminished, Italian Americans turned to another strategy to achieve their goals. Italian Americans and other critics of American immigration policy had always objected to the national origins system because of the racial
and ethnic discrimination it promoted and legitimized. By the late 1950s the civil rights protests and arguments were making headway in the United States. While ACIM and other Italian American groups were part of a broader liberal coalition that advocated social equality after World War II, they did not make arguments for ethnic and racial equality their primary approach to reform until about 1960. By about 1960, ACIM and other groups began shifting their strategy for achieving reform and increasingly linked immigration reform to the Civil Rights Movement. They argued that biased national origins quotas should be replaced with a more equitable and egalitarian system of regulating immigration, proposing a system of family unification instead. Italian Americans achieved their goals of increasing Italian immigration and abolishing systematized discrimination against Italians and others with the passage of one of the pillars of Civil Rights legislation, the Immigration and Citizenship Act of 1965.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American history; Ethnic studies

Classification: 0337: American history, 0631: Ethnic studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Italian Americans, Italian immigration, Cold War, Italy

Title: Relatives, refugees, and reform: Italian Americans and Italian immigration during the Cold War, 1945--1965

Number of pages: 380

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0656

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124032849

Advisor: Gerber, David A.

Committee member: Cahn, Susan, Pack, Sasha

University/institution: State University of New York at Buffalo

Department: History

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.
The politics of public health in Chicago, 1850-1930

Author: Randoll, Stephen E.

Publication info: Saint Louis University, 2010. 3404329.

Abstract: This dissertation is a study of the impact of political considerations on public health efforts in Chicago to control epidemic diseases. Often, political considerations have a negative impact on public health outcomes, but not always. The study focuses on the municipal institutions managing these epidemics, with particular attention paid to efforts to control the influenza epidemic of 1918, the various political pressures placed upon those institutions in the city of Chicago, and the effort after 1918 to attempt to restrict the growing authority of the Health Commissioner to shape and direct public health policy in the city. Chicago suffered from recurrent epidemics of cholera and smallpox in the nineteenth century. The effort to control these epidemics led to the establishment of a professional Department of Health with a sizeable bureaucracy and budget. The growth of the Department led various politicians in the city to attempt to assert control over the Department's budget for use as political patronage. Conflict between the Commissioners of Health and city politicians and other elites hampered efforts to improve the public health of the city's residents. Then in 1918, when the influenza epidemic of that year reached Chicago, Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson pursued a policy of cooperation with the various political, business and religious leaders in the community. This cooperation resulted in a lower mortality rate from influenza than many cities, such as Philadelphia, experienced in 1918. Still, the growth of the Commissioner's authority and prestige provoked a backlash. In the 1920s the courts ruled the Health Commissioner exceeded his authority and compelled a reorganization of the Department of Health, which
subsequently shut down in 1930-1931. The City Council reorganized the Department, establishing a Board of Health to determine public health policy and not a Commissioner of Health. However, the newly established President of the Board of Health, by following a policy of cooperation with various interests, came to dominate public health decision-making in Chicago just as the Commissioner of Health had. This study suggests the best public health outcomes result from efforts by public health officials to cooperate with rather than combat political interests.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American history; Public health; Political science

Classification: 0337: American history, 0573: Public health, 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences, Social sciences, Illinois, Chicago, Department of Health, Epidemics, Influenza, Robertson, John Dill, Barmore

Title: The politics of public health in Chicago, 1850-1930

Number of pages: 361

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0193

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124011363

Advisor: Critchlow, Donald T.

Committee member: Ludmerer, Kenneth M., Mancini, Matthew, Schalick, III, Walton O.

University/institution: Saint Louis University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Missouri

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
The Bill of Rights and federalism: An interpretation in light of the unwritten constitution

Author: Devaney, Joseph S.


Abstract: According to conventional understanding, the primary purpose behind the framing and ratification of the Constitution was to preserve liberty through a form of government that provided for a highly structured system of federalism and separation of powers. The primary purpose behind the framing and ratification of the Bill of Rights was to allay Anti-Federalist fears that the Constitution did not sufficiently secure individual rights. For that reason, the original Constitution is frequently contrasted with the Bill of Rights. Yet distinguishing between the Constitution and the Bill of Rights obscures more about the nature of the Bill of Rights than it discloses. It is agreed that one of the primary Anti-Federalist objections to the Constitution was the absence of a bill of rights. A close examination of the debate over the absence of a bill of rights reveals that the first ten amendments to the Constitution occupy a much more complex place in the constitutional scheme than is commonly assumed. While individual rights did constitute an important theme during the ensuing debate concerning the importance of a bill of rights, they were not the only theme or even the prevailing theme. A historically, philosophically, and textually informed examination of the Bill of Rights reveals that it was attentive to constitutional structure and intended to reinforce the commitment to federalism in the original Constitution. The Federal government could not intrude upon the subtle and often fragile social and legal arrangements pertaining to such matters which evolved over a long period of time at the state level. These prerogatives were protected by the several state constitutions, state statutes, and the unwritten common law.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Author: Cline, David P.


http://search.proquest.com/docview/746486377?accountid=14709

Abstract: The Student Interracial Ministry (SIM) was a seminary-based, nationally influential Protestant civil rights organization based in the Social Gospel and Student Christian Movement traditions. This dissertation uses SIM's history to explore the role of liberal Protestants in the popular revolutions of the 1960s. Entirely student-led and always ecumenical in scope, SIM began in 1960 with the tactic of placing black assistant pastors in white churches and whites in black churches with the goal of achieving racial reconciliation. In its later years, before it disbanded in mid-1968, SIM moved away from church structures, engaging directly in political and economic movements, inner-city ministry and development projects, and college and seminary teaching. In each of these areas, SIM participants attempted to live out German theologian Dietrich Bonhoeffer's exhortation to "bring the church into the world." Revolution and Reconciliation demonstrates that the civil rights movement, in both its "classic" phase from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s and its longer phase stretching over most of the twentieth century, was imbued with religious faith and its expression. It treats the classic phase of the civil rights movement as one manifestation of a theme of Liberal Protestant interracial reform that runs through the century, illustrating that liberal religious activists of the 1960s drew on a tradition of Protestant interracial reform, building on and sometimes reinventing the work of their progenitors earlier in the century to apply their understanding of the Gospel's imperative to heal the injustices of the modern world. By examining the Student Interracial Ministry's role in the civil rights movement, this dissertation contributes to the scholarship of social justice movements and of American religious activism by showing how progressive Christian young people worked for social change at the community level, and in the process created reform within both the seminary and the institutional church. By demonstrating the centrality of liberal Protestantism as a transformative force in twentieth century America, Revolution and Reconciliation offers a nuanced understanding of the student participants in the civil rights movement and a new perspective to the ongoing debates about the social, cultural, and political roots and legacies of the 1960s.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_
Subject: African American Studies; Religion; Black history; Religious history; American history


Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, 1960s, Civil rights movement, Liberal Protestantism, Religious left, Seminaries, Student Interracial Ministry

Title: Revolution and reconciliation: The Student Interracial Ministry, Liberal Protestantism, and the civil rights movement, 1960-1970

Number of pages: 370

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0153

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124016801

Advisor: Hall, Jacquelyn Dowd

Committee member: Brundage, W. Fitzhugh, Chafe, William H., Maffly-Kipp, Laurie F., Williams, Heather A.

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

Department: History

University location: United States -- North Carolina

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3404565

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Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/746486377?accountid=14709

Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2010

Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)
Plantation technocrats: A social history of knowledge in the slaveholding Atlantic world, 1830-1865

Author: Rood, Daniel Brett


Abstract: My dissertation takes a novel interdisciplinary approach to Atlantic slavery in the nineteenth century. Unlike previous work on slave economies, it draws upon transnational studies and, especially, the history of science and technology. My research examines transnational networks of "industrial experts" such as chemists and machinists, paying particular attention to the new forms of knowledge they articulated while working in slave societies. While mostly ignored by scholars of both slavery and industrialization, chemists, engineers, statisticians, and machinists worked extensively in sugar refineries, railroad/telegraph systems, machine shops, automated flour-mills and other nodes of commodity production in slave societies of the Americas. Including these important new players in the sociology of the plantation both enriches our understanding of slave societies, and challenges scholars of the Industrial Revolution in the northern United States and Western Europe to revise some of their longest-held notions about the place of slavery in the development of modern capitalism.

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Latin American history; American history; Science history

Classification: 0336: Latin American history, 0337: American history, 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Atlantic, Capitalism, Industrialization, Slavery

Title: Plantation technocrats: A social history of knowledge in the slaveholding Atlantic world, 1830-1865

Number of pages: 265

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0030
Pure American evangelism: The understanding and practice of evangelism in the home missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1865-1920

Author: Teasdale, Mark R.

Publication info: Southern Methodist University, 2010. 3404035.

Abstract: This study considers the question of how the Methodist Episcopal Church negotiated its understanding and practice of evangelism in relation to American culture between 1865 and 1920. It concludes that this negotiation resulted in the development of "pure American evangelism," i.e., a practice and understanding of evangelism in which Methodists sought to uplift entire groups of people so that these groups could participate in Christian American civilization. They accomplished this uplift by seeking to inculcate values normative to white, middle-
class Northerners in these groups. The dissertation surveys a variety of primary sources to arrive at this conclusion, with a particular focus on official reports and speeches prepared by Methodist officials related to denominational boards and agencies engaged in home missions. From this survey it is clear that Methodists engaged in multiple activities to carry out their work of evangelism through uplift. These activities included sending home missionaries to specific peoples and regions of the United States, the construction of church buildings, and establishing academic and vocational schools for specific peoples. The specific peoples in each region that the Methodists sought to evangelize through uplift are telling, in that they were the same peoples that white, middle-class Northerners deemed as lacking the attributes, training, and/or opportunities to participate in Christian American civilization. These peoples included the African Americans and whites in the South, the white settlers, Mormons, Native Americans, and Mexicans in the West, and the wide variety of newly arrived immigrant groups from both Europe and Asia in the nation's cities. In addition to these peoples, the denomination also emphasized evangelistic work among military personnel during both the Civil War and the First World War. Pure American evangelism reached its zenith when it merged with postmillennial zeal and progressive politics surrounding the First World War. However, these grand hopes rapidly dissipated in the wake of the First World War as the white, middle-class, Northern population of the United States, and especially the political progressives, gave way to disillusionment when the war failed to produce a "world safe for democracy." For this reason, by the early 1920s the Methodists abandoned pure American evangelism as no longer effective.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Religion; Religious history; American history

Classification: 0318: Religion, 0320: Religious history, 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, America, Civilization, Evangelism, Methodist Episcopal Church, Mission, United States

Title: Pure American evangelism: The understanding and practice of evangelism in the home missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1865–1920

Number of pages: 478

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0210

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
Biopolitics and the influenza pandemics of 1918 and 2009 in the United States: Power, immunity, and the law

Author: Baciu, Alina B.


http://search.proquest.com/docview/518724525?accountid=14709

Abstract: There is a point at the furthest reaches of the hypothetical pandemic influenza spectrum that is marked by a combination of greatest scarcity of medical resources and maximum disease severity. A severe pandemic was one of the two scenarios considered by U.S. federal government planners in their 2005 pandemic influenza plans, and it was modeled on the conditions of the 1918 pandemic and especially the experience of cities like Philadelphia, where hospital morgues ran out of room and bodies were stacked in hallways. Bruno Latour has shown that the
line that distinguishes great epidemics and wars is vanishingly fine. And this is not simply due to their existential weight, but also due to the discourses, power effects, politics, and societal responses they generate. "Can war really provide a valid analysis of power relations, and can it act as a matrix for techniques and domination?" Although acknowledging that power relations cannot be confused with the relations of war, Foucault answered his own question affirmatively in his January 21, 1976, lecture at the Collège de France. "[W]ar," he asserted, "can be regarded as the point of maximum tension, or as force-relations laid bare." This dissertation represents a partial genealogy of the "clinical gaze" of public health (or social medicine, as Foucault called the field) at two points in the history of humanity's perpetual war against microbes and in the history of modern biopolitics: the 1918 and 2009 influenza pandemics. The pandemics are my two central case studies, though the broader context matters greatly--World War I in the case of the first pandemic, and decades of public health 'preparedness' for bioterrorism (inflicted by either humans or Mother Nature) in the case of the second pandemic. I use a range of sources, from archival correspondence and letters, to the medical and scientific literature of the respective periods to inform me about the functioning of the biopolitical apparatus, i.e., the American public health system, during the pandemics. The theoretical framework for the dissertation consists of three related concepts from the works of Michel Foucault, Giorgio Agamben, and Roberto Esposito that enable an analysis of the biopolitics (the calculated management of life) in contemporary American society. War, military and medical, is the common thread that runs through both pandemics--war as an immune or even autoimmune reaction of the body, the political body, and the State against its microbial or human Others (immigrants, the poor); war as the impetus for the state of exception that suspends the rule of law (e.g., of civil liberties, of separation between civilian and military elements); and war as a power effect of increasingly penetrating and multi-layered knowledge about the population and the internal and external threats to its health. Given the hybrid provenance of the public health field, I draw on a dense matrix of disciplines: on the one hand, law, ethics, microbiology, and epidemiology, and on the other hand, philosophy, history, and the human sciences approach to analyzing the public health field, its discourses, and its functioning.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: American history; Philosophy; Public Health Education

Classification: 0337: American history, 0422: Philosophy, 0500: Public Health Education

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Health and environmental sciences, Social sciences, 1918, Biopolitics, Epidemics, Foucault, Michel, Influenza, Power

Title: Biopolitics and the influenza pandemics of 1918 and 2009 in the United States: Power, immunity, and the law
Bilingual visual culture in New York: Socially-engaged Latina artists and the discourse of hybridity

Author: Aponte, Solmerina


http://search.proquest.com/docview/577005523?accountid=14709
Abstract: The purpose of this dissertation is to analyze the aesthetic visual discourse of hybridity manifested in the works of contemporary socially-engaged Latina artists of the New York diaspora. For Latin America and the Caribbean, regions where sociopolitical history has generally exhibited a tumultuous trajectory, the arts have provided a formidable venue for addressing the social concerns engendered by this turbulent history and for studying the creative ways in which artists interpret them. The symbiotic bond created between art and politics would become a cultural force and tradition in the history of struggle that characterizes the countries that are part of these regions. This bond has provided the basis for the visual discourse developed by socially committed Latin American and Caribbean women artists residing in the United States. Since the 1960s, the struggle for gender, cultural and ethnic recognition in U.S. society became crucial both on the social and political fronts. The visual and performance women artists of the Latina/o diaspora who came of age in the mid-1980s, and other subaltern groups within the arts, have continued to be at the forefront of these struggles and have merged the aforementioned issues with their subaltern diasporic experiences to create a unique discourse of hybridity. Through a detailed analysis of works produced by ten visual and performance New York Latina artists from different Latin American and Caribbean national cultures, and through personal interviews with each, this dissertation examines the genesis and trajectory of the Latina aesthetic discourse of hybridity. The study highlights the common discursive elements deployed by the artists to creatively address the social and political issues that affect them as women of color who are part a U.S. Latina/o diaspora. This analysis includes the perspectives provided by the most relevant theories on cultural materialism, border consciousness, Third World feminism, and hybridity that served as basis for the development of the discursive elements that have come to characterize these artists' distinct aesthetic visual language.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Art Criticism; Art history; Latin American Studies

Classification: 0365: Art Criticism, 0377: Art history, 0550: Latin American Studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Bilingual, Visual culture, New York, Latina, Hybridity

Title: Bilingual visual culture in New York: Socially-engaged Latina artists and the discourse of hybridity

Number of pages: 202

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010
Abstract: Germany played a major role in Europe for the last two centuries, especially since German unification in 1871. Germans remain the largest ethnic group in Europe and are critical to the economic fortunes of the rest of the continent. Germany led the Central Powers during the First World War, and under Hitler's leadership, started the Second World War in Europe. After the destruction of the Third Reich, both East and West Germany were part of the Cold War rivalry between the
United States and the Soviet Union. Since its reunification 20 years ago, Germany remains a member of NATO and the European Union. For these and other reasons, German affairs often played a pivotal role in U.S. foreign policy during the twentieth century. This is a study of how Foreign Affairs, the journal published by the Council on Foreign Relations, covered German affairs from its first issue in 1922 to the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. Several hundred articles from the journal were quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed. The journal’s treatment of the topic was divided into five historical periods: the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich, the Second World War, the Early Cold War, and the Late Cold War. Research revealed that the founders of the Council on Foreign Relations and the first editors of Foreign Affairs held Eurocentric worldviews, which meant that the journal’s initial coverage of German affairs was extensive. However, the journal’s treatment of German affairs declined during the Cold War, when regional and global issues became more important to the journal than national concerns.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: European history; American history; Journalism; Modern history; International law

Classification: 0335: European history, 0337: American history, 0391: Journalism, 0582: Modern history, 0616: International law

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Foreign Affairs, Foreign relations, German foreign policy, U.S. foreign policy, German history, U.S. history, Germany

Title: "Foreign Affairs" on German affairs, 1922-1989

Number of pages: 263

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0010

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781124027906

Advisor: Adelson, Roger

University/institution: Arizona State University

University location: United States -- Arizona

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations&Theses
"An empire of ideals": The chimeric imagination of Ronald Reagan

Author: Garrison, Justin David


http://search.proquest.com/docview/499988448?accountid=14709

Abstract: As president, Ronald Reagan was widely viewed as an embodiment of the American spirit. In his presidential speeches, Reagan conveyed a vision of America and its people that proved compelling to most Americans. More than most presidents, he appealed to the imagination of his listeners. His intuitive sense of reality continues to shape the way Americans see themselves and understand politics. This dissertation examines Reagan's imagination as it was expressed chiefly in his presidential speeches. Employing a traditional hermeneutical technique, it focuses on the general character and specific components of the strongest, most pervasive part of his imagination--its "chimeric" dimension. The latter is characterized by prominent elements of optimism, naiveté, and illusion. The dissertation carefully defines "imagination" and explains its central role in politics. Reagan spoke often about religion, democracy, freedom, conservatism, communism, progress, America's role in the world, the American people, the American Founding, and peace. These are for him important symbols, and together they express his vision. The dissertation explores and analyzes these and other symbols in depth. The primary source material is Reagan's presidential speeches, as elucidated by biographical information and other Reagan writings. The secondary source material includes scholarly works on Reagan. The interpretive apparatus draws upon the ideas of Irving Babbitt, Benedetto Croce, and Eric Voegelin. The dissertation relates Reagan's vision to important elements of American and Western political thought. The study reaches a number of conclusions about Reagan's imagination and the implications for politics of his type of vision. Many aspects of his intuition resonate with political progressives and
philosophical romantics such as Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, Woodrow Wilson, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Reagan's relationship with traditional conservatism, as represented by Edmund Burke and leading American Founders, is tenuous at best. Perhaps most surprising, his strong condemnations of Karl Marx notwithstanding, his vision has much in common with important Marxist ideas. The political theories of both men have strong elements of "gnosticism," as Voegelin defines that term. In general, Reagan's imagination contains many dubious elements that present serious problems for politics. The fondness of Americans for his vision suggests a problematic self-understanding.
Waste, energy and the crisis of confidence: The American people and the history of resource recovery from 1965 to 2001

Author: Gumm, Angela Shannon

Publication info: Iowa State University, 2010. 3403800.

Abstract: From the mid-1960s until the end of the 1970s, a type of municipal solid waste management known as resource recovery was expected to solve both America's trash accumulation problems and projected resource shortages. A wide array of citizens and institutions all tried to maximize the utilization of waste through a mix of recycling and waste-to-energy processes. Each of the groups involved saw the value of resource recovery from their own perspective: as a way to save materials, make money, get rid of trash, produce energy, or conserve (or preserve) land. Despite their different motivations, these groups were willing to cooperate towards an ultimate goal of recovering what would otherwise be lost in landfills or old-fashioned incinerators, which did not produce anything but ash. This dissertation traces the history of this push for maximum solid waste utilization. Three case studies provide particular insight to the ideas, problems, and motives involved in resource recovery: The first federally funded resource recovery plant in St. Louis, Missouri; Monsanto's expensive technological failure in Baltimore, Maryland; and the Arnold O. Chantland Resource Recovery Plant in Ames, Iowa, which is the only remaining plant in the nation. Through these studies and an examination of the ideas of environmentalists such as Barry Commoner and Rachel Carson, this work traces the end of the country's technological optimism, the environmental struggles of urban areas, the roots of some divisions in American attitudes toward the environment, and the rise of the recycling movement.

Subject: American history; Environmental Studies

Classification: 0337: American history, 0477: Environmental Studies
Title: Waste, energy and the crisis of confidence: The American people and the history of resource recovery from 1965 to 2001

Number of pages: 251
Publication year: 2010
Degree date: 2010
School code: 0097
Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010
ISBN: 9781109776355
Advisor: Riney-Kehrberg, Pamela
Committee member: Dobbs, Charles, Monroe, John W., Bix, Amy S., Courtwright, Julie
University/institution: Iowa State University
Department: History
University location: United States -- Iowa
Degree: Ph.D.
Source type: Dissertations&Theses
Language: English
Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Dissertation/thesis number: 3403800
ProQuest document ID: 499842211
Document URL: http://search.proquest.com/docview/499842211?accountid=14709
Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2010
Database: ProQuest Dissertations&Theses (PQDT)

Document 37 of 45
Suicide in household context: Family formations and individual risks

Author: Denney, Justin T.


http://search.proquest.com/docview/516208776?accountid=14709

Abstract: I use a social demographic perspective to study how the living arrangement of the household affects the individual risk of suicide mortality. Differences in individual suicide risks by household type are examined separately by gender and age throughout the dissertation, and by socioeconomic and health statuses. To examine the risk of suicidal death, the 1986 to 2000 waves of the National Health Interview Survey are merged with the Linked Mortality File for the years 1986 to 2002. Building on a discussion of two theories of integration, Chapter 4 establishes the relationship between family formations and individual suicide risk and shows that living in families with a spouse only, with children, with other relatives, and with unrelated persons generally reduces the risk of suicidal death, compared to living alone. Even those living in unmarried adult households experienced reduced risk if they lived with children or other relatives. Chapter 5 investigates the importance of household living situations on the suicide risks of employed versus not working individuals and for high school or less educated versus more than high school educated persons. Living in married couple households with and without children was more protective for employed than for not working individuals. And persons with greater education generally experienced more protection against suicide risk from household living situations than persons with less education. Chapter 6 provides evidence that poor evaluations of health associated with increased risk of suicide mortality. However, the protections against suicide risk associated with family formation are similar for those who rated their health poorly and for those who rated their health more favorably. Overall, this dissertation indicates that suicide risk is multi-faceted and includes both individual and household characteristics. Results vary by achieved (for example, educational attainment) and ascribed (for example, gender) status but suggest that family formations matter for individual risk of suicidal death. Future suicide research focusing on the family needs to address specific age groups, including the elderly and teenagers, and detailed racial and ethnic groups to develop more targeted intervention programs for those at risk of ending their lives.

Links: null

Full Text: _TVM:UNDEFINED_

Subject: Individual&family studies; Demography

Classification: 0628: Individual&family studies, 0938: Demography

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Family, Living arrangement, Mortality, Social demography, Suicide
Title: Suicide in household context: Family formations and individual risks

Number of pages: 208

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0051

Source: DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

ISBN: 9781109779820

Advisor: Rogers, Richard G.

Committee member: Pampel, Fred C., Boardman, Jason D., Riosmena, Fernando, Wadsworth, Tim, Menken, Jane A.

University/institution: University of Colorado at Boulder

Department: Sociology

University location: United States -- Colorado

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3403911

ProQuest document ID: 516208776

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http://search.proquest.com/docview/516208776?accountid=14709

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses (PQDT)

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Document 38 of 45

From Orientalism to American Ummah: Race-ing Islam in contemporary U.S. culture, 1978-2008

Author: Chan-Malik, Sylvia
Abstract: From Orientalism to American Ummah tracks the discursive production of "Islam"—as religion, stereotype, racial signifier, marker of identity, and global culture—upon what writer Toni Morrison has called the "wholly racialized" terrains of the contemporary U.S. I follow this formation from a historical moment at the close of the 1970s in which Islam and Muslims in the U.S. could seemingly only be critically defined through an orientalist lens, onto a post-9/11 American landscape on which an emergent community of "Muslim Americans" is now tasked with the responsibility of defining itself, both as one of the myriad of socio-political-cultural groups in the U.S. marked by race, religion, gender, sexuality, etc., and as part of global community of believers, or ummah. Through interdisciplinary modes of analysis, I argue that cultural constructions of "Islam" and "Muslims" as the nation's foremost orientalized Other that have evolved over the course of the last three decades have not simply arisen out of traditional East-West orientalist hierarchies through which the imperial West has sought to control, restructure, and have authority over the Islamic "East" or the exotic oriental. Rather I contend that cultural representations of Islam which have arisen over the course of the last thirty years are also always rooted in domestic logics of race, gender, class, religion, and sexuality, and in many cases, are directly tied to the longstanding relationships between Islam and Black American communities, as well as the vexed legacies of anti-blackness that initially facilitated such cultural and spiritual ties. Engaging an eclectic archive which includes examinations of media coverage of the 1979 women's movement in revolutionary Iran, the mainstream feminist press of the late-1970s, a series of Hollywood films about Black-White intimacy and racial reconciliation, and recent debates between immigrant and Black American Muslim communities, I advance a cultural and historical genealogy of the late 20th–early 21st century as narrated through a series of crises-driven intersections of American racism and orientalism, which I argue have manufactured the thoroughly "race-d" cultural significances of Islam in the contemporary national imaginary.
"Forms liberate": Reclaiming the legal philosophy of Lon L. Fuller

Author: Rundle, Kristen Ann

Publication info: University of Toronto (Canada), 2009. NR61076.

Abstract: This thesis offers a reading of the legal philosophy of the mid-twentieth century legal scholar, Lon L. Fuller. By illuminating how Fuller's vision of law gravitates constantly to the relationship between the form of law and the status of the legal subject as an agent, this reading provides a basis for revisiting the issues in dispute in his
famous exchanges with the legal positivist philosopher, H.L.A. Hart. The thesis as a whole seeks to meet two main objectives. First, I seek to demonstrate how Fuller's persistent concern for the way that the form of law instantiates respect for the legal subject lends his legal philosophy a coherence that has been insufficiently appreciated to this point. Second, I seek to elaborate the claim that once we appreciate the centrality of the relationship between legal form and agency to Fuller's thought, we come to understand why he insisted that law can and should be distinguished from other modes of ordering, and why it must also be regarded as distinctively moral. The thesis is comprised of five chapters. In Chapter 1, I introduce the context of Fuller's legal philosophy by surveying the concerns of his jurisprudential writings prior to the commencement of his exchanges with Hart. In Chapters 2, 3 and 4, I offer a close textual analysis of Fuller's position in the three major writings that are most readily associated with those exchanges: his reply to Hart in the 1958 Harvard Law Review, his 1964 book The Morality of Law, and the "Reply to Critics" that brought the Hart-Fuller debate to a close in 1969. In Chapter 5, I conclude the thesis by assessing the implications of my reading for prevailing debates in legal philosophy about the relationship between law and legality, and for our understanding of the questions at issue in the Hart-Fuller debate more generally.

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Abstract: Historians today continue to explore the maintenance of the U.S. Empire in the Third World. Some argue that coercion was the driving force. Others suggest that consent played a role. Settling this debate is difficult given the unbalanced state of the historiography, which is overloaded with analyses of interventions. Analyzing U.S.-Ecuadorian relations offers an instructive addition to the literature. Negotiation and compromise, not coercion, were central to these interactions. The Ecuadorians who shaped these relations the most typically shared some core assumptions with their U.S. counterparts. Policymakers in Washington therefore developed educational exchange programs to expand this pool of pro-U.S. Latin Americans. Using documents from archives in the United States and Ecuador, this study explores how policymakers used diplomacy and education to maintain the U.S. Empire in the Third World from 1933 to 1963. This process began with the Roosevelt Administration's Good Neighbor Policy. Ecuadorian threats to nationalize U.S. businesses operating in Ecuador, however, challenged the rhetoric of cooperation championed by Roosevelt. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor halted these challenges. Two days after the attack, policymakers in Washington accepted Ecuadorian offers to establish bases in Ecuador. This marked the solidification of hemispheric solidarity, and a more robust U.S. hegemony in Latin America. A growing number of Ecuadorian students and intellectuals studying in the United States under scholarships awarded by their government strengthened this solidarity. The U.S. government soon began funding both these exchanges as well as American Schools throughout
Latin America in the hopes of maintaining this unity in the future. Beginning in 1950, disputes over fisheries threatened the wartime cohesion. Ecuador attempted to force Washington to accept a 200-mile limit on territorial waters. Negotiations failed to resolve the issue. The discontent evident throughout Latin America continued to build, until, in 1962, President John F. Kennedy discovered that the government of Ecuador would not support his administration's plan to exclude Cuba from the Organization of American States. Despite these setbacks, policymakers continued to promote educational exchange through the Foreign Leader Program and the Fulbright Program. They hoped above all else to expand consent to U.S. hegemony.
The politics of growth: Private rights, public amenities, and land use debates in seasonal cities, 1955-1980

Author: Thomas, Sarah Louise


Abstract: Following World War II, Americans' prosperity and enthusiasm for outdoor recreation, along with government policies and aggressive development tactics, led to the profound transformation of the countryside. Over the 1950s and 1960s, recreational development converted small, rural communities into bustling "seasonal cities": urbanized pockets of development near natural amenities characterized by massive development projects, seasonal fluctuations in population, and recreational tourism as a foundation of the local economy. A new manifestation of capitalist pressures in the countryside, seasonal cities had dramatic environmental, social, and fiscal consequences for rural communities. This study demonstrates that seasonal cities were important sites of environmental contestation, exerting a lasting influence on environmental politics and land use governance. Through analyses of seasonal cities in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada, the Yampa Valley of Colorado, and the Green Mountains of Vermont, it shows that a diverse array of rural residents sought to safeguard public amenities--scenic beauty, wildlife habitat, clean water, open spaces, and solvent municipal services--from the development patterns that had so altered suburban areas. Challenging long-standing rural values, they fought for land use planning and government regulation of private land use. Their defense of the public good resulted in unprecedented state-level oversight of land use decisions. The passage of state land use acts in the early 1970s marked a key epoch in environmental politics. Demonstrating an important shift in land use governance and a unique moment in America's ongoing relationship with federalism, many citizens held that state-level governance would better protect public amenities than local decision-making. The adoption of state land use acts further reflected a broad challenge to deeply-entrenched national values: the
emphasis on economic growth as an unequivocal boon to the nation and the view of private property rights as sacrosanct. Despite the significance of state land use acts, their impact was muted by the changing economic and political climate. The weakening of most state land use acts over the late 1970s heralded the devolution of environmental controls and the strong reassertion of private property rights that occurred in late twentieth century environmental politics.

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Let me be a refugee: Asylum seekers and the transformation of law in the United States, Canada, and Australia

Author: Hamlin, Rebecca Elizabeth


Abstract: International law provides nations with a common definition of a refugee, and with guidance on how asylum seekers who ask for refugee protection should be treated. Yet, the processes by which countries determine who should be granted refugee status look strikingly different, even across nations with many institutional, cultural, geographical, and political similarities. This dissertation compares the refugee status determination policies and procedures of three popular asylum seeker destinations - the United States, Canada, and Australia. The project uses a combination of in-depth elite interviews, courtroom observation, and case analysis to demonstrate that cross-national differences matter both in terms of procedural justice and in terms of raw acceptance rates. Two in-depth case studies of gender-based asylum claims, and claims based on Chinese population control policy illustrate that the impact of these cross-national differences is more acute for the growing number of asylum seekers whose claims do not naturally fit within the refugee definition. Striking cross-national variation in refugee status determination outcomes occurs despite a convergence in border control policies across these three countries. In response to public hostility towards asylum seekers, over the past two decades, the United States, Canada, and Australia have all dramatically increased their efforts to divert asylum seekers from reaching their shores and lodging claims that must be processed. However, once asylum seekers cross the borders of these nations, they access different sets of rights, depending on which borders they cross. These rights have less to do with political debates over admission and border control policy, and more to do with larger inter-branch turf battles and general debates about administrative due process and the scope of judicial review. Thus, the relative power, independence, and expertise of the administrative decision-making agency determines the outcome of important immigration questions while international law and domestic immigration politics often take a back seat.
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Document 43 of 45

Power and the purse: Defense budgeting and American politics, 1947-1972
Abstract: This dissertation explores the intellectual foundation and political consequences of defense budgeting in the United States since the Second World War. In 1961 Secretary Robert McNamara implemented what would come to be called the Planning-Programming-Budgeting System (PPBS) in the Department of Defense. This system rationalized both the structure of the defense budget and processes for decision-making about defense priorities. The foundations for the system were rooted in more than a decade of work on the management of defense resources at the RAND Corporation. The novel policy expertise they represented earned the coterie of personnel associated with PPBS in the Pentagon the sobriquet of McNamara's "whiz kids." Enthusiasm for PPBS and its political utility inspired President Lyndon Johnson to implement the system government-wide in 1965, and state and local governments followed suit. This study extends from the early cold war, and what President Dwight D. Eisenhower ominously labeled the "military-industrial complex" to the mid-1970s, tracing themes of state power, executive power, expertise, and the implications of quantitative methods in political discourse. While ostensibly PPBS consisted of techniques to improve the efficiency of government institutions, it was always about more than that. Proponents lauded the effort to establish a more scientific and modern basis for policy choices, but the introduction of new analytical techniques to defense decision-making in the 1960s also proved to be exceptionally controversial as observers worried that PPBS represented a politics-as-usual power grab in the guise of scientific management. This dissertation considers the political and administrative consequences of efforts to rationalize inherently political processes.
Deconstructing America's Ritalin epidemic: Contrasting US-France Ritalin usage

Author: Vallee, Manuel


http://search.proquest.com/docview/506688338?accountid=14709

Abstract: This dissertation examines America's practice of administering psychiatric medications to children, and focuses on the use of psychostimulants for Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). In recent decades Americans' use of psychostimulants has grown tremendously, with Ritalin consumption alone growing 15-fold from 1981 to 2003. Moreover, researchers estimate that 4-6% of all American children are now medicated with psychostimulants. Conversely, such psychostimulant usage has not occurred in Europe as psychostimulants are banned in many
European countries, and consumption rates are much lower in countries where they are legal. To shed light on the American case, this dissertation uses a comparative and systemic approach, contrasting American and French psychostimulant consumption, ADHD treatment approaches, ADHD conceptualizations, ADHD diagnostic definitions for ADHD, psychiatric diagnostic approaches, regulatory histories concerning psychostimulants. This comparison is strategic because while both countries recognize ADHD as a valid medical condition and authorize psychostimulants for its treatment, they diverge dramatically in their use of psychostimulants. Where America medicates 4-6% of all American children, only 0.18% of French children are medicated with psychostimulants, which represents a 20 to 30-fold difference. Drawing from government data, an extensive review of the medical literature in both countries and interviews with key informants, I elucidate five inter-related factors that help account for the US/France divergence in psychostimulant usage: (1) differing uses of psychostimulants in the treatment of ADHD - American clinicians use it as a frontline ADHD treatment, where French clinicians use it as a treatment of last resort for the most severe ADHD cases, and only as part of a comprehensive treatment approach; (2) differing etiological conceptualizations of ADHD -- where American medicine conceptualizes it as a biological disease, French medicine tends to perceive it as a psycho-affective disorder; (3) differing diagnostic approaches (descriptive in the U.S. and psychodynamic in France) that have reinforced the divergent conceptualizations and ADHD treatment approaches; (4) diverging ADHD definitions (the French definition is much more restrictive, which leads to a lower prevalence rate); and, (5) the divergence between American and French psychiatry (where American psychiatry evolved towards a biological model, French psychiatry has adhered to a multi-factoral model of mental illness).
The Vietnam War and its tragic impact on the civil rights movement and African Americans

Author: Lucks, Daniel Seth


Abstract: This dissertation examines the African American subtext of the Vietnam War. It represents an investigation of the Vietnam War's tragic impact on African American political aspirations as well as its deleterious, effect on countless African American citizens and soldiers. The Vietnam War exacerbated preexisting schisms among the major civil rights organizations and contributed to the unraveling of the civil rights coalition in the mid-1960s. This study highlights how the acrimonious debates over the Vietnam War were informed by the specter of the Cold War, and the African American Left's harrowing encounter with McCarthyism, which deemed opposition to American Cold War foreign policy as subversive. Another key contention is that Vietnam drained the moral fervor from the civil rights movement at an inauspicious moment and shattered a nascent coalition between SNCC, CORE, and the young white
activists who comprised the New Left. Overriding these divisions within
the African American civil rights leadership was the presence of
President Johnson whose champion of civil rights legislation made him a
hero to millions of African Americans. As a result, the moderate wing of
the civil rights movement steadfastly opposed breaking with the President
over the war Vietnam. When Martin Luther King, Jr. and others broke with
the Administration over the war, they were eviscerated for opposing
President Johnson's foreign policy. More than anything else, the Vietnam
War shattered President Johnson's vision of the Great Society. The tragic
African American dimension of the Vietnam War also extended to thousands
of citizens and soldiers alike. Because the majority of African Americans
were financially unable to attend college, young African American men
lacked the requisite military exemptions. Racial discrimination persisted
in the Armed Forces and African Americans were more likely serve on the
front lines. As a result, they enlisted, fought, and died in
disproportionate numbers than their white counterparts. This examination
of the interrelationship between the Vietnam War and the civil rights
movement, and African American soldiers fills an historiographical vacuum
of the 1960s and the civil rights movement.

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