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22. American Studies, the Soviet Union: A Cultural History of US-Soviet Encounters through the Cold War
The politics of health care reform in the 103rd Congress: A systems analysis

Author: Jackson, Alice Maud


Abstract: This study addressed the question "why did health care reform fail in the 103rd Congress?" Although the issue was thought to be most timely, several factors in the
legislative process prevented the drafting of a final bill. It was theorized that health care reform failed because of five interrelated reasons: (1) lack of strong presidential and bureaucratic leadership; (2) negative public opinion polls; (3) the work and actions of interest groups; (4) ineffective congressional party leadership; and (5) lack of partisan solidarity. To understand factors which contributed to the failure of the Clinton proposal, it was necessary to use certain parts of the legislative system approach models. These are the classic methodological approaches to study political activity. The systems approach model by David Easton includes the environmental factors. The legislative system segment model postulated by Malcolm E. Jewell and Samuel C. Patterson utilized the legislative subsystem as the major unit of analysis. This model includes the presidency, the constituency, interest groups, political parties and the legislature as participants in the legislative process. Data were gathered from Congressional Quarterly Weekly Reports from November 1992 through September 1994, the CQ Alamanac for the 103rd Congress, and articles from The New York Times, The Washington Post and The Wall Street Journal for the same period. Testimonies from committee hearings, public opinion polls conducted by The Washington Post/ABC News and The New York Times/CBS in 1992-1994, and party platforms from 1968-1992 were examined. The dissertation is organized into seven Chapters. The first, introduces the issue, states the hypothesis, reviews the literature and discusses the methodological approaches. Subsequent Chapters describe the environment, the presidency, constituents and pressure...
groups, political parties and the legislature. Chapter 7 contains the summary, conclusions and recommendations. Principal findings of the study are that the lack of strong presidential and bureaucratic leadership; negative public opinion polls; the work and actions of interest groups; ineffective congressional party leadership; and the lack of partisan solidarity in the 103rd Congress caused health care reform to fail. The study concludes with recommendations for future proponents of health reform and future researchers.

Links:

Degree date: 1996

School code: 0088

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University/institution: Howard University

University location: United States -- District of Columbia

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

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

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

Links:

Manners of speaking: Linguistic capital and the rhetoric of correctness in late-nineteenth-century America

Author: Herring, William Rodney


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:
Classification: 0279: Language arts; 0290: Linguistics; 0323: American studies; 0591: American literature; 0636: Sociolinguistics; 0681: Rhetoric


Title: Manners of speaking: Linguistic capital and the rhetoric of correctness in late-nineteenth-century America

Pages: n/a

Number of pages: 204

Publication year: 2009

Degree date: 2009

School code: 0227
Without mincing words: Presidential rhetoric in the late Cold War era, 1977-1992

Author: Clater, Mary E.
Abstract: This dissertation examines presidential rhetoric during the last Cold War era (1977-1992) through an interdisciplinary lens. By highlighting one piece of rhetoric from each of Carter's, Reagan's, and Bush's administration on three related topics and/or themes, this work reveals the necessity of political and rhetorical pragmatism in preparing and delivering public rhetoric. All three Presidents possessed a unique persona, ideology, and speaking style. However, world events necessitated that such characteristics be subservient to the needs of the moment. Each section centers around a selected topic that had far-ranging implications for the era - Vision for America, Perspectives of Communism, and Views of the Berlin Wall. Each section is then divided into three chapters, one for each President's speech on that topic, and provides an integrated comparative analysis of how the speech's related to each other. Each chapter focuses upon the political, historical, and rhetorical debates surrounding the speech's development, provides a culturally-based rhetorical analysis of the speech as it was delivered, and analyzes the media's and public's immediate response to the speech. Utilizing this approach enables this dissertation to examine presidential rhetoric from a new perspective while revealing important primary source information from Carter's, Reagan's, and Bush's presidential libraries.
Subject: American studies; American history
Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Presidential rhetoric, Carter, Reagan, Cold war, Bush, Berlin wall

Title: Without mincing words: Presidential rhetoric in the late Cold War era, 1977-1992

Number of pages: 379

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Country of publication: United States
Generic transgressions: Gender, genre, and hybridity in American science fiction television

Author: Hodges, Lacy

Abstract: "Generic Transgressions: Gender, Genre, and Hybridity in American Science Fiction Television" focuses on the influence of genre hybridity on the portrayal of gender in
contemporary science fiction (SF) television series. This project explores the connections between genre, postmodernism, and gender in the current television climate, focusing on the use of what are traditionally "masculine" genres (westerns, war films, cop shows, and action shows) to realign gender roles in SF/speculative shows. Whereas many SF series through the 1980s relegated women to the margins of their stories—allowing female characters to exist only in positions that confirmed patriarchal dominance—SF television in the last twenty years has grown progressively more open to the critique of patriarchal systems, imagining futures comprised of non-normative portrayals of gender and sexuality. Though there is still a tendency towards creating shows built around current patriarchal systems, SF genre-hybrids series such as Battlestar Galactica (2003-2009), Firefly (2002-2003), The X-Files (1993-2002), and Terminator: The Sarah Connor Chronicles (2008-2009) do offer transgressive possibilities for looking at gender and sexuality on television. This project addresses three major aspects of each of these series: their evolution from previous SF and genre television series, their respective genre hybridity (both in terms of genre and storytelling form), and the ramifications of this genre hybridity for sexuality and gender. The first part of the dissertation situates these series within the existing literature and critique of SF and sexuality, and the bulk of the project addresses the series as "hybrid" texts and discusses the influence of hybridity on portrayals of sexuality and gender. By examining these four series, I argue that hybridizing SF with what have long been
considered "masculine" genres works to create spaces for transgressive depictions of female characters on mainstream television.

Links:

Subject: American studies; Mass communications; Gender studies

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0708: Mass communications; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Science fiction, Television, Genre hybridity, Gender

Title: Generic transgressions: Gender, genre, and hybridity in American science fiction television

Number of pages: 188

Publication year: 2012

Degree date: 2012

School code: 0070
Theatrical Spectatorship in the United States and Soviet Union, 1921-1936: A Cognitive Approach to Comedy, Identity, and Nation

Author: Decker, Pamela
Abstract: Comedy is uniquely suited to reveal a specific culture's values and identities; we understand who we are by what and whom we laugh at. This dissertation explores how comic spectatorship reflects modern national identity in four theatre productions from the twentieth century's two rising superpowers: from the Soviet Union, Evgeny Vakhtangov's production of Princess Turandot (1922) and Vsevolod Meyerhold's production of The Bedbug (1929); from the United States, Eubie Blake and Noble Sissle's Broadway production of Shuffle Along (1921) and Orson Welles' Federal Theatre Project production of Horse Eats Hat (1936). I undertake a historical and cognitive analysis of each production, revealing that spectatorship plays a participatory role in the creation of live theatre, which in turn illuminates moments of emergent national identities. By investigating these productions for their impact on spectatorship rather than the literary merit of the dramatic text, I examine what the spectator's role in theatre can reveal about the construction of national identity, and what cognitive studies can tell us about the spectator's participation in live theatre performance. Theatre scholarship often marginalizes the contribution of the spectator; this dissertation privileges the body as the first filter of meaning and offers new insights into how spectators contribute and shape live theatre, as opposed to being passive observers of an already-completed production.
Taking account of historical circumstances, I apply theories of empathy, social affect, and group identification to each production, questioning how spectators helped create and gave meaning to these shows, along with the attitudes and identities that might have arisen from them. In my analysis, I expect to uncover moments in each nation's history where comic spectatorship reveals an emergent national identity—either collectively uniting in a moment of cultural or political promise, or splintering under social and economic distress. Furthermore, an interdisciplinary approach to the analysis of theatre production—one grounded in cognitive science, culture, and politics—provides a new perspective on the study of spectatorship in theatre history.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; Theater; Slavic Studies; Theater History; Russian history

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0465: Theater; 0614: Slavic Studies; 0644: Theater History; 0724: Russian history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Theatrical spectatorship, United states, Soviet union, omedy, Identity, Nation
Abstract: Donna Haraway has referred to Octavia Butler as a "theorist for cyborgs" and while much work has been done to critically analyze Butler's novels and short stories, there has been very little attention paid to her contributions as a theorist in her own right. Located at the intersection of postcolonial and cyborg theory, this study examines reason across Octavia Butler's oeuvre, which groups historically have been granted access to reason via dominant discourses, and how Butler's novels and short stories...
rework these discourses, creating an inclusive model of reason. The study examines the historical linkages between Christianity and reason which fueled nineteenth century colonial projects as well as examining the construction of people of color as irrational and Butler's postcolonial counter-discursive strategies in her novels Parable of the Sower and Parable of the Talents. Examining power in patterns of communication and knowledge production, the study also analyzes how the development of the experimental life in Europe in the seventeenth century shut out members of socially marginalized groups of the discursive site of the laboratory. Butler's Xenogenesis and Patternist series, however, provide an example of networked communication that allows all participants to act as knowledge producers, granting women and people of color the ability to speak authoritatively. Finally, the study examines how Butler unites reason and religion in her Parable series to provide a grounded theoretical model to build these inclusive communication networks into the structure of a culture. The theory Butler proposes provides us with a working model that stresses the importance of education, critical thought, and community-building in order to create a more just world.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; Black studies; American literature; Gender studies

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0325: Black studies; 0591: American literature; 0733: Gender studies
Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Social sciences, Butler, octavia, Science fiction, Afrofuturism, Postcolonial, Colonialism, Cyborg feminism

Title: Futurebodies: Octavia Butler as post-colonial cyborg theorist

Number of pages: 138

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ISBN: 9781321486803
Advisor: Gajjala, Radhika

Committee member: Berry, Ellen; Wester, Maisha; Brown, Susan

University/institution: Bowling Green State University

Department: American Culture Studies

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671537
An uncertain poetics of the intoxicated narrative: Drugs, detection, denouement

Author: Sanyal, Sudipto
Abstract: This dissertation attempts to examine how certain modes of intoxication touch, affect, transform and underlie the movement of narrative, which has been for the longest time our primary mode of ordering reality. Operating somewhat speculatively, this study contends that that most, if not all, narratives either function in an intoxicated manner, or desire the operations of intoxication. The articulation and untangling of the "intoxicated narrative" as I have termed it, is the central impulse of this dissertation, which aims at unravelling the constant need for and presence of intoxication that narratives carry in their very grain. To do this, I have examined what I tentatively call narratives of detection, i.e., narratives that unfold roughly in the manner of detective fiction, which I have posited as the dominant genre of modernity. These narratives - dating from the early 19th century to the early 21st - usually (though not always) include the figure of a detective or detective-substitute, operate causally and teleologically, and are apparently set within a framework of strict logic and rationality. At the same time, though, these narratives frequently destabilize, derail and subvert their own logical operations. I connect this derailment to the obscure presence of intoxication (in various forms) that inflects them constantly, because from its very inception, detective fiction appears to have had a subtext of intoxication coursing through its veins. To this end, I have explored the different ways in which intoxication appears in these otherwise reason-dominated narratives, be it as a thematic element in the story, or as a reader's intoxication with text, or the critic's intoxication with the act of analysis. Most
importantly, this project attempts to liberate the glimmerings of intoxication that the narrative process itself is subject to, and to trace a connection between the intoxicated narrative and the increasingly databasal (i.e., non-narratival) logic of the internet. Is the internet the extreme logical conclusion these intoxicated narratives of detection have been wending their way towards? And is this indeed the reason these narratives have become the underlying structural obsession of postmodernity? These are some of the questions this project hesitantly seeks to locate answers to.

Links:

Subject: Modern literature; Latin American literature; American studies; Metaphysics; American literature; British and Irish literature; Film studies

Classification: 0298: Modern literature; 0312: Latin American literature; 0323: American studies; 0396: Metaphysics; 0591: American literature; 0593: British and Irish literature; 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Intoxication, Drugs, Narrative movement, Detective fiction, Sherlock holmes, Noir

Title: An uncertain poetics of the intoxicated narrative: Drugs, detection, denouement
University/institution: Bowling Green State University

Department: American Culture Studies

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671578

ProQuest document ID: 1645957752

Document URL:
Light, bright, and out of sight: Hollywood's representation of the tragic mulatto

Author: Brunson, Alicia

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to examine the longevity of the stereotype of the tragic mulatto in American film history. Specifically, my research focuses on the portrayals and perceptions of biracial actresses. Media informs, entertains, and influences how we, and especially youth, self-identify and interact with others. This research focuses on the portrayal of biracial actresses throughout film history. It is also important in its investigation of the
perpetuation of the one-drop rule. In this research, I will examine if historical stereotypes of tragic mulatto are apparent in contemporary Hollywood film. The methodologies used in this research include a content analysis of films with biracial actresses and an online survey of respondents' perceptions of four actresses. Statistical techniques used for analysis include ordinary least square regression and multinomial logistic regression. Findings suggest that the tragic mulatto stereotype is not blatant in contemporary Hollywood film, but issues of colorism may be apparent.

Links:

Subject: African American Studies; Ethnic studies; Film studies

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0631: Ethnic studies; 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Tragic mulatto, Cultural studies, One-drop rule, Race, Whiteness studies, Media

Title: Light, bright, and out of sight: Hollywood's representation of the tragic mulatto

Number of pages: 169
Refusing mothers: The dystopic maternal in contemporary American women's literature

Author: Jacobs, Bethany


Abstract: In this dissertation I argue that despite the liberatory promises of mid-century American social justice movements, women's literature in the late 20th and early 21st centuries treats motherhood as a dystopic and economically marginalized subject position. In genres as disparate as science fiction and gang narrative, authors Octavia Butler, Yxta Maya Murray and Suzanne Collins engage problematic ideologies of maternal love, asserting, through their renderings of fictional maternal characters, that mothers are powerless in contemporary society. This pessimism contrasts with the view of woman of color (WOC) feminist writers of the 1980s, who participated in social justice movements by asserting their own politics and including mothers in their liberatory vision. Audre Lorde's biomythography Zami (1982) is emblematic of their optimism, which imagines a regenerative possibility for mothers. I begin this dissertation with an exploration of Zami in order to ask how and why later texts appear to unwrite this transformative potential of the maternal as envisioned by earlier WOC feminists. Thus, Lorde serves as a
lens through which I examine the increasingly despairing attitude of women writers toward the maternal. I argue that the shared focus on the maternal among such dissimilar writers demonstrates that in American women's writing, mothers are a crucial literary subject across sexual, gendered, racial and ethnic lines. By drawing on critical race theory, WOC feminism, queer theory, and maternal theory to examine interlocking formal and thematic elements—unreliable narrators who sanctify motherhood, reworking of the sentimental, the ironic use of both saintly and devouring mothers—I expose writers' dystopic reworking of the meanings of motherhood. The breadth of texts I read prompts an interdisciplinary approach, with close attention to socio-historical context; thus reading Butler's ironic black superwoman in Lilith's Brood gains coherence when placed in the light of 1960s Black Nationalism, which traded on the trope of a Black Matriarch in order to blame women for black social ills. I argue that maternal oppression is essential to the nature of women's identity in contemporary American women's literature, wherein being human for women includes the expectation to be a mother, in often brutally oppressive contexts.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; Modern literature; American literature; Gender studies

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0298: Modern literature; 0591: American literature; 0733: Gender studies
Advisor: Thorsson, Courtney

Committee member: Wood, Mary; Vazquez, David; Martinez, Ernesto; Reis, Elizabeth

University/institution: University of Oregon

Department: Department of English

University location: United States -- Oregon

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3670662
Race in the Crucible of War: African American Soldiers and Race Relations in the "Nam"

Author: Goodwin, Gerald F.

Abstract: For African Americans soldiers serving in the armed forces during the Vietnam War the domestic scene loomed large. African Americans perceived racial issues, race relations, prejudice, and discrimination; in Vietnam through a lens heavily influenced by their earlier experiences in the United States. Issues related to race and race relations helped to define the African American experience in the United States, and these same issues defined the experiences of black soldiers in Vietnam. Race relations in combat were typified by cooperation, shared sacrifice, and a sense of brotherhood. These positive relations were largely a reflection of the fact that black and white soldiers in combat were heavily dependent on one another. Despite these positive interactions with whites, African Americans did not view the armed forces as an institution free of racial prejudice. Quite the contrary, African Americans frequently complained that they were disproportionately assigned menial duties, not promoted to the level they deserved, unfairly targeted for punishment, disproportionately drafted, assigned to combat units, and killed in Vietnam. Relations outside of combat were typified by racial tension and violence. Between 1969 and 1971 hundreds, if not thousands, of incidents of racial violence occurred in and around American military bases in Vietnam. In many respects, the armed forces failure to address adequately black complaints of racial discrimination contributed to these outbreaks of violence. During their time in Vietnam, many African American soldiers developed strong opinions and perceptions about the Vietnamese. Knowing very little about the Vietnamese or Vietnam in
general, African American soldiers interpreted what they observed in Vietnam from a perspective shaped almost entirely by their own experiences back home. They empathized with Vietnamese civilians as persons of color and as victims of poverty and white mistreatment. Many also believed that the Vietnamese were similarly empathetic towards the African Americans struggle against racial prejudice and discrimination in the United States. This perception of empathy extended towards PAVN and NLF forces. Vietnamese communists actually promoted this idea through the use of leaflets and radio broadcasts, both of which gave the impression that they meant no harm to black soldiers and distinguished them from whites.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; Black history; American history; Military history; Military studies

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0328: Black history; 0337: American history; 0722: Military history; 0750: Military studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, African American soldiers, Race relations, Racial discrimination, Racial violence, Combat, Vietnam War

Title: Race in the Crucible of War: African American Soldiers and Race Relations in the "Nam"
Department: History (Arts and Sciences)

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3672171

ProQuest document ID: 1646478548

Document URL:

Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2014
Whom we shall welcome: Immigration reform during the Great Society

Author: McLochlin, Dustin


Abstract: This work examines the economic debate over the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 and the end of the bracero program. Although the United States was still experiencing the post-World War II economic boom in the 1960's, the John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson administrations became increasingly concerned with poverty. Through the assistance of a friendly Congress, Kennedy and Johnson signed legislation designed to provide opportunities for employment for the nation's impoverished and unemployed. As unemployment numbers dropped,
geographical pockets of unemployment remained high. Yet, business needs for skilled workers persisted. Economic planners and policymakers viewed immigration as a means to meet business needs and strengthen the American economy by removing nation-based quotas and favoring occupational skills and innovation in the immigration code. However, reform detractors successfully altered the final wording of the bill away from its initial intentions, putting more emphasis on family reunification and unintentionally opening immigration increasingly to Latin America and Asia. Despite Congress's altering of the bill and the subsequent unintended consequences, my dissertation seeks to reorient the focus of the study of this piece of legislation on what Congress initially intended. By investigating War on Poverty legislation, I argue that policymakers viewed immigration reform in the 1960's as a means to further the economic planning of this decade. By studying these intentions, I hope to shed light on the economic debate surrounding immigration reform today.

Links:
Subject: American studies; American history; Economic history

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0509: Economic history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Immigration and nationality act of 1965, Hart-celler act, Bracero program, War on poverty, Great society, Immigration policy
Committee member: Ortiz, Stephen; Bhalla, Vibha; Messer-Kruse, Timothy; Frey, Christopher

University/institution: Bowling Green State University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3670729

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Document 13 of 25

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

Author: Day, Deanna


Abstract: My dissertation uses the history of the consumer medical thermometer to uncover a previously unexamined history of patient labor, showing how American women have
been enrolled in the process of performing technological medical work with profound epistemological and political consequences. Despite the rhetoric of the patient as consumer that has pervaded popular and scholarly discourse in the twentieth century, my principal actors--women who use temperature tracking to care for their children and to chart their fertility--engaged in rigorous medical work. I explore how women have contributed to scientific discoveries surrounding ovulation, how they integrated nineteenth-century ideas of environmental health and the body with modern scientific notions, and how their labor has refashioned their subjectivity. Through doing this work, female temperature trackers have accepted responsibility for a particular kind of regimented and predictable bodily functioning, as well as blame for its failure. In so doing, they have prefigured a mode of neoliberal bodily management that is coming to define medical care in the early twenty-first century.

Links:
A+Fevers%2C+fertility%2C+and+the+patient+labor+of+American+medicine


Subject: American studies; Womens studies; Science history

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0453: Womens studies; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Childcare, Fertility, Medicine, Motherhood, Temperature, Thermometer

Title: 98.6: Fevers, fertility, and the patient labor of American medicine
Number of pages: 237

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0175

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321479355

Advisor: Aronowitz, Robert

Committee member: Tresch, John; Ensmenger, Nathan

University/institution: University of Pennsylvania
Mechanics and the essence of technology

Author: Emerson, William J., III

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

Links:
http://RT4RF9QN2Y.search.serialssolutions.com/?ctx_ver=Z3
Subject: American studies; American history
"Lost in the Master's Mansion": How the Mainstream Media Have Marginalized Alternative Theories of the JFK Assassination

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

DeBrosse, Jim

2014-01-01

9781321494815

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

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

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0708: Mass communications; 0722: Military history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Kennedy assassination, Conspiracy theories, Mainstream media, Alternative media, Marginalization

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

Number of pages: 235

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0167

Source: DAI-A 76/05(E), Nov 2015
Working in the belly of the beast: The productive intellectual labor of US prison writers, 1929-2007

Author: Heggins Bryant, Nathaniel Zachery
Abstract: This dissertation seeks to revise and expand notions of US prison writing beyond the normative categories of "literature" by examining the compositional and rhetorical efforts of US prison writers working from 1929 to 2007. I situate certain modes, discourses, and texts produced by prisoners--scientific research, jailhouse legal work, letter-writing, revolutionary polemic, and testimonial writing--within a larger rubric of what I call "productive intellectual labor." The project draws on Marxist debates to define each part of that term and employs the work of Michel Foucault to contextualize prevailing historical notions regarding penal labor, the evolution of punishment, and discursive trends of those writing back to power. I argue that all these forms of writing are legitimate forms of intellectual labor, produced in an institution historically marked by convict illiteracy and under-education on the one hand and powerful administrative and state discourses on the other. I situate this writing to the other kinds of labor, such as manual and industrial work, that are routinely undertaken by prisoners; I do so to consider the effects of mandatory, coercive prison-labor schemes and the value derived from autonomously assumed labor that is experienced by imprisoned intellectual laborers. The project shows how the work of three 20th century prison writers (Robert Stroud, Caryl Chessman, and George Jackson) and the anthologies Couldn't Keep it to Myself and I'll Fly Away
(published by women prison writers incarcerated at York Correctional Institution in Connecticut) demonstrate the many ways that prisoners use non-literary forms of writing to produce counter-narratives and discourses about themselves; fight against the oppressive, stultifying effects of incarceration; and critique administrative and state penal practices, among many other motives for writing.

Links:

"Gasps of Violet Ink:" Female Adolescence, Personal Archives, and Movie Fandom in the United States during the 1910s

Author: Anselmo Sequeira, Diana

Abstract: My dissertation argues that, during the second decade of the twentieth century, adolescent girls helped shape America’s film fan culture. Though many film histories address the contributions of female audiences during the silent era, seldom are girls recognized as an independent and vital target demographic. In my dissertation, I propose that seminal conceptions of affective movie fandom and film consumption are interlaced with the emergence of a new life-stage: that of female adolescence. In 1904, American psychologist G. Stanley Hall defined adolescent girls as highly susceptible, romantic, and rabid consumers. A decade later, popular newspapers and fan magazines represented the typical "movie-mad" fan as a white female consumer in her teens. Surveying early-twentieth-century psychology and educational literature in tandem with press depictions of
screen-struck girlhood, I propose that the birth of a commercial film fan culture is intrinsically linked with the rise of female adolescence. However, I also suggest that the relationship established between the first generation of adolescent girls and a burgeoning film industry was rather complex and symbiotic. Exploring the letters girls sent to the press in tandem with their unpublished fan archives--private movie scrapbooks, journals, collages, and correspondence--my work sets out to document the voices of the first movie girl fans. To reclaim a marginalized history of girl agency and authorship, I privilege previously unexamined autobiographical materials--such as personal diaries, published collages, and suicide notes--authored both by individual girl fans and girls-only film collectives during the 1910s. By examining girls' first-person fan testimonies side by side press representations of movie-loving girlhood, my research seeks to challenge a long-standing, albeit constructed notion, that early Hollywood was built fundamentally on male agency and mature labor. Marked by material loss, much of our contemporary understanding of American silent cinema has been biased by surviving accounts relayed by renowned filmmakers and film critics, most of them adult males. However, as my archival research evinces, during this transitional decade adolescent girls' fan practices, their affect, and their craft labor importantly impacted the ways American film was produced, promoted, and consumed.
The politics of community development: A history of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation

Author: Bartlett, Jason T.
Abstract: This dissertation explores the nearly fifty-year history of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation (BSRC), the nation's first federally funded community development corporation (CDC). The BSRC's creation stemmed from the bottom-up initiatives of African American women in the Central Brooklyn Coordinating Council (CBCC), a federation of more than one hundred community groups aided by city planners at Pratt Institute. Their seminal efforts at rehabilitating Bedford-Stuyvesant marked a transition in the Civil Rights-Black Power Movement's confrontation of discriminatory practices, municipal neglect, and the pathologies of poverty and urban decay. These efforts attracted the attention and commitment of Senators Robert F. Kennedy and Jacob K. Javits, who recruited business and philanthropic leaders to the cause and secured the initial funding to launch Restoration in December 1966. Together these partners in renewal forged a public-private partnership at a time when black and white Americans were moving farther apart. Together they articulated a new definition of community in which the combination of mutual responsibility and the strength of the American business system provided the means to turn poor neighborhoods into engines of renewal. They created an intermediary level of American governance that was more responsive to the needs of local people and placed new resources at the
disposal of community leaders. The BSRC was the innovative product of a "creative federalism" that coordinated the power of the federal government, philanthropies, labor unions, universities, and the private enterprise system. This comprehensive organizational history investigates the full spectrum of the BSRC's comprehensive physical, economic, social, and cultural redevelopment agenda. Building on the concept that the "process is the product," Restoration's successes and failures demonstrate how capacity was built in one of the nation's most challenged communities. After a decade of impressive accomplishments, Restoration was forced to retreat and reevaluate its mission as successive conservative presidential administrations withdrew the federal support that once largely sustained the corporation. The 1980s served as a crucible in which Restoration reinvented itself in order to survive. The new structure underscored the importance of communal ties, profitable sustainability, and nimble leadership that could move from "the streets to the suites." As it emerged from the challenges of the 1980s, Restoration was no longer the movement's North Star, but rather another point of light in a competitive constellation of more than 4,500 CDCs. In 2014, Restoration continues to balance the weight of its historic mission to provide comprehensive community development in a neighborhood that is undergoing rapid change. While poverty remains a fact of life for many of the area's minority residents, gentrification brings new challenges and opportunities to create a collaborative community that steps
beyond the boundaries of race and class to build a better Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Links:

Subject: African American Studies; American history; Modern history

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0337: American history; 0582: Modern history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Bedford-stuyvesant, Brooklyn history, Bedford-stuyvesant restoration corporation, Central brooklyn coordinating council, Community development corporation, Ford foundation, Robert f. kennedy

Title: The politics of community development: A history of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation

Number of pages: 722

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014
Discourses of Liberation within African American Literary Culture of the Cold War: Lorraine Hansberry's and James Baldwin's Articulations of Social, Political, and Ideological Freedoms

Author: Brown, Khalila C.

Abstract: This dissertation investigates the role of two of the foremost African American writers at the apex of the Civil Rights Movement through the work of James Baldwin and Lorraine Hansberry. It is primarily concerned with the legacy of the writers' contributions to American literature and their attempt to broaden the American public discourse about civil rights. I argue that the popular cultural memory about the Civil Rights Movement leaves certain complex aspects of the movement underexamined, which in turn complicates the critical examination of some of the writers' lesser-known works that actively engage the complexity of the Movement. This dissertation relies on historical contextualization in order to better understand the scope of the challenges they faced, including the harsh public criticism, as popular writers. It also recalls some of the
formative conversations that the nation engaged in at the
time while also putting into perspective the writers'
respective visions for the social world they inhabited. The
work of Lorraine Hansberry at Freedom demonstrates the
range of her sociopolitical engagement and offers an insight
on some of her later work. James Baldwin's early career as
a literary reviewer enables him to challenge the state of
literature in America, which in turn poses questions about
the American identity. Hansberry and Baldwin together
represent the diversity and complexity of the Movement
through their expansive visions of American art and politics.

Links:
Discourses of Liberation within African American Literary Culture of the Cold War: Lorraine Hansberry's and James Baldwin's Articulations of Social, Political, and Ideological Freedoms

Subject: African American Studies; American history

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

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Civil rights movement, Cold war, Baldwin, James, Hansberry, Lorraine

Title: Discourses of Liberation within African American Literary Culture of the Cold War: Lorraine Hansberry's and James Baldwin's Articulations of Social, Political, and Ideological Freedoms
Gospel of giving: The philanthropy of Madam C.J. Walker, 1867-1919

Author: Freeman, Tyrone McKinley


Abstract: This dissertation employs a historical approach to the philanthropic activities of Madam C.J. Walker, an African American female entrepreneur who built an international beauty culture company that employed thousands of people, primarily black women, and generated hundreds of thousands of dollars in annual revenues during the Jim Crow era. The field of philanthropic studies has recognized Walker as a philanthropist, but has not effectively accounted for
how her story challenges conventional understandings of philanthropy. I use historical methods and archival research to determine what motivated and constituted Walker’s philanthropic giving to arrive at three main conclusions. First, Walker’s philanthropy can be best understood as emerging out of a moral imagination forged by her experiences as a poor, black, female migrant in St. Louis, Missouri during the late 1800s dependent upon a robust philanthropic infrastructure of black civil society institutions and individuals who cared for and mentored her through the most difficult period of her life. Second, she created and operated her company to pursue commercial and philanthropic goals concurrently by improving black women's personal hygiene and appearance; increasing their access to vocational education, beauty culture careers, and financial independence; and promoting social bonding and activism through associationalism, and, later, fraternal ritual. Third, during her lifetime and through her estate, Walker deployed a diverse array of philanthropic resources to fund African American social service and educational needs in networks with other black women. Her giving positions her philanthropy as simultaneously distinct from the dominant paradigm of wealthy whites and as shared with that of other African Americans. Her approach thus ran counter to the racialized and gendered models of giving by the rich white male and female philanthropists of her era, while being representative of black women's norms of giving.
Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, African American people, Philanthropy, History of philanthropy, Madam C.J. Walker, Race, Class, Gender history

Title: Gospel of giving: The philanthropy of Madam C.J. Walker, 1867-1919

Number of pages: 304

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0093

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Politicians Behaving Badly: The Determinants and Outcomes of Political Scandal in Post-Watergate America

Author: Bryner, Sarah McKinnon
Abstract: Scandals occur frequently in American politics. In this dissertation, I attempt to explore the concept of scandal in the post-Watergate era, by both creating a large database of political scandals and by exploring individual reactions to constructed scandals. I find that scandals tend to occur in bodies where politicians have greater access to power, that incumbency generally tends to protect politicians from electoral defeat, and that shared partisanship between individuals and the politicians involved in scandal protects the politician, but that this relationship is mediated by the role of emotions. Throughout, I discuss the potential role the media may play in the creation and mediation of scandal.

Links:
Title: Politicians Behaving Badly: The Determinants and Outcomes of Political Scandal in Post-Watergate America

Number of pages: 218

Publication year: 2014

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School code: 0168

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321508512

Advisor: McGraw, Kathleen

Committee member: Nelson, Thomas; Swigger, Nathaniel
Abstract: This dissertation is a cultural history of how Americans' understanding of the Soviet Union developed through encounter, experience, intellectual tradition and rumor. How did Americans understand a society closed off to them? And how did that understanding develop as the Soviet Union opened its borders through de-Stalinization,
détente, glasnost and perestroika? Drawing from the accounts, diaries, correspondence and memoirs of a cross-section of Americans, I argue that the Cold War developed as a tenuous narrative to contain such differences between Russia and the Soviet Union, history and ideology, nationalism and communism, foreign and domestic, war and peace. I argue that at the heart of this understanding of Sovietism was a bifurcated vision of confusion and communion, revulsion and empathy. The most common depiction (sometimes racial, sometimes humanistic) was Americans' identification of Russians as innocents enslaved by the Soviet state, as history hijacked by ideology. Through the Khrushchev era, Soviets appeared most often as pitiful characters too weak or too cowed to overthrow their communist minders. While adopting a more empathic valence, this conception intensified in the era of détente. In dances like the twist and music like rock `n roll, Americans saw Russians as kindred spirits trying to break free. In dissidents they found kindred minds. To assess the US-Soviet relationship anew, my dissertation employs methodologies of European and postcolonial historians, scholars of photography and painting, theorists of race and literary critics. Beyond Clifford Geertz's focus on "thick description" of cultural practices, my dissertation is concerned with what I call thick narrative; that is, the construction of stories over time, locally, nationally and transnationally, the incongruities between the serious and the play, the high and the low, the echoes and the shouts, where stories cohered and when they fell apart.
Source: DAI-A 76/05(E), Nov 2015

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321447187

Advisor: Sherry, Micahel; Bushnell, John

Committee member: Maza, Sarah

University/institution: Northwestern University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
Sumptuous soul: The music of Donny Hathaway everything is everything Donny Hathaway, 1970
Author: Hicks, Keisha


Abstract: The song "This Christmas" by Donny Hathaway is played only once a year during the holiday season. His presence is so strong during the holidays for African Americans because he is one of the distinctive cultural markers of the season. The question at hand is why is he relegated to the Christmas season but what about the rest of the year. In 2010, National Public Radio (NPR) created the series 50 Great Voices as a way to expose NPR listeners to artists who were not at the forefront of public consciousness. On June 26, 2010 Donny Hathaway debuted as the "Neglected Heart of Soul" but does "neglected" hold up. I believe "neglected" becomes situational depending on who is doing the remembering. The objective of my dissertation is to locate Donny Hathaway as a central figure in 1970s Soul music, to understand his growing influence over contemporary artists, and his musical legacy. I used Stuart Hall's "representation" as my overarching theoretical framework. I wanted a theory that would be fluid enough to be relevant in the different phases of Donny Hathaway's musical career. By using representation I was able to identify and understand the musical influences of Donny Hathaway. The use of representation allowed me to
understand the cultural production of young Black men and women as they challenged the "politics of respectability" of the times. I have always have loved 1970s Soul music. I never knew my combined passions for music and the narratives of the marginalized. I became interested in the musical legacy of Donny Hathaway because he was one of the major forces in early 1970s Soul music. In my dissertation I have situated Donny Hathaway's music within an African American tradition, which is an amalgamation of Gospel, The Blues, Jazz, and Soul music. I wanted to give a voice to the importance of Donny Hathaway's music because he often gets overlooked because of who his contemporaries were, Roberta Flack, Stevie Wonder, and Marvin Gaye. My desire for this project is to introduce a new way of understanding the musical legacy of Donny Hathaway.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; American studies; Social research; Music; Sociology

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0323: American studies; 0344: Social research; 0413: Music; 0626: Sociology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, hathaway, donny, Flack, roberta, Wonder, stevie, Gaye, marvin, Soul music, Gospel music
Committee member: Mancuso, Rebecca; Berry, Ellen; Gajjala, Radhika

University/institution: Bowling Green State University

Department: American Culture Studies/Ethnic Studies

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671507

ProQuest document ID: 1645958220
Playing for their share: A history of creative tradeswomen in eighteenth century Virginia

Author: Woronzoff-Dashkoff, Elisabeth

Abstract: This dissertation reveals the commonality of public and active women who used creative trades to substantiate their lives in Virginia from 1716-1800. A
creative tradeswoman, an existence identified by this scholarship, was an individual who used her musical, dancing, and singing abilities to incur wages. This study focuses on prominent creative tradeswomen such as Mrs. Sully and Mrs. Pick, a traveling musical duo; the singing actresses of the Hallam; Mary Stagg, assembly manager and contributor to the first theater in Williamsburg; Baroness Barbara deGraffenreit, who competed for Williamsburg's premier dancing manager position; and Mrs. Ann Neill, an enterprising music teacher. Despite times of subordination, these women showcased unique forms of creative agency such as acquiring widespread idolization or organizing traveling musical duos. Creative tradeswomen challenged the conventional oppositions between trade and gentry women, education and creative ability, submission and dominance, amateur and professional culture, public and private spaces. The histories of creative tradeswomen demonstrate the fluidity between these binaries while also remapping cultural and social identities as informed by power, subjectivity, trade, music, and dance. As a result, this dissertation illustrates creative tradeswomen as situated within paradoxical systems of power and subordination. The archives at the Rockefeller Library, Virginia Historical Society, New York Historical Society, and the Library of Congress supported the research. This dissertation utilizes a feminist historiography methodology, incorporating a consideration of cultural and social conditions that bring forward creative women’s untold histories. Interdisciplinary in nature, this study makes points of contact between women's history, cultural history, and
gender studies. Creative tradeswomen expands the research on women's labor while locating gender and class as major influencers informing a woman's creative labor. This dissertation expands the normative categories used to shape historical women while demonstrating their contributions to the development of early American culture. This research appends women's creative trade histories into the scholarly conversation and identifies their contributions as valuable components of American cultural history. The history of creative tradeswomen expands the foundational modes of early American scholarship while presenting a rarely included emphasis on women's creative trades.

Links:
Subject: American studies; American history; Womens studies; Performing Arts; Theater History; Gender studies

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies; 0641: Performing Arts; 0644: Theater History; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Virginia, Music, Dance, Theater, Eighteenth century, Creative tradeswomen

Title: Playing for their share: A history of creative tradeswomen in eighteenth century Virginia
Abstract: As literary studies has departed from a nation-centric model of American literature in favor of a transnational approach that considers texts from North America, Europe, and the Caribbean, ideological, theoretical, and philosophical investigations of national origins have been eschewed in favor of materialist, historicist, and geographical readings of texts. The transnational approach foregrounds the recovery of forgotten writers, and
incorporates archival materials as a means to better account for the range of texts and genres that circulated throughout the eighteenth century Atlantic world. However, the transnational approach is based largely on a historical narrative that distinguishes economic mobility from political power, and explains literary production as a product of seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth century economic development. Reading literary texts that contest this historical narrative, this project reveals a class-conscious assembly of writers who express deep skepticism of federal power and republicanism. Writing poetry, political pamphlets, regional histories, financial reports, novels, religious tracts, and short stories, these authors narrate founding era history in terms of economic relations, race, gender, and religion, and contest portrayals of a vibrant participatory democracy. By demonstrating the centrality of class to the writings of Phillis Wheatley, Charles Brockden Brown, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, and Washington Irving, among others, this dissertation argues for a reconceptualization of the nation as an economic construct rather than a political construct. Putting these authors into conversation with progressive historians including Charles Beard, Terry Bouton, and William Hogeland shows a continuous contest over the terms of nation building that extends from the literature of the founding era through the literary nationalist movement of the early to mid-nineteenth century and into the history writing of our current day.
Subject: Modern literature; American studies; American literature
Classification: 0298: Modern literature; 0323: American studies; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Social sciences, Brown, charles brockden, Economy, Husband, herman, Wheatley, phillis, Paine, thomas, Irving, washington

Title: Sovereign spirits: Debtors, rebels, and radicals in early American print

Number of pages: 206

Publication year: 2015

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School code: 0160

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
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Document 1 of 25

A catalogue raisonne of the sculpture of Mark di Suvero. (Volumes I-IV)
Abstract: This is the initial listing of sculptures by the U. S. sculptor Mark di Suvero (b. 1933). Five hundred twelve works, which constitute the exhibited works and those documented in publications, photographs, letters, and gallery records are listed in chronological order of their creation. In dossier fashion, each year of the artist’s career from 1958 through 1990 is presented with information on exhibitions, reviews and other publications cited in toto and a subsequent list of the works produced in that year (arranged alphabetically). Each work is documented by dimensions, identifying marks, sales and exhibition histories, and publication. Chapter Two is an anthology of writings by Mark di Suvero, both published and prepared for publication but unpublished. Chapters Three, Four and Five are historical documentation of the primary commercial and exhibition outlets for di Suvero’s sculpture—Richard Bellamy and the Green Gallery; Park Place Gallery, and ConStruct. Chapter Six is a documentary history of the artist’s Athena Foundation and its primary beneficiary, the Socrates Sculpture Space. Illustrations include two hundred thirty-four images of individual works and one figure.
Subject: Art History
Classification: 0377: Art History

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, @di Suvero, Mark

Title: A catalogue raisonné of the sculpture of Mark di Suvero. (Volumes I-IV)

Pages: 1598 p.

Number of pages: 1598

Publication year: 1994

Degree date: 1994

School code: 0046

Source: DAI-A 55/02, p. 165, Aug 1994

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Vers une problematique de l'alterite dans la construction de l'identité haïtienne: Étude de romans choisis de Jean Metellus et de Marie Vieux Chauvet

Author: Wainwright, Danielle

Abstract: The Other, be s/he French, English, or American, has always played a significant role in Haiti’s history and literature, and always been present as a recurrent theme in
Haitian literature. Many studies have analyzed the relationships between Haiti, France and the United States, focusing on the economic and/or political impact of these countries on Haiti, or on their perceptions of Haiti. In general, their role in the construction of Haitian identity has been viewed as negative. The purpose of this work is to demonstrate the contrary, to show that the French and Americans have had a positive contribution in the construction of Haitian cultural identity. In order to prove this theory, I study the works of two Haitian authors, Jean Metellus and Marie Vieux Chauvet. I have chosen these authors primarily because their works illustrate perfectly the question of otherness, with a pronounced interest in the contribution of the French and the American in the making of their identity. I start by examining the evolution of the historical relationship between Haiti and these two countries to determine the nature of their impact on Haitian identity. I then adopt a sociosemiotic approach to study selected novels by Jean Metellus and Marie V. Chauvet. I conclude by demonstrating, from a cultural perspective, the positive impact of France and the United States on Haitian identity. The basic element of this impact lies in my belief that these two countries contributed to raise Haitian consciousness and thus led Haitians to realize that they, not the French or the Americans, are responsible for shaping their own identity in spite of extraneous political and socio-economic pressures.
Vers une problématique de l’alterité dans la constitution de l’identité haitienne : Etude de romans choisis de Jean Metellus et Marie Vieux Chauvet
Innovation, imitation, legitimacy and deviance in the design of graphical trademarks in the United States, 1884--2003

Author: Bowie, James I
Abstract: Graphical trademarks, or logos, represent important aspects of organizational identity and have become ubiquitous in society. Although the conventional wisdom of practitioners in design and business dictates that trademarks should be unique and distinctive, anecdotal evidence suggests that many trademarks appear to be similar to one another. This dissertation attempts to understand patterns of similarity and difference in graphical trademark design through the lens of neoinstitutional theory in sociology. Using data on trademarks from the United States Patent and Trademark Office, the designs of the over 750,000 graphical trademarks filed in the United States between 1884 and 2003 are analyzed in terms of their content, design complexity, and degree of design realism or abstraction. A series of hypotheses regarding trademark design dynamics is tested. Evidence is found suggesting that, rather than providing distinctiveness, trademarks serve to provide legitimacy to organizations by imitating the symbols employed by other organizations, particularly those within the same industry. Further analysis examines the institutionalization and deinstitutionalization of norms in trademark design within industries over time. Finally, the survival of trademarks that deviate from design norms, relative to more normal trademarks, is studied. While such "deviant" trademarks do not seem more likely to be
abandoned or cancelled or to expire, further study suggests that trademarks that adhere most strictly to design norms are more likely to survive in use over time.

Links:
Innovation, imitation, legitimacy and deviance in the design of graphical trademarks in the United States, 1884--2003

Pages: 333 p.

Number of pages: 333

Publication year: 2005

Degree date: 2005
Abstract: The Settlement House Movement in the United States was a response by progressive reformers to meet the needs of urban poor and immigrant families in the early years of the 20th century. Some settlements were outreach services of churches. There are limited accounts of the experiences of the individuals who used the settlement houses. This study provides an historic overview of The Italian Settlement House located in Utica, New York, and an oral history of an individual, Marie Russo, whose life was influenced by the programs and services she received at the Settlement. Russo's, and her unique seventy-year relationship with the Settlement, provides a perspective of the agency's history that needs to be preserved while first hand knowledge is still attainable. The detail of this history cannot be as thoroughly obtained from other known sources. Using the oral history of Marie Russo, this research seeks to preserve the participant's perceptions of the Italian Settlement House, and the influence that the Settlement had on her, and the neighborhood in which it is located. The Settlement, now known as the Neighborhood Center, has served the Utica community for over one hundred years. Many of the Settlement's programs were rooted in early career and technical education programs and their accompanying philosophies. Little has been done to preserve the history of this facility, or the people served by
its programs and staff. The study seeks to preserve Russo's perceptions of (1) her home, (2) family, (3) public schools, (4) neighborhood, (5) the Settlement and programs of the Settlement, (6) key Settlement staff, and (7) the importance of the Italian Settlement House. To produce a rich and comprehensive description of the development of the Settlement and the influences of The Italian Settlement House on the participant, Marie Russo, interviews, review of photographs, journals, historical letters, scrap books, newsletters, written testimonies, newspaper articles, reports, document reviews, and participant observation were used to complete this study. The research design of this study followed the three parts that Patton defined as being needed in the qualitative-naturalistic method. First, research questions were defined for the study. Secondly, interviews were conducted with questions developed through emergent design. Based on the responses of the participant, using her words, rich descriptions of the events being studied were created. Lastly, the data was analyzed and coded and is presented in narrative format (Patton, 2005).

Links:
Subject: Biographies; Womens studies; Ethnic studies; Vocational education

Classification: 0304: Biographies; 0453: Womens studies; 0631: Ethnic studies; 0747: Vocational education

Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Settlement house, Italian Settlement House, New York, Neighborhood center, Utica, Dropout prevention, Russo, Marie
Title: Marie Russo: An oral history of the Italian Settlement House

Number of pages: 272

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0246

Source: DAI-A 72/02, Aug 2011

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124408163

University/institution: University of Virginia
We will all come together: Women in the nineteenth century Stark County Court in Ohio

Author: Davis, Theresa M.


Abstract: Historians who view the past through the lens of gender have told us that women during the nineteenth century were not expected to function well in the public sphere. They were disenfranchised, one with their husbands, virtual non-entities in the sight of the law; and excluded from the vibrant economic development that marked the nineteenth century. As true as that might have been for many women, it is not the whole story. As women were brought more and more into the public sphere through the courts, usually as part of a legal suit to settle debts incurred by or owed to their husbands, or to settle matters concerning dower, they came to understand the role of the court in the everyday lives of citizens, and the women came to see the court as an appropriate venue for demanding
more control over their own lives. After a discussion of the historiography of gender and the law in the new republic, a brief look at the legal system as it developed from the colonial era through the nineteenth century, and a brief history of Ohio and Stark County, using the Appearance Dockets of the Stark County Court from 1817 until 1892, this study examines how women were brought into the public sphere or entered it of their own volition. The study will show that even as the courts demanded their presence, mostly to settle land and contractual issues, the women of Stark County, Ohio, used the local court to gain control over their homes and their bodies, to find economic stability, and to demand protection for themselves and their children.

Links:
http://RT4RF9QN2Y.search.serialssolutions.com/?ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-8&rfr_id=info:sid/ProQuest+Dissertations+%26+Theses+Global&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:dissertation&amp;rft.genre=dissertations+%26+theses&amp;rft.jtitle=&amp;rft.au=Davis%2C+Theresa+M.&amp;rft.au=Davis&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Davis%2C+Theresa+M.&amp;rft.au=Davis&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Davis%2C+Theresa+M.&amp;rft.au=Davis&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Davis%2C+Theresa+M.&amp;rft.au=Davis&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Davis%2C+Theresa+M.&amp;rft.au=Davis&amp;rft.atitle=&amp;rft.au=Davis%2C+Theresa+M.&amp;rft.au=Davis&amp;rft_atitle=We+will+all+come+together%3A+Women+in+the+nineteenth+century+Stark+County+Court+in+Ohio&amp;rft.isbn=9781321481518&amp;rft.btitle=We+will+all+come+together%3A+Women+in+the+nineteenth+century+Stark+County+Court+in+Ohio&amp;rft.issn=&amp;rft_id=info:doi/
Subject: American studies; American history; Womens studies

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Ohio, Women, Nineteenth century, Court records, Bastardy, Divorce, Marriage

Title: We will all come together: Women in the nineteenth century Stark County Court in Ohio
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Advisor: Boisseau, T. J.

Committee member: Kern, Kevin; Lyons, William; Mancke, Elizabeth; Smith-Pryor, Elizabeth

University/institution: The University of Akron
Genres of Reading/Genres of Agency: An Ethnography of Protestant Women's Reading Groups

Author: Laramee Kidd, Susannah


Abstract: For this dissertation, I conducted fieldwork in five different groups of Protestant women at three churches in Atlanta, GA. The three churches I selected represent a variety within American Protestantism in terms of race, class, age and theology. Despite these differences between the groups, I found similarities in the reading practices of the groups that correspond to the genres of reading material the groups used. Thus my dissertation explores how genres of religious texts engender genres of reading practices and how genres of reading practices that women bring to the
discussion shape their experiences of the texts. In order to illustrate the interaction between genres of texts and genres of reading practice within my dissertation manuscript, I combine an ethnographic narrative with reflection on theories the role of the other in the formation of the self in feminist philosophy and theories of reading and interpretation drawn from philosophical hermeneutics. Specifically, I engage the work of Linda Martín Alcoff, Wendy Brown, Adriana Cavarero, Lois McNay, Cynthia Willett, and Linda Zerilli in feminist philosophy; and the work of Wilhelm Dilthey, Hans-Georg Gadamer, and Paul Ricoeur in philosophical hermeneutics. By focusing on genres of religious reading across diverse groups of American Protestants, my project offers an alternative to the dichotomy of autonomy and heteronomy that persists in the study of gender and religion in American Protestantism. The genres of reading that are featured in the dissertation—resonating with the stories of others, struggling with and wallowing in doctrinal texts, playfully imagining oneself in biblical narratives, and defining boundaries through reading religious others—do not lend themselves to simple categorization in terms of limiting or facilitating women’s agency. I argue that approaches to agency that attempt to disentangle the self and the other by determining whether the self is the cause (autonomous) or the other is the cause (heteronomous) of any given effect miss modalities of agency in Protestant women’s reading practices. These modalities of interactions between individuals and different kinds of others represent different characteristics of co-
agency that co-determine religious effects and co-construct the religious self.

Links:
Subject: Biblical studies; American studies; Womens studies

Classification: 0321: Biblical studies; 0323: American studies; 0453: Womens studies

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Protestant women, Ethnography, Reading practices, Feminist theory, Women's agency, American Protestantism, Atlanta

Title: Genres of Reading/Genres of Agency: An Ethnography of Protestant Women's Reading Groups

Number of pages: 332

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0665
Away from the mainstream: Three alternative spaces in New York and the expansion of art in the 1970s

Author: Lee, Im Sue


Abstract: Radical practices that emerged in the sixties complicated the political and aesthetic possibilities of art in the seventies. Medium specificity, so closely identified with the modernist criticism of Clement Greenberg, was challenged in the sixties and seventies by new media and site-specific, performance-related art as well as by institutional critique and socially-engaged practices. As artists worked in the expanded context, the notion of medium opened to other media and to politico-economic and socio-cultural logic. These circumstances expanded the boundaries of art, and led the contemporary art world to directly intervene in sociopolitical, economic, and cultural domains. My study addresses the relationship between the emergence of alternative spaces and the expanded notion of medium in the 1970s. I argue that the alternative spaces provided a new field of discourse to encourage artistic experiments and to produce new ideas of art. My dissertation centers on three case studies of key alternative spaces founded in New York City in the early 1970s: 112 Greene Street, The Kitchen, and Artists Space. I also
interpret significant changes in MoMA as the counterpart of alternative spaces in relation to the protests mounted by the Art Workers' Coalition and its limits as an incubator of new art. Through a methodical analysis of artistic practices at these spaces, I attempt to provide a detailed picture of the alternative art scene in downtown New York, from which the notion of medium expanded into context-related and community-related levels. First, to address how the early alternative spaces expanded the artistic context, I focus on artistic practices at 112 Greene Street. Next, I examine the role of the early alternative spaces in understanding electronic media as an art medium by addressing the practices at The Kitchen. Thirdly, I investigate Artists Space in terms of production of the postmodern aesthetic, and demonstrate its transformation to a postmodern art institution.

Links:
Subject: Art Criticism; Art history

Classification: 0365: Art Criticism; 0377: Art history

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, New York City, Art scene, Postmodernism, Video art

Title: Away from the mainstream: Three alternative spaces in New York and the expansion of art in the 1970s

Author: Furrow, Ashley D.


Abstract: Within the context of the Progressive era, this dissertation offers an in-depth analysis of the state of intercollegiate athletics around the turn of the twentieth century, the transformations it underwent, and the media's role in that process. The National Collegiate Athletic Association was founded in 1906-in the middle of the Progressive era-after a public outcry for football reform came in 1905, a year that produced eighteen deaths and one hundred forty-nine reported injuries. Using framing theory and the concept of collective memory, this study seeks to explore the coverage of college athletics by popular mass circulation magazines from 1896 to 1916 and the coverage of the National Collegiate Athletic Association by the New York Times and the evening edition of the New York World from 1906 to 1916. Four media frames were found in popular magazines from 1896 to 1916 focusing on college athletics,
including Call for Reform, Muscular Christianity, Evils of College Athletics, and Methods in Strategy. The most dominant frame, "Call for Reform," emphasized the constant debate occurring within the pages of these magazines as to whether the benefits of competitive college athletics outweighed their possible evils. The primary examples were commercialism, professionalism, football rule changes, and alumni issues. The "muscular Christianity" frame reiterated the importance and benefits of college athletics as a key to defining men as men worthwhile, stressing a martial mentality. Even though primarily focused on manhood, examples of this frame applied to women's athletics as well, and it was the only one to highlight women's athletics. To combat the tendency of educators and sporting advocates to oversell the benefits of college athletics, popular magazines published articles noting the "evils of college athletics" namely the win-at-any-cost mentality and the hero culture surrounding popular athletes. The most common example of this frame focused on the shift in focus from academic scholarship to athletics. The "methods in strategy" frame provided vivid details to readers as to the ways in which to develop and make an intercollegiate team as well as the proper training for certain sports. Close examination of the New York Times and The Evening World reveals the dawning of the NCAA's evolution into a dominating and powerful regulator of intercollegiate athletics as these newspapers charted the progression of its growing influence over college athletics. As more institutions joined and as the most prestigious institutions gave up their resistance to join, the NCAA began its
transformation into the largest and most influential governing body in the field of intercollegiate sports, and the struggle for control of intercollegiate athletics is highlighted throughout this analysis.

Links:
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ISBN: 9781321484472

Advisor: Edmondson, Aimee

Committee member: Bernt, Joseph; Slade, Joseph; Lawrence-Benedict, Heather

University/institution: Ohio University

Department: Mass Communication (Communication)

University location: United States -- Ohio
Abstract: As a descendant of Appalachian people from the coalfield regions of western Kentucky and West Virginia, I have seen the manner in which Appalachian have been presented and represented. For generations mountain people have been depicted in literature, film and festivals in an often-negative light. It was my intention to explore these displays through the experiences of an insider expert. This dissertation is an ethnographic case study/oral history utilizing the history and expertise of David Morris. Mr. Morris is an Appalachian cultural artisan, festival producer, cultural educator and activist. Through an exploration of The Morris Family Old Time Music Festival and other personal experiences of Mr. Morris, the study provides a better understanding of the presentations and subsequent perceptions of Appalachian people. This dissertation considers historic literature of the region that has provided
an exploration of Appalachia and those from the area. Literature about Appalachia includes works by Whisnant (1995), Batteau (1990) and others. The use of these texts provided a foundation of understanding about the long held stereotypes and the history of colonialism that has affected mountain people. In addition to literature about Appalachia, the study utilizes theoretical literature exploring semiotics, authenticity and discourse by experts including Eco, Barthes, Peirce, Bakhtin (1981), Foucault (1972), Adorno (1972) and Benjamin (1968). The writings of these scholars enabled the study and my examination of issues regarding Appalachia perceptions through a lens of critical theory. Appalachia is a diverse region with wide ranging vibrant, living cultures, histories and traditions. Despite the diversity of the region, mountain culture has historically been defined as singular and static. With this in mind the conclusion of the dissertation provides recommendations to cultural administrators with regard to the manner in which Appalachian culture is displayed. The study will benefit those interested in culture and heritage fields, including administrators.

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Subject: Folklore; Arts Management

Classification: 0358: Folklore; 0424: Arts Management
Advisor: Ballengee-Morris, Christine; Sanders, James, III

Committee member: Shuman, Amy, Ph.D

University/institution: The Ohio State University

Department: Arts Administration, Education and Policy

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3673313

ProQuest document ID: 1647740973
Abstract: Latinos are transforming the religious landscape of the United States, especially the Catholic Church, due to their rising numbers and distinct forms of religiosity.
However, this browning of the Catholic Church has not translated into an enhanced ecclesial leadership infrastructure. Perhaps one exception to this pattern has been the emergence of Latino permanent deacons, a relatively unfamiliar story in the life of the U.S. Catholic Church today. This dissertation seeks to examine and develop the border narratives of a group of Latino permanent deacons from the Toledo, Ohio and Cleveland, Ohio dioceses who trace their family histories to Texas, Puerto Rico, and Mexico. Their stories encompass a complex interweaving of ethnicity, gender, migration, and religion that reveal paradoxical lives across and between structural (socioeconomic/political), discursive (racial, gender/sexual, and religious), and geopolitical boundaries that help advance a Midwestern borderlands framework. The lack of a border narrative in the heartland is consistent with a lack of insufficient research on the Midwestern Latino experience. The participants in this study were examined using qualitative research methods grounded within a feminist borderlands paradigm, and data collection involved semi-structured interviews with and observations of each participating deacon. Additionally, archival materials were examined and utilized to trace the historical development of a Midwestern borderlands Catholicism in the Cleveland Diocese and Toledo Diocese.

Links:
Subject: Religion; Philosophy; American studies; Latin American history; Latin American Studies
Classification: 0322: Religion; 0322: Philosophy; 0323: American studies; 0336: Latin American history; 0550: Latin American Studies

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Ohio, Religious borderlands, Catholicism, Masculinity, Permanent diaconate

Title: Vatos sagrados: Exploring northern Ohio’s religious borderlands

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Degree date: 2013

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ISBN: 9781321483543

Advisor: Pena, Susana

Committee member: Duntley, Madeline, Dr.; Krane, Vikki, Dr.; Mitchell, Pablo, Dr.

University/institution: Bowling Green State University

Department: American Culture Studies/Ethnic Studies

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

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Dissertation/thesis number: 3671260

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Document 11 of 25


Author: Watschke, Erik
Abstract: This dissertation examines technological and paradigmatic changes to the American Film Industry of the last twenty-five years through the lens of popular modes and methods of reflexivity, as manifested in selected film texts. I argue for the historical importance of this period, referred to as "The New New Hollywood," in transforming issues of labor, authorship, and audience within United States-based film production. This entails an analysis of the way that discourses are narrated within Hollywood films themselves, along with the rhetoric of trade organizations, film critics, and film studios. I do this through a series of case studies of films and their promotional materials. In the first three chapters respectively, I analyze Richard Attenborough's Chaplin (1992) for its employment of literal reflexivity in the biopic genre, Francis Ford Coppola's Bram Stoker's Dracula (1992) for its metaphorical reflexivity concerning digital imaging, and Anthony Minghella's The English Patient (1996) as an independent-blockbuster whose sound allegories comment on transnational filmmaking. In the last two chapters, I analyze Spike Jonze's Adaptation (2002) as a film-à-clef that literally dramatizes screenwriting conventions, and finally, Christopher Nolan's The Prestige (2006), whose allegorical reflexivity centers on the current state of cinematic illusionism. Ultimately, I consider how these films and the rhetoric surrounding them alternatively represent and mystify debates concerning independent and
blockbuster film forms, photochemical and digital technologies, and the work of narrative feature filmmaking. The broader goal of this study is to historicize recent Hollywood forms that arise between the early 1990s and mid-2000s, and suggest that the development of new, specific definitions of "Hollywood" and "filmmaker" are necessary to an understanding of contemporary globalized media industries. This is due to three key historical shifts that characterize the period: changes in ancillary marketing strategies, transformation of formal and narrative structures, and the digitization of the technical processes of cinema.

Links:

Subject: American history; Film studies

Classification: 0337: American history; 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Film history, Film studies, Industry studies, Visual studies

Title: Allegories of Industry and the Limits of Reflexivity in Hollywood, 1992-2006

Number of pages: 355

Publication year: 2014
Degree date: 2014

School code: 0030

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321448689

Advisor: Benamou, Catherine L.

Committee member: Benamou, Catherine L.; Hatch, Kristen; Lim, Bliss

University/institution: University of California, Irvine

Department: Visual Studies - Ph.D

University location: United States -- California
The Chinese question: California, British Columbia, and the making of transnational immigration policy, 1847-1885

Author: Perry, Jay Martin


Abstract: This work examines the nineteenth-century anti-Chinese movement in California and British Columbia and its effects on transnational immigration restrictions in the United States and Canada. Although not directly adjacent, California and British Columbia's relatively isolated positions on the West Coast fostered economic and cultural ties that kept them closely connected. These connections included unified opposition to Chinese immigrants who challenged the era's racial ideology of Anglo-American and Anglo-Canadian supremacy. By 1880, California was home to 71% of the Chinese in the United States while 99% of Canada's Chinese lived in British Columbia. The American and Canadian governments largely ignored Chinese immigration but California and British Columbia implemented local, state, and provincial policies denying the Chinese political participation and equal treatment in the legal system.
California and British Columbia embarked on a campaign to convince their federal governments to limit Chinese immigration - a campaign that included the sharp rhetoric of regional politicians and biased government reports painting the Chinese as incapable of grasping the nuances of American and Canadian citizenship. The transnational anti-Chinese effort finally caught the attention of federal lawmakers who reversed long-standing traditions of open immigration and enacted the first national immigration restrictions of either country by specifically targeting the Chinese. These acts ultimately embedded racial characteristics as prerequisites for entry into the laws of both nations.

Links:
Subject: Canadian history; American history; Asian American Studies; Canadian studies; Public policy; Ethnic studies

Classification: 0334: Canadian history; 0337: American history; 0343: Asian American Studies; 0385: Canadian studies; 0630: Public policy; 0631: Ethnic studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Transnational history, Immigration policy, Chinese exclusion act, Chinese immigration act, Chinese immigration, Anti-chinese movement

Title: The Chinese question: California, British Columbia, and the making of transnational immigration policy, 1847-1885
Encountering India: Hinduism in the American public sphere, 1812-1930

Author: Krishna, Reena Vaidya

Abstract: This dissertation examines the discourse about Hinduism in the American public sphere from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Hinduism in the United States has often been cited as beginning with Swami Vivekananda's appearance at the World's Parliament of Religions in 1893 and becoming more widespread after an increase in Indian immigration beginning in 1965. This dissertation argues that Hinduism was part of the fabric of American religious life much earlier than 1893. It traces the development of the prevailing American views of Hinduism.
as both a savage and spiritual religion. It also examines the Indians who came to the United States to work, learn, missionize and incite revolution, and how they became public interlocutors on Hinduism. Many of these Indians have been largely forgotten and this dissertation aims to recover their stories and their voices. A central argument of this dissertation is that American discourse on Hinduism significantly influenced the social, political and legal status of Indians in America. Policy and legal decisions about Indians' eligibility to immigrate to and be naturalized in the United States often hinged on the question of whether Indians could be considered racially white. Both Americans and Indians were concerned about whether Hindus' reputed Aryan heritage was sufficient to make them white under the law. This dissertation looks at how Indians of all religions recognized that Americans' views of them were directly tied to how Americans saw Hinduism. Indians propagated their own images of Hinduism to ameliorate Americans' views of their country and people. They used Hinduism to build support for India's struggle for independence from British rule and to argue that Indians had a place in the United States. This dissertation examines the American experiences of notable Indians, including Swami Vivekananda, Swami Rama Tirtha, Baba Bharati and Swami Yogananda, as well as key developments, such as the Parliament of Religions and the rise of anti-Indian exclusionism, in writing this story of American Hinduism.
"Mendez et al. v. Westminster School District et al": Mexican American Female Activism in the Age of De Jure Segregation

Author: Bermudez, Nadine
Abstract: In the fall of 1944, a group of concerned citizens in Westminster, California got together to protest the segregation of Mexican origin children into so-called "Mexican schools." Angered that their children had been racially targeted, parents from the Mexican American community drafted a petition to school officials. Outlined in the petition were the parents' concerns regarding their children's education and their plea to the district to reconsider its separatist policies. Largely ignored by school officials, the parents saw fit to file suit. The case of Mendez et al. v. the Westminster School District et al. marked a watershed moment in the history of this country and the ongoing battle for racial equality. What began as a community struggle eventually emerged as a class action lawsuit filed on behalf of 5,000 people of predominately Mexican ancestry. Named in the lawsuit were five key families, a number of students, and a host of people from across Orange County. Not readily identified in the lawsuit or subsequent inquiries about it, however, were the countless women who participated in efforts to dismantle "Mexican schools" in California. The purpose of this dissertation is to examine this void. This study of the Mendez case tells the story of a Mexican American community's quest for social justice. It examines the grassroots movement of those who organized to challenge de jure segregation in their neighborhood schools and their
reasons for doing so (see Figure 1). Guiding this study are questions regarding the many people who contributed to the Mendez case and the multitude of ways in which they lent their support. Particular to this study of Mendez et al. v. the Westminster School District et al. is an investigation into the participation of Mexican origin women and their varied contributions to desegregation efforts.

Links:

Subject: Womens studies; Education Policy; School administration; Hispanic American studies

Classification: 0453: Womens studies; 0458: Education Policy; 0514: School administration; 0737: Hispanic American studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Education, Chicana activism, Mendez case, Mexican americans, Race, Segregation, Students

Title: "Mendez et al. v. Westminster School District et al": Mexican American Female Activism in the Age of De Jure Segregation

Number of pages: 281

Publication year: 2014
Abstract: This dissertation explores the development of Chinese American communities in the Mississippi Delta and Augusta, Georgia, from 1920 to 1970. Drawing on both archival sources and interviews, it argues that Chinese Americans embraced racial difference from white and black Southerners to distance themselves from Jim Crow violence and oppression. Transnational legacies of Christian mission work to China and Sino-American relations helped inform Chinese American racial distinction in the U.S. South and their association with modernity and Christian middle-class values. By embracing Chinese Christian respectability, Chinese Americans in the U.S. South created a community and a racial status that granted them certain privileges of middle-class white society without challenging Jim Crow
during the 1930s to 1950s. During the 1950s, second-generation Chinese Americans continued to build Chinese community in the South by negotiating normative cultural practices and establishing community organizations. The Civil Rights movement drastically altered possibilities for Chinese American community in the South during the 1960s. The movement's explicit emphasis on ethnic and racial identity politics left Chinese Americans in the South unable to access prior meanings of Chinese Christian respectability, claim racial distinction, or sidestep black and white racial tensions. Ultimately, this dissertation reveals a vibrant local, regional, and transnational history of Chinese Americans in the South. It also underscores how Jim Crow and changing configurations of white supremacy inform how Chinese Americans in the South and their history walk the color line.

Links:
Political criticism and the power of satire: The transformation of "late-night" comedy on television in the United States, 1980-2008

Author: Michaud Wild, Nickie

Abstract: How has political comedy on television in the United States changed over time? Earlier examples of political comedy on television were shows like Saturday Night Live and various late night talk shows, which focused primarily on political or personal scandals or personal characteristics, rather than policies or substantive issues. In other arenas of television and the public sphere in general, there was serious criticism of scandals, but not in political comedy. Shows that attempted to criticize politicians or serious public issues using satire, irony, or
invective such as The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour, were routinely censored by network executives. With the advent of cable, and the failures of traditional mainstream journalism after 9/11, a change occurred. The Daily Show with Jon Stewart almost immediately adopted a critical stance on the Bush administration that was widely discussed in "serious" public sphere outlets such as CNN, the New York Times and the Washington Post. This form of "critical comedy" has proved popular. This project examines commentary about such programs in the journalistic sphere from each presidential election cycle from 1980-2008. This includes data from newspapers as well as television news sources. Additionally, I conduct content analysis of sets of Saturday Night Live, The Colbert Report, and The Daily Show from each time period, if the show was being produced. I show that political comedy is increasingly influential in public sphere discussions of presidential politics.

Links:
l+criticism+and+the+power+of+satire%3A+The+transformation+of+%22late-night%22+comedy+on+television+in+the+United+States%2C+1980-2008

Subject: Social research; Journalism; Mass communications

Classification: 0344: Social research; 0391: Journalism; 0708: Mass communications
Advisor: Jacobs, Ronald N.

Committee member: Lachmann, Richard; Popp Berman, Elizabeth

University/institution: State University of New York at Albany

Department: Sociology

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671783
Treatise on the assault on language sovereignty in the United States: History, education, and implications for policy

Author: Oakes, Annie Thornburg
Abstract: This dissertation examines the revitalization of endangered Indigenous languages in the United States in relation to the concept of sovereignty. I investigate historical reasons for language destruction in the United States as a means of understanding the mechanism used in conquest and the long-range effects on the educational system. I use the term "language sovereignty" to reflect the right of tribal organizations in the US to assert the use of traditional languages as a means of self-identifying as distinct sovereign nations. I draw from initiatives in Hawaii and Europe to demonstrate how regional and linguistic minority languages have been revitalized and reintroduced in culture and commerce. Lastly, I suggest how language sovereignty may influence general language diversity and future language policy in the United States.

Links:
Subject: Cultural anthropology; Public policy; Native American studies

Classification: 0326: Cultural anthropology; 0630: Public policy; 0740: Native American studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Boarding schools, Endangered language revitalization, Language sovereignty, Native american education, Native american history, Sovereignty
Title: Treatise on the assault on language sovereignty in the United States: History, education, and implications for policy

Number of pages: 207

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321480924

Advisor: Greymorning, Neyooxet
Committee member: Campbell, Gregory; Clow, Richard; Bar-El, Leora; Appelbaum, Irene

University/institution: University of Montana

Department: Anthropology

University location: United States -- Montana

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671027

ProQuest document ID: 1651239676
Everyone's an Outsider: Architecture, Landscape, and Class in Michigan's Copper Country

Author: Scarlett, Sarah Fayen

Abstract: This dissertation interrogates space, materiality, and mobility in domestic landscapes to explore complex social identities in America between 1870 and 1913.
Engaging with interdisciplinary approaches in the spatial humanities, including cultural landscape, material culture, and vernacular architecture studies, this investigation focuses on Michigan's far northern Copper Country as a case study for using overlapping social landscapes as a framework for place-based examinations of class and gender identities. Suburban models of domestic development, whose separate spheres came to define middle-class American values, co-existed with and eventually informed changing ideas of company paternalism and corporate welfare in Michigan's Copper Country. Beginning in the 1870s, mining companies disposed of unwanted land by selling single-family lots outside of town to successful merchants and white-collar professionals. Examination of the East Houghton house of James Pryor demonstrates ways that an individual family negotiated an elevated social identity by repeatedly overhauling their property to be both an industrial manager's house, looking down on workers from a fashionable hilltop residence, and a suburban country cottage. Fifteen years later, the Quincy Mining Company, one of the region's most powerful, established an exclusive neighborhood in which businessmen and eventually company managers used space and taste to differentiate themselves from places and people associated with labor. A few houses in this neighborhood of East Hancock allow us to compare the mobility of a live-in servant with that of her mistress, revealing different rhythms and opportunities in their performances of identity. A final chapter examines the sense of place constructed through taste in architecture and
interior furnishings to interrogate the spatial and material nature of class formation at the end of the period. Complicating existing histories of the Copper Country, this dissertation looks beyond company-built landscapes and inculcates the region's separate white-collar neighborhoods in the social rifts that culminated in the Miners' Strike of 1913-14. More broadly, this dissertation complicates the relationship between domesticity and working landscapes in ways that can have implications for studying industrial communities and suburbanization around the country.

Links:
Abstract: This dissertation challenges the scholarly consensus that Western rhetorical education prepares citizen subjects exclusively for civic engagement. I enrich rhetorical history by offering another account of rhetorical education--rhetorical education for romantic engagement--which I define as the teaching and learning of language practices for composing and participating in romantic relations. The touchstone for my investigation of this pedagogy is nineteenth-century romantic letter writing, or what The Fashionable American Letter Writer (1832) calls "the language of the heart." Theoretically informed by rhetorical genre theory, queer theory, and theories of everyday rhetoric, I examine how the language of the heart
was taught, learned, and used by diverse everyday people. I situate my archival research at three sites: popular nineteenth-century manuals that taught the romantic letter genre (1807-1897), romantic letters between African-American women Addie Brown and Rebecca Primus (1859-1868), and a diary, commonplace book, and poetry album about romantic epistolary address by Yale student Albert Dodd (1836-1838). I argue that, whereas the romantic letter is often presumed to be an unstudied and natural expression of heartfelt love, the genre was rhetorically taught, learned, and crafted. While my study of romantic letter writing rethinks the dominant concept of rhetorical education for civic engagement, I nonetheless show how even rhetorical education for romantic engagement is of civic import: it shapes citizens as romantic subjects through predictably heteronormative instruction in genre conventions and, simultaneously, opens up possibilities for queer rhetorical practices that transgress cultural norms and generic boundaries. Ultimately, my dissertation demonstrates how rhetorical education has played an unrealized yet significant role in inventing both romantic and civic life.

Links:
Title: Teaching and learning "the language of the heart": Rhetorical education for romantic engagement

Number of pages: 271

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0178

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321430035
Abstract: This dissertation examines the notion of "appropriation" in contemporary art since the mid-1970s in relation to simultaneous developments in United States intellectual property law. The five chapters analyze specifics art works and legal cases involving the Pictures Generation and late postmodern appropriation art generally, tactical media practices and "post-appropriation" art in the
present. U.S. copyright law, trademark law, and artists' moral rights comprise the legal frameworks through which appropriation is understood as both artistic expression and critical gesture. Additionally, critical theory, poststructuralism, new media theory and other scholarship are employed to analyze ideologies of authorship, the status of art in society, and artists' ethical responsibilities. The dissertation begins with simple questions: what is the status of appropriation in contemporary art today? Why has appropriation art seemed to enjoy a status above the law in ways that other cultural expression (e.g., music, documentary film) does not? While describing instances in which appropriation artists have been taken to court over alleged infringements, the chapters ultimately argue that appropriation art as a subversive practice has helped to usher in a new, "postmodern" intellectual property law, in which increased tolerance for creative copying has come at the expense of neutralizing appropriation art's critical power. As the dissertation progresses, the author attempts new ways of defining what form a critical, twenty-first century appropriation art might take.

Links:

Number of pages: 409

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0033

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321451849

Advisor: Kester, Grant H.
Historic inscriptions of the Northern Plains: Identity and influence in the residual communication record

Author: Urbaniak, Timothy Rostov

Abstract: During the 19th and 20th centuries, emigrants on the Northern American Plains engaged in a communication behavior that left messages carved, incised, and painted
onto the physical landscape. Often mingling with indigenous pictographs and petroglyphs known as "rock art," the emigrants' messages are called "historic inscriptions" and exist in the form of names, dates, text, and ideographs. This information referred to here as "residual communication" represents archaeological evidence of individuals and groups who influenced and transformed environments and histories in the American West. The goal of this dissertation is to examine historic inscriptions on the Northern Plains to explore how these communication elements convey individual identities, group identities, and cultural values during a period of sudden and drastic transitions in the region. This dissertation research asserts that historic inscriptions are an unexplored cultural resource that can provide information about topics such as cultural identity, the importance of self, and are literal signatures of colonialism via superimposition atop Northern Plains rock art. While many publications have examined the intricacies of rock art, this dissertation is the first of its kind to systematically examine the data potential of historic inscriptions on the Northern Plains as a cultural resource.

Links:

Subject: American history; Behavioral psychology; Communication

Classification: 0337: American history; 0384: Behavioral psychology; 0459: Communication
Advisor: Dixon, Kelly J.

Committee member: MacDonald, Douglas; Sattler, Richard; Campbell, Gregory; Chacon, Hipolito Rafael

University/institution: University of Montana

Department: Anthropology

University location: United States -- Montana

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671031
Abstract: This dissertation is the first scholarly biography of Modern artist Belle (Goldschlager) Baranceanu. The time frame for this study is deliberately short because the height of Baranceanu's career was in the late 1920s until the end of the Great Depression. Although she never truly stopped producing art, teaching art consumed her time after 1942 until her retirement in the 1960s. As part of the Lost Generation, Belle Baranceanu's Modern art, along with others in her era, broke boundaries of race, class and ethnicity. She was certainly part of a vanguard movement in American art and I believe an artist who has been long overlooked by art historians. Although Baranceanu was a fixture in the Chicago art world in the late 1920s her move to San Diego transformed her career and she soon joined an illustrious group of important California Modern artists to emerge during the 1930s. Her life story also provides a great case study of how ordinary people survived during the Great Depression. The injection of federal government funding, from relief measures to public works projects, transformed the small city of San Diego in a very positive way. Belle Baranceanu would not have had the opportunities to produce a number of important public murals, which have become her legacy in San Diego, had it not been for these government art projects. As Baranceanu's life and work show these art projects were not only career saving, but soul saving, and FDR's vision of bringing art to the millions certainly succeeded in one of the bleakest periods of American history.
Subject: American history; Art history; Womens studies; Modern history

Classification: 0337: American history; 0377: Art history; 0453: Womens studies; 0582: Modern history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Federal art project, Great depression, Jewish immigration, New deal, San diego, Treasury relief art project

Title: Belle Baranceanu: An Artist's Experience in the New Deal Art Projects

Number of pages: 632

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0047

Source: DAI-A 76/05(E), Nov 2015
Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321433791

Advisor: Brodie, Janet F.

Committee member: Dawidoff, Robert; Pagel, David

University/institution: The Claremont Graduate University

Department: School of Arts and Humanities

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
Playing hippies and Indians: Acts of cultural colonization in the theatre of the American counterculture

Author: Hahn, Miriam
Abstract: In this dissertation, I examine the appropriation of Native American cultures and histories in the theatre of the American counterculture of the 1960s and seventies, using the Living Theatre's Paradise Now, the street theatricals and broadsides of the San Francisco Diggers, and James Rado and Gerome Ragni's Hair: The American Tribal-Love Rock Musical as my primary case studies. Defining themselves by points of difference from mainstream America and its traditional social and cultural values, counterculturalists often attempted to align themselves with Native Americans in order to express an imagined sense of shared otherness. Representations of Natives on countercultural stages, however, were frequently steeped in stereotype, and they often depicted Native cultures inaccurately, elided significant tribal differences, and relegated Native identity almost wholly to the past, a practice that was particularly problematic in light of concurrent Native rights movements that were actively engaged in bringing national attention to the contemporary issues and injustices Native Americans faced on a daily basis. In my study, I analyze the impulses that might have led counterculturalists to appropriate Native culture during this period, highlighting some of the ways in which such appropriations played out in Paradise Now and Hair, as well as on the streets of San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury district.
I examine the countercultural tendency to use stereotyped Native characters as mascots for various—and sometimes competing—causes, such as environmentalism, hallucinogenic drug use, communalism, pacifism, and violent activism, and I demonstrate how such mascotry appeared in the theatre of the period. I also interrogate the propagation of the troublesome "vanishing Indian" stereotype during the sixties and seventies, tracing its development into the popular myth of the hippie as reincarnated Native. Finally, I examine Hanay Geiogamah's 1972 play Body Indian as an alternative model for more ethical and responsible Native representation, also proposing my own guidelines for non-Native artists engaging with Native subject matter in their creative work.

Links:
Subject: Theater; Performing Arts; Theater History; Theater Studies; Native American studies

Classification: 0465: Theater; 0641: Performing Arts; 0644: Theater History; 0645: Theater Studies; 0740: Native American studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Native american representation, Cultural appropriation, Counterculture, Radical theatre, Performance studies, Theatre

Title: Playing hippies and Indians: Acts of cultural colonization in the theatre of the American counterculture
Document 24 of 25

Media for media literacy: Discourses of the media literacy education movement in "Media&Values" magazine, 1977-1993

Author: RobbGrieco, Michael


Abstract: This dissertation contributes to the history of media literacy by tracing the emergence and development of media literacy concepts and practices in Media&Values magazine (1977-1993), which spoke across discourse communities of scholars, teachers, activists and media professionals to build a media literacy movement in the United States. Media literacy evolved in changing contexts
of media studies and education discourses as well as changes in media technologies, industries, politics, and popular culture. Taking a genealogical approach to historical inquiry, this study uses discourse analysis to describe how Media&Values constructed media literacy as a means for reform, as a practice of understanding representation and reality, and as pedagogy of social analysis and inquiry. These constructions position media literacy as interventions in power, articulating agency through addressing institutions, demystifying ideology, and negotiating identities. This history provides perspective on debates across diverse strands of practice in the current field of media literacy education.

Links:
Subject: Journalism; School administration; Mass communications

Classification: 0391: Journalism; 0514: School administration; 0708: Mass communications

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Education, Education, History, Literacy, Media, Media education, Media literacy

Title: Media for media literacy: Discourses of the media literacy education movement in "Media & Values" magazine, 1977-1993
Harm and the First Amendment: Evolving standards for "proving" speech-based injuries in U.S. Supreme Court opinions

Author: Carnley, Kara A.


Abstract: This study reviews the United States Supreme Court's proof-of-harm doctrine in freedom of expression analysis. It analyzes thirty-eight Supreme Court cases beginning in 1919 and ending with discussion of its most recent free speech opinion in 2013. Free speech jurisprudence has never adhered to a position of absolute protection for expression, a position that would render all laws restricting expression unconstitutional. Rather, the Court has more often engaged in a balancing approach that
weighs the government's interest in regulating potentially harmful speech against the value of the expression. Examination of more recent Supreme Court constitutional jurisprudence reveals a trend away from its historical balancing that deferred to legislative and congressional fact-finding to one that requires sufficient scientific evidence. Alternatively, the Court's free speech jurisprudence demonstrates it has not adopted an empirical approach across all brands of expression. In this sense, United States v. Alvarez and Brown v. Entertainment Merchants Association, two prominent opinions adopting stringent evidentiary burdens requiring empirical proof of harm, may more accurately represent outliers to its usual approach adopting much lower evidentiary burdens. Until the Court has additional time to consider application of its empirical approach to a broader spectrum of expression, it is perhaps unclear whether Brown and Alvarez represent a "mini-trend" within the Court's jurisprudence or are part of a lengthier trajectory. This study proposes a typology of factors it found to have potentially affected the Court's assessment of its requirement of proof-of-harm, including the specific evidentiary burden imposed. In this sense, "evidentiary" refers to the type and amount of evidence it required or evaluated to make its determination regarding the constitutionality of the allegedly harmful expression. It also proposes a rubric for helping courts assess the burden of proof-of-harm it should adopt when evaluating specific speech-based claims. The requirements of assessment of an evidentiary burden of proof of harm in specific factual scenarios set forth in the rubric in based on the Court's own
assessment of the nature of harm, types of speech and evidence, including the type and quantity, required or evaluated in its First Amendment opinion. The purpose of these tools—the typology and rubric—is to assist the development of a better understanding of the relationship between speech and harm in First Amendment jurisprudence.

Links:

Subject: Law; Communication

Classification: 0398: Law; 0459: Communication

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Free speech, First Amendment, United States Supreme Court, Proof-of-ham, Entertainment Merchants Association, Alvarez

Title: Harm and the First Amendment: Evolving standards for "proving" speech-based injuries in U.S. Supreme Court opinions

Number of pages: 409

Publication year: 2014
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25. The contributions of Earl "Bud" Powell to the modern jazz style
MASS TRANSIT, THE AUTOMOBILE, AND PUBLIC POLICY IN CHICAGO, 1900-1930

Author: Barrett, Paul Francis


Abstract: None available.

Links:
Subject: American history

Classification: 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences

Title: MASS TRANSIT, THE AUTOMOBILE, AND PUBLIC POLICY IN CHICAGO, 1900-1930

Pages: 737 p.

Number of pages: 737
THE CUSTOM CUTTERS: A HISTORY OF CUSTOM COMBINING ON THE GREAT PLAINS

Author: Isern, Thomas Dean
Abstract: None available.

Links:
Subject: American history

Classification: 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences

Title: THE CUSTOM CUTTERS: A HISTORY OF CUSTOM COMBINING ON THE GREAT PLAINS

Pages: 248 p.

Number of pages: 248

Publication year: 1977

Degree date: 1977

School code: 0664
California's innovative banker: A. P. Giannini and the banking crisis of 1933

Author: Sessions, William Loren

Abstract: Abstract not available.
Subject: Biographies; American history; Banking
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: DP28763

ProQuest document ID: 1646486773

Document URL:
AN ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN COLLEGE LEVEL SIGHT SINGING MATERIALS PUBLISHED SINCE 1960

Author: Hutchcroft, John Carter

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to perform a complete analysis of all sight singing materials published between 1960 and 1981 which are suitable for and oriented toward the study of college and university level sight singing in the United States. A comparative analysis of selected parameters is then made from among the twenty-six
publications chosen for study, and the results of this comparison reveal both individual and collective characteristics of structure, organization, and content included within these materials which are being used during a period greatly influenced by the comprehensive musicianship concept. An individual and comparative analysis of physical format of the twenty-six texts includes a determination of preface, body, and appended material quantities, the quantity of musical exercise material presented, and a time period for which each text is designed to be completed. An investigation is made regarding the use of musical terms, dynamics, style and tempo indications, and articulation symbols. The point of introduction and the frequency of appearance of treble clef, bass clef, and the five "C" clefs is determined. A representative vocal range is calculated for each clef or combination thereof. The point of introduction of all melodic intervals is determined. A thorough analysis of tonal organization includes the examination of the point of introduction and frequency of appearance of all modulating and non-modulating major and minor keys, modal, artificial, free, and indeterminate methods of tonal organization. A method of classifying all rhythmic activity into one of six classes is developed, after which the point of introduction and frequency of appearance for each rhythmic class is documented. Observations regarding specific points of emphasis in particular individual texts are made, after which an overall determination is made of the characteristic manner in which the abovementioned parameters appear within the twenty-six publications.
Subject: Music

Classification: 0413: Music

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts

Title: AN ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN COLLEGE LEVEL SIGHT SINGING MATERIALS PUBLISHED SINCE 1960

Pages: 472 p.

Number of pages: 472

Publication year: 1985

Degree date: 1985

School code: 0071

Source: DAI-A 46/06, p. 1436, Dec 1985

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
The history of the Oklahoma State University Technical Branch, Okmulgee, Oklahoma

Author: Davis, Larry Dean

Abstract: Scope and method of study. This historical study was conducted for the purpose of examining the changes that have occurred in the administration, educational programs, and campus facilities at the Oklahoma State University Technical Branch, Okmulgee, so that future planning processes at the school could be assisted by analyzing the changes that have taken place and what
events or people may have brought about such changes. A study of what events and people were involved in establishing and administering the school was made, along with the educational program changes that took place in each department. Outside advisory groups and external educational programs were also discussed, along with the campus facilities changes made over the years. Findings and conclusions. The school was founded as a technical institution primarily because the army hospital at that location was not converted to a veteran's hospital following World War II. State funding has remained a problem from the beginning, which has led to a dependence on advisory groups and outside business/industry people to donate needed equipment and funds. The administration of the school has remained stable despite numerous staff changes due in part to having had only three chief administrators. Numerous changes in both curricula and campus facilities have taken place, recommended and supported by external groups. Stronger faculty input into educational program changes, establishment of a curriculum committee, and stronger coordination of external programs with day and evening classes were recommended.

Links:
Subject: Education history

Classification: 0520: Education history

Identifier / keyword: Education
Title: The history of the Oklahoma State University Technical Branch, Okmulgee, Oklahoma

Pages: 508 p.

Number of pages: 508

Publication year: 1988

Degree date: 1988

School code: 0664

Source: DAI-A 49/10, p. 2948, Apr 1989

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

University/institution: Oklahoma State University

University location: United States -- Oklahoma
Fresno County, California, and the Morrill Land Act of 1862: The effects of William S. Chapman and other speculators upon early-day development

Author: Long, Robert James

Abstract: Neither the Morrill Land Act nor land speculator William S. Chapman occupies any significant space in the history books of Fresno County. Both are as obscure as the era in which they existed, yet each acted as a catalyst upon the other in setting a direction for the future of the county's growth and development. The goal has been to coalesce and supplement what has been written with that which has not and to provide an insight into the individual significance and mutual interdependence of one man and one piece of legislation in the last half of the nineteenth century. I shall attempt to correct some long-standing historical discrepancies and offer the first reasonably detailed biography of William Smith Chapman, who unknowingly charted the future of Fresno County. Information has been
gained through an extensive study of public records, files, land patents, and the private files of Chapman descendants.

Links:
1862%3A+The+effects+of+William+S.+Chapman+and+other+speculators+upon+early-day+development

Subject: American history; Biographies

Classification: 0337: American history; 0304: Biographies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics

Title: Fresno County, California, and the Morrill Land Act of 1862: The effects of William S. Chapman and other speculators upon early-day development

Pages: 216 p.

Number of pages: 216

Publication year: 1997

Degree date: 1997
Milt Jackson: The creative genius behind "Bags' Groove"

Author: Roulet, Patrick Edward
Abstract: Vibraphonist Milt Jackson was a significant figure in the evolution of jazz vibraphone. His career in jazz spanned six decades and included associations with the leading jazz artists of the 20th century. Jackson was among the first to apply the bebop style of Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie to the vibraphone and his soulful, lyrical style of interpreting ballads and blues has influenced nearly every vibraphonist who has come after him. Chapter I is a biographical sketch of Milt Jackson’s life and career. Chapter II examines Jackson's ability to create a distinct and easily recognizable sound on the vibraphone. Chapter III examines Milt Jackson’s solo style in the blues through a detailed analysis of six transcriptions of his most famous composition, "Bags' Groove." Chapter IV summarizes the many unique features of Milt Jackson's playing style. Transcriptions and a comprehensive discography are included in the appendices.

Links:
Title: Milt Jackson: The creative genius behind "Bags' Groove"

Pages: 212 p.

Number of pages: 212

Publication year: 2002

Degree date: 2002

School code: 0250

Source: DAI-A 63/05, p. 1622, Nov 2002

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780493683379, 0493683372

Advisor: Collier, Tom
Between reforms: The United States banking system in the postbellum period

Author: Redenius, Scott Arnold


Abstract: The U.S. banking system's legal and regulatory environment was relatively stable between the passage of the National Banking Act during the Civil War and passage of the Federal Reserve Act just prior to the outbreak of World War I. For the banking system, however, it was a period of significant change, with important innovations in the payments system and bank operations accompanying rapid geographical expansion. The first part of this dissertation examines innovations in the structure of interbank relationships that facilitated these changes. Because U.S.
banks of the period were prohibited from operating branches, banks relied on one another more extensively than did banks elsewhere to clear liabilities, manage reserves, and provide emergency credit. Voluntary correspondent relationships provided such central banking services to banks that were geographically isolated from the nation's financial centers prior to the creation of the Federal Reserve System. During the postbellum period, the correspondent system evolved an increasingly complex, hierarchical network structure, which presumably lowered the cost of accessing these services. I use a network model to examine the conditions required for the formation of new regional networks and test the impact of network development on the reserve holdings and liability structure of participating banks. Although the innovations of the period improved the availability of banking services, many contemporaries were dissatisfied with various aspects of the period's monetary and banking arrangements. The second part of this dissertation examines one focus of discontent: large differences in regional interest rates. Recent literature has focused on the role played by market power and risk in generating these rate differentials. However, my examination of the data suggests that differences in explicit costs were responsible for a large portion of the rate differentials. Two types of implicit costs were also important: regional differences in cash reserve holdings and costs associated with the seasonality of economic activity.
Abstract: Question. Why do legislative majorities permit, restrict, or suppress minority obstruction? Any member of the modern Senate can block the passage of most bills by asserting his right to obstruct, or "filibuster." This right can only be overridden by a 60-vote supermajority. Senators filibuster to block or amend legislation, to insist on offering amendments, or to force new issues onto the Senate agenda. A few hundred feet away, the U.S. House of Representatives individual members have no obstruction rights; procedural rules and the House agenda are determined by majority vote, and House majority party leaders tend to dictate both. During the 19th century, however, the House was a hotbed of obstructionism. Obstruction rights thus vary over time and across institutions, with significant implications for party strength and parliamentary deliberation. Theory. I develop a model based on individual legislators who design decision-making procedures to maximize both policy outcomes and issue positions. Actors pay transaction costs and risk premiums to change their rules; these costs induce stability, path dependence, and favor party-organized reforms. Members change their rules to achieve significant improvements in policy outcomes or issue position visibility. These variables are influenced by the key institutional differences between the House and Senate: chamber size, term length, and constituency size. Data & methods. I analyze data on legislative workload, obstruction, electoral coalitions, partisanship, and position-taking, including regression analysis of party unity and success from 1789-2000.
combine this quantitative analysis with historical accounts of key periods using primary and secondary sources. Main findings. Legislators suppress obstruction to improve policy outcomes and the visibility of issue positions, or for significant act-contingent payoffs for reform. The incentives and capacity to suppress obstruction, however, vary by chamber. The House's larger size made it more inefficient and obstruction-prone, motivating House majority parties to restrict and then suppress obstruction during the 19th century. House members are more likely to prefer party-regulated agendas because they are more position-conscious than senators. This procedural partisanship has a feedback effect on institutional change; majority parties are better able to organize reform efforts when members already view procedural votes as party issues.

Links:
Subject: Political science; American history

Classification: 0615: Political science; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Obstruction, House, Senate, Institutional choice, Filibuster, Political parties

Title: Obstruction in the United States House and Senate: A bicameral analysis of institutional choice

Pages: 318 p.
Abstract: The Welsh in Iowa is, as the title indicates, a history of the Welsh in Iowa. This dissertation seeks to not only document the Welsh immigrants who lived in Iowa during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but to study the Welsh as a distinct ethnic group in a state known for its ethnic heritage. As told in this study, the story of the Welsh in Iowa begins in Wales, where the Welsh ethnic identity developed in response to English domination. The story continues with an account of factors in emigration from Wales and the three main waves of Welsh immigration to America. A short history of the Welsh in America follows the section on immigration. Then a brief history of the state of Iowa is given, including a survey of the state's major ethnic groups. The actual history of the Welsh in Iowa is divided into two sections, first the agricultural communities and then the coal mining communities. An additional chapter containing demographic analyses is also included. The
conclusion is followed by two appendices giving brief accounts of each Welsh community in Iowa.

Links:

Subject: American history

Classification: 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Ethnicity, Immigration, Settlement patterns, Welsh, Iowa

Title: The Welsh in Iowa

Pages: 363 p.

Number of pages: 363

Publication year: 2003

Degree date: 2003

School code: 0097

Source: DAI-A 64/03, p. 1049, Sep 2003

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

Advisor: Schwieder, Dorothy A

University/institution: Iowa State University

University location: United States -- Iowa

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3085952

ProQuest document ID: 305336847
Divorce and annulment in San Mateo County, California, 1950--1957

Author: Lopez, Alberto Brandt

Abstract: This dissertation investigates dissolution in San Mateo County, California, from 1950-1957 using trial records associated with cases of divorce and annulment. Quantitative data included details regarding court
submissions as well as court-ordered and private resolutions of issues involving the distribution of marital property, child custody, and post-marital financial support. Divorce seekers in this sample conformed to the collusive model of the divorce trial: wives were plaintiffs in 87% of cases and the grounds for divorce were extreme cruelty in 95% of cases. Approximately 30% of the defendants answered the complaint with a denial of the alleged ground for divorce. Defendants in 75% of the cases in which a denial was filed also waived notice of the time and place of trial and written findings of fact and conclusions of law, which suggests that the dissolution trial was, in effect, uncontested. The prevalence of settlement agreements in the sample truncated court involvement in dissolution. Approximately 72% of divorcing couples entered into either formal or informal settlement agreements that resolved property distribution, child custody, and post-marital financial support issues. Mothers of minor children overwhelmingly received custody of minor children whether by court order or pursuant to a settlement agreement. However, wives received a greater share of the marital property when the court distributed the property when compared to cases where the divorcing spouses entered into a settlement contract. Moreover, mothers received larger child support payments under settlement contracts as opposed to court orders. Combining these findings suggests that mothers obtained custody of children and higher child support payments in exchange for a reduced share of marital property pursuant to the terms of private settlement agreements. The dissertation concludes that the
combination of collusion in the courtroom and private settlement agreements allowed dissolution seekers to keep many marital details private. The courtroom proceeding in cases of dissolution represented the public affirmation of a private agreement. Marriage was a contract, but, for many, divorce had become a contract as well.

Links:

School code: 0212


Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780542431708, 054243170X

Advisor: Friedman, Lawrence M

University/institution: Stanford University

University location: United States -- California

Degree: J.S.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
St. Louis charter school history, 1996--2005: A case study

Author: Little, Tara K.
Abstract: This particularistic case study of St. Louis, Missouri charter schools examines the history of the charter school movement in St. Louis from the perspectives of those most closely involved in policy-making and school development, covering the period from the local movement's inception in 1996 through the first sponsor review year in 2005. Transcribed interviews of ten key participants in the policy development and start-up process, as well as archival data, were thematically coded, deconstructed, triangulated, and reconstructed to form the basis of the history as it is presented in this study. This qualitative study reveals the rich narrative of charter school development specific to St. Louis at the time of the study. It does not study the qualitative efficacy of the charter schools themselves. This history includes conflict between charter proponents and local districts, legislators and sponsors, school operators and sponsors, and most other conceivable combinations of key actors in the process. Conflicts have resulted from disagreement about the legislation itself, the role of the sponsor, the legal and ethical conduct of operators, the effectiveness of the schools, and the philosophical concept of using public money for these independent (but "public) schools. Of the eight schools included in the study, six are still operating as charter schools. Further research should include expanded study of these schools and other charter schools for those elements of success that may be
transferable to traditional schools. If two of charter schools' purposes are creating market forces that compel positive change in the local school district, and providing the opportunity for experimental methods that might be applied more broadly, then these elements warrant additional scrutiny. Though the success of charter schools in the narrow context of this study was not marked, closer study of these schools as they mature may yield results that provide generalizable teaching and learning strategies.

Links:

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

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

Links:
Subject: American history; History; Science history

Classification: 0337: American history; 0582: History; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, AT & T, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Military-industrial complex, Frank B. Jewett, Oliver E. Buckley, Jewett, Frank B., Buckley, Oliver E.

Title: The Bell Telephone Laboratories and the military-industrial complex: The Jewett-Buckley years, 1925--1951
School leadership and strategic planning: The impact on local report card ratings

Author: Goodsite, Sandra Sue Skillings


Abstract: The Elementary Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, reauthorized as No Child Left Behind (NCLB), increased accountability measures in public schools across the nation. One component of NCLB dictated that school districts publicly report annual summative testing scores. Noting that previous research has shown that school district leadership engaged in the strategic planning process increases student achievement, the State of Ohio formed the Ohio Leadership Advisory Council (OLAC). OLAC’s work embraced the use of leadership led strategic planning and thus wrote the Ohio Improvement Process (OIP) for use in all Ohio districts regardless of size, typology, leadership tenure, or average daily membership. This quantitative causal-comparative study investigates the effect of OIP on Local Report Card (LRC) ratings in Ohio school districts. To determine if differences exist school district leadership responded to a survey that reported 2011-2012 LRC ratings
and measured their respective stage of implementation and commitment to OIP. Using responses from the 14-item research constructed survey, data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings from the research show that the impact of OIP on LRC is more complex than previously assumed. Contrary to researcher expectations, the use of OIP did not statistically impact LRC. Future research using Value Added or Performance Index Scores (both growth measures of the LRC) could potentially produce statistically significant results, as they are more specific in nature than the LRC ratings are.

Research Question 1 notes 94% of the survey respondents were school district central office administrators with 65% being in their current position three or more years. Seventy-four percent of respondents have been their district point of contact or OIP facilitator. Responses from Research Questions 2 and 3 highlight LRC data were positively significantly skewed. This created the foundation for running inferential test using both the parametric ANOVA and non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis. When data between LRC and OIP were analyzed using categories "Not Started", "Stalled", "Started", and "Completed" - statistical significance was reported, statistical significance was reported, with the "Not Started" group scoring higher on the LRC than both the "Stalled" and "Completed" groups. When data were regrouped and the same categories were analyzed within the stages of OIP, no significance was noted. When data were grouped via specific stage of the OIP, no significance was noted. Via descriptive data (based on respondents' reported opinions), Research Question 4 prodigiously
highlighted the importance of using OIP as a strategic planning framework to: 1) Promote school district leadership collaboration; 2) Engage central office administration; 3) Assist a school district in introducing new educational initiatives; and 4) Increase student progress and achievement. Increasing progress and achievement was the ultimate goal of the Ohio Leadership Advisory written Ohio Improvement Process. The implications for school leaders and future research were also discussed. Noting that LRC ratings as a whole may not be sensitive enough to discover statistical significance of OIP on LRC, future study would suggest a researcher use the Performance Index (PI) or Value Added (VA) scores as the dependent variable. Both the PI and VA scores are publicly shared with Ohio stakeholders as they are two of the four components that make up the overall Local Report Card rating. The study offers a solid foundation for future research while sharing respondent's perceptions regarding the implementation of strategic planning, namely The Ohio Improvement Process.

Links:
Subject: Educational leadership; Education Policy; School Administration; Education history

Classification: 0449: Educational leadership; 0458: Education Policy; 0461: School Administration; 0520: Education history
Identifier / keyword: Education, Leadership, Ohio improvement process, Local report card ratings, Academic achievement, Student achievement, Strategic planning

Title: School leadership and strategic planning: The impact on local report card ratings

Number of pages: 174

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0018

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321484595
That World of Somewhere In Between: The History of Cabaret and the Cabaret Songs of Richard Pearson Thomas, Volume I

Author: Mullins, Rebecca
Abstract: Cabaret songs have become a delightful and popular addition to the art song recital, yet there is no concise definition in the lexicon of classical music to explain precisely what cabaret songs are; indeed, they exist, as composer Richard Pearson Thomas says, "in that world that's somewhere in between" other genres. So what exactly makes a cabaret song a cabaret song? This document will explore the topic first by tracing historical antecedents to and the evolution of artistic cabaret from its inception in Paris at the end of the 19th century, subsequent flourish throughout Europe, and progression into the United States. This document then aims to provide a stylistic analysis to the first volume of the cabaret songs of American composer Richard Pearson Thomas.

Links:
Subject: Music; Performing Arts

Classification: 0413: Music; 0641: Performing Arts

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Thomas Richard Pearson, Cabaret songs, Historical antecedents, Artistic cabaret, Paris

Title: That World of Somewhere In Between: The History of Cabaret and the Cabaret Songs of Richard Pearson Thomas, Volume I

Number of pages: 116
Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0168

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321513073

Advisor: McCoy, Scott

Committee member: Boone, Graeme; Robinson, Loretta

University/institution: The Ohio State University

Department: Music
Interethnic relations and settlement on the Spanish Florida frontier, 1668-1763

Author: Reigelsperger, Diana


Abstract: In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, Florida was one of many embattled provinces on the frontiers of the Spanish empire. At its peak, Florida was adjacent to French, English, and other Spanish colonies as well as the Native American Creek Confederacy. This dissertation argues that rather than the margins, Florida was the crossroads of empires, where imperial social and racial ideologies collided. It examines Spanish attempts to settle the frontier in Florida and the influence of this policy on the populations of indigenous, African, European, and mixed racial descent. This study connects imperial policymakers to the lived experiences of the men and women who held the frontier in the name of the King of
Spain. Like other Spanish territories in the Caribbean basin, Florida was not well populated with Spanish colonists. This made the region vulnerable to temporary and permanent occupations by other European powers. Despite the variety of legal attitudes and precedents for claiming sovereignty over a territory, effective settlement of the region was the only truly compelling case for claiming ownership of land. Although Florida remained under-populated, its strategic significance demanded that the Spanish prevent it from falling into foreign hands. To compensate for the lack of Spanish settlers, Spanish officials attempted to incorporate others, including Native Americans, Africans, and other Europeans, into their strategic designs for the settlement and defense of the province. This need created limited opportunities for these otherwise marginal groups to assert themselves in the Spanish sphere. The willingness of Spanish officials in Florida to adapt to the demands of the frontier shaped race relations between the various sectors of Spanish society. People of Native American, African, and European descent learned the rights and privileges that settlers and vassals of the King of Spain might demand. Those concepts became central to the language individuals and groups utilized to establish their place in colonial society.

Links:
Subject: Latin American history; American history

Classification: 0336: Latin American history; 0337: American history
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Florida, Spanish colonies, Frontier, Imperialism, Colonialism

Title: Interethnic relations and settlement on the Spanish Florida frontier, 1668-1763

Number of pages: 286

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0070

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321423211
Advisor: Altman, Ida

University/institution: University of Florida

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3647944

ProQuest document ID: 1645427956

Spiritual formation: A comparative study of modern and classical Christian schools

Author: Dernlan, Timothy James

Abstract: This study focused on the comparison of a modern Christian school and a classical Christian school in the Midwestern United States. The modern Christian school used in this study was a member of the Association of Christian Schools International (ACSI) and the classical school was a member of the Association of Classical and
Christian Schools (ACCS). A 37 question survey was developed and used to measure and compare the spiritual formation of students in fourth, eighth, and twelfth grade attending each school. Survey questions of Christian knowledge, belief, and action were the focus of the survey. Answers to the survey questions were compared between grades, between schools, and within schools to determine the different levels of spiritual formation and commitment to the Christian faith in the students at each school. Special attention was given to the Trivium of classical education compared to current modern instructional methodologies. Statistically significant differences were determined to exist between the students attending the two schools and Fowler's Development Theory was used to explain the results. The results from this study suggest that the classical Christian school produces students with a higher level of Christian faith formation than the modern Christian school.

Links:
Title: Spiritual formation: A comparative study of modern and classical Christian schools

Number of pages: 218

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0462

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321484168

Advisor: Olive, James

Committee member: Savage, Constance; Shelly, Ann
University/institution: Ashland University

Department: College of Education

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ed.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671321

ProQuest document ID: 1646482160

Document URL:
Abstract: According to Carl Schmitt, the previous "order and orientation" of the world depended on a clear difference between the spaces of land and sea. When America advanced into the ocean with the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 that previous order changed, and the difference between the sovereignty of the sea and the lawlessness of the ocean became less coherent. With this change, Schmitt argues, a
new order or nomos emerged. "Oceanic America" is the study of the effects that this spatial change had on American literature in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Links:


Subject: American history; Geography; American literature

Classification: 0337: American history; 0366: Geography; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Social sciences, American literature, Schmitt, carl, Maritime literature, Oceanic, Sea, Sovereignty

Title: Oceanic America: A literary geography, 1844-1930

Number of pages: 183

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0330

Source: DAI-A 76/05(E), Nov 2015
"We are a democracy": Progressive-era democratic teaching in high school English classrooms, 1912-1941
Abstract: In the following history, I explore the evolution of teaching practices in high school English classrooms in education’s progressive era. I define the progressive era as between January, 1912, when the National Council of Teachers of English published the first edition of The English Journal, and December, 1941, the beginning of WWII, which marked the first time that high school enrollments began temporarily to decrease. I synthesize the history of teaching English with an interpretation of progressive-era democratic teaching, which I argue reconceptualized the social, intellectual, and moral purposes of education. I justify this framework by citing contemporaneous philosophies of a democratic education, primarily those of Francis Parker, John Dewey, Boyd Bode, and Michael John Demiashkevich. I evaluate teaching practices using this interpretive framework of progressive-era democratic teaching to argue that teaching practices in the progressive era became more democratic. This represented a legitimate pedagogical reform rarely acknowledged in a historiography that tends to repudiate progressive-era efforts to reform teaching. The majority of the evidence I cite to demonstrate teaching practices comes from articles published in The English Journal between 1912 and 1941. However, I also cite
numerous progressive-era teaching handbooks and textbooks. Ultimately, I explore the potential for democratic teaching to accomplish the social, intellectual, and moral goals of a democratic education. I consider specifically the apparent contradiction between the goals of democratic teaching and the racial prejudice and discrimination that defines the historical, and in many cases contemporary, issues in American public education.

Links:

Subject: Education history

Classification: 0520: Education history

Identifier / keyword: Education, Democracy, High school, English classrooms

Title: "We are a democracy": Progressive-era democratic teaching in high school English classrooms, 1912-1941

Number of pages: 310

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014
William Torrey Harris's contributions to the professionalization of teaching

Author: Everette, Nicole Ard


Abstract: A gap in historical research was determined and a historiography was conducted to answer the research question: How did William Torrey Harris help to elevate the professionalization of teaching? Harris held multiple educational positions throughout his forty-eight year career and contributed to professionalization of teaching within each post. As a teacher and principal, Harris functioned as an active member of multiple local and national level teachers' associations and organizations to promote education. He initiated the graded system into schools, increased opportunities for colored teachers, and wrote the memorial which helped to establish Kirksville Normal School. As Assistant Superintendent Harris conducted numerous school visits and provided feedback to teachers. Introduction of Leigh's Phonetic System improved reading instruction and increase of German instruction elevated student and teacher enrollment. Harris's foundation and publication of the Journal of Speculative Philosophy (JSP)
added philosophic thought into teachers' lives. During his Superintendence Harris published key educational pieces containing specific advice for teachers. Harris's annual reports contained evidence of communication and endeavors to improve the education of future teachers, current educators, as well as students. Work within the Concord School of Philosophy and as editor of International Education Series (IES) were additional platforms Harris utilized to share effective techniques and strategies with countless educators. Throughout Harris's post as U.S. Commissioner of Education his continued effort to professionalize teaching was evident. His work with normal schools, encouragement of communication between libraries and schools, committees, and additional publications were the culmination of lifelong efforts to improve the teaching profession.

Links:
Subject: Educational leadership; School administration; Education history; Teacher education

Classification: 0449: Educational leadership; 0514: School administration; 0520: Education history; 0530: Teacher education

Identifier / keyword: Education, Professionalization, Teaching, Harris, w. t.
Title: William Torrey Harris's contributions to the professionalization of teaching

Number of pages: 188

Publication year: 2014

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School code: 0688

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321465990

Advisor: Jans-Thomas, Susie
Committee member: Kramer, Thomas; McBride, Rebecca; Nichols, Joyce

University/institution: The University of West Florida

Department: Research and Advanced Studies

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: Ed.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3670272

ProQuest document ID: 1650604448
The aesthetic republic: Art, education, and social imagination in the United States, 1900-1960

Author: Wakeford, Michael Paul

art education movement as a study in American ideas. It expands the topic's boundaries to include a variety of thinkers and institutions beyond the pedagogical and curricular narrows, incorporating those whose philosophical work and mobilizing ideals connected the project of promoting art experience to key intellectual conversations of the period stretching from the progressive era to the early Cold War. Key figures include John Dewey, George Santayana, Holger Cahill, Victor D'Amico, Viktor Lowenfeld, Horace Kallen, and Thomas Munro. Organizing the movement's varied discourses around the notion of "the aesthetic republic," the dissertation offers an alternative to the declension narrative that has long dominated the story of American art education during this period by arguing that we should see the movement's importance within a more expansive constellation of social thought and cultural criticism.

Links:
Examining Testing Policy in the United States: A Comparative Historical Analysis of National Testing for Accountability Debates and Intelligence Testing Debates

Author: Way, Gordon Thomas


Abstract: Educational testing policies influence the type of education provided to school children, and communicate what society values. These policies originate from and promote a set of assumptions, beliefs, and values orientations. They are also designed to advance certain
social and educational outcomes, and preferred types of educational experiences for school children. As lawmakers deliberate future testing policies in the United States, it is important that they understand the motivations and values behind testing policy proposals. This study explores the beliefs that drove accountability testing policy proposals. It employed a historical/ comparative analysis to compare the arguments from the accountability testing debates of the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s with the arguments from the intelligence testing debates of the early 1920s, the 1970s, and mid-1990s in order to tease out the beliefs that drove these arguments. Issues around which the arguments revolved were examined to identify enduring themes that can inform future educational testing policy proposals. Six such themes emerged from this analysis. These included the following: 1) merit; 2) "race," class and educational equity; 3) the meaning of democracy; 4) the fundamental purpose of public education and desired educational experiences in the United States; 5) the role of science and ideology in policy making; and 6) the tendency to oversimplify. These themes and their implications for policy were discussed.

Links:
Identifier / keyword: Education, Accountability, Intelligence, IQ, Race, Standards, Testing

Title: Examining Testing Policy in the United States: A Comparative Historical Analysis of National Testing for Accountability Debates and Intelligence Testing Debates

Number of pages: 199

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0099

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321489347
Advisor: Rury, John L.

Committee member: Ginsberg, Rick J.; Imber, Mickey; Saatcioglu, Argun; Mahlios, Marc C.

University/institution: University of Kansas

Department: Educational Leadership and Policy Studies

University location: United States -- Kansas

Degree: Ed.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671773
Assertive fictions: Arguments and audiences of the postwar social problem film, 1944—1954

Author: Doles, Steven
Abstract: This dissertation gives needed attention to the public function of the social problem film that has been missing in much of the earlier scholarship on the genre. Focused on films which examine topics of wide concern in the years following World War II, the dissertation argues that social problem films function as "assertive fictions" to make claims about the extrafilmic world to diverse audiences, who in turn recognize these assertions at work in the films and respond to them in active, engaged ways. After a theoretical introduction discussing the stakes of treating social problem films as assertive fictions, each chapter examines a different cycle within the genre. The first chapter examines films about returning World War II veterans, arguing that such films made a variety of assertions about the way in which veterans could reintegrate into society after the war, about the origins of mental illness in veterans, and about how the disabled could adapt to the physical and social world. The second chapter turns to examine the relationship of semidocumentary detective films to discourses of scientific policing, public health, and urban planning in the postwar period, arguing that such films draw upon a "rhetoric of generalizable specificity" in order to make claims of broad applicability through the individuating medium of narrative cinema. Chapter three looks at reception practices of "race problem" films in the African American press, finding a variety of sophisticated practices for engaging with social problem films and contesting their arguments employed by writers in the press. Chapter four focuses on the reception of labor films Salt of the Earth and On the Waterfront in Communist
periodicals, demonstrating the way in which a particular set of concepts emerged over time in critical writing in the press and came to be applied to the films.

Links:

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321468281

Advisor: Cohan, Steven; Hallas, Roger

Committee member: Hanson, Chris; Edmunds, Susan; Bartolovich, Crystal; Hamner, Gail

University/institution: Syracuse University

Department: English

University location: United States -- New York

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
Signifying DIY: Process-oriented aesthetics in 1990s alternative rock and hip-hop
Abstract: This dissertation posits and demonstrates a framework for analyzing how sound recordings convey meaning in rock—considering how listeners experience recordings, not only as fixed products, but also as sonic evidence of implied actions. I call this framework process-oriented aesthetics, and I define it as a sensibility in which musical meaning is conveyed in a record's sonic foregrounding of its own production process. In this sensibility, recordings sonically evoke what I call a production myth—a real or imagined backstory, nurtured through the surrounding discourse, that adds meaning to the musical sounds. Production myths encourage listeners to aestheticize practices of musical creation and help facilitate intellectual and creative engagement in listening. The effects of process-oriented aesthetics rely upon the interplay between the nuances of recorded sound and the assumed (or imagined) circumstances of their production. I investigate these aesthetic sensibilities in the music and discourse of 1990s alternative rock and hip-hop. Alternative rock in the 1990s harbored an enduring tension between the small-scale, non-commercial values of its indie roots and the music's eventual mass-mediated popularity. I use process-oriented aesthetics as a way to address the slippery
connections between musical style and 1990s alternative authenticity. I single out three musical trends in alternative music after grunge: lo-fi, hip-hop sampling, and artists' use of vintage instruments and media. Even as artists and fans of these genres embraced the alternative-culture ideals of marginal eclecticism, they did so in a self-consciously mediated space. They all, in some way, responded to the generalized angst surrounding alternative rock's massness by aestheticizing the mediated processes of musical production.

Links:

Subject: Music

Classification: 0413: Music

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, 1990s, Alternative rock, Hip-hop, Music aesthetics, Music technology, Rock music

Title: Signifying DIY: Process-oriented aesthetics in 1990s alternative rock and hip-hop

Number of pages: 248

Publication year: 2014
Degree date: 2014

School code: 0153

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321436037

Advisor: Katz, Mark

Committee member: Garcia, David; Neal, Jocelyn; Vandermeer, Philip; Zak, Albin

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

Department: Musicology
University location: United States -- North Carolina

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3668495

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Document URL:

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Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global
The contributions of Earl "Bud" Powell to the modern jazz style

Author: DeMotta, David Joseph, III


Abstract: This is an analytical study of pianist and composer Bud Powell's contributions to modern jazz (a.k.a. bebop or "bop"), focusing especially on the rhythmic and harmonic implications of Powell's improvisations. The analysis is informed by a series of interviews with professional jazz musicians and is supported by original notated transcriptions of Powell recordings. The aim of this project is to present a cogent technical and theoretical account of Powell's musical style that is grounded in the values of the contemporary jazz community and reflects that community's continued passion for and engagement with Powell. Chapter One, "Contemporary Pianists and Bud Powell's Music," summarizes the ways that eight professional jazz pianists conceive of Powell's contributions to contemporary
performance practice and to their individual musical styles and paths of development. The participants explain the ways in which they engage with Bud Powell's music as listeners, students, teachers, and performers, speaking passionately about Powell's genius and providing accounts of how their study of Powell's music has contributed to their own development as artists and pedagogues. Chapter Two, "Bud Powell's Improvisations and the Aesthetics of Modern Jazz Rhythm," explores how Powell's improvised solos creatively encapsulate the textural and rhythmic essentials of the modern jazz style. Special attention is paid to the relationship between Powell's music and the textural developments of the rhythm section, especially advances in jazz drumming and the underlying harmonic rhythm as temporal reference. Topics include asymmetry of phrase placement and structure in relation to meter and cyclic form, irregular accents and left-hand "bombs," beat-one avoidance and negative accents, harmonic displacement, phrasing "over the barline," and cross-rhythmic groupings. Chapter Three, "A Model For Harmony and Voice-leading in Bud Powell's Linear-Melodic Improvisations," describes the harmonic implications of Powell's improvised lines. This analysis examines Powell's concept of harmony and voice leading during his negotiation of descending-fifths sequences and related progressions through a five-strand voice-leading model based on chord tones. Chapter Four, "A Case Study of Harmonic Paths and Voice-leading Discontinuities in Powell's Negotiation of Subdominant Tonicizations in 'I Got Rhythm' Related A Sections," is a study of Powell's improvisation over measures five through
eight of "rhythm changes" A sections, which present an obstacle to the descending-fifths-based harmony and voice-leading apparatus described in Chapter Three. Chapter Five, "Flatted Fifths in Bud Powell's Harmonic Approach," discusses the various ways in which Powell saturated his music with a sound essential to bebop, the dominant seventh flatted fifth chord. Discussing Powell's incorporation of this and related devices throughout his compositions and improvisations and in situations that vary in mood and tempo, this chapter offers a window into Powell's creative process by illustrating his ability to maximally exploit one highly idiomatic element of his vocabulary.

Links:
Subject: Music

Classification: 0413: Music

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Bebop, Powell, bud, Jazz analysis, Jazz rhythm, Jazz voice leading, Modern jazz

Title: The contributions of Earl "Bud" Powell to the modern jazz style

Number of pages: 361
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20. "The divine life in the soul considered": Theology and spirituality in the works of Samuel Davies


22. Changing the Face of the Earth: The Morrison-Knudsen Corporation as Partner to the U.S. Federal Government


25. NATO's crisis years: The end of the Atlantic mystique and the making of "Pax Atlantica":1955-1968
THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE OF 1926

Author: Siegel, Morton


Abstract: None available.

Links:

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Document 2 of 25

Living of the ladder: work and culture in the emerging corporate order: Los Angeles, 1900-1930

Author: Davis, Warren Clark

Abstract: Abstract not available.

Links:

Subject: American history

Classification: 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Ladder, Work, Culture, Corporate, Angeles

Title: Living of the ladder: work and culture in the emerging corporate order: Los Angeles, 1900-1930

Number of pages: 346

Publication year: 1994

Degree date: 1994

School code: 0208

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Local sales and celebrations: A history of retailing, marketing, and consuming in Western New York State, 1920-1940

Author: Elvins, Sarah Lynn

Abstract: This dissertation explores the interaction of Western New York State with the emerging American mass
market. In particular, it looks at the buying and selling of goods in Buffalo and Rochester, New York, during the period from 1920 to 1940. This time period witnessed the spread of new economic relationships across the nation. The growth of new networks of distribution and communication meant that many more Americans had access to the same goods. Branded items and mass-produced goods flooded all areas of the country. New forms of competition threatened the prominent position enjoyed by independent merchants. Examination of retailing and consuming in Buffalo and Rochester complicates our understanding of this transformation. Local traditions and identities were not simply eliminated in the spread of these new relationships. Within New York State, regional patterns of selling and consuming flourished into the 1920s and 1930s. Merchants in Rochester and Buffalo played active roles in civic life. They emphasized their roots in the community, and encouraged consumers to shop "at home." In good times and bad, they brought a range of entertainments and services to local shoppers. The Introduction places the project in historiographical context, and outlines the main contours of the argument. Chapter One sketches the economic and cultural development of the two cities, particularly the ways in which retailers acted as civic leaders in each community during the 1920s. Chapter Two examines how Buffalo and Rochester department stores claimed superiority to competitors in New York City. Retailers asserted their ability to provide mass-market and fashion goods, while at the same time emphasizing their local ties and history. Chapter Three investigates how independent merchants in
the two cities grappled with the "chain store problem" of the interwar era, using a discourse of civic pride and boosterism to differentiate themselves from "interloping" competitors based in other cities. Chapter Four explores regional efforts to combat the Depression by organizing consumer spending. In Buffalo, this sentiment took the form of a special day of sales which organizers hoped would speed the return to normalcy, while in Rochester a pledge campaign encouraged participants to put more money into the local economy. Chapter Five demonstrates the persistence of downtown merchants in Buffalo and Rochester as cultural brokers throughout the 1930s. It also looks at how national marketers and advertisers tailored their messages to the particularities of the local market. Linking all of the chapters is the notion that local institutions were crucial to the experiences of consumers in this period, particularly in cities like Buffalo and Rochester.

Links:
Title: Local sales and celebrations: A history of retailing, marketing, and consuming in Western New York State, 1920-1940

Pages: 372 p.

Number of pages: 372

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School code: 0267

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

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Advisor: Shore, Marlene

University/institution: York University (Canada)

University location: Canada

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: NQ66346

ProQuest document ID: 304740248

Document URL:
The geography of insurgency: An urban network insurgency model of the Viet Nam War

Author: Lohman, Andrew Davies

Abstract: This study is a quantitative and spatial analysis of the Viet Nam War and examines the process through which insurgent movements challenge and contest the ruling authority for power within a politically defined territory. Using data collected by the U.S. Department of Defense during the war, this research proposes and tests a theoretical framework which considers an insurgency as a conflict over nodes within the urban network and hypothesizes that we can expect to observe different stages
of conflict (types of political activity and violence) in different parts of the urban hierarchy at different times. The hypothesized relationships were generally found to hold true, but this framework revealed distinct variation in conflict patterns at the regional and local scales. The results suggest this framework provides a valuable perspective through which to understand how an insurgency evolves across time and space.

Links:

Subject: Geography; International Relations; Military history

Classification: 0366: Geography; 0601: International Relations; 0722: Military history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Geography of conflict, Urban network, Insurgency, Vietnam War, Civil wars, Spatial analysis of conflict

Title: The geography of insurgency: An urban network insurgency model of the Viet Nam War

Number of pages: 311

Publication year: 2009
Conscription policy, citizenship and religious conscientious objectors in the United States and Canada during World War One

Author: Eberle, Donald Charles


Abstract: In democratic societies, governments often assume extraordinary powers during wartime, thus redefining, at least temporarily, the relationship between citizens and the State. During the First World War, the democratic governments of the United States and Canada conscripted their citizens to fight on the distant battlefields of Western Europe. Conscription created unique challenges for both governments as a number of eligible men, in both Canada and the United States, refused to recognize their government’s authority to compel them to take up arms. Though the number of conscientious objectors was rather small, they were a remarkably diverse group that was highly visible. This created challenges for policy makers. The war would not wait and these almost unprecedented conscription policies was being made and revised even as they were being implemented. The war years were a difficult time to oppose government policy as both Canada and the United States employed impassioned rhetoric and expanded coercive powers to encourage all citizens, and resident
aliens, to give the government their full cooperation. The young men who would later become religious conscientious objectors were peaceful, industrious and law abiding. They were generally considered to be highly valued members of society. The war, and specifically conscription, changed this positive perception. Complicating matter even further was the fact that many conscientious objectors were German immigrants, or the descendants of German immigrants. They frequently read and spoke German, often more fluently than they read or spoke English. These men, and their co-religionists, were now viewed as unpatriotic, untrustworthy, ignorant and dangerous. This dissertation examines the manner in which conscientious objectors challenged, either directly or indirectly, the basic authority of the state. It explores how conscientious objectors were identified as a threat, and how the governments of Canada and the United States tried to contain that threat. It also examines the ways in which citizenship was a contested and evolving concept in both Canada and the United States during the war, and particularly during the period of conscription, especially for recent immigrants and their descendants whose ethnic background and religious beliefs made them a highly visible minority and set them apart from the dominant culture. Examining conscription policy, and how it applied to conscientious objectors, during this particular moment in history not only sheds greater light upon the creation and implementation of conscription policies, but is crucial to answering larger questions about cultural attitudes in the United States and Canada toward vulnerable and marginalized populations. These issues remain highly
relevant as both the United States and Canada become more diverse and continue to attract large numbers of immigrants.

Links:
Abstract: In this dissertation, I examine the explanatory value of the concept of "generations" and the role of political generations in foreign policy and international politics. In the wake of the attacks on September 11, 2001, the economic recession of 2008, the "Arab Spring," and the "Occupy Wall Street" movement, debates over the emergence and possible effects of new generations have increased dramatically. Yet, despite the fact that several scholars in the field of International Relations have either pointed towards the potential importance of generational processes or even used the notion of generations in their own research, the concept has not been conceptualized in a systematic manner. The dissertation fills this gap in the literature in two steps. First, I resolve the definitional problems surrounding the concept of generations by arguing that a generation in its most abstract form constitutes a temporal unit of analysis that locates individuals or groups in the process of time. This temporal location is constituted by the nexus of individual life stage (i.e. age) and collective
history and it fundamentally shapes the political worldviews of those who occupy it. Based on the concept of generations, I develop a theory of political generations, which I define as cohorts in the age of youth that develop a generational consciousness and distinct political worldview in response to a set of formative experiences. Political generations become either "radical" or "traditional," depending on whether they perceive their formative experiences as evidence of the failure or success of the prevalent political culture. Whereas radical political generations will strive for political change, traditional political generations will reproduce the culture of their predecessors. I argue that radical and traditional political generations alternate across time and thereby explain cycles of change and stability in foreign policy and/or international politics. In the empirical chapters, I apply this theoretical framework to explain cycles of change and stability in foreign policy and at the level of the international system. The first empirical chapter shows that cycles between radical and traditional political generations explain (1) periods of foreign policy change and stability and (2) the timing of shifts between extrovert and introvert foreign policy moods in the United States from roughly 1900 until 2008. In the second empirical chapter, I argue that political generations have become increasingly transnational phenomena due to the spread of mass media and changes in communications technology. Focusing on Western civilization, the chapter shows that increasingly transnational political generations have constituted a main causal mechanism for the diffusion and political evolution of
liberalism over the course of the last century and have played an important role in the construction of the "West."

Links:
School code: 0168

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321476620

Advisor: Wendt, Alexander

Committee member: Wendt, Alexander; Schweller, Randall; Herrmann, Richard

University/institution: The Ohio State University

Department: Political Science

University location: United States -- Ohio
Competing in a confined arena

Author: Holland, James M.

Abstract: This study asks: Can the Cobb and Elder model (1972) of agenda setting be applied to policy making in the United States: If so, does the Reagan presidency provide a case study sufficient for studying this theory: This study takes an empirical look at Reagan's tax policy and drug policy and draws conclusions based on Reagan's attempts to shape the agenda for these two policies. The Cobb and Elder model focuses on the ability of a political actor to set the agenda. This study draws on their theory by focusing on two of Reagan's policies, tax policy and drug policy. The study finds that Reagan uses six themes to address both taxes and drugs but finds it difficult to reinforce the dominant narrative. The study also finds that complexity and concreteness are large factors in the policy discussion.

Links:
http://RT4RF9QN2Y.search.serialssolutions.com/?ctx_ver=Z3
Subject: American history; Economics; Public administration

Classification: 0337: American history; 0501: Economics; 0617: Public administration
Gothic Trends in Contemporary Great Plains Literature

Author: LaDuke, Aaron J.

Abstract: This study argues for the emergence of a Gothic literature in the Great Plains region. Plains fiction has long been dominated by the pioneer ideal put forth by authors such as Willa Cather. I posit that a thread of contemporary
authors of the region are now challenging these myths and creating works that engage a repressed history of the plains through the use of a Gothic style. The study begins with a look at Cather as a writer who perhaps most famously establishes the pioneer myth. Cather writes in praise of the yeoman farmer with her use of the garden myth and democratic utopia, but she also plants some seeds of the Gothic with the dark eruptions that occur in her narratives. Wright Morris is an author who challenges ideal versions of Great Plains history through his plains expatriate characters but also struggles with nostalgic conceptions of the region. He serves as the bridge between Cather and the primary writer of the study: Annie Proulx. In her three collections of Wyoming stories, Proulx creates a sober picture of the plains that focuses on more painful aspects of the region’s history such as the widespread failure of small farmers and ranchers. Her fiction makes use of a wide range of Gothic, stylistic techniques and builds on the previous regional Gothics of New England and the South. The conclusion to the project explores other contemporary Great Plains writers working in a Gothic mode. Several of these writers take a particular focus on the repressed history concerning the oppression of Native Americans. The final chapter looks at an additional text in the form of current media coverage of the region, which provides a unique perspective on the cyclical nature of the history that has defined the plains.

Links:
http://RT4RF9QN2Y.search.serialssolutions.com/?ctx_ver=Z3
Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Social sciences, Great plains literature, Gothic, Proulx, annie

Title: Gothic Trends in Contemporary Great Plains Literature: [1]

Number of pages: 276

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0167

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321476552
Advisor: Jones, Paul C.

Committee member: Jones, Paul

University/institution: Ohio University

Department: English (Arts and Sciences)

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3670717

ProQuest document ID: 1646483509
Abstract: Creationism in America as a protest about evolution in the public schools erupted three times—in 1925
with the Scopes trial in Dayton, Tennessee, in 1981 with the call for equal-time for young-earth creationism in Arkansas schools, and in 2005 with the Dover, Pennsylvania battle that resulted in the legal system categorizing "intelligent design" theory as a variant of creationism. While George Marsden's history of evangelicalism and fundamentalism, Ronald Numbers's history of creationist institutions, and Edward Larson's history of legal developments surrounding creationism are important foundational works, the three eruptions still appear hard to discern as part of a larger pattern. Among the various entities that comprised the body known as the "Religious Right" in the 1970s, there was one stream that provided the articulation for this pattern--conservative Presbyterians beginning with the story of J. Gresham Machen in the 1920s and leading up to the story of Francis Schaeffer in the 1970s. Their concern that Enlightenment thought was overtaking the legacy of the Protestant Reformation in America through the changes in the federal judiciary and sociological upheaval involving interest-group politics demonstrated that the three eruptions of creationism were clear evidence that bursts of antievolutionist sentiment were not haphazard events. Instead, they were manifestations of constant Protestant fear and resentment through the twentieth century of the growth of federal power in relation to the states.

Links:
Subject: Religion; American history; Science history

Classification: 0318: Religion; 0337: American history; 0585: Science history
Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Creationism, Machen, J. Gresham, Presbyterians, Antievolutionism, Falwell, Jerry, Schaeffer, Francis

Title: From Scopes to Reagan: Presbyterians and the persistence of antievolution

Number of pages: 513

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0070

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States
Managing life: Human biology 1918-1945

Author: Oakes, Jason
Abstract: In the interwar period between 1918 and 1945, before the programmable computer and information theory were mobilized by biologists and economists as heuristics and instruments, the study of "man the animal" as a biological and social being was a managerial and bureaucratic pursuit. This pursuit was informed by changes in organization, the work process, and other institutions then taking place across wide swaths of American society. Coming as it did from such diverse sources, the field of human biology was always a loosely organized project, whose elements were in dynamic tension with each other. Human biology's research and popularizations would also necessarily be in tension with earlier eugenic arguments about heredity, even as they shifted the focus of concern onto the fields of human population growth, human variability, and social order. Two of the biggest recipients of human biology funding in the 1920s were the research groups led by Raymond Pearl at Johns Hopkins University and Lawrence Henderson at Harvard, particularly its business school. Henderson and Pearl were not only interested in solving social problems but also in establishing themselves in their fields. This consideration influenced their choice of audiences away from reform-oriented intellectuals and towards those they most directly needed to convince of their project's efficacy: university administrators, government officials, and business managers. For Pearl the problem of population growth and the differential rate of reproduction between native whites and immigrants would resolve itself through the natural action of the population's self-regulating capacities.
Henderson on the other hand, and his allies at Harvard Business School Elton Mayo and Wallace Donham, saw an organizational and social world thrown badly out of equilibrium by the rapid changes of the early 20th century. They prescribed an elite cadre of manager-administrators to play a leading role in the key institutions of American life in order to reestablish equilibrium through their knowledge of "man the animal." What united Pearl and Henderson politically was their elitist conceptions of citizenship and science, and their animosity for progressive social reform, "uplift" and the New Deal.

Links:
Subject: Science history

Classification: 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Lotka, alfred, Mayo, elton, Equilibrium, Henderson, lawrence, Pearl, raymond, System

Title: Managing life: Human biology 1918-1945

Number of pages: 222

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014
School code: 0175

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321479966

Advisor: Lindee, Susan; Tresch, John

Committee member: Gerson, Elihu M.

University/institution: University of Pennsylvania

Department: History and Sociology of Science

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.
District within a District: De facto Segregation and White Flight into and out of The School District of University City (1967-1991)

Author: Diaz-Granados, Carlos J.


Abstract: This auto-ethnographic study explores the impetus behind racial transition in the school district of University City between 1967 and 1991. Factors contributing to the exodus of White families and the influx of Black families are examined through a lens of Critical Race Theory. Exclusively White through the mid 1960's, The School District of University City was nearly 80% Black by the mid 1980's. A great deal of this transition was related directly to neighborhood patterns occurring in and around the community. Extensive research for this study utilized the oral histories of former students, parents, staff members, board members, and community activists. University City School District archives, housed at the University City Library, were also utilized for this study. Resources such as high school yearbooks, school newspapers, Board of Education minutes, City Council Minutes, and anecdotal publications helped to establish the patterns and attitudes
that permeated the School District of University City's racial transition. The retention of White space and White privilege in a racialized school district is a central theme within this study. The political and social clout maintained by White stakeholders remained virtually unfettered as the district transitioned from all-White to predominantly Black. While much of the retention of White privilege is expressed through the oral histories of participants in this research, empirical data also demonstrate a vast gap in the experiences of White students compared to their Black peers attending school in University City. The notion of a "district within a district" attempts to unpack the elements that attach success and failure so intricately to race within a single school district.

Links:
Subject: American history; Education Policy

Classification: 0337: American history; 0458: Education Policy

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Education, Racial segregation, De jure segregation, Master narrative, White flight, White privilege

Title: District within a District: De facto Segregation and White Flight into and out of The School District of University City (1967-1991)
City of debtors: Law, loan sharks, and the shadow economy of urban poverty, 1900-1970

Author: Fleming, Anne


Abstract: This dissertation explores the growth and regulation of small-sum lending to the poor in the United States, from the Progressive Era through the War on Poverty in the 1960s. It looks beyond familiar accounts of middle-class borrowing and federal regulation to borrowing by working-class people and the state-level laws and institutions that governed their loans. It draws on archival material from a variety of sources, including the records of courts, legislative and executive branch officials, social service agencies, philanthropic organizations, legal aid
providers, and lenders' trade associations. This perspective reveals another dimension of American political economy. Much scholarship shows how in the twentieth century federal power displaced older forms of governance rooted in state and local law. In contrast, "City of Debtors" shows the continued importance of economic regulation at the state level. Dozens of separate (and sometimes competing) state sovereigns governed small-sum lending with little interference from federal authorities. Yet, the economy was national in scope, meaning that money and ideas flowed easily across state boundaries. This created opportunities for lenders to engage in regulatory arbitrage, as well as obstacles for state officials trying to police the lending industry. This dissertation also shows how the problems of small-sum borrowers tested the limits of state regulatory power and muddied the boundary between the "public" and the "private" spheres. Most histories of poverty law focus on the rules governing welfare provision, a matter of public law. By exploring poor people's interactions with the law of the marketplace, "City of Debtors" shows how judges and policymakers came to see a public interest in the rules governing poor people's private contracts. Because a bad bargain could turn a poor debtor into a pauper, the public had a legitimate interest in regulating small-sum loans, state officials concluded. Concerns about poverty and avoiding "dependence" thus offered new and powerful justifications for increased state intervention in the marketplace.
Subject: Business administration; American history; Law
Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321479454

Advisor: Gordon, Sarah B.

Committee member: Katz, Michael B.; Licht, Walter; Sugrue, Thomas J.

University/institution: University of Pennsylvania

Department: History

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
EN VOZ ALTA! Mexico's response to U.S. imperialism, 1821-1848

Author: Trotter, Rochelle L.
Abstract: This purpose of this dissertation is to explore and convey Mexico's response to the aggressive actions of both the Texas colonists and the U.S. government between 1821 and 1848. In order to accomplish this task, I engaged a variety of sources that included newspapers, foletins, governmental documents, travel journals, dime novels, letters, diaries, diplomatic correspondence, treaties, speeches, poetry, and books, all of which addressed the events leading up to the United States War against Mexico. However, the breadth and depth of material available in the published primary source record required that I focus my inquiry. Therefore, I emphasized three specific topics; Anglo immigration into Texas, the Texas colonist rebellion, and the efforts of the U.S. government to acquire the Texas territory beginning with the Louisiana Purchase and terminating with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Additionally, I expanded my time parameters and considered a contemporary response to the memories of that war, represented in the Mexican-produced telenovela Ramona (2000). In this manner, the story that appears in the following pages represents Mexico's response, both then and now. This dissertation stands on a strong foundation of previous Mexican and Chicano scholarship. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo articulated its own mythological narrative that not only sought to maintain discord, but also solidify a subordinate role for both Mexico as a nation, and Mexicans
as a people who chose to remain on their land. The real-life ramifications of these events have been topics that scholars such as Rodolfo Acuña, Arnoldo de León, Paco Ignacio Taibo II, Gilberto López y Rivas, Mario Gill, Gastó García Cantú, David Montejano, Jesús F. de la Teja, Andrés Tijerina, and Josefina Zoraida Vásquez de Knauth have critically engaged. In doing so, their work has provided a space for this dissertation. Finally, in its widest scope, the topic of this dissertation connects to other violent acts of oppression, specifically those that seek to silence the voice of the oppressed. In that context, the works of Franz Fanon, Roland Barthes, Benedict Anderson, Edward Said, Homi Bhabha, and Albert Memmi have significantly influenced my analysis. Of particular note to the conversation that follows is the development of a large structure mythological narrative that I have termed the Anglo-centric myth of the Mexican, how mythmakers utilized this narrative to indoctrinate the public in their truths, and how they disseminated it on a large scale through genres of popular culture.

Links:
Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Social sciences, Anglo-centric myth of the mexican, Mexican/u.s. relations, Texas annexation, Texas rebellion, United states war against mexico, U.s. imperialism

Title: EN VOZ ALTA! Mexico's response to U.S. imperialism, 1821-1848

Number of pages: 295

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0128

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321425468
Advisor: Valdes, Dionicio

Committee member: Melendez, Teresa; Michaelsen, Scott; Miner, Dylan A.T.

University/institution: Michigan State University

Department: Chicano/Latino Studies

University location: United States -- Michigan

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3667957
Tracing American Exceptionalism during the Cold War: American Military Communities in West Germany, 1946-1990

Author: Lemza, John W.
Abstract: On April 28, 1946, a small group of American wives and children disembarked from the U.S. Army transport ship Thomas H. Barry onto Columbus Quay at the port of Bremerhaven, West Germany. The following months and years witnessed thousands more family members making the same trans-Atlantic journey. Their presence served as the basis for a network of military communities (Milcoms), often referred to as "Little Americas," that would spread across the postwar West German landscape. American authorities intended the establishment of the Milcom system to be a palliative to calm the ill-disciplined urges of the U.S. occupation troops. The presence of families successfully reduced the high rates of crime and black market activities, widespread venereal disease, and fraternization. More important, political and military leaders quickly realized the benefit of these Milcoms as conduits of "soft power." The presence of the "Little Americas" would serve as a grassroots vehicle, both through example and people-to-people interaction, to win the hearts and minds of the German people by conveying to them the tenets of democracy and the American way of life. These ideals came wrapped in the triumphal postwar consensus known as American exceptionalism. This project investigates changes to that consensus during the Cold War, 1946-1990, through the lens of overseas military communities. Focusing on Germany, it examines how those traditional traits of Americanism that included anti-socialism, anti-communism, anti-statism, class mobility, meritocracy, individualism, access to education, and the importance of religion were integral to post-1945 propaganda in the ideological battle with the Soviets.
Central to this work is an understanding that the consensus transformed over time reflecting inherent flaws and the influence of contemporary social, political, cultural, and economic dynamics in the United States as well as around the globe. In that context this project considers how America’s relationship with the Federal Republic evolved during that period and addresses cross-boundary interactions between members of the Milcoms and their German neighbors that at once influenced and reflected those changes and shaped the identities of both sets of communities. In addition to tracing the trajectory of the exceptionalist consensus in the Milcoms this project contributes to the field of Cold War era studies by widening the scope of investigation of race relations, gender and economic issues, the consumerist imperative, the transmission of democratic ideals, and modes of protest during the postwar decades. In that context it complements existing works that encourage the examination of transnationalism, particularly the evolution of German-American political and economic histories. Consequently, this project has value among contemporary borderland studies in terms of exchanges at a grassroots level across cultural and social bridges that developed between the Milcoms and the host communities. As this project argues, the tenets of American exceptionalism were not immutable but changed with the times causing members of the military communities to reinterpret their meaning and renegotiate their interactions with one another and the host nation. Throughout that four and a half decade process the German nation rebuilt its economy and sculpted a new national identity just as the
Milcom members experienced a reframing of American ideals that included greater inclusion, equality and opportunity. The result was a new understanding of Americanism and exceptionalism that redefined the earlier postwar consensus.

Links:

Subject: American history; Modern history; Military history

Classification: 0337: American history; 0582: Modern history; 0722: Military history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, American exceptionalism, Cold War, German-American relations, Military communities

Title: Tracing American Exceptionalism during the Cold War: American Military Communities in West Germany, 1946-1990

Number of pages: 643

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0883
The recruitment of international athletes by NCAA schools, 1970 to 2010

Author: Zangari, Frank


Abstract: The recruitment of international athletes by U.S. colleges has become commonplace among NCAA schools. Foreign recruitment has allowed some schools to become more competitive, raising the interest generated by collegiate sports and developing new rivalries amongst big-name schools. Over the last three decades, the use of foreign athletes has dramatically increased, and considering the success of foreign athletes both outside and inside the classroom, numbers seem only to be on the rise. This paper investigates the use of international athletes by NCAA schools, particularly in the sports of soccer, basketball, and track and field, exploring the factors that led to the increased recruitment and the issues relating to the use of foreign-born athletes by U.S. schools.

Links:
Subject: American history; History

Classification: 0337: American history; 0578: History

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Collegiate Athletes, Foreign Recruitment, College Sports
Title: The recruitment of international athletes by NCAA schools, 1970 to 2010

Number of pages: 151

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0192

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321539646

Advisor: Borrero, Mauricio
The integration of revival methodology, reformed theology, and church revitalization in the evangelistic ministry of Asahel Nettleton

Author: Cobb, Michael Anthony

Abstract: Current statistics for the evangelical church in North America are less than encouraging. Trends suggest that 95 percent of North American churches have about 100 people in attendance, 80 percent are on a plateau or in decline and thousands die every year. Under similar circumstances, as a central figure in the Second Great Awakening, Asahel Nettleton (1783-1844) developed a reputation as one skilled in church revitalization. The purpose of this research, as described in chapter 1, is to analyze and present Asahel Nettleton as a significant
template for modern church revitalization, the primary thesis arguing that this obscure evangelist presents an effective model of renovation for the declining evangelical church. Chapter 2 offers a brief overview of the moral and church declension that gripped America prior to the Second Great Awakening, as well as providing the framework for Nettleton's unique strategy of church revitalization. Chapter 3 of this research project analyzes Asahel Nettleton's theology. The analysis of his theological convictions is examined in light of the stream of Reformed and Puritan theology that ran through Jonathan Edwards, perhaps the most significant influence on Nettleton. A thorough examination of how Nettleton's theology shaped his methodology is provided in chapter 4, including his understanding of the Ministry of the Word, the use of inquiry meetings, frequent visitation, and prayer meetings to promote revival. Using Asahel Nettleton as an historical template, chapter 5 draws practical implications for today's church, in order to develop modern paradigms for church revitalization.

Links:
01-01

Subject: Religious history; Religion; Philosophy

Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0322: Religion; 0322: Philosophy
Advisor: K, Timothy, Beougher

Committee member: Greenway, Adam W.; Haykin, Michael A. G.

University/institution: The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Department: School of Missions and Evangelism

University location: United States -- Kentucky

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3668197
National insecurity in the nuclear age: Cold War manhood and the gendered discourse of U.S. survival, 1945-1960

Author: Steinmetz, Melissa A.
Abstract: The use of atomic weapons against Japan in August 1945 ushered in a new age— not only in the context of international relations, but within U.S. popular culture as well. While Americans rejoiced that World War II had at last come to an end, the technological innovations that secured Allied victory also laid the groundwork for unprecedented anxiety. Suddenly, the destruction of the world through nuclear annihilation became a practical possibility rather than simply fodder for science fiction novels. Negotiating this unfamiliar terrain, American policymakers, military leaders, and ordinary citizens debated strategies surrounding civil defense and national security, often utilizing gendered language and reproductive metaphors that reflected concerns about American masculinity. Popular films and novels of the era also imagined a variety of post-apocalyptic American societies if a worst-case scenario should ever be realized. In both political discourse and popular culture, Americans asked similar questions: Would it be possible to survive a nuclear war? What should men and women do to protect themselves—if anything? Would federal attempts to prepare the nation for nuclear attack serve as a public acknowledgment of U.S. vulnerability? And in the event of nuclear annihilation, who might be left to repopulate America? This dissertation examines how the discourse of American survival reflected gendered constructions of Cold War national identity. Examining civil defense discourse in the context of Cold War anxieties surrounding masculinity and male fertility illuminates areas in which political and science fiction narratives overlap,
challenge, and reinforce each other. For example, civil defense planners recognized the importance of image in the 1950s and in many ways attempted to construct civil defense in the nuclear age as a reflection of strong, white, middle-class masculinity that was just as significant as military programs for the nation's defense. In the context of popular anxieties over American masculinity, however, and gendered nuclear narratives in print, television, and film, civil defense planners tried to use language and imagery to mobilize white, middle-class men into "service" for the nation during the 1950s-and ultimately failed. This dissertation analyzes newspaper and magazine articles, self-help books, federal civil defense documents from the National Archives in College Park, Maryland, and finally, post-apocalyptic films and novels to highlight how gender functions, explicitly and implicitly, within national narratives of survival.

Links:
National insecurity in the nuclear age: Cold War manhood and the gendered discourse of U.S. survival, 1945-1960

Subject: History; Military history; Military studies

Classification: 0578: History; 0722: Military history; 0750: Military studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Fertility, Reproduction, National security, Armageddon, Apocalypse, Gender
Committee member: Smith-Pryor, Elizabeth; Hixson, Walter; Trebing, David; Dunmire, Patricia

University/institution: Kent State University

Department: College of Arts and Sciences / Department of History

University location: United States -- Ohio

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3670776

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Document 18 of 25

Petty despots and executive officials: Civil military relations in the early American Navy, 1794-1820

Author: Sheppard, Thomas


Abstract: This dissertation explores the evolution of civilian control of the military in the early American republic. It looks in particular at the earliest days of the United States
Navy, and how the executive branch maintained oversight of American military power at sea. Prior to the War of 1812, the Navy Department's authority over its officer corps was ill defined, and many naval officers displayed ambivalence about their civilian superiors, offering verbal acknowledgement of their subordination to civil authority, but often acting in ways contrary to orders. The Constitution and congressional naval legislation provided little help, as both endorsed the idea of civilian control of the military but never clearly spelled out the exact boundaries of the relationship between government officials and military officers. Naval officers sought to carve out a sphere of autonomy for themselves, without completely undermining the ideal of subordination to the civilian government. Successive presidents and secretaries of the navy each established their own unique working relationship with their captains, and all of them engaged in repeated quarrels with recalcitrant officers over issues of personal honor, money, and duty assignments. My dissertation explores the evolution of republican government in the United States, as successive presidential administrations sought to maximize the usefulness of military without at the same time undermining their ability to control it.

Links:
Subject: American history; Modern history; Military history; Military studies
Classification: 0337: American history; 0582: Modern history; 0722: Military history; 0750: Military studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Atlantic world, Civilian control, Civil-military relations, Early american republic, Honor, Navy

Title: Petty despots and executive officials: Civil military relations in the early American Navy, 1794-1820

Number of pages: 317

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0153

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

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

Author: Alaniz, Rodolfo John
Abstract: Marine invertebrate specimens from the ocean floor played a large role in the formation of evolutionary theory and they continued to help men of science adjudicate natural selection later into the nineteenth century. By 1880, the deep ocean floor had become "Darwin's laboratory," a place to test the "direct action of external conditions on organisms." According to dominant Victorian marine biology, the deep sea was an eternal, unchanging biogeographical space. There, and only there, could naturalists investigate how organisms evolved without the influence of changing environmental factors. The ocean floor was also a politically-charged geographical location, as colonial trade networks relied upon accurate mapping of the sea floor to ensure the safety of merchant and naval fleets. This dissertation explores the emergence of the deep-sea floor as a contested space where science, practice, and politics became inextricably linked. One result of that entanglement was a challenge to Darwinian natural selection prompted by marine invertebrate specimens. Governmental and non-governmental organizations from Britain and America joined the battle over natural selection. This story illuminates ways in which the geographical location of an investigation can have long-lasting consequences on international policies, scientific discourse, and biological theories.
Links:


Subject: Philosophy of Science; Science history
Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321469301

Advisor: Gere, Cathy; Golan, Tal

Committee member: Alvarez, Luis; Gates, Kelly; Hanna, Mark; Nyhart, Lynn; Peach, Cheryl

University/institution: University of California, San Diego

Department: History (Science Studies)

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
"The divine life in the soul considered": Theology and spirituality in the works of Samuel Davies

Author: Harrod, Joseph Charles
Abstract: This dissertation argues that Samuel Davies' theology of and vision for the Christian life were inseparable. Although his contribution to American Evangelicalism was not as original nor as widely remembered as that of his contemporaries, Samuel Davies' insistence on vital Christian piety was far more central to his ministry than was religious toleration or patriotic duty, which are more commonly remembered emphases of his legacy. Chapter 2 recounts the contours of Davies' life and world. Chapter 3 argues that Samuel Davies' vision of the Christian life was grounded in the divine revelation of Scripture. The Bible was essential to a life of godliness. Samuel Davies believed that Jesus Christ communicated and sustained divine life in people and that this life marked the beginning of genuine piety. Chapter 4 shows that Davies' emphasis on conversion is grounded in the Puritan tradition yet evinces an emerging Evangelical theology. Chapter 5 argues that Davies saw gospel holiness as the animating principle of spiritual life, that which separated it from worldly, even religious counterfeits. Chapter 6 demonstrates that Davies believed that spiritual life was maintained through the conscientious practice of various religious duties, especially through private prayer and public communion.
Subject: Religious history; American history; Spirituality

Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0337: American history; 0647: Spirituality

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Great awakening, Presbyterianism, Davies, Samuel, Spirituality

Title: "The divine life in the soul considered": Theology and spirituality in the works of Samuel Davies

Number of pages: 259

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0207

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

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

ISBN: 9781321430646

Advisor: Haykin, Michael A. G.

Committee member: Whitney, Donald S.; Wills, Gregory A.

University/institution: The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Department: School of Theology

University location: United States -- Kentucky

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
"Lest they perish": The Armenian genocide and the making of modern humanitarian media in the U.S., 1915-1925

Author: Panken, Jaffa L.
Abstract: Between celebrity spokesmen and late night informercials, international humanitarian aid organizations use multiple media strategies to generate public interest in their programs. Though this humanitarian media has seemingly proliferated in the past thirty years, these publicity campaigns are no recent phenomenon but one that emerged from the World War I era. "Lest They Perish" is a case study of the modernization of international humanitarian media in the U.S. during and after the Armenian genocide from 1915 to 1925. This study concerns the Near East Relief, an international humanitarian organization that raised and contributed over $100,000,000 in aid to the Armenians during these years of violence. As war raged throughout Europe and Western Asia, American governmental propagandists kept the public invested in the action overseas. Private philanthropies were using similar techniques aimed at enveloping prospective donors in "whirlwind campaigns" to raise funds. The Near East Relief was among the earliest philanthropic organizations to undertake these publicity blitzes. After Armistice, the NER established relief operations that dispensed humanitarian services in cities throughout Asia Minor. It is in this latter period that the media appeal for humanitarian aid for witnessing publics solidified into a consumer-centered model of advertising. From the NER's earliest fundraisers,
images were crucial tools that bridged the distance between the spectators—the prospective donors—and the sufferers. Images of starving children were used to power philanthropic giving. Rather than focus on the reception of these images, the project is concerned with the production of this media and vehicles for its message. This perspective reveals considerable overlap between advocacy campaigns and the actual relief work. The dissertation finally reflects on the emerging role of private enterprise in sponsoring humanitarian relief. By this point, the rise of public relations had turned donors into consumers and Armenians into their objects of pity.

Links:
Subject: American history

Classification: 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Armenian, Genocide, Humanitarian, Media

Title: "Lest they perish": The Armenian genocide and the making of modern humanitarian media in the U.S., 1915-1925

Number of pages: 237
Changing the Face of the Earth: The Morrison-Knudsen Corporation as Partner to the U.S. Federal Government

Author: Blanchard, Christopher S.


Abstract: Beginning with reclamation projects in the western U.S., the heavy construction industry helped the federal government grow in size and sophistication in the twentieth century. The Morrison-Knudsen Corporation throughout the twentieth century represented one of the federal government's favored contractors. Following western reclamation projects, the U.S. federal government then used contractors to help move the U.S. economy out of the Depression, prepare for World War II, wage the Cold War at home and abroad, and win the space race. Thus, at key stages in United States history we observe the necessity of the U.S. federal government partnering with the heavy construction industry to achieve its policy objectives at home and abroad. Morrison-Knudsen was once the largest
heavy contractor in the United States, participating in the construction of Hoover Dam, Pacific Naval Air Bases, Hanford Engineering Works, the U.S. Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System, and the Vehicle Assembly Building at the Kennedy Space Center.

Links:

Subject: American history; Modern history; Urban planning

Classification: 0337: American history; 0582: Modern history; 0999: Urban planning

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Construction, Heavy construction, Morrison-knudsen

Title: Changing the Face of the Earth: The Morrison-Knudsen Corporation as Partner to the U.S. Federal Government

Number of pages: 234

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014
School code: 0180

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321440492

Advisor: Abbott, Carl

Committee member: Strathman, James; Johnson, David; Schrock, Greg; Etulain, Richard

University/institution: Portland State University

Department: Urban Studies

University location: United States -- Oregon

Degree: Ph.D.
Associates of Iowa Cistercians and presentation associate partners 1987--2012: An ecclesiological investigation

Author: Cantu Gregory, Susanna Lynette


Abstract: This dissertation describes and analyzes lay association with vowed religious as an underappreciated model of Christian community and discipleship with layered correlations to the local and universal church. It seeks to identify who lay associates are and what their new way of life means within the life of the church. Reflection on the meaning of associate life, which peaked in the early 1990's, largely falls short of taking into account associates' viewpoint. In response, I draw from original research including oral history interviews and archival studies to investigate two representative samples of this way of life, both Catholic lay associations in the archdiocese of Dubuque, Iowa: the Associates of Iowa Cistercians and the Presentation Partners. As a historical-theological portrait develops, I critically analyze each group's common practices and ecclesial perceptions, arguing associates engage the church by means of their unique contribution to, and reception, expression, and propagation of their
respective spiritual traditions. I explore their relationship to parish, ministries, other Christian traditions, religious congregations, religious experiences, and perceptions of church and culture. Both the shared interpretive work and the bond with religious distinguish associates from comparable groups and develop in them a nascent ecclesiological self-understanding. This study concludes that it is the inner life of each group--understood as including but transcending the inner life of each individual and expressed in their living out of a vision arising from the teaching of Vatican II and with a sense of their larger interconnections--that best encapsulates who they are and why. By spotlighting associates' experiences in their own words, this study significantly advances reflection on associate life by constructing a practical ecclesiology on the ground. The study: 1) highlights the experiences of a neglected ecclesial movement, 2) proposes an interdisciplinary approach to studying them, and 3) reveals associate life as a site of innovative theological reflection on sanctification, the passing on of spiritual traditions from vowed religious to laity, and sustaining bonds among Christians immersed in institutional transformation.

Links:
Subject: Religious history; American history; Theology
Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0337: American history; 0469: Theology

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Lay associates, Associates of iowa cistercians, Presentation associate partners, New ecclesial movements, Vatican II, American catholic

Title: Associates of Iowa Cistercians and presentation associate partners 1987–2012: An ecclesiological investigation

Number of pages: 399

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0327

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

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

Author: Holmes, Marcia E.
Abstract: During the Second World War, American military strategy depended on servicemen who were proficient users of the sophisticated machines required for air warfare: airplanes, bombsights, antiaircraft artillery, and radar. Tasked by the US Armed Services to identify men with the requisite traits, experimental and applied psychologists developed rigorous methods for screening and training personnel, as well as techniques for evaluating the design of equipment for its ease of use. These military-minded psychologists elaborated a new technocratic discourse—a set of assumptions, concepts, and techniques for producing scientific knowledge about human proficiency in operating technological systems—which promised that even the most complex networks of humans and machines could be calibrated to work seamlessly together to achieve unrivaled capabilities. This dissertation argues that, in spite of their militarized and technophilic motivations, these psychologists did not assume that the ideal human operator would behave like an automaton or a cyborg, but rather they modeled their human subject on the liberal-democratic individual: a discerning, adaptable, and team-oriented decision maker. As a result, their discourse erected a tension between the affectless cybernetic organism and the creative, coordinative human user of technology—a tension that even now shapes American expectations for how humans should act, and interact, within the increasingly
computer-dependent workplaces of industry, finance, the military, and government. The psychological discourse on human-machine interaction that emerged in World War II shares ideas and strategies with cybernetics, information theory, and operations research, yet it also critiqued these systems sciences for their tendency to elide the "human factor." This critique was most directly articulated within a collection of fields that so far have been largely ignored by historians, fields then variously known as applied experimental psychology, engineering psychology, aviation psychology, and human engineering. This dissertation traces how these fields of human engineering psychology labored to calibrate the human element in the military's "man-machine systems" of air warfare. It offers three narratives about American psychologists' efforts, during World War II and the early Cold War, to engineer better bomber crews, air defense personnel, and air traffic controllers. These narratives reveal how the ambitions, conceptual framework, and experimental techniques of human engineering psychology were shaped by the technical and political challenges of finding reliable and accessible measures of human proficiency—i.e., measures of human behavior in relation to mission success—that would satisfy military planners, service personnel, and scientific experts alike. In pursuing their science of proficiency, human engineering psychologists constructed oppositions between human and machine, information processing and decision making, rigid programming and procedural flexibility, individual-component behavior and system-wide performance that valorized the liberal-democratic human operator over the
subservient automaton. This dissertation casts new light on the epistemic and political stakes of the Cold War’s systems sciences by scrutinizing the discourse that underlies the fields of human engineering psychology at mid-century, especially their epistemological concerns regarding validity, reliability and universality in measuring human performance within technological systems.

Links:

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

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

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

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

Number of pages: 284
NATO’s crisis years: The end of the Atlantic mystique and the making of "Pax Atlantica": 1955-1968

Author: Sayle, Timothy Andrews

Abstract: What is NATO? This diplomatic history reveals that NATO and its meaning were contingent and never static. Instead, NATO was a machine the allies sought to adapt and use to achieve their national interests. NATO was shrouded in an "Atlantic mystique," the suggestion that the allies practiced a unique and exceptional type of cooperation based on shared values and common heritage. But this mystique did not define or ensure NATO's longevity; in fact NATO was thought necessary because of differences between the allies. The allies' national interests did converge on fundamental points, like the need for security. But they rarely agreed on specifics. And when they disagreed on basic questions, like NATO's relationship to the rest of the world, the role of Europe in NATO, and the
American commitment to the continent, sparks flew. But because NATO was not static, it could adapt. And the hope held by each ally that they could convince their allies to change NATO to meet their needs - the hope inherent in a dynamic NATO machine - kept the allies working together. From 1955 to 1968, both the allies and the world situation changed dramatically. So to did the allies' plans and uses they saw for NATO. The primary interest of allies was protection from the Soviet Union. But the allies - even some in the Federal Republic of Germany - also believed NATO protected them from a resurgent Germany. Just how to defend against either threat was never agreed. But the allies believed that NATO, by keeping the Cold War cold, and by fostering cooperation between the western European states, established a Pax Atlantica. In this Atlantic peace the allies prospered. They cooperated and they competed, but peacefully. By the end of the 1960s, the allies believed NATO was necessary to maintaining the Pax Atlantica, even if - especially if - the Soviet empire collapsed. Amidst the crises of the 1950s and 1960s, the allies came to believe NATO was guaranteed a long future.

Links:
Subject: World History; Modern history

Classification: 0506: World History; 0582: Modern history
Advisor: Immerman, Richard H.

Committee member: Hitchcock, William I.; Zubok, Vladislav; Lockenour, Jay; Kaplan, Lawrence S.

University/institution: Temple University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3671953

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A comparative study of the style of Edgar Allan Poe as revealed by his "Tales of the Grotesque" and his "Tales of Ratiocination"

Author: Fullington, B. W.
Abstract: Abstract not available.

Links:
of the style of Edgar Allan Poe as revealed by his "Tales of the Grotesque" and his "Tales of Ratiocination"
GROSS FARM REVENUE IN PRE-CIVIL WAR ILLINOIS

Author: Ankli, Robert Eugene

Abstract: None available.
Subject: Economic history

Classification: 0509: Economic history
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences

Title: GROSS FARM REVENUE IN PRE-CIVIL WAR ILLINOIS

Pages: 381 p.

Number of pages: 381

Publication year: 1969

Degree date: 1969

School code: 0090

Source: DAI-A 30/03, p. 914, Sep 1969

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States
THE EFFECT OF PROLONGED NON-CRISIS UPON ALLIANCE COHESION IN INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCES: A STUDY OF NATO AND WTO FROM 1964 TO 1973

Author: Marwitz, Gustav Peter Axel


Abstract: None available.

Links:
Title: THE EFFECT OF PROLONGED NON-CRISIS UPON ALLIANCE COHESION IN INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCES: A STUDY OF NATO AND WTO FROM 1964 TO 1973

Publication year: 1978

Degree date: 1978

School code: 0040

Source: MAI 17/03, p. 222, Fall 1979

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States
THE VERMONT ECONOMY, 1950-1970, A STUDY OF REGIONAL GROWTH

Author: Helmer, Hamilton Wright


Abstract: None available.

Links:
Subject: Economics

Classification: 0501: Economics

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences
Title: THE VERMONT ECONOMY, 1950-1970, A STUDY OF REGIONAL GROWTH

Pages: 484 p.

Number of pages: 484

Publication year: 1978

Degree date: 1978

School code: 0265


Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

University/institution: Yale University
Abstract: The relationship between the population growth and areal expansion of Cincinnati and its evolving transportation network is examined. It is hypothesized that the city did not develop independently of its transportation network and that the general pattern of Cincinnati’s urban growth has been greatly influenced by the evolution of its transportation network. Prior to 1870, Cincinnati was primarily a compact pedestrian city, functioning with little public mass transportation, and restricted by the topographic barriers of the Ohio River and the steep hills surrounding the basin. Between 1870 and 1890, the city took on a radial character with most of the development occurring in the low-lying valleys and in the hilltop neighborhoods made accessible by the inclines and serviced
by horsecar lines. Between 1890 and 1920, the widespread adoption of the electric streetcar continued this radial trend and the extent of built-up area was greatly enlarged. Since 1920 the automobile has dominated transportation in Cincinnati and the result has been a greatly enlarged metropolitan area and a filling-in between earlier wedges of radial urban growth. The city's overall population density declined as mass transportation gave way to the automobile. Based on the findings of this research, a new general model of urban growth as affected by transportation has been developed to alleviate the deficiencies of previous models. Existing models of urban growth as affected by transportation are too abstract and have several notable omissions. None of the models examined considered the impact of topographic barriers on urban growth and areal expansion. A second notable omission is that no distinction is made between discrete transportation modes and the time lags associated with transportation improvements and resulting urban development. A third area previously overlooked is the width of the impact zone of different transportation modes on the resulting urban growth. The final major criticism of previous models is that they made no distinction between areas that grew as the result of transportation improvements and those which were well-developed prior to transportation improvements. An understanding of the evolution of past and present land use patterns and the ability to project trends may be utilized to effectively control and guide urban development.
Abstract: The purpose of this thesis is to measure the responsiveness of the American legal profession to the salient domestic needs in the United States during the thirty year period from 1950 through 1979. This brief period makes it possible to study contemporary national issues while sampling a significant range of societal indicators. The research hypotheses are: (1) The professional bar is generally unresponsive to the salient needs of society as identified by mass popular opinion. (2) The professional bar
responds more closely to small, powerful interest groups in society than to the general public. (3) The professional bar responds more closely to the business community than to other, less wealthy and less vocal groups in society. Through the use of content analysis methodology, the two variables are operationalized as follows: (1) salient domestic issues are identified by the contents in Gallup Polls and Presidential Commissions; and (2) activities of the professional bar are identified by the contents in eight law school journals. Differences and similarities between the two sets of data indicate the responsiveness of the legal profession to salient domestic needs. Issues analyzed are: the economy, civil rights, labor, and education. Findings are generally supportive of the research hypotheses.

Links:
Subject: Law; Criminology; Welfare

Classification: 0398: Law; 0627: Criminology; 0630: Welfare

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences

Title: SALIENT DOMESTIC NEEDS AND THE PROFESSIONAL BAR: THE UNITED STATES, 1950 TO 1980

Pages: 81 p.

Number of pages: 81
Publication year: 1987

Degree date: 1987

School code: 2502

Source: MAI 26/02, p. 200, Summer 1988

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

University/institution: The University of Texas at Arlington

University location: United States -- Texas

Degree: M.A.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
International and domestic roots of American intervention

Author: Hansen, Sally
Abstract: This project seeks to answer the question to what extent do specific individual, domestic, and system level variables affect the U.S. decision to intervene in intrastate conflicts from 1948 to 1997? Using the Correlates of War intrastate war dataset and a newly constructed dataset that includes economic and military interventions into these conflicts, I will look at a number of independent variables that can be divided up into three levels---systemic, domestic, and individual---in order to determine their effect on the decision to intervene or not to intervene in intrastate conflicts. In addition to attempting to bring together a large number of somewhat disparate variables that vary widely from the region where the intrastate conflict is located to the personality of the President, this project also attempts to bring together both quantitative and qualitative methods to form a more complete explanation. This is important because currently there is not a well-supported theory in the literature that explains American intervention or non-intervention in intrastate conflicts. Through the use of both regression analysis and comparative case studies, this project will develop a more comprehensive and effective theory to explain American intervention and non-intervention. Three case studies will be chosen from the list of cases used in the quantitative analysis. These cases will be identified through the use of residuals, which measure
how well each case fits the hypotheses included in the model. The three cases will include one case that best fits the hypotheses used in the quantitative analysis, one case that is the worst fit with the hypotheses, and one case that falls near the middle in terms of its fit with the hypotheses. This researcher finds that each of these three levels—systemic, domestic, and individual—is relevant to understanding American intervention into intrastate conflicts.

Links:

Theoretical investigations of the thermochemistry, structures, and internal rotation of conjugated polyynes
Abstract: Chapter 1 discusses the thermochemistry of conjugated double and triple bonds. The conjugation stabilization energies of dienes and diynes are considerably larger than estimates based on heat of hydrogenation differences between 1,3-butadiyne and 1-butyne as well as between 1,3-butadiene and 1-butene. Such comparisons do not take into account the counterbalancing hyperconjugative stabilization of the partially hydrogenated products by their ethyl groups. When alkyl hyperconjugation is considered, the conjugation stabilization of diynes ([approximately] 9.3 kcal/mol) is found by two methods (involving isomerization of non-conjugated into conjugated isomers and heats of hydrogenation) to be larger than that of dienes ([approximately] 8.2 kcal/mol). In Chapter 2 the stabilization of substituted organic radicals, relative to methyl, are computed using bond separation energies and the block localized wavefunction method. These energies are typically evaluated from C-H bond dissociation energies (computed here by the CBS-RAD method). However, this method gives stabilization energies of an increasing number of mono-, di-, and tri-substituted vinyl and ethynyl substituents, which differ from the predictions of Perturbation Molecular Orbital (PMO) and Hückel Molecular
Orbital (HMO) theory. The saturation (attenuation) effect for both series should be monotonic and small. Instead, the attenuation computed by the allylic series is larger than that predicted by HMO theory and the behavior of the propargylic series is erratic. These discrepancies arise from the use of bond dissociation energy data in the evaluations, which depend not only on the stabilization of the radicals, but also on the substantial substituent effects (e.g., hyperconjugation) on the energies of the reference hydrocarbons. New evaluation schemes are proposed that avoid such complications and thus estimate radical stabilization effects directly; the results agree with PMO and HMO theories. Substitution effects are analyzed using isodesmic equations with CBS-RAD data and also with the block localized wavefunction (BLW) method. The new estimates give essentially the same vinyl (22.3 kcal/mol) and ethynyl (21.9 kcal/mol) stabilization energies in the allyl and propargyl radicals, contrary to conventional evaluations. Likewise, the vinyl and ethynyl stabilizations in di-substituted and tri-substituted radicals are similar. These conclusions are corroborated with the block localized wavefunction (BLW) method, which is used to analyze resonance stabilization energies in the radical systems and hyperconjugative stabilization energies in the reference hydrocarbons. Chapter 3 presents the structures, heats of formation, and strain energies of diacetylene (buta-1,3-diyndiyyl) expanded molecules computed with ab initio and molecular mechanics calculations. Expanded cubane, prismane, tetrahedrane, and expanded monocyclics and bicyclics were optimized at the HF/6-31G(d) and B3LYP/6-
31G(d) levels. The heats of formation of these systems were obtained from isodesmic equations at the HF/6-31G(d) level. Heats of formation were also calculated from Benson group equivalents. The strain energies of these expanded molecules were estimated by several independent methods. An adapted MM3* molecular mechanics force field, specifically parameterized to treat conjugated acetylene units, was employed for one measure of strain energy and as an additional method for structural analysis. Expanded dodecahedrane and icosahedrane were calculated by this method. Expanded molecules were considered structurally in the context of their potential material applications. Chapter 4 addresses the computation of the rotational barriers of substituted ethynlene and butatriene as well as their geometric and electronic structures. The barriers to internal rotation of methylated, ethynylated, and vinylated butatrienes and alkenes were calculated at the CASPT2/6-31G(d)//B3LYP/6-31G(d) level. Calculated butatriene rotational barriers are lower than analogous alkenes, but there is a larger variance in rotational barrier for alkenes than for butatrienes. The barriers to rotation were analyzed by isodesmic equations designed to estimate the substituent effects in the ground (GS) and transition state (TS) individually. The GSs of both series are stabilized to roughly the same extent. In contrast, the TSs of butatrienes are more stabilized overall than those of alkenes. Much of the stabilization in the TS of butatrienes comes from the internal triple bond and not from the substituent. Estimation of the substituent stabilization alone reveals the TSs of ethylenes to be more stabilized by substitution than
butatrienes. In Chapter 5 the energetic and structural changes taking place upon rotation of the central phenylene of 1,4-bis(3,3,3-triphenylpropynyl)benzene molecular gyroscopes in the solid-state were computed using molecular mechanics calculations. Pseudopolymorphic crystals of a benzene clathrate (1A) and a desolvated form (1B) were analyzed with models that account for varying degrees of freedom within the corresponding lattices. The calculated rotational barriers in a rigid lattice approximation, 78 kcal/mol for 1A and 72 kcal/mol for 1B, are about five times greater than those previously measured by variable temperature 13C CPMAS NMR and quadrupolar echo 2H NMR line shape analysis; 12.8 kcal/mol for 1A and 14.6 kcal/mol for 1B. The rotational barriers calculated with a model that restricts whole body rotation and translational motions but allows for internal rotations give results that are consistent with experiment. The calculated barriers for 1A and 1B are 15.5 kcal/mol and 16.2 kcal/mol, respectively. The differences between the two models are attributed to the effect of correlated motions of the lattice and the rotating group, which are evident from the structural analysis of the atomic position data as a function of the dihedral angle of the rotator. The displacements of neighboring molecules near the rotary transition states for 1A and 1B can be as large as 2.7 and 1.1 Å, respectively. While the displacement of interpenetrating phenyl rings from neighboring rotors proximal to the event are significant for both 1A and 1B, six-fold (C6) benzene rotations in clathrate 1A were found to be directly correlated to the rotation the phenylene rotator. The Trueblood model
estimates solid-state rotational barriers by fitting anisotropic displacement parameters (thermal ellipsoids) from X-ray diffraction data determined at varying temperature to quadratic or sinusoidal functions that approximate the potential energy profile to libration. The applicability of this model towards substituted and unsubstituted 1,4-bis(3,3,3-triphenylpropynyl)benzene molecular rotor crystals is gauged using computational data generated from molecular mechanics force field calculations. Unsubstituted and mono-fluoro, -amino, and -nitro, substituted derivatives are calculated. Benzene clathrate polymorphs are also included. Estimated barriers agree well with experimental data, although they are slightly overestimated. The barriers are not strictly correlated to substituent volume and reside within a small range of values.

Links:
Subject: Organic chemistry; Condensation

Classification: 0490: Organic chemistry; 0611: Condensation

Identifier / keyword: Pure sciences, Thermochemistry, Internal rotation, Conjugated polyynes, Polyynes

Title: Theoretical investigations of the thermochemistry, structures, and internal rotation of conjugated polyynes
Abstract: Economic growth in metropolitan areas has not occurred evenly in all jurisdictions. Less dense suburban areas have experienced the majority of employment growth, raising questions about the changing roles of cities and counties in metropolitan economies. In this dissertation a dataset is constructed using cities and counties in the 20 largest metropolitan areas categorized into five levels of population density, from most dense to least dense. As is seen in the literature this creates a template for examining different parts of metropolitan areas. This dataset is used to conduct spatial analysis of the economic and socioeconomic conditions in metropolitan cities and counties. The methodology includes sectoral employment and poverty level spatial regression, employment and population trend analysis and location quotient analysis. The results show that less dense suburbs experienced
significant population and employment growth from 1980 to 2000 compared to more dense jurisdictions. There is support for the hypothesis that for counties in the sectoral employment spatial regression model, increases in employment density and employment levels tend to be associated with increases in sectoral employment change. The results partially support the hypothesis that in metropolitan cities, increases in population density and population levels tend to be associated with increases in sectoral employment change. The results show that for the 1990 period employment change is associated with increases in sectoral employment change. Business services, professional services, wholesale, FIRE and retail trade employment sectors increased more significantly in lower density jurisdictions during this time period. Higher levels of income per capita and education are found to be significantly associated with lower levels of poverty across all jurisdictions. Less dense areas were found to have lower levels of poverty than high density jurisdictions.

Links:
Subject: Geography; Economics; Public policy

Classification: 0366: Geography; 0501: Economics; 0510: Economics; 0630: Public policy

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Metropolitan, Spatial analysis, Transformation, Sectoral employment, Poverty, Comprehensive framework, Population density
Title: A Study of Metropolitan Economies from 1980 to 2000: Examining Changes in Metropolitan Sectoral Employment and Poverty

Number of pages: 276

Publication year: 2011

Degree date: 2011

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Source: DAI-A 73/04, Oct 2012

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781267100276

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

Author: Abdullah, Sumayyah S.


Abstract: Background. Health disparity is an increasingly prominent focus of public health research in the US. In numerous prior studies, sociodemographics have been found to be associated with differing health outcomes. Foreign birth and immigrant-related factors add a layer of complexity to health disparity research as the percentage of non US born individuals in the US has risen from 6.9% to 12.4% since the 1950s. However, although research into the association between immigration and mortality and other
objective measures of health have been conducted, little study has been done of the subjective and/or actual health status of the foreign born. In this study, we examined the effect of immigration issues on the association between self-reported health status (SRHS) and selected variables in adults. Method. Data from the 1997-2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) were assessed examining selected health variables and covariates of non-institutionalized adults and children. Our sample consisted of 871,701 individuals, at least 18 years of age, who reported their SRHS and immigrant status. Odds ratios were estimated from multivariate logistic regression models. In addition, the interaction between nativity and race/ethnicity was assessed. Logistic regression was utilized to identify predictor variables for SRHS in US and foreign born populations. 95% confidence intervals were used to evaluate statistical significance in this study. Results. During the 1997-2005 period, complete data were available on 136,394 foreign-born immigrants representing 15.65% of the NHIS population sample. Among foreign-born immigrants, 10.9% reported their health status as "not good" compared to 9.2% of US born persons (crude odds ratio = 1.21). However after adjustment for important health-related variables including age, presence of comorbid conditions and education, foreign born individuals were found to have a reduced odds of reporting poor health (adjusted odd ratio = 0.88). Significant interactions were observed between nativity and race/ethnicity. Most notably, within the Hispanic population the odds of immigrants reporting "not good" health was 21% less than for US natives, a result likely arising because the
US born Hispanics were more apt to be engaged in negative health behaviors and report comorbid conditions.

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

Links:
Subject: Public health

Classification: 0573: Public health
Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences, Health inequalities, Health status, Immigration, Self-reporting

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

Number of pages: 152

Publication year: 2011

Degree date: 2011

School code: 0168

Source: DAI-B 72/06, Dec 2011

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States
Stacking the Political Deck: Presidential Midterm Campaigning and the Separation of Powers

Author: Julius, Michael Ashley
Abstract: Why do presidents campaign in midterm elections, and what do they get in return? The standard answer of the literature is that presidents campaign because that is what they do—it is the essence of the permanent campaign—and they do so in this instance in order to elect a greater number of partisans. This dissertation steps back from the conventional wisdom, and reconstructs the basis of this behavior not upon the ideas of the public presidency or the permanent campaign, but on the American party system, arguing that this behavior arose in response to a changes that occurred in that system over the course of the 20th century. Starting from this point, it goes on to show that presidents do not campaign simply to elect more partisans, but to change the ideological dynamics of their party and of Congress as a whole. Moreover, it shows how through these actions presidents change the subsequent behavior of Congress, making it more amenable to presidential desires. In total, then, this dissertation offers a reassessment of an important presidential behavior, and raises questions about how we understand the nature of parties, executive-congressional relations, and the separation of powers in the United States.

Links:
Subject: Political science

Classification: 0615: Political science
Advisor: Pearson, Kathryn

Committee member: Soss, Joe; Johnson, Tim; Beaumont, Elizabeth

University/institution: University of Minnesota

Department: Political Science

University location: United States -- Minnesota

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3603255

ProQuest document ID: 1469008594
Health and mental health among African American elderly: The role of historical context, socioeconomic status and lifestyle

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

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

Subject: Social work

Classification: 0452: Social work

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, African American, Elderly, Lifestyle, Older adults, Socioeconomic status
Title: Health and mental health among African American elderly: The role of historical context, socioeconomic status and lifestyle

Number of pages: 70

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0962

Source: MAI 52/01(E), Feb 2014

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781303284700

Advisor: Rhee, Siyon
Translation as collaboration: Jorge Luis Borges's unfaithful relationship with literature from the United States

Author: Hoag, Andrew

Abstract: Jorge Luis Borges presents a theory of translation in his essays and non-fiction that ultimately champions a paradoxical collaboration between author, text, and
translator, all within the conflicting boundaries of each writer's historical and cultural context. He does this by attempting to change the traditional playing field of translation that inexorably binds the act of translation to one of two poles: faithfulness to the original text or obedience to the demands of the receptor culture. He breaks the translation free from its connection to the original not to forget the original but to view the two as individual versions of all the possible artistic manifestations of the textual world first imagined in the original, a process that he hopes to be collaborative. The question that I will explore is whether or not this hope for a collaborative translation process worked out in practice within Borges's translations of literature in the United States. In my analysis, I will explore his work with literature from the United States: short poems from Langston Hughes, Robert Penn Warren, Hart Crane, Wallace Stevens, and E.E. Cummings, all of whom he translated for Sur; "The Purloined Letter" by Edgar Allan Poe and "Mr. Higganbotham's Catastrophe" by Nathaniel Hawthorne, both co-translated with Adolfo Bioy Casares for their collection Los mejores cuentos policiales; William Faulkner's novel The Wild Palms; Herman Melville's Bartleby the Scrivener, the translation of which Borges published twice; several stories by Jack London; and his abridged version of Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass. I choose to look solely at his translations of United States literature because this idea of collaborative translation holds significant implications when applied to a literary culture that has both already developed as its own tradition separate from Europe and held itself as the
dominant literature of the Western hemisphere. In analyzing Borges's translations I argue that Borges presents not only a unique perspective on translation as art but also a model of his arguments for an Argentine literary style that capitalizes upon but is not beholden to the literary traditions of the Western world. Borges attempts to direct literary collaboration between U.S. and Argentine cultures in which the latter gains inspiration from the literary achievements of the former but is not obligated to conform to its cultural hegemony. In other words, Borges attempts to establish a model of literary collaboration between U.S. and Argentine cultures in which the latter gains inspiration from the literary achievements of the former but is not obligated to conform to its cultural hegemony. The position Borges puts himself and his fellow Argentine writers in, then, stands equivalent to the precarious place of the translator: in his conception, both the translator and the Argentine writer attempt to reconfigure something, whether a text or a culture's literary canon, that is not theirs and create something wholly new without obeying the traditional rules of the game, fidelity to the original for translation and the assimilation of the borrowed from culture's norms along with its artistic innovations. The question I will answer as I explore Borges's translations is whether or not his work exemplifies a successful endeavor at both of those goals: does Borges successfully construct new artistic texts not bound by faithfulness to their originals, and does he successfully establish a method for taking advantage of the accomplishments of U.S. authors without reifying the systems of domination that perpetuate the United States'
attempts at asserting its control over the western hemisphere?

Links:

Subject: Latin American literature; American literature

Classification: 0312: Latin American literature; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Argentina, Borges, Jack london, Translation, Walt whitman

Title: Translation as collaboration: Jorge Luis Borges’s unfaithful relationship with literature from the United States

Number of pages: 167

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 1283

Source: DAI-A 76/05(E), Nov 2015
"Calculating and Governing Risk in Times of Crisis: The Role of Credit Ratings in Regulatory Reasoning and Legal Change (1930s - 2010s)"

Author: Penet, Pierre


Abstract: Located at the intersection of economic sociology, financial history, and the sociology of knowledge, this dissertation examines the role of credit ratings in financial regulation, and more broadly, the role of financial uncertainties and legal incompleteness on financial actors' anticipatory decisions. The framework set forth in this study can be summarized as follows. First, this study breaks with an intellectualist approach of public action to analyze financial regulation from the perspective of its instruments. As such, this research draws on a pragmatist agenda developed in social studies of finance and recent work in economic sociology. Second, the main hypothesis of this dissertation is to approach regulatory instruments as technologies of knowing and tools of government. From this double viewpoint, I hypothesize that the frictions generated by the two competing activities of calculating and governing impart the regulatory activity with both its structural features and historical dynamics. Third, using the example of regulatory reliance on ratings, I propose a longue durée
historical analysis (1865-2010) of the regulatory activity in the U.S. and Europe through the examination of five regulatory regimes (statutory, appeal, disciplinary, fictional, and contractual). Finally, one original feature of this dissertation is to combine a macroscopic analysis of regulatory change with a meticulous approach of several short historical sequences during which important regulatory innovations came into being, notably the New Deal in the U.S. and the European sovereign debt crisis. Thus, in addition to setting the contours of five regulatory frameworks, this dissertation analyses the ways in which regulators used ratings as "clutching" devices to operationalize the legal transition from one regime to another.

Links:

Subject: Social research; Finance; Economic history

Classification: 0344: Social research; 0508: Finance; 0509: Economic history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, 2008 financial crisis, Credit rating agencies, Economic sociology, Financial regulation, Sociology of finance, Sociology of knowledge

Title: "Calculating and Governing Risk in Times of Crisis: The Role of Credit Ratings in Regulatory Reasoning and Legal Change (1930s - 2010s)"
Abstract: The goal of this dissertation was to explore the internal problem solving nature of state courts and thus produce a narrative about court-created legal development. By examining four policy areas related to marriage: divorce/annulment, alimony, adoption/custody and loss of consortium, I show the courts turn to performance as a way to adjudicate questions from individuals and couples operating at the margins of marriage, couples who do not
live to the marriage ideal or more broadly the breakdown in the marriage ideal. Through an analysis of four unique policy areas I offer conclusions in this dissertation as to why performance matters and in turn present an analysis that accounts for judicial decision-making around same-sex marriage. Focusing on the internal developmental dynamics of these four policy areas I demonstrate courts use performance as a mechanism to extend marital benefits and burdens to individuals and couples that were not formally married. As such, this dissertation adds to the scholarship around same-sex marriage illustrating these decisions were not breaks with traditional narratives but instead part of the narrative preserving institutions and institutional commitments.

Links:
Subject: Law; Political science

Classification: 0398: Law; 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, American political development, Family, Marriage, States

Title: Marriage and family law: Court centered legal development, 1942-2012

Number of pages: 336
Document 16 of 25

Modern rebels: The political thought of the new anarchists

Author: Pauli, Benjamin Jacob


Abstract: This dissertation is the first sustained evaluation of postwar British and American anarchist thought. I argue that British and American anarchist intellectuals like Herbert Read, Alex Comfort, Colin Ward, Paul Goodman, and Murray Bookchin gave shape to a distinct genre of anarchist thought in the middle decades of the 20th century by adapting anarchism to non-revolutionary conditions. Their thought was both radical and reformist, utopian and pragmatic, aimed at democratizing existing institutions no less than constructing alternatives outside of the state system. It was inspired not only by "classical" anarchist thinkers like William Godwin and Peter Kropotkin, but by disciplines like psychology, sociology, and urban planning, as well as indigenous sources of radicalism like Guild
Socialism and Populism. I show how these figures made anarchism relevant to the most pressing social and political issues of the postwar world: the rise of the "managerial" welfare state, the threat of nuclear annihilation, the influence of mass culture and mass education on a growing middle class, and burgeoning concerns about environmental destruction. Their thought pointed towards a new approach to political practice, giving theoretical expression to the "intuitive" anarchism of new social movements like the nuclear disarmament and pacifist movements, the student movement, the ecology movement, and the community control movement. By revealing the political thought of the New Anarchists to be a coherent and inventive body of ideas, I overturn the common belief that the postwar era was unproductive for anarchist theory.

Links:
Subject: Political science

Classification: 0615: Political science


Title: Modern rebels: The political thought of the new anarchists
The Personal is Juridical: Explaining the Variation in the Legal Treatment of Women and Men in the United States Supreme Court

Author: Coulter, Kristine

Abstract: This dissertation examines the legal treatment of women and men in United States Supreme Court gender classification cases. Employing multi-methods research techniques, it investigates all judicial opinions and votes from the 50 gender classification cases the Court decided from 1971 to 2001. The quantitative component examines how and why justices construct gender—that is, assign roles,
characteristics, and behaviors to women and men—as they do in all 145 majority, concurring, and dissenting opinions. It also examines the justices' votes in order to explain why they provide women and men the same rights and opportunities in some cases and not others. The qualitative part of the study employs small-N qualitative analyses to examine the influence of gender on judicial behavior. It draws on archival data and 67 semi-structured interviews in an effort to explain why gender affects female justices' decision making and whether female justices alter the behavior of their male colleagues. I argue that the legal treatment of women and men in the Supreme Court is driven by Court membership. It is a result of justices’ gender and political ideology, as well as their personal experiences and relationships. I find that gender differences in judging resulted from gender differences in personal experiences. Female justices' experiences with sex discrimination instilled in them a belief that gender stereotypes and discrimination were unjust, so they sought to remove barriers restricting women's and men's opportunities. Male justices' personal experiences and relationships had a profound effect on their judging, so much so that serving with female justices had little impact on their gender attitudes. Instead, male justices' egalitarian attitudes were a product of their political ideologies and broader commitment to gender equality, or a result of familial influences and personal experiences. In short, judicial decision making in gender classification cases is largely due to who is on the Supreme Court. Justices are first and foremost influenced by their own attitudes and values,
experiences, and relationships. These are the lenses through which justices approach cases and interpret and apply the law.
Bias crime incidence in united states counties, 2000-2009: an application of social disorganization theory

Author: Martz, Ryan Brevin


Abstract: This goal of this dissertation is to identify predictors of bias criminality in the United States at the county level from 2000 - 2009. There is relatively little known about bias crime occurrence in the United States. In addition, increased public attention to bias criminality requires additional social science research examining the predictors of bias crime in American communities. By examining traditional indicators of social disorganization theory, this dissertation seeks to explore the likelihood of bias crime occurrence at the macro-level. As such, the unit of analysis is United States counties. The N is 3,141. The data upon which this dissertation is based come from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the United States Census Bureau (USCB), the Association of Religious Data Archives (ARDA), and Congressional Quarterly’s Voting and Elections Collection. From the data, measures of economic deprivation, social heterogeneity (diversity), social cohesion, and residential mobility were created. These measures represent traditional indicators of social disorganization theory. Four models are introduced in this
dissertation in order to answer several research questions that explore the differences between how these predictors affect various types of bias crime. Negative binomial regression and OLS regression are used to analyze the data and address the research questions. Specifically, anti-race motivated bias crime, anti-sexual orientation motivated bias crime, and anti-religion motivated bias crime types are considered. Although the findings were not resoundingly supportive of the application of social disorganization theory to the understanding of bias criminality, there are remarkable conclusions nonetheless. Measures of social heterogeneity - or diversity - seem to yield the most conclusive evidence toward predicting the risk of bias crime occurrence. Specifically, a county's (higher) percentage of Muslim residents was the strongest predictor of bias criminality across the United States from 2000 - 2009. Similarly, the percentage of Jewish residents, the percentage of non-White residents, and the percentage of foreign-born persons were positively related. Individual measures of residential mobility and social cohesion were also helpful to predicting bias crimes. In addition, county population was useful in predicting bias criminality. Urban areas and urbanized clusters were more likely to experience bias crime occurrence than were rural areas. In addition, results are inconclusive on whether hate crime legislation decreases the risk of bias crime occurrence. The findings indicate that more research is needed. Specifically, understanding a community's level of diversity seems to be important to the prediction of bias criminality in American counties.
Abstract: This dissertation examines the notion of "appropriation" in contemporary art since the mid-1970s in relation to simultaneous developments in United States intellectual property law. The five chapters analyze specifics art works and legal cases involving the Pictures Generation and late postmodern appropriation art generally, tactical media practices and "post-appropriation" art in the present. U.S. copyright law, trademark law, and artists' moral rights comprise the legal frameworks through which appropriation is understood as both artistic expression and critical gesture. Additionally, critical theory, poststructuralism, new media theory and other scholarship are employed to analyze ideologies of authorship, the status of art in society, and artists' ethical responsibilities. The dissertation begins with simple questions: what is the status of appropriation in contemporary art today? Why has appropriation art seemed to enjoy a status above the law in ways that other cultural expression (e.g., music, documentary film) does not? While describing instances in which appropriation artists have been taken to court over alleged infringements, the chapters ultimately argue that appropriation art as a subversive practice has helped to usher in a new, "postmodern" intellectual property law, in which increased tolerance for creative copying has come at the expense of neutralizing appropriation art's critical power. As the dissertation progresses, the author attempts
new ways of defining what form a critical, twenty-first century appropriation art might take.

Links:
Arab American poetry 1967-present: Songs of defiance and hope in the face of Arab U.S. political tension
Abstract: This study examines Arab American poetry 1967-Present in light of the political tension between the United States and the Arab World. It explores the ways in which the Arab American community has been greatly impacted by such frequent political pressures as the Arab-Israeli conflict, violent events in the Middle East, and America's foreign policy in the region. The poems discussed in this dissertation reveal the community's collective anxieties, alienation, and fears due to hostility, anti-Arab racism, and media misrepresentation that often escalate during every crisis involving the U.S. and the Middle East. Analysis of these poems demonstrates a defiant response to a tense situation coupled with glimpses of hope for a better future. It also reveals the complexities of Arab American identity evident in the constantly ambivalent relationship between Arab and American contexts that is exacerbated by frequent political crises. Arab American poets address themes of war, violence, injustice, and hegemony, simultaneously touching upon deeper issues of belonging, hybridity, interrogation of identity, and reconciliation. My dissertation aims at emphasizing the role of politics in the Arab American experience since 1967, as well as the role of Arab
American poetry in articulating post-1967 Arab America. This study traces political events chronologically, and each of its chapters begins with a major political crisis in order to reflect the persistence of a strained Arab-U.S. relationship throughout the past decades. Thus, Chapter One begins with the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, Chapter Two with the First Gulf War of 1991, and Chapter Three with 9/11. As seen throughout the three chapters, Arab American poets seem to be singing songs of defiance and hope, critiquing the chaotic political realities both in the Middle East and domestically within the U.S., while holding onto their aspirations for a better Arab America. Between Arab homelands and the United States resides the collective tension of Arab Americans whose poetry discussed in this work tells the stories of strong Arab American voices against injustices and discrimination. The Conclusion of my dissertation sheds light on the current and future challenges that Arab Americans in general, and individual poets in particular, confront, as well as their constantly renewed responsibility to define and defend their community, especially during times of political turmoil.

Links:
Subject: Modern literature; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature; 0591: American literature
Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Arab american poetry

Title: Arab American poetry 1967-present: Songs of defiance and hope in the face of Arab U.S. political tension

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ISBN: 9781321426786
Advisor: Hibbard, Allen

Committee member: Johnson, Newtona Tina; Albakry, Mohammed

University/institution: Middle Tennessee State University

Department: English

University location: United States -- Tennessee

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3668042

ProQuest document ID: 1647473147
Critique is not enough: The empirical imperatives of innovative American poetry

Author: Rizzo, Christopher

Abstract: Critique is Not Enough: The Empirical Imperatives of Innovative American Poetry proposes that innovative
modern and early contemporary American poetries redefine the relation of knowledge, consciousness, and poetic performance to lived experience. This study demonstrates how the radically different poetic projects of Walt Whitman, Gertrude Stein, Ezra Pound, and Charles Olson not only equally insist upon empirically investigative poetics, but also endeavor, each to each, to individualize their poetic methodologies, which thus challenges the generalized Enlightenment myth of rationality. In that each of these writers undertakes to redefine the relation of knowledge, consciousness, and poetic performance to lived experience, they also undertake to rewrite our relation to the given practices of literacy that underwrite both modern and contemporary formations of culture.

Links:
Subject: Modern literature; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, American, Empiricism, Modernism, Poetics, Poetry, Postmodernism

Title: Critique is not enough: The empirical imperatives of innovative American poetry

Number of pages: 228
Abstract: The purpose of this qualitative case study was to explore stakeholder knowledge and perceptions regarding their role in establishing sustainable competition in the US telecommunications industry. The problem explored was that increased competition and lower prices for consumers following implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 has not occurred. A consumer survey, interviews, and a focus group were used to explore the factors that influenced consumer decisions to refrain from or to switch telecommunication service providers. Participants of this study came from a cross section of telecommunications consumers. The survey had a total of 59 respondents; there were nine interview participants, and a six-member focus
group. Over half 34 (58%) of the survey respondents believed the Telecommunications Act either did not result in better customer service or they were not certain the Act impacted customer service. When asked about factors related to how they selected landline, cell and Internet providers, participants focused on pricing and quality of service, and how those services were bundled. Participants indicated they were open to paying a little more for higher quality internet and cell phone service. The issue for cell phones was twofold coverage (range) and data use, in particular streaming data. Participants indicated that for all three products a 25% or greater price savings may motivate them to switch providers, but the response rate for 40% plus of price savings actually went down. The survey instrument, interviews, and the focus group provided substantive evidence that stakeholders were equipped to make very well informed decisions regarding their telecommunications services. Nothing in the survey, interviews, or focus group session indicated a gap of knowledge or any doubt on behalf of any respondent or participants that there was a need for additional information. Regulators, providers, and lawmakers must learn experiences of the past and use those lessons in the design of new approaches that consider both consumers and providers as well as coping with changing technologies and product substitution; delineation, restriction, or impositions of product and service restrictions are propositions and phenomenon requiring further study.
Subject: Behavioral psychology; Law; Information Technology

Classification: 0384: Behavioral psychology; 0398: Law; 0489: Information Technology

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Applied sciences, Psychology, Deregulation, Regulation, Telecommunications, Service provider, Consumer

Title: Exploring consumer switching service provider behaviors post Telecommunications Act of 1996

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Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 1443

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ISBN: 9781321490343

Advisor: McClendon, Cristie; Shaw, Melanie

University/institution: Northcentral University

Department: School of Business and Technology Management

University location: United States -- Arizona

Degree: D.B.A.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis
Abstract: Situated at the crossroads of literary studies, ecocriticism and political theory, Active Enchantments explores a strain of thought within American literature that understands life in all of its forms to be generated not by self-determined identities, but by interconnectedness and self-abandonment. I argue that this interest led American writers across the nineteenth century to develop theories of subjectivity and of politics that not only emphasize the entanglement of the self with its environment, but also view this relationship as structured by self-overcoming. Thus, when Emerson calls such interconnectedness "active enchantment," he means to signal life's inherent ability to constantly surpass itself, to never fully be identical with itself. My dissertation brings to the fore the political and ecological stakes of this paradox: if our selves and communities are molded by self-abandonment, then the standard scholarly account of how nineteenth-century American literature conceptualized politics must be revised. Far from understanding community as an organic production, founded on a teleological and harmonizing principle, the writers I study reconceive it around a sense of a commonality irreducible to fixed identity. The politics emerging out of such redefinition disposes with the primacy of individual or human agency, and becomes ecological in that it renders inoperative the difference between the social and the natural, the human and the non-human, ourselves
and what comprises us. It is the ecological dimension of what seems like a properly political question that brings together writers as diverse as Emerson and Sarah Orne Jewett, Margaret Fuller and Henry and William James. I argue, for example, that in Jewett's The Country of the Pointed Firs, racial minorities emerge from geological strata as a kind of natural archive that complicates the nation's understanding of its communal origin. When she sets her romances on Native American shell-mounds in Maine, or makes the health of a New England community depend on colonial pharmacopoeia and herbalist healing practices of the West Indies, Jewett excavates from history its silent associations and attunes us not only to the violent foundation of every communal identity, but to this identity's entanglement in a number of unacknowledged relations. Her work thus ultimately challenges the procedures of democratic inclusiveness that, however non-violent, are nevertheless always organized around a particular notion of identity. The question of the self's constitutive interconnectedness with the world is as central to Margaret Fuller's work. Active Enchantments documents how Fuller's harrowing migraines enabled her to generate a peculiar conception of the "earthly mind," according to which the mind is material and decomposable, rather than spiritual, incorruptible or ideal. This notion eventually led her to devise a theory of the self that absolves persons from self-possession and challenges the distinctiveness of personal identity. My concluding chapter argues that Henry James's transnational aesthetics was progressively politicized in the 1880s, and that what scholarship celebrates as the peak of
his novelistic method develops, in fact, out of a network of surprising and heretofore unexplored influences - William James's concurrent theories of corporeal emotion, Mikhail Bakunin's anarchism, and Henry James's friendship with Ivan Turgenev, which inflamed James's interest in British politics, the Russo-Turkish War, and the Balkan revolutions.

Links:
Novels of the Nation: Literary Theory, Post-Revolutionary Republicanism, and the Rise of the Novel in America, 1789-1812
Abstract: "Novels of the Nation: Literary Theory, Post-Revolutionary Republicanism, and the Rise of the Novel in America, 1789-1812" examines previously understudied eighteenth-century texts on neoclassical rhetoric and the belles lettres and representations of literary sensibility in a selection of early American novels. In so doing, this study both highlights the integral connections republican-era literary discourse assumed between literariness, egalitarianism, and national stability and reveals how these relationships were reflected, reinforced, and renegotiated in America's first novels. Previous critical readings of the rise of the American novel resist discussions of the genre's literary qualities. Such readings either view the novel's sentimentalism as evidence of a failed aestheticism or claim that the early American novel's value is not aesthetic, but historical. This dissertation recovers the intellectual history that accorded historical, national, and political relevance to concepts like beauty, taste, and literary pleasure in the early national period and reveals the ways in which America's first novelists interrogated the central notion that a love of literature could be the cornerstone of a democratic society. Chapter 1 introduces two educational texts that taught literature in the neoclassical tradition and were
widely read in America in the mid to late eighteenth century: Charles Rollin's Method of Teaching and Studying the Belles Lettres (1732) and Hugh Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres (1783). Studying of these works establishes a more accurate picture of how the United States' first citizens thought about central concepts like literary taste, the social role of polite literature, and the relationship between aesthetic sensibility and national identity. Subsequent chapters proceed with a close analysis of the portrayal of literary sensibility in four novels authored in the years between the Revolution and the War of 1812, concentrating on scenes of reading, poetic composition, and conversation about polite literature. Chapter 2 centers on William Hill Brown's The Power of Sympathy (1789), Chapter 3 focuses on Charles Brockden Brown's Wieland (1798), and Chapter 4 discusses Isaac Mitchell's Alonzo and Melissa (1811) and Chapter 4 addresses Rebecca Rush's Kelroy (1812). Reading these novels in concert with each other reveals changing reactions to the fundamental principles of literary discourse defined in Rollin and Blair's works. In the decades between 1789 and 1812, American authors moved from wholeheartedly accepting the tenets of neoclassical literary discourse and attempting to carve out a place for themselves as the modern descendants of the Greeks and Romans, to questioning the usefulness of this discourse's focus on beauty and taste in a world where more pragmatic concerns clearly reigned, to forging an uneasy peace between traditional literary theory’s optimism and the more biting, unflinchingly critical modern paradigms of literature that hoped to replace it. The novel flourished in the context
of the new United States precisely because it could manage the tensions that arose as a result of the conflict between neoclassical literary ideology and life on the ground in late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century America. The novel could at once aim to communicate high ideals and inspire noble sentiments (key aims of classical literature) and regulate the aesthetic responses it hoped to evince (unversed and unadorned when compared to traditional epic genres like poetry, the novel avoided the appearance of being overwrought). Further, I suggest that acknowledging the literary transformations that took place in the earliest years of the United States' independence lends us a different lens through which to view the literary landscape of the nineteenth century. "Novels of the Nation" traces a historical line that connects eighteenth-century literary discourse's emphasis on beauty, taste, and national prosperity to both Emerson's interrogations of man's genius and to Stowe's mobilization of the sentimental novel in the fight against political and social injustice.

Links:
Subject: Modern literature; American literature

Classification: 0298: Modern literature; 0591: American literature
Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, History of the novel, Literary theory, Republicanism, Revolutionary war, Taste, War of 1812

Title: Novels of the Nation: Literary Theory, Post-Revolutionary Republicanism, and the Rise of the Novel in America, 1789-1812

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School code: 0031

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

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Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321434477
Advisor: Colacurcio, Michael J.; Rowe, Karen E.

Committee member: Meranze, Michael

University/institution: University of California, Los Angeles

Department: English

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3668395

ProQuest document ID: 1646880667
An analysis of diverse gentrification processes and their relationship to historic preservation activity in three Chicago neighborhoods

Author: Grevstad-Nordbrock, Ted
Abstract: This dissertation explores the relationship between historic preservation and gentrification and how these forces have differentially shaped neighborhoods in Chicago over the period 1970-2000. It asks the two primary questions. First, to what extent is there evidence of diversity and complexity in the gentrification processes in Chicago where there have also been high levels of historic preservation activity? Second, what are some of the fundamental characteristics of these gentrification processes? This dissertation assesses whether public preservation programs have been facilitating gentrification in Chicago and helps clarify the long-debated relationship between preservation and gentrification. To explore these topics, principal component analysis and K-means cluster analysis are used to identify three suitable neighborhoods as case studies; each of these neighborhoods is then subjected to an in-depth, qualitative analysis. The findings of this research suggest that neighborhoods with different histories, populations, and urban morphologies use preservation programs in different ways to achieve different gentrification outcomes.

Links:
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Chicago, Displacement, Gentrification, Historic preservation, Illinois, Urban revitalization

Title: An analysis of diverse gentrification processes and their relationship to historic preservation activity in three Chicago neighborhoods

Number of pages: 429

Publication year: 2015

Degree date: 2015

School code: 0128

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321475364
Advisor: Vojnovic, Igor Z.

Committee member: Darden, Joe T.; Kotval, Zenia Z.; Messina, Joseph P.; Pigozzi, Bruce Wm.

University/institution: Michigan State University

Department: Geography - Doctor of Philosophy

University location: United States -- Michigan

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3670635
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1. THE NEGRO IN MARYLAND POLITICS, 1870-1912

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7. Economics of Emergencies: North Carolina, Civil Defense, and the Cold War, 1940 -- 1963

8. Up To Date and Progressive Winchester and Frederick County Virginia, 1870--1980

9. Frederick Douglass and the Making of American Exceptionalism

10. Masters of the dead: Slavery, death, and ideology in the antebellum South

11. The F Street Mess: Southern Power in the Antebellum Senate and the Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act

12. "A Good Place to Make Money": Business, labor, and civil rights in twentieth-century Charlotte

13. Freedom Is Not Enough: African Americans in Antebellum Fairfax County

Document 1 of 13
THE NEGRO IN MARYLAND POLITICS, 1870-1912

Author: Callcott, Margaret Law


Abstract: None available.

Links:

Subject: Political science

Classification: 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences

Title: THE NEGRO IN MARYLAND POLITICS, 1870-1912

Pages: 307 p.

Number of pages: 307

Publication year: 1967
Abstract: Since there is such an unfortunate dearth of information about Arkansas politics, the work here is largely original thought which is guided by what literature there is on the subject. The object of this work is to examine party competition in Arkansas politics. More specifically, I shall evaluate the strength of the state's Democratic Party in two time periods: 1978 to 1992 (which is referred to here as the Clinton Era), and the time following Bill Clinton's ascension into the White House (the Post-Clinton Era). The evaluation of the Party's strength will be easier in the former period than in the latter, due to the nature of examining past events as opposed to forecasting future ones. However, the purpose here is not to predict specific election results, but to find, study, and apply the knowledge of past and contemporary trends in the state's partisan politics. Hopefully, this work will contribute positively to the three subfields upon which it touches: party competition in the South, state and local politics in general, and Arkansas politics in particular. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

Links:
The evolving economic impact of tourism on the greater Smoky Mountain region of east Tennessee and western North Carolina

Author: Tooman, L Alex

Abstract: Tourism is evaluated in the Greater Smoky Mountain Region from the early 19th century to the present. During the modern era of the automobile--after the creation of the national park in the 1930s--the tourist industry has demonstrated itself to be a fairly complex agent of change, not only exhibiting various stages of development but also with a diversity of types and scale of operations. By employing a composite approach this dissertation attempts
a broad evaluation of the impact of tourism. The destination life-cycle approach developed by geographers, in which tourist destinations are viewed as evolving through a series of identifiable stages in the process of development, is utilized. Statistical data from local, state, and federal sources are then used to analyze second and third order economic effects as they have changed over time with the development of tourism. Interviews and secondary local sources provide additional data for evaluation. Although tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world and is being embraced by many communities as a means of rapid economic development, this study concludes that it should be adopted with caution because it has significant limitations in bringing about improvement in well being for native residents. While tourism can provide a preferable alternative to no development, controls and planning can help ensure that an inequitable distribution of costs and benefits is kept to a minimum and that the potential for economic diversity is enhanced.

Links:
Subject: Economic history

Classification: 0509: Economic history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences
Title: The evolving economic impact of tourism on the greater Smoky Mountain region of east Tennessee and western North Carolina

Pages: 524 p.

Number of pages: 524

Publication year: 1995

Degree date: 1995

School code: 0226

Source: DAI-A 56/08, p. 3247, Feb 1996

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

Advisor: Mayhew, Anne
University/institution: The University of Tennessee

University location: United States -- Tennessee

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 9540133

ProQuest document ID: 304237341

Document URL:

Copyright: Copyright UMI - Dissertations Publishing 1995
A comparison of training needs for patrol officers in the State of Mississippi as perceived by patrol officers and chief executives: 1984 vs. 2002

Author: Allen, Julian Dale


Abstract: T. E. Payne's 1984 study analyzed patrol officer perceived training and education needs expressed as criterion variables of Use of Deadly Force, Firearms, Pursuit Driving, Police Stress, Crisis Intervention, Officer Survival, Criminal Investigation, Criminal Law, and First Aid. Those perceived training and education needs were compared with the training and education needs of patrol officers as perceived by sheriffs/police chiefs. The 1984 and this 2002 replication obtained demographic data regarding gender, age, race, marital status, years in law enforcement,
educational level, training characteristics, and department size. Using written survey data from patrol officers and sheriffs/chiefs representing 20 local law enforcement agencies, four hypotheses were evaluated using either the t test or Pearson r. Both studies agree there is no statistically significant difference in what sheriffs/chiefs and patrol officers believe to be the training and educational needs of patrol officers and their own level of training and education, only the three criterion variables of Firearms, Pursuit Driving, and Crisis Intervention had significant correlation in the 1984 study. In 2002 there was no significant correlation between sheriffs'/chiefs' training and education levels and any of the variables. In 1984 there was a significant relationship between the perceived educational and training needs of a patrol officer and the patrol officers' level of education and training, but only relative to Deadly Force, Crisis Intervention, Officer Survival, and Pursuit Driving. In 2002 only the perceived need of First Aid training was found to have significant correlation with patrol officers' training and education levels. Regarding correlation between patrol officers' perceived education and training needs and their years of service, the 1984 study found no significant correlation, while the 2002 study found significant correlation with First Aid training only. The study drew several conclusions as to why the 1984 and 2002 studies differed or agreed. Based on the data and the literature review, the study offered recommendations for re-evaluation of the mandated training curriculum for basic law enforcement, proposed legislation for mandate of community-oriented policing practice and training, and
incorporation of community-oriented policing philosophy into the basic academy curriculum.

Links:

Title: A comparison of training needs for patrol officers in the State of Mississippi as perceived by patrol officers and chief executives: 1984 vs. 2002

Pages: 157 p.

Number of pages: 157

Publication year: 2002

Degree date: 2002
Revolutionary Emotion: Empathy and Equality in the United States

Author: Czaja, Erica Marie
Abstract: Why does public opinion become more egalitarian regarding marginalized or stigmatized out-groups? Whites became dramatically more egalitarian during the 1960s in their views about civil rights for African Americans, but what were the mechanisms that motivated this massive egalitarian shift? The activities and strategies of the civil rights movement were critical to changing the nation's hearts and minds, but what was it about the actions of movement activists that changed public opinion? Similarly, twenty years ago it was unthinkable to most Americans that gay men and women would be able to marry legally, but now thirteen states grant this right and a majority of the American public supports gay marriage. What caused these egalitarian changes? Central to this research is the distinction between empathy, which involves feeling the emotions of another, and sympathy, which refers to feeling pity or sorry for another. I advance two theories in which I propose that the emotional states of empathy and sympathy motivate different kinds of political opinions and outcomes: a theory of empathy and equality and a theory of sympathy and charity. I test these theories in the context of the modern-day civil rights debate over gay rights using a multi-method approach to answer the question: how does empathy for gay individuals influence heterosexuals' opinions about policies affecting gay and lesbian Americans? This specific question can speak to the general
question of how empathy changes public opinion about policies affecting marginalized or minority groups. In field experiments, a natural experiment, and a survey experiment, I use real world media to stimulate emotional responses to gay and lesbian individuals as naturally as possible in order to test the effects of empathy and sympathy states on heterosexuals' opinions about gay rights. I also collect the first national survey of Americans (N=3010) to include validated measures of the traits of global empathy, sympathy, and cognitive perspective-taking and further explore the relationships between these traits and political outcomes. On the whole, I find support for the theories but also generate numerous questions for future research regarding the workings of empathy and sympathy in U.S. politics.

Links:
Degree date: 2013

School code: 0181

Source: DAI-A 75/02(E), Aug 2014

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781303455766

Advisor: Mendelberg, Tali

Committee member: Harris-Perry, Melissa; Gilens, Martin; Frymer, Paul

University/institution: Princeton University

Department: Politics
University location: United States -- New Jersey

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3597471

ProQuest document ID: 1453610280


Copyright: Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2013

Database: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global
Abstract: In early 1862 Andrew Johnson was appointed the Military Governor of Tennessee, and charged with bringing the state back into the Union. In the prosecution of this office he quickly arrested all residents of Nashville he deemed threatening to national unity. Johnson targeted the political leaders of the community including city council members and newspaper editors. He then targeted the ministers of Nashville. In his initial sweep, he found six ministers in the city who were expressing pro-Confederate sentiments from the pulpit. Johnson demanded they swear an oath of loyalty as a group. The ministers, Robert B.C. Howell, Samuel Baldwin, Collins Elliott, Edmund Sehon, William Sawrie, and Reuben Ford considered the oath and rejected it. Johnson arrested them and sent them into
prisoner of war camps farther North. Johnson quickly followed the arrest of these ministers by arresting the chaplain of the state penitentiary, again for aiding the Confederacy. The figures involved were themselves fairly typical midcentury southerners. The ministers were respectable middle class men with families and civic responsibilities. Johnson had emerged as a successful, but unremarkable politician. The war and subsequent arrest transformed these, otherwise, unremarkable individuals. The ministers through their experiences emerged as prime advocates of mass Southern identity. The ministers understood this identity as being rooted within their assumptions of divine providence, racial hierarchy, and their own position in society. As such, the war also required an adjustment of the ministers' apocalyptic understanding of their nation. The arrest itself served to define their understanding of these theological and social norms. The ministers adjusted to a changing landscape as they adapted to the challenges presented by the Confederacy's defeat. The requirements of Reconstruction pushed the ministers to explain the failure of God to support the South, which they managed through the promotion of the Lost Cause. The creation of the Lost Cause myth served as a new civic religion for the South, and the ministers acted as its prime adherents. Johnson presents a very different view of antebellum southern Christianity. Johnson never claimed membership in a church, and early in his political career he was accused of being an atheist. Despite this Johnson articulated a nationalistic version of Christianity in which devotion to God was coequal to devotion to the democratic
state. This provided Johnson with a clarity concerning God's providence. Johnson clearly recognized the importance of Christianity in helping to shape public opinion, and as such he understood religious leaders served the Confederacy as significantly as political figures. As a result of these concurrent factors Johnson emerged as a religious figure, despite the historiographical interpretation of him as nonreligious. The ministers emerge as one of the animating factors of southern identity, and Confederate nationalism. Moreover, the proslavery ideology of the Southern ministers and their millennial interpretations of America's place in the world continue to be significant throughout the typical historical periodization of the mid nineteenth century.

Links:
Subject: Religious history; American history; History

Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0337: American history; 0578: History


Title: Andrew Johnson and the ministers of Nashville: A study in the relationship between war, politics, and morality
Number of pages: 269

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0003

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321481990

Advisor: Gordon, Lesley J.

Committee member: Adams, Kevin; Wilson, Gregory; Williams, Zachary; Lyons, William

University/institution: The University of Akron
Abstract: Civil defense in the early Cold War years resulted from a perceived security threat to the American homeland. But whereas Americans remained skeptical of the ability to defend against nuclear attack, the assignment of disaster relief responsibility to civil defense provided a new avenue along which federal "defense" funds would flow. North Carolina's civil defense history broadly mirrors the changes and evolution in the federal program but differs noticeably in how civil defense was implemented in communities more concerned with natural disasters than nuclear attack. State
civil defense efforts served not just as a tool to secure federal money for infrastructure improvement, but also as a way to make North Carolina a safer place for business investment. By orienting the state's civil defense program and policies toward planning for and responding to natural disasters, state leaders sought to minimize the damage such disasters could have on efforts to promote economic development. Federal civil defense funds essentially helped North Carolina develop an emergency management and response apparatus that reassured businessmen wanting to invest in new ventures that the state could effectively protect such investments. Under the administration of Governor Luther H. Hodges, North Carolina embarked on a program of disaster relief which in time placed the state at the forefront of emergency preparedness. From 1953 and 1955, two severe droughts and four successive hurricanes imperiled the state's agricultural, textile, and coastal tourism industries, inflicting well over $300 million in total damages. These disasters instigated a noticeable shift toward the use of civil defense resources to alleviate the effects of natural disasters in the state and mitigate economic losses for current and future industry. Hodges employed civil defense resources to guide the rebuilding and future economic development of the state's coastal areas and mitigate against future hurricane hazards. This state effort secured millions in federal disaster relief and civil defense funds to protect both economic development and coastal tourism in the eastern counties. North Carolina's civil defense legacy from the Cold War is best described as a catalyst. Civil defense almost never served as the outright
reagent for economic or policy development in the state. Rather, civil defense resources permitted Hodges and succeeding governors to secure the funding or political support necessary to protect existing and promote future economic development in the state. The refutation of nuclear civil defense did not coincide with a rejection of emergency preparedness. Work in response to natural disasters put federal investment in equipment and training for nuclear war into peacetime use and provided federal officials with a means to promote the necessity of civil defense. With natural disaster response as a responsibility of the state civil defense agency, government at all levels mined the modern security state for federal largesse to fund the creation of a capable emergency response apparatus exemplified in today's professional emergency management agencies.

Links:
Title: Economics of Emergencies: North Carolina, Civil Defense, and the Cold War, 1940 -- 1963

Number of pages: 527

Publication year: 2013

Degree date: 2013

School code: 0168

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321509373

Advisor: Mansoor, Peter

Committee member: Baker, Paula; Bartholomew, James
Abstract: Between 1870 and 1980, leaders in Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia, successfully encouraged industry, diversified agriculture, improved local institutions and infrastructure, and promoted the community and its products. In 1870, the community was recovering from the devastation caused by the Civil War. In succeeding years,
Winchester and Frederick County did not decline as the United States transitioned from an agricultural to an industrial economy.Unlike many other small American communities, Winchester and Frederick County achieved economic stability as farmers diversified crop production and business leaders organized to attract industry and encourage commerce and tourism. Leaders became community boosters and extended their goals to improve community life. Progressive leaders strengthened and expanded government, improved education and medical care, supported better transportation, and upgraded the civic infrastructure. This dissertation examines progressive business leaders for more than a century and focuses on efforts to achieve economic stability. Farmers developed apples as an important commercial crop. In the business sector, leaders attracted outside industry and developed local industries to provide jobs. Leaders coped with many challenges, including the legacy of the Civil War, the impact of external forces, national economic downturns, the Great Depression, and two World Wars. Most Winchester and Frederick County leaders between 1870 and 1980 were independent businessmen and believed there was a congruence of their interests and those of the region. They understood the community and were actively involved in civic life. Leaders influenced and reacted to the attitudes of fellow citizens. Leaders of Winchester and Frederick County were ordinary citizens who cooperated to expand and diversify the economy and meet the challenges of change.
Subject: American history

Classification: 0337: American history
Abstract: Frederick Douglass and the Making of American Exceptionalism examines how noted African American
abolitionist and activist, Frederick Douglass, influenced the development of the American ideas of liberty, equality, and individualism. American exceptionalism is a twentieth century term created to justify the absence of a significant socialist party in the United States, and often implies American superiority. Traditional historical studies' analyses exclude minority contributions to American society. This intellectual history enhances the current understanding of American exceptionalism by contending that it was being formed during the nineteenth century, and produces a challenge to traditional interpretation by placing a leading African American figure in the center of its analysis. In 1851, Douglass announced his conversion to political abolition by declaring the Constitution a valid document. With this move, he embraced the ideals of the Constitution, and advocated for their universal application. He advocated for freedom and equality while theorizing how the country would benefit from those changes. During and after Reconstruction, Douglass found his ideals challenged by the bitter realities of American society. His "Self-Made Man" speech would come to epitomize the synthesis of the virtues he believed were essential to success in American society, as well as openly challenge the conceptions of manhood in nineteenth century America. Douglass asserted Black equality, and believed that assertion would be manifested in racial assimilation which would produce a new citizen and a new country. However, twenty years after the Civil War, Douglass would find himself negotiating the complexities of American society along with his assimilationist vision. He found that his expanded definition of liberty, equality, and individualism
placed him beyond the full inclusion of the American ideals. By viewing Douglass from this perspective, he is more than a simple humanitarian, but a thoughtful and complex man wrestling with equality, caste, and race. America was Douglass's solution to the country's race problem. He genuinely believed that the values expressed in the founding documents could be fully realized, and racism along with prejudice were tangible obstacles in the fulfillment of the American destiny.

Links:

School code: 0088

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321427066

Advisor: Scott, Daryl M.

Committee member: Tolbert, Emory; Carrington, Selwyn; Medford, Edna; Scott, Daryl M.; Rothman, Adam

University/institution: Howard University

Department: History

University location: United States -- District of Columbia

Degree: Ph.D.
Masters of the dead: Slavery, death, and ideology in the antebellum South

Author: Warren, Jamie


Abstract: This dissertation studies the ideology and experiences surrounding death on antebellum slave plantations. Structured around the stages of death, from the domestic deathbed, to corpse care and burial, mourning, and inheritance practices, my project reveals the distinct southern contours of nineteenth-century deathways. Inhabitants of the Old South braided the ideology of slavery with their antebellum death customs, creating a culture of death and mourning rooted in the strange brew of power and intimacy at work in the slaveholding household. I examine how members of slaveholding homes--black and white--used their household life to process and translate slavery's ideology into self-understanding, moral philosophy, and to generate a politics of history. Because it was both profoundly disruptive, yet mundanely normal, the social experience of death encouraged both black and white Southerners to articulate their own ideas about their identities, their relationships, and the value of their
experience, in relation to the hegemony of proslavery belief. Building on the scholarship of antebellum paternalist ideology, my project looks at the private language of the slave system and argues that domestic deathways are an essential site of analysis for the history of social and family life in the Old South. This dissertation demonstrates that the institution of slavery, while guided by many ideological currents, was particularly informed by a construed association between death and enslavement, and therefore, death and the enslaved. Whether reading the words of impassioned abolitionists, the "logic" of proslavery ideologues, the journals of slaveholders, or even the studies of some modern historians, over and over slaves and southern blacks have appeared dead in advance; static and unchanging objects of the natural world whose essential death facilitated and regenerated civilization's progress. Whether delivered out of the abject death of an "uncivilized" Africa, or perceived as evolutionarily prone to race toward their own grave, multitudes of enslaved people were ideologically transformed into dead objects in the myth of transcendence.

Links:


Subject: Black history; American history

Classification: 0328: Black history; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Antebellum south, Death, Historiography, Ideology, Paternalism, Slavery
Title: Masters of the dead: Slavery, death, and ideology in the antebellum South

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Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0093

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Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321442335

Advisor: Stowe, Steven M.
Committee member: Clegg, III, Claude A.; Gamber, Wendy; Dierks, Konstantin

University/institution: Indiana University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Indiana

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3668888

ProQuest document ID: 1648414950
The F Street Mess: Southern Power in the Antebellum Senate and the Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act

Author: Malavasic, Alice Elizabeth

Abstract: In the mid-19th century southern politicians and office holders were accused by abolitionists and Republicans of conspiring to take over the federal
government and amend the constitution to make slavery a national institution. Use of the Slave Power conspiracy as a rhetorical device helped to catapult Republicans to electoral victories during the second half of the 1850s culminating in Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860. So strong was the northern belief in the Slave Power conspiracy that post war histories declared it the single most important cause of the Civil War. In the 20th century historians acknowledged the additional power granted to the South under the constitution's 3/5th clause but otherwise dismissed the existence of an actual Slave Power conspiracy. In dismissing the conspiracy thesis however historians have inadvertently ignored studying the South's actual power, focusing instead on Republicans' use of the Slave Power conspiracy as campaign rhetoric. It is my contention that Southerners held an inordinate amount of power in the Antebellum Congress and how and why Southerners used their power is historically more significant than Republican accusations of conspiracy. Specifically my study examines the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 and the role played by four Southern Senators in its passage; David Rice Atchison of Missouri, Robert M.T. Hunter and James Murray Mason of Virginia, and Andrew Pickens Butler of South Carolina. These Senators were known collectively as the F Street Mess, named for the house they purchased and shared together at 361 F Street. Unlike the earlier and more famous triumvirate of John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster, the F Street Mess was a functioning oligarchy within the United States Senate whose power was based on shared ideology, institutional seniority, and personal
friendship. Together Atchison, Hunter, Mason, and Butler controlled the key senate leadership positions, holding respectively the office and committee chairs of President Pro Tempore, Finance, Foreign Affairs, and Judiciary. In 1854 the F Street Mess wrestled control of the Nebraska bill from its author Stephen Douglas and forced a rewrite that repealed the restriction against slavery above the 36 30 parallel. In doing so the Mess was not only motivated by pro-slavery ideology but also political ambition, financial gain, and personal friendship. The complexity of the F Street Mess's motivations is matched by the dexterity of how they controlled the bill's rewrite, the president's acquiescence, the floor debate, and the bill's final passage. The Kansas-Nebraska Act therefore is a case study of Southern institutional power in the Antebellum Senate.

Links:
Subject: American history

Classification: 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Kansas-nebraska act, Antebellum, Senate

Title: The F Street Mess: Southern Power in the Antebellum Senate and the Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
Number of pages: 315

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 0668

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321488456

Advisor: Hamm, Richard F.

Committee member: White, Daniel S.; Gould, Josiah B.
"A Good Place to Make Money": Business, labor, and civil rights in twentieth-century Charlotte

Author: Gunn, Julia Elizabeth

Abstract: North Carolina, long regarded as among the most politically progressive states in the American South, has also maintained the lowest union membership rate in the nation. This dissertation attempts to explain this paradox by examining civil rights, labor, and the politics of economic development in Charlotte--a city that would eventually become the nation's second largest banking center after New York. In recent years, civil rights scholarship has
focused increased attention on the movement's emphasis on economic justice. At the same time, labor and business historians have become interested in the role of business interest groups in undermining organized labor and the New Deal order. This dissertation bridges these two often-divergent bodies of scholarship by looking at public employee unionism, the politics of racial moderation, and the development of pro-business governance in the urban South. Public employees became the face of the American labor movement in the second half of the twentieth century, yet surprisingly little has been written on them--an oversight especially pronounced in literature on the Sunbelt. However, the fates of public and private sector workers were deeply intertwined and telling the story of one without the other leaves an incomplete narrative of post-World War II labor history. One only has to examine the primary opponents of public sector unions--businessmen and their organizations--to appreciate that even if public workers were not waging war against capitalism, capitalists were nonetheless waging war against the public sector. Drawing on labor union records, government documents, court cases, personal papers, newspapers and oral histories, this dissertation argues that the same politics of moderation that stymied civil rights activism in North Carolina became an indispensable tool for undermining and neutralizing organized labor and worker protest in Charlotte. Through the lens of public employee unions and the campaigns waged against them, this study traces the evolution of racially moderate, anti-union politics that have fundamentally reshaped the American political landscape.
Subject: American history; Economics; Political science

Classification: 0337: American history; 0510: Economics; 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Anti-unionism, Charlotte, Organized labor, Public workers, Sunbelt, Urban history

Title: "A Good Place to Make Money": Business, labor, and civil rights in twentieth-century Charlotte

Number of pages: 267

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ISBN: 9781321479539

Advisor: Sugrue, Thomas J.

Committee member: Peiss, Kathy; Reed, Adolph; Simon, Bryant

University/institution: University of Pennsylvania

Department: History

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
Freedom Is Not Enough: African Americans in Antebellum Fairfax County

Author: Vaughn, Curtis L.
Abstract: Prior to the Civil War, the lives of free African Americans in Fairfax County, Virginia were both ordinary and extraordinary. Using the land as the underpinning of their existence, they approached life using methods that were common to the general population around them. Fairfax was a place that was undergoing a major transition from a plantation society to a culture dominated by self-reliant people operating small farms. Free African Americans who were able to gain access to land were a part of this process allowing them to discard the mantle of dependency associated with slavery. Nevertheless, as much as ex-slaves and their progeny attempted to live in the mainstream of this rural society, they faced laws and stereotypes that the county's white population did not have to confront. African Americans' ability to overcome race-based obstacles was dependent upon using their labor for their own benefit rather than for the comfort and profit of a former master or white employer. When free African Americans were able to have access to the labor of their entire family, they were more likely to become self-reliant, but the vestiges of the slave system often stymied independence particularly for free women. Antebellum Fairfax had many families who had both slave and free members and some families who had both white and African American members. These divisions in families more often adversely impacted free African
American women who could not rely on the labor of an enslaved husband or the lasting attention of a white male. Moreover, families who remained intact were more likely to be able to care for children and dependent aging members, while free African American females who headed households often saw their progeny subjected to forced apprenticeships in order for the family to survive. Although the land provided the economic basis for the survival of free African Americans, the county's location along the border with Maryland and the District of Columbia also played a role in the lives of the county's free African American population. Virginia and its neighbors remained slave jurisdictions until the Civil War, but each government wished to stop the expansion of slavery within its borders. Each jurisdiction legislated against movement of new slaves into their territory and attempted to limit the movement of freed slaves into their jurisdictions. Still, in a compact border region restricting such movement was difficult. African Americans used the differences of laws initially to petition for freedom. As they gained access to the court system, free African Americans expanded their use of the judiciary by bringing their grievances before the courts which sided with the African American plaintiffs with surprising regularity. Although freed slaves and their offspring had few citizenship rights, they were able to use movement across borders and the ability to gain a hearing for their grievances to achieve increasing autonomy from their white neighbors. No one story from the archives of the Fairfax County Courthouse completely defines the experience of free African Americans prior to the Civil War, but collectively they chronicle the
lives of people who were an integral part of changing Fairfax County during the period. After freedom, many African Americans left Fairfax either voluntarily or through coercion. For those who stayed, their lives were so inter-connected both socially and economically with their white neighbors that any history of the county cannot ignore their role in the evolution of Fairfax.

Links:

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Power devaluation and defensive mobilization: The rise of the Ku Klux Klan and the fall of the political left

Author: McVeigh, Rory M

Abstract: This dissertation is a study of the phenomenal rise of the Ku Klux Klan in the early 1920s; a movement that drew its members primarily from the middle class and was characterized by nativism, racism, coercive moralism, and economic conservatism. The movement advanced its agenda through institutional political action, supplemented by extra-institutional protest and violence. My research on the Klan is guided by three general questions: (1) what explains the popular demand for conservative collective action in the early 1920s, (2) how did the Ku Klux Klan transform that popular demand into a powerful social movement, and (3) what impact did the movement have on other political contenders. I argue that the rise of the Ku Klux Klan is best understood as a response to sudden devaluation in the economic and political "purchasing power" of the Klan's middle-class recruits. Purchasing power in both economic and political exchange is subject to deflationary pressure resulting from macro-level structural change and from institutional changes. Factors that contributed to the power devaluation of Klansmen include rapid expansion and consolidation of industrial capitalism, unequal effects of the expansion of suffrage in 1920, and an emerging coalition of groups on the political left that was organizing to increase the share of societal benefits that would accrue to industrial laborers and to farmers. Guided by microeconomic logic, the Klan used cultural appeals to stimulate the demand for what its members had to offer in economic and political exchange, and it used cultural attacks to restrict the supply of competitors. Regional
variations in its success were largely determined by pre-existing patterns of cultural differentiation within the nation and the extent that differentiation along cultural parameters intersected with class and party differentiation. I examine voting data from elections that featured Klan-sponsored candidates to assess both the causes and consequences of the movement. The results show that the challenge posed by the political left was an important factor in motivating the reactive mobilization of the Ku Klux Klan. Results also indicate that the Klan played a significant role in bringing about the decline of American Socialism.

Links:

Subject: Social structure; American studies; Minority & ethnic groups; Sociology; American history

Classification: 0700: Social structure; 0323: American studies; 0631: Minority & ethnic groups; 0631: Sociology; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences

Title: Power devaluation and defensive mobilization: The rise of the Ku Klux Klan and the fall of the political left

Pages: 344 p.
Number of pages: 344

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School code: 0153

Source: DAI-A 57/10, p. 4561, Apr 1997

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9780591154832, 0591154838

Advisor: Bearman, Peter S

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

University location: United States -- North Carolina
Abstract: Analysis of southern naval stores production, an industry in many respects more representative of southern economic development than cotton textiles, reveals a pattern of continuity between the antebellum and post-war South. Naval stores manufacturing began in the colonial era but languished as a marginally-profitable business until the 1830s when new uses for spirits of turpentine resulted in increased demand and higher prices. Large turpentine operations developed almost exclusively in eastern North Carolina and the slaves, who performed most of the work, experienced distinct work patterns. By the 1850s, destructive gum-harvesting methods led to the depletion of North Carolina's longleaf pine forests; producers determined to continue in the business moved their operations and slaves into fresh pine tracts in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The antebellum industry's trends--
large-scale production, primitive harvesting methods that wounded the trees, and reliance on forced labor--continued after the Civil War. Producers continued moving into the deep South and solved the problem of labor shortages with convict leasing and peonage. Intensive work routines and difficult conditions in isolated forest camps also persisted, despite attacks on the industry’s labor practices in the early twentieth century. Moreover, producers continued to migrate through the South as gum collection devastated pine stands. Progressive-era initiatives did bring moderately successful efforts to introduce less destructive harvesting methods than those in use since the 1700s. However, two new problems plagued the industry in the first half of the century: the rapid rise of production costs and competition from both foreign gum naval stores producers and the rapidly growing wood naval stores industry. These rivals, combined with the economic and social changes that affected the South in the 1930s and 1940s, brought the gum naval stores industry to virtual collapse, despite federal assistance through New Deal farm programs. The wood naval stores industry, which relied on heavy mechanization and a small number of well-trained technicians, made gains at the expense of the gum industry. That naval stores production did not modernize until World War II, demonstrates that a significant portion of post-Civil War southern development represented a continuation of antebellum patterns.
Subject: American history; Forestry; Labor relations
Classification: 0337: American history; 0478: Forestry; 0629: Labor relations

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Biological sciences, New South, Continuity, Naval stores industry, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama

Title: Another New South: Patterns of continuity in the southern naval stores industry

Pages: 734 p.

Number of pages: 734

Publication year: 1999

Degree date: 1999

School code: 0107

Source: DAI-A 61/02, p. 742, Aug 2000
The affinities and disparities within: Community and status of the African American slave population at Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina

Author: Kowal, Amy C.
Abstract: The dissertation investigates how patterns of consumption reflect internal patterns of social hierarchy among the enslaved plantation community and what were the degrees of resistance and accommodation of those enslaved and their structure in relation to white plantation owners. Family, community, customs and practices, religion, and settlement patterns are the factors used to interpret the African American presence at Charles Pinckney's Snee Farm in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina and to perform a regional comparison with similar plantations of the period. This study utilizes ethnological, archaeological, historical, and physical resources to determine status differences within this slave community. Its strength is the use of a holistic and interdisciplinary approach along with the integration of anthropological and archaeological agency and consumer theories. To determine how enslaved Africans defined their community and daily lives utilizing a comprehensive, multidisciplinary method is necessary. Analysis of consumption patterns through archaeological evidence reveals interactions between slaves and other peoples defining the ranges and boundaries of the enslaved community and its elements of resistance. Agency and consumer theories provide an explanation of how individuals possess the ownership of choice and the ability of anthropologists to characterize populations in terms of their own community through the factors deemed most important by the members' own standards in the face of outside pressures. This research provides the ability to compare this community with others in the United States aiding in the
development of a theory of modern African American ethnicity formation. Ultimately, this study will contribute to African Diaspora research as more investigations are undertaken with Atlantic populations and large cultural patterns of the African Diaspora are described.

Links:

Subject: Archaeology; Black history; American history

Classification: 0324: Archaeology; 0328: Black history; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, African-American, Status, Slave, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Mount Pleasant, Community, South Carolina

Title: The affinities and disparities within: Community and status of the African American slave population at Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina

Number of pages: 196

Publication year: 2007
A Case Study of a Predominantly African American School District and Federally Mandated Education Reform, 2000-2010
Author: Croft, Sheryl Jones


Abstract: Researchers who have critiqued federal reforms have used a top-down conceptual orientation to evaluate the success of reform (Brown & Clift, 2010; Darling-Hammond, 2010; Gray, 2005; Guisbond & Neill, 2004; Noguera, 2003; Payne, 2010; Rorrer & Skrla, 2005; Stringfield & Yakimowski-Srebnick, 2005; Theoharis, 2009). Frequently, a top-down assessment of reform fails to interrogate the agency of stakeholders. In contrast, this research used a "bottom-up" (Sabatier, 1986) conceptual orientation and Critical Race Theory to explore school reform from two vantage points. First, the study interrogated state and district level political responses to federally mandated reform initiatives. Second, this study explored school reform from the vantage point of six African American school leaders who served within the selected predominantly African American school district. Using No Child Left Behind (NCLB) and Race to the Top as the federal mandates from 2000 to 2010, this case study relied on a review of newspaper articles, interviews with elite informants and interviews with principals, as well as ancillary data found in schools' Comprehensive School Improvement Plans (CSIP), to glean information about state-level implementation and its potential impact on reform for local school leaders. Specifically, this study explored the
following questions: 1. What school reforms were initiated in Georgia from 2000 to 2010? 2. What explanations did stakeholders provide to explain state-sponsored reform initiatives? 3. How were these state mandates implemented in a local predominantly African American school district? 4. What were the responses of local school leaders to state and district reforms? 5. How did federal, state, and local interests converge or diverge? Results indicate that there was no congruency between federal, state, and district level implementation of reform. Results also demonstrate that principals in this study did not make decisions about school needs based on mandated reform. Instead, they made reform decisions based upon what they believed was in the best interest of their schools.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; Educational leadership; Education Policy; School administration

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0449: Educational leadership; 0458: Education Policy; 0514: School administration

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Education, No Child Left Behind, Race to the Top, Federal reform, State reform, Georgia educational reform, Principals

Title: A Case Study of a Predominantly African American School District and Federally Mandated Education Reform, 2000-2010
"A Mean City": The NAACP and the Black Freedom Struggle in Baltimore, 1935-1975

Author: Gass, Thomas Anthony

Abstract: "A Mean City": The NAACP and the Black Freedom Struggle in Baltimore, 1935-1975" traces the history and activities of the Baltimore branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from its revitalization during the Great Depression to the end of the Black Power Movement. The dissertation examines the NAACP's efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation in a city and state that was "neither North nor
South" while carrying out the national directives of the parent body. In doing so, its ideas, tactics, strategies, and methods influenced the growth of the national civil rights movement.

Links:

The Legacy of Chavis Heights Public Housing Development and Its Surrounding Black Service Community, 1938-2006

Author: Winston, Shirlkeymu L.


Abstract: In 1938 the City of Raleigh, with the assistance of the federal government, established a public housing development for African Americans. The creation of this development was not an isolated incident. Rather, it was one of seven hundred housing projects that were built to counter the national epidemic of slum housing that had occurred during the Great Depression and World War II. Due to Southern segregation, two facilities were built in Raleigh in order to house blacks and whites separately. Originally, all of these public housing developments were designed to be stepping stones in assisting the transition of low-income families to middle-class housing. Chavis Heights was the first public housing development created for blacks in Raleigh and Halifax Court was the public housing development created for whites. Despite racial as well as financial barriers in the South, the public housing development of Chavis Heights' was viewed as the personification of good living within Raleigh's black community. It was within the development of Chavis Heights, as well as its surrounding community, that daycare
workers, educators, physicians, store owners, clerks, midwives, and dentists (just to name a few) primarily evolved. Those individuals fostered a culture of nurtured and educated African Americans within their community. Therefore, it was the isolation of the black communities from the white communities that ironically endorsed self-sufficiency among African Americans.

Links:

Document 7 of 15

A history of the Florida Chautauqua and its founding fathers' influences on higher education

Author: Mahnich, Alison


Abstract: The purpose of this study was to establish a historical understanding of the DeFuniak Springs, Florida Chautauqua from 1884-1929, and to determine how this movement is connected to higher education in America. The researcher briefly reviewed the history of higher education in America, the Lyceum, the "Mother" Chautauqua, Redpath Circuits, tent revivals, and the history of Walton County to establish a parallel time line in which the reader can follow while examining the findings of this study. The researcher applied a qualitative method using historical data. Documents, books, letters, receipts, articles, artifacts, site visits, and interviews provided the bulk of the data for analysis. The researcher used open coding as a means to organize the data and triangulation as a way to check the
authenticity of the data collected. This study produced a look at the DeFuniak Springs Florida Chautauqua through its founding fathers, mission, curriculum, decline, and its founding fathers' creation of higher education in DeFuniak Springs and the Florida Panhandle.

Links:

Subject: Education history; Higher education

Classification: 0520: Education history; 0745: Higher education

Identifier / keyword: Education, Defuniak springs, Florida chautauqua

Title: A history of the Florida Chautauqua and its founding fathers' influences on higher education

Number of pages: 150

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 1287
Inciting free speech and racial equality the Communist Party and Georgia's insurrection statute in the 1930s

Author: Soliman, Maryan


Abstract: This project examines Georgia's campaign to terminate the integrated struggles of the Communist Party and the efforts of non-Communist southerners to defend the CP's constitutional liberties. The CP began to have a sustained presence in the South in 1929, with the outbreak of the Great Depression. Southern states despised the Communists for agitating among workers and African Americans. In Atlanta, city officials used the insurrection statute against individuals found in possession of Communist literature or in attendance at meetings where Communist literature was present. This law, which had not been applied in over sixty years, made "attempting to incite insurrection" against the state of Georgia a capital offense. The trial most closely associated with this history is that of Angelo Herndon, a case that reached the United States Supreme Court. Herndon was a nineteen-year-old black Communist who was arrested after having helped organize a demonstration of the unemployed in 1932. Between the time of the first arrests under the insurrection statute in 1930 and the 1937 Supreme Court decision freeing Herndon, a red
scare gripped Atlanta. The dissertation provides an authoritative account of the case of the Atlanta Six, black and white Communists who were the first to be charged under the insurrection statute in 1930. In addition to presenting a fuller picture of the case, the project draws attention to the significant role played by the American Civil Liberties Union and local liberals in combating Atlanta’s red scare during the Great Depression. It argues that non-Communist supporters chose to highlight free speech issues over those of race and class, even though city officials and conservatives explicitly targeted the Communists for their activities among African Americans and workers. The contrast between how supporters discussed the case internally and how they represented it publicly helps us gain a deeper understanding of the worldviews of progressive southerners and their approaches to bringing about social change in the South.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; American history; Law

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

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, American civil liberties union, Atlanta six, Communist party, Great depression, Race relations, Southern liberals
Title: Inciting free speech and racial equality the Communist Party and Georgia's insurrection statute in the 1930s

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Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

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Advisor: Berry, Mary Frances

Committee member: Licht, Walter; Savage, Barbara D.
University/institution: University of Pennsylvania

Department: History

University location: United States -- Pennsylvania

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3670966

ProQuest document ID: 1651240556

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

Author: Myers, Bob Eberly, II


Abstract: This dissertation investigates how Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright used science to manufacture consent among slave laborers in the antebellum South. I hope to contribute to debates on black health by addressing the issue of mental health and the role of race in the history of psychiatry. Cartwright's early essays and anonymous publications,
heretofore addressed, provide unique insight into what led the physician to articulate blacks' acts of defiance and rebellion as instances of mental instability. Instead of viewing black people's vigilance for freedom as earnest, Cartwright was well known for having delineated a variety of mental disorders to which he claimed all Africans were prone, including shirking work related responsibilities (Dysaesthesia Aethiopica), and the practice of running away to freedom (Drapetomania). This dissertation demonstrates how Cartwright mobilized statistics and diagnostic categories in hopes to convince others to limit black mobility and to eliminate power-sharing. Whether in the form of whites negotiating with slaves, providing incentives for them to work harder, or by rejecting the "Free Negro" category altogether, Cartwright saw his duty as twofold: to correct what he argued was the misguided notion that some blacks held the capacity to endure freedom whereas others did not, and to put forth a therapeutic regimen by which to curb blacks' enthusiasm for freedom -- he repudiated gradual and immediate abolition altogether and advocated instead that whites worldwide reduce all blacks to slavery. Following the lead of the Founding generation Cartwright reasoned that there were structurally-based, mental and physiological differences between blacks and whites which led blacks to be governed differently and through coercion. So, in addition to being innovate in his diagnostic claims, on par with Jefferson's accomplishment in Notes on the State of Virginia, Cartwright consolidated existing scientific opinion and then gave it powerful and influential articulation. He motivated a trans-Atlantic debate about
"Free Negro Insanity" which reflected widespread 19th century scientific thinking about race, slave management and stimulating correct conduct in laborers. An inquiry into "Free Negro Insanity" enables a conversation about how trans-Atlantic science and medicine served the requirements of slavery as an institution; how science is used to determine what constituted a slave's status, what was meant by a slave "running away" and why slaves' "mental competence" was necessarily an issue. By examining the genealogy of Cartwright's concepts, one can see better his process of concept-creation and inquire into how 'objects' in science get created or set aside for study. Cartwright wrote extensively on the need for Southerners to pursue independent medical education as a way to explore diseases particular to the Southern climate and "its Negroes." But despite the fact that Cartwright's early work (published before his tenure as "Professor of Negro Diseases" at the University of Louisiana) established his career and achieved him status, scholars address it rarely. I argue that charting how he achieves, loses and then regains his status provides a unique window into the thinking of the emerging plantation aristocracy on how to regulate "Free Negro" activity in the Mississippi and Louisiana territories as well as in the English, Spanish and French West Indies. This inquiry into conduct disorder and defiance diagnoses helps readers to see both medicine's curative and productive values. The implications of such a focus stretch from the applied science of 19th century "Negro Management" handbooks and "Plantation Manuals" to the 20th century presence of medical diagnoses like "Attention
Deficit Disorder" (A.D.D.), "Hyperactivity Disorder" (A.D.H.D.), and "Oppositional Defiance Disorders" (O.D.D.) which are aimed at curbing the behavior of disobedient, defiant and rebellious youth through pharmaceutical treatments.

Links:

petomania%22+Rebellion%2C+Defiance+and+Free+Black+Insanity+In+the+Antebellum+United+States

Subject: African American Studies; American history; Science history

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

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

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

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

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

University/institution: University of California, Los Angeles

Department: History 0429

University location: United States -- California

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses
An historical case study of O. O. Howard and Reconstruction Era schools

Author: Wang, Steven J.


Abstract: Criticism of General Oliver Otis Howard and the Freedmen's Schools has been widespread. Some of the criticism unfairly characterized their efforts, and some anachronistically appraised Howard and the Bureau from vantage points not appropriate to their time and place. Later scholarship has questioned various past assumptions regarding the demographics of those who taught in the Freedmen's Schools and conclusions regarding the scope and effectiveness of the schools. The focus of the current study was to gauge the effectiveness of the Freedmen's Schools compared to state schools of the Reconstruction Era. The researcher found the Freedmen's Schools were similar to schools operated by the Northern or Southern states for Whites of the Reconstruction era.

Links:
Subject: American history; Education history

Classification: 0337: American history; 0520: Education history

Title: An historical case study of O. O. Howard and Reconstruction Era schools

Number of pages: 85

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014

School code: 1633

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

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321445497
Out of the silence: Remembering the desegregation of Clinton, Tennessee, High School

Author: Martin, Rachel L.

Abstract: In May 1957, Bobby Cain--a black student--graduated from the newly-integrated Clinton, Tennessee,
High School. During that school year, conflict had exploded along the social divisions running through the town, exposing the class resentments that had long fractured the community. The violence culminated in 1958 when unknown bombers destroyed the school by dynamite. Despite the violence, Clinton High never resegregated or closed, making it the first Southern school to successfully desegregate under a court order. Though it served as a blueprint for later desegregation attempts, within a few years, Clinton's story faded from public memory, replaced by civil rights battles occurring in larger cities across America. But the people of Clinton never forgot their groundbreaking role. In 2005 I launched an oral history project in Clinton, and I discovered that individuals in the town remember different, and often contradictory, versions of the events. The version commemorated in the town's museum and other official venues, however, celebrates the white businessmen who acquiesced to the court order. This simplification of civil rights stories happens frequently, but glossing over the anger and the pain running through the past allows Americans to ignore the ways in which our society is constructed on inequality. It also hinders our ability to correctly diagnose the reasons that we as a society continue to struggle with inequality and segregation. Finally, it silences women's voices by focusing on what happened during street riots rather than asking how choices made within the school's classrooms, churches and homes affected the outcome of events. "Out of the Silence: Commemorating the Desegregation of Clinton, Tennessee High School" reconstructs the narrative of Clinton High
School's desegregation to include the voices of the African American community, the white segregationist protestors and the teachers and students in the school as well as the white town leaders. Using that story, I follow the process of memory making in the town, asking why some memories are commemorated publicly while others are forgotten so as to understand how people use memory to vie for and consolidate power.

Links:

Subject: African American Studies; American history; Education history; Ethnic studies

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0337: American history; 0520: Education history; 0631: Ethnic studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Education, Civil rights, Clinton, Tennessee, Commemoration, Desegregation, Memory, Race relations

Title: Out of the silence: Remembering the desegregation of Clinton, Tennessee, High School

Number of pages: 373

Publication year: 2014
Degree date: 2014

School code: 0153

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781321436297

Advisor: Hall, Jacquelyn Dowd

Committee member: Edwards, Laura F.; Feimster, Crystal; Ferris, William R.; Leloudis, James L.

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

Department: History
"All God's Chillun Got Wings": How the NAACP Youth Council desegregated the lunch counters of Pensacola, Florida, 1960 to 1962

Author: Jonas, Sarah Zahra

Abstract: Approximately 50 years ago, Blacks were refused the right to sit down and receive service at lunch counters in most variety stores, drug stores, department stores, and restaurants in the South (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [NAACP], 1962). On February 1, 1960, four young Black men of North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University (NC A&T) defied this prejudiced system by sitting down at an all-White Woolworth lunch counter and demanding to be served (Dykeman & Stokely, 1960). The press reported the incident, which immediately empowered other young students across the country to take a stand by sitting-down (Dienstfrey,
1960). Within just two months, sit-ins spread to over 60 Southern cities ("Dixie Negroes," 1960). Although Pensacola, Florida, became involved in the national sit-in movement just months after the Greensboro Four's demonstration ("Klansmen Want Sheriff," 1960), little of this history was known since most of the lived experiences remained undocumented prior to this study. This study addressed the role of the NAACP Youth Council's (YC) civil rights protests on desegregating the lunch counters of Pensacola, Florida. By implementing Busha and Harter's (1980) methods of historical inquiry, data were collected through archival research, site-based research, and interviews. Data were then analyzed and triangulated. While archival sources were organized to provide a chronological framework for the study, site-based data provided a geographical framework for the study. Interviews then provided personal first-hand emotions and experiences of individuals in the social and political setting. The results of this study are a detailed account of how protests were organized, sustained, and implemented in Pensacola.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; Black history; American history; Ethnic studies

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0328: Black history; 0337: American history; 0631: Ethnic studies
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Civil rights, Jim crow, NAACP, Pensacola, Race relations, Sit-ins

Title: "All God's Chillun Got Wings": How the NAACP Youth Council desegregated the lunch counters of Pensacola, Florida, 1960 to 1962

Number of pages: 192

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ISBN: 9781321466089
Advisor: Jans-Thomas, Susan J.

Committee member: Nichols, Joyce C.; Thompson, Carla J.; Bagwell, Diane P.

University/institution: The University of West Florida

Department: Research and Advanced Studies

University location: United States -- Florida

Degree: Ed.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English

Document type: Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/thesis number: 3670276

ProQuest document ID: 1650604529
Abstract: This dissertation investigates the nexus of youth, citizenship, and social movements. I explore youth
involvement in, experiences during, and responses to the modern African American freedom struggle—from 1950s high school students contending with desegregation regulations to young black protesters, white anti- and pro-civil rights youth, and non-American teenage correspondents through the summer of 1965. During the 1960s protests, charismatic public leadership helped activate the civic consciousness of children and teenagers of the ages seven through seventeen and inspired a transformation of their conceptualization of political rights and self-understanding as citizens across the United States and abroad. A lived citizenship—keeping adults accountable for the political promises they make, coming to terms with important concepts such as freedom, rights, and equality, and employing means at their disposal to shape politics more directly—defined their engagement in response to civil rights campaigns. The experiences of youth growing up during the civil rights era expand our understanding of a peer society of youth by showing the "business of childhood" and its dynamic relationship with the adult world. I demonstrate that, as different generations negotiated and moved forward together, all the while younger cohorts also disagreed, debated, and held public figures accountable to the political promises they made. The children and teenagers in this dissertation were often dissenters and followers simultaneously. Apart from artwork, poetry, newspapers, court cases, speeches, and personal testimonies, the words of children and teenagers--their letters, above all--are the heart of this project. Young people’s correspondence with public leaders served as an instrument of their activism and provides a window to the
worldview of the young. Teenagers shared their sense of morals, sought their counsel, and found allies in the upholding or challenging of political principles.

Links:
Subject: African American Studies; American studies; Modern history

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0323: American studies; 0582: Modern history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, African american, Childhood and youth, Modern u.s., Race relations

Title: Freedom's little lights: The world of children and youth in the U.S. and abroad during the civil rights era

Number of pages: 305

Publication year: 2014

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School code: 0093
The enduring First Lady of Texas Ima Hogg’s influence on historic preservation in Texas

Author: Moczygemba, Elizabeth Sodek


Abstract: This dissertation examines how Ima Hogg directly affected and elevated the field of historic preservation in Texas. The daughter of Texas' first native-born governor, Hogg possessed a number of unique characteristics, including her distinctive name, her family background, status as an unmarried woman, wealth obtained from oil royalties, and a deep connection to history through objects. To overcome depression, Hogg began collecting American antique furniture, a hobby which required her to travel extensively along the East Coast. These travels exposed her to other antique collectors, decorative arts museums, and professional standards of collections care. The combination of her character and East Coast experiences led Hogg to serve on a number of preservation committees and develop three museums; the Varner-Hogg Plantation, Bayou Bend, and Winedale. Ima Hogg became a bridge, circulating professional standards of museums and historic preservation she learned on the East Coast back to her home state, ensuring the state's history was properly preserved. Examining the various projects she worked on
throughout her life also show an increased use of trained experts, professional standards, and development of the museum field itself.

Links:
t.isbn=9781321469745&rft.btitle=&rft.title=The+enduring+First+Lady+of+Texas+Ima+Hogg’s+influence+on+historic+preservation+in+Texas&rft.issn=&rft_id=info:doi/

Subject: American history; Cultural Resources Management; Womens studies

Classification: 0337: American history; 0436: Cultural Resources Management; 0453: Womens studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Historic preservation, Museum, Texas history, Texas women, Women's history

Title: The enduring First Lady of Texas Ima Hogg's influence on historic preservation in Texas

Number of pages: 215

Publication year: 2014

Degree date: 2014
Rethinking the Origins of the Civil Rights Movement: Radicals, Repression, and the Black Freedom Struggle

Author: Nichter, Matthew F.


Abstract: This dissertation examines the evolving relationship between the black freedom struggle, the labor movement, and the socialist movement in the United States during the middle decades of the twentieth century. I demonstrate that a mass movement for racial equality had begun to emerge by the mid-1940s, under the auspices of a loose alliance of industrial unions, leftist political groups, and African-American religious, civic, and fraternal organizations. However, the repression and stigmatization of radicals during the "red scare" of the late 1940s and early 1950s delayed the emergence of this nascent insurgency and weakened its ties to labor and the left. Nevertheless, many individual participants in the labor and leftist struggles of the 1930s and 1940s went on to play key roles in the civil rights movement of the mid-1950s and 1960s, as did a handful of organizations that managed to survive the McCarthy era with their radical leadership intact. These
findings challenge canonical sociological analyses of the civil rights movement, and contribute to ongoing historiographical debates about the role of labor and the left in anti-racist movements in the United States.

Links:

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

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Dissertation/thesis number: 3668989

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Table of contents

1. Minorities and direct democracy: The impact of the economy on support for ballot initiatives affecting racial and sexual minorities

Document 1 of 1
Minorities and direct democracy: The impact of the economy on support for ballot initiatives affecting racial and sexual minorities

Author: Grummel, John Arne


Abstract: Increased use of initiatives and referenda and a number of high profile ballot initiatives have sparked renewed interest in institutions of direct democracy and their impact on state policymaking. Ballot initiatives impacting both racial/ethnic and sexual minorities voted on in the late 1980s and 1990s have raised concerns about direct democracy and the potential for majority tyranny. Previous studies have utilized a variety of different approaches to understanding support for policies affecting minorities. The literature on voting behavior and ballot initiatives affecting racial minorities has emphasized the impact of racial context or racism. Studies analyzing support for initiatives affecting gays and lesbians have focused on factors such as social and cultural differences and interest group mobilization. In contrast, this study draws on the frustration-aggression hypothesis (Berkowitz 1962; 1989; Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mowrer, and Sears 1939) to analyze the influence of economic conditions on support for a series of statewide initiatives affecting racial/ethnic
groups and gays and lesbians. The frustration-aggression hypothesis has not been applied to studies of referenda voting. It suggests economic downturns create frustration leading to increased aggression towards minority groups. Aggressive behavior need not be overt and may take the form of thoughts, fantasies, or symbolic attacks. An aggressive response due to heightened frustration could manifest itself as support for an anti-minority ballot measure. This research tests whether poor economic conditions drive support for six anti-minority ballot propositions voted on during the economic downswing of the early 1990s or economic recovery of the mid and late 1990s. The impact of the economy on voter support for policies affecting minorities was examined using survey data, aggregate data, and aggregate data utilizing King's (1997) method of ecological inference. The results suggest frustration created by poor economic conditions shapes white support for anti-minority ballot measures. There is partial evidence economic conditions influence support for measures negatively impacting sexual minorities. The findings have implications for future assessments of institutions, democracy and minority rights.

Links:
Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Aggression, Direct
democracy, Economy, Ballot initiatives, Sexual minorities,
Racial minorities

Title: Minorities and direct democracy: The impact of the
economy on support for ballot initiatives affecting racial and
sexual minorities

Pages: 213 p.

Number of pages: 213

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Source: DAI-A 63/01, p. 342, Jul 2002

Place of publication: Ann Arbor
Abstract: This dissertation investigates how Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright used science to manufacture consent among slave laborers in the antebellum South. I hope to contribute to debates on black health by addressing the issue of mental health and the role of race in the history of psychiatry. Cartwright's early essays and anonymous publications, heretofore addressed, provide unique insight into what led the physician to articulate blacks' acts of defiance and
rebellion as instances of mental instability. Instead of viewing black people's vigilance for freedom as earnest, Cartwright was well known for having delineated a variety of mental disorders to which he claimed all Africans were prone, including shirking work related responsibilities (Dysaesthesia Aethiopica), and the practice of running away to freedom (Drapetomania). This dissertation demonstrates how Cartwright mobilized statistics and diagnostic categories in hopes to convince others to limit black mobility and to eliminate power-sharing. Whether in the form of whites negotiating with slaves, providing incentives for them to work harder, or by rejecting the "Free Negro" category altogether, Cartwright saw his duty as twofold: to correct what he argued was the misguided notion that some blacks held the capacity to endure freedom whereas others did not, and to put forth a therapeutic regimen by which to curb blacks' enthusiasm for freedom -- he repudiated gradual and immediate abolition altogether and advocated instead that whites worldwide reduce all blacks to slavery. Following the lead of the Founding generation Cartwright reasoned that there were structurally-based, mental and physiological differences between blacks and whites which led blacks to be governed differently and through coercion. So, in addition to being innovate in his diagnostic claims, on par with Jefferson's accomplishment in Notes on the State of Virginia, Cartwright consolidated existing scientific opinion and then gave it powerful and influential articulation. He motivated a trans-Atlantic debate about "Free Negro Insanity" which reflected widespread 19th century scientific thinking about race, slave management
and stimulating correct conduct in laborers. An inquiry into "Free Negro Insanity" enables a conversation about how trans-Atlantic science and medicine served the requirements of slavery as an institution; how science is used to determine what constituted a slave's status, what was meant by a slave "running away" and why slaves' "mental competence" was necessarily an issue. By examining the genealogy of Cartwright's concepts, one can see better his process of concept-creation and inquire into how 'objects' in science get created or set aside for study. Cartwright wrote extensively on the need for Southerners to pursue independent medical education as a way to explore diseases particular to the Southern climate and "its Negroes." But despite the fact that Cartwright's early work (published before his tenure as "Professor of Negro Diseases" at the University of Louisiana) established his career and achieved him status, scholars address it rarely. I argue that charting how he achieves, loses and then regains his status provides a unique window into the thinking of the emerging plantation aristocracy on how to regulate "Free Negro" activity in the Mississippi and Louisiana territories as well as in the English, Spanish and French West Indies. This inquiry into conduct disorder and defiance diagnoses helps readers to see both medicine's curative and productive values. The implications of such a focus stretch from the applied science of 19th century "Negro Management" handbooks and "Plantation Manuals" to the 20th century presence of medical diagnoses like "Attention Deficit Disorder" (A.D.D.), "Hyperactivity Disorder" (A.D.H.D.), and "Oppositional Defiance Disorders" (O.D.D.) which are
aimed at curbing the behavior of disobedient, defiant and rebellious youth through pharmaceutical treatments.

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Language: English

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