<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. But this book has no pictures!: The illustrated short story and the &quot;Saturday Evening Post&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dark and bloody ground: Southern literature after the bomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Remaking the &quot;Gateway to the Pacific&quot;: Urban, economic, and racial redevelopment in San Francisco, 1945-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The ocean of capital: The cultures of maritime capitalism in U.S. sea narratives, 1830-1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The border at war: World War II along the United States-Mexico border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Captive minds: Race, war, and the education of Korean War POWs in U.S. custody, 1950--1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Precious memories: The acculturation of memory in African American religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sacramento en El Movimiento: Chicano Politics in the Civil Rights Era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. &quot;This is our home!&quot; Chicana oral histories: (Story)telling life, love and identity in the Midwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. &quot;Forming Good Citizens&quot;: The Function of American Immigrant Autobiographies, the Reader and the Myths of the Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Marie Russo: An oral history of the Italian Settlement House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. A Geography of Deception: The Human Tides of the Gullah/Geechee Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. The reformation of the world: History, revelation, and reform in the antebellum American romance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Detention to Reintegration in the Context of The 1996 Immigration Reform Act: Life Experiences of Immigrant Women Deported to Trinidad and Tobago

21. Slavery and freedom in the American Confluence, from the Northwest Ordinance to Dred Scott

22. 'Travels in the glittering world': Transcultural representations of Navajo country

23. Bridging the Old South and the New: Women in the economic transformation of the North Carolina Piedmont, 1865--1920

24. The challenge of addressing the Congo as nation-state: American approaches to sub-Saharan Africa policy, 1957--1961

25. Back to the fifties: Pop nostalgia in the Reagan Era

26. Settlement, identity and environment: Understanding processes of vegetation change along the Wind River

27. Impacting Arkansas: Vietnamese and Cuban refugees and Latina/o immigrants, 1975--2005

28. "Their past in my blood": Paule Marshall, Gayl Jones, and Octavia Butler's response to the Black aesthetic

29. A Quantitative Analysis of Human Capital as an Economic Development Tool for the South

30. In the flesh: The representation of burlesque theatre in American art and visual culture

31. The Plow That Broke the Plains: An Application of Functional Americanism in Music

32. Elevated: Ballet and culture in the United States, World War II to the National Endowment for the Arts

33. Corrosion of Steel at High Temperature in Naphthenic Acid and Sulfur Containing Crude Oil Fractions

34. The new work of friendship: Antebellum American literature, democracy, impossibility

35. Transatlantic Irish and the racial state

36. Recasting genre in Tennessee Williams's apprentice plays
37. Multiracial politics or the politics of being multiracial?: Racial theory, civic engagement, and socio-political participation in a contemporary society

38. Social movements in 1990s Puerto Rico: Between neoliberalism and United States' imperialism

39. The nation invisible: American civil religion and the American political tradition 1838--1925


41. Representations of racial democracy: Race, national identity, and state cultural policy in the United States and Brazil, 1930--1945

42. "Oh What a World": Queer Masculinities, the Musical Construction of a Reparative Cultural Historiography, and the Music of Rufus Wainwright

43. The legacy of the Gettysburg Address, 1863--1965

44. Fujimoto diaries 1941--1946: Japanese American community in Riverside, California, and Toranosuke Fujimoto's national loyalties to Japan and the United States during the wartime internment


46. Women Write the U.S. West: Epistolary Identity in the Homesteading Letters of Elinore Pruitt Stewart, Elizabeth Corey, and Cecilia Hennel Hendricks


48. "Yours in liberation": Lou Sullivan and the construction of FTM identity

49. The corruption of hope: Political scandal, congressional investigations, and New Deal moral authority, 1932--1952

50. The imperialist imaginary: Visions of Asia and the Pacific in American culture

But this book has no pictures!: The illustrated short story and the "Saturday Evening Post"

Author: Waetjen, Jarrod
Abstract: This dissertation aims to theorize the place of the short story in contemporary academia, detail the problematic role it plays in scholarly texts, provide new theoretical approaches by way of the methodologies of visual studies and cultural studies, and use the illustrated stories published in the Saturday Evening Post in order to demonstrate the potential of treating short stories as visual commodity objects. This project begins with the premise that the short story receives less critical attention than the other three "principle" genres (poems, plays, and novels) due to its uncomfortable position in the literary canon as well as its original manifestation as both commodity and popular media. Thus, the first half of the dissertation will speak to the broader problems posed by the form both as an aesthetic object and as cultural/visual object. Rather than attempting to address the short story while simultaneously rejecting its role as a literary commodity, as many critics have done already, this dissertation will hypothesize that these short works deserve more careful consideration because of their commodity form. If seen as a cultural artifact - a text published complete with illustration in either a "slick" or "pulp" magazine, filled with advertising images, with an editing board concerned with their own socio-economic agendas - the illustrated short story suddenly warrants the attention that contemporary literary scholars have afforded other media such as film and television. Consequently, this dissertation endeavors to challenge the reader to consider not just the text of the short story, but rather the visual object - including text, illustration, and title - as a whole. Ultimately, it will argue that to consider the short story as only a text in an anthology would be analogous to addressing a film by only considering the script. In order to illuminate the broader argumentative claims of the first half, the second half of the dissertation will take as its object domain a series of illustrated short stories published between 1945-1955, selected from the Saturday Evening Post , a popular "slick fiction" periodical known for its simulacral "small town America" iconography and conservative agenda. To begin, I will examine a series of short stories organized thematically in order to reveal the way in which the illustrations play on themes of post-World War II imperialism and McCarthyism in order to capture readers' attention and to foster anxieties that can later be satisfied by commodities advertised in the same periodical. In support of these assertions, the final two chapters will address the Post illustrations of Al Parker, and seven of the short stories written by Kurt Vonnegut published in the Post , as this will be an opportunity to analyze the scholarship produced to this point, and to demonstrate the critical potential of considering these works as visual objects.

Abstract: My dissertation, "Dark and Bloody Ground: Southern Literature After the Bomb," considers the generation of postwar Southern authors and the effect of the Cold War on their work. Focusing on texts by William Styron, Lillian Smith, Walker Percy, James Dickey, and Ellen Douglas, I demonstrate the presence of nuclear anxiety and other cultural trends specific to the atomic age in a region typically viewed as too intellectually and culturally insular to look abroad. Characters in the novels I consider live in suburban neighborhoods, watch television, go to movies, and buy cars and houses typical of postwar American society, yet they also remain preoccupied with Southern history. The key players in my dissertation simultaneously grapple with the uncertain national future and the objectionable regional past and are unsure of how to reconcile these two seemingly disparate perspectives. Yet the Southern and the American experience are not as dissimilar as has been previously believed, and this is the crux of my argument. Drawing from recent historical and sociocultural studies which connect idiosyncratically Southern social conventions such as segregation with Cold War attitudes such as anticommunism, I claim that national and global concerns affect Southern authors more than has been previously believed and suggest that the regional experience of cultural conservatism and racial strife in the decades after World War II may be attributed to the American Cold War experience.
Remaking the "Gateway to the Pacific": Urban, economic, and racial redevelopment in San Francisco, 1945-1970

Author: Oda, Meredith Akemi


Abstract: This dissertation examines transpacific trade, race, and urban redevelopment in early Cold War San Francisco, through the building of the Japanese Cultural and Trade Center in Japantown. I argue that the city expanded its "Gateway to the Pacific" moniker into an ideology coupling its ambitions for regional preeminence with Japan's postwar economic growth. This ideology was shaped by a loose, at times conflicting, group of San Francisco and Osaka officials, Japanese businesses, financiers from Hawai'i, Japantown merchants, and their African American neighbors. These actors made Japantown the locus of San Francisco's bonds with Japan and rebuilt the neighborhood, and its residents' status, in dialogue with the city's transpacific ambitions. By examining San Francisco's transpacific imaginary and its consequences, this dissertation seeks to answer two seemingly unrelated historical questions: How was the rapid expansion of American power in the Pacific region experienced and aided on a local level, the scale of the everyday? Additionally, how did Japanese Americans move from "enemies within" during World War II to a "success story" just a few decades later, and with what consequence to national politics and culture? To respond jointly to these questions, my study navigates local and global scales to assert the mutual relationship between transnational processes and domestic articulations of race. This study argues that San Francisco's transpacific ambitions brought about the reorientation of its political
culture and its racial terrain. During this period, the city's business and municipal government increasingly tied San Francisco's prosperity to the economic and geopolitical growth of the Pacific region. Japan, as the pivot of American foreign policy there, was their especial target. The city had long-standing networks throughout the Pacific region, but urban competition raised the stakes for these networks, while the Cold War offered new models for international exchange. This dissertation traces how actors in the city remapped San Francisco's position in the region by layering long-standing transpacific commercial and financial networks with cultural exchange. The broadened appeal and participation that this entailed helped make a coherent "Gateway to the Pacific" identity for the city, although not one without contradictions, which naturalized and furthered its ambitions with Japan. This developing "Gateway to the Pacific" ideology - which encompassed a range of institutions and activities in the city's political economy, civic culture, and identity - had the unintended consequence of transforming the city's racial terrain. Japanese Americans found that they could leverage the city's new interest in Japan for wider opportunity, based on the racial thinking that conflated them with Japan. This access to opportunity arose from more than just white San Franciscans' abstract concern for offending "our partner in the Pacific" and instead took concrete form in an intermediary role, negotiating between and within the economic and cultural exchanges linking San Francisco and Japan. This role drew from the historical racialization of Japanese Americans as foreign: "a Jap is a Jap." Yet, in light of the largely positive relations between the United States and Japan up until the 1970s, Japanese Americans' "foreignness" was reinterpreted as a contribution to the city's ambitions. This eased socioeconomic integration for a number of professionals working at the nexus of international exchange in the Japan Center and elsewhere, as well as for the general Japanese American population in the city. Further, this transformation occurred in the local context of the city's racial terrain, which in turn was shaped by African American activism during this period.


Document 4 of 50

The ocean of capital: The cultures of maritime capitalism in U.S. sea narratives, 1830-1855

Author: Paek, Joongul


Abstract: For literary scholars, the sea has remained for too long as if it were history-less and unpeopled. Only recently have critics begun to salvage the ocean out of a long neglect. This dissertation takes up the ocean to flesh out the overlooked configurations of maritime capitalist cultures in U.S. sea narratives. Production, consumer culture, industrial labor, and market economy have been the terms pivotal to the study of U.S. capitalist culture. This dissertation deprivileges such "terracentric" problematics of capitalism, and seeks to complicate analytic perspective by reframing it around the agents of maritime commerce such as ships, sailors, captains, pirates, privateers, and slave traders. While I thus trace the maritime system of capitalism, I reconstruct the forgotten genealogy of U.S. sea narratives by recuperating James Fenimore Cooper's sea romances and Richard Henry Dana's influential sea narrative and re-anchoring Herman Melville's well-known texts in oceanic issues. Simultaneously, I examine ambivalent and self-contradictory negotiations with maritime technology and the inhuman attrition of maritime labor, and U.S. sea captains' incoherent, though repressed, filiations with piratical war and slave trading. More specifically, I examine how Cooper's counter-intuitive fascination with maritime technology and its globalizing mobility spells out the ineffectuality of his own critical stances about U.S. capitalist commerce; how Dana's labor reformism that seeks to expose and improve the inhuman conditions of sailors cancels itself by identifying the Manifest Destiny of U.S. capital with the destiny of overexploited labor; how Captain Ahab's anti-economic oceanic war reveals itself to be a function of capitalist economy; and how Captain Delano, who is allegedly humanitarian, proves complicit with the inhuman traffic of human beings.

Subject: American studies; American literature

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Capitalism, Maritime fiction, Pirates, Sailors, Sea narratives, Technology

Title: The ocean of capital: The cultures of maritime capitalism in U.S. sea narratives, 1830-1855

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Advisor: Warren, Kenneth

Committee member: Slauter, Eric

University/institution: The University of Chicago

Department: English Language and Literature

University location: United States -- Illinois

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
The border at war: World War II along the United States-Mexico border

Author: Dowling, Winifred B.


Abstract: The U.S.-Mexico border, especially the shared border of El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, was in many ways transformed by the effects of World War II. This study examines change or continuity brought about by the war. The border region reflected many similarities to the national reaction to the upheaval of World War II. Yet there were dramatic differences as well. Examples of continuity and change are examined through the lens of border relations, labor and the economy, Mexican Americans, border women, and health on the border. Wartime relations between El Paso and Juarez reached a zenith of good will and joint support. But most of the rest of Mexico exhibited continuing attitudes of indifference or sometimes hostility toward the United States. Organized labor reflected national efforts to better union workers' lives. Yet otherwise, most El Paso workers, including salaried workers like teachers and nurses, earned wages that were significantly lower than national averages. The reputation of El Paso as a cheap labor city remained intact. Mexican Americans across the Southwest were victims of some degree of segregation and discrimination. Texas was the home of segregation on all fronts, except along the border. In El Paso, there was some upward mobility; for example, as much as 14 percent of the local College of Mines student body was Mexican American, compared to only 1.6 percent at the University of Texas at Austin. Nonetheless, most openings to social, economic and political power were unattainable by Mexican Americans in the 1940s. Significant change did not begin to come about until the end of the 1950s. Job opportunities for women were not as widespread as elsewhere in the country. There were no large defense industry plants to hire women workers, and El Paso remained classified as "sufficient work force" throughout the war. There were new opportunities for local women in "male jobs," but most of these jobs were "for the
duration" and reverted to the men as they came marching home. Both on the 
border and across the country continuity was very much a part of postwar 
life for women. Health in El Paso improved during the war years, as it 
did across the country. But the city's mortality and morbidity rates 
remained abysmally high compared to national or even Texas averages. This 
social history discusses a period of significant change for the border 
region and, at the same time, points up both the similarities and 
differences along the U.S.-Mexican border and patterns nationwide. Today,
as well as during World War II, El Paso and Juarez experience both change 
and continuity that reflect national trends; yet both cities can be 
significantly different than the two nations they border.

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ft.title=The+border+at+war%3A+World+War+II+along+the+United+States-
Mexico+border&rft.issn=

Subject: Latin American history; American history; Womens studies; Modern 
history; Hispanic American studies

Classification: 0336: Latin American history; 0337: American history;
0453: Womens studies; 0582: Modern history; 0737: Hispanic American 

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, El Paso, Juarez, Labor movement, 
Mexican-American, Women, World War II, Texas

Title: The border at war: World War II along the United States-Mexico 
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Degree date: 2010

School code: 0459

Source: DAI-A 72/02, Aug 2011
Captive minds: Race, war, and the education of Korean War POWs in U.S. custody, 1950--1953

Author: Chae, Grace June


Abstract: This dissertation examines the U.S. Army's reeducation of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war during the Korean War. This was an exceptional moment when POWs were no longer merely sources of enemy intelligence but a vital component of psychological warfare against the
Communist threat. However, my project moves beyond the existing scholarship on this subject, which has centered on the diplomatic and psychological warfare confrontations over POW detainment and repatriation. I study how American racial ideologies regarding Asian passivity played a key role in compelling military personnel and social scientists to regard reeducation as a means of reforming culturally backward prisoners into rationally "fit" subjectivities. I argue that racial thinking was inextricably linked to how the U.S. military-intellectual complex designed and implemented intensive social engineering programs to cultivate "filial" Korean and Chinese prisoners presumed to be sociologically limited by Confucian traditions into rationally independent, anti-Communist subjects. Drawing on extensive research conducted in both U.S. and Korean archives, this project explores the theoretical and practical intersections between American liberalism and racial thinking in the context of the U.S. military's first modernist project of recreating subjectivities during the Cold War, a process that I call "liberal assimilation." This is an important and unique case study to consider how the U.S. military, for the first time, emerged as a fast-forward modernizing agent of individual behaviors, a role constituted by the effects of expansive defense spending, cutting edge social science research, and changing racial ideologies that together marked an important shift in American foreign policy and history.


Subject: American studies; American history; Asian Studies; Military history

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0342: Asian Studies; 0722: Military history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Korean War, United States, Education, Koje, POW, Prisoners of war, Psychological warfare, Social sciences
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Committee member: Duara, Prasenjit, Sparrow, James

University/institution: The University of Chicago

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University location: United States -- Illinois

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Precious memories: The acculturation of memory in African American religion
Abstract: African American Christianity is a conversation between two traditions; one visible the other invisible. The system of collective memory that developed in African American religion can be thought of as part of an invisible institution. The invisible institution is a set of practices and aesthetic dispositions that have been significant to the overall formation of religious practices within the African American community. The purpose of this study is to look at acculturation of collective memory through moments of disruption in religious musical expression. In the following work I explore the changes in African American religious musical practices that shaped the spirituals, classic gospel and modern gospel music.

Subject: African American Studies; Religious history; Cultural anthropology

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0320: Religious history; 0326: Cultural anthropology

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Collective memory, Gospel, Metaphor, Ritual, Signification, Spirituals

Title: Precious memories: The acculturation of memory in African American religion

Number of pages: 153
Sacramento en El Movimiento: Chicano Politics in the Civil Rights Era

Author: Marquez, Lorena Valdivia

Abstract: My dissertation traces the civil rights history of ethnic Mexicans during the last half of the twentieth century in the Greater Sacramento Valley of California. My work seeks to uncover how the Chicano Movement developed in Sacramento, a site that is at the nexus of a predominantly rural experience (farm work, migrant material conditions and social issues, and the United Farm Workers) and an urban experience (protests, marches to the state capitol, and the local Chicano Movement). This combination plays a crucial role in understanding and unraveling the construction of geopolitical spaces in northern California. The study examines and analyzes political activism, identity, gender, and community in Sacramento and argues that the Chicano Movement was far-reaching and served as a motivator for local grassroots organizing efforts.

Classification: 0337: American history; 0631: Ethnic studies; 0737: Hispanic American studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, California history, Chicana/o history, Chicana/o identity politics, Chicano movement, Community and activism, Sacramento history

Title: Sacramento en El Movimiento: Chicano Politics in the Civil Rights Era

Number of pages: 419

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010
"This is our home!" Chicana oral histories: (Story)telling life, love and identity in the Midwest

Author: Creel, Kandace J.


Abstract: Tracing the lives of eight Midwestern Mexican American women, my dissertation interrogates the role of stories and storytelling in familial relationships and community building. I engage with Chicana feminist understandings of identity through these Midwestern Chicanas' stories of growing up in the Midwest (in the 60s and 70s) and their lives as women—while paying particular attention to the intersectional categories of gender, race, class and sexuality. Chapter One situates a "mestiza methodology" and the process of collecting oral histories with three women who are immediately related to me and five who are not. My research approach infuses and shapes the theory through which I write and interpret lives. It blurs the boundaries between autoethnography, oral history, testimonio, and storytelling in order to uncover the moments when women's words become empowered messages for other Chicana/os. Weaving in women's stories, Chapter Two looks closely at Gloria Anzaldúa's conceptualization of the borderlands (as an in-between space of creative strategies for survival and affirmation) in relation to Midwestern Mexican American woman's experiences. By situating Anzaldúa's metaphorical borderlands/la frontera in the Midwest (Kansas and Minnesota), I argue that while the physical border may be miles away the cultural clashes and borders that exist due to isolation, racism, and initially small communities of color have nevertheless mapped the borderland onto Chicanas in the Midwest. In imagining Anzaldúa's framework of la frontera as a dynamic space of transition and creation within the geography of the Midwest we see how Mexican American identities made in this context are full of opportunities for re-envisioning politicized identities (mestiza consciousness) through the firm planting of roots, self-definition, and claiming an alienating space as home. Chapter Three explores the themes of family that emerge out of these women's testimonies. I read their commitment to family in the stories they tell about their lives as indicative of needing to find places where they can fully be themselves, even if the family can sometimes be a site of pain. This pain and a need for family become mutually constituted for some women in this context. I also link the family to the messages that these women receive about sexuality under the theoretical framing of "silence" around sexual issues. Through uncovering the complicated understandings of silence in relation to Chicana sexuality I explore how these women often resist the gendered roles they might feel constrained by in order to move the reader to think about their actions as underground feminist acts. Lastly, the conclusion synthesizes these eight Midwestern Chicana voices around the theme of storytelling. It reiterates the importance and value of the family and how storytelling has created community and served as a means to pass on important cultural knowledge. In thinking about the bonds that women specifically build through storytelling I characterize the sharing of stories for these greater purposes as actos de amor, (acts of love). I assert that through dissolving the strict borders between ethnography and oral history, or testimonio and storytelling we can write Midwestern Chicanas into larger histories and explore alternative meanings of feminist identities in these geographic places far from the U.S./Mexico border.

Subject: Womens studies; Hispanic American studies

Classification: 0453: Womens studies; 0737: Hispanic American studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Borderlands, Chicana, Gender, Midwest, Oral history, Sexuality

Title: "This is our home!" Chicana oral histories: (Story)telling life, love and identity in the Midwest

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Advisor: Torres, Eden E.

Committee member: Mendoza, Louis, Nagar, Richa, Castellanos, Biainet, Rodriguez, Lori B.

University/institution: University of Minnesota

Department: Feminist Studies

University location: United States -- Minnesota
"Forming Good Citizens": The Function of American Immigrant Autobiographies, the Reader and the Myths of the Nation

Author: Moncovich, Anna Mary


Abstract: In American literature, the autobiographical form has been one of the most popular and best-selling genres. While many studies have been done on autobiographies, very few focus on the writing of immigrants. The goal of this dissertation is to fill in that blank. I examine key autobiographies in a chronological order, starting with America's origins up until the 1940s. Using the theories of Wolfgang Iser and Winfried Fluck, I examine how these works function on their readers. These stories have a resonance far beyond the writer's individual experience. When immigrants speak of their lives in America, they also speak of the nation. I argue that immigrant autobiographies perform the function of enacting a particular aspect of the American identity for readers. In their stories, writers stage national myths. They use their rhetoric to transform readers, enabling other possibilities in self-fashioning. In Chapter 1, I analyze the autobiographies of Benjamin Franklin and J. Hector St. John de Crevecoeur. While Franklin's autobiography is not an immigrant autobiography per se, I argue that it is crafted to read like one in order to engage with a nation of many settlers. Both writers promote America as a space conducive to all forms of self-fashioning. In exchange for the opportunities to fashion a new American life, the reader is persuaded to become a good citizen. Chapter 2 looks at alternative forms of self-fashioning in the works of Joseph Pickering and Rebecca
Burlend. Chapter 3 examines the process of Americanization in the writings of Jacob Riis, Mary Antin and others. These writers adapt popular American myths, proving that they are good citizens. Working with the cultural discourse, these writers challenge readers on how they fashion themselves as Americans. Chapter 4 focuses on the unlearning of Americanization and the emergence of a transnational self-fashioning in the works of Carlos Bulosan and No-Yong Park.


Subject: Biographies; American studies; American literature

Classification: 0304: Biographies; 0323: American studies; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, American culture, American myths, Autobiography, History of immigration, Immigrant literature, National myths

Title: "Forming Good Citizens": The Function of American Immigrant Autobiographies, the Reader and the Myths of the Nation

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor

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"That Great Burning Day" Apocalypticism in Antebellum American Literature and Culture

Author: Cordell, Ryan Charles


Abstract: To the consternation of many thousands of Americans, the world did not end on October 22, 1844--but there was reason to believe that it might, as did perhaps 50,000 followers of Baptist pastor William Miller. The "signs of the times" were then, as they are in every age, abundant: wars and rumors of wars abounded, prophets and messiahs multiplied, earthquakes and hurricanes rampaged, and sinners scoffed at apocalyptic warnings. This dissertation takes seriously Michael Kaufmann's recent claim in New Literary History that "the difference between the religious and secular cannot be assumed uncritically" by literary scholars,
focusing on the apocalyptic mood that fired religious and artistic imaginations in the United States before the Civil War. By focusing on the texts of believers and secular writers within a short time span (1835-1859), this project offers a correction to broad theoretical readings of apocalypse by Frank Kermode and Douglass Robinson, readings that overlook how writers reshape apocalyptic discourse to respond to their historical moment and local culture. Most studies of antebellum apocalyptic literature neglect its immediate roots in evangelical eschatology, while most studies of antebellum evangelical eschatology neglect imaginative engagements by period writers with its rhetoric and symbols. This project attempts to amend both oversights, arguing that antebellum authors and preachers interpreted emerging secular dogmas such as nationalism, reform, technology, and progress through apocalyptic "signs of the times." The project expands the work of cultural critics such as David Reynolds, who argue convincingly that the popular must be central to literary history but who nonetheless neglect popular, but conservative, religious movements. It also brings the work of important religious historians (Mark Noll, Charles Taylor) into conversation with literary scholars (Jenny Franchot, Candy Gunther Brown) who insist that serious consideration of religious belief and practice must inform studies of antebellum America.


Subject: Religious history; American studies; American literature

Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0323: American studies; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Antebellum, Apocalypticism, Evangelical eschatology, American religious history

Title: "That Great Burning Day" Apocalypticism in Antebellum American Literature and Culture
Impact of Mass Media During the 2008 U.S. Presidential Election: A Cross-Cultural Study of Stereotype Change in China and the United States

Author: Zhang, Yunying

Abstract: Stereotypes are over-simplified and over-generalized assertions about people from other social groups. They bear cognitive significance, but they could also lead to social consequences. The current study focuses on stereotype change when stereotype-disconfirming information is available. It applies theories of stereotype formation, stereotype change, media processes and effects, cultural differences and cognitive orientations to examine how stereotypes of African Americans changed as a result of Barack Obama being elected the first African American president in American history. It proposes three models and four hypotheses, namely, media effect model, cultural effect model and cognitive organization model to examine what led to the change and who changed. A panel study was designed to test the three models and four hypotheses. Data were collected from college students both in China and in the United States. Regression analyses were conducted on the proposed models and hypotheses. The media effect model is supported in general. The cultural effect model is not supported, neither is the cognitive organization model. For Chinese, media use led to negative stereotype change while their evaluations of the American media and their knowledge contributed to positive stereotype change. For Americans, media use led to positive stereotype change. Their media evaluations and knowledge did not predict stereotype change. Chinese showed a significant change in their stereotypes about African Americans while Americans demonstrated a marginally significant change. Implications of the study are discussed.


Subject: African American Studies; Black studies; Cultural anthropology; Social psychology; Political science; Mass communications
Border physician: The life of Lawrence A. Nixon, 1883--1966

Author: Guzman, Will


Abstract: This dissertation centers on the life of Dr. Lawrence Aaron Nixon, an African American physician and civil rights activist who lived in El Paso, Texas from 1910 until his death in 1966. Born in Marshall, Texas in 1883, Lawrence Nixon graduated from Wiley College in 1902 and Meharry Medical College in 1906. He then established a medical office in Cameron, Texas in 1907, but due to the racial climate and violence of central Texas he moved west to El Paso in hopes of a better life. Although several historians have mentioned Dr. Nixon in their works, they have tended to limit their analysis to his victories in two important Supreme Court cases, Nixon v. Herndon (1927) and Nixon v. Condon (1932), which successfully challenged Texas's all-white Democratic primary. Despite these legal successes, Texas continued to deny Blacks from voting in the Democratic party primary. However, Nixon's challenges would establish the legal precedence that ultimately would dismantle all-white primaries throughout the entire south in the famous Smith v. Allwright Supreme Court decision in 1944. Nixon's courage, independence from the white economy, and the backing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) allowed him to contest the 1923 Texas Terrell Law which barred African Americans from participating in a Democratic primary election. This study is a fuller and more contextualized reading of Nixon's life which corrects a few mistakes, factual and interpretive, which are in the historiography about Nixon such as his specific profession, date of birth, and the inception of the NAACP's El Paso branch. By combining archival research, oral interviews, and secondary sources this dissertation biography reveals the many facets of Nixon's life not previously written about, including his futile effort to save Henry Lowry from being lynched in 1921, his failed attempt to get an all-Black pool built by the city of El Paso in the whites-only Washington Park, his unsuccessful endeavor to start an all-Black hospital in El Paso, his temporary involvement in Nixon v. McCann (1934), and his brief participation in the short-lived Southern Conference for Human Welfare—a liberal southern multiracial organization which existed in the South from 1938 to 1948. The interpretation and analysis of Nixon's life is also intended to contribute to the growing literature on Blacks in the Borderlands, the participation of the African American professional class in 'racial uplift' during the pre-Civil Rights Movement, and the history of Blacks in the United States West and Southwest.

Title: Border physician: The life of Lawrence A. Nixon, 1883--1966

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Advisor: Dailey, Maceo C.

Committee member: Ambler, Charles H., Shepherd, Jeffrey P., Rocha, Gregory, Shabazz, Amilcar

University/institution: The University of Texas at El Paso

Department: History

University location: United States -- Texas
Abstract: Though a plethora of rich scholarship addresses the use of blackface by white and black performers on both stage and in film, very little work examines the African American utilization of whiteface. This project offers an analysis of this practice across a number of mainstream film and television examples from 1970 through 2004. It also explores instances where African Americans invoke aspects of Asian identity, and how these representations operate in relation to a black/white racial binary. Though strategies for performing whiteness have had a presence in African American cultural expression dating back to the early days of slavery, the unique convergence of social, political, and industrial forces that occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s led to a profusion of explorations of racial identity in film and television unlike anything that had come before. These overlapping developments prompted vigorous new debates over what it meant to be "appropriately black" and how best to represent it in the media. The legacy of this time period continues to be seen in popular culture today. This project takes a first step at filling in what I see as a significant gap in scholarship that addresses black representation in popular culture. It revisits and seriously engages with black popular texts that have often been dismissed by contemplating the relationship between the texts' political and performative dimensions. While the dissertation builds on existing media
scholarship, it also proposes that an overlooked trait--what I refer to as a "politics of irreverence"--forms a connective thread between the whiteface examples that I take up in this project and a wider history of satire found in black folk culture. Over the course of the dissertation, I examine black horror films from the 1970s, black kung fu films from the same era, mainstream comedies from the 1980s and 1990s, sketch comedy television shows, children's cartoons, and hip hop music videos. By reframing these overlooked representations within a context of irreverence and engaging in close analysis, previously unnoticed subversive elements emerge, suggesting the immensely complex character of these seemingly simple texts.


Subject: African American Studies; Mass communications; Film studies
Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0708: Mass communications; 0900: Film studies
Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, African-American, Asian, Blaxploitation, Film, Popular culture, Television, Whiteface
Title: Acting White: African Americans, Whiteface, and Post-Civil Rights Popular Culture
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Advisor: Stewart, Jacqueline
Committee member: Spigel, Lynn, Sconce, Jeffrey, Johnson, E. Patrick
University/institution: Northwestern University
Department: Screen Cultures
University location: United States -- Illinois
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Document 15 of 50

Marie Russo: An oral history of the Italian Settlement House
Author: Beard, Kathryn H.


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).


Subject: Biographies; Womens studies; Ethnic studies; Vocational education
African American celebrity dissent and a tale of two public spheres: A critical and comparative analysis of the mainstream and black press, 1949--2005

Author: Jackson, Sarah J.


Abstract: This dissertation examines news coverage, from mainstream and African American print media, of black athletes and entertainers who inserted themselves into public debates about race and nation through non-traditional forms of dissent at various points in U.S. history. The way media makers, serving particular publics, understood and constructed the role of African American celebrities in discourses of race and nation is examined through a theoretical lens that combines public sphere theory, framing scholarship, critical race theory and questions of celebrity. This research contributes to understanding journalistic norms for covering intersecting issues of controversy and celebrity while complicating and advancing our understanding of how mass media construct political and social dissent levied by raced figures. At the same time, important questions regarding the agency of African American celebrities to influence media discourse and the limitations placed on this agency are addressed. Results suggest that while historical moment and intersections of identity play an important role in the construction of dominant media frames, little has changed over time in the ideological undermining and reprimanding of African American celebrities who express dissent. At the same time, discourse in the black press has become less inhibited in criticisms of the status quo over time while consistently framing African American celebrity dissent within both counter-narratives to mainstream discourse and internal community debates.


A Geography of Deception: The Human Tides of the Gullah/Geechee Coast

Author: Hamilton, Kendra Yvette


Abstract: This literary research project examines 20 th century texts and artifacts ranging from Harlem and Charleston Renaissance writers and painters to the historic plantation home site to ask that we consider this region--centered in the coastal plain and Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, but extending also into parts of North Carolina and Florida--as a "third space" of multiple, sometimes-conflicting identities that resist easy assimilation into U.S. origin narratives. I deploy my readings to argue that language, landscape, and creolization form complementary frames through which we may reinscribe histories of contestation and violence upon the "mortuary landscape" of "beautiful, historic" global South cities. And using these frames, I theorize a form of black pastoral in which rural Gullahs/Geechees are appropriated to construct a notion of the black "authentic" that has been foundational, across the color line, for 20 th century scholars, artists, and performers.


The reformation of the world: History, revelation, and reform in the antebellum American romance

Author: Gordon, Joel Matthew


Abstract: The Reformation of the World examines the literature of an age that Lawrence Buell has called America's "history-conscious period," which stretched from the appearance of Walter Scott's Waverly in 1817 to the decade before the Civil War. This period, which saw the first commemorations of the Revolutionary War generation, widespread resistance to Native American removal, and the growing push toward abolitionism by religious partisans in the North, not only built memorials, such as the one at Bunker Hill, but also revisited the early histories of the nation to condemn the first crimes perpetrated by the first settlers. Between the 1820s and the 1850s, three major trends merged in American culture: the self-conscious memorialization of these two "founding" generations, the Puritan and the Revolutionary; an intra-Congregationalist reformation that led to the establishment of a Unitarian church and, later, to the offshoot of the Transcendentalists; and the massive popularity of the Waverly romance, realistic narratives that combined historically accurate events, such as the Pequod War or the Battle of Bunker Hill, and wholly fictionalized characters. This study looks at three distinct types of historiography in the works of America's antebellum historical romancers: the non-sectarian lament for broken national unity written by Scott's first American heir, James Fenimore Cooper; the liberal-Unitarian revisionism of the first authors to turn away from New England's Orthodox Calvinist traditions, such as Catharine Maria Sedgwick, Eliza Buckminster Lee, and Lydia Maria Child; and the second-generation schism from Unitarianism that eventually went by the name of Transcendentalism, best represented (though not wholly endorsed) in the romances and tales of Nathaniel Hawthorne. These romances fall into the same form as those histories written by the first "history-conscious" age of America, the second- and third-generation of Puritan settlers. On the one hand, conservative authors such as Cooper saw a falling away from earlier perfection into disunity and declension. On the other hand, liberal authors such as Sedgwick saw a move toward perfection, as America repented for its older Calvinist sins. In either of these historiographical models, the dispute over American history becomes a dispute over revelation that underlies all post-reformation religious movements.
Subject: American literature

Classification: 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Antebellum, Historical romance, Cooper, James Fenimore, Sedgwick, Catharine Maria, Lee, Eliza Buckminster, Child, Lydia Maria, Hawthorne, Nathaniel

Title: The reformation of the world: History, revelation, and reform in the antebellum American romance

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Advisor: Kemp, Anthony

Committee member: Gustafson, Thomas, Briggs, Sheila

University/institution: University of Southern California

Department: English
Cosmopolitan communions: Practices of religious liberalism in America, 1875--1930

Author: Mace, Emily Ruth


Abstract: This dissertation examines attempts by American religious liberals to put a religious cosmopolitanism into practice between the years 1875 to 1930. Liberal religious practices aimed to create "citizens of all the world's temples" who eschewed provincialism in preference for cosmopolitan breadth. The dissertation focuses on four key practices: congregational dedication ceremonies, educational practices such as Sunday school curricula, the translation of holidays including Christmas and Easter into universal seasonal festivals, and the creation of compiled bibles from the "sacred scriptures of the East" and the classics of European literature. Each of these practices reveal ways in which American religious liberals of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries remained rooted in their natal Christian and Protestant backgrounds while at the same time aspiring toward a broader and more eclectic religious perspective, one that can best be described as "cosmopolitan." Drawing on contemporary studies of cosmopolitanism, the dissertation makes an analogy between cosmopolitanism in relation to national identity and religious liberalism in relation to particular religious commitments. It considers the ways in which religious
liberalism's emphasis on both universalism and eclecticism mirrors political cosmopolitanism's transcendence of national particularisms in favor of human universals. The cosmopolitan liberals considered in this dissertation include radical Unitarians, Ethical Culturists, progressive Jews and Christians, and independent liberal religionists who chose not to affiliate officially with any of those bodies. Their congregations and societies found the greatest success in America's metropolitan areas, including the long-standing liberal havens of cities such as Boston and New York, as well as newer cities such as Chicago, St. Louis, Tacoma, Seattle, or San Francisco. Rather than look at the religious practices of individuals, this dissertation shifts the focus to the religious societies and congregations in which liberals gathered. This emphasis permits a close consideration of the specific practices that religious liberals used in their attempts to balance Christian particularism with a nascent cosmopolitanism.


Subject: Religious history; American studies; American history

Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0323: American studies; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Religious liberalism, Liberal religion, Cosmopolitanism, Ethical culture, Unitarianism

Title: Cosmopolitan communions: Practices of religious liberalism in America, 1875--1930

Number of pages: 341

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010
Detention to Reintegration in the Context of The 1996 Immigration Reform Act: Life Experiences of Immigrant Women Deported to Trinidad and Tobago

Author: Gomes, Maria Therese


Abstract: Forced return migration of legal immigrants and criminal aliens from the United States to their country of origin has increased significantly since 1996. According to the U.S. Immigration Customs and Enforcement (ICE) (2006) between 1996 and 2004, deportations from the U.S. were 1.5 million persons. The Caribbean has experienced this social
phenomenon with 36,000 individuals being deported between 1990 and 2005 (Nurse, 2005). This has resulted in a trend towards criminalization of immigration violations which is one of the outcomes of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA). Under this legislation, violations which were classified as misdemeanors are now deemed "aggravated felonies". Between 1990 and 2005, a total of 2,983 persons were deported to Trinidad and Tobago, with 84% being deported from the U.S. (Barnes, 2007). This exploratory qualitative study examines the life experiences of immigrant women who were deported from the U.S. to the Caribbean island of their birth Trinidad and Tobago in the context of the 1996 IIRIRA. A major focus is to understand how the detention and deportation experiences affected the quality of life of these women. The study also examined what support systems assisted in the adaptation and reintegration of the women on their return to the island.

One of the main concerns of the study is to understand the challenges the immigrant women experience in their daily course of living as a result of the unintended consequences of the 1996 Immigration Reform Act. Nineteen female deportees identified through convenience sampling agreed to share their life stories by responding to 8 semi-structured questions which were used to guide their in-depth interviews. Individual interviews were also conducted with twelve social service providers who vii were selected through convenience sampling. They were asked 9 semi-structured questions. ATLAS ti software assisted in the data management of the interviews which were audio taped and transcribed. This study is framed within the theoretical context of critical theory. Migration theories are utilized to understand the issues of uprootment, acculturation, and adaptation experienced by the female immigrants in the study. The feminist theory of intersectionality is employed to examine how the 1996 Immigration reform Act disrupts the migration process and impacts on the social phenomenon of deportation. Utilizing the feminist lens of intersectionality along with migration theories, four main themes: pervasive loss,"triple jeopardy", contradictions and convergence, strength and resilience emerged. These themes parallel the observations of the social service providers interviewed. The findings from the study revealed that the phenomenon of deportation continues to be a traumatic experience as these female immigrants were forced to uproot from their adopted homeland, the U.S. Apart from the multiple losses they incurred, these women continue to experience discrimination and hardships because of their deportee status. The degree of hardship is influenced by their social location, multiple identities, and how they intersect with structural and interlocking oppressions. The study makes a rich contribution to the limited research on deportations to Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean. It has significant implications for social work practice, policy, and research in the Caribbean and internationally.

Moreover, this research highlights the necessity for immigration policies to adopt a gendered lens. There is a need for increased focus on female immigrants and the myriad of challenges they experience.

Abstract: This dissertation draws upon a collection of slave freedom suits filed in the St. Louis circuit court to construct a social and cultural history of slavery and freedom in the American Confluence, a vast region where three of North America's great river systems—the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri—converge. Spanning the passage of the Northwest Ordinance in 1787 to the United States Supreme Court's 1857 decision in the most infamous of these cases, Dred Scott v. Sanford, I challenge the notion that the distinction between slavery and freedom in the American Confluence was always meaningful and explicit. In contrast to Chief Justice Roger Taney's ruling and much subsequent historiography, this dissertation argues that slavery and freedom in the world before Dred Scott constituted ambiguous, and often ambivalent, categories. In five chapters, I explore the ways in which slavery and freedom in portions of present day Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, were shaped by ordinary people who absorbed the law, measured their actions according to its dictates, and argued over its meaning both inside and outside the courtroom. The first chapter challenges the assumption that the dichotomy between the free North and the enslaved South can be neatly projected onto the early national
frontier by examining when, where, and how slaves worked within the political and household economies of a supposedly free region, the Northwest Territory. Chapter two draws upon the tools of legal anthropology to reveal the promiscuous nature of legal knowledge in a borderland and the ways in which residents of the American Confluence were educated about the law through their experiences with slavery. By illuminating the widespread practice of hiring out in the American Confluence and examining the wide variety of legal and extralegal strategies slaves employed in an effort to obtain their freedom, the third chapter challenges both contemporary common law understandings and the analyses that have followed in their wake--which have implied that freedom was conferred by a single act during which a slave was suddenly and immutably transformed into a free person--by demonstrating that freedom was a process, worked over time, that could be gradually made or unmade. Chapter four situates the freedom suits filed in the St. Louis circuit court in a national context and complicates historical preconceptions about the significance of antislavery ideology in shaping the advocacy efforts of the attorneys who represented slave plaintiffs. The fifth chapter employs a close reading of Lucy Delaney's slave narrative, From the Darkness Cometh the Light, and her mother's 1839 freedom suit to illuminate the ways in which slaves, slaveholders, and their white friends and neighbors tried to make sense of their experiences with slavery and freedom in the American Confluence.


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

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0328: Black history; 0337: American history; 0398: Law

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Freedom suit, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Slavery, Freedom, Legal history, Midwest, American Confluence

Title: Slavery and freedom in the American Confluence, from the Northwest Ordinance to Dred Scott
'Travels in the glittering world': Transcultural representations of Navajo country

Author: Burkhart, Matthew R.

Abstract: In "Travels in the Glittering World": Transcultural Representations of Navajo Country, I compare how Diné (Navajo) writers and Euroamerican nature writers represent their experience of Diné culture and the place of the Navajo Nation. This project repositions the scope of analysis common to broader regional studies of the U.S. Southwest by engaging the many ways that representations of Diné Bikéyah (Navajo Country), as a nation linked to other political entities, have refracted the cultural concerns of several twentieth and twenty-first century writers and filmmakers. Centrally, I consider how representations stand in relation to the cultivation of cultural sovereignty. In doing so, I consider the limits and applicability of interpretive models, including "communitism," the "Peoplehood Matrix," and expansive imaginings of literary nationalism. Following scholars such as Lloyd Lee, I consider how elements of contemporary Diné identity—"worldview, land, language, kinship . . . [and] respect for their ancestors' ability to survive colonialism"—factor into twentieth-century texts (92).

Responding to texts addressing several historical periods, I consider how artists address the Long Walk to Bosque Redondo, stock reduction, integration into wage economies and the development of extractive industries, relocation, and periods of contemporary migration. Throughout, I consider how rootedness in culture and place allows Navajos to embrace paths of mobility and mindful alliances, which counteract forces which would confine them to the space of the reservation, to the status of a resource colony, or to the role as imagined font of exotic otherness. I consider how Euroamerican nature writers, with limited success, work against the impulse to tint Navajo Country in the sepia hues of primitivist nostalgia to embrace instead a restorative ethos that might support efforts to advance goals of cultural sovereignty. I consider how Diné authors call upon earlier Navajo literary traditions, as well as anti-colonial texts from other cultures, to negotiate the desire to "root" identity in a fixed place while traversing "routes" through and beyond Navajo Country, connecting that nation to larger networks of cultural exchange, urban relocation, economic necessity, travel, and pan-tribal, if not global, alliances working for the purposes of cultural sovereignty and environmental justice.


Bridging the Old South and the New: Women in the economic transformation of the North Carolina Piedmont, 1865--1920

Author: Robbins, Angela P.


Abstract: In the post-Civil War North Carolina Piedmont, hardship visited all Southerners, and cast unprecedented numbers of women from every socioeconomic level, not merely the lowest ranks, into roles as providers. Increasing numbers of women sustained alternatives to the traditional patriarchal household and challenged conventional notions regarding a woman's nature and place by serving as breadwinners and courtroom advocates for themselves and their families. During Reconstruction, women gained legal recourse for protecting their assets as well as their individual freedoms, and the courtroom became an important site of their economic agency. Despite the public discourse that built up an ideal of economic and legal dependency for women, North Carolina's married women's property legislation and other safeguards available to women, including divorce, were avenues through which women sought control of their assets and income. The imperative among white Southerners to distinguish white women from black women influenced an almost thoroughly racially divided female labor force in Piedmont cities. Increasing numbers of white urban women entered the labor force as small businesswomen, operating boarding houses and working as dressmakers and milliners, while black women worked most often as servants for white families. The race and gender hierarchy that kept black women in a degraded position simultaneously ignored the economic contributions of most white women, who were traditionally portrayed as non-laborers in opposition to the laboring identity assigned to black women, and even when their economic contributions to their families were quite significant. Their concentration in white and "female" occupations ensured that white women's labor reinscribed race and gender hierarchies even as they simultaneously gained greater economic independence and challenged conventional notions of their roles. White women did not generally seek to overturn the ideal of white womanhood that ignored their roles as providers for fear that they might slip from the pedestal constructed for them. Nonetheless, their daily lives were marked by demands on their labor and they engaged in a wide range of economic activities that frequently played crucial roles in supporting their
families. Although all women were constrained by the race and gender hierarchy, the economic agency of white women reveals how they also benefited from and contributed to that system in the late-nineteenth century Piedmont.


Subject: American history; Womens studies

Classification: 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, North Carolina, Economic transformation, Women, Businesswomen, Piedmont North Carolina, Reconstruction, Southern women, State Fair, Women and the law

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Advisor: Levenstein, Lisa
The challenge of addressing the Congo as nation-state: American approaches to sub-Saharan Africa policy, 1957--1961

Author: Medeiros, Jennifer Anne


Abstract: The United States began to formulate its first Sub-Saharan Africa policy during President Eisenhower's second term in office from 1957-1961. Various forces impacted the policy debate and subsequent choices by key policymakers. There were a number of international and domestic, private sector and governmental, directives for U.S. Africa policy. The Eisenhower administration, in some cases, heeded and, in other cases, rejected these various recommendations. Specific examination of U.S.-Congo policy provides a crucial case study because the Congolese timeline of independence, ethnically diverse composition, and the challenges Congo faced as it emerged as a nation-state were significant to the west and to other Africans awaiting independence. Sub-Saharan Africa policy under Eisenhower was not simply an extension of a broader Cold War policy; it did indeed reveal, specifically in the case of U.S.-
Congo policy, a more sophisticated approach to the developing world in the unprecedented climate of decolonization. President John F. Kennedy is often popularly credited with this new American approach to Africa policy; however, careful examination of the many forces involved in the foreign policy making process, reveals that a new approach to Africa was in fact under construction throughout all of Eisenhower's second term in office. Many of the recommendations made to President Eisenhower were impactful in shifting language of four official NSC policy statements from 1957 to 1960. As the first U.S. Africa policy took shape under Eisenhower, this policy sometimes responded to and sometimes ignored pressures from the United Nations, Belgium, the Congo, Ghana, the United States Congress, the domestic press, domestic lobby groups, Africanist scholars and internal voices, from within the administration and the Executive bureaucracy, specifically those of the Department of State's Africa Bureau. The executive policymaking machine of the Eisenhower administration was able to acknowledge that Sub-Saharan Africa, specifically the Congo, was relevant beyond the scope of the Cold War. During Eisenhower's second term, American approaches to Africa policy indisputably shifted, in some cases quite dramatically. American leaders and policymakers began to conceive of the vastness of Africa, its regional distinctiveness, and perhaps most importantly, to conceive of the need for Africans to rule themselves.


Subject: African history; American history; Modern history; International Relations; Sub Saharan Africa Studies

Classification: 0331: African history; 0337: American history; 0582: Modern history; 0601: International Relations; 0639: Sub Saharan Africa Studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Eisenhower administration, Sub-Saharan Africa policy, Africa policy, Decolonization, Congo
Title: The challenge of addressing the Congo as nation-state: American approaches to sub-Saharan Africa policy, 1957--1961

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Document 25 of 50

Back to the fifties: Pop nostalgia in the Reagan Era

Author: Dwyer, Michael D.

Abstract: Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Hollywood studios churned out film after film that sought to recapture, revise, and re-imagine the fifties, as evidenced by films like American Graffiti (1973), Grease (1977), The Outsiders (1983), Reckless (1983), Footloose (1984), Back to the Future (1985), Blue Velvet (1986), Stand By Me (1986), and Hairspray (1988). Academic and popular critics alike have noted the peculiar fascination Hollywood had for the fifties, comparing the politics of its fifties nostalgia to the rise of the neoconservative movement that took Ronald Reagan as its avatar. However, it is important to recognize that representations of the fifties in Reagan Era films and popular culture were far from homogenous. Rather than a concept with discrete political or social import, "the fifties" functioned in the Reagan Era as a set of unstable signifiers, the meanings of which were the subject of intense negotiation and struggle. Nostalgia (and fifties nostalgia in particular) has drawn almost universal disdain from academics and critics over the last thirty years, with many identifying nostalgia as fundamentally regressive gesture. In Back to the Fifties I seek to complicate those too-simple equivalencies. Fifties nostalgia in the Reagan Era, I argue, must be understood not as a reduction or denial of history but rather as a productive practice. Additionally, the nostalgia in pop nostalgia texts must be understood not as a quality inherent to specific texts, but rather as a quality of the relation between the text, the adjacent texts that surround it, and audiences. Making fifties nostalgia in the Reagan Era the object of serious analysis will not only aid in understanding American historical consciousness in the period between the Vietnam War and the fall of the Berlin Wall, but also re-cast the contemporary political trope of "the fifties" as a deeply historical construct embedded in the political and social conditions of the 1970s and 1980s. Moreover, this study addresses crucial emerging concerns in the fields of film and media studies in an era of increasing access to, and manipulation of, films and cultural texts from the past.

Subject: American studies; Film studies

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Nostalgia, Reagan Era, Fifties nostalgia, Nineteen 80s, 1980s, Teen films, Memory

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Advisor: Cohan, Steven

University/institution: Syracuse University

University location: United States -- New York

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Document 26 of 50
Settlement, identity and environment: Understanding processes of vegetation change along the Wind River

Author: Cohn, Teresa Helene


Abstract: Contemporary research concerning wildlands and wildlife of the American West increasingly calls for greater complexity in understanding human-environmental relationships. This dissertation investigates a culturally diverse portion of Greater Yellowstone in order to complicate these dialogues. It explores a riparian corridor along the Wind River, a region permanently settled by Eastern Shoshone, Northern Arapaho and Euro-American residents in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Using the Wind River Basin as a case study, this research observes the landscape through three different lenses: settlement geography, place identity, and vegetation change. By incorporating a variety of methods to understand regional change (including historical research, interviews with residents, and comparative aerial and ground photography), it finds that riparian change relates to a complex cultural-ecological mosaic. Not only is change perceived differently by a variety of communities in the Wind River Basin; change relates to century-old settlement geographies, government policies and cultural preferences, shifting economies and power relationships, and evolving relationships formed by interrelationships of people and environment. This dissertation argues that investigations of environmental change must not oversimplify dynamic relationships between people and place. Indeed, the complexity of these places may relate to why Greater Yellowstone has remained one of the largest intact ecosystems in the lower 48 states.
Impacting Arkansas: Vietnamese and Cuban refugees and Latina/o immigrants, 1975--2005

Author: Guerrero, Perla M.


Abstract: "Impacting Arkansas: Vietnamese and Cuban Refugees and Latina/o Immigrants, 1975-2005," considers the effects of the arrival of refugees from Vietnam and Cuba and Latina/o immigrants (mainly ethnic Mexicans) to the U.S. South. I use newspaper articles and state and federal archives to analyze how refugees and immigrants were racialized in the state. I examine each group's racialization with attention to the historical moment in which they entered homogenously White, Protestant, and Republican northwest Arkansas and I find that contextual forces such as local history, U.S. foreign policy, national political context, social class status, and dominant racial discourses articulated in ways that drew on long-standing ideologies. The racialization of Vietnamese refugees in 1975 was affected by their placement in Arkansas at the end of the Vietnam War, in a moment when the nation was dealing with having lost an exceptionally contentious episode within the ongoing Cold War. Vietnamese were cautiously welcomed with a rhetoric of American values which opposed communism and had to make good on promises to help the United States' former allies. Their reception was further shaped by their status as largely professionals, college-educated, and English-proficient, nonetheless, fear of "yellow peril" promulgated. In contrast to the Vietnamese, Cuban refugees arrived in 1980 amidst national and international accusations that Fidel Castro's government had unleashed criminals, prostitutes, and the mentally ill. Given these circumstances, and that this cohort of Cuban refugees was largely working-class, gay, and of African descent, they were constructed as criminal and deviant and Arkansans and their politicians mobilized to remove them from the state. Latinas/os (immigrants and U.S.-born), particularly ethnic Mexicans, began arriving in the early 1990s during a significant economic regional reorganization which provided many of them with low-wage work. They were all quickly constructed as "illegal aliens," with their behaviors in public and private spaces severely condemned and policed. The history and relationship between the State of Arkansas and the federal government also shaped the reception of the groups in important ways as local (city and state) versus extra-local (federal agencies) control became central to the debates over the changes occurring in northwest Arkansas. Generally, there were hostile reactions toward Vietnamese, Cubans, and ethnic Mexicans because Arkansans deemed the new groups a threat to their community, their way of life, and their country.
Subject: American studies; American history; Asian American Studies; Ethnic studies; Hispanic American studies

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0343: Asian American Studies; 0631: Ethnic studies; 0737: Hispanic American studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Latina/o, Arkansas, Cuban, Vietnamese, Illegality, Race, Racialization, Region, South, Space

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Advisor: Sanchez, George

Committee member: Gilmore, Ruth W., Pulido, Laura, Seip, Terry

University/institution: University of Southern California
"Their past in my blood": Paule Marshall, Gayl Jones, and Octavia Butler's response to the Black aesthetic

Author: Freeman, Williamenia Miranda Walker


Abstract: Paule Marshall's The Chosen Place, The Timeless People (1969), Gayl Jones' Corregidora (1975), and Octavia Butler's Kindred (1979) enhance our conceptualization of black aestheticism and black nationalism as cultural and political movements. The writers use the novel as genre to question the ideological paradigm of a black nationalist aesthetic by providing alternative definitions of community, black women's sexuality, and race relations. Because of the ways in which these writers respond to black aestheticism and black nationalism, they transform our understanding of movements often perceived as sexist, racist, homophobic, and anti-Semitic. An examination of their works reveals the need for additional critical inquiry into the Black Arts era. More importantly, this study suggests that these writers are deserving of more prominent placement within the African American literary canon as the thematic content of their novels presages that found in the works of more canonical writers like Toni Morrison, Alice Walker, and Gloria Naylor.
A Quantitative Analysis of Human Capital as an Economic Development Tool for the South

Author: Mullin, Bethany Parker


Abstract: Alabama has been one of the poorest states since the U.S. Census began gathering data in 1790. The purpose of the quantitative study was to evaluate human capital as an economic development tool in Alabama. The study evaluated relationships between human capital and economic development from 1950-2000 within the context of human capital theory. The research questions addressed the relationship between human capital and economic development at the county level and were analyzed using cross-sectional longitudinal analyses. Multilevel regressions were used to estimate the relationships at the p < .05 level. Government records provided the data. Results indicated a significant causal relationship from investment in human capital to economic development. Every one percentage point increase in human capital investment caused an increase of 13,440 jobs per county. Non-rural counties added 34,786 jobs for every one percentage point increase in human capital, but rural counties did not gain a significant return on human capital investment. The extremely low populations of the rural counties, coupled with outmigration of educated workers, were likely causes of this outcome. Results demonstrated that the gap between economic development in counties that invest in human capital and those who do not has been widening since 1950, and that human capital was the most significant
variable in determining economic development. Increasingly strong correlations between human capital and economic development were found in each decade and were significant at the p < .01 level. The results help policy makers in economic development efforts by quantifying returns to human capital investments. Policy recommendations include increasing human capital investment, promoting stable in-tact families, and attracting educated workers back to rural counties once they finish their education. Recommendations for future research include how family environments contribute to a county's business, labor, and economic landscapes, and how human capital and family social capital interact to improve economic outcomes.


Subject: Management; Economics

Classification: 0454: Management; 0501: Economics; 0505: Economics

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Human capital, Job creation, Economic development, Labor market development, Educational attainment, Rural growth, Alabama

Title: A Quantitative Analysis of Human Capital as an Economic Development Tool for the South

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In the flesh: The representation of burlesque theatre in American art and visual culture

Author: Miller, Jennifer Munro


Abstract: "In the Flesh: The Representation of Burlesque Theatre in American Art and Visual Culture" is a study of representations of American burlesque theatre from 1868 to the mid-twentieth century. Recent interest in burlesque, both scholarly and in the form of the nostalgic neo-burlesque movement, has centered on its transgressive, camp potential. While this potential is apparent in images of burlesque, it is diffused. The display of the female body became the featured draw of American burlesque theatre in 1868, and by the later decades of the nineteenth century, burlesque was considered a low theatrical form for a mostly male audience. Representations of burlesque engage issues of high
and low, art and obscenity, as well as spectator and spectacle. Late
nineteenth century images of burlesque and its female performers are
characterized by exaggerated female display, exotic allusions, humor, and
a carefully mediated tension between female performer and her male
audience. These elements persisted in burlesque representations even as
the theatrical genre evolved and declined. Diverse images including
theatrical advertisements, popular media illustrations and photographs,
and paintings by canonical artists reflected and helped constitute
burlesque performance as sexually suggestive beyond the boundaries of
conventional behavior and taste. In visual depictions, the parody and
caricature that are part of the literary and theatrical tradition of
burlesque are evident in inversions of gender expectations and pointed
references to class distinctions. By the beginning of the twentieth
century, American artists interested in urban spectacle were looking to
popular entertainments as subjects for their work. The interest in
burlesque as a subject from artists such as Reginald Marsh, Thomas Hart
Benton, Edward Hopper, Mabel Dwight, and Stuyvesant Van Veen coincided
with the increasingly salacious display of the female body on stage. As a
setting, burlesque afforded an opportunity to reveal the artificiality of
glamour, to observe and depict the viewing of a female performance of
nudity, and to draw attention to the relationship between spectator and
spectacle. The endurance of the burlesque aesthetic that emerged in the
later half of the nineteenth century demonstrates its currency as a means
of exploring the display of the female body at the borders of high and
low culture and art and obscenity.

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title=In+the+flesh%3A+The+representation+of+burlesque+theatre+in+American+
art+and+visual+culture&rft.jnl=Subject: American studies; Art history; Theater History
Classification: 0323: American studies; 0377: Art history; 0644: Theater History
Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences,
Burlesque, Entertainment, Gypsy, Nude, Spectacle
Abstract: This dissertation explores the nature of American musical identity in the score from the 1936 documentary film The Plow That Broke the Plains, directed by Pare Lorentz, scored by Virgil Thomson, and created under the auspices of the New Deal's Resettlement Administration. While the score offers a study in modernist music and compositional Americanism, other approaches may be more suited to positioning this New Deal cultural artifact within its historical context, thus revealing its cultural sources and social intentions. In the spirit of contemporary musicology, this project proposes a new category through which to undertake such studies: functional Americanism. Functional Americanism evaluates American identity in music through the function or utility of music operating in an American setting or for an American purpose. Using this approach to engage with The Plow, this study draws from social history, cultural studies, and musicology in order to understand The Plow within its historical moment as an articulator of American identity.

Subject: American studies; Fine arts; Music

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0357: Fine arts; 0413: Music

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Dust bowl, Musical Americanism, Lorentz, Pare, Resettlement administration, The Plow That Broke the Plains, Thomson, Virgil
Elevated: Ballet and culture in the United States, World War II to the National Endowment for the Arts
Abstract: In recent decades historians have traced the popularization of "high" culture in the United States in the post-World War II era. In recognizing opera, classical music, and ballet as part of the "culture boom" of the 1960s, they tend, however, to treat the status of cultural forms as fixed and unchanging: pre-existing "high" arts become popular. By tracing the cultural history of ballet dancing in the United States, an art form long tied to the popular theater but elevated to the status of high art in the twentieth century, this dissertation examines the process by which cultural categories take form. The widespread dissemination of ballet in the United States via television, film, and theater, the tours of international ballet companies, and the prevalence of regional ballet schools, companies, and festivals in the 1940s and 1950s reveals that ballet reached a diverse, national audience in the United States in the post-war period, a notable achievement given the peripheral nature of ballet to American culture during most of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth-centuries. Once limited to occasional appearances within popular forms of entertainment, ballet now entertained millions of Americans, many of whom eventually enjoyed ballet as a unique and independent art form - ballet for the sake of ballet. Ballet dancers, choreographers, and publicists exploited the cultural politics of the era that privileged high art, particularly Cold War era inspired international rivalries and pervasive social anxieties pertaining to American consumer culture, gender, sexuality, race, and class, and positioned ballet as a symbol of cultural accomplishment and refinement. At the same time, by drawing from the long history of ballet in popular culture, these ballet makers also created an art form with widespread public appeal. The celebration of the ballerina, an image of grace, refinement, and control, as a representation of iconic American womanhood, and the simultaneous fascination with the glamorous, highly sexual and often effeminate Russian male ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev reveals the particularly important role changing conceptions of masculinity and femininity played in the ballet revival. Drawing from contemporary popular literature and newspapers, the extensive film and television collection of the New York Public Library for the Performing Arts and the records of several major ballet companies, dancers, and associations, "Elevated: Ballet and Culture in the United States, World War II to the National Endowment for the Arts" traces the invention of ballet as high art. Recognized today as one of the highest of the high arts in the United States, ballet dancing has not always occupied this place in American culture. The history of ballet's elevation to this role is the history of the making of modern American culture, a culture in which the ballerina epitomizes feminine grace and is a major influence on contemporary fashions, in which ballet classes symbolize middle and upper class accomplishment, and in which appreciation of ballet indicates taste.
Subject: American history; Dance; Gender studies

Classification: 0337: American history; 0378: Dance; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Ballet, Cold War, Cultural history, Dance, Nureyev, Rudolf, U.S. history

Title: Elevated: Ballet and culture in the United States, World War II to the National Endowment for the Arts

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Committee member: Ross, Steve, Gillerman, Sharon, Echols, Alice

University/institution: University of Southern California

Department: History
Corrosion of Steel at High Temperature in Naphthenic Acid and Sulfur Containing Crude Oil Fractions

Author: Bota, Gheorghe M.


Abstract: Increasing oil prices and limited availability of light sweet crudes on oil markets sparked a new interest for oil companies in heavy crude oils in spite of the disadvantages of processing such oils. Well known for their high acidic and sulfur content, heavy crude oils have strong corrosive effects at high temperatures and therefore studying and understanding corrosion mechanism of naphthenic acids in sulfur environments became a necessity in designing and operating efficiently the refinery equipment. Thus in 2004 Institute of Corrosion and Multiphase Technology started the Naphthenic Acids Project financed by ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company (EMRE), project that had as final goals: improved understanding of naphthenic acid corrosion and construction of a model for this particular type of corrosion. Naphthenic acids corrosion occurs usually when acidic oils are processed at high temperatures (220–340°C) and because these oils also have a natural sulfur content which is high and corrosive, it become difficult to separate these two types of corrosions. Considering all the above it was decided that first part of the project will focus exclusively on sulfur compounds corrosive effects at high temperatures. Thus the experimental tests were run using a model oil with a given sulfur content. During
these "sulfidation" tests, the oil sulfur compounds not only corroded the metal samples but they also formed a protective iron sulfide (FeS) scale on metal surface. The second part of the project investigated the iron sulfide scale protection against naphthenic acids attack and during these tests the performance of FeS scales was "challenged" with low sulfur model oils spiked with different concentrations of naphthenic acids. Third part of the project was similar to the second except for using real crude oil fractions for generating the iron sulfide scales that were then challenged with model oil spiked with naphthenic acids. All these tests results were finally used in building the model of naphthenic acids corrosion in sulfur containing crude oil environments, a model that has practical applicability for refineries.


Subject: Chemical engineering

Classification: 0542: Chemical engineering

Identifier / keyword: Applied sciences, Corrosion, Crude oil fractions, High temperature, Naphthenic acid, Sulfide scales

Title: Corrosion of Steel at High Temperature in Naphthenic Acid and Sulfur Containing Crude Oil Fractions

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor
The new work of friendship: Antebellum American literature, democracy, impossibility

Author: Zebuhr, Laura R.


Abstract: A concept of fraternal friendship models ideal political relations in major texts of democratic theory from the time of Aristotle. Recent reassessments of this tradition have shown that its concepts of friendship and democracy are fraught with contradiction, dissymmetry, and paradox, and that the true fulfillment of their ideals is impossible. One
aim of these interventions has been to theorize a better friendship in the name of (a better) democracy. Theorists of radical democracy point to the potential that the impossibility inherent to friendship holds for reimagining political relations beyond the exclusivity of fraternity. Consequently, the new work of "impossible friendship" in this critique of liberal democracy is not just to model a potential political relation, but potentiality itself. A concept of impossible friendship that could address the complex dynamics of its work has yet to be elaborated. This dissertation initiates such a project by analyzing expressions of the impossible friend and impossible friendship in antebellum American literature and political thought. Through a close reading of The Federalist and everyday practices of nineteenth-century friendship, I argue that impossible friendship has long been at work in democratic narratives. Then I pay special attention to literary treatments of two allegedly impossible friends: the slave and the stone, to see what is at stake for friendship is such claims of impossibility. I argue that antebellum literature suggests an expansive thought of impossibility, friendship, and politics that is not beholden to the democratic narrative, and that provides the contours for a specific conception of impossible democratic friendship.


Subject: American literature

Classification: 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, Democracy, Friendship, Friendship albums, Slave narrative, The Federalist, Walden, Thoreau, Henry David, Antebellum

Title: The new work of friendship: Antebellum American literature, democracy, impossibility

Number of pages: 268
Transatlantic Irish and the racial state

Author: O'Neill, Peter Desmond

Abstract: My dissertation contributes a significant rethinking of racial formation in the United States, from a comparative and transnational perspective through a synthesis of seldom-connected theories and theorists. My Introduction explores Carl Schmitt's concepts "sovereign power" and "nomos," along with Giorgio Agamben's concept of "bare life" in relation to the victims of the Famine, to the nineteenth-century British colonial state. Foucault's concepts of biopower and governmentality in turn provoke reconsideration of the classic works of Omi and Winant, and of David Theo Goldberg, on the racial state. I undertake that task through the work of Nicos Poulantzas, whose seminal concepts of the methodologies of state formation are especially useful to describe the complex struggle between the economic and the political in the nineteenth-century evolution of the US state. Although none of these thinkers ever squarely confronts race, racialization, or colonialism, my synthesis and extension of their work furnish a more nuanced location of the post-Famine Irish in racial formations in the Atlantic world. Chapter 2 undertakes such a theoretical synthesis through the writing of James Joyce. The oft-remarked rapidity with which the Irish Famine faded from historical and popular memory is usually attributed to the emigration of so many Famine victims and to the Famine's role as an agent of the colonial modernization of Ireland. Yet the hidden afterlife of the Famine may be discerned in Ireland's preeminent literary work, Ulysses. Joyce's concern with the biopolitical management of life and death in what was then a British colony is readily apparent in "Hades" and "Lestrygonians," chapters seeded with allusions to the Famine and emigration alike. Through close reading of such episodes, Chapter 2 exposes the Famine's wake in the Atlantic world and thus rearticulates the Irish experience in the United States. Chapter 3 compares Frederick Douglass's liberating 1845 journey from America to Ireland with the opposite transatlantic flight of two Famine-era Irishmen, John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, and John Mitchel, the Irish revolutionary turned proslavery activist. In Ireland on the eve of the Famine, Douglass wrote that for the first time in his life he felt a complete human being. Mitchel, on the other hand, resisted British colonialism yet supported US slavery. The comparison of such transatlantic encounters frames not only racial subject formation but also church/religious power within a distinctly transnational context. My investigation of Hughes reveals how, contrary to received wisdom, Catholic religious imperialism flowed through the national imperialisms of both Britain and the US. Leaving the black/white binary that preoccupies many scholars of Irish America, Chapter 4 continues west to California, the major "contact zone" between the Irish and Chinese. Here I distinguish citizenship, for which the Irish qualified upon entry into the United States, from nationality, which the Irish had to earn through two principal conduits: the cultural imaginary and state apparatuses. This chapter exposes how US state structures, infused with the ideological imperatives of Manifest Destiny, enabled the Irish in the West to embody ideal American citizenship more quickly than did their counterparts back East. The chapter shows how state political-legal disciplinary apparatuses provided extremely powerful conduits through which the Irish attained ideal American citizenship by denying it to the Chinese. Citizenship, gender, race, and class constitute the focus of
Chapter 5. Through the prism of popular culture - specifically, cartoons and theater - I contrast the feminization of the Chinese man with a peculiarly overlooked phenomenon, the masculinization of the Irish woman. Touching a theme that runs throughout the dissertation, the chapter further traces the acculturation-to-assimilation paths along which second-generation Irish women embraced, and were embraced by, ideal American womanhood. In Chapter 6 I examine forms of cultural production generally overlooked by American Studies scholars: Irish American literature of the period. First were Famine Irish writers who arrived in the US from 1845 onwards and published until about 1875. Particular attention is given in this chapter to the subgenre addressed specifically to Irish woman servants. In addition, the chapter investigates the dramatic change in emphasis that occurs in the work of certain second-generation Famine Irish American writers. Sons and daughters of Famine Irish who published after 1875 to the turn of the century, these authors fully embraced Catholic American citizenship while simultaneously rejecting militant Irish nationalist ideology. Embodying a quite different manifestation of the Green Atlantic’s possibilities is James Connolly, one of the great unorthodox Marxist theorists of his time. Connolly wrote some of his most important work, including Labour in Irish History, in the United States, where he spent several years as a union organizer before returning to Ireland in time to lead the doomed Easter Rising of 1916. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)


Subject: American studies; British and Irish literature; Ethnic studies

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0593: British and Irish literature; 0631: Ethnic studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Atlantic, Diaspora, Irish, Racialization, State, Transnational, Cultural production

Title: Transatlantic Irish and the racial state

Number of pages: 487
Recasting genre in Tennessee Williams's apprentice plays

Author: Hunter, Christina Ilona

Abstract: This dissertation investigates Tennessee Williams's earliest full-length plays, also known as the apprentice plays -- Candles to the Sun, Fugitive Kind, Not About Nightingales, Spring Storm, and Stairs to the Roof -- by comparing, contrasting and contextualizing them in relation to Daniel Chandler's generic criteria of drama; namely, narrative, characterization, setting, topics, iconography, and staging techniques. The present study also draws upon an extensive body of scholarship pertaining to genre theory, Williams's cultural contemporaries, and the historical and psychological backdrop of Depression-era America. In these early plays, Williams diverged sharply from the dramatic generic conventions of his day, manipulating them in new and unique ways, to create plays that reflect and embody authentic generic innovations. Their immense impact, not only on his own subsequent works but also on other playwrights, is widely acknowledged. While the initial rediscovery of these plays in 1998 led to their widespread appreciation, publication, and/or production, no study to date has analyzed their distinctive generic innovations. This analysis demonstrates how Williams reworks and exploits the contemporary repertoire of dramatic narratives, while situating their generic locales -- the coal mine, the prison, the urban gangster milieu, Southern Gothic, and science fiction -- within the overarching genres of protest and fantasy. These generic conventions often intertwine through both the major and minor narratives of a single play. Separate chapters introduce each play, discussing its specific formal organization and generic attributes, and noting its relation to contemporary dramatic and cinematic traditions. Williams's reinterpretation and revision of his personal artistic philosophy is examined in light of formal and stylistic concerns bearing on his ingenious handling of a broad mixture of borrowings and innovations, and the following scrutiny of genres always situates the plays' unconventionality within the cultural and theatrical context in which Williams was active.
Multiracial politics or the politics of being multiracial?: Racial theory, civic engagement, and socio-political participation in a contemporary society

Author: Bullock, Jungmiha Suk


Abstract: This dissertation examines the impacts of historical and contemporary racial theories, socio-political movements, and grassroots mobilization efforts of community-based organizations in transforming the politics to define multiracial identity and the "two or more races" population in the United States. Using an interdisciplinary and mixed methods research approach, I investigate the shifting and contested ways the multiracial population is defined in public and private discourses, paying particular attention to the complexities this community raises within and among monoracial identified communities. Examining the multiracial population in the U.S. has a significant and critical place in the larger trajectory of social scientific scholarship on race, gender, class, and other intersecting identities. This body of research counters the argument that multiple identity formation is inconsequential to theory, civic engagement, and socio-political participation in a contemporary society. This study urges scholars to (re)examine how race and ethnicity continues to be framed, analyzed, interrogated, and understood in ways that are restricted by historically racist/racialized moments that still linger today. These moments, I argue, are sharpened and more pronounced when centering the politics of what it means to claim a multiracial identity in America in the twenty-first century. The theoretical model for this study was Grounded Theory. Principle data collection methods were the "insider-outsider" and case study research approaches using extensive face-to-face audio and/or photographed interviews; participant and field observations of key local, state, and national events, including U.S. Census proceedings and California Senate Judiciary hearings; and content analysis of primary and secondary documents, including media coverage and organizational archives. Data was collected between 2004 and 2009 in Los Angeles, Washington DC, Chicago, New York, and Sacramento. These cities exhibited the most heightened multiracial activity across the country in this timeframe. I also investigated exclusive, never before documented, behind the scenes initiatives to recognize the unmet needs of this emerging population through an in-depth case study of the Association of MultiEthnic Americans (AMEA)--one of the oldest leading national advocacy organizations for multiracial, multiethnic, and transracially adopted individuals, families, organizations, and allies.

Multiracial politics or the politics of being multiracial?: Racial theory, civic engagement, and socio-political participation in a contemporary society

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Committee member: Wong, Janelle S., Messner, Michael A.

University/institution: University of Southern California

Department: American Studies and Ethnicity
Social movements in 1990s Puerto Rico: Between neoliberalism and United States' imperialism

Author: Caceres, Jetsabe


Abstract: This study is an attempt to show that two different events of social movements in the late 1990s in Puerto Rico arose as a response to imperial domination in the island, but that the ways in which that imperialism was understood varied considerably between the two cases, resulting in very different outcomes for them. The cases under study are the sale and privatization of the Puerto Rico Telephone Company and the movement that sought to remove the United States' Navy presence in the island. The first movement failed to achieve its goal, while the second movement proved successful. The study shows that while both movements saw their origins as a response to imperial domination, the Puerto Rico Telephone case took the form of anti-neoliberal protest while the anti-Navy movement took the form of anti-colonial imperialism. In order to deepen the understanding of the imperial tradition in the region and the different responses to imperial domination, the study places the Puerto Rican case in a comparative context within Latin America. This was done by reviewing three of the most important contemporary movements in the region: the Landless Workers Movement Brazil, the Unemployed Workers Movement in Argentina and the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities in Ecuador. To show how the perception of the movements by the Puerto
Rican population was considerably different, surveys that support the claims that the views on imperialism differed between the two movements were conducted among the populace in five different regions of the island. The findings of the study show that the civilians in Puerto Rico indeed understood the movements differently and that there is a stronger - and longer - tradition of anti-colonial sentiment in the island than of anti-neoliberal sentiment, which helps explain the eventual failure of one movement and the success of the other.


Subject: Caribbean Studies; Political science

Classification: 0432: Caribbean Studies; 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Social movements, Puerto Rico, Nineteen 90s, Neoliberalism, Imperialism

Title: Social movements in 1990s Puerto Rico: Between neoliberalism and United States' imperialism

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The nation invisible: American civil religion and the American political tradition 1838--1925

Author: Gomez, Adam Joseph


Abstract: The tradition of American civil religion is core to American national identity and political thought. It has traditionally been studied in terms of how it works to integrate some groups into the American political community while excluding others. It has rarely been engaged with in a substantive fashion, taking into account the content and historical development of the civil religious tradition in America. In this dissertation, I argue that American civil religion is a continuous rhetorical tradition with a defined set of symbols, rituals, and tropes. Moreover, it is a level of discourse in American politics at which the issues of political sin and virtue, perfectibility, national telos, and ultimate ideals are addressed. It depicts the United States as having a particular relationship with God, akin to that depicted in the Old Testament between God and the ancient Israelites. An important difference between my work and the great majority of scholarship on
American civil religion is the fact that it is more aligned with the legacy of Max Weber than it is with that of Emil Durkheim. Though I do not ignore questions of inclusion and exclusion in the American political community, my focus is on the ways in which a civil religious framework structures the way in which political figures act in the political sphere. Taking into account social, political, and theological influences, I examine in detail the speech of four pivotal figures in the post-Jacksonian development of American civil religion: John L. O'Sullivan, Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson, and William Jennings Bryan. I structure my examination of the civil religious framework of each of these men within three primary questions. One, does the individual prioritize liberty over equality, or vice versa? Two, where does he locate sin, and what is his understanding of that sin? Three, does he believe that the United States is obligated to model democracy to the world, or that the nation has a responsibility to actively proselytize democratic government? My dissertation is organized with a chapter on each of the above four men, except for Lincoln, the central figure in the American civil religious tradition. On Lincoln, I write two chapters, dividing his speech into priestly and prophetic strains, following the typology of Max Weber as adapted by Martin E. Marty.


Subject: Religious history; American studies; American history; Political science; Rhetoric

Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0615: Political science; 0681: Rhetoric

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Political tradition, O'Sullivan, John L., Lincoln, Abraham, Wilson, Woodrow, Bryan, William Jennings; American civil religion, Civil religion, Politics, Religion, United States
Title: The nation invisible: American civil religion and the American political tradition 1838--1925

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Rattling the collective consciousness: Helen Dickens and medical activism in Philadelphia, 1935--1980
Abstract: My dissertation argues that black female medical professionalization can and should be understood as a part of African-American civil rights history. In particular, my study explores the connection between Dr. Helen Dickens of Philadelphia, an African-American obstetrician and gynecologist, and the emergence of healthcare politics from 1935-1980. I use her life and career, to enhance our understanding of African-American women's role in healthcare politics by developing community clinics and prevention campaigns to eradicate race and gender discrimination in medicine. To examine the role of Dickens participation in healthcare politics, my study analyzes black newspapers, letters, oral interviews, and organizational documents. I found that African-American women's construction of healthcare reform in Philadelphia provides a necessary corrective to prior assumptions regarding a perceived dearth of physicians' civil rights efficacy. In 1935, Dickens's joined a close knit group of black medical professionals at the Aspiranto Health Home in north Philadelphia which provided public health services in labor and delivery. At this time, the city experienced large scale migration and most of its public health services were racially and residentially segregated. As local officials placed increased emphasis on medical reform as a way to reduce infectious disease, African-American female physicians lobbied for the desegregation of maternal health services. By the 1940s, civil rights leaders demanded that hiring black medical professionals aided in improving access to health care. African-American women in particular maintained that reducing high rates of maternal mortality and morbidity represented a viable platform for their social and political mobilization. Dickens solidified her ideological bonds with African-American lay women through a series of public forums. Between 1945 and 1965, Dickens used print media specifically the Philadelphia Tribune, to publicize the importance of cancer prevention. Through a series of newspaper articles, Dickens sought to make the American Cancer Society (ACS) prevention programs more inclusive of African-American women's health concerns. The influence of healthcare politics is apparent in Dickens decisions to embed reproductive rights within the agenda of social and civic organizations such as the National Urban League of Philadelphia and National Council of Negro Women. As Dickens acquired leadership positions in women's clubs such as Delta Sigma Theta as well as medical institutions including Mercy Douglass Hospital she articulated a vision that targeted improving African-American women's access to cutting edge medical technologies. Many of these medical technologies resulted from government research funding of hospitals in the 1960s. Over the next ten years, African-American lay women critiqued research hospitals ability to provide quality maternal care. The study ends by examining how second wave feminists and scholars expose of medical experimentation of women of color from 1970 to 1980 impacted African-American female physicians orientation to medical care.
Subject: African American Studies; Biographies; Black history; American history; Womens studies; Health care management

Classification: 0296: African American Studies; 0304: Biographies; 0328: Black history; 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies; 0769: Health care management

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences, Social sciences, Dickens, Helen, Medical activism, Pennsylvania, Activism, Civil rights, Feminism, Health, Philadelphia, Reproductive rights

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Advisor: Spivey, Donald

Committee member: Lindemann, Mary, Bachin, Robin, Braddock, II, Jomills H.
Representations of racial democracy: Race, national identity, and state cultural policy in the United States and Brazil, 1930--1945

Author: Graham, Jessica Lynn


Abstract: One of the most striking and dramatic transformations to take place in the United States and Brazil during the 20th century was the redefinition of their national communities in racial terms. In each nation, the blatant exclusion of people of color, particularly blacks, grew ideologically distasteful, and the embrace of racial pluralism became rather mainstream. Under Franklin Roosevelt and Getúlio Vargas, both states played a critical role in this transition, championing multiracialism as a democratic and nationalist mantra for various reasons. I refer to this ascendant ideology as "racial democracy," a term traditionally applied to Brazil, but one, I argue, that pertains to the U.S. during this period as well. Focusing on international causes, this study examines why racial democracy emerged as U.S. and Brazilian state ideology from 1930-1945, how, and the ways it was articulated. I argue that the U.S. and Brazilian states propagated ideological racial
democracy in part to mediate communism, Nazism/fascism, and World War II. Domestic actors, especially black activists, further tested authorities by capitalizing on the international milieu to advance their own agendas. In the multilateral debate between authorities, the Left, the Right, and blacks, all sides claimed genuine democracy--engrained with explicit racial meanings--which pushed or pulled officials towards racially pluralist nationalism. Since authorities often characterized these challenges as threats to national security, racial democracy emerged as a national defense strategy. Brazil and the U.S. collaborated on their messages of racial democracy largely through their wartime cultural propaganda exchange. The cultural manifestations of official racial democracy led to a larger presence of black culture and nationalist multiracial rhetoric in cultural productions like government-produced literature, film, and radio. Because of the national security concerns that greatly determined the development of racial democracy, these cultural efforts constituted, among other things, an ideological branch of national defense. But as these states helped to demarginalize black culture, rendering it authentic national culture to varying degrees, they simultaneously demarcated clear limitations to the ways that black artistry could represent the nation. Here, state cultural production reflected many significant features of official racial democracy, namely that it was largely symbolic and inherently restricted in its ability to actually redress racial inequalities in either country.


Classification: 0325: Black studies; 0336: Latin American history; 0337: American history; 0582: Modern history
"Oh What a World": Queer Masculinities, the Musical Construction of a Reparative Cultural Historiography, and the Music of Rufus Wainwright

Author: Schwandt, Kevin C.


Abstract: Throughout his ascendancy in fame and cultural visibility, singer/songwriter and gay pop icon Rufus Wainwright's output has been consistently related, by scholars and critics alike, to camp aesthetics, modes of artistic expression typically understood as emerging from queer communities, particularly certain gay male populations, but ones whose political potential is highly contested. Traditional conceptions of camp, as most famously articulated by Susan Sontag in the 1960s, emphasize style over content, necessarily rendering it politically-disengaged. However, scholars have vehemently challenged conceptions like Sontag's, in order to reclaim camp as a potent means to facilitate queer world-making and a powerful resistance to heteronormativity. I examine Wainwright's image and music in order to theorize a new queer interpretive listening position. Specifically, I draw upon the literary perspective of "reparative reading," articulated by Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick in opposition to what she describes as "paranoid reading," to propose a uniquely queer approach to musical and cultural historiography, exemplified by Wainwright's music. Much of the current queer musicology focuses on lost histories, systematic marginalization, and the commoditization of queer identities. While such approaches have produced important insights, thorough examination of the relationships between queer cultural products and their queer reception has proven elusive. This project suggests a unique approach to understanding the musical construction of a specific kind of queer masculinity, one which combines authorial creation with reparative conceptions of reception, in order to theorize a uniquely gay male interpretive position. When viewed through a theoretical lens combining politically-potent conceptions of camp performativity with a reparative reading position, Wainwright's music strikingly enacts Philip Brett's call to claim, not historical evidence, but the right of interpretation, emerging as an act of resistance via the reclamation and consolidation of a queer interpretive authority. In this way, Wainwright articulates both a rupture in the history of queer masculinity and a powerful means of resistance to the often-exclusionary relationships between literary, musical, and artistic objects and the heteronormative cultural systems in which they are created.
Subject: Music; GLBT Studies; Gender studies

Classification: 0413: Music; 0492: GLBT Studies; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Queer, Masculinities, Gay history, Gay rights, Historiography, Popular culture, Reparative reading, Wainwright, Rufus

Title: "Oh What a World": Queer Masculinities, the Musical Construction of a Reparative Cultural Historiography, and the Music of Rufus Wainwright

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Advisor: Harness, Kelley

Committee member: Mercer-Taylor, Peter, Gopinath, Sumanth, Tyler May, Elaine

University/institution: University of Minnesota

Department: Music

University location: United States -- Minnesota
The legacy of the Gettysburg Address, 1863--1965

Author: Peatman, Jared Elliott


Abstract: My project examines the legacy of the Gettysburg Address from 1863 to 1965. After an introduction and a chapter setting the stage, each succeeding chapter surveys the meaning of the Gettysburg Address at key moments: the initial reception of the speech in 1863; its status during the semi-centennial in 1913 and during the construction of the Lincoln Memorial; the place it held during the world wars; and the transformation of the Address in the late 1950s and early 1960s marked by the confluence of the Cold War, Civil Rights Movement, Lincoln Birth Sesquicentennial, and Civil War Centennial. My final chapter considers how interpretations of the Address changed in textbooks from 1900 to 1965, and provides the entire trajectory of the evolving meanings of the speech in one medium and in one chapter. For each time period I have analyzed what the Address meant to people living in four cities: Gettysburg, Richmond, New York, and London. My argument is twofold. First, rather than operating as a national document the Gettysburg Address has always held different meanings in the North and South. Given that the speech addressed questions central to the United States (equality and democracy), this lack of a common interpretation illustrates that there was no singular collective memory or national identity regarding core values. Second, as the nation and world shifted, so did the meaning of the Gettysburg Address. Well into the twentieth-century the essence of the speech was proclaimed to be its support of the democratic form of government as
opposed to monarchies or other institutions. But in the middle twentieth-century that interpretation began to shift, with many both abroad and at home beginning to see the speech's assertion of human equality as its focal point and most important contribution.


Subject: American studies; American history; American literature

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Gettysburg Address, Memory, Lincoln, Abraham, Nationalism, Civil War, Identity

Title: The legacy of the Gettysburg Address, 1863--1965

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Advisor: Hatfield, April

University/institution: Texas A&M University
Fujimoto diaries 1941-1946: Japanese American community in Riverside, California, and Toranosuke Fujimoto’s national loyalties to Japan and the United States during the wartime internment

Author: Nomura, Akiko


Abstract: The study is titled, "Fujimoto Diaries 1941-1946: Japanese American Community in Riverside, California, and Toranosuke Fujimoto's National Loyalties to Japan and the United States During the Wartime Internment." It explores the life of a first generation Japanese immigrant and his family who resided in Riverside, California, during the Pacific War and World War II. It is based on the extensive diaries of Toranosuke Fujimoto written in Japanese and found in Special Collection, Rivera Library, University of California, Riverside. I propose to translate the diaries from 1935 to 1946, and write a substantial analysis of the diaries through a comprehensive introduction of the documents. The diaries of Toranosuke Fujimoto demonstrate how his identity changed over time in relation to social conditions of Imperial Japan and the United States between the Pacific War and World War II. Fujimoto was a student of western civilization, Christian humanity and the American life style as a whole, who wished to become more developed person. While he quickly accommodated the new life in the United States, he never forgot serving for the country, Japan. He maintained strong adherence to the Japanese government and the emperor and strongly believed in Japanese military
advancement in East Asia with a hope of Japanese takeover of the Asia during World War II. However, by the end of the war Fujimoto discarded his faith in both countries. Instead, he became distrustful to militarism based on his faith in Christianity. The transition of his identity reveals the complexity of one immigrant's life in the middle of international turmoil and influences of the Japanese American Internment.


Subject: Biographies; American history; Asian American Studies

Classification: 0304: Biographies; 0337: American history; 0343: Asian American Studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Diary, Japanese American internment, Japanese-American, World War II, Fujimoto, Toranosuke, Riverside, California

Title: Fujimoto diaries 1941--1946: Japanese American community in Riverside, California, and Toranosuke Fujimoto's national loyalties to Japan and the United States during the wartime internment

Number of pages: 744

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School code: 0032

Source: DAI-A 72/02, Aug 2011

Author: Harkewicz, Laura J.


Abstract: After more than 50 years, controversy persists over the effects of radioactive fallout from the 1954 "Bravo" hydrogen bomb test. Although most scholars agree that the exposure was a tragic accident, popular accounts continue to portray the Marshallese as human guinea pigs, victims of scientific imperialism and Cold War atomic politics. Analyzing
the historical records of pertinent activist groups as well as government documents of the long-term medical program that was created in response to the exposure - the "Bravo Medical Program" - this study describes why the question defies closure. Like many Cold War studies, the Medical Program blurring the lines between medical care and research, and between civilian and military needs. The Program's multi-decade continuation meant that it became subject to a wide variety of social, political, cultural, and ethical changes. While relatively uncontroversial in the 1950s, when the threat of nuclear war appeared imminent, the Program became suspect in the 1960s and 1970s, when the Marshall Islands struggled toward political independence and human rights campaigns took place world-wide. In the Marshall Islands, antinuclear and anti-colonial activists argued that radiation science was uncertain and open to many interpretations, and that government scientists could not be trusted to be objective. At the same time, the Marshall Islands Government tried to use the exposures to their advantage. The needs of the exposed often became lost in the tumult. My work demonstrates that political and social concerns, more than ethical ones, were the primary basis for charges of human experimentation. Today, uncertainty lingers. Yet the science produced by the Bravo Medical Program continues to be used by all parties in public policy and compensation claims debates because diverse groups still believe that, whatever its shortcomings, science offers a greater promise of objectivity than politics. By offering a nuanced view of a controversial topic, this dissertation contributes to studies about health and environmental debates with public policy implications, as well as the growing literature on the civilian consequences of Cold War atomic science.


Subject: Pacific Rim Studies; Science history

Classification: 0561: Pacific Rim Studies; 0585: Science history
Abstract: The early twentieth century saw changing attitudes in gender roles and the advancement of the "New Woman." Despite the decline in the availability of homesteading land in the US West, homesteading still offered a means for women to achieve or enact newfound independence, and the letters of Elinore Pruitt Stewart, Elizabeth Corey, and Cecilia Hennel Hendricks offer a varied view of the female homesteading experience. This dissertation focuses upon the functionality of epistolary discourse from early twentieth century homesteading women within a literary and historical framework in order to establish the significance of letters as literary texts and examine the methodology involved in creating epistolary identities. Chapter one provides background on the history of the letter in America. It also introduces a theoretical framework regarding life writing, feminism, and epistolary discourse that inform this study, by scholars such as Phillipe LeJeune, Leigh Gilmore, Janet Altman, Julie Watson, and Sidonie Smith. Chapter two delves into the published letters of Elinore Pruitt Stewart and the way in which her writing, when situated within a US western literary framework, serves as a reaction to the masculine western hero. Chapter three considers the epistolary relationships evident in the letters of Elizabeth Corey and the construction of gender identity within epistolarity. Chapter four focuses upon Cecilia Hennel Hendricks and the historical and feminist context of her letters, with a particular emphasis upon the "love letter." The conclusion examines the progression of the letter in the twentieth century and forms of online discourse that can be directly linked to its evolution. Far from being simply a form of communication, these letters reveal the history of a time, a place, a people, function as narrative literary texts, and aid in developing identities. For readers and scholars they tell offer a glimpse into life for women in the early twentieth century and highlight the significance of letters as a literary form.


Author: Haile, Adam


Abstract: This dissertation traces the evolution of Whitman's democratic thinking across the first four editions of Leaves of Grass, covering the auspicious years 1855, 1856, 1860 and 1867. While democracy is the master political term within Whitman's later editions, it was nearly devoid from the original one, in which republican political concepts were still regnant. The argument put forth is that in the space of twelve years, Whitman's relationship to democracy went through a strikingly classic dialectic trajectory: emergence, consolidation and fissure. The immediate engine driving this progression was the Civil War, but behind this immediate cause was the slower, broader motor of modernization, particularly modernization's expansion of markets, for in the market's circulation and interconnection of people and commodities Whitman saw a model for an expansive and integrative democratic collectivity. The first chapter explores the importance to Whitman of the physical print room as a uniquely hybrid site in the course of modernization, for while it was one of the first to exploit the expanding industrial market, it also maintained pre-industrial forms of artisanal labor late into that progression. The print room thus became a site where the industrial market's reach and pre-industrial labor's affective relationship to the product and its consumers could be combined, and the print room therefore
plays a central role, in ways both subtle and profound, in Whitman's poetry, in his understanding of the emerging democratic nation, and in his own literary productive practice. The second chapter turns from an investigation of democratic social space to an investigation of democratic time, noting how a nearly forgotten event, a loan between Whitman and James Parton, ended the "afflatus" under which the early editions were produced and prompted Whitman to revamp Leaves' relationship to history. Whitman's experience of personal debt failure led him to reconsider the ways in which his political project was susceptible to similar collapse, for the circuits of affective connection upon which his democratic project was based depended not only on their reach through space but on their forward projection through time, particularly the continual recycling of death into life, what Whitman called the "perpetual payment of the perpetual loan." Whitman sought to reduce this contingency by abstracting the political project of the work from his immediate social world (America) to a political philosophy (democracy) which stood above and outside of time. The 1860 edition thus marked the emergence of democracy as the book's central political philosophy. Yet this strategy proved insufficient when Whitman confronted the one barrier to affective exchange that his verse could not bridge: the dead bodies of the Union soldiers. This unbridgeable difference reverberated outward through the circuits of Whitman's poetry, dismantling the political and affective structures he had been building up to 1860. A text which previously declared the absence of both the past and death - "the greatest poet ... places himself where the future becomes present," "the smallest sprout shows there is really no death" - now becomes doubly haunted by ghosts, once by the dead bodies of Union soldiers which, as much as Whitman declares he "will henceforth forget," he cannot, and again by the strange emergence of new "Phantoms, gigantic, superb." These phantoms represent for Whitman the inversion of democracy's promise, democracy become nightmarish and zombie-like, and his fundamental triangle is haunted by its inverse: a melancholic Whitman; the overmastering re-emergence of the "bards of the past" and explicitly antiquated poetic forms; and a threatening, sovereign federal power autonomous from the people. The revisions Whitman introduced to the post-war edition of 1867 tell the story of a crisis in democratic confidence on behalf of democracy's former champion. Taken all together, the first four editions of Leaves form a chronicle of the archetypal democratic poet's struggle with democracy during U.S. democracy's most critical decade.

Subject: American studies; American literature

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0591: American literature


Title: Imagined Democracy: Material Publishing, War, and the Emergence of Democratic Thinking in Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass", 1855--1867

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Advisor: Wald, Priscilla

Committee member: Ferraro, Thomas J., Baucom, Ian, Cohen, Matt

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"Yours in liberation": Lou Sullivan and the construction of FTM identity

Author: Smith, Brice D.


Abstract: This study is a socio-cultural biography of gay female-to-male (FTM) pioneering activist Lou Sullivan (1951-1991) that brings together the fields of queer history and transgender studies in a trans-historical analysis of the construction of FTM identity. I employ both transgender and queer analytical frameworks, examining the relationship between gender identity and sexual orientation, and the relationship between embodiment and the construction and deployment of identity categories. I analyze Sullivan's FTM identity formation in terms of a dialectic relationship between Sullivan's sense of self and the social forces he encountered, specifically identity-based communities, the medical regime, and his personal relationships. Because of the intersection of his gay sexual identity and FTM gender identity, Sullivan was instrumental in forging an FTM community based upon a shared sense of gender identity that included all sexual orientations, and in changing the medical diagnosis and treatment of transsexualism. This work contributes to existing transgender and queer historical narratives by presenting a social history of gay liberation in Milwaukee, an analysis of the historical overlaps and fissures between gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender identities and communities, an investigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on San Francisco's transgender community, and a detailed account of the history of the FTM community. My study proves that Sullivan's activism was essential to the emergence of an international FTM community and contributed to the transgender movement that emerged after his death.

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

Classification: 0304: Biographies; 0337: American history; 0492: GLBT Studies; 0733: Gender studies

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Sullivan, Lou, Transgender, LGBT history, AIDS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, San Francisco, California, Female-to-male

Title: "Yours in liberation": Lou Sullivan and the construction of FTM identity

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Advisor: Wiesner-Hanks, Merry

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University location: United States -- Wisconsin

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The corruption of hope: Political scandal, congressional investigations, and New Deal moral authority, 1932--1952

Author: Czaplicki, Michael Stephen


Abstract: "The Corruption of Hope: Political Scandal, Congressional Investigations, and New Deal Moral Authority, 1932-1952," argues that the rise of the New Deal order is best seen not simply as an exercise in coalition or state building through the distribution of material benefits, but as a contested ethical campaign to secure and nationalize the moral authority of the federal state. The period from 1932 to 1952 was a moment of democratic crisis. Various demagogues offered totalitarian solutions to the nation's economic and political ills; a strong federal state made increasing claims on the loyalties of its citizens; and the large bureaucratic structures fostered by depression and war threatened to deprive people of chances at meaningful participation in governing their society. Everyday Americans and policymakers understood this crisis as an ethical one and engaged in a fierce debate to define the ethical norms that would ground the New Deal order. The debate centered on the problem of corruption, and a series of popular congressional investigations constituted the primary arena in which it took place. Through investigation of and discussion about corruption, Americans and their leaders wrestled with key questions of democratic ethics: the capacity for virtue in mass society; the proper disposition of power between the executive and Congress, federal and local government; the moral obligations of state and citizen; how to ensure accountability in the face of expanding bureaucracy; and the limits of a politics of transparency that justified much of the policy activism of this period. Chapter 1 explores the New Deal's use of congressional investigatory power as a form of documentary, and the
tensions this raised, through its leading practitioner in the Senate, Hugo Black. Chapter 2 shows why work relief became the key battleground for the moral authority of the New Deal state, as conservative congressmen aped the New Deal by using investigations to develop a counter-documentary. Chapter 3 analyzes cultural representations of investigative work and the dependence of investigations on the labor of what I call "the other G-men." Chapter 4 traces the impact of World War II on the rhetoric of corruption, the use of congressional investigations, and the rise of Harry Truman as a moral figure in the New Deal tradition. And Chapter 5 rejects containment as an interpretative framework for understanding the early postwar years, in favor of seeing this period as one when knowledge and exposure of various forms of corruption proliferated. This proliferation led to the erosion of the New Deal's moral authority at the hands of a new generation of moral entrepreneurs.


Subject: American studies; American history

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Congressional investigations, Legitimacy, New Deal, Political corruption, State knowledge

Title: The corruption of hope: Political scandal, congressional investigations, and New Deal moral authority, 1932--1952

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School code: 0330
The imperialist imaginary: Visions of Asia and the Pacific in American culture

Author: Eperjesi, John R.


Abstract: The Imperialist Imaginary looks at a wide range of cultural materials - novels, poems, business journals, essays, documentary films - in terms of the mapping functions that they perform. All cultural
materials project, either explicitly or implicitly, conceptions and practices of space. The cultural, political, and economic practices grouped under the names of imperialism and colonialism, when viewed through the critical lens of postcolonial theory, are usually understood in terms of spatial oppositions that separate us from them, same from other, domestic from foreign, civilized from savage, developed from undeveloped, center from periphery, west from east, progress from stagnation, science from superstition, and so on. While these oppositions are crucial to understanding how the United States has historically imagined itself, both in relation to the North American continent, and in relation to its multiple borders, they do not fully cover the history of United States expansion into the Pacific. To understand this history, a third term, or more precisely, a third space, needs to be entered into the equation, that of the region, or what I refer to here as the American Pacific. In this dissertation, I argue that the "imperialist imaginary" names efforts to see Asia and the Pacific as forming a unified region.


Subject: American studies; American history; American literature

Classification: 0323: American studies; 0337: American history; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Imperialism, Asian-American, Asia-Pacific, Postcolonial, Transnational, Cultural studies

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Table of contents

1. Archaeological perspectives on partisan communities: Francis Marion at Snow's Island in history, landscape, and memory

2. The life and influence of Dr. Lynn Bielefelt

3. The Ethics of American Realism: 1860-1910

4. The Swing Era Clarinetists and Their Contributions to Twentieth-Century Clarinet Repertoire

5. A History of the First Fifty Years of the Orpheus Male Chorus of Phoenix

6. Pathologist of the mind: Adolf Meyer, psychobiology and the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1908--1917

7. Toward a literary geography: Space and social consequence in U.S. fiction, 1900--1920

9. The rise and fall of popular sovereignty: Constitutional conventions, law, and democracy in nineteenth century America

10. On our own: Flight attendant activism and the family values economy

11. The Evolving Mission and Purpose of the Pittsburgh Flute Club in the Twentieth Century

12. American ethnocities: Critical geography, subject formation, and the urban representations of Abraham Cahan, Richard Wright, and James Baldwin

13. Irving Babbitt's New Humanism: An outsider's perspective on curricular debates at the turn of the 20th century

14. Minor courts and communities at the frontier the justice of the peace in early Missouri

15. A descriptive review of the development and implementation of a funding model for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System: The first 10 years, 1998--2008

16. A historical view of the Magnolia Independent School District, Magnolia, Texas, 1900--2009

17. Political friendship in early America

18. This community's literacy has been sponsored by...: An historical case study of the literate impact of the Boomtown Arsenal on the community of Fieldview, Ohio from 1940--1960


20. The religious foundations of civic virtue


22. The Historical and Social Context of U.S. Middle School Education A Practical Guidebook for School Educators


24. Doctrina, fides, gubernatio: Messmer High School from 1926--2001

26. Activists, Immigrants, Citizens: Grounding Rhetorical Conceptions of Literacy

27. Cabaret: A historical and musical perspective of a struggling era

28. The musical life and career of Frank. A. Fitzgerald: Cornet soloist, teacher, and bandmaster

29. The sentimental Puritan: Sympathy, sincerity, and community in early New England

30. Tap routes: The changing role of the contemporary artist-percussionist

31. The creative destruction of the "winner-take-all" society? Property rights and the economics of the long tail in the music industry

32. Writing American soldiers: Nineteenth-century varieties of military experience

33. An Investigative Cinema: Politics and Modernization in Italian, French, and American Film

34. El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, 1880-1930: A material culture study of borderlands interdependency

35. Air Force organizational change: Tracing the past---mapping the future

36. Reel principals: A descriptive content analysis of the images of school principals depicted in movies from 1997--2009

37. Examining diverse local histories in composition courses, 1890--1940: A study of two Rhode Island universities

38. More Branches on the Oldest Tree: Tradition and Experimentation through Improvisation in the Music of Post-Katrina New Orleans

39. Sacred spaces, public places: The intersection of religion and space in three Chicago communities, 1869--1932

40. The Battle of Five Forks in Civil War historiography: The quest for honor

41. Stability and Change in New York State Regents Mathematics Examinations, 1866-2009: a Socio-Historical Analysis

42. The End of an Era: The Rise of the Symbionese Liberation Army and Fall of the New Left

43. Roads to postwar urbanism: Expressway building and the transformation of metropolitan Chicago, 1930--1975
44. Carl Baermann: His Influence on the Clarinet in the Nineteenth Century as Pedagogue, Composer, and Instrument Technician

45. The Bank Controversy of the New Republic: Contingency and Authority in Early U.S. Public Debate

46. Radical representations, eruptive moments: The documentary aesthetic in American literature, 1890--present

47. Professors on Film: Is Perception Reality? Study of American Comedic Film Treatment of University Faculty From 1925 to 1951

48. The Bartor Trade between China and America during the Anti-Japanese War

49. A Simple Analysis of The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea in Beijing city

50. Values and Attitudes in the Public Schools: A Historical Perspective

Document 1 of 50

Archaeological perspectives on partisan communities: Francis Marion at Snow's Island in history, landscape, and memory

Author: Smith, Steven D.


Abstract: During the American Revolution the region around Snow's Island, South Carolina, contained a close-knit colonial community that strongly supported the American Whig resistance against the British. In August of 1780 Francis Marion took command of this community of resistance, or partisan community, consisting of both partisan warriors and civilians, and the region became Marion's base of operations until late March 1781. At that time the British destroyed Marion's base, however, the community continued to support Marion and the American cause until the end of the war. This dissertation examines Marion's partisan community from the anthropological perspective of community theory. It also examines the archaeological landscape of the partisan community around Snow's Island. Finally it discusses how this partisan community was remembered or re-imagined in Antebellum Period literature and history.

Subject: Archaeology; American history

Classification: 0324: Archaeology; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Archaeology, Community, Landscape, Partisan warfare, Marion, Francis, Snow's Island, South Carolina

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Advisor: Kelly, Kenneth G.

Committee member: Casey, Joanna L., Leatherman, Thomas, Carr, Edward R., Babits, Lawrence E.

University/institution: University of South Carolina

Department: Anthropology

University location: United States -- South Carolina

Degree: Ph.D.
The life and influence of Dr. Lynn Bielefelt

Author: Modica, Joseph Gerald


Abstract: Dr. Lynn Bielefelt had a strong impact on her students. Throughout her thirteen-year career at California State University, Long Beach, and the University of Southern California, she had a tremendous affect on the people with whom she worked. Her legacy exists in the generation of educators now working in various levels of choral music programs around the United States who have studied under her and have chosen to emulate her teaching practices and style. It is the purpose of this study to provide a biography of Dr. Bielefelt, revealing her legacy through highlighting her pedagogical approaches, rehearsal techniques, and vocal pedagogy. In addition, this study seeks to investigate her promotion of choral music education through professional service, her passion for bringing out individuality in her students, her nurturing manner that aided her students in reaching their full potential, and her uplifting and steadfast human spirit that surpassed her health issues.

Subject: Biographies; Music; Education history; Music education

Classification: 0304: Biographies; 0413: Music; 0520: Education history; 0522: Music education

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Education, Social sciences, Choral, Rehearsal techniques, Pedagogy, California, Bielefelt, Lynn, Choral music

Title: The life and influence of Dr. Lynn Bielefelt

Number of pages: 217

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0208

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Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124413297

Advisor: Scheibe, Jo-Michael

Committee member: Strimple, Nick, Woodward, Sheila

University/institution: University of Southern California

Department: Choral Music

University location: United States -- California

Degree: D.M.A.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
The Ethics of American Realism: 1860-1910

Author: Weeks Stogner, Elissa Janae


Abstract: For over a century--since its appearance on the American literary scene --realism has presented challenges to those who have attempted to define it as a genre. From realist writers themselves (Howells, James, Norris) to prominent contemporary scholars (Kaplan, Bell, Sundquist), many have debated the boundaries, characteristics, and coherence of American realism. The most crucial questions concerning genre, those of how texts within the genre are both unified and divided, have yet to be resolved. So, for example, no adequate account has been given for how Henry James's delicate eloquence and Upton Sinclair's heavy sermonizing belong to the same genre of fiction. Furthermore, no satisfactory explanation as to the obvious differences between two such texts has been offered. This project, The Ethics of American Realism: 1860-1910 adds to conversations about American realism by working through these particular issues. Specifically, it examines how realist texts are rhetorically deployed in order to explain both the coherence of the genre and its inconsistencies. Chapters of this dissertation include discussions concerning the writings of William Dean Howells, Rebecca Harding Davis, Henry James, Emile Zola, and Frank Norris. Throughout, it argues that the uses to which realist texts are put and the ethics that drive these uses provide a framework through which scholars of American literature can define the genre. Theoretically speaking, The Ethics of American Realism: 1860-1910 situates itself as a bridge between literary critical approaches to realism and rhetorical approaches to literature, re-casting American realist novels as rhetorical acts that have been
designed to work in the "real" world and rightly positioning ethics at the center of the realist project. Keywords: realism, naturalism, genre, rhetoric, ethics.


Subject: American literature; Rhetoric

Classification: 0591: American literature; 0681: Rhetoric

Identifier / keyword: Language, literature and linguistics, American literature before 1900, Ethics, Genre, Naturalism, Realism, Rhetoric

Title: The Ethics of American Realism: 1860-1910

Number of pages: 247

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0032

Source: DAI-A 72/02, Aug 2011

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124401140

Advisor: Doyle, Jennifer

Committee member: Briggs, John C., Kinney, Katherine

University/institution: University of California, Riverside

Department: English
The Swing Era Clarinetists and Their Contributions to Twentieth-Century Clarinet Repertoire

Author: Smith, Mary Margaret


Abstract: Due to its popularity in the swing era and its established reputation as an orchestral, chamber, and solo instrument, the clarinet played an important role in continuing the fusion of jazz and classical music in the decades that followed the initial explosion of the jazz influence on American and European cultures. Benny Goodman, Artie Shaw, and Woody Herman became famous for their roles as bandleaders and clarinetists of the swing era; they also expanded the repertory for the clarinet by commissioning and inspiring many works with clarinet as solo instrument. The fame of these musicians, along with the freshness and popularity of jazz, attracted the attention of composers of art music at the time. The commissions of these swing era clarinetists are partially responsible for a significant expansion of the clarinet repertoire during the second half of the twentieth century. The use of jazz elements in the works composed for these clarinetists make them useful as clarinet repertory pieces. Study and performance of these works allow classically
trained clarinetists the opportunity to expand their techniques. Through the use of extended techniques such as growls and glissandi, new scale patterns, complex rhythms, and tone colors that move beyond those needed for Classical and Romantic period chamber works, the clarinetist becomes a well-rounded musician. This document explores significant works written for the clarinet in the late 1940s; specifically, those commissioned by Benny Goodman, Artie Shaw, and Woody Herman. The elements of jazz used in concert works by both American and European composers reveal the influence that jazz had on compositional tradition at the time will be illuminated. In addition to establishing background for each of the swing era's most prominent clarinetists and each composer's hand in the jazz world, this research includes context and analyses of Béla Bartók's Contrasts, Darius Milhaud's Concerto for Clarinet and Orchestra, Aaron Copland's Concerto for Clarinet and Orchestra with Harp and Piano, Norman Dello-Joio's Concertante for Clarinet and Orchestra, Igor Stravinsky's Ebony Concerto, and Leonard Bernstein's Prelude, Pugne, and Riffs.


Subject: Music

Classification: 0413: Music

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Swing Era, Clarinet, Goodman, Benny, Shaw, Artie, Herman, Woody

Title: The Swing Era Clarinetists and Their Contributions to Twentieth-Century Clarinet Repertoire

Number of pages: 113

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0168
A History of the First Fifty Years of the Orpheus Male Chorus of Phoenix

Author: Butler, Robert C., II


Abstract: ABSTRACT The Orpheus Male Chorus of Phoenix occupies and maintains an historical place in the musical and civic history of the
City of Phoenix and the State of Arizona. Organized in November, 1929, the Orpheus Male Chorus of Phoenix (OMC) is the only performing arts organization in Phoenix that can claim eighty-one years of continuous performance. The chorus gained popularity locally, nationally, and internationally in its first five decades. The breadth of the chorus's recognition began to decline in the latter part of the 20th century, but the chorus still retains a loyal following of audience members. This study focuses on the first fifty years of the OMC, especially the period from 1946 to 1979, the years the chorus was under the direction of Ralph Hess. Through his leadership the group's popularity and recognition reached a peak, thanks largely to his emphasis on civic responsibility, ties to service organizations, and musical ability and showmanship. No scholarly publications exist regarding this organization. Several boxes of memorabilia housed in the Arizona Historical Society Museum in Tempe, Arizona, serve as the primary source of material for this study. Concert programs supply information about concert repertoire, advertising, and chorus history. Newspaper articles from local and international press offer reviews, announcements, and media perceptions of the chorus. Information illustrating the abundant civic engagement of the OMC appears in proclamations and awards from local, state, national, and international personalities. This objective information helps propel the story forward, as do the personal letters and stories contained within the collection. Because many documents from the latter part of the 1970s are missing, the primary source information becomes more anecdotal and subjective. This study illustrates some of the ways in which the OMC went beyond mere survival to occupy a significant place in the musical life of Phoenix. Engagement in civic and social functions and support for nonprofit organizations established the chorus as more than just a musical ensemble. Their pursuit under Hess of "Cultural Citizenship" earned them international recognition as civic leaders and ambassadors of goodwill.


Subject: Music
Classification: 0413: Music
Pathologist of the mind: Adolf Meyer, psychobiology and the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1908--1917

Author: Lamb, Susan D.


Abstract: This dissertation is the first systematic study of the development of Adolf Meyer's "psychobiological" psychiatry and its embodiment in the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at The Johns Hopkins Hospital between 1908 and 1917. Medical historians have long recognized that the character of twentieth-century American psychiatry has been shaped profoundly by the influence of Meyer. His theory of psychobiology, however, was widely criticized as unreasonably empiricist and intellectually incoherent - impressions reinforced by his notoriously impenetrable published formulations of its principles. Historians have wondered, therefore, how such a nebulous and seemingly arbitrary theory could have exercised such a comprehensive influence on American psychiatry. My approach to Meyer revolves around both an analysis of what structured his ideas and, importantly, an assertion that the power and coherence of those ideas emerge clearly in an analysis of their consequences for his clinical practices and scientific vision. I argue that two sets of principles valued by Meyer shaped his vision for psychiatry: on the one hand, his unwavering confidence in his notion of the scientific method rooted in the experimental and comparative approach of clinical-pathological research; and on the other, his conviction that the mind was involved in the biological struggle to adapt. For Meyer, two central propositions flowed from this. First, the pathological processes responsible for most forms of mental illness took place not at the level of tissues and lesions, but at that of adaptive behavior and individual experience. Second, despite its immateriality, pathological experience could be distinguished from normal experience in the same way the pathologist differentiated between diseased and healthy tissue - through "experiment" (in Meyer's particular rendering) and through the systematic and comparative analyses of large numbers of individual cases. Borrowing, then, from historian Frank Sulloway's conclusion that the fundamental conceptions of Meyer's better-known contemporary, Sigmund Freud, were biological by inspiration as well as by implication, I contend that, by the same criterion, the "Meyerian" model that so influenced twentieth-century American psychiatry was the creation of a Pathologist of the Mind.
Subject: Biographies; American history; Mental health; Psychobiology; Science history

Classification: 0304: Biographies; 0337: American history; 0347: Mental health; 0349: Psychobiology; 0585: Science history

Identifier / keyword: Health and environmental sciences, Social sciences, Psychology, Meyer, Adolf, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Maryland, Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Psychobiology, History of psychiatry, Experience of mental illness

Title: Pathologist of the mind: Adolf Meyer, psychobiology and the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1908--1917

Number of pages: 362

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0098

Source: DAI-A 72/02, Aug 2011

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124423135

Advisor: Todes, Daniel

University/institution: The Johns Hopkins University

University location: United States -- Maryland
Toward a literary geography: Space and social consequence in U.S. fiction, 1900--1920

Author: Collins, Rachel Ann


Abstract: In order to fully comprehend the spatial logics that structure literary worlds, scholars must seriously turn to the most sophisticated geographic knowledge that are currently available. By importing accounts of spatial dynamics developed by geographers into the imaginative worlds developed by fiction writers, this dissertation models some of the interpretive possibilities that spatial theory opens up for literary analysis. Focused on realist novels produced during a crucial phase of U.S. social development—the period from 1900 to 1920--Toward a Literary Geography demonstrates that geographic research can extend conventional understandings of literature's social consequence by positioning textual worlds themselves as "spaces" that exist in creative tension with the material spaces in which readers live and move. Taking as its animating problem the question of how ideology is embedded into spatial forms that are commonly understood to be natural or transparently factual, the first chapter examines The Octopus as Frank Norris's 1901 attempt to conceptualize the geographical shape of monopoly power in the San Joaquin Valley. Drawing on the novel's resonance with real landscape paintings
and maps produced in the nineteenth century, I argue that Norris uses the perspectival conventions of landscapes and maps in order to depict the ossification of capital in the San Joaquin Valley. The second chapter focuses on Willa Cather's 1918 novel, My Antonia and argues that the spatial plot of Cather's novel challenges the adequacy of conventional formulations of place/space relationships by exposing how Jim's sense of the prairie as a rooted and meaningful place is predicated on the violent domination of those who are contained within the prairie—namely Antonia. The third chapter focuses on James Weldon Johnson's 1912 The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man and argues that its protagonist learns how to strategically slide between and across various scalar articulations of blackness in order to geographically reshape his racial identity in ways that are advantageous to him. Finally, the fourth chapter argues that Theodore Dreiser's 1900 Sister Carrie is structured around Carrie's hope that emergent spaces of consumption can offer new social possibilities. Grounded in the theorizations of the social production of space, this chapter ends with an extended consideration of the ways in which Carrie's fictional experience exceeds the limits of current spatial theorizations of heterotopic sites.


Subject: Geography; American literature

Classification: 0366: Geography; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, United States, Realism, Space, Social consequence, Norris, Frank, Cather, Willa, Johnson, James Weldon, Dreiser, Theodore

Title: Toward a literary geography: Space and social consequence in U.S. fiction, 1900--1920

Number of pages: 249

Publication year: 2010
Managing discord in the Americas Great Britain and the United States 1886--1896

Author: Maier, Charles Robertson


Abstract: From the mid-1880s through the mid-1890s, a series of disputes erupted involving Great Britain and the United States in locales across the Western Hemisphere. The diplomatic settlement achieved earlier in the nineteenth century broke down, leading to a succession of confrontational situations that created discord between these two powers, with implications for regional security. Managing Anglo-American discord became a process, which eventually promoted a degree of accommodation, informing the foreign policies of each, and in turn facilitating a trajectory towards rapprochement. Three analytical concepts are used to assess the events discussed in this dissertation. First of all, Anglo-American discord was based in local disturbances that were crucial in their impact on the workings of the broader relationship. Secondly, the Western Hemisphere was an interconnected region of prime importance to the development of Anglo-American relations. Thirdly, Anglo-American discord in its various guises generated processes that ultimately moved Anglo-American relations in the direction of accommodation. The thesis examines the controversial British presence in the strategic isthmian area of Central America, especially in relation to the Mosquito Reserve, as well as the Brazilian naval revolt and British annexation of Trinidad Island in the South Atlantic. The thesis also considers the disputes over the North Atlantic fishery and the right to harvest seals in the Bering Sea. Some economic factors, including reciprocal trade relations are assessed, as are the relative expansion of British and American naval forces in the region. The study concludes with an examination of particular aspects of the pivotal Venezuelan boundary dispute, and it addresses how that crisis contributed to Anglo-American discord and reconciliation. In an endeavour to manage the discord created by these situations and factors, British policy-makers let it be known that the leadership role their country had enjoyed for many years in Western Hemispheric affairs, arguably by default, was one their government was prepared to relinquish. At the same time, American leaders made clear their country's determination to act as the leading power in the region. This study analyses the process by which the management of these sources of discord contributed to the transfer of hemispheric leadership from Britain to the United States, and steered Anglo-American relations in the direction of rapprochement.


The rise and fall of popular sovereignty: Constitutional conventions, law, and democracy in nineteenth century America

Author: Hoyos, Roman Josue


Abstract: To begin a recovery of the legal history of legislatures, I explore the history of the constitutional convention as a legal institution. While there have been studies of individual state and regions of nineteenth century constitutional conventions, the convention has generally served as a backdrop for the politics of constitution-making, debates on particular issues, and/or the composition of the convention. The convention appears as a site for deliberation about constitutions, which it certainly was, but as little else. Little attempt has been made to understand the convention as a legal institution, and in this way, it is portrayed as a static or ahistorical institution. A legal history of the constitutional convention, however, reveals an institution almost constantly changing throughout the nineteenth century. And one with important implications for American law, politics, and governance. The legal history of constitutional conventions reveals important conceptual and institutional changes in American democracy that took place over the course of the nineteenth century. Concepts like revolution, sovereignty, popular sovereignty were transformed more than once. These concepts were foundational to the rise of democracy, both in explaining changes that had taken place, and in articulating the basis for further change. The explosive power of these concepts helped to lead to a transformation of the constitutional convention and popular sovereignty in the wake of the sectional crisis, as the most problematic aspects of popular sovereignty and constitutional conventions opened the way for civil war. The use of these particular ideas to frame and explain actions that led to war meant that they would have to be re-conceptualized as the pieces of the Union were put back together. Direct political action in the making of constitutions would, after Reconstruction, no longer play the prominent role as the hallmark of democracy it had before the war, whatever popular discourses progressives later employed. Indeed, the rise of referendum and initiative around the turn of the century, speak to the declining importance of the constitutional convention. Now, plebiscites were understood in terms of elections, not conventions. And without conventions, "the people" lost the power to reason. Through elections the people continued to act, but even if "public opinion" could be construed as reason, it was highly
manipulable, and now "inarticulate." With reason disconnected from will, the post-convention era left the people with only action.


Subject: American history; Law

Classification: 0337: American history; 0398: Law

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Constitutional conventions, Jameson, John Alexander, Popular sovereignty, State constitutional history

Title: The rise and fall of popular sovereignty: Constitutional conventions, law, and democracy in nineteenth century America

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Publication year: 2010

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School code: 0330

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Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124376783

Advisor: Novak, William J., Conzen, Kathleen

Committee member: Stanley, Amy D., Hamilton, Daniel
On our own: Flight attendant activism and the family values economy

Author: Murphy, Ryan Patrick


Abstract: This dissertation historically analyzes the working lives and activism of flight attendants in the U.S. airline industry since 1970. During that period, I trace the emergence of what I call the "family values economy." Given three decades of neoliberal reforms, working people have been less able to count on living-wage jobs or on the state for material support. Traditional family relationships have had to make up for such austerity, with fathers, mothers, and children turning the household into a space to pool the resources of multiple low-paying service jobs. Since flight attendants' work schedules keep them away from home for weeks at a time, and because of involvement in feminist and LGBT movements long critical of "family values" agendas, I argue that flight attendants are uniquely positioned to challenge the reorganization of the economy around traditional family. Flight attendants have thus demanded
and won new resources for the alternative arrangements in which they live: as single people, as unmarried parents, as same-sex couples, and as cohabitating friends. The dissertation therefore contributes to labor, gender, and sexuality studies by showing how politicizing family has sustained flight attendants' vigorous push to contest economic inequality.


Subject: American history; Labor relations

Classification: 0337: American history; 0629: Labor relations

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Flight attendants, Government regulation, Labor history, Neoliberalism, Political economy, Sexuality studies, Family values, Sexuality

Title: On our own: Flight attendant activism and the family values economy

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Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124410425
The Evolving Mission and Purpose of the Pittsburgh Flute Club in the Twentieth Century

Author: Cameron, Kathleen Anne

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to identify the changing mission and purpose of the Pittsburgh Flute Club since it began in 1920. The club was placed in its historical context through the inclusion of brief information on music in the United States and in Pittsburgh during each of the four major periods of activity for the club. Research revealed that the club began in 1920 and continued for only a few years. The club began again in 1950 and continued until a waning around 1980. Under the
title of the Allegheny Flute Association, the club was rejuvenated in 1986 and returned in 1999 to the original name of the Pittsburgh Flute Club, which it still bears today. This document serves the purpose of preserving the institutional memory of the club, revealing what was important to the club during each of its periods of activity, and providing a framework by which other flute clubs can study their histories. Information for the document was gathered through journal articles, Pittsburgh Flute Club archives, archival material located at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and through interviews of four club members. Investigation of the historical information showed a marked difference in the makeup of the club's membership and the reason for gathering over the course of the club's history. The earlier years of the club were focused on skilled amateur flutists and professional flutists gathering monthly to play informally and to hear recitals that were mostly performed by local flutists, while the recent years, particularly since 1986, were focused more on middle school through college students and their teachers gathering for master classes, recitals, and special events, often featuring internationally known artists. The research revealed the importance of competent club leadership as a primary factor for the club to flourish and busy schedules as the biggest hindrance. The Pittsburgh Flute Club has impacted flutists since 1920 and has been a valuable resource for flutists as regards networking, socializing, learning, and performing.


Subject: American history; Music
Classification: 0337: American history; 0413: Music
Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Pittsburgh Flute Club, Pennsylvania, Flute
Title: The Evolving Mission and Purpose of the Pittsburgh Flute Club in the Twentieth Century
American ethni/cities: Critical geography, subject formation, and the urban representations of Abraham Cahan, Richard Wright, and James Baldwin
Abstract: By drawing upon aspects of critical geography to explore three writers' representations of urban space and subject formation, American Ethni/Cities develops and advocates for a new methodological approach to the study of literature. Predicated on theories devised by Henri Lefebvre, David Harvey, Edward Soja, Gil Valentine and other geographically-minded thinkers, this spatially conscious literary practice has the potential to enhance one's understanding of literary texts, power dynamics, identity construction, and the spaces one inhabits. Each of the chapters comprising this study aims to demonstrate what this interdisciplinary partnership between geography and literature can reveal. By focusing on Cahan's representation of Jewish immigrants living on the Lower East Side of Manhattan, Wright's depiction of black migrants adjusting to life in the industrial North, and Baldwin's exploration of masculinity as a socio-spatial construct, each respective case-study draws attention to the relationship between spatial production and subject formation. The overarching hope of American Ethni/Cities is that others will find this inter-disciplinary partnership productive and will subsequently make it their own, thereby producing even greater understandings of how power works in the spaces we read about, create, and inhabit in our own daily lives.
Abstract: This dissertation examines the educational ideas and beliefs of Irving Babbitt (1865-1933). As the co-founder of the New Humanism, Babbitt advocated throughout the beginning of the 20th century for an education that helped put a check on the naturally expansive tendencies of the individual. Babbitt believed in a dualism found in the inner life of each individual: a part of us that is capable of exercising control and a part of us that needs controlling. Babbitt bemoaned the gradual loss of this inner control within each individual, a loss that was precipitated by the "new" education. In this dissertation, Babbitt's place within the humanist faction of the curricular battles of the early 20th century is explored, along with the historical and philosophical basis for his New Humanism. In addition, Babbitt's criticism of humanitarianism, in opposition to his "genuine" humanism, is examined. His definitions and criticisms of sentimental and scientific humanitarians are applied to two of the curricular factions of the time: the child-study advocates and the social efficiency experts, respectively. Babbitt argued that these two stances, despite their profound differences, at least on the surface, actually shared the same philosophical foundations and reinforced each other within education. Additionally, Babbitt's philosophical qualms with Charles W. Eliot and John Dewey, the two figureheads of American education in Babbitt's lifetime, are explored. I conclude by contemplating Babbitt's theoretical response to the latest attempts to introduce a humanist curriculum back into American schools.
Subject: Education history; Curriculum development; Education philosophy

Classification: 0520: Education history; 0727: Curriculum development; 0998: Education philosophy

Identifier / keyword: Education, Curricular debates, Humanist curriculum, Humanitarianism, Babbitt, Irving, New Humanism

Title: Irving Babbitt's New Humanism: An outsider's perspective on curricular debates at the turn of the 20th century

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Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124369907

Advisor: Rury, John L.

Committee member: Rice, Suzanne, Imber, Mickey, Twombly, Susan, McKnight, Phil

University/institution: University of Kansas

Department: Educational Leadership and Policy Studies

University location: United States -- Kansas

Degree: Ph.D.

Source type: Dissertations & Theses

Language: English
Minor courts and communities at the frontier the justice of the peace in early Missouri

Author: Speck, Bonnie A.


Abstract: This study focused on local and county courts operated by Missouri's justices of the peace between the Louisiana Purchase and roughly 1875. Its purpose was to investigate the role of township justices' courts and county courts of commissioners in terms of interactions with local residents; effects of rulings and other court actions on everyday affairs, and wider impacts on Missouri society. Sources included territorial and state laws, court cases, local histories, memoirs, correspondence, and relevant books and articles from the secondary literature. The courts in question were studied as institutions, with litigation in justices' courts and session minutes of county courts of commissioners as the basic units of study. The study concluded that courts controlled by justices of the peace exerted influence far out of proportion to their official status within the state's judicial hierarchy. Specifically, the study found that actions of justices' courts and county courts of commissioners shaped local, county, and statewide economies; and that post-Civil War political, economic, and legal changes at the state level did not reach into rural life, where patterns of daily living and legal understandings reflected continuity with the past.


Subject: American history; Law

Classification: 0337: American history; 0398: Law

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Courts, History, Judges, Law, Missouri, Nineteenth century, Justices of the peace, Minor courts

Title: Minor courts and communities at the frontier the justice of the peace in early Missouri

Number of pages: 235

Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010

School code: 0254

Source: DAI-A 72/02, Aug 2011

Place of publication: Ann Arbor

Country of publication: United States

ISBN: 9781124390673

Advisor: VanBurkleo, Sandra

Committee member: Krumen, Marc, Brunsman, Denver, Roth, Brad

University/institution: Wayne State University

Department: History

University location: United States -- Michigan

Degree: Ph.D.
A descriptive review of the development and implementation of a funding model for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System: The first 10 years, 1998--2008

Author: Zimmerman, Timothy F.


Abstract: Prior to the passage of the 1997 Kentucky Postsecondary Education Reform Act, postsecondary education in Kentucky was governed by the Council on Higher Education. The council was responsible for overseeing the educational activities of the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville, Morehead State University, Northern Kentucky University, Eastern Kentucky University, Western Kentucky University, Murray State University, and Kentucky State University. At that time, 2-year postsecondary education was segmented among 14 public community colleges under the control of the University of Kentucky's Community College System and 15 state vocational-technical schools known as Kentucky Tech, under the administration of the Workforce Development Cabinet. With the passage of HB 1, the Council on Higher Education was replaced by the Council on Postsecondary Education, and the Kentucky Community and Technical College System was created, combining the 14 community colleges and 15 vocational-technical schools. This research examines the development and implementation of a funding model for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS), from its inception in 1998 through its 10th anniversary in 2008. This examination reviews and analyzes the funding of KCTCS from its formation in 1997,
until a new funding model was implemented at the beginning of the 2003-2004 fiscal year. The study then compares the funding of the 16 colleges of KCTCS prior to and after the implementation of the new equity funding model, to determine if the model was successful in providing a more equitable method of public funds allocation. This study utilizes two methodological approaches, the first being a comparative analysis of KCTCS and its 16 colleges' funding for a period of 10 years and the second being a qualitative analysis of historical data interviews obtained from 8 key individuals who were directly affected by the passage of the 1997 Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act. The findings of this study detail the development of a new KCTCS equity funding model and show that when new appropriations were distributed utilizing the new model, the gap in funding inequities between the highest funded and the lowest funded colleges showed significant compression. Key words: finance, allocation model, funding formula, public funds, community college


Subject: Community college education; Education finance; Educational leadership

Classification: 0275: Community college education; 0277: Education finance; 0449: Educational leadership

Identifier / keyword: Education, Kentucky Community and Technical College System, Allocation model, Community college, Finance, Funding formula, Kentucky, Public funds

Title: A descriptive review of the development and implementation of a funding model for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System: The first 10 years, 1998--2008

Number of pages: 152
A historical view of the Magnolia Independent School District, Magnolia, Texas, 1900--2009
Abstract: For individuals and organizations, the events of the past shape
and affect the decisions made in the present, to the benefit or detriment
of the person or group. Historical research can make available
information about the past that aids understanding of the future. This
qualitative explanatory historical study of the schools of Magnolia,
Texas creates a record of the Magnolia Independent School District by
focusing on the political climate, growth patterns, and ethnic influences
from 1900 to 2009. The methods of data collection consist of personal
interviews, oral histories, school district documents, school board
minutes, and newspaper articles. The research questions that guide the
study are: (1) What is the history of Magnolia Public Schools and what
influential people and events have shaped the district? (2) What were the
causes of growth periods in the Magnolia Independent School District, and
what were the effects of such growth? and, (3) How did the district's
ethnic and socioeconomic groups affect its growth and instruction? This
explanatory historical study identifies the connection between the
development of the schools in Magnolia, Texas and the surrounding
community that has grown due to urban expansion. By recording the
perceptions of the key people who have witnessed the district's history,
noting the influential events that have occurred, and documenting the
district's periods of growth, this study will help preserve the history
of the schools in Magnolia for current and future leaders and
researchers. By assisting with an understanding of the causes of
decisions and actions taken in the past, this study has the potential to
become an important resource for school administration and staff,
community members, and other stakeholders as they seek to positively
impact the present and the future.
Subject: Education history

Classification: 0520: Education history

Identifier / keyword: Education, Magnolia Independent School District, Texas, Political climate, Ethnic influences

Title: A historical view of the Magnolia Independent School District, Magnolia, Texas, 1900--2009

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Advisor: Burlbaw, Lynn M.

University/institution: Texas A&M University

University location: United States -- Texas

Degree: Ph.D.

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Political friendship in early America

Author: Campbell, Theresa J.


Abstract: During the turbulent decades that encompassed the transition of the North American colonies into a Republic, America became the setting for a transformation in the context of political friendship. Traditionally the alliances established between elite, white, Protestant males have been most studied. These former studies provide the foundation for this work to examine the inclusion of "others" -- political relationships formed with and by women, persons of diverse ethnicities and races, and numerous religious persuasions -- in political activity. From the outset this analysis demonstrates the establishment of an uniquely American concept of political friendship theory which embraced ideologies and rationalism. Perhaps most importantly, the work presents criteria for determining early American political friendship apart from other relationships. The central key in producing this manuscript was creating and applying the criteria for identifying political alliances. This study incorporates a cross-discipline approach, including philosophy, psychology, literature, religion, and political science with history to hone a conception of political friendship as understood by the Founding Generation. The arguments are supported by case studies drawn from a wide variety of primary documents. The result is a fresh perspective and a new approach for the study of eighteenth century American history.

This community's literacy has been sponsored by...: An historical case study of the literate impact of the Boomtown Arsenal on the community of Fieldview, Ohio from 1940--1960

Author: Remley, R. Dirk


Abstract: This dissertation is a case study of the literate impact that a particular workplace, which was operated by the U.S. government and a manufacturing contractor, had on the community in which it operated over a twenty-year period. The study recognizes intersections of spheres of literacy practices of work, home, school and community; and it considers Deborah Brandt's (2001) conception of literacy sponsors, which she characterizes as "any agents, local or distant, concrete or abstract, who enable, support, teach, and model, as well as recruit, regulate, suppress, or withhold, literacy-and gain advantage by it in some way" (p. 19). The study involves content analyses of over forty (40) archived documents from the workplace and interviews with eighteen (18) members of the community who lived in the area during the period of analysis, some of whom also worked at the site, to understand themes of literacy sponsorship that occurred. Findings include use of primarily visual, aural and experiential literacies to train line workers and supervisors to facilitate a quick transition for these employees to war industry workforce skills; a literacy hierarchy at the workplace, wherein employees at higher levels of the organization are expected to have more advanced print-linguistic literacy skills than workers at lower levels; a disconnection between print-linguistic literacies and practices based on that visual, aural, experiential training that contributed to a fatal accident at the workplace; and encouragement of print-linguistic literacy skills at home, at school and in the community. It concludes that, while the workplace used multi-modal literacy practices to facilitate a quick transition of labor skills that would benefit its production, it encouraged print-linguistic literacy skills generally. It is argued that education and training that include multimodal methods can enhance learning by appealing to a variety of literacies, re-enforcing each other as well as minimize the time required for retraining workers.
This community's literacy has been sponsored by...: An historical case study of the literate impact of the Boomtown Arsenal on the community of Fieldview, Ohio from 1940--1960

Subject: Modern language; Education history; Continuing education; Social structure

Classification: 0291: Modern language; 0520: Education history; 0651: Continuing education; 0700: Social structure

Identifier / keyword: Education, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Boomtown Arsenal, Fieldview, Ohio, Literacy sponsorship, Workplace literacy, Community literacy

Title: This community's literacy has been sponsored by...: An historical case study of the literate impact of the Boomtown Arsenal on the community of Fieldview, Ohio from 1940--1960

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Advisor: Huot, Brian

Committee member: Craig, Raymond, Takayoshi, Pamela, Parker, Robyn, Haridakis, Paul
Abstract: This dissertation explores the uprooting of the Japanese Mexican community from the United States/Mexico borderlands region during World War II. I argue that the development of international relations and the global organization of the economy directly informed the management of Japanese immigrants and their descendants in the United States borderlands region. In compliance with the United States' request to control Japanese Mexicans, President Manuel Ávila Camacho ordered the dislocation of the entire Japanese Mexican community and approved the creation of concentration camps and zones of confinement. Under this order, a new pro-American nationalism developed, which scripted Japanese Mexicans as an internal racial enemy during World War II. In spite of the broad resistance presented by the communities of which they were valued
members, Japanese Mexicans lost their freedom, property, and lives. The number of affected persons during the Second Great War extended beyond the number of first generation Japanese immigrants "handled" by the Mexican government during this period. The entire multiethnic social fabric of the borderlands was reconfigured in the absence of Japanese Mexicans during the war. This research endeavor raises several questions relative to race, gender, and citizenship status in the United States/Mexico borderlands. This dissertation makes an important contribution to the historiography of the United States-Mexico Borderlands, Mexican history, American history, the history of World War II, and Asian American History.


Subject: Latin American history; American history; Modern history
Classification: 0336: Latin American history; 0337: American history; 0582: Modern history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Asian diaspora, Borderlands, Concentration camps, Japanese immigration, Relocation program, World War II, Japanese, United States-Mexico, Mexico

Title: Race, gender, and citizenship: The removal of Japanese and Japanese Mexicans from the United States/Mexico borderlands during World War II

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Publication year: 2010

Degree date: 2010
The religious foundations of civic virtue

Author: Maloyed, Christie LeAnn

Abstract: Scholarly accounts of the history of civic virtue in the modern era have with few exceptions been wholly secular, discounting, ignoring, or even outright rejecting the role religious thought has played in shaping the civic tradition. In this dissertation, I focus on the influence of religion on the civic tradition, specifically in the eighteenth century in Scotland and America. I examine the ways in which the religious traditions of each nation shaped the debate surrounding the viability of civic virtue, the place of religious virtues among the civic tradition, and the tensions between using religion to promote civic virtue while protecting individual religious liberty. In the Scottish Enlightenment, I examine the influence of Francis Hutcheson's moral sense philosophy and Adam Ferguson's providential theology. In the American Founding, I contrast the New England religious tradition exemplified by John Witherspoon and John Adams with the public religious tradition advocated by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, and Thomas Jefferson. This work demonstrates not only that religion influences the civic tradition, but also that this influence is neither monolithic nor self-evident. In order to understand how religion shaped this tradition, it is necessary to take into account that different conceptions of religion produce different understandings of what it means to be a good citizen.


Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0615: Political science

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Religious foundations, Civic virtue, Republicanism, Scottish Enlightenment

Title: The religious foundations of civic virtue

Number of pages: 194
Enemies foreign and domestic: US relations with Mormons in the US empire in North America, 1844--1854

Author: Dirkmaat, Gerrit John

Abstract: This dissertation seeks to explain the causes and events leading to the alienation of Mormons from the United States government from 1844 to 1854 in the context of American political and diplomatic history. This study demonstrates how foreign policy goals and partisan political concerns caused federal officials to negotiate with Mormons as a foreign, rather than domestic, entity. These interactions were based upon fear and misinformation on both sides and were colored by the overwhelmingly negative view of Mormons in popular US culture. It will examine the Mormons in their unique role as both conquerors and conquered in western North America, and how their religion, power, and politics prompted aggressive responses from federal, state, and local governments. This dissertation will add to the historiography of American continental expansionism and particularly to the understanding of Mormons in this process. It will discuss the formative years of the US/Mormon conflict in terms of American foreign relations and national policy. It provides a new interpretation of the Mormon Battalion. US efforts to force Mormon Americanization, and Mormon resistance to these efforts, characterized a conflict which lasted for decades. Early Mormon/US relations led to clashes between Mormons and the federal government for over half a century. The Mormons presented a special problem for the United States government. The Mormons had an American cultural heritage and were composed primarily of native-born white Americans. They were a group that was both foreign and domestic, one that was willing to unite with the United States, but unwilling to renounce practices deemed unacceptable by American culture. The Latter-day Saints' American citizenship, nearly homogenous whiteness, and adherence to American culture presented a unique problem for the expanding United States empire. American officials were forced to establish a "Mormon policy." Unlike other ethnic and racial groups which were forced to deal with the asymmetry of power resulting from the American conquest of western North America, Mormons were mostly white, English-speaking Americans. Examining Mormon/US interactions reveals the limits to "Americanism" and the extent to which religious and cultural nonconformity shaped federal leaders' views of Mormons as an alien people and enemies of the nation.

Abstract: The six chapters in this research involve the history and development of middle schools from the early conceptions of junior high school to the ground breaking research by the Carnegie Foundation on changes in how young adolescent students develop, are taught and transitioned from elementary levels to high school. Professional literature reporting the needs and characteristics, both educational and developmental of early adolescents presents a compelling case that students of this age group are distinct and require the development of a unique educational approach to best support their needs as learners and young people (Stewart and Nolan, 1992; Beane, 1997, 2004; Manning and Bucher, 2001; National Middle School Association, 2003). Although much has been written about these students, the researcher in this study deemed what was important based on those areas of middle school concepts that make the development and implementation of middle schools successful. These areas include transitioning, advisory, teachers, administrators, accountability and a new and growing concern in middle schools dealing with cultural proficiency and effectively teaching second language learning students.
Cosmopolitan communions: Practices of religious liberalism in America, 1875--1930

Author: Mace, Emily Ruth


Abstract: This dissertation examines attempts by American religious liberals to put a religious cosmopolitanism into practice between the years 1875 to 1930. Liberal religious practices aimed to create "citizens of all the world's temples" who eschewed provincialism in preference for cosmopolitan breadth. The dissertation focuses on four key practices: congregational dedication ceremonies, educational practices such as Sunday school curricula, the translation of holidays including Christmas and Easter into universal seasonal festivals, and the creation of compiled bibles from the "sacred scriptures of the East" and the classics of European literature. Each of these practices reveal ways in which American religious liberals of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries remained rooted in their natal Christian and Protestant backgrounds while at the same time aspiring toward a broader and more eclectic religious perspective, one that can best be described as "cosmopolitan." Drawing on contemporary studies of cosmopolitanism, the dissertation makes an analogy between cosmopolitanism in relation to national identity and religious liberalism in relation to particular religious commitments. It considers the ways in which religious liberalism's emphasis on both universalism and eclecticism mirrors political cosmopolitanism's transcendence of national particularisms in favor of human universals. The cosmopolitan liberals considered in this dissertation include radical Unitarians, Ethical Culturists, progressive Jews and Christians, and independent liberal religionists who chose not to affiliate officially with any of those bodies. Their congregations and societies found the greatest success in America's metropolitan areas, including the long-standing liberal havens of cities such as Boston and New York, as well as newer cities such as Chicago, St. Louis, Tacoma, Seattle, or San Francisco. Rather than look at the religious practices of
individuals, this dissertation shifts the focus to the religious societies and congregations in which liberals gathered. This emphasis permits a close consideration of the specific practices that religious liberals used in their attempts to balance Christian particularism with a nascent cosmopolitanism.


Subject: Religious history; American studies; American history

Classification: 0320: Religious history; 0323: American studies; 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Religious liberalism, Liberal religion, Cosmopolitanism, Ethical culture, Unitarianism

Title: Cosmopolitan communions: Practices of religious liberalism in America, 1875--1930

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Doctrina, fides, gubernatio: Messmer High School from 1926--2001

Author: Lorentz, Rebecca A.

Abstract: In 1926, the Archdiocese of Milwaukee opened its first Diocesan high school, hoping thereby to provide Milwaukee's north side with its own Catholic school. By 1984 the Archdiocese claimed that the combination of declining enrollment and rising operating costs left it no option other than permanently closing Messmer. In response, a small group of parents and community members aided by private philanthropy managed to reopen the school shortly thereafter as an independent Catholic school. This reemergence suggested a compelling portrait of the meaning given to a school, even as ethnic, religious, and racial boundaries shifted. Modern studies tend to regard Catholic schools as academically outstanding and socially just institutions. In particular, Bryk, Holland and Lee's Catholic Schools and the Common Good celebrates community and a belief in the importance of a Catholic education. They present extensive
statistical evidence demonstrating the overall effectiveness of these schools and identify the three most significant features of Catholic schools – the emphasis on a rigorous academic curriculum for all students, an environment filled with caring, committed school personnel and parental support, and a strong identification with principles of social justice. Seemingly consistent with this view over time were Messmer's college-preparatory curriculum despite limited budgets, religious and lay instructors who felt strongly about both Catholic education and Christian values, and an expressed commitment to social justice that shifted with Vatican II directives from global politics to local concerns, especially in relation to neighborhood integration and community diversity. While Bryk, Holland, and Lee's assertions may be correct, it is important to examine these beliefs, and Messmer provides ample opportunity to study the widely held assumptions about a Catholic school. Therefore, this dissertation examines a seventy-five year period at Messmer High School to explore the extent to which it was able to meet these modern ideals.


Subject: Education history; Secondary education

Classification: 0520: Education history; 0533: Secondary education

Identifier / keyword: Education, Messmer High School, Wisconsin, Catholic education

Title: Doctrina, fides, gubernatio: Messmer High School from 1926--2001

Number of pages: 206

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Organizational mimicry in American social movement communities: An analysis of form communication effects on the evolution of crisis pregnancy centers, 1989--2009

Author: Heiss, Bettina Maria Richards

Abstract: Communication scholarship has significantly improved organizational ecology models by emphasizing that the members of organizational communities are participating actively in the enactment of their environment. Organizational forms are viewed as contested and multi-faceted action frames which emerge from community interactions and simultaneously shape them. Form negotiations mediate the evolutionary fate of population members adhering to a form. Existing institutional ecology approaches focus on discursive strategies foregrounding the distinctive and unique organizational identity underlying a certain form. The assumption prevails that organizational populations can only thrive if their form is recognized clearly by diverse audiences as this entails that it has achieved cognitive legitimacy. But not all organizational populations benefit from clearly communicating who they are, particularly if they are operating in an environment that attaches low cognitive legitimacy to their form. The biological concept of aggressive mimicry, which refers to a competitive evolutionary strategy based on form ambiguity, illuminates the circumstances when members of a population exploit the lack of clarity about their form to their benefits. Among other tactics, aggressive mimics in organizational populations engage in purposive labeling of their names to increase their resemblance with a population of models. For the purpose of this investigation, aggressive mimicry is introduced and the conditions under which organizational populations might employ it as a strategy are examined. The short-term and long-term consequences of its use are presented along with suggestions about how to revise existing ecological models to account for the evolutionary benefits of ambiguous form communication. A longitudinal investigation of the changing population composition of crisis pregnancy centers (CPCs) in the United States provides an opportunity for testing a revised set of expectations in an empirical setting. Some CPCs routinely engage in aggressive mimicry when they closely imitate the organizational forms of reproductive health care providers (RHPs) in an effort to compete with them for the same "clients," women facing unwanted pregnancies. There are two ways to enter the subpopulation of mimics: (1) CPCs select organizational labels reminiscent of the organization names typically chosen by RHPs at the time of founding, and (2) CPCs change their existing organizational names so that they resemble those of RHPs at some point during their existence. Drawing on multiple archival data sources, the effects of differing cognitive and sociopolitical legitimacy levels on the organizational vital rates of CPCs are investigated. As a measure of cognitive legitimacy in the sense of communicative form stabilization, the study relies on a content analysis of media discourse about CPCs. Based on the analysis of newspaper coverage of CPCs spanning a period of over two decades, textual network approaches are employed to develop a novel longitudinal measure of cognitive form legitimacy. The influence of legitimacy effects and other factors such as density-dependent effects, the availability of environmental resources, and cohort effects are examined in a variety of ecological models. Negative binomial regression models are used to examine the dynamics of CPC founding events. The CPC label transformation events, which represent their employment of a mimicry strategy, are estimated with piecewise constant exponential hazard models. The effects of the covariates on CPC
failure rates are examined in a series of Cox proportional hazard models. The results of the analyses suggest that as cognitive legitimacy levels rise, CPCs engage in mimicry transformations at a higher rate. At the same time, their mortality rates increase under conditions of increasing levels of cognitive legitimacy. Thus, mimicry strategies seemingly bear penalties for both impostors and non-mimicry subpopulations. However, mimics among CPCs are found to have superior survival chances when compared to non-mimics. Additional findings indicate that organizations entering the mimic subpopulation through adaptation disband at a lower rate than CPCs that are "born" into mimicry via differential selection.

Keywords: cognitive legitimacy, community ecology, Cox regression, event history analysis, evolution, institutional ecology, labeling, mimicry, negative binomial regression, nonprofit organizations, organizational forms, organizational identities, piecewise constant exponential models, population ecology, pro-life, meta network analysis, social movement organizations.


Subject: Womens studies; Communication; Organization Theory

Classification: 0453: Womens studies; 0459: Communication; 0635: Organization Theory

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Institutional ecology, Legitimacy, Mimicry, Organizational evolution, Organizational forms, Social movement organizations, Crisis pregnancy centers

Title: Organizational mimicry in American social movement communities: An analysis of form communication effects on the evolution of crisis pregnancy centers, 1989--2009

Number of pages: 303
Abstract: "Activists, Immigrants, Citizens: Grounding Rhetorical Conceptions of Literacy" creates a genealogy of a rhetorical conception of literacy that inserts rhetoric and composition's research into the wider field of (new) literacy studies. The dissertation grounds rhetorical conceptions of literacy in examinations of literacy artifacts from two research sites--contemporary activism in Juarez, Mexico and institutional measurements of immigrant literacy in early 20th century New York state literacy tests. After historicizing grounded theory, I use grounded theory strategies to examine each research site as localities and their transcontextual relationships. I argue that a rhetorical conception of literacy, as a conceptual approach with corresponding research methodological traditions, aids rhetoric and composition in further expanding the definitions, researching, teaching, and assessing of writing. Triangulating discourses about activist writing to decipher what kinds of literacy practices and conceptions of literacy circulate within Juarez activism and their compositions, I argue that Juarez activist materials reveal an invention and reliance upon three kinds of literacies in pursuit of rhetoric: symbolic, performative, and coadjuvancia literacies. These literacies are developed and deployed as activists compose arguments in response to ongoing femicides in the region and therefore embody rhetorical conceptions of literacy. I emphasize that Juarese activist literacies become most visible and valuable when considered in relationship to the emerging tradition of rhetorical conceptions of literacy. I likewise examine New York state literacy tests, positioning the tests between immigration policies and attitudes of the early 20th century to analyze three conceptions of literacy that guide the design and assessment of the tests: institutional Literacy, literacy, and literacies. The literacy tests value institutional Literacy most, embodying an arhetorical conception of literacy that likewise influences assessment to be imagined as arhetorical. I argue that the tests assign value to the notion that one is Literate when one masters a closed system of language and uses that language in predictable, sanctioned ways. I argue that approaching literacy research through the lens of rhetorical conceptions of literacy and encouraging transcontextual research about literacy is useful in recognizing literacies as constant mediation and negotiation used in the pursuit of rhetoric.
Abstract: A historical time rich with change, the turn of the twentieth century was not without its hardships as well as its accomplishments. Musically speaking, it was a celebrated and popular time of diversified and large orchestrated symphonies and operas. Yet, as classical music was at a zenith of popularity, it was an uneasy and confusing era. Closing in on the accepted, supported and successful romantic style of music was a social revolution that affected all art forms and worldwide attitudes. World War I was looming and the Second Industrial Revolution was about to explode initiating change and fears throughout civilization. Art forms have always reflected the times of which they exist, and this critical time of 1880-1933, like any other era, mirrors a highly diversified time of enormous change and renaissance. This study is an examination of what the cabaret genre consisted of during this fifty year period. I explain the beginning, the peak and the slow but constant changes which occurred through the onset years in France, Germany and eventually America. I introduce and detail the idea that there are really two forms of cabaret that eventually amalgamate into one idea. I present the effects of world history and events that utilized the cabaret as a tool of expression for a generation and will surmise those effects have indeed provided a bridge to many of the musical styles and entertainment venues that we hold in present day society. In the recital portion of my dissertation, I perform a selection of cabaret songs which show specifically different styles and languages that depict the essence of the cabaret genre style as it has evolved from its inception in 1881. These works, garnered by research of cabaret history, provide tangible evidence of the musical stylistic changes which occurred through cabaret’s roots in France, to its height of popularity in Germany and how it was perceived and developed in Britain and America.
Title: Cabaret: A historical and musical perspective of a struggling era

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Advisor: Holley, David

Committee member: Douglass, James B., Barret, Ashely, Tobin Scott, Lavone

University/institution: The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Department: School of Music, Theatre, and Dance: Music
The musical life and career of Frank A. Fitzgerald: Cornet soloist, teacher, and bandmaster

Author: Muntefering, Scott Jay


Abstract: Professor Frank A. Fitzgerald served as a cornet soloist, teacher, and bandmaster in the Midwest from 1888 - 1907. After serving as a cornet soloist with the famous Gilmore Band, Fitzgerald served as bandmaster in Rockford, Illinois (1888 - 1895) and Marshalltown, Iowa (1895). From 1896 - 1907, Fitzgerald assumed the position of bandmaster of the Cedar Falls A.O.U.W. Band and a teaching position at the Iowa State Normal School--currently the University of Northern Iowa. Minimal research exists concerning aspects of Frank A. Fitzgerald's career including his biographical background, entrepreneurial skills, and teaching career. Fitzgerald's various achievements include the organization of junior music programs for the ensembles he led and the establishment of the Iowa State Normal School Ladies' Band - one of the largest ladies' bands in the United States in the early twentieth century.
Abstract: The Sentimental Puritan argues that a Calvinist theology of sympathy shaped the politics, religion, and literature of seventeenth-century New England. From the origins of Puritanism in sixteenth-century England, Reformed ministers and writers stressed fellow feeling as necessary for both salvation and the common good. Using Scripture, they called on readers and listeners to sympathize with the joys and sorrows of citizens and saints--fellow countrymen and fellow converts. In the process, they turned sympathy into a sign of membership: the experience and expression of mutual affections helped determine who belonged with whom. Fellow feeling thus became both an obligation and a marker of identity, an emotional duty to be performed and an irregular, ever-changing border between those who were in and those who were out. In seventeenth-century New England, this dual meaning of sympathy--the active task and the passive sign--pervaded Puritan theology, literature, and politics and came to define the very boundaries of English culture, affecting conceptions of community, relations with Native Americans, and the development of American literature. In unearthing this Calvinist
theology of sympathy from an archive of sermons, commentaries, poems, journals, histories, missionary pamphlets, and captivity narratives—including works by John Winthrop, John Cotton, Thomas Shepard, Anne Bradstreet, John Eliot, and Mary Rowlandson—The Sentimental Puritan pursues two related goals. First, it broadens our understanding of seventeenth-century New England. The Sentimental Puritan demonstrates that the Antinomian Controversy turned on a "love of brethren"; that Puritans based the power of persuasion in mutual and reciprocal affections; that displays of fellow feeling helped negotiate transatlantic relations during the English Civil Wars; that sympathy necessitated a performance of sincerity among Native American converts; and finally, that a sentimental domestic ideal emerged, in part, from an imagined past of mutual affections inherent to Puritan jeremiads. Second, it traces a longer, richer history to American sentimentalism, revealing long-standing influences from Calvinist doctrine. To better understand America's vast sentimental culture, I show, we must study not just a secular philosophy of moral sentiments, but also a Puritan theology of sympathy.


Subject: Religion; American history; American literature

Classification: 0318: Religion; 0337: American history; 0591: American literature

Identifier / keyword: Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Community, New England, Puritanism, Sentimentalism, Sincerity, Sympathy

Title: The sentimental Puritan: Sympathy, sincerity, and community in early New England

Number of pages: 409

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Tap routes: The changing role of the contemporary artist-percussionist

Author: DeHart, Justin W.

Abstract: This dissertation is a history of classical contemporary multi-percussionists in the 20th and 21st centuries. My research is aimed to counterbalance the existing literature on percussion history that fails to include the personal accounts of percussionists who have contributed immensely to modern music. I have conducted interviews with some senior percussionists in order to view the changes in the field. I argue that a historical view of contemporary percussion that highlights the personal, and the subjective, can give present and future percussionists larger vantage points to understand the salient capabilities of our art.

Subject: American history; Music
Classification: 0337: American history; 0413: Music
Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, DeHart, Justin W., Drums, History, Neuhaus, Max, Percussion, Schick, Steven, Artist-percussionist
Title: Tap routes: The changing role of the contemporary artist-percussionist
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The creative destruction of the "winner-take-all" society? Property rights and the economics of the long tail in the music industry

Author: Strachan, Ian


Abstract: Technological change has always impacted the music industry, which is now absorbing the destructive effects of the digital revolution. The Internet and MP3s have allowed for illegal downloading and file sharing. For producers, revenue streams have run dry because consumers can get their music for free. The old property rights regime has been eroded for incumbents and a market failure is imminent. But the digital revolution also has the potential to create opportunity for entrepreneurial artists and firms who are able to utilize new technology for disseminating their content. This dissertation utilizes a random sample of recorded music unit sales for 2,051 artists from 2004 to 2008. The data is used to test if the digital revolution has created a 'long tail effect' where less popular and nascent artists enjoy more sales, or a 'superstar effect' where a small number of top artists take the lion's share of sales. I find that the market is characterized by an extremely skewed sales distribution profile which reaches a peak in both sales and inequality in 2006 while sales and inequality decline thereafter. I also find a superstar effect in digital formats and a long tail effect in non-digital formats across all five years. The 'middle class' of artists also declines steadily. For property rights, these changes in the sales distribution profile highlight the importance of retaining excludability through bundling content together. Bundling can still be facilitated by copyright collectives and intermediaries.


Subject: Music; Entrepreneurship; Economics

Classification: 0413: Music; 0429: Entrepreneurship; 0501: Economics

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Social sciences, Creative destruction, Cultural economics, Digital revolution, Long tail, Music industry, Winner take all
Writing American soldiers: Nineteenth-century varieties of military experience

Author: Cooper, Benjamin


Abstract: In the late 1980s when Paul Fussell was defending the use of the atomic bomb in World War II, he did so on the grounds that he was a soldier. He knew better because his experiences in the war told him the bomb was necessary. Reactions to Fussell were quick to reject his sense of a personal knowledge of war, and such repudiations were nothing new. When Daniel Aaron claimed the Civil War was left unwritten, he had to overlook scores of novels, short stories, and personal essays written by soldiers who were deliberative artists in their own right, men and women whose contemporary silencing has continued into the present day. Aaron and other commentators have found instead novelists such as Stephen Crane and William Faulkner, artists of tremendous ability to be sure, but also men born well after the combat they wrote about. Such authors are the amanuenses of war writing, as were James Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, and Herman Melville earlier in the nineteenth century. My dissertation traces an alternate literary history of American war, one written by soldiers from the early republic through Reconstruction. The soldier's authority has been largely misunderstood in the discussions we have about war's imaginative literature, yet nineteenth-century soldier voices comprise one of the most forlorn and vitriolic genres of American literature. The intransigence of the trauma shared by many early soldier authors forged a veteran aesthetic that undermined the placating fantasies of civilian memory and power. My introduction begins by charting the range of critical and ethical positions within war literature and veteran studies. I delineate the cultural origins of civilian distrust and suspicion of soldiers beginning in the early national period. As a textual study, I examine America's first drama, Royall Tyler's The Contrast, to demonstrate how early on in our national literature soldier authors and their personae were similarly excluded from the country's larger moral communities. Tyler and his protagonist, the Revolutionary war hero Henry Manly, read as two complementary strands of the early soldier's voice. They both wanted to understand the process by which becoming "an unpolished, un-travelled American" was more than a rejection of European manners and traditions. Tyler came to learn that becoming an American also implied a civilian embrace of the vexed military ethos the emerging nation was nurturing, an ethos that ridiculed soldiers such as Manly during peacetime and segregated them during periods of open war. My first chapter explores the nature of this detachment in Revolutionary prisoner-of-war narratives. Captivity narrative scholarship of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has assumed that literary tropes of captivity have always worked to transform Anglo captives such as Mary Rowlandson into enlightened political subjects. When scholars have written about Revolutionary prisoner-of-war narratives at all, they have quietly subsumed military captivity within
this larger discussion of dignity and selfhood. Yet prisoner-of-war narratives written by Ethan Allen, John Dodge, and Thomas Dring (among others) deserve to be read somewhat apart from this well-worn tradition of Anglo captivity narratives. Revolutionary soldier narratives are typified by the captive's ultimate foreclosure from psychological and political freedom. Their representations of military captivity do not celebrate isolation but rather meditate on the purposes of violence and the soldier's custody—how it is that the early soldier's state of imprisonment worked not to discipline or convert, but rather to suspend and separate the soldier from the larger moral and political communities of the young republic. The subsequent failure in Jacksonian America to recognize the soldier's silent suffering organizes my second chapter on soldier memoir. Revolutionary veterans only began publishing their war memoirs in the late 1820s in response to the shifting memories of the war that emphasized both the exemplary hero as well as the shared sacrifice of "the people." There was little rhetorical room for the regular Continental soldier to stake his claim. Aging veteran Joseph Plumb Martin published his Narrative in 1830 after repeated applications for a federal pension were denied. Martin's memoir inaugurates a moment in American life writing stretching from the 1820s through the Mexican-American War that I term the soldier appeal. Similar to David Walker, second-generation veteran literature was a species of literary appeal licensed by extreme suffering. This literature was political protest at the same time it was also an inchoate trial run at soldier community in the United States. In the words of nineteenth-century noncombatants, war was oftentimes represented as a lesson and a promise, whereas war in the words of soldiers frequently reads as an angry angel of history, always looking back, always at face with the memory of unpleasant things. My third chapter interrogates civilian memory of soldiers between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars through the lens of the historical war fiction of James Fenimore Cooper and Herman Melville. Cooper's The Spy associates the memory of war with the unfortunate martyrdom of John Andre, a British spy executed for his complicity in Benedict Arnold's treason. By representing war's participants as spies and confidence men rather than as suffering soldiers, The Spy worked to democratize antebellum memories of war. As a product of its speciousness, Cooper's novel unwittingly removed regular soldiers such as Joseph Plumb Martin from the collective memory of war. So too would Herman Melville in Israel Potter, The Confidence-Man, and Battle-Pieces. This chapter ultimately concludes that Cooper and Melville were symptomatic of a larger civilian oblivion of the soldier's voice before the Civil War, and that both writers contributed to this national amnesia at the same time they grew to be unnerved by it. In the final chapter, I recognize the myriad soldier-authors who wrote about the Civil War as it was happening. Only months after Appomattox, Harper's Weekly held an essay-writing contest for disabled veterans of the recent war. The contest was a great success, but none of the entries were ever published. This suppression serves as a capstone to the entire project by asking how the soldier's voice came to be discounted after the most traumatic war of the century. A more visible soldier-author, John William De Forest, wrote while still in the service what would become an 1867 novel, Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty. Readers likewise did not read him, and I attribute his anonymity to the fact that De Forest wrote the fragmented and disillusioned war experience he knew, not the national memory others
quickly condensed, bought, and sold in the popular romantic fiction of national reconciliation. His emotionally detached gaze at battlefield gore, I conclude, is a more significant factor than we usually acknowledge in the subsequent rise of American realism.


Subject: Modern literature; American literature; Military studies

Classification: 0298: Modern literature; 0591: American literature; 0750: Military studies


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An Investigative Cinema: Politics and Modernization in Italian, French, and American Film

Author: Cilento, Fabrizio


Abstract: My dissertation traces the development of a category I call investigative cinema, whose main characteristic lies in reconstructing real events, mainly political crises and conspiracies. Concerned with the intersection between politics and form, the films under consideration are rarely discussed by scholars, especially in a comparative perspective. Nor do they fall into commonly recognized film genres or fit auteur paradigms. Because they share a common approach to reality, they are often labeled political; however, they only partially share the
revolutionary impulse of Soviet avant-gardes or the reform-minded optimism of early neorealism. In dealing with governmental power as manifested in a Kafkaesque legal system, impersonal bureaucracy, and the repressive forces of the army and police, these documentary-like films refrain from a simplistic reconstruction of historical events and are mainly concerned with producing what does not immediately appear on the surface of events. Consequently, they raise questions about the nature of the "truth" promoted by institutions, newspapers, archives, dossiers, and television reports. By highlighting unanswered questions, they often leave us with a lack of clarity. In fact, while the plot conveys information, the questioning of documentation becomes the actual narrative. Recent studies by Fredric Jameson, Angelo Restivo, and Kristin Ross have demonstrated the possibility of situating 1960s and 1970s cinema in relation to the economic and geopolitical changes brought on by massive modernization. Following this debate, I examine the centrality of investigative cinema in relation to the historical conjunctures of the "economic miracle" in Italy, the simultaneous decolonization and reordering of culture in France, and the post-Watergate climate in U.S. society. Against this background of economic transformation and modernization, the history of investigative cinema is exemplified by Salvatore Giuliano, The Battle of Algiers, and All the President's Men. My research traces the emergence of a constellation of pressing concerns in contemporary critical theory: namely, urbanization and national space, post-colonialism, and above all the impact of television on cinema in both the European and the U.S. contexts.


Subject: Film studies

Classification: 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Neorealism, Direct cinema, Investigative cinema, French New Wave, Algeria, Maysles, Albert, Latin American cinema, Italy, France, Modernization, Rosi, Francesco; Pontecorvo, Gillo, Pakula, Alan J.
El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, 1880-1930: A material culture study of borderlands interdependency
Abstract: Material culture theory informs this study of urban history and borderlands interdependency at El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico, from 1880-1930. Features incised into and structures built onto the natural environment by the first arriving colonists after the mid-seventeenth century endured for more than two centuries. Over that period, the humanly-created material environment, a social product, fed back into the development of social forms--institutions, rituals, practices, modes of interaction, activities, and beliefs. A significant number of these social forms endured into the late nineteenth century and beyond, even after mechanization and industrialization arrived in the region known as The Pass, the area currently occupied by the two cities. The analysis of the status of buildings as signifying systems on the border reveals shifts in border interdependency not often evident in written records. This work shows large architectural features to be contingent rather than autonomous and self-fulfilling, as enmeshed in circumstance, connected to power and institutional authorities. The constructed architectural object is understood as "text" that signifies and transmits socio-cultural meanings, but in a manner that is specific to architecture, whether produced through specialized aesthetic judgments or by shared cultural processes. During the nineteenth century large scale shifts in political arrangements intensified the importance of the former supply station on Spain's northern frontier. Mexico's independence from Spain, 1810-1821, and loss of territory through aggressive acquisition by the United States, 1846-1848, created an international border setting. After 1880 arrival of the railroads propelled the two towns into rapid urbanization and modernization. The built environment of the two towns empowered municipal development, political, social, economic, and cultural. The first international railroad and street railway bridges furthered local and state relations and expanded bi-national trade and commerce in unprecedented ways. Their forms, based on developing trestle technology, added new dimensions to the physical infrastructure of the border towns and created trans-border investment and entrepreneurial partnerships. An attempt to exploit bridges as social agents shows the power of the built environment in its own right. From 1885-1905 mercantilist architecture reflected Mexico's newly-reduced tariff rates and intentions to equalize economic opportunity in the borderlands. Many of the new-style department stores in Ciudad Juárez, funded and constructed by Europeans, communicated a global entrepreneurship active on this commercial frontier. Perceived as a challenge by El Paso's merchants, the buildings embodied a surge of investment on the Mexican side which engendered a period of fierce and bitter competition within the dual community. Research into El Paso's built environment of the period shows clearly that the town's overheated resistance to commercial success in its sister city was unwarranted and unwise. Mercantile emporiums and stores, warehouses, and railroad depots reified Mexico's experiment with tariff reductions and spawned a bi-
national consumer pool. Specific sets of objects shared the work—social, political, cultural, and economic—that projected the particular character of the built environment of the El Paso–Ciudad Juárez bilateral community. Groups of structures, acting as social agents, provided a means of interaction rather like language, but additional to it. Government halls and customshouses across the combined cityscape depicted and encouraged nationalistic fervor and zealous patriotism. I argue that social forms, for example, sodalities or congregations, are not only contingent on human activities but also depend on the material environment of those activities. Cultural institutions fit the pattern of objects that, once built, subsequently shape their human creators. Schools, libraries, hospitals, and churches projected powerful visual messages of economic development and cultural ambitions shared by the two towns. In part, the structural forms helped to shape local societies. Moreover, the edifices, many massive and imposing compared to preceding architecture, gave notice to the outside world of modernizing achievements on the fringes of both nations. The sphere of transportation was especially formative at The Pass. Geographic location invited the physical reality of iron rails and steam engines which spanned the international border, cut through the hearts of both towns, and launched the region into its role as a hub for intersecting railroad companies. Architecturally speaking, railroads redesigned both towns by their preemption of local space, but also by reducing time and space for exchange of goods and movement of people, and by carrying wire connections for vastly facilitated communication. Later airports served many of the same functions, further compressing time and space, stamping their imprint into the earth as had those first intrepid settlers. This dissertation is intended as an introduction to the use of material culture as an analytic tool for further exploration into the social, cultural, political, and economic worlds in the U.S.–Mexico borderlands.


Subject: American history; International Relations; Architecture
Abstract: This research looks specifically at organizational change within the United States Air Force (USAF) and attempts to explain, assess, and predict future organizational change. Using the theoretically based independent variables of external events, internal culture, and organizational leadership, case studies are developed using process-tracing to analyze historical USAF organizational change. The first case study examines the period from 1907 to 1947 and effectively shows that the outlined theory informs and anticipates the major organizational change that occurred in 1947. The second case study begins in 1947 and further helps to show the effectiveness of the outlined theory to explain and anticipate the major organizational change that occurred in 1992. Armed with the validated theoretical guidance, the third case study examines the period from 1992 to 2030 and offers analysis and prediction for how, why, and when the USAF will experience another major organizational change. Using a mixed method approach that draws on case study analysis, quantitative measurement, survey data, and expert interviews, the three periods of analysis reveal that the USAF has evolved in each period from one dominant operational perspective to another with each operational perspective determining, in large part, the organizational structure of the service. In 1907 a ground-operations perspective dominated the organizational structure of airpower; however, by 1947 an organizational shift occurred that elevated a bomber-operations perspective into dominance. The bomber-operations perspective was eventually and formally replaced in 1992 by a fighter-operations perspective that influenced and dominated the organizational structure. Using the same theoretical guidance that explained these previous changes, it was determined that by the year 2030 the fighter-operations perspective will be replaced by a new and dominant synergistic-operations perspective. This research and predictive assessment provides important organizational explanation and considerations that can help USAF leadership better prepare for an uncertain future.
Reel principals: A descriptive content analysis of the images of school principals depicted in movies from 1997--2009

Author: Wolfrom, Katy J.


Abstract: According to Glanz's early research, school principals have been depicted as autocrats, bureaucrats, buffoons, and/or villains in movies from 1950 to 1996. The purpose of this study was to determine if these stereotypical characterizations of school principals have continued in films from 1997--2009, or if more favorable images have emerged that accurately depict the position of school principal. This study used both quantitative and qualitative approaches to analyze 49 movies. The results revealed that movie images of principals have not changed significantly in recent years: principals do not tend to have major roles in the movies and most principals are still depicted as stereotypical autocrats, buffoons, and bureaucrats. Most of the school principals were portrayed as middle-aged, white males of average weight and height with receding hairlines or in many instances bald. Most principals are dressed in conservative, drab clothing and typically wear a suit or a sport jacket that is brown, gray, or black with a white or cream-colored dress shirt and a nondescript tie. Noteworthy is the emergence of the democratic principal in 20% of the movies that were reviewed for this study. The democratic principal exhibits behaviors and qualities that researchers have linked to successful schools; behaviors such as, being visible in the school, firm on discipline, a good communicator, seeks input from stakeholders, nurtures positive relationships, and knowledgeable about curriculum and instructional practices. The democratic principal is often shown taking on the bureaucratic school system in an effort to provide
valuable opportunities for students. The contradiction in images between reel (movie) principals and actual principals can be attributed in part to the fact that many of the stereotypical portrayals of principals come from the teen movie genre which is written from the point of the student. The principal is the authority figure that the students have to rally against. Additionally, many movie writers, directors, and producers are from a generation where the principal's job was much more focused on managerial duties than it is today. Consequently, the principals in their movies are shown doing low-level administrative tasks.


Subject: Educational leadership; School administration; Film studies

Classification: 0449: Educational leadership; 0514: School administration; 0900: Film studies

Identifier / keyword: Communication and the arts, Education, Principals, Movies, Democratic principal, Stereotypes

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Examining diverse local histories in composition courses, 1890–1940: A study of two Rhode Island universities

Author: Langston, Kathy Jones


Abstract: This study yields a broader understanding of the "development of rhetorical instruction in the American college" (Gold 15) by focusing on the composition programs at two little studied universities. This dissertation addresses the descriptions of composition courses as these appear in the course catalogs of two different kinds of institutions for
which detailed information is available: a private research university (Brown University) and a land-grant institution (University of Rhode Island) which are located in the same state. Through a content analysis of the course catalog descriptions from 1890 through 1940, this study finds that both Brown University and URI embraced the current traditional rhetoric of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-centuries but in differing ways. Brown, counter to the current historical accounts of composition scholars, formed a composition program that maintained elements from its earlier classical curriculum while adopting many elements from current traditional rhetoric. With a strong departmental focus on literature, Brown’s English department focused the first-year composition course on writing alone. URI, however, produced a composition program that focused on writing through literature in a typical current traditional method.


Subject: Education history; Rhetoric; Higher education

Classification: 0520: Education history; 0681: Rhetoric; 0745: Higher education

Identifier / keyword: Education, Language, literature and linguistics, College writing, Composition, Composition history, Freshman composition, Rhetoric, Writing, Rhode Island, Rhetorical instruction

Title: Examining diverse local histories in composition courses, 1890--1940: A study of two Rhode Island universities

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More Branches on the Oldest Tree: Tradition and Experimentation through Improvisation in the Music of Post-Katrina New Orleans

Author: Bethea, David

Abstract: On Monday August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall in Southeast Louisiana bringing with it destruction to much of the Gulf Coast. While New Orleans, one of America's most culturally and artistically significant cities, was spared a direct hit, the subsequent flood devastated much of the city, home to many musicians. The devastation and stress from the storm established a situation and a motivator for creative response, and this dissertation illustrates that the music these musicians produce is a manifestation and continuation of New Orleans' cultural atmosphere. The city's historical allowance and celebration of freedom of expression permits New Orleans' current musicians to be innovative and responsive to the events surrounding the disaster. This project, designed as a qualitative research study, identifies four professional musicians who are established in the musical environment of New Orleans. To illustrate the depth of tradition and experimentation that their music evokes, the music of post-Katrina New Orleans is given historical contextualization and set in comparison to music that was inspired by a past catastrophe, the 1927 flood. Through the holistic exploration of the present circumstances of these four musicians, it becomes clear that New Orleans remains a place that is extremely open to change and that experimental music flourishes at the same time that traditional jazz lives on through new performers, who walk in the footsteps of legends. From interviews conducted with these four individuals, as well as other on-site observations, the emotional, physical, and financial effects of Hurricane Katrina are identified and recorded. Central to this study is the author's own knowledge of music and experience in musical dialogue--it is through the interaction of the author and the subjects that important events and characteristics, which could be documented, actually emerged. This project reveals the influence that the storm has had on the individual musician, and it demonstrates that while all four musicians are caught up in the whirlwind of recovery in New Orleans, their music remains rooted in the fundamental characteristic that is associated historically with New Orleans' music, improvisation. By the same token, it also shows that while each person may have had to suffer the same conditions, the musical response from each musician was unique.

Sacred spaces, public places: The intersection of religion and space in three Chicago communities, 1869--1932

Author: Ransford, Elizabeth Hoffman


Abstract: Manifestations of religion in the built environment and in conceptions of space illuminate a variety of cultural impulses. As the most tangible display of religion on the landscape, religious structures embody and shape the theological understandings, cultural assumptions, and social aspirations of believers; sacred buildings convey how congregations perceive themselves and how they aspire to be perceived by others. Moreover, because houses of worship serve as visible markers of the cultural authority and political status of their builders, religious structures also reflect the secular values and aesthetic fashions of the public sphere. In less materially tangible ways, religious groups' engagement in civic debates over issues of morality and personal behavior in the public sphere can shape the meaning of public space and public places as well. This dissertation concerns the intersection of religion and space in three communities on Chicago's north shore--Ravenswood, Edgewater, and Uptown--between 1869 and 1932. Specifically, it examines the religious landscape of nineteenth-century suburban Protestantism and the ways that urbanization and changing cultural mores affected this landscape after the turn of the twentieth century. It argues that, over the entire period, the values held by Protestant congregations in these communities may be read from both the physical structures that they erected and from the ways that they perceived, used, and attempted to regulate public space outside the boundaries of their properties. Furthermore, this dissertation argues that on the changing landscape of the north shore one can trace the domestication of Protestant Christianity, the popularization of the suburban ethos, the rise of commercial leisure, the movement of Protestant values to the periphery of public life, and many of the attendant issues related to urbanization and secularization, including class, gender, and rising pluralism in the public sphere. During the suburban period, the churches in north shore subdivisions contributed to the creation of a distinct sense of place founded on the middle-class domestic ideals and exclusive social status of well-to-do Anglo-Protestants. After the expansion of transportation networks diminished the psychic distance between the north shore and downtown Chicago, the processes of urbanization forced churches to
revision and remake themselves according to a menu of choices. Ultimately, urbanization wrought a profound transformation in the relationship between religion and space on the north shore, resulting in a fractured and contentious urban religious landscape that bore little resemblance to its more unified suburban antecedents.


Subject: Religious history; American history; Geography
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The Battle of Five Forks in Civil War historiography: The quest for honor
Author: McCarthy, Michael J.
Abstract: The Battle of Five Forks, by forcing the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to abandon its positions holding Petersburg and Richmond Virginia, can truly be considered the decisive battle of the Civil War or as one Confederate officer proclaimed it, "the Waterloo of the Confederacy. The unusual circumstances of this fight also provided the material for significant controversies in both armies. The Union Commander, Major General Philip Sheridan, generated the debate in the North when he relieved the commander of the Fifth Army Corps, Major General Gouverneur K. Warren from his command as the result of perceived
deficiencies prior to and during the fighting. The objective of this dissertation is to examine the efforts that General Warren exerted to restore his honor and reputation as a soldier and the means that Sheridan and his benefactor, Ulysses S. Grant, as the senior officers in the army, used to ensure that their version of events would control how that time would be understood by their contemporaries and remembered by future generations. Despite Warren's persistence and willingness to sacrifice much to obtain a Court of Inquiry that examined the Battle and surrounding events in great detail (the most extensive record of testimony and argument at a United States military proceeding of the 19th Century), the reputations of Sheridan and Grant and their influence over public opinion have succeeded to such a degree that many current historians uncritically accept the Grant-Sheridan assessment of Warren and his lack of competence. On the Confederate side, it became known to some officers years after the war that their commanding officer at Five Forks, Major General George Pickett, had participated with several other officers at an impromptu shad bake that caused them to miss most of the battle and to leave the Confederate troops virtually leaderless. When a lower level commander, Brigadier General Thomas Munford, became aware of the malfeasance by Pickett and the others, he struggled for years, trying to decide whether or not to publicize their dereliction, finally deciding not to bring it to light.


Subject: American history

Classification: 0337: American history

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Civil War, Grant, Ulysses S., Honor, Pickett, George E. (George Edward), Sheridan, Philip, Warren, Gouverneur Kemble

Title: The Battle of Five Forks in Civil War historiography: The quest for honor
Stability and Change in New York State Regents Mathematics Examinations, 1866-2009: a Socio-Historical Analysis
Abstract: This dissertation illuminates relationships between micro-level practices of schools and macro-level structures of society through the socio-historical lens of New York State Regents mathematics examinations, which were administered to public school students throughout the State of New York between 1866 and 2009, inclusive. Fundamental research questions involved in this study are: (1) How has the classification, framing, and assessment of Regents level mathematics curricula in the public schools of New York changed since 1866?: and (2) How has popularization influenced the contents, structure and academic rigor of Regents mathematics examinations? Basil Bernstein's theory of educational transmissions provides a theoretical framework for the study, as does the lens of credentials theory. Expectations and beliefs based on theory and historical narrative are subjected to critical and empirical analyses using a longitudinal research sample containing 204 Regents mathematics examinations with 5,508 individual problems, representing the entire population of extant Regents mathematics examinations administered in the years 1866, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1909, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2009.

Subject: Mathematics education; Educational tests & measurements; Education history

Classification: 0280: Mathematics education; 0288: Educational tests & measurements; 0520: Education history
Abstract: The San Francisco Bay Area, and in particular Berkeley, served as a Mecca for the remnants of the New Left in the aftermath of the Vietnam War. Eight out of the ten members of the SLA moved to the Bay Area, either in search of education or to relive the passions and the protests of the anti-Vietnam war movement of the late sixties and early seventies. As the war in Vietnam began winding down with American participation ending in January 1973, so did the student protest movement. In Northern California, the prison reform movement began to take center stage with what remained of the New Left. In the case of escaped convict Donald DeFreeze, and a group of nine others, found their African-American leader to jumpstart the revolution that deceased inmate George Jackson had so forcefully written about. The SLA announced their arrival with the assassination of respected educator and Superintendent of Oakland schools, Marcus Foster. As the first African-American Superintendent of Oakland schools, Foster served as a role model for success for many. His assassination brought nothing but scorn from the New Left towards the SLA. Following the capture by police of two SLA soldiers, Russell Little and Joseph Remiro, the remaining members of the revolutionary group went underground and began planning the abduction of Patricia Hearst in order to free their comrades from jail. Instead of freeing Little and Remiro from jail, Hearst provided the SLA with almost unlimited access to the media. The actions of the SLA did not serve as a vanguard for revolution as they had hoped. Instead, the SLA brought back memories of the violence and anarchy of the late sixties and early seventies that many did not wish to relive. America had moved on even though the membership of the SLA had not. This revolutionary group, however, served not as the vanguard of change, but the last gasp of the New Left and the student protest movement.
Roads to postwar urbanism: Expressway building and the transformation of metropolitan Chicago, 1930--1975

Author: Spatz, David Alexander


Abstract: "Roads to Postwar Urbanism: Expressway Building and the Transformation of Metropolitan Chicago, 1930-1975," examines the politics, planning, construction, and impact of expressways in the nation's transportation hub. It argues that expressway building dramatically transformed metropolitan space, politics, and culture. Both the process and the roads themselves marginalized the city economically and politically, and the region's businesses and residents increasingly viewed expressway building as invasive, destructive, and corrupt. While it injected massive amounts of money into political machines, the complex building process and use of eminent domain undermined property rights and residents' trust in government. Building expressways, which had formed the foundation of a regional consensus marked by city-centric civic pride, atomized the region's people and helped create an oppositional, individualized, anti-urban and anti-government metropolitan culture, and transformed metropolitan political economy, and social and political geography. Although often glossed over in the literature about twentieth-century cities, expressway building did not merely coincide with demographic, social, economic, and political shifts in Metropolitan Chicago and cities around the United States, it generated them. By the 1930s, skyrocketing car and truck traffic choked city streets, stifled business, endangered neighborhoods, and threatened the very lifeblood of Chicago--a city born of and dependent upon its transportation infrastructure. Expressways seemed to be the answer. They promised to modernize a city unfit to accommodate increased traffic, rationalize land use across the region, and create an integrated regional economy that would maintain Chicago's preeminence in the nation's transportation and
distribution network. Achieving these goals, however, had profound social, cultural, and political consequences. Maintaining support for and making progress on destructive and expensive expressway projects required spreading around the spoils and benefits, exercising unprecedented public authority, and building when and where circumstances allowed. Rapid construction in the suburbs outpaced slow urban expressway building, which was bogged down by clearance of densely settled land, and intergovernmental competition over money and authority. By the 1970s, the city proved unable to convince or compel county, state, and federal governments, as well as many of its residents to build the final urban expressway, the Crosstown. Four decades of expressway building—which resulted in economic integration and metropolitan decentralization, physical and social segregation, atomization, and political fragmentation—had not only crippled support for the roads, but also reorganized the entire region's physical, social, and political landscape. The region's future was metropolitan; the city and urban problems were its past. In the Chicago region, as in metropolitan areas around the country, expressway building reconfigured political allegiances, as well as spatial and social relationships, causing fractures in a liberal coalition that had cohered since the New Deal.


Subject: American history; Geography

Classification: 0337: American history; 0366: Geography

Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Expressways, Chicago Metropolitan Area, Illinois, Urbanism, Postwar

Title: Roads to postwar urbanism: Expressway building and the transformation of metropolitan Chicago, 1930--1975

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Carl Baermann: His Influence on the Clarinet in the Nineteenth Century as Pedagogue, Composer, and Instrument Technician

Author: Miller, Kimberly
Abstract: Carl Baermann's (1810--1885) clarinet legacy continues to influence modern clarinets. He was the son of Heinrich Baermann (1784--1847), the clarinetist for whom Carl Maria von Weber (1786--1826) composed his clarinet works. Even though the younger Baermann was lesser-known as a performer than his father, his influence touched clarinet history through his pedagogical writings, editorial contributions, compositions, and mechanical design for the clarinet. During the years 1874--1873, he wrote a clarinet manual which discussed his concept of tone production, technique, and clarinet equipment. He worked with publisher Robert Lienau to produce his version of the Weber clarinet works. He focused on his father's performance notes in the publication of Weber's works. He sought to solidify his father's performance practice by having all of his additions such as articulations, flourishes, and cadenzas published in one edition. Baermann also worked with the woodwind maker Georg Ottensteiner (1815--1879) to produce his own model clarinet. The modern German clarinet is a direct descendant of Baermann's clarinet model. Baermann shaped clarinet history through his multiple contributions to many subjects of clarinet research.
The Bank Controversy of the New Republic: Contingency and Authority in Early U.S. Public Debate

Author: Inabinet, Brandon Michael


Abstract: This work serves as a rhetorical history of the U.S. Bank controversy, from 1789 to 1841. The controversy over the Bank of the United States has been overlooked for decades as an object of major historical study. This is unfortunate because the extended partisan debate has the important ability to show how, over a long period, the circulation of dissenting texts became widespread in the United States. Secrecy and violence gave way to the discursive critique of government authority. Specific exchanges of the debate enacted individual and collective resistance to traditional republican culture and thereby reconstituted "the people" as an active source of dissent through a democratic press. The discursive transition of the Bank controversy reveals an answer to the question of how and when Americans came to think of their country as a democracy rather than a republic. This research employs the method of rhetorical criticism to study controversy, in which context and text reverberate off one another as assessed by a critic's judgment. The units of analysis are the 50-year-long controversy as well as paradigmatic pamphlets, public letters, speeches, and petitions. These units are approached through the theoretical vocabularies of contingency and authority, to show that under conditions of uncertainty, rhetors sought long-term strategic advantage by realigning networks of authority for their particular interests. Texts made dissent legitimate, as nodes of authority amidst conditions of change and uncertainty. Each chapter examines how individual rhetors appropriated the republican tradition to gain power and achieve stability, soothing socio-economic panic by (a) professing trust for "the people" as sovereign, (b) loading ancient terms such as "character," "credit," and "confidence" with new economic value, and (c) seeking out frontier audiences that were the most in need of renewed authority. Looking westward for audiences and toward economic growth as backing, rhetors in government and beyond replaced a restricted discourse of civic deference with a widely circulated discourse of populist dissent.

Subject: American history; Economic history; Rhetoric

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Identifier / keyword: Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Authority, Bank of the United States, Civic republicanism, Contingency, Political pamphlet, Rhetorical tradition

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Radical representations, eruptive moments: The documentary aesthetic in American literature, 1890--present

Author: Armstrong, Jennifer Nicole Carrier


Abstract: Scholars have situated the emergence of a literary documentary aesthetic in the politically radical 1930s. My dissertation, "Radical Representations, Eruptive Moments: The Documentary Aesthetic in American Literature, 1890-Present," revises this genealogy and traces the aesthetic to an earlier time, the 1890s. This aesthetic emerges alongside the development of visual technologies such as flash photography and the cinematograph, technologies that altered reading practices and expectations. Though no concentrated documentary movement exists at the turn of the twentieth century, documentary techniques inform literary production. Specifically, these techniques result in hybrid narratives. Moreover, this documentary turn responds to eruptive moments—cultural, political, technological, and geological. The dominant characteristic of the aesthetic are radical representations that give voice and space to voices-from-the-margins accounts. These representations depend upon an ekphrastic visuality and an aural realism. This study identifies radical representations of race, gender, labor, memory, and place in literature from the late nineteenth century to the present. Each chapter focuses on a style of representation and designates this style as radical, even when the authors themselves have not (yet) been considered radical. Specifically, I examine Stephen Crane's "new eyes" in "In the Depths of a Coal Mine" and other early writings, Charles W. Chesnutt's "American eye" in The Marrow of Tradition, and Lee Smith's documentary frames in her contemporary novels, Oral History and On Agate Hill. I argue that this aesthetic demands a new reading formation that transforms the reader into
the reader-witness who must interact with documentary materials, such as letters, newspapers, photographs, and legal documents, in order to make meaning. I contend not that the texts in my study function as documentaries but that they stand as cultural documents that reflect a changing relationship among author, text, and reader-witness. The documentary aesthetic influences writers from the major literary movements of realism-naturalism, modernism, and postmodernism. This dissertation asserts that American literature must be understood in relation to the documentary materials that inspire and inhabit it. The documentary aesthetic charts a course for attaining this new and more nuanced understanding.


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Professors on Film: Is Perception Reality? Study of American Comedic Film Treatment of University Faculty From 1925 to 1951

Author: Thomas, Brian A.


Abstract: The American media - films, television, books, magazines, music, plays - have an enormous impact on our culture, perceptions and ideas. With the exception of film, considerable research has been conducted on all of these media and the depiction of the university professor and/or education in that particular medium. There does not appear to have been any research into how the professor is depicted in American comedic movies in the time frame of 1925 to 1951, which is the subject of this research. Because American movies are so powerful and their access so universal, their influence is timeless. Today's influences can easily be yesterday's films because all that is necessary is that the film be viewed today. Due to the fact that every major and minor 20th century comedian and comedienne has made a college film in this time period, these films are still viewed with regularity. Since this outreach is so pervasive this research proposes to study the American comedic films in the 1925-1951 time periods and to analyze the depiction of the professor. Exactly how is the professor depicted in these films? What image is the Hollywood professor projecting? What historical higher education events might explain these depictions in any particular time period? This researcher believes that gaining a fuller understanding of these depictions will have significant import to faculty, administrators, and students in American universities. The author of this study also believes that this research will add to the existing scholarship on media portrayals of professors in higher education to provide a greater understanding of American higher education as a whole and the professor in particular.


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Document 48 of 50

The Bartor Trade between China and America during the Anti-Japanese War

Author: Su, Jing
Abstract: During the Anti-Japanese War, Sino-U.S. trade mainly in the form of barter trade. China's tung oil, tungsten, antimony, tin, and other minerals as collateral, in exchange for the military equipment, machines, petrol, transport equipment and other much-needed war materiels by the agreement between the United States and the China, including the Tung oil loan agreement, Tin loan agreement, Tungsten loan agreement and the metals loan agreement. The two sides of the trade is paid by goods, not paid in cash, which is the barter trade. This paper is the description of the barter trade between the China and the American during the Anti-Japanese War of Resistance, which is made The first is the reason for the barter trade; The second is the organization and management about the barter trade; The third is the species and quantity of the barter trade, and the discuss of the feature of the trade of the Sino-U.S. comparing with the trade of the Sino-Soviet and other issues in-depth study. Wartime barter trade between China and the United States, not only guaranteed military and economic interests of the two, but also promotes the world anti-fascist victory in the struggle. This paper tries to give an in-depth analysis, to clarify the whole picture of Sino-U.S. barter trade during the Anti-Japanese War by a lot of original files on this far-reaching trade.

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Document 49 of 50

A Simple Analysis of The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea in Beijing city

Author: Yuan, Kun Cheng

Abstract: The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea in Beijing city is the collective name for such a series of activities Beijingers took part in as demonstrating, entering army or military schools, contributing for patriotism, and preferential treatment for families of servicemen and martyrs. After the Korea War broke out in June 1950, the United States of America usurped the name of the United Nations (UN) and sent its troops to Korea. By the beginning of October, advancing UN forces had push North across the 38th parallel, approached the boundary between China and North Korea and raided into the territorial airspace of our country time. The lives and property of the people who lived in the border districts were threatened seriously. Meanwhile, the US Seventh Fleet moved into the Taiwan Straits, attempting to intervene in the civil affairs of our country. Under the circumstances, the Central Committee of Communist Party of China finally made the decision of Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. Due to the historical and actual reasons, the reactions of Beijingers to The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea in Beijing city were much different. Some were highly responsive to it, some strived for peace by the fear of war in an aloof manner, and some were Americanophiles or Americanophobes and so on. Considering the different negative manners that could affect the advancement of The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea the Central Committee of CPC decided to unite the public voices through propaganda. After receiving the order, Beijing City laid out so carefully, and a wide system of propaganda came into being soon. Firstly, teachers and students from schools propagandized in all the streets and lanes. Then publicity departments or agencies were set up in governmental departments, factories, mines and enterprises in order to stimulate the zeal for The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea. However, the results were not very satisfying because some people such as salespersons, workers, and housewives lacked the organization of CPC. So under the leadership of the Beijing Organization of CPC, the activists in the former period of propaganda were brought into play to organize propaganda teams. In this way, the propaganda for The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea penetrated all the social estates finally. With the development of Korea War, a great of things that supported The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea had been done. Beijingers demonstrated many time, showing the force of mass. So Korea War was supported significantly. At the same time, Beijingers also took active parts in many contributions, and planes, cannons and other necessities were bought for our soldiers. Many young students and workers entered military schools, expressing their patriotic zeal. The heartfelt sympathy was also sent to the soldiers in other ways. All in all, The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea in Beijing was vigorous and efficient, and it had an assured place in the national movement. The characteristics of the movement can be expressed as follows: political bodies and types of movement were various; an example was set for the national movement; the solid foundation was laid for the victory of Korea War. The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea in Beijing not only supported the Korea War, but also stimulated the patriotic zeal. So the feelings of Americanophilism, Americanophobia and allegiance to the United States were cleared up, Self-respect, self-
confidence and pride were set up nationally, and Beijingers had been trained and became interested in political movements further. The good foundation of socialist construction was consolidated. Moreover, leaders learned how to carry out political work in cities and how to promote people to take part into mass movements, and prepared for political tasks in future.


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Values and Attitudes in the Public Schools: A Historical Perspective

Author: Spawn, Gary L.


Abstract: Abstract not available.
Table of contents

1. Apprenticeship, cultural transmission and the evolution of cultural traditions in historic New England gravestones

Apprenticeship, cultural transmission and the evolution of cultural traditions in historic New England gravestones

Author: Scholnick, Jonathan B.


Abstract: Cultural evolutionary models that relate spatial and temporal patterning in artifact sequences to human social learning processes and history have made many recent advances. Specifically, these models connect evolutionary forces and social leaning mechanisms along cultural pathways with expectations that can be assessed using material culture. In this dissertation, I use an historical archaeology case study of carved New England gravestones to evaluate three different aspects of cultural transmission and artifact patterns. First, I study the role of social network structure in the transmission of cultural information among carvers organized in workshops that were principally comprised of a carver and his apprentices. The results of this study suggest that the motifs reflect widespread similarity that transcends workshop organization. However, the finer grained decorative elements that make up these motifs correspond with cultural lineages of gravestone carvers. Second, I examine the relationship between the diffusion of innovations and cultural transmission mechanisms that result in spatiotemporal patterning. The spatial patterning suggests that social contagion among consumers created brief instances of wave-like diffusion from a distinct workshop, highlighting the role of consumer choice. A review of probate payments shows that gravestones were rarely purchased from distance sources, as transport costs could be prohibitive. The spatial patterning and historic record suggest that carvers also learned from other carvers creating a hierarchical diffusion process. These two populations created a feedback mechanism that leads to complex emergent phenomena, as illustrated by the rapid and widespread adoption of the cherub motif. Third, the neutral model of stylistic variation is applied to gravestone data to examine the ways that increased consumption and an expanding carving industry led to dominant decorative motifs. This study shows that neutrality can be a fleeting and transitional state between the dominance of single decorative styles. These three studies use New England gravestones to illustrate the evolutionary forces and cultural transmission mechanisms among artifact producers and consumers, which generated the stylistic patterning we observe in the archaeological record.
Multi-Staged Analysis of the Reinhardt Village Community: A Fourteenth Century Central Ohio Community in Context

Author: Nolan, Kevin C.


Abstract: Many reconstructions and models of the Late Prehistoric period in the Ohio Valley discuss changes in the structure and organization of primary habitations. These changes are often associated with changes in social organization, intra-community relationships, and socio-political complexity. It is also being increasingly recognized that typological Culture Historical narratives often over-simplify or misconstrue actual local trajectories. What is needed to both develop accurate historical narratives and test extant models is a very large sample of communities with a reconstructed organization pattern. Excavation is not an efficient way to increase the size of the known sample of community organization patterns; however, excavation is still the dominant method of archaeological investigation in the region. In this dissertation I illustrate a multi-staged approach to quickly reconstruct the structure of a given archaeological site (irrespective of time period) applied specifically to a Late Prehistoric community in the Middle Scioto Valley: the Reinhardt Village (33PI880). The approach used here begins with a
suite of minimally invasive/destructive data-generation techniques (extensive surface survey, intensive surface survey, volumetric shovel testing, gradiometry, magnetic susceptibility, and soil phosphate) supplemented by excavation. The minimally invasive techniques provided most of the salient details regarding settlement structure and if employed iteratively in a regional survey could quickly increase the database to reconstruct local prehistory and test extant models. Specifically, the strategy employed at Reinhardt could be used to reconstruct 2-4 community structures in the typical field school, summer season. The results at the Reinhardt site reveal a small, late fourteenth century planned community. The Reinhardt community is organized around an open, oblong plaza oriented northeast-southwest with multiple activity areas roughly concentrically around the plaza. The Reinhardt community varies from a typical plan in that the activity zones are irregularly distributed around the plaza, with an isolated productive area south and outside of the concentric zones. The Reinhardt investigations add to the knowledge of variability of community structure for the Middle Ohio River Valley in general, but specifically for the Middle Late Prehistoric period of the Scioto River Valley.


Subject: Archaeology

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Title: Multi-Staged Analysis of the Reinhardt Village Community: A Fourteenth Century Central Ohio Community in Context

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Bayesian Methods and Markov Switching Models for the Analysis of U.S. Postwar Business Cycle Fluctuations

Author: Li, Jie

Abstract: This dissertation consists of five chapters addressing analytically and empirically U.S. Postwar business cycle fluctuations. Markov Switching models and Bayesian estimation methods are used to investigate United States macroeconomic dynamics in the last 60 years. Chapter 1 introduces the structure of this dissertation. Chapter 2 proposes a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model with Markov Switching and heteroskedastic shocks to examine the role of agents' beliefs separately from changes in monetary policy in explaining inflation fluctuations. Bayesian analysis is conducted with Markov Switching to support regime switches in the private sector, in the implementation of monetary policy and in the volatility of shocks in the U.S. Postwar economy, which are related to the "Great Inflation", the "Great Moderation" and the 2008 financial crisis. A counterfactual analysis found that if agents maintained a weak response to macroeconomic dynamics over time, there would be lower inflation during the "Great Inflation". In addition, irrespectively to monetary policy regimes, supply shocks are the main driver of inflation fluctuations, while demand shocks are the main source of changes in the output gap. However, when agents maintain a higher risk aversion towards consumption with a higher slope in the Phillips curve, demand shocks also play a role in driving inflation, even though supply shocks are still the main driver of inflation. Chapter 3 emphasizes on the monetary policy with an investigation on the assumption that policymakers commit to a Taylor rule, using a time-varying inflation-unemployment dynamic model on U.S. economy. This chapter is based on the conjecture that potential policymakers' misperception may be originated from unobserved deviations of unemployment from its natural rate. Five processes are proposed for policymakers' belief under commitment to inflation and unemployment and compare them with a baseline autoregressive process without commitment. The models are estimated using Bayesian techniques. Empirical results are as follows: First, policymakers' belief is very persistent even when it commits to a Taylor-type policy rule. Second, the run-up of U.S. inflation around 1980 can be mostly attributed to policymakers' misperception while the peak surge of inflation in 1974 is possibly a result of non-policy shocks. Third, models with commitment dominate models without commitment, especially in periods of large oscillations in inflation. In particular, when policymakers are committed to respond to a Taylor-type policy rule, the average loss function is considerably reduced over time, thus effectively lessening potential misperceptions. Chapter 4 introduces a simple version of adaptive expectation to a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model to evaluate the goodness of fitness and forecasting performance on U.S. macroeconomic indicators. Analytical maximum likelihood estimation results represent a DSGE model with adaptive expectation outperforms a DSGE model with rational expectation. In addition to providing a better fit of inflation and output gap in the U.S. Postwar macro economy, a DSGE model with adaptive expectation also leads to redundant lagged inflation in fitting inflation dynamics. Chapter 5 concludes and proposes future extension.

The 337 Items of The American Tariff Act

Author: Zhang, Yi


Abstract: In recent years, the Chinese foreign trade industry is developing rapidly, and the growth of manufacture is the quickest in the world. Technique contained in Chinese exports gradually raises, with its relationships with the intelligent property rights, such as patent, trademark and the business secret, etc. much more close. Objectively, it constitutes the competition to those American craft brothers in American market. The 337 items is an approach of intelligent property rights protection, with which American enterprises prevents their rivals from entering the American market and it is characterized of high litigation expenses, huge pressure and urgent time limits, etc. That is suspicious of bias to the foreign enterprises. If the 337 investigations are put into practice, the products of exporters are likely to be eliminated from the American market eternally. There are evidences that the 337 items of the American tariff act are becoming the main weapons which American enterprises used to aim at Chinese exports on various intelligent property rights litigation. This paper is totally divided into four parts: Chapter 1 is the introduction of the 337 items of the American tariff act. This part will introduce the history of the 337 items and its related backgrounds, application scope, procedures and mechanism and the relief measures. Besides, the controversy about the legitimacies of the 337 items in the international society will be briefly discussed here, with the attempt to emerge the entire contents of the 337 items. Chapter
2 will mainly discuss the trade protection character of the 337 items of the American tariff act. It will be discussed from aspects of the development of American international trade policies and actual cases. This part will discuss the high consistency between American foreign trade policies and its national interest from the angle of history development. Through analyzing the essential of the case of the American company of Genesis indicting the Taiwanese company of infringing upon its patent in 2002, the character of intelligent property rights trade protection of the 337 items will be demonstrated. Chapter 3 is about the present condition and an analysis of the typical cases that China faces the investigation of the American 337 items. Firstly, the present situation of the inquiries of the our country by the 337 items will be shortly introduced, then, through the comparison of three different judgment results in the lawsuit, the advantages and disadvantages of our countermeasures to the investigation of the 337 items will be analyzed. Chapter 4 will analyze the reason and impact of the 337 items investigation to our country on the basic of the conclusion of the fore chapter. Related measures and advices that reply to the 337 items investigation by the cooperation of enterprises, the government and the guild are prompted further.

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