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# Curriculum Vitae Mtholyoke

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Film as Philosophy

Ethical Issues in Home Health Care

Consumption in the Qing and Ottoman Empires of the Eighteenth Century

Thinking on Screen

The Representative Agent in Macroeconomics

Fighting for Abortion Rights in Latin America

The Reconstruction of White Southern Womanhood, 1865–1895

Race, Gender, and Public Policy in the Age of Emancipation

Or, A First Attempt at an Aggregate History of the Eastern, Social, Woman, American, Jewish, Polish, Bullion, Tuberculosis, and Many

Other Questions Over the Nineteenth Century, and Beyond

Dolley Madison and the Creation of the American Nation

Principals and Presidents Biographical Files

Why Are All the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria?

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Race, Ethnicity, and Consumption

Sovereignty and Citizenship Beyond the Neoliberal Impasse

The European Road to Social Democracy, 1883-1917

Landed Obligation

On Moral Criticisms of Artwork

The Case for Test-Optional College Admissions

SAT Wars

A Sociological View  
The Transformation of African Identities in the Colonial and Antebellum South  
Systems of Domination  
A Local History of Bohemian Politics, 1848-1948  
Karmic Politics in an Aging Thailand  
Academic Plans in Context  
The Age of Questions  
The National Negro Congress and the Rise of Militant Civil Rights  
Southern Politics from Civil War to Civil Rights  
A Hard Fight for We  
Jumpin' Jim Crow  
Social Values in Urban Governance  
Living the Good Life  
And Other Conversations in an Era of School Resegregation

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## **MARIELA ALIJAH**

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Film as Philosophy LSU Press

An extraordinary American comes to life in this vivid, groundbreaking portrait of the early days of the republic—and the birth of modern politics. When the roar of the Revolution had finally died down, a new generation of American politicians was summoned to the Potomac to assemble the nation's newly minted capital. Into that unsteady atmosphere, which would soon

enough erupt into another conflict with Britain in 1812, Dolley Madison arrived, alongside her husband, James. Within a few years, she had mastered both the social and political intricacies of the city, and by her death in 1849 was the most celebrated person in Washington. And yet, to most Americans, she's best known for saving a portrait from the burning White House, or as the namesake for a line of ice cream. Why did her contemporaries give so much adulation to a lady so little known today? In *A Perfect Union*, Catherine Allgor reveals that while Dolley's gender

prevented her from openly playing politics, those very constraints of womanhood allowed her to construct an American democratic ruling style, and to achieve her husband's political goals. And the way that she did so—by emphasizing cooperation over coercion, building bridges instead of bunkers—has left us with not only an important story about our past but a model for a modern form of politics. Introducing a major new American historian, *A Perfect Union* is both an illuminating portrait of an unsung founder of our democracy, and a vivid account of a

little-explored time in our history. *Ethical Issues in Home Health Care* Cornell University Press

Major new reflections on race and schools—by the best-selling author of “Why Are All the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria?” A Simmons College/Beacon Press Race, Education, and Democracy Series Book Beverly Daniel Tatum emerged on the national scene in 1997 with “Why Are All the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria?,” a book that spoke to a wide audience about the psychological dynamics of race relations in America. Tatum’s unique ability to get people talking about race captured the attention of many, from Oprah Winfrey to President Clinton, who invited her to join him in his nationally televised dialogues on race. In her first book since that pathbreaking success, Tatum starts with a warning call about the increasing but underreported resegregation of America. A self-described “integration baby”—she was born in 1954—Tatum sees our growing isolation from each other as deeply problematic, and she believes that schools can be key institutions for forging connections across

the racial divide. In this ambitious, accessible book, Tatum examines some of the most resonant issues in American education and race relations: • The need of African American students to see themselves reflected in curricula and institutions • How unexamined racial attitudes can negatively affect minority-student achievement • The possibilities—and complications—of intimate crossracial friendships Tatum approaches all these topics with the blend of analysis and storytelling that make her one of our most persuasive and engaging commentators on race. *Can We Talk About Race?* launches a collaborative lecture and book series between Beacon Press and Simmons College, which aims to reinvigorate a crucial national public conversation on race, education and democracy. Routledge

Nominating Committee records date from 1961-1982. These documents consist of correspondence, lists, memoranda, curriculum vitae, articles, and publications concerning potential members of the Mount Holyoke Board of Trustees and individuals considered as recipients of

honorary degrees from the College. *Consumption in the Qing and Ottoman Empires of the Eighteenth Century* Henry Holt and Company

Preface Dear Readers, Poetry, like life, changes and takes on different meanings and directions as we change and grow. Each of the poems in this book demonstrates that process of change for me. From a young adult's perspective, these poems create a sense of the world I lived in and embraced. Whether it was failed romances or learning to love my body or embracing my role as a powerful woman, each poem is a symbol of that realization. I could tell you that what you read in the next 100 pages will be encouraging, uplifting, and inspirational. I could also tell you that it will be angsty, depressed, and hopeless. Both are true. This book is about a journey, specifically, my journey, though I hope to share it with all of you. I have found that life is full of beautiful surprises, but also full of challenges. It's full of love, but also heartbreak. Culture, but also ignorance. My hope for this book is that it painstakingly reflects life, from the perspective of a 19-year-old woman. One

thing I expect to be noticed about this poetry book is that it is in 5 parts. I ask that you consider each part to be a stepping-stone within our journey. They are broken, but reassembled, scenes of the life I have been witness to and a part of for the past nearly two decades.

*Thinking on Screen* University of Chicago Press

A vibrant and original perspective on the American Revolution through the stories of the five great artists whose paintings animated the new American republic. The images accompanying the founding of the United States--of honored Founders, dramatic battle scenes, and seminal moments--gave visual shape to Revolutionary events and symbolized an entirely new concept of leadership and government. Since then they have endured as indispensable icons, serving as historical documents and timeless reminders of the nation's unprecedented beginnings. As Paul Staiti reveals in *Of Arms and Artists*, the lives of the five great American artists of the Revolutionary period--Charles Willson Peale, John Singleton Copley, John Trumbull, Benjamin West, and Gilbert Stuart--were every bit as

eventful as those of the Founders with whom they continually interacted, and their works contributed mightily to America's founding spirit. Living in a time of breathtaking change, each in his own way came to grips with the history they were living through by turning to brushes and canvases, the results often eliciting awe and praise, and sometimes scorn. Their imagery has connected Americans to 1776, allowing us to interpret and reinterpret the nation's beginning generation after generation. The collective stories of these five artists open a fresh window on the Revolutionary era, making more human the figures we have long honored as our Founders, and deepening our understanding of the whirlwind out of which the United States emerged.

**The Representative Agent in Macroeconomics** Bloomsbury Publishing USA

Imagining Seattle dives into some of the most pressing and compelling aspects of contemporary urban governance in the United States. Serin D. Houston uses a case study of Seattle to shed light on how ideas about environmentalism, privilege, oppression, and economic growth have

become entwined in contemporary discourse and practice in American cities. Seattle has, by all accounts, been hugely successful in cultivating amenities that attract a creative class. But policies aimed at burnishing Seattle's liberal reputation often unfold in ways that further disadvantage communities of color and the poor, complicating the city's claims to progressive politics. Through ethnographic methods and a geographic perspective, Houston explores a range of recent initiatives in Seattle, including the designation of a new cultural district near downtown, the push to charge for disposable shopping bags, and the advent of training about institutional racism for municipal workers. Looking not just at what these policies say but at how they work in practice, she finds that opportunities for social justice, sustainability, and creativity are all constrained by the prevalence of market-oriented thinking and the classism and racism that seep into the architecture of many programs and policies. Houston urges us to consider how values influence actions within urban governance and emphasizes the necessity of developing

effective conditions for sustainability, creativity, and social justice in this era of increasing urbanization.

*Fighting for Abortion Rights in Latin America* Oxford University Press

Although they share similar socio-economic and cultural characteristics as well as their recent political histories, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay differ radically in their abortion policies. In this book, Cora Fernández Anderson examines the role social movements play in abortion reform to show how different interaction patterns with state actors have led to three different policy outcomes: comprehensive abortion reform in Uruguay; moderate abortion reform in Chile; and no legal abortion reform in Argentina. Synthesizing a broad range of literature and drawing on in-depth field and archival research, she analyzes the strength of the campaigns for abortion reform, their relationships with leftist parties in power and the context of Church-state relations to explain this diverging trajectory in policy reform. A masterly analysis of how social movements, the power of institutions and Executive preferences have strong

explanatory power, *Fighting for Abortion Rights in Latin America* is a perfect supplement for classes on gender and global politics.

*The Reconstruction of White Southern Womanhood, 1865-1895* Routledge

In the first political analysis of unemployment in a socialist country, Susan Woodward argues that the bloody conflicts that are destroying Yugoslavia stem not so much from ancient ethnic hatreds as from the political and social divisions created by a failed socialist program to prevent capitalist joblessness. Under Communism the concept of socialist unemployment was considered an oxymoron; when it appeared in postwar Yugoslavia, it was dismissed as illusory or as a transitory consequence of Yugoslavia's unorthodox experiments with worker-managed firms. In Woodward's view, however, it was only a matter of time before countries in the former Soviet bloc caught up with Yugoslavia, confronting the same unintended consequences of economic reforms required to bring socialist states into the world economy. By 1985, Yugoslavia's unemployment rate had risen to 15

percent. How was it that a labor-oriented government managed to tolerate so clear a violation of the socialist commitment to full employment? Proposing a politically based model to explain this paradox, Woodward analyzes the ideology of economic growth, and shows that international constraints, rather than organized political pressures, defined government policy. She argues that unemployment became politically "invisible," owing to its redefinition in terms of guaranteed subsistence and political exclusion, with the result that it corrupted and ultimately dissolved the authority of all political institutions. Forced to balance domestic policies aimed at sustaining minimum standards of living and achieving productivity growth against the conflicting demands of the world economy and national security, the leadership inadvertently recreated the social relations of agrarian communities within a postindustrial society.

*Race, Gender, and Public Policy in the Age of Emancipation* Harvard University Press

This impressively researched book tells the important but little-known story of elite southern white women's successful

quest for a measure of self-reliance and independence between antebellum strictures and the restored patriarchy of Jim Crow. Profusely illustrated with the experiences of fascinating women in Virginia and North Carolina, it presents a compelling new chapter in the history of American women and of the South. As were many ideas, notions of the ideal woman were in flux after the Civil War. While poverty added a harder edge to the search for a good marriage among some "southern belles," other privileged white women forged identities that challenged the belle model altogether. Their private and public writings from the 1870s and 1880s suggest a widespread ethic of autonomy. Sometimes that meant increased domestic skills born of the new reality of fewer servants. But women also owned and transmitted property, worked for pay, and even pursued long-term careers. Many found a voice in a plethora of new voluntary organizations, and some southern women attained national celebrity in the literary world, creating strong and capable heroines and mirroring an evolving view toward northern society. Yet even as elite southern women

experimented with their roles, external forces and contradictions within their position were making their unprecedented attitudes and achievements socially untenable. During the 1890s, however, virulent racism and pressures to re-create a mythic South left these women caught between the revived image of the southern belle and the emerging emancipated woman. Just as the memoirs of southern white women have been key to understanding life during the Civil War, the writings of such women unlock the years of dramatic change that followed. Informed by myriad primary documents, Jane Turner Censer immerses us in the world of postwar southern women as they rethought and rebuilt themselves, their families, and their region during a brief but important period of relative freedom. *Or, A First Attempt at an Aggregate History of the Eastern, Social, Woman, American, Jewish, Polish, Bullion, Tuberculosis, and Many Other Questions Over the Nineteenth Century, and Beyond* Princeton University Press

The experiences of first-generation college students are not monolithic. The nexus of identities matter, and this book is intended

to challenge the reader to explore what it means to be a first-generation college student in higher education. Designed for use in classrooms and for use by the higher education practitioner on a college campus today, *At the Intersections* will be of value to the reader throughout their professional career. The book is divided into four parts with chapters of research and theory interspersed with thought pieces to provide personal stories to integrate the research and theory into lived experience. Each thought piece ends with questions to inspire readers to engage with the topic. Part One: *Who is a First-generation College Student?* provides the reader an entrée into the topic, with up-to-date data on both four-year and two-year colleges. Part One ends with a thought piece that asks the reader to pull together some of the big ideas before moving on to look more closely at students' identities. Part Two: *The Intersection of Identity* shares the research, experience and thoughts of authors in relation to the individual and overlapping identities of LGBT, low-income, white, African-American, Latinx, Native American, undocumented, female,

and male students who are all also first-generation college students. Part Three: Programs and Practices is an introduction to practices, policies and programs across the country. This section offers promise and direction for future work as institutions try to find a successful array of approaches to make the campus an inclusive place for the diverse population of first-generation college students.

*Dolley Madison and the Creation of the American Nation* Basic Books

Focusing on love's importance to power, Hanson suggests new interpretations of the history of Buganda. She traces an African habit of thought-the idea that people ought to be tied by bonds of affection-to show how people used this idea to knot together a kingdom and criticize colonial practices of power. Scholars and students of Buganda, as well as readers intrigued by comparative study of social structure, power, and power's practices in Africa, will find Hanson's vital analysis extremely valuable.

### **Principals and Presidents**

#### **Biographical Files** Routledge

The transatlantic slave trade brought individuals from diverse African regions

and cultures to a common destiny in the American South. In this comprehensive study, Michael Gomez establishes tangible links between the African American community and its African origins and traces the process by which African populations exchanged their distinct ethnic identities for one defined primarily by the conception of race. He examines transformations in the politics, social structures, and religions of slave populations through 1830, by which time the contours of a new African American identity had begun to emerge. After discussing specific ethnic groups in Africa, Gomez follows their movement to North America, where they tended to be amassed in recognizable concentrations within individual colonies (and, later, states). For this reason, he argues, it is possible to identify particular ethnic cultural influences and ensuing social formations that heretofore have been considered unrecoverable. Using sources pertaining to the African continent as well as runaway slave advertisements, ex-slave narratives, and folklore, Gomez reveals concrete and specific links between particular African populations and their

North American progeny, thereby shedding new light on subsequent African American social formation.

#### **Why Are All the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria?** Routledge

*Thinking on Screen: Film as Philosophy* is an accessible and thought-provoking examination of the way films raise and explore complex philosophical ideas. Written in a clear and engaging style, Thomas Wartenberg examines films' ability to discuss, and even criticize ideas that have intrigued and puzzled philosophers over the centuries such as the nature of personhood, the basis of morality, and epistemological skepticism. Beginning with a demonstration of how specific forms of philosophical discourse are presented cinematically, Wartenberg moves on to offer a systematic account of the ways in which specific films undertake the task of philosophy. Focusing on the films *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance*, *Modern Times*, *The Matrix*, *Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind*, *The Third Man*, *The Flicker*, and *Empire*, Wartenberg shows how these films express meaningful and pertinent philosophical ideas. This book is essential reading for students of

philosophy with an interest in film, aesthetics, and film theory. It will also be of interest to film enthusiasts intrigued by the philosophical implications of film.

**Nominating Committee Records** Oxford University Press

While various democratic theorists have looked at particular instances of recent social movements (Occupy or the Arab Spring, for example), none have yet attempted a more general theoretical take on what it is that relates all of these movements and what that running thread can tell us about democratic theory. Ordinary Democracy argues that there is a commonality to these movements as well as a striking lesson about the nature of democracy, sovereignty, agency and solidarity today: in that these movements all highlight the ordinariness of neoliberal regimes and the ways in which citizens find solidarity and a sense of freedom in the marketplace. Ali Aslam contends that neoliberalism is more than a set of policies, ideological principles, or a distinct phase of capitalism—rather it constitutes the ways in which citizens think about their everyday lives. Conceived as common sense, it also governs what is

permitted or forbidden in public discourse (for example, rendering issues of private debt a personal responsibility). Mass movements call attention to the effects of neoliberalism, providing a way to contest its acceptability; in doing so they help to contextualize the impasse that marks a language of civil empowerment and inclusion on one hand, and feelings of powerlessness, diminished agency and impassivity on the other. In Aslam's view, democratic theorists who view participatory agency as offering the most authentic opportunity to satisfy the need for solidarity and freedom minimize the degree to which capitalism satisfies most citizens, as well as the depth of most people's affective attachment to neoliberalism. Looking in particular at Idle No More, Occupy Wall Street, Occupy Sandy, the Egyptian Revolution, and Strike Debt, Aslam takes what may be a more sobering, but still hopeful, view toward the potential of mass movements: to resist the normalization of conceptions of solidarity and citizenship under neoliberalism.

**Socialist Unemployment** Routledge  
Dangerous Art takes up the problem of judging works of art using moral

standards. When we think that a work is racist, or morally dangerous, what do we mean? James Harold approaches the topic from two angles. First, he takes up the moral question on its own. What could it mean to say that a work of art (rather than, say, a human being) is immoral? He then steps back and examines how moral evaluation fits into the larger task of evaluating artworks. If an artwork is immoral, what does that tell us about how to value the artwork? By tackling the issue from both sides, Harold demonstrates how many of the reasons previously given for thinking that works of art are immoral do not stand up to careful scrutiny. While many philosophers of art have simply assumed that artworks can be evaluated morally and proceeded as though such assessments were unproblematic, Harold highlights the complexities and difficulties inherent in such evaluations. He argues that even when works of art are rightly condemned from a moral point of view, the relationship between that moral flaw and their value as artworks is complex. He instead defends a moderate, skeptic version of autonomism between morality and aesthetics. Employing figures and



ideas from ancient Greece, classical China, and the Harlem Renaissance, as well as William Styron's novel *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, he argues that we cannot judge artworks in the same way that we judge people on moral grounds. In this sense, we can judge an artwork to be both wicked and beautiful; nothing requires us to judge an artwork more or less valuable aesthetically just because we judge it to be morally bad or good. Taking up complex issues at the intersection of art and ethics, *Dangerous Art* will appeal to philosophers and students interested in art, aesthetics, moral philosophy, and philosophy of mind.

**Shaping the College Curriculum** John Wiley & Sons

During the Great Depression, black intellectuals, labor organizers, and artists formed the National Negro Congress (NNC) to demand a "second emancipation" in America. Over the next decade, the NNC and its offshoot, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, sought to coordinate and catalyze local antiracist activism into a national movement to undermine the Jim Crow system of racial and economic exploitation. In this pioneering study, Erik

S. Gellman shows how the NNC agitated for the first-class citizenship of African Americans and all members of the working class, establishing civil rights as necessary for reinvigorating American democracy. Much more than just a precursor to the 1960s civil rights movement, this activism created the most militant interracial freedom movement since Reconstruction, one that sought to empower the American labor movement to make demands on industrialists, white supremacists, and the state as never before. By focusing on the complex alliances between unions, civic groups, and the Communist Party in five geographic regions, Gellman explains how the NNC and its allies developed and implemented creative grassroots strategies to weaken Jim Crow, if not deal it the "death blow" they sought.

**Documents and Writings** University of Illinois Press

In this new edition, the text has been revised to reflect new developments in nursing ethics."--BOOK JACKET.

*A Reader* Lexington Books

The classic, bestselling book on the psychology of racism -- now fully revised and updated Walk into any racially mixed

high school and you will see Black, White, and Latino youth clustered in their own groups. Is this self-segregation a problem to address or a coping strategy? Beverly Daniel Tatum, a renowned authority on the psychology of racism, argues that straight talk about our racial identities is essential if we are serious about enabling communication across racial and ethnic divides. These topics have only become more urgent as the national conversation about race is increasingly acrimonious. This fully revised edition is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the dynamics of race in America.

**Rituals of Care** Princeton University Press

*Race, Ethnicity, and Consumption: A Sociological View* looks at the central concerns of consumer culture through the lens of race and ethnicity. Each chapter illustrates the connections between race, ethnicity, and consumption by focusing on a specific theme: identity, crossing cultures, marketing and advertising, neighborhoods, discrimination, and social activism. By exploring issues such as multicultural marketing, cultural appropriation, consumer racial profiling,

urban food deserts, and racialized political consumerism, students, scholars, and other curious readers will gain insight on the ways that racial and ethnic boundaries shape, and are shaped by, consumption. This book goes beyond the typical treatments of race and ethnicity in introductory texts on consumption by not only providing a comprehensive overview of the major theories and concepts that sociologists use to make sense of consumption, race, and ethnicity, but also by examining these themes within distinctly contemporary contexts such as digital platforms and activism. Documenting the complexities and contradictions within consumer culture, *Race, Ethnicity, and Consumption* is an excellent text for sociology courses on consumers and consumption, race and ethnicity, the economy, and inequality. It will also be an informative resource for courses on consumer culture in the

broader social sciences, marketing, and the humanities.

*Race, Ethnicity, and Consumption* Univ of North Carolina Press

Biographical files concerning the Principals and Presidents of Mount Holyoke College date from circa 1875 to the present and contain primary and secondary sources relating to these individuals. Materials concern those who have served as principals or presidents of Mount Holyoke as well as those who have been acting or interim principals and presidents. These materials consist of correspondence and writings by them, curriculum vitae and resumes, books, biographical sketches, press releases, genealogical information, obituaries, tributes, notes, audiocassettes, compact discs, and photographs. The files for Mary Emma Woolley include recollections about her by alumnae in the Classes of 1905-1938. Files for Elizabeth T.

Kennan and Lynn Pasquerella contain Mount Holyoke College records from their years as students at Mount Holyoke. Materials relating to Joseph J. Ellis (Acting President, January-June 1984) contain six audiocassettes of an interview of him on C-SPAN's Booknotes program in 1997, seven compact discs containing fourteen lectures by him concerning the Brotherhood of the Revolution: how America's founders forged a new nation, recorded for the Modern Scholar program in 2004, and eight compact discs containing his lectures about Patriots: Brotherhood of the American Revolution, recorded for the Barnes and Noble Portable Professor Series, 2004. Materials for Joanne Creighton include a video recording of her introduction to the Mount Holyoke community as President-Elect in 1995. The files also include memorabilia that belonged to some of these individuals and information about their families.