PUBLIC HEALTH AND DISEASE IN THE MODERN AGE:  
WESTERN, COLONIAL, AND GLOBAL EXPERIENCES

JULIA F. IRWIN  
EXAMINER: NAOMI ROGERS  
TOTAL 55 BOOKS, 23 ARTICLES

* Books I’ve read. † Books cross-listed with other examiners’ fields

PUBLIC HEALTH AND EPIDEMIC DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES AND WESTERN EUROPE (21 BOOKS, 9 ARTICLES)


Germ Theories...

*Michael Worboys, Spreading Germs: Diseases, Theories, and Medical Practice in Britain, 1865-1900 (2000)

Acute Infectious Diseases....

*Charles Rosenberg, The Cholera Years: The United States in 1832, 1849, and 1866 (1962)
*Richard Evans, Death in Hamburg: Society and Politics in the Cholera Years, 1830-1910 (1987)
*Naomi Rogers, Dirt and Disease: Polio before F.D.R. (1992)

Defining Dust Diseases—Chronic? Infectious? Occupational?...

*Barron Lerner, Contagion and Confinement: Controlling Tuberculosis Along the Skid Row (1998)
*David Rosner and Gerald Markowitz, Deadly Dust: Silicosis and Politics of Occupational Disease in Twentieth-Century America (1991)
Sexually Transmitted and Heritable Infections...

*Allan M. Brandt, Allan M. No Magic Bullet: A Social History of Venereal Disease in the United States (1985, rpt. 1987)
*Mary Spongberg, Feminizing Venereal Disease: The Body of the Prostitute in Nineteenth-Century Medical Discourse (1997)
†Keith Wailoo, Dying in the City of Blues: Sickle Cell Anemia and the Politics of Race and Health (2001)
*Elizabeth Fee and Daniel Fox, eds., AIDS: The Making of a Chronic Disease (1991)
  • Elizabeth Fee and Daniel M. Fox, “Introduction: The Contemporary Historiography of AIDS”
  • Robert A. Padgug and Gerald M. Oppenheimer, “Riding the Tiger: AIDS and the Gay Community”

Disease and Immigration...

*Howard Markel, Quarantine! East European Jewish Immigrants and the New York City Epidemics of 1892 (1997)
*Judith Walzer Leavitt, Typhoid Mary: Captive to the Public's Health, (1996)
*†Nayan Shah, Contagious Divides: Epidemics and Race in San Francisco’s Chinatown (2001)
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PHILANTHROPIC AND STATE APPROACHES TO HEALTH REFORMS THROUGH WORLD WAR II (14 BOOKS, 9 ARTICLES)

*Paul Weindling, Epidemics and Genocide in Eastern Europe, 1890-1945 (2000)
*Elizabeth W. Etheridge, Sentinel for Health: A History of the Centers for Disease Control (1992)

  • Paul Weindling, “Introduction: Constructing International Health Between the Wars”
  • Bridget Towers, “Red Cross Organisational Politics, 1822-1922: Relations of Dominance and the Influence of the United States”
  • Martin David Dubin, “The League of Nations Health Organisation”
  • Anne Marie Rafferty, “Internationalising Nursing Education During the Interwar Period”
  • Patricia T. Rooke and Rudy L. Schnell, “‘Uncramping Child Life’: International Children’s Organizations, 1914-1939”


*Anne-Emanuelle Birn, Marriage of Convenience: Rockefeller International History and Revolutionary Mexico (2006)

*Steven C. Williams, “Nationalism and Public Health: The Convergence of Rockefeller Foundation Technique and Brazilian Federal Authority during the Time of Yellow Fever, 1925-1930,” in Marcos Cueto, ed, Missionaries of Science: The Rockefeller Foundation and Latin America (1994)

*Caroline Moorehead, Dumant’s Dream: War, Switzerland, and the History of the Red Cross (1998)

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND COLONIALISM (14 BOOKS, 2 ARTICLES)

*David Arnold, Colonizing the Body: State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth Century India (1993)
*Mark Harrison, Public Health in British India: Anglo-Indian Preventative Medicine, 1859-1914 (1994)
*Leonore Manderson, Sickness and the State: Health and Illness in Colonial Malaya, 1870-1940 (1996)
*Philip D. Curtin, Disease and Empire: The Health of European Troops in the Conquest of Africa (1998)
*Philippa Levine, Prostitution, Race, and Politics: Policing Venereal Disease in the British Empire (2003)

GLOBAL HEALTH: FROM THE RISE OF THE WHO TO TODAY (7 BOOKS, 3 ARTICLES)

*Tracy Kidder, Mountains Beyond Mountains: The Quest of Dr. Paul Farmer, a Man Who Would Cure the World (2004)
*Anne-Emanuelle Birn, Marriage of Convenience: Rockefeller International History and Revolutionary Mexico, Epilogue: “International Health’s Convenient Marriage” (2006)
The colonial encirclement of the world is an integral component of European history from the Early Modern Period to the phase of decolonisation. Individual national and expansion histories referred to each other in varying degrees at different times but often also reinforced each other. This turns the simultaneity and multitude of European colonialisms and imperialisms into a border-bridging experience. Few transnational specifics of European history illustrate the diversity of a European consciousness this clearly. But what was colonialism? The centrality of colonialism to the globalizing forces of the past but also for the fundamental importance of the colonial past in shaping the present. I have argued in a recent discussion that the concept of globalization is more appropriate than vaguely conceived notions of globalization for grasping the problem of modernity in its contemporary phase or appearance. I would like to further consider here the relationship of global modernity to colonial modernity, and to discourses of alternative or multiple modernities. that more often than not give priority to imagined colonial experience had an impact on the rise of anti-colonial as well as anti-fascist (anti-Japanese aggression) nationalist fervor that spawned independence movements. Southeast Asian elites responded to western colonialism in a continuum anywhere from adaptation, collaboration, to resistance. The traditional elite failed in their struggle. Many Filipino intellectuals identified themselves with colonial Spain and the U.S. Western-style political movements were created; they drew inspiration from western ideologies and models. Western education sons of the traditional aristocracy or the bureaucratic elite at the national level and school teachers, government officials and clerks at the local level led nationalist movements.