


2011

1st Place: "Co-Production: A Scientific Approach to the Humanities"

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Recommended Citation

Moore, Kirsten, "1st Place: "Co-Production: A Scientific Approach to the Humanities"" (2011). *John and Margaret Class Student Book Collection Contest*. Paper 1.

<http://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/bookcollectioncontest/1>

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Co-Production: A Scientific Approach to the Humanities

Kirsten Moore

Many consider science and humanities two distinctly separate focuses, but as I demonstrate with my collection, they intertwine to a great extent. All of the books in this collection use science to explain what makes us human in more than the biological, chemical, or physical sense and illustrate that science and the humanities are co-produced.

I began to assemble my collection in high school simply through our reading lists. All of my novels dealing with subjects such as autism, mental health, and the science of creation began my collection. Then, as a history major at Chapman, I began to acquire a few books here and there that discuss scientific thought throughout history. However, I did not accrue the bulk of my collection until I took two classes with my academic advisor, Dr. Alex Bay, who is a medical historian. He influenced my interest in the history of science, and medicine in particular, so now I am acquiring books on medical history to take with me when I get a Ph.D. in the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins.

The books in my multidisciplinary collection all incorporate studies of humanity and various aspects of science, particularly medicine and health. I have multiple books on the influenza epidemic of 1918, the topic of my history thesis, and the social understanding of epidemic disease in general. I also have a large percentage of books on the history of sexuality that discuss the politics of women's bodies and health. Michel Foucault figures prominently in my collection, contributing six works. His ideas on power and control through the evocation of science inform my studies of the use of political authority during medical crises. However, I believe that all of the books in my collection have contributed to my interest in the relationship between science and humanity, a subject I will further explore as a doctoral student.

Annotated Bibliography
Kirsten Moore

1. Arnold, D. (1993). Colonizing the Body: State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth-Century India. Berkeley, CA, University of California Press.

Arnold's work is one of the most well-known among medical historians. It discusses how European colonizers used medical knowledge to establish authority over India in the nineteenth century and change Indian culture through scientific justifications related to health.

2. Barry, J. (2005). The Great Influenza: The Story of the Deadliest Pandemic in History. New York, Penguin Group, Inc.

This history not only outlines the biology of the influenza virus, but also explains how scientific knowledge about influenza at the time of the 1918 pandemic dictated how certain societies responded politically to protecting their populations.

3. Botsman, D. (2005). Punishment and Power in the Making of Modern Japan. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press.

Botsman uses concepts from Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish* to show how the West measured Japanese barbarity in their physical punishment and how Japanese reacted to these criticisms to portray themselves as modern. This work shows how scientific judgment over the civility of physical pain affects political actions of governments.

4. Byerly, C. (2005). Fever of War: The Influenza Epidemic in the US Army during World War I. New York, New York University Press.

Byerly writes about how the influenza epidemic of 1918 illuminated discriminations against women and African Americans in the American military during World War I, as well as how the disease affected political negotiations regarding the war. She intertwines the science behind public health, medicine, and influenza with social and political obstacles to show how the two inform each other in history.

5. Chase, M. (2003). The Barbary Plague: The Black Death in Victorian San Francisco. New York, Random House.

Chase examines the 1900 plague epidemic in San Francisco, focusing on discrimination faced by the Chinese. She discusses the role of public health officials in perpetuating racial stereotypes with scientific rhetoric connected to the plague.

6. Craddock, S. (2000). City of Plagues: Disease, Poverty, and Deviance in San Francisco. Minneapolis, MN, University of Minnesota Press.

This book describes how the local government in San Francisco used scientific evidence of disease to discriminate against various undesirable groups in the city. This combines the social and political aspects of exclusion in America with medical justifications.

7. Crosby, A. (2003). America's Forgotten Pandemic: The Influenza of 1918. New York, Cambridge University Press.

Crosby covers the influenza pandemic as it unfolded in different parts of the world, showing how cultural traditions and political conditions affected influenza morbidity and mortality. His work illuminates the role of social practices and politics in disease epidemics.

8. Crosby, A. (2003). The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492. Westport, CT, Praeger Publishers.

This work discusses how the science of disease susceptibility and immunity affected the course of history and the development of the Americas as a European entity. It shows how different groups can use disease to establish authority over another group.

9. Diamond, J. (1999). Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies. New York, W.W. Norton and Company.

Like Crosby, Jared Diamond talks about how germs and the topographical layout of the continents allowed certain groups to gain superiority over others, thus creating the current ethnic groupings we have today. This work shows how science largely determined the international hierarchy that now exists.

10. Foucault, M. (1965). Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason. New York, Vintage Books.

Foucault discusses the transformation of the understanding of mental health from a social stigma to a medical problem. His history traces the shift towards a more objective and scientific identification of what used to be a social disease.

11. Foucault, M. (1973). The Birth of the Clinic: An Archaeology of Medical Perception. New York, Vintage Books.

Birth of a Clinic examines the power relationship between physicians and their patients and how physicians can use scientific observation to objectify people in a medical setting. Foucault discusses the role of the medical clinic as a place that facilitates this process of objectification because it isolates people and establishes health standards by which to judge them.

12. Foucault, M. (1977). Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison. New York, Vintage Books.

Foucault explains how those with authority turned discipline into a science through examination and observation. His ideas about the construction of power through the use of scientific rhetoric inform many histories of discrimination through the use of science or medicine.

13. Foucault, M. (1978). The History of Sexuality: An Introduction, Volume 1. New York, Vintage Books.

Part I of Foucault's series on the history of sex discusses why people are obsessed with sex and why people repress thoughts and feelings concerning sex. He offers a psychological study of the human condition, analyzing defense mechanisms and cultural deterrents that affect our conceptualization of sex.

14. Foucault, M. (1985). The Use of Pleasure: The History of Sexuality, Volume 2. New York, Vintage Books.

This work analyzes some of the origins of Western thought about sex, looking back to ancient Greece and their understandings of sexual appetite and sex as a civic duty. It attributes social motivations to the use of sex as both a biological mechanism of reproduction and a part of the political process.

15. Foucault, M. (1986). The Care of the Self: The History of Sexuality, Volume 3. New York, Vintage Books.

Foucault completes his trilogy by exploring how physicians and philosophers altered how society conceives of sex, making it a moral question and disparaging the pleasurable aspects of sex. He shows how scientific knowledge can help create a social stigma around a biologically natural process and change how people engage in this act.

16. Fu, S. (1983). Six Records of a Floating Life. New York, Penguin Group.

Shen Fu records his and his wife's experience with disease in China during the Ming Dynasty. This primary source of Chinese history gives insight into how the Chinese conceptualized disease as a result of social rather than scientific factors.

17. Gladwell, M. (2005). Blink!: The Power of Thinking Without Thinking. New York, Little, Brown and Company.

Gladwell explores instinct and gut reaction by looking at brain function. He uses this to explain why people react the way that they do and how they know things instantly when they have spent little time with the material. It connects some basic neurology with social science to analyze our society.

18. Gladwell, M. (2008). Outliers: The Story of Success. New York, Little, Brown and Company.

Gladwell uses social science to explain why certain people have achieved success. He describes the achievement of success as a scientific formula dependent on timing, features of ethnic groups, and similar factors.

19. Gladwell, M. (2000). The Tipping Point: How Little Things Can Make a Big Difference. New York, Little, Brown and Company.

The Tipping Point is another sociological study of fads and trends analyzing how one can predict these phenomenon through mathematical models or laws of nature. In this way, Gladwell makes social inquiry into a predictable, scientific process.

20. Gladwell, M. (2009). What the Dog Saw and Other Adventures. New York, Little, Brown and Company.

This collection of essays also shows how scientific analysis and observation can be used to predict social outcomes. Again, he looks at the human condition through a scientific lens, somewhat objectifying social interaction.

21. Haddon, M. (2003). The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time. New York, Vintage Books.

Haddon writes his novel through the eyes of an autistic boy, putting readers in the mind of someone with a mental impairment. He makes readers empathize with his main character, Christopher, and in doing so, shows readers that biological disabilities do not deprive someone of their humanity.

22. Huxley, A. (1998). Brave New World. New York, First Perennial Classics.

Huxley writes about a futuristic world organized and directed by science. His vision shows how science plays a role in ordering society and dictating power relationships between those with scientific knowledge and those without it.

23. Johnston, W. (1995). The Modern Epidemic: A History of Tuberculosis in Japan. Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press.

Johnston discusses the social stigma associated with tuberculosis in Japanese culture, including images of impurity and moral depravity. He shows that people do not understand disease as a simply scientific phenomenon, but a social phenomenon as well.

24. Kang, H. (2001). Under the Black Umbrella: Voices from Colonial Korea. Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press.

The history discusses the use of comfort women, women conscripted by the Japanese government to have sex with Japanese soldiers, in Japan's nation building process. It examines how the Japanese used scientific justifications regarding sexual fulfillment and venereal disease to discriminate against and abuse women.

25. Kesey, K. (1962). One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest. New York, New American Library.

Kesey explores the idea of individual perception and mental health in his novel about a mental hospital. He shows how people gain power and dominate others through the use of scientific standards when it is clear that their patients are just as much, if not more human than those who are judging them.

26. Kolbert, E. (2006). Field Notes From a Catastrophe: Man, Nature, and Climate Change. New York, Bloomsbury USA.

Kolbert writes an expose on the issue of global warming, covering her experiences with various scientists and their environmental experiments. She tries to take a scientific approach to a very politically loaded issue.

27. Maddox, G., James Giblin and Isaria Kimambo, Ed. (1996). Custodians of the Land: Ecology and Culture in the History of Tanzania. Eastern African Studies. Athens, OH, Ohio University Press.

This collection of essays discusses how the environment in Africa has affected Africans' way of life. Ecology has dictated the building of societies and relationships throughout the continent, showing that scientific elements play an integral part in shaping the human experience.

28. Maines, R. (1999). The Technology of Orgasm: "Hysteria," the Vibrator, and Women's Sexual Satisfaction. Baltimore, MD, Johns Hopkins University Press.

Maines analyzes sexual discrimination against women through the lens of sexual health. She examines the role of physicians in perpetuating stereotypes about women's sexuality and how male physicians used technology to objectify the problems regarding women's sexual satisfaction.

29. Markel, H. (1997). Quarantine! East European Jewish Immigrants and the New York City Epidemic of 1892. Baltimore, MD, Johns Hopkins University Press.

Markel shows how New York Public Health officials used disease epidemics to discriminate against a specific ethnic group, the Russian Jews. In doing so, he critiques modern society and how doctors quarantine certain groups even though they do this for social rather than scientific reasons.

30. Markel, H. (2004). When Germs Travel: Six Major Epidemics That Have Invaded America and the Fears They Have Unleashed. New York, Vintage Books.

Markel's history discusses how epidemic disease creates a culture of discrimination and exclusion. He argues that Americans continue to isolate immigrants because of irrational fears of their pathogens.

31. McNeill, W. (1976). Plagues and Peoples. New York, Anchor Books.

McNeill analyzes how diseases such as small pox and plague shaped the composition of the people of the world today and led certain groups to dominate others. He shows how disease is a social actor that can dictate history and affect relationships between human beings.

32. Orwell, G. (1977). 1984. New York, New American Library.

Orwell's novel describes a world in which technology runs society and controls peoples' lives. The future he imagines illuminates the human fear that science and technology will replace our thoughts, emotions, and humanity.

33. Packard, R. (1989). White Plague, Black People: Tuberculosis and the Political Economy of Disease in South Africa. Berkeley, CA, University of California Press.

Packard examines the racialization of health care in South Africa, concentrating on the ravages of tuberculosis. Ethnic identity affects one's susceptibility to disease because medicine is a combination of both scientific and social factors.

34. Rogaski, R. (2004). Hygienic Modernity: Meanings of Health and Disease in Treaty-Port China. Berkeley, CA, University of California Press.

Hygienic Modernity shows how imperial powers and their notions of sanitation and health shaped China into a modern nation. Rogaski explains that the infusion of scientific rhetoric and standards into Chinese culture forced China to change its health practices.

35. Rosenberg, C. (1987). The Care of Strangers: The Rise of America's Hospital System. Baltimore, MD, Johns Hopkins University Press.

Medical historian Rosenberg traces the transformation of the American hospital system, examining its objectifying character. Hospitals are the sites of social interactions in which medical knowledge substantiates authority.

36. Said, E. (1979). Orientalism. New York, Vintage Books.

Said shows how Western Europeans created a discriminatory understanding of oriental culture by using scientific rhetoric to describe their observations. In doing so, he explores how people establish dominance over other groups by evoking science as a natural truth and therefore legitimate justification.

37. Schiffman, Z., Ed. (2002). Humanism and Renaissance. Problems in European Civilization. Boston, MA, Houghton Mifflin Company.

This collection of essays covers the shift back to classic Greek and Roman thought in sixteenth century Europe. This shift included an emphasis on scientific conceptualization of governance and art, illustrating the increased role of science in Greco-Roman society.

38. Shah, N. (2001). Contagious Divides: Epidemics and Race in San Francisco's Chinatown. Berkeley, CA, University of California Press.

Shah discusses the role of scientific and medical rhetoric in discriminating against Chinese immigrants in San Francisco throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. He shows how scientific explanations of epidemic disease can be used to construct a notion of race that detracts from a community's quality of life.

39. Shelley, M. (1989). Frankenstein. New York, Puffin Books.

Shelley's novel illustrates how humans have altered nature through biological manipulation and discusses the social implications of man's desire to control nature. Frankenstein shows that science, seemingly objective, is connected to human emotion and motivation, which is subjective.

40. Talarigo, J. (2004). The Pearl Diver. New York, Anchor Books.

Talarigo writes a novel about a young Japanese girl afflicted with leprosy and the social consequences of her disease. He comments on society's social understanding of disease and how this social understanding can be used to discriminate against others.

41. Valenti, J. (2009). The Purity Myth: How America's Obsession with Virginity is Hurting Young Women. Berkeley, CA, Seal Press.

Valenti analyzes how social understandings of sex has negatively impacted women's experience, particularly regarding the pressure to get abortions. She talks about how the male world tries to legislate women's bodies, again socializing and politicizing the biological sexual process.

42. Vonnegut, K. (1963). Cat's Cradle. New York, Dell Publishing.

Vonnegut's novel discusses how the combination of science and overwhelming power and authority can destroy society. He writes about how science, seemingly objective, can be manipulated for good or evil.

43. Walker, B. (2010). Toxic Archipelago: A History of Industrial Disease in Japan. Seattle, WA, University of Washington Press.

Walker shows how people build countries or polities with pain, in this case industrial disease in Japan. The government builds its reputation and a national identity by advocating sacrifice for the good of the nation rather than the health of the individual.

44. White, R. (1995). Organic Machine: The Remaking of the Colombia River. New York, Hill and Wang.

White talks about how man has turned nature into a machine that works to further man's goals.

This illustrates how society and social needs have influenced scientific processes and the natural order.

45. Winks, R. and Susan Mattern-Parkes. (2004). The Ancient Mediterranean World: From the Stone Age to A.D. 600. New York, Oxford University Press, Inc.

This survey of ancient history covers the role of early scientific thinkers in the development of the ancient Greek and Roman tradition. It shows how scientific thought influenced the development of Western culture and is now embedded in societies from the Greco-Roman tradition.

46. Yochelson, B. and Daniel Czitrom. (2007). Rediscovering Jacob Riis: Exposure Journalism and Photography in Turn-of-the-Century New York. New York, The New Press.

This biography of Jacob Riis discusses how his documentary photography influenced disease and health control in the poor districts of New York at the turn of the century. His photography also placed immigrants and vagabonds into categories to be observed and examined through a seemingly objective eye, giving insight into our scientific conceptualization of people.

Annotated Bibliography Wish List

Kirsten Moore

1. Farmer, P. (1999). Infections and Inequalities: The Modern Plagues. Berkeley, CA, University of California Press.

This history shows how disease breeds discrimination and how scientific knowledge creates a hierarchy of power. This will add to my collection of books on the use of scientific knowledge as a basis of authority.

2. Farmer, P. (2003). Pathologies of Power: Health, Human Rights, and the New War on the Poor. Berkeley, CA, University of California Press.

Farmer's work shows how one can use medical science to control and influence populations. It will enhance my collection of works on the politics of disease, which is a very pertinent topic in today's world.

3. Giles-Vernick, T. and Craddock, S., ed. (2010). Influenza and Public Health: Learning from Past Pandemics. London, Earthscan.

This piece of the Science in Society book series connects disease, epidemiology, and public health to their social products. This would add to my collection of work on public health and on the influenza pandemic of 1918.

4. Howell, J. (1995). Technology in the Hospital: Transforming Patient Care in the Early Twentieth Century. Baltimore, MD, Johns Hopkins University Press.

Howell discusses how technology affects the doctor-patient interaction and how it has changed the nature of health care since its inclusion in the hospital system. This work will inform my studies of the role of technology in producing social change.

5. Jasanoff, S, ed. (2004). States of Knowledge: The Co-Production of Science and Social Order. New York, Routledge.

This collection of essays focuses on the co-production of science and the humanities, arguing that one cannot exist without the other and that the two should not be separated, as is common in a lot of scholarship. It addresses the exact theme of my collection.

6. Pernick, M. (1996). The Black Stork: Eugenics and the Death of "Defective" Babies in American Medicine and Motion Pictures since 1915. New York, Oxford University Press.

Eugenics is an area of medical history that captures the interaction of medicine and social stigmas. Pernick's book will give my collection a history of this very important subject in the social history of medicine.

7. Porter, D. Health, Civilization and the State: A History of Public Health from Ancient to Modern Times. New York, Routledge.

Public Health is one sphere which displays the co-dependence of science and social elements and Porter discusses how public health has impacted societies throughout history. This would help me further explore my interest in public health and the role of medicine in shaping various populations.

8. Rosenberg, C. Explaining Epidemics and Other Studies in the History of Medicine. New York, Cambridge University Press.

Rosenberg discusses how diseases are social actors, producing various cultural understandings of medicine and health that affect the way people act towards each other. His book would inform my research on the social history of epidemiology.

9. Rothman, D., Marcus, S. and Kiceluk, S., ed. (1995). Medicine and Western Civilization. New Brunswick, NJ, Rutgers University Press.

Rothman analyzes the role of medicine as a basis for Western society. This will help me further understand the influence of medicine on history, as well as how medicine produces culture.

10. Warner, J. and Tighe, J., ed. (2001). Major Problems in the History of American Medicine and Public Health, Major Problems in American History. Boston, MA, Houghton Mifflin Company.

This collection illustrates the importance of public health in the shaping of American society. It will add to my collection of works on the social role of medicine in the United States.