

1. Record Nr.	UNICASPUV0346993
Autore	Hyginus
Titolo	Fables / Hygin ; texte établi et traduit par Jean-Yves Boriaud
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Paris, : Les belles Lettres, 1997
Titolo uniforme	Fabulae
ISBN	2251014039
Descrizione fisica	XXXIII, 230 p. ; 20 cm.
Collana	Collection des universités de France , . Sér. latine ; 344
Disciplina	873.01
Soggetti	Igino . Fabulae - Edizioni critiche
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese Latino
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910172219303321
Autore	O'Connor Alice
Titolo	Poverty knowledge : social science, social policy, and the poor in twentieth-century U.S. history // Alice O'Connor
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, NJ ; ; Woodstock, : Princeton University Press, 2002, c2001
ISBN	9786612087486 9781282087484 1282087487 9781400824748 1400824745
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (387 p.)
Collana	Politics and society in twentieth-century America
Disciplina	362.5/0973/0904
Soggetti	Poverty - United States - History - 20th century Poor - United States - History - 20th century Economic assistance, Domestic - United States - History - 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Originally published: 2001.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- PART ONE -- Chapter 1. Origins: Poverty and Social Science in The Era of Progressive Reform -- Chapter 2. Poverty Knowledge as Cultural Critique: The Great Depression -- Chapter 3. From the Deep South to the Dark Ghetto: Poverty Knowledge, Racial Liberalism, and Cultural "Pathology" -- Chapter 4. Giving Birth to a "Culture of Poverty": Poverty Knowledge in Postwar Behavioral Science, Culture, and Ideology -- Chapter 5. Community Action -- PART TWO -- Chapter 6. In the Midst of Plenty: The Political Economy of Poverty in the Affluent Society -- Chapter 7. Fighting Poverty with Knowledge: The Office of Economic Opportunity and the Analytic Revolution in Government -- Chapter 8. Poverty's Culture Wars -- PART THREE -- Chapter 9. The Poverty Research Industry -- Chapter 10. Dependency, the "Underclass," and a New Welfare "Consensus": Poverty Knowledge for a Post-Liberal, Postindustrial Era -- Chapter 11. The End of Welfare and the Case for a New Poverty Knowledge -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Progressive-era "poverty warriors" cast poverty in America as a problem

of unemployment, low wages, labor exploitation, and political disfranchisement. In the 1990s, policy specialists made "dependency" the issue and crafted incentives to get people off welfare. *Poverty Knowledge* gives the first comprehensive historical account of the thinking behind these very different views of "the poverty problem," in a century-spanning inquiry into the politics, institutions, ideologies, and social science that shaped poverty research and policy. Alice O'Connor chronicles a transformation in the study of poverty, from a reform-minded inquiry into the political economy of industrial capitalism to a detached, highly technical analysis of the demographic and behavioral characteristics of the poor. Along the way, she uncovers the origins of several controversial concepts, including the "culture of poverty" and the "underclass." She shows how such notions emerged not only from trends within the social sciences, but from the central preoccupations of twentieth-century American liberalism: economic growth, the Cold War against communism, the changing fortunes of the welfare state, and the enduring racial divide. The book details important changes in the politics and organization as well as the substance of poverty knowledge. Tracing the genesis of a still-thriving poverty research industry from its roots in the War on Poverty, it demonstrates how research agendas were subsequently influenced by an emerging obsession with welfare reform. Over the course of the twentieth century, O'Connor shows, the study of poverty became more about altering individual behavior and less about addressing structural inequality. The consequences of this steady narrowing of focus came to the fore in the 1990s, when the nation's leading poverty experts helped to end "welfare as we know it." O'Connor shows just how far they had traveled from their field's original aims.
