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Construction of a reach-to-grasp; Cerebellum and the sensory guidance of movement; The cerebellum, predictive control and motor coordination; Internal models for motor control; The apraxias are higher-order defects of sensorimotor integration  
Final discussion  
Index of contributors; Subject index

Sommario/riassunto

Sensory Guidance of Movement  
Chairman: Mitchell Glickstein 1998  
In the past few years there has been an increasing recognition of the multiplicity of sensory and motor areas of the cerebral cortex. However, still relatively little is known about the way in which sensory areas are functionally linked to motor areas. On the basis of current anatomical evidence, there are three major pathways involved in this linking. One of these routes is by way of cortico-cortical links, beginning in the primary sensory areas of the cortex, and connecting via a series of synaptic relays to motor or premotor ar

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Autore

O'Connor Alice

Titolo

Poverty knowledge : social science, social policy, and the poor in twentieth-century U.S. history / / Alice O'Connor

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Nota di contenuto

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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

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## 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.

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