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Autore	Quinn, Kenneth
Titolo	The Catullan Revolution / Kenneth Quinn
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Victoria : Melbourne University Press, 1959
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Collocazione	I F 41
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910456845903321
Autore	Kluchin Rebecca M (Rebecca Marie)
Titolo	Fit to be tied [[electronic resource]] : sterilization and reproductive rights in America, 1950-1980 // Rebecca M. Kluchin
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Brunswick, N.J., : Rutgers University Press, c2009
ISBN	1-280-49235-X 9786613587589 0-8135-4831-4
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Disciplina	363.9/7
Soggetti	Sterilization (Birth control) - United States - History - 20th century Birth control - Government policy - United States - History - 20th century Reproductive rights - United States - History - 20th century Electronic books.
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Note generali	Rev. ed. of thesis: Fit to be tied? : sterilization and reproductive rights in America, 1960-1984 / by Rebecca M. Kluchin. c2004.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 225-262) and index.

Nota di contenuto

From eugenics to neo-eugenics -- "Fit" women and reproductive choice -- Sterilizing "unfit" women -- "Fit" women fight back -- "Unfit" women fight too -- Irreconcilable conflicts -- The endurance of neo-eugenics.

Sommario/riassunto

The 1960's revolutionized American contraceptive practice. Diaphragms, jellies, and condoms with high failure rates gave way to newer choices of the Pill, IUD, and sterilization. *Fit to Be Tied* provides a history of sterilization and what would prove to become, at once, socially divisive and a popular form of birth control. During the first half of the twentieth century, sterilization (tubal ligation and vasectomy) was a tool of eugenics. Individuals who endorsed crude notions of biological determinism sought to control the reproductive decisions of women they considered "unfit" by nature of race or class, and used surgery to do so. Incorporating first-person narratives, court cases, and official records, Rebecca M. Kluchin examines the evolution of forced sterilization of poor women, especially women of color, in the second half of the century and contrasts it with demands for contraceptive sterilization made by white women and men. She chronicles public acceptance during an era of reproductive and sexual freedom, and the subsequent replacement of the eugenics movement with "neo-eugenic" standards that continued to influence American medical practice, family planning, public policy, and popular sentiment.
