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Autore	Martel Marcel <1965->
Titolo	Not this time : Canadians, public policy, and the marijuana question, 1961-1975 // Marcel Martel
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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. 'A Growing Problem': Reporting and Measuring the Use of Illegal Drugs -- 2. 'We Can't Afford to Take a Neutral Position': Interest Groups and Marijuana Use -- 3. The Scientific Experts and Provincial Governments: Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island -- 4. Debating Marijuana Use: The Le Dain Commission, 1969-1973 -- 5. A Small Step beyond the Status Quo: The Federal Government and Recreational Drug Use -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Drugs are part of every society, consumed for ritual or religious purposes, for pleasure, to enhance athletic performance, or as a means to relieve pain. Throughout the twentieth century, however, an arbitrary and shifting distinction was made between legal drugs that were prescribed and administered by the medical profession, and illegal drugs that were subject to state control and suppression. Illegal in Canada since 1923, marijuana is the most controversial of illegal drugs. Because it lacks the same addictive and harmful qualities of other

illegal substances, such as heroin and cocaine, marijuana's negative social impact is questionable. In the 1960s interest groups - including university student associations, certain physicians, and others -, began demanding changes to the Narcotics Control Act, which governed the legal status of drugs, to decriminalize or legalize the possession of marijuana. In *Not This Time*, Marcel Martel explores recreational use of marijuana in the 1960s and its emergence as a topic of social debate. He demonstrates how the media, interest groups, state institutions, bureaucrats and politicians influenced the development and implementation of public policy on drugs. Martel illustrates how two loose coalitions both made up of interest groups, addiction research organizations and bureaucrats - one supporting the existing drug legislation, and the other favoring liberalization of the Narcotics Control Act - dominated the debate over the legalization of marijuana, and how those favoring liberalized drug laws, while influential, had difficulty presenting a unified front and problems justifying their cause while the health benefits of marijuana use were still in question. Exploring both sides of the debate, Martel presents the invigorating history of a question that continues to reverberate in the minds of Canadians. Disclaimer: Images removed at the request of the rights holder.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910629588203321
Autore	Penier Izabella
Titolo	Culture-bearing Women : The Black Women Renaissance and Cultural Nationalism / / Izabella Penier
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Warsaw, Poland : , : De Gruyter Poland Ltd., , 2020 ©2019
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (220 pages)
Disciplina	860.9352208996
Soggetti	African American women authors Race awareness in literature Women, Black, in literature
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- Preface -- 1 Introduction: The Black Women Renaissance, Matrilineal Romances and the "Volkish Tradition" -- 2 Mapping the Black Women's Renaissance: The Formative 1970s and the Shift from a Black Nationalist to a Black Womanist Aesthetic -- 3 Matrifocal Nationalism, Afrocentric Womanism and the Fear of Disinheritance -- 4 Kulturnation: The Black Women's Renaissance, Folk Heritage and the Essential Black Female Matrix -- 5 Volknation: The Black Holocaust and the Poetics of the Slave Sublime -- 6 Culturalism, Classism, and the Politics of Redistribution -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	This study examines the Black Women's Renaissance (BWR) - the flowering of literary talent among African American women at the end of the 20th century. It focuses on the historical and heritage novels of the 1980s and the vexed relationship between black cultural nationalism and black feminism. It argues that when the nation seemingly fell out of fashion, black women writers sought to re-create what Renan called "a soul, a spiritual principle" for their ethnic group. BWR narratives, especially those associated with womanism, appreciated "culture bearing" mothers as cultural reproducers of the nation and transmitters of its values. In this way, the writers of the BWR gave rise to "matrifocal" cultural nationalism that superseded masculine

cultural nationalism of the previous decade and made black women, instead of black men, principal agents/carriers of national identity. This monograph argues that even though matrifocal nationalism empowered women, ultimately it was a flawed project. It promoted gender and cultural essentialism, i.e. it glorified black motherhood and mother-daughter bonding and condemned other, more radical models of black female subjectivity. Moreover, the BWR, vivified by middle-class and educated black women, turned readers' attention from more contentious social issues, such as class mobility or wealth redistribution. The monograph compares the cultural nationalist novels of the 1980s with social protest novels written by the same authors in the 1970s and explains the rationale behind the change in their aesthetic and political agenda. It also contrasts novels written by womanist writers (Toni Morrison, Alice Walker, Gloria Naylor to name just a few) and by African Caribbean immigrant or second-generation writers (Audre Lorde, Paule Marshall, Jamaica Kincaid and Michelle Cliff) to show that, on the score of cultural nationalism, the BWR was not a monolithic phenomenon. African American and African Caribbean women writers collectively contributed to the flourishing of the BWR, but they did not share the same ideas on black identities, histories, or the question of ethnonational belonging.
