

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910781829403321
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Titolo	Tuberculosis and the politics of exclusion [[electronic resource]] : a history of public health and migration to Los Angeles // Emily K. Abel
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Brunswick, N.J., : Rutgers University Press, c2007
ISBN	9786611244323 1-281-24432-5 0-8135-4382-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (202 p.)
Collana	Critical issues in health and medicine
Disciplina	616.9/9500979494
Soggetti	Tuberculosis - California - Los Angeles - History - 19th century Tuberculosis - California - Los Angeles - History - 20th century Immigrants - Diseases - California - Los Angeles - History - 19th century Immigrants - Diseases - California - Los Angeles - History - 20th century Immigrants - Medical care - California - Los Angeles - History - 19th century Immigrants - Medical care - California - Los Angeles - History - 20th century Discrimination in medical care - California - Los Angeles - History - 19th century Discrimination in medical care - California - Los Angeles - History - 20th century Public health - California - Los Angeles - History - 19th century Public health - California - Los Angeles - History - 20th century Los Angeles (Calif.) Ethnic relations History 19th century Los Angeles (Calif.) Ethnic relations History 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 141-177) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Pestilence in the promised land -- Strategies of exclusion -- Creating a tuberculosis program -- "Outsiders" -- Slashing services in the Great Depression -- Expelling Mexicans and Filipinos -- "Agitation over the migrant issue" -- Fighting TB in Black Los Angeles.

Sommario/riassunto

Though notorious for its polluted air today, the city of Los Angeles once touted itself as a health resort. After the arrival of the transcontinental railroad in 1876, publicists launched a campaign to portray the city as the promised land, circulating countless stories of miraculous cures for the sick and debilitated. As more and more migrants poured in, however, a gap emerged between the city's glittering image and its dark reality. Emily K. Abel shows how the association of the disease with "tramps" during the 1880's and 1890's and Dust Bowl refugees during the 1930's provoked exclusionary measures against both groups. In addition, public health officials sought not only to restrict the entry of Mexicans (the majority of immigrants) during the 1920's but also to expel them during the 1930's. Abel's revealing account provides a critical lens through which to view both the contemporary debate about immigration and the U.S. response to the emergent global tuberculosis epidemic.
