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| Autore                  | Rogaski Ruth   |
| Titolo                  | Hygienic modernity [[electronic resource] ] : meanings of health and disease in treaty-port China // Ruth Rogaski  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Berkeley, : University of California Press, c2004  |
| ISBN                    | 0-520-93060-6<br>9786612357299<br>1-282-35729-8<br>1-59734-666-7   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (419 p.)   |
| Collana                 | Asia--local studies/global themes  |
| Disciplina              | 362.1/0951/09034   |
| Soggetti                | Health behavior - China<br>Public health - China   |
| 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. 365-395) and index.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | "Conquering the one hundred diseases": weisheng before the twentieth century -- Health and disease in Heaven's Ford -- Medical encounters and divergences -- Translating weisheng in treaty-port China -- Transforming eisei in Meiji Japan -- Deficiency and sovereignty: hygienic modernity in the occupation of Tianjin, 1900-1902 -- Seen and unseen: the urban landscape and boundaries of weisheng -- Weisheng and the desire for modernity -- Japanese management of germs in Tianjin -- Germ warfare and patriotic weisheng.   |
| Sommario/riassunto      | Placing meanings of health and disease at the center of modern Chinese consciousness, Ruth Rogaski reveals how hygiene became a crucial element in the formulation of Chinese modernity in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Rogaski focuses on multiple manifestations across time of a single Chinese concept, weisheng- which has been rendered into English as "hygiene," "sanitary," "health," or "public health"-as it emerged in the complex treaty-port environment of Tianjin. Before the late nineteenth century, weisheng was associated with diverse regimens of diet, meditation, and self-medication. Hygienic Modernity reveals how meanings of weisheng, with the arrival of violent imperialism, shifted from Chinese cosmology |

to encompass such ideas as national sovereignty, laboratory knowledge, the cleanliness of bodies, and the fitness of races: categories in which the Chinese were often deemed lacking by foreign observers and Chinese elites alike.

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