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Autore	Roberts Samuel <1973->
Titolo	Infectious fear : politics, disease, and the health effects of segregation / Samuel Kelton Roberts Jr
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ISBN	979-88-9313-234-2 979-88-908806-6-6 1-4696-0589-9 0-8078-9407-9
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 313 pages) : illustrations, maps
Collana	Studies in social medicine
Disciplina	362.196/995
Soggetti	Tuberculosis - United States - History - 20th century African Americans - Diseases - History - 20th century Urban health - United States - History - 20th century Segregation - Health aspects - United States - 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. 224-298) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction : disease histories and race histories -- Toward a historical epidemiology of African American tuberculosis -- The rise of the city and the decline of the Negro : the historical idea of Black tuberculosis and the politics of color and class -- Urban underdevelopment, politics, and the landscape of health -- Establishing boundaries : politics, science, and stigma in the early antituberculosis movement -- Locating African Americans and finding the "lung block" -- The web of surveillance and the emerging politics of public health in Baltimore -- The road to Henryton and the ends of progressivism -- Conclusion : unequal burdens : public health at the intersection of segregation and housing politics.
Sommario/riassunto	For most of the first half of the twentieth century, tuberculosis ranked among the top three causes of mortality among urban African Americans. Often afflicting an entire family or large segments of a neighborhood, the plague of TB was as mysterious as it was fatal. Samuel Kelton Roberts Jr. examines how individuals and institutions--black and white, public and private--responded to the challenges of

tuberculosis in a segregated society. Reactionary white politicians and health officials promoted "racial hygiene" and sought to control TB through Jim Crow quarantines, Roberts explains

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