

### Chapter 1 : Injury Data and Resources - Boston - Proceedings

*Shaw --Causes of irregular employment patterns / Lois B. Shaw --Occupational atypicality / Thomas Daymont and Anne Statham --Attitudes toward women working / Anne Statham and Patricia Rhoton --Economic consequences of poor health in mature women / Thomas N. Chirikos and Gilbert Nestel --Economic consequences of mid-life change in marital.*

He used it to encompass the studies in which he had been engaged during and after World War II. A "human factor" is a physical or cognitive property of an individual or social behavior specific to humans that may influence the functioning of technological systems. The terms "human factors" and "ergonomics" are essentially synonymous. There are many specializations within these broad categories. Specialisations in the field of physical ergonomics may include visual ergonomics. Specialisations within the field of cognitive ergonomics may include usability, human-computer interaction, and user experience engineering. Some specialisations may cut across these domains: Environmental ergonomics is concerned with human interaction with the environment as characterized by climate, temperature, pressure, vibration, light. For instance, "user trial engineer" may refer to a human factors professional who specialises in user trials. According to the International Ergonomics Association, within the discipline of ergonomics there exist domains of specialization: Physical ergonomics[ edit ] Physical ergonomics: Physical ergonomics is concerned with human anatomy, and some of the anthropometric, physiological and bio mechanical characteristics as they relate to physical activity. Physical ergonomics is important in the medical field, particularly to those diagnosed with physiological ailments or disorders such as arthritis both chronic and temporary or carpal tunnel syndrome. Pressure that is insignificant or imperceptible to those unaffected by these disorders may be very painful, or render a device unusable, for those who are. Many ergonomically designed products are also used or recommended to treat or prevent such disorders, and to treat pressure-related chronic pain. Work-related musculoskeletal disorders WRMDs result in persistent pain, loss of functional capacity and work disability, but their initial diagnosis is difficult because they are mainly based on complaints of pain and other symptoms. These types of jobs are often those involving activities such as repetitive and forceful exertions; frequent, heavy, or overhead lifts; awkward work positions; or use of vibrating equipment. Cognitive ergonomics Cognitive ergonomics is concerned with mental processes, such as perception, memory, reasoning, and motor response, as they affect interactions among humans and other elements of a system. Organizational ergonomics[ edit ] Organizational ergonomics is concerned with the optimization of socio-technical systems, including their organizational structures, policies, and processes. History of the field[ edit ] In ancient societies[ edit ] The foundations of the science of ergonomics appear to have been laid within the context of the culture of Ancient Greece. A good deal of evidence indicates that Greek civilization in the 5th century BC used ergonomic principles in the design of their tools, jobs, and workplaces. In industrial societies[ edit ] In the 19th century, Frederick Winslow Taylor pioneered the "scientific management" method, which proposed a way to find the optimum method of carrying out a given task. Taylor found that he could, for example, triple the amount of coal that workers were shoveling by incrementally reducing the size and weight of coal shovels until the fastest shoveling rate was reached. They aimed to improve efficiency by eliminating unnecessary steps and actions. By applying this approach, the Gilbreths reduced the number of motions in bricklaying from 18 to 4. Bekhterev argued that "The ultimate ideal of the labour problem is not in it [Taylorism], but is in such organisation of the labour process that would yield a maximum of efficiency coupled with a minimum of health hazards, absence of fatigue and a guarantee of the sound health and all round personal development of the working people. Dull monotonous work was a temporary necessity until a corresponding machine can be developed. He also went on to suggest a new discipline of "ergology" to study work as an integral part of the re-organisation of work. The war saw the emergence of aeromedical research and the need for testing and measurement methods. Studies on driver behaviour started gaining momentum

during this period, as Henry Ford started providing millions of Americans with automobiles. Another major development during this period was the performance of aeromedical research. Many tests were conducted to determine which characteristic differentiated the successful pilots from the unsuccessful ones. During the early s, Edwin Link developed the first flight simulator. The trend continued and more sophisticated simulators and test equipment were developed. Another significant development was in the civilian sector, where the effects of illumination on worker productivity were examined. This led to the identification of the Hawthorne Effect , which suggested that motivational factors could significantly influence human performance. It was no longer possible to adopt the Tayloristic principle of matching individuals to preexisting jobs. Now the design of equipment had to take into account human limitations and take advantage of human capabilities. There was substantial research conducted to determine the human capabilities and limitations that had to be accomplished. A lot of this research took off where the aeromedical research between the wars had left off. An example of this is the study done by Fitts and Jones , who studied the most effective configuration of control knobs to be used in aircraft cockpits. Much of this research transcended into other equipment with the aim of making the controls and displays easier for the operators to use. The entry of the terms "human factors" and "ergonomics" into the modern lexicon date from this period. It was observed that fully functional aircraft flown by the best-trained pilots, still crashed. In Alphonse Chapanis , a lieutenant in the U. Army, showed that this so-called " pilot error " could be greatly reduced when more logical and differentiable controls replaced confusing designs in airplane cockpits. After the war, the Army Air Force published 19 volumes summarizing what had been established from research during the war. It was the climate for a breakthrough. Alphonse Chapanis , Paul Fitts , and Small. Also, many labs established during WWII started expanding. Most of the research following the war was military-sponsored. Large sums of money were granted to universities to conduct research. The scope of the research also broadened from small equipments to entire workstations and systems. Concurrently, a lot of opportunities started opening up in the civilian industry. The focus shifted from research to participation through advice to engineers in the design of equipment. After , the period saw a maturation of the discipline. The field has expanded with the development of the computer and computer applications. Tolerance of the harsh environment of space and its effects on the mind and body were widely studied [19] Information age[ edit ] The dawn of the Information Age has resulted in the related field of human-computer interaction HCI. Likewise, the growing demand for and competition among consumer goods and electronics has resulted in more companies and industries including human factors in their product design. Using advanced technologies in human kinetics , body-mapping, movement patterns and heat zones, companies are able to manufacture purpose-specific garments, including full body suits, jerseys, shorts, shoes, and even underwear. Present-day[ edit ] Ergonomic evaluation in virtual environment In physical ergonomics, digital tools and advanced software allow analysis of a workplace. The body structure, sex, age and demographic group of the mannequin is adjustable to correspond to the properties of the employee. The software provides several different evaluations such as reachability test, spaghetti diagram, or visibility analysis. Human factors organizations[ edit ] Formed in in the UK, the oldest professional body for human factors specialists and ergonomists is The Chartered Institute of Ergonomics and Human Factors , formally known as the Institute of Ergonomics and Human Factors and before that, The Ergonomics Society. According to it mission statement, ACE unites and advances the knowledge and skills of ergonomics and human factors practitioners to optimise human and organisational well-being. The mission of the IEA is to elaborate and advance ergonomics science and practice, and to improve the quality of life by expanding its scope of application and contribution to society. As of September , the International Ergonomics Association has 46 federated societies and 2 affiliated societies. From the outset the IOM employed an ergonomics staff to apply ergonomics principles to the design of mining machinery and environments. To this day, the IOM continues ergonomics activities, especially in the fields of musculoskeletal disorders ; heat stress and the ergonomics of personal protective equipment PPE. Like many in occupational ergonomics, the demands and requirements of an ageing UK workforce are a growing concern and interest to IOM ergonomists. The

International Society of Automotive Engineers SAE is a professional organization for mobility engineering professionals in the aerospace, automotive, and commercial vehicle industries. The Society is a standards development organization for the engineering of powered vehicles of all kinds, including cars, trucks, boats, aircraft, and others. The Society of Automotive Engineers has established a number of standards used in the automotive industry and elsewhere. It encourages the design of vehicles in accordance with established human factors principles. It is one of the most influential organizations with respect to ergonomics work in automotive design. This society regularly holds conferences which address topics spanning all aspects of human factors and ergonomics. Designers industrial, interaction, and graphic , anthropologists, technical communication scholars and computer scientists also contribute. Typically, an ergonomist will have an undergraduate degree in psychology, engineering, design or health sciences , and usually a masters degree or doctoral degree in a related discipline. Though some practitioners enter the field of human factors from other disciplines, both M. Methods[ edit ] Until recently, methods used to evaluate human factors and ergonomics ranged from simple questionnaires to more complex and expensive usability labs. Using methods derived from ethnography , this process focuses on observing the uses of technology in a practical environment. It is a qualitative and observational method that focuses on "real-world" experience and pressures, and the usage of technology or environments in the workplace. The process is best used early in the design process. This can be on a one-to-one interview basis, or in a group session. Can be used to gain a large quantity of deep qualitative data, [26] though due to the small sample size, can be subject to a higher degree of individual bias. Can be extremely costly. Also known as prototyping, the iterative design process seeks to involve users at several stages of design, to correct problems as they emerge. As prototypes emerge from the design process, these are subjected to other forms of analysis as outlined in this article, and the results are then taken and incorporated into the new design. Trends among users are analyzed, and products redesigned. This can become a costly process, and needs to be done as soon as possible in the design process before designs become too concrete. A supplementary technique used to examine a wide body of already existing data or literature to derive trends or form hypotheses to aid design decisions. As part of a literature survey, a meta-analysis can be performed to discern a collective trend from individual variables. Two subjects are asked to work concurrently on a series of tasks while vocalizing their analytical observations. This is observed by the researcher, and can be used to discover usability difficulties. This process is usually recorded. A commonly used technique outside of human factors as well, surveys and questionnaires have an advantage in that they can be administered to a large group of people for relatively low cost, enabling the researcher to gain a large amount of data. The validity of the data obtained is, however, always in question, as the questions must be written and interpreted correctly, and are, by definition, subjective. Those who actually respond are in effect self-selecting as well, widening the gap between the sample and the population further. A process with roots in activity theory , task analysis is a way of systematically describing human interaction with a system or process to understand how to match the demands of the system or process to human capabilities.

**Chapter 2 : Ruth Benedict - Wikipedia**

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She learned to play the harp , [13] the harpsichord and the flute. Their common desire to destroy the ambitions of Prussia and Great Britain and to secure a definitive peace between their respective countries led them to seal their alliance with a marriage: Upon her arrival in France, she adopted the French version of her name: A further ceremonial wedding took place on 16 May in the Palace of Versailles and, after the festivities, the day ended with the ritual bedding. On the one hand, the Dauphine was beautiful, personable and well-liked by the common people. Her first official appearance in Paris on 8 June was a resounding success. On the other hand, those opposed to the alliance with Austria had a difficult relationship with Marie Antoinette, as did others who disliked her for more personal or petty reasons. At the outset, the new queen had limited political influence with her husband, who, with the support of his two most important ministers, Chief Minister Maurepas and Foreign Minister Vergennes , blocked several of her candidates from assuming important positions, including Choiseul. She and her court also adopted the English fashion of dresses made of indienne a material banned in France from until in order to protect local French woolen and silk industries , percale and muslin. On 19 September she appointed her superintendent of her household, [50] [51] an appointment she soon transferred to her new favourite, the duchesse de Polignac. In , she took under her patronage her former music teacher, the German opera composer Christoph Willibald Gluck , who remained in France until This gave the impression, partially justified, that the queen had sided with Austria against France. This controversial portrait was considered by her critics to show improperly informal attire for a queen, [65] whereas a similar portrait in formal dress did not create controversy. Meanwhile, the queen began to institute changes in court customs. Some of them met with the disapproval of the older generation, such as the abandonment of heavy make-up and the popular wide-hooped panniers [66]. From left to right: In , the queen played a decisive role in the nomination of Charles Alexandre de Calonne , a close friend of the Polignacs, as Controller-General of Finances , and of the baron de Breteuil as the Minister of the Royal Household , making him perhaps the strongest and most conservative minister of the reign. Empress Maria Theresa died on 29 November in Vienna. Marie Antoinette feared that the death of her mother would jeopardise the Franco-Austrian alliance as well as, ultimately, herself , but her brother, Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor , wrote to her that he had no intention of breaking the alliance. On the other hand, both the king and the queen trusted Mme de Polignac completely, gave her a thirteen-room apartment in Versailles and paid her well. There were and still are claims that the two were romantically involved, [84] but since most of their correspondence has been lost or destroyed, there is no conclusive evidence. As time went on, these came to focus more and more on the Queen. They described amorous encounters with a wide range of figures, from the duchesse de Polignac to Louis XV. It was publicly suggested that her supposed behavior was learned at the court of the rival nation, particularly lesbianism, which was known as the "German vice". In the queen was busy with the creation of her " hamlet ", a rustic retreat built by her favoured architect, Richard Mique , according to the designs of the painter Hubert Robert. Those on music, often dedicated to her, were the most read, though she also liked to read history. The play was a disaster for the image of the monarchy and aristocracy. This was unpopular, particularly with those factions of the nobility who disliked the queen, but also with a growing percentage of the population, who disapproved of a Queen of France independently owning a private residence. Marie Antoinette had profoundly disliked Rohan since the time he had been the French ambassador to Vienna when she was a child. Despite his high clerical position at the Court, she never addressed a word to him. Judged by the Parlement, Rohan was found innocent of any wrongdoing and allowed to leave the Bastille. Marie Antoinette, who had insisted on the arrest of the Cardinal, was dealt a heavy personal blow, as was the monarchy, and despite the fact that the guilty parties were tried and convicted, the affair proved to be extremely damaging to her reputation, which never recovered from it. In her new role and with increasing

political power, the queen tried to improve the awkward situation brewing between the assembly and the king. Miniature of Marie Antoinette by Louis Marie Sicard , Continuing deterioration of the financial situation despite cutbacks to the royal retinue and court expenses ultimately forced the king, the queen and the Minister of Finance, Calonne , at the urging of Vergennes, to call a session of the Assembly of Notables , after a hiatus of years. The assembly was held for the purpose of initiating necessary financial reforms, but the Parlement refused to cooperate. The first meeting took place on 22 February , nine days after the death of Vergennes on 13 February. Marie Antoinette did not attend the meeting and her absence resulted in accusations that the queen was trying to undermine its purpose. It did not pass any reforms and, instead, fell into a pattern of defying the king. He began to institute more cutbacks at court, while trying to restore the royal absolute power weakened by parliament. The continued poor financial climate of the country resulted in the 25 May dissolution of the Assembly of Notables because of its inability to function, and the lack of solutions was blamed on the queen. She had played a decisive role in the disgrace of the reformer ministers of finance, Turgot in , and Jacques Necker first dismissal in . It further deteriorated when Louis XVI tried to use a lit de justice on 11 November to impose legislation. Finally, on 8 August, Louis XVI announced his intention to bring back the Estates General , the traditional elected legislature of the country, which had not been convened since . As the Third Estate declared itself a National Assembly and took the Tennis Court Oath , and as people either spread or believed rumors that the queen wished to bathe in their blood, Marie Antoinette went into mourning for her eldest son. In addition, she showed her determination to use force to crush the forthcoming revolution. It thus met at the tennis court in Versailles and took the Tennis Court Oath not to separate before it had given a constitution to the nation. Marie Antoinette, whose life was as much in danger, remained with the king, whose power was gradually being taken away by the National Constituent Assembly. She blamed him for his support of the Revolution and did not regret his resignation in

**Chapter 3 : Unplanned careers : the working lives of middle-aged women in SearchWorks catalog**

*Causes of irregular employment patterns / Lois B. Shaw Occupational atypicality / Thomas Daymont and Anne Statham Attitudes toward women working / Anne Statham and Patricia Rhoton.*

The first meeting was held in May and held annually since then. The Injury ICE works as a forum for international exchange and collaboration among injury researchers who develop and promote international standards in injury data collection and analysis. The mission is to improve international comparability and quality of injury data for the ultimate aim of providing the data needed to better assess the causes and consequences of injury, differences in injury occurrence over time and place, and the most effective means of prevention and control. In addition, ICE has had participants from more than two dozen countries around the world. Projects have often revolved around making the best use of available administrative data. Injury ICE participants were key to the development of reporting frameworks for both external causes of injury mortality and morbidity as well as injury morbidity and mortality diagnoses. ICE participants are currently working on the development of indicators of both fatal and nonfatal injury that can be used in international comparisons and in tracking trends, on the measurement of injury severity, on disability metrics, and on the quality of external cause of injury coding. In addition, many Injury ICE participants are actively engaged in two related projects—the Global Burden of Disease methodologies for estimating the number of global injuries see [www.gbd-injury.org](http://www.gbd-injury.org). The database is publicly available at [www.gbd-injury.org](http://www.gbd-injury.org). These data are tabulations of deaths recorded by national civil registration systems. This mortality dataset represents the bulk of the mortality data collected by the GBD Injury expert group. In addition, the call for data put out by the expert group has resulted in various researchers and agencies providing us access to data for the GBD project. We have processed these data sets and have made them available here. We will periodically update this database with new data sets as they are received by us. What variables does the Global Injury Mortality Database contain? The database contains the following variables: We took the following steps to process this data to GBD-Injury definitions. First, we reclassified the data to the GBD age, sex, and external cause categories. Note that the ICD coded causes of death were coded to 69 specified and partially-specified external cause categories. Results from this first step are provided as the "raw" version of the database. It should be noted that the quality of the data varies substantially but all data has been included here regardless of quality. Finally, redistributed deaths coded to partially specified causes over the 48 fully-specified GBD-Injury external cause categories. All redistributions were done pro-rata within age-sex groups unless specified differently below. We reclassified the death registration data to the external cause categories described in the ICE external cause matrix. These are included in the GBD version of the dataset. You can contribute to this public resource by providing data to the project. Of these, undetermined intent is problematic because its definition is not intuitively clear and its implementation is not at all routine. It includes self-inflicted injuries, but not poisoning, when not specified whether accidental or with intent to harm XX Follow legal rulings when available. The Global Burden of Disease project is planning to assign injury deaths of undetermined intent across other categories of injury by an as yet not specified methodology. The work reported here was undertaken to investigate cross-country differences in the use of undetermined intent and to see if there is an obvious method to distribute them. In a recent review of injury mortality data from the WHO mortality database, injury deaths from about 60 countries were classified into the external cause of injury mortality framework. Deaths were first categorized solely by intent, then by intent and age, and finally by intent and mechanism of injury. This analysis looks at the first two. In all over thousand injury deaths were considered in countries in the WHO database that coded to the 4th digit of ICD When age is added to the picture, several additional countries are added to those with relatively high proportions of undetermined intent. It is noteworthy that of all the countries with the highest proportions of injury deaths coded as undetermined Haiti, Dominican Republic and Venezuela also had among the lowest proportions of injury deaths coded as suicides. Before a final determination is made regarding how to

distribute deaths of undetermined intent, country practices must be taken into account. Most of the injury data related activities at the global level are coordinated under topic areas "unintentional injuries" and "violence prevention" and "disability". Given limited funding specifically for cross cutting injury data work, more and more, data related activities in the department are being integrated into priority topics such as road traffic, violence e. At the regional and country level, the type of activities and the level of involvement by the regional or country office depend on the type of request and availability of expertise to respond to requests. When requests are received from regional offices and depending on the request, technical assistance is provided, facilitated or coordinated from HQ. WHO is working closely with these agencies to promote a more coherent response to injuries and violence. Examples of possible areas of collaboration between partners: Technical support to countries: Globally, injury and violence prevention is getting increased visibility and awareness and as such there is increased need in many low-income and middle-income countries for technical support to countries to put in place appropriate data collection system and evaluate existing ones. Increasing national country capacity for data collection, analysis and dissemination on injuries, violence and disability is also another priority for the WHO global injury and violence prevention program. Improving methods and estimates: There is the need to assess and address data gaps with existing country, regional and global data. Method Prior to the Merida meeting, participants had been asked to send what they considered the most important five indicators of injury incidence. Following the meeting, Fingerhut and Cryer produced documentation to support the chosen indicators. We produced charts of the agreed indicators using the WHO mortality database for 7 geographically representative countries with complete death registration United States, Argentina, Venezuela, Spain, United Kingdom, Japan, and New Zealand. Results Comparisons across the seven countries, of the recent 5-year trends in these fatal injury indicators, were presented - along with percent deviation from initial rate, to highlight relative changes over time. There were large differences in the age-standardised rates across countries. Typically, there were also contrasting trends between countries. Discussion The purpose of this paper was to identify those indicators of injury incidence that should be in the armoury of any country, and to produce specifications for those indicators that can be applied by any country that has access to reasonable quality data, either at a national level, or at a sub-national level but which can be used to represent the national picture. This we achieved for selected injury mortality indicators. Morbidity Indicators - How do we move forward? Lois A Fingerhut, Chair ICE on Injury Statistics The process for advancing the morbidity indicator project began with recognizing the two morbidity indicators that were agreed to at the March Injury ICE meetingâ€”an overall indicator of hospitalized injury and one that focused on hospitalization of traumatic brain injury. It was recognized that the first would have to be limited to severe injuries only but the method for doing that for example, ICISS-based or AIS based was left open. The TBI indicator was considered more problematic for some participants for several reasons, one being that not all hospitalization data are ICD coded and hence there would be operational definition issues to be resolved. Secondly, the question was raised about the ability to design an intervention using a nature of injury indicator, rather than an external cause indicator. The agenda for moving forward includes discussions of different methods for defining a case for the specification of valid morbidity indicators. There are several potential methods to address this, a Selection of severe injuries using the threshold ICD-based injury severity score ICISS value, b Selection of indicator diagnoses considered to have a high probability of admission, and c Stratifying according to risk categories based on ICISS. The study population consisted of , incident injury admissions during Out-of-hospital mortality appeared to increase 4. Total injury-related hospital admission rate decreased markedly. When stratified, the rates for minor and moderate injuries decreased, the rate for serious injuries increased while rates for severe and critical injuries remained stable. The trends of indicator diagnoses were quite varying: With a notable decrease in the total incidence of hospital admissions for injuries, the threshold method indicates an increase in severe injuries, stratification clarifies that this increase is limited to one intermediate severity strata while the two low severity strata decrease and the two most severe remained stable. Individual indicator diagnoses of severe injury may showed quite different trends.

**Background** One of the major challenges confronting developers of valid injury morbidity indicators is to identify a robust case definition of injury incidence. **Method** The presentation was based on two main sources: Cryer C, Langley J. Injury Prevention ; Traps for the unwary in estimating person based injury incidence using hospital discharge data. Injury Prevention ; 8: Some potential improvements to the NZIPS serious injury outcome indicators case definition were also explored. The paper discussed advantages and disadvantages of relaxing the third of these to identify injury where any diagnosis on the hospital record is an injury diagnosis, even if the primary diagnosis is non-injury eg. Additionally, it discussed alternative ways of identifying serious injury, namely using worst injury diagnosis-specific survival probabilities DSPs , or alternatively through the use of diagnoses with a high probability of admission. **Discussion** The NZIPS indicators case definition was presented with a view to elements being adopted as part of the case definition for the ICE injury morbidity indicators, for use in international comparisons. Such a case definition is still to be discussed and agreed. We conducted an in-depth interview of researchers in 23 European countries to assess the availability and content of medical, police and other population-based datasets to monitor incidence and types of injuries in their countries. Hospital discharge records were available in all these countries, albeit with different degrees of accessibility to researchers. Whether the records collected information on the admission being a readmission or an urgent admission and whether injuries and mechanisms were coded jointly or separately , in which code version and for how many specific injuries varied between countries. Thus, we set for an operational definition calling of any one record containing at least one injury nature codes: ICD9CM or For each such record, researchers were to compile up to 3 diagnoses per discharge, the mechanism of injury if available whether in ICD9CM, ICD10, ICECI or other variations, gender and age of subject, date of admission and discharge, type of admission urgent, programmed , whether this was a readmission, and discharge disposition. Researchers from eighteen of these countries were able to produce these data for the year and to augment it and analyze it using a common protocol that fed a web-query data systems publicly available at www. We are using the same operational definitions and analytical procedures to compile additional years of data for Spain currently, we have and have secured data from 5 more countries. We are working in other countries so that we can provide estimates that are of use for the Global Burden of Disease project. **Aims** To identify ICD diagnoses associated with a high probability of admission. The New Zealand research team with the collaborators agreed a protocol for data provision. The submitted data was checked in New Zealand and then via liaison with the collaborators. **Results** Very preliminary results were presented from this project. Diagnoses that were identified with high probabilities of admission included: **Discussion** Further exploratory analysis is planned to reconcile variations between countries, to better understand differences in terms of the sources of data used, and to explore breakdowns by gender, age group, intent and cause categories. **Developing valid injury outcome indicators.** External causes of injury”what is the quality of the data?

**Chapter 4 : Marie Antoinette - Wikipedia**

*Using data from the Mature and Young Women cohorts and the British Women in Employment Survey, this book compares the effects of childbearing on the labor market experiences of women in the United States and Great Britain.*

Fulton loved his work and research, it eventually led to his premature death, as he acquired an unknown disease during one of his surgeries in Any mention of him caused her to be overwhelmed by grief; every March she cried at church and in bed. For her, the greatest taboos in life were crying in front of people and showing expressions of pain. When she was four years old her grandmother took her to see an infant that had recently died. Writing was her outlet, and she wrote with an insightful perception about the realities of life. Instead of romanticizing the event, she revealed the true, unromantic, arranged marriage that Lulu went through because the man would take her, even though he was much older. In her book *Patterns of Culture*, Benedict studied the Pueblo culture and how they dealt with grieving and death. She describes in the book that individuals may deal with reactions to death, such as frustration and grief, differently. Societies all have social norms that they follow; some allow more expression when dealing with death, such as mourning, while other societies are not allowed to acknowledge it. The girls were successful in school and entered Vassar College in September where Ruth thrived in an all-female atmosphere. Nevertheless, Ruth explored her interests in college and found writing as her way of expressing herself as an "intellectual radical" as she was sometimes called by her classmates. She graduated with her sister in with a major in English Literature. First she tried paid social work for the Charity Organization Society and later she accepted a job as a teacher at the Westlake School for Girls in Los Angeles , California. While working there she gained her interest in Asia that would later affect her choice of fieldwork as a working anthropologist. However, she was unhappy with this job as well and, after one year, left to teach English in Pasadena at the Orton School for Girls. She had met him by chance in Buffalo , New York around That summer Ruth fell deeply in love with Stanley as he began to visit her more, and accepted his proposal for marriage. Stanley suffered an injury that made him want to spend more time away from the city, and Benedict was not happy when the couple moved to Bedford Hills far away from the city. Career in anthropology[ edit ] Education and early career[ edit ] In her search for a career, she decided to attend some lectures at the New School for Social Research while looking into the possibility of becoming an educational philosopher. She enjoyed the class and took another anthropology course with Alexander Goldenweiser , a student of noted anthropologist Franz Boas. They also were both interested in psychology and the relation between individual personalities and cultural patterns, and in their correspondences they frequently psychoanalyzed each other. While they were very close friends for a while, it was ultimately the differences in worldview and personality that led their friendship to strand. Benedict was a significant influence on Mead. One student who felt especially fond of Ruth Benedict was Ruth Landes. However, the administration of Columbia was not as progressive in its attitude towards female professionals as Boas had been, and the university President Nicholas Murray Butler was eager to curb the influence of the Boasians whom he considered to be political radicals. These lectures were focused around the idea of synergy. Yet, WWII made her focus on other areas of concentration of anthropology and the lectures were never presented in their entirety. Each culture, she held, chooses from "the great arc of human potentialities" only a few characteristics which become the leading personality traits of the persons living in that culture. These traits comprise an interdependent constellation of aesthetics and values in each culture which together add up to a unique gestalt. For example, she described the emphasis on restraint in Pueblo cultures of the American southwest, and the emphasis on abandon in the Native American cultures of the Great Plains. She used the Nietzschean opposites of "Apollonian" and "Dionysian" as the stimulus for her thought about these Native American cultures. She describes how, in ancient Greece, the worshipers of Apollo emphasized order and calm in their celebrations. In contrast, the worshipers of Dionysus , the god of wine , emphasized wildness, abandon, letting go, as did Native Americans. She described in detail the contrasts between rituals, beliefs,

personal preferences amongst people of diverse cultures to show how each culture had a "personality" that was encouraged in each individual. Abram Kardiner was also affected by these ideas, and in time, the concept of "modal personality" was born: Benedict, in *Patterns of Culture*, expresses her belief in cultural relativism. She desired to show that each culture has its own moral imperatives that can be understood only if one studies that culture as a whole. Those customs had a meaning to the people who lived them which should not be dismissed or trivialized. We should not try to evaluate people by our standards alone. Morality, she argued, was relative to the values of the culture in which one operated. Critics have objected to the degree of abstraction and generalization inherent in the "culture and personality" approach. Some have argued that particular patterns she found may be only a part or a subset of the whole cultures. For example, David Friend Aberle writes that the Pueblo people may be calm, gentle, and much given to ritual when in one mood or set of circumstances, but they may be suspicious, retaliatory, and warlike in other circumstances. In 1942, she was appointed an associate professor at Columbia University. However, by then, Benedict had already assisted in the training and guidance of several Columbia students of anthropology including Margaret Mead and Ruth Landes. This pamphlet was intended for American troops and set forth, in simple language with cartoon illustrations, the scientific case against racist beliefs. *The Nations United Against Fascism*, they continue, include "the most different physical types of men. They want to encourage all these types of people to join together and not fight amongst themselves. In their bodies is the record of their brotherhood. *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*" Benedict is known not only for her earlier *Patterns of Culture* but also for her later book *The Chrysanthemum and the Sword*, the study of the society and culture of Japan that she published in 1946, incorporating results of her war-time research. This book is an instance of *Anthropology at a Distance*. Study of a culture through its literature, through newspaper clippings, through films and recordings, etc. Unable to visit Nazi Germany or Japan under Hirohito, anthropologists made use of the cultural materials to produce studies at a distance. They were attempting to understand the cultural patterns that might be driving their aggression, and hoped to find possible weaknesses, or means of persuasion that had been missed. Americans found themselves unable to comprehend matters in Japanese culture. For instance, Americans considered it quite natural for American prisoners of war to want their families to know they were alive, and to keep quiet when asked for information about troop movements, etc. Why, too, did Asian peoples neither treat the Japanese as their liberators from Western colonialism, nor accept their own supposedly just place in a hierarchy that had Japanese at the top? Benedict played a major role in grasping the place of the Emperor of Japan in Japanese popular culture, and formulating the recommendation to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Other Japanese who have read this work, according to Margaret Mead, found it on the whole accurate but somewhat "moralistic". Doi stated that this claim clearly implies the former value system is inferior to the latter one. Legacy[ edit ] A U. Benedict College in Stony Brook University has been named after her.

### Chapter 5 : Search Results | National Longitudinal Surveys

*Topics examined include: SANTOS -- Chapter 1, the variables affecting the employment prospects of unemployed youth; POLLARD -- Chapter 2, the changes in employment patterns of black and white young men in the decade of the s; KIM -- Chapter 3, the changing patterns in wage and reservation wage differentials for black and white young men.*

Young American Women in the s. MIT Press, Cohort s: Mature Women, Young Women Keyword s: The most important factors contributing to recent increases in labor force attachment of white married women in their early thirties were their increasing levels of education, decreasing family size, and more favorable attitudes toward working outside the home. Educational attainment became a stronger influence on the labor force participation of both white and black women. MIT Press, Center for Human Resource Research Keyword s: In addition, the paper describes the work experience, skills, and family circumstances of the potentially eligible population. The majority of eligible women differ from the stereotype of the displaced homemaker; although most have spent 15 or more years outside the labor market, most have also had considerable work experience--some of it recent. Evidence shows that low skills and irregular employment, rather than a lack of recent work experience, are responsible for the employment problems of displaced homemakers. In addition, their problems are increased by limited employment opportunities due to discrimination race, sex, age. Finally, policy implications for the future are provided. Bibliography Citation Shaw, Lois B. Causes of Irregular Employment Patterns In: Lexington Books, Cohort s: Mature Women Keyword s: Middle-aged women were found to work intermittently for a variety of reasons. Family responsibilities remained an important reason for irregular work patterns. Health was a major cause of intermittent employment and long periods out of the work force, especially among black women. All of these reasons for irregular work patterns suggest family or health constraints or personal preferences that were not strongly influenced by the state of the job market. However, high unemployment rates in some areas affected the work behavior of women who had not previously been well established in the labor market. Job leaving because of business conditions was common among women who had not worked steadily in the preceding five years. Among women who had worked most of the time in the recent past, a small minority, generally the less educated, also experienced job loss and considerable unemployment. Lexington Books, Labor Force Participation; Racial Differences; Work Histories Using data from the Mature Women cohort, this paper examines trends in the work attachment of married women by comparing the proportion of weeks worked in two successive five-year periods from The data suggest that it is becoming increasingly uncommon for a woman to remain a full-time housewife throughout the childbearing years. While most women return to work once their children are beyond the primary school years, many work somewhat irregularly, perhaps in response to temporary financial pressures or to unusually good job opportunities. Slightly over one-third of married women work continuously during this time with the percentage gradually increasing. Racial differences in labor force attachment are explored and future trends in the work attachment of middle-aged married women are discussed.

### Chapter 6 : Human factors and ergonomics - Wikipedia

*Lois B. Shaw and Rachel Shaw These patterns are fully the rise of women's employment seems a leading cause of family breakups. But the research shows.*