

# **Chinese Medicine In Early Communist China 1945 1963 A Medicine Of Revolution Needham Research Institute Series**

Chinese Posters  
Medical Transitions in Twentieth-Century China  
The Transmission of Chinese Medicine  
The Private Life of Chairman Mao  
Qigong  
Fever  
Innovation in Chinese Medicine  
Integrating East Asian Medicine into Contemporary Healthcare  
E-Book  
Pulse Diagnosis in Early Chinese Medicine  
Wood Becomes Water  
Encyclopedia of Body Adornment  
Historical Perspectives On East Asian Science, Technology And Medicine  
Asian Medicine  
History and Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine  
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## Chinese Posters

This book aims to answer one question: How was Chinese medicine transformed from an antithesis of modernity in the early twentieth century into a potent symbol for China's exploration of its own modernity half a century later? Instead of viewing this transition as a derivative of the political history of modern China, it argues that China's medical history had a life of its own and at times even influenced the ideological struggle over the definition of China's modernity and the Chinese state. Far from being a "remnant" of pre-modern China, Chinese medicine in the twentieth century co-evolved with Western medicine and the Nationalist state, undergoing a profound transformation--institutionally, epistemologically, and materially--that resulted in the creation of a modern Chinese medicine. Nevertheless, this newly re-assembled modern Chinese medicine was stigmatized by its opponents at that time as a mongrel form of medicine that was "neither donkey nor horse," because the discourse of modernity

rejected the possibility of productive crossbreeding between the modern and the traditional. Against the hegemony of this discourse, the definitive feature of this new medicine was the fact that it took the discourse of modernity (and the accompanying knowledge of biomedicine) seriously but survived the resulting epistemic violence by way of negotiation and self-innovation. In this sense, the historic rise of this "neither donkey nor horse" medicine constitutes a local innovation of crucial importance for the notion of China's modernity, challenging us to imagine different kinds of relationships between science and non-Western knowledge traditions.

## **Medical Transitions in Twentieth-Century China**

A 2001 series of case-studies exploring the transformation of Chinese medicine over the centuries.

## **The Transmission of Chinese Medicine**

Using original sources, this significant text looks at the transformation of Chinese medicine from a marginal, side-lined medical practice of the early twentieth century, to an essential and high-profile part of the national health-care system under the Chinese Communist Party. The political, economic and social motives which drove this promotion are analyzed and the extraordinary role that Chinese medicine was meant to play in Mao Zedong's revolution is fully explored for the first time, making a

major contribution to the history of Chinese medicine.

## **The Private Life of Chairman Mao**

In the first comprehensive and analytical study of therapeutic concepts and practices in China, Paul Unschuld traced the history of documented health care from its earliest extant records to present developments. This edition is updated with a new preface which details the immense ideological intersections between Chinese and European medicines in the past 25 years.

## **Qigong Fever**

This book uses simple language to explain the essence of Shanghanlun (Treatise on Cold Damage), a monumental ancient medical classic, paired with cases the author encountered during years of practicing Chinese medicine, allowing readers to understand the melding of theory and practice and philosophical views of nature and life. The author's concise writing style leads readers to the core of Chinese medicine.

## **Innovation in Chinese Medicine**

The fascinating story of the physicians in a Chinese medical lineage who shaped the practice of contemporary Chinese medicine all over the world.

## **Integrating East Asian Medicine into Contemporary Healthcare E-Book**

DIVThis ethnography of contemporary Chinese  
medicine that covers both Chinese medical education  
and practice./div

## **Pulse Diagnosis in Early Chinese Medicine**

A study of the earliest extensive account of Chinese  
pulse diagnosis, focusing on a biography of Chunyu Yi.

## **Wood Becomes Water**

This collection expands the history of Chinese  
medicine by bridging the philosophical concerns of  
epistemology and the history and cultural politics of  
transregional medical formations. Topics range from  
the spread of ginkgo's popularity from East Asia to  
the West to the appeal of acupuncture for  
complementing in-vitro fertilisation regimens, from  
the modernisation of Chinese anatomy and forensic  
science to the evolving perceptions of the clinical  
efficacy of Chinese medicine. The individual essays  
cohere around the powerful theoretical-  
methodological approach, 'historical epistemology',  
which challenges the seemingly constant and  
timeless status of such rudimentary but pivotal  
dimensions of scientific process as knowledge,  
reason, argument, objectivity, evidence, fact, and  
truth. In studying the globalising role of medical  
objects, the contested premise of medical authority  
and legitimacy, and the syncretic transformations of  
metaphysical and ontological knowledge, contributors  
illuminate how the breadth of the historical study of

Chinese medicine and its practices of knowledge-making in the modern period must be at once philosophical and transnational in scope.

## **Encyclopedia of Body Adornment**

This illustrated history is a comprehensive introduction to Chinese healing practices across time and cultures. Global contributions from 58 scholars in archaeology, history, anthropology, religion, and medicine make this a vital resource for those working in East Asian or world history, medical history, anthropology, biomedicine, and healing arts.

## **Historical Perspectives On East Asian Science, Technology And Medicine**

This book provides an analytical survey of the Communist education and propaganda programs from 1920 to 1949. Four parts constitute the book, covering various periods of the Communist revolution. Part One deals with the early years of the Communist Party (1920-1927), when revolutionary intellectuals endeavoured to publish labour journals, formed workers schools, and set up cadre training sites in metropolitan centres and industrial towns. Part Two discusses Jiangxi Era (1929-1934), during which the party leaders launched experimental projects to build an education structure strikingly different from modern bourgeois schooling systems. Part Three centres on the Yanan decade (1937-1945), in which the Communist higher learning institutions are elaborated, mass education in Shaan-Gan-Ning border

region is surveyed, and the contention between Maoist reformers and professional educators is tackled. The last part of the book observes the Civil War Years, a period that began with ferocious warfare, but ended in a twilight of peace. By late 1948, regularisation attempts had terminated the chaotic situation to dominate Communist schools in which the descendants of the labouring classes are now enrolled. This work looks at the changing relation between revolutionary intellectuals and the Communist party through the prism of the party's radical education, an area that is not clearly charted and well explored in the English-speaking world. In the early years of the revolution, although the party's painstaking propaganda efforts invigorated labour activism and militancy, its inflammatory messages contained paradoxes and discrepancies, the seeds leading to intellectuals' degradation. By 1926 and 1927, harsh criticism of the educated people culminated into a policy to proletarianise the vanguard organisation, turning intellectuals, and the indispensable force of education into suspicious elements. The same policy line went through the entire Jingxi Era. Making use of heretofore little-known publications of archival materials, this book shows how campaign-style politics and suspicion of intellectuals were already present in those early years (Michael Szonyi). The Yanan decade is represented as a significant new phase of the party-intellectual relation as the party leader Mao Zedong not only eagerly enlisted and rewarded intellectuals' service, but also imposed ideological and organisational conformity on his educated subordinates. Overall, this is a defiantly brave book, which deals with a politically

charged subject such as political education. Scholars will find in her account much with which they may disagree. (T)his is a book to learn from (Bryan Palmer).

## **Asian Medicine**

"Contributors approach the challenge of interpreting the science and technology of Chairman Mao's Cultural Revolution from different viewpoints, some as China-based scholars, others in the United States, and representing views of historians, political scientists, anthropologists, sociologists, literary scholars, and mathematicians. These scholars also represent a spectrum regarding their sense for the Cultural Revolution, ranging from skeptics who perceive little in the way of innovation or benefit from that period, to those who are agnostic, seeking evidence for S&T innovation, and others who lived through the Cultural Revolution, arguing the world has much yet to learn from socialist science"--

## **History and Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine**

Theses on any subject submitted by the academic libraries in the UK and Ireland.

## **Alternative Medicine for the Elderly**

The explosion of information about complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has demanded the attention of health professionals and responsible

consumers, including the elderly. Increasingly, medical schools are providing education about CAM. This book brings together for academicians and interested mainstream practitioners much of the current information on CAM and its role in the health of the elderly. The individual chapters are thoroughly researched and quite readable, even for patients and the lay public concerned with the state of the evidence and art supporting CAM's role in prevention and management of illness and well-being. This book provides educators with much necessary information needed to prepare coursework and learning activities. Although definitive data are lacking regarding efficacy and even safety of CAM methodologies, many chapters in this book summarize the existing evidence in a usable way. The topics analyzed range from well-accepted therapies, such as vitamin E for dementia and zinc tablets for the common cold, to far less conventional therapies such as transcendental meditation. The conclusions are often surprising, but well-presented and defended. Even the most highly controversial areas, such as the use of acupuncture to treat low back pain and osteoarthritis of the knee, are thoroughly and fairly reviewed. Finally, the chapters address some of the political issues that challenge CAM. These issues include who should be allowed to practice a CAM discipline whose efficacy is not based on the scientific method, and some of the state-to-state variations in practice standards and licensure.

## **Medicine in China**

The first study in English that examines barefoot

doctors in China from the perspective of the social history of medicine.

## **Chinese Femininities, Chinese Masculinities**

Using original sources, this significant text looks at the transformation of Chinese medicine from a marginal, side-lined medical practice of the early twentieth century, to an essential and high-profile part of the national health-care system under the Chinese Communist Party. The political, economic and social motives which drove this promotion are analyzed and the extraordinary role that Chinese medicine was meant to play in Mao Zedong's revolution is fully explored for the first time, making a major contribution to the history of Chinese medicine.

## **Neither Donkey Nor Horse**

## **Index to Theses with Abstracts Accepted for Higher Degrees by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and the Council for National Academic Awards**

“The most revealing book ever published on Mao, perhaps on any dictator in history.”—Professor Andrew J. Nathan, Columbia University From 1954 until Mao Zedong's death twenty-two years later, Dr. Li Zhisui was the Chinese ruler's personal physician, which put him in daily—and increasingly

intimate—contact with Mao and his inner circle. in *The Private Life of Chairman Mao*, Dr. Li vividly reconstructs his extraordinary experience at the center of Mao's decadent imperial court. Dr. Li clarifies numerous long-standing puzzles, such as the true nature of Mao's feelings toward the United States and the Soviet Union. He describes Mao's deliberate rudeness toward Khrushchev and reveals the actual catalyst of Nixon's historic visit. Here are also surprising details of Mao's personal depravity (we see him dependent on barbiturates and refusing to wash, dress, or brush his teeth) and the sexual politics of his court. To millions of Chinese, Mao was more god than man, but for Dr. Li, he was all too human. Dr. Li's intimate account of this lecherous, paranoid tyrant, callously indifferent to the suffering of his people, will forever alter our view of Chairman Mao and of China under his rule. Praise for *The Private Life of Chairman Mao* “From now on no one will be able to pretend to understand Chairman Mao's place in history without reference to this revealing account.”—Professor Lucian Pye, Massachusetts Institute of Technology “Dr. Li does for Mao what the physician Lord Moran's memoir did for Winston Churchill—turns him into a human being. Here is Mao unveiled: eccentric, demanding, suspicious, unregretful, lascivious, and unfailingly fascinating. Our view of Mao will never be the same again.”—Ross Terrill, author of *China in Our Time* “An extraordinarily intimate portrait of Mao. [Dr. Li] portrays [Mao's imperial court] as a place of boundless decadence, licentiousness, selfishness, relentless toadying and cutthroat political intrigue.”—Richard Bernstein, *The New York Times* “One of the most provocative books on Mao to appear

since the publication of Edgar Snow's Red Star Over  
China."—Paul G. Pickowicz, The Wall Street Journal

## **Chinese Medicine in Early Communist China, 1945-63**

THE INTERNATIONAL BESTSELLER The extraordinary  
memoir of a peasant boy raised in rural Maoist China  
who was plucked from his village to study ballet and  
went on to become one of the greatest dancers of his  
generation. From a desperately poor village in  
northeast China, at age eleven, Li Cunxin was chosen  
by Madame Mao's cultural delegates to be taken from  
his rural home and brought to Beijing, where he would  
study ballet. In 1979, the young dancer arrived in  
Texas as part of a cultural exchange, only to fall in  
love with America—and with an American woman. Two  
years later, through a series of events worthy of the  
most exciting cloak-and-dagger fiction, he defected to  
the United States, where he quickly became known as  
one of the greatest ballet dancers in the world. This is  
his story, told in his own inimitable voice. THE BASIS  
FOR A MAJOR MOTION PICTURE From the Trade  
Paperback edition.

## **Chinese Medicine in Contemporary China**

This is a study of traditional medical education in the  
People's Republic of China. The author became a  
disciple of a scholarly private practitioner, a Qigong  
master; attended courses given by a senior  
acupuncturist and masseur; and studied with  
undergraduates at the Yunnan College of Traditional

Chinese Medicine, where the standardized knowledge of official Chinese medicine is inculcated. She compares theories and practices of these different Chinese medical traditions, and her fascinating insider's account of traditional medical practices brings out the way in which the context of instruction shapes knowledge.

## **Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine**

The young George Hatem journeyed to Shanghai in 1933 to practice medicine and see the sights. The deplorable health and social conditions he found there caused his sympathies to veer quickly to the revolutionary efforts of the Chinese Communist party, and before long he joined the underground Party members in conspiratorial meetings and activities. In 1936 he left Shanghai on a secret Province after completing the Long March. For the next 14 years, Hatem served the Communist troops as physician and adviser. He took the name Ma Haide and became the first foreigner admitted into China's Communist Party. After the Communist victory in 1949, he became the first foreigner granted citizenship in the People's Republic. Over the next 40 years, his reputation grew as one of the leading public health physicians in the world. Until his death in 1988, he showed absolute allegiance to the Party. Few foreigners have been accepted into Chinese society as readily as he and certainly none have had such intimate access to 20th century China's most powerful figures.

## **Historical Perspectives on East Asian**

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## **Science, Technology, and Medicine**

A ground-breaking analysis of how the Malayan Communist Party helped forge a Malayan national identity, while promoting Chinese nationalism.

### **The People's Doctor**

This volume examines important aspects of China's century-long search to provide appropriate and effective health care for its people. Four subjects—disease and healing, encounters and accommodations, institutions and professions, and people's health—organize discussions across case studies of schistosomiasis, tuberculosis, mental health, and tobacco and health. Among the book's significant conclusions are the importance of barefoot doctors in disseminating western medicine, the improvements in medical health and services during the long Sino-Japanese war, and the important role of the Chinese consumer. Intended for an audience of health practitioners, historians, and others interested in the history of medicine and health in China, the book is one of three commissioned by the China Medical Board to mark its centennial in 2014.

### **Classical Chinese Medicine**

A volume of selected papers from the Ninth International Conference on the History of Science in East Asia (ICHSEA). It addresses diverse topics in astronomy, traditional Chinese medicine, the history of mathematics, and Western science in East Asia.

## **Chinese Medicine and Healing**

Introduction -- People, poverty, politics, and posters --  
Nature and transformation -- Production and  
mechanization -- Women hold up half the sky -- Serve  
the people -- Solidarity -- Politics in command -- After  
the cultural revolution.

## **Chinese Medicine in Early Communist China, 1945-1963**

Historical Perspectives on East Asian Science,  
Technology, and Medicine brings together over fifty  
papers by leading contemporary historians from more  
than a dozen nations. It is the third in a series of  
books growing out of the tri-annual International  
Conference on the History of Science in East Asia, the  
largest and most prestigious gathering of scholars in  
the field. The current volume broadens the field's  
traditional focus on China to include path-breaking  
work on Vietnam, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and  
even the transmission of Asian science and  
technology to Europe and the United States. Topics  
covered include: traditional Chinese, Vietnamese, and  
Filipino medicines; Chinese astronomy; Japanese  
earthquakes; science and technology policy;  
architecture; the digital revolution; and much else.

## **Mr. Science and Chairman Mao's Cultural Revolution**

Chinese Literature: Lydia H. Liu

Traditional East Asian healthcare systems have moved rapidly from the fringes of healthcare systems in the West towards the centre over the past 50 years. This change of status for traditional medicines presents their practitioners with both opportunities and challenges as the focus shifts from one of opposition towards one of integration into biomedically dominated healthcare systems. Integrating East Asian Medicine into Contemporary Healthcare examines the opportunities and challenges of integrating East Asian medicine into Western healthcare systems from an interdisciplinary perspective. Volker Scheid and Hugh MacPherson bring together contributions from acknowledged experts from a number of different disciplines - including clinical researchers, Chinese Medicine practitioners, historians, medical anthropologists, experts in the social studies of science, technology and medicine - to examine and debate the impact of the evidence-based medicine movement on the ongoing modernization of East Asian medicines. The book considers the following questions: •What are the values, goals and ethics implicit within traditional East Asian medical practices? • What claims to effectiveness and safety are made by East Asian medical practices? •What is at stake in subjecting these medical practices to biomedical models of evaluation? • What constitutes best practice? How is it to be defined and measured? • What are the ideologies and politics behind the process of integration of East Asian medical practices into

modern health care systems? • What can we learn from a variety of models of integration into contemporary healthcare?

## **Barefoot Doctors and Western Medicine in China**

Award Winner! Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine has won first prize at the Association of American Publishers' PROSE Awards and been recognized as the best nursing and allied health text published in 2009. Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine offers so much more and is so much more clearly, articulately and professionally presented that it can, and should, replace the earlier best-selling *The Web That Has No Weaver*. --Blue Poppy Enterprises March 2011

A traditional medicine with up-to-date applications, Chinese Medicine is gaining steady acceptance throughout the world. In this exquisitely illustrated Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine, written by a renowned team of international experts, readers will find a concise yet comprehensive synopsis of the entire field. From the clinical practice of acupuncture and moxibustion to Chinese herbal medicine and nutrition therapy, Tai Ji, Qi Gong, and Tuina, the book offers a deep understanding of the underlying theory, characteristics, and fundamental concepts of Chinese Medicine, as well as its philosophical and cultural basis. For those needing a single volume overview of this broad and multi-faceted field, this book is unrivalled.

Highlights Full coverage of the basic tenets of Chinese Medicine, from its historical roots to modern scientific research, methods, and findings

Informative chapter on diagnosis in Chinese Medicine  
Practical discussion of Chinese herbs and their usage,  
including formulas for various common ailments  
Insights from leading specialists on their respective  
disciplines Proven pocket atlas format, with double-  
page spreads and juxtaposition of text and related  
photographs, drawings, and charts for easy  
comprehension More than 150 beautifully detailed,  
full-color illustrations demonstrating key models  
Pocket Atlas of Chinese Medicine is a must-have  
resource for students and practitioners of Chinese  
Medicine, acupuncture, and complementary medicine,  
including medical doctors in acupuncture training.  
General physicians interested in expanding their  
services will also benefit from the wealth of  
information in this practical guide.

## **Currents of Tradition in Chinese Medicine, 1626-2006**

Using original sources, this significant text looks at  
the transformation of Chinese medicine from a  
marginal, side-lined medical practice of the early  
twentieth century, to an essential and high-profile  
part of the national health-care system under the  
Chinese Communist Party. The political, economic and  
social motives which drove this promotion are  
analyzed and the extraordinary role that Chinese  
medicine was meant to play in Mao Zedong's  
revolution is fully explored for the first time, making a  
major contribution to the history of Chinese medicine.

## **Historical epistemology and the making**

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**of modern Chinese medicine**

Medical care in nineteenth-century China was spectacularly pluralistic: herbalists, shamans, bone-setters, midwives, priests, and a few medical missionaries from the West all competed for patients. This book examines the dichotomy between "Western" and "Chinese" medicine, showing how it has been greatly exaggerated. As missionaries went to lengths to make their medicine more acceptable to Chinese patients, modernizers of Chinese medicine worked to become more "scientific" by eradicating superstition and creating modern institutions. Andrews challenges the supposed superiority of Western medicine in China while showing how "traditional" Chinese medicine was deliberately created in the image of a modern scientific practice.

## **The Making of Modern Chinese Medicine, 1850-1960**

Qigong a regimen of body, breath, and mental training exercises was one of the most widespread cultural and religious movements of late-twentieth-century urban China. The practice was promoted by senior Communist Party leaders as a uniquely Chinese healing tradition and as a harbinger of a new scientific revolution, yet the movement's mass popularity and the almost religious devotion of its followers led to its ruthless suppression. In this absorbing and revealing book, David A. Palmer relies on a combination of historical, anthropological, and sociological perspectives to describe the spread of the qigong

craze and its reflection of key trends that have shaped China since 1949, including the search for a national identity and an emphasis on the absolute authority of science. Qigong offered the promise of an all-powerful technology of the body rooted in the mysteries of Chinese culture. However, after 1995 the scientific underpinnings of qigong came under attack, its leaders were denounced as charlatans, and its networks of followers, notably Falungong, were suppressed as "evil cults." According to Palmer, the success of the movement proves that a hugely important religious dimension not only survived under the CCP but was actively fostered, if not created, by high-ranking party members. Tracing the complex relationships among the masters, officials, scientists, practitioners, and ideologues involved in qigong, Palmer opens a fascinating window on the transformation of Chinese tradition as it evolved along with the Chinese state. As he brilliantly demonstrates, the rise and collapse of the qigong movement is key to understanding the politics and culture of post-Mao society.

## **Chinese Medicine in Early Communist China, 1945-63**

This is a comprehensive reference work which surveys all aspects of the history of medicine, both clinical and social, and reflects the complementary approaches to the discipline. The editors have assembled an international team of scholars to provide detailed and informative factual surveys with contemporary interpretations and historiographical

debate. Special Features \* Comprehensive: 72 substantial and original essays from internationally respected scholars \* Unique: no other publication provides so much information in two volumes \* Broad-ranging: includes coverage of non-Western as well as Western medicine \* Up-to-date: incorporates the very latest in historical research and interpretation \* User-friendly: clearly laid out and readable, with a full index of Topics and People \* Indispensable: essential information for study and research, including bibliographic notes and cross-referencing between articles.

## **Body, Society, and Nation**

Soulie de Morant's masterpiece is the most detailed study of acupuncture available in a Western language. It was nominated for a Nobel prize and provided the foundation for French acupuncture. This text is divided into 5 parts: the energetics of acupuncture, the application of the energetics, physiology, meridians and points, and treatment. This book is a unique historical document, but more than this, it is the most practical of texts and has already served a generation of clinicians well.

## **Unending Capitalism**

## **Chinese Acupuncture**

"Body, Society, and Nation tells the story of China's unfolding modernity by exploring the changing ideas,

practices, and systems related to health and body in late nineteenth- and twentieth-century Shanghai. The pursuit of good health loomed large in Chinese political, social, and economic life. Yet, "good health" had a range of associations beyond individual well-being. It was also an integral part of Chinese nation-building, a goal of charitable activities, a notable outcome of Western medical science, a marker of modern civilization, and a commercial catchphrase. With the advent of Western powers, Chinese notions about personal hygiene and the body gradually expanded. This transformation was complicated by indigenous medical ideas, preexisting institutions and social groups, and local cultures and customs. This study explores the many ways that members of the various strata of Shanghai society experienced and understood multiple meanings of health and body within their everyday lives. Chieko Nakajima traces the institutions they established, the regulations they implemented, and the practices they brought to the city as part of efforts to promote health. In doing so, she explains how local practices and customs fashioned and constrained public health and, in turn, how hygienic modernity helped shape and develop local cultures and influenced people's behavior."

## **Revolutionary Intellectuals Under the Chinese Communist Party**

Alphabetically arranged entries discuss forms of body modification or adornment found throughout history and around the world, including background information and the theoretical, social, ethical, and

## **Medicine and Memory in Tibet**

In this provocative account, Karl Gerth argues that consumerism rather than communism explains the history of China since 1949.

## **The Nanyang Revolution**

Does your back pain flare up in the evening? Perhaps your water element is weak. Allergies in the spring? Emotional outbursts? Perhaps your wood element is too strong. Using the five element system of Chinese cosmology as a key--wood, fire, earth, metal, water--Gail Reichstein unlocks the ancient mysteries of Chinese medicine and makes them available for the everyday health and well-being of modern readers. Each chapter includes: - Lists of common ailments associated with each element - Feng shui solutions for the home and workplace - Acupuncture treatment - Dietary therapy - Qigong exercises Simple, easy to use, and practical, this introduction connects the physical, emotional, and spiritual forces at work in our lives and provides a vital contribution to the field of mind-body medicine.

## **Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine**

Only fifty years ago, Tibetan medicine, now seen in China as a vibrant aspect of Tibetan culture, was considered a feudal vestige to be eliminated through

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government-led social transformation. *Medicine and Memory in Tibet* examines medical revivalism on the geographic and sociopolitical margins both of China and of Tibet's medical establishment in Lhasa, exploring the work of medical practitioners, or amchi, and of Medical Houses in the west-central region of Tsang. Due to difficult research access and the power of state institutions in the writing of history, the perspectives of more marginal amchi have been absent from most accounts of Tibetan medicine. Theresa Hofer breaks new ground both theoretically and ethnographically, in ways that would be impossible in today's more restrictive political climate that severely limits access for researchers. She illuminates how medical practitioners safeguarded their professional heritage through great adversity and personal hardship.

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