This chapter focuses on Albert Hoffer, a 78 year-old who was diagnosed with throat cancer. Mr. Hoffer was an intensely private man; he held a stronghold position on his medications and found it painful to endure the invasions of his body and the strong emotions he experienced in his last days. He refused hospice care at the onset of his disease and insisted on “taking control” over his treatment. Mr. Hoffer was also a highly opinionated, straightforward, and mistrustful person, who tested everyone severely before he allowed them to get close. An alcoholic for several years, he severed his relationship with his wife and children. This chapter examines the Hoffers' complex, interwoven medical and family issues, which were emphasized by their limited financial means. This situation posited a tremendous challenge for the Hoffer family as well as for the Hospice of Lancaster County team.

Because of the recruitment measures for mobilizing the men in Bechuanaland to serve in the British army, it is important to note that the resulting absence of men within the community also had several important effects on the community's social life. It had particularly large effects on the women, as they had to manage their families, maintain their property, and undergo other social and family pressures. In some
cases, the women immersed themselves in war work, since this would also provide them with the means for staying in contact with their sons and husbands who had been recruited as soldiers. Although the authorities were able to provide communications measures, it seemed more difficult to provide aid for the soldier's property and family issues. This chapter provides accounts of how women became involved in war work and how mutual support was provided.

Stress and Coping
Jane Lemaire, Jean E. Wallace, and Alyssa Jovanovic

in First Do No Self Harm: Understanding and Promoting Physician Stress Resilience
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2014
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195383263.003.0013
Item type: chapter

There are more women and a new generation of physicians entering the practice of medicine. This chapter presents pertinent literature on these two demographic shifts and on the topic of physicians’ work-related stress and coping strategies in the context of these changes within the medical profession. The authors also present data from a large-scale study that helps explore how physicians’ work-related stress and coping strategies may be similar or different depending on their generation or gender.

A family of works
Marja Warehime

in Maurice Pialat
Published in print: 2011 Published Online: July 2012
DOI: 10.7228/mania/9780719068225.003.0027
Item type: chapter

This chapter explores Maurice Pialat's work on the theme of family. In the broadest sense, all of Pialat's films are about family, whether this involves the interactions of parents and children or the couple whose problematic relationship will preclude their becoming a family and having a child or the solitary figure who will never find a place in a family, even the larger family of a community of faith and whose isolation will be a source of much suffering. A whole constellation of issues emerges from Pialat's preoccupation with the family: issues of community and national identity, generational conflict and its historical counterpart:
tradition versus change, work and money, sexuality and sexual politics, and paternity.

Negotiating work and family life
Harriet Churchill

in Parental rights and responsibilities: Analysing social policy and lived experiences

Published in print: 2011 Published Online: March 2012
Item type: chapter

This chapter reviews research about parental perspectives and experiences of paid work. It highlights discrepancies between parental aspirations and preferences in relation to work-family issues and dominant current policy perspectives which inform welfare to work and family-friendly employment policies. The chapter further finds that, while recent childcare, in-work support, and employability reforms have extended support and opportunities to many parents, the framework of support for parents in relation to employment opportunities and experiences does not fully take account of the ongoing difficulties some parents face in taking up and sustaining training and paid employment, or achieving a satisfactory work-family balance. The coexistence of different ideal models of fatherhood can place pressures on fathers to maintain the main-provider role while additionally being involved in family life and contributing to childcare.

Career Advancement; Family Concerns
Isidore Cyril Cannon

in Public Success, Private Sorrow: The Life and Times of Charles Henry Brewitt-Taylor (1857-1938), China Customs Commissioner and Pioneer Translator

Published in print: 2009 Published Online: September 2011
Item type: chapter

In spite of the fact that Swatow was relatively isolated from the centre of Customs activity, Brewitt-Taylor's (B-T) family was relieved to travel there after all the disturbances they had experienced in Peking. His first appointment at the commissioner level required him to serve as Acting Commissioner. Although the city had initially been known to have been dangerous, provincial authorities had made the area safe. The office hours at the Customs were relaxed, and the Customs also housed a good
library and club. Within their communities, the consul and the Customs commissioner had important roles. This chapter illustrates how B-T's career allowed him greater opportunities, and how, in contrast, it brought about several different issues within the family.

Old rights in new times: the experiences of parents in a Slovenian organisation
Nevenka Černigoj Sadar

in Work, families and organisations in transition: European perspectives
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: March 2012
DOI: 10.1332/policypress/9781847422200.003.0006
Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses the rights of employed parents in a recently partly privatised finance company in Slovenia. It explores the ways in which these rights bequeathed under a former Socialist regime are played out in the changing context of Slovenia's transformation to a market economy. The case study demonstrates how the legacy of paternalism from the former Socialist regime contributes to the continued construction of work-family issues as individual and state responsibilities rather than employer concerns or business issues. In this context, parents, specifically mothers, bear the impact and burden of political and organisational changes associated with the transition to a market economy and increased global competition.

The Customs College and Leave
Isidore Cyril Cannon

in Public Success, Private Sorrow: The Life and Times of Charles Henry Brewitt-Taylor (1857-1938), China Customs Commissioner and Pioneer Translator
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: September 2011
DOI: 10.5790/hongkong/9789622099616.003.0012
Item type: chapter

After his short leave, Brewitt-Taylor (B-T) assumed the position of full Commissioner at the ICMC Headquarters in Peking. B-T was Co-Director of the new Customs College, and he was in charge of providing selected Chinese with training for various senior positions, particularly assistant commissioner posts, in the ICMC. The Customs college was recognized as a model institution for training civil servants since it was able to provide four-year higher education courses and serve as a pathway for earning a good career in the Customs Service. The curriculum encompasses a
wide variety of subjects such as economics and statistics, law, history, and languages. Teachers included academics from Peking universities and those who held positions in the Customs. This chapter illustrates B-T's work at the college, his son Raymond's visit to China, and his leave and various family issues that had to be addressed.

“Becoming Visible”
Sabina Donati (ed.)
in A Political History of National Citizenship and Identity in Italy, 1861-1950

Women’s Work and Child Care
Marion O’Brien, Jennifer M. Weaver, Margaret Burchinal, K. Alison Clarke-Stewart, and Deborah Lowe Vandell

Women’s labor force participation has increased dramatically since 1970, such that a majority of mothers of young children now work outside the home. Research to date has provided a broad outline of how women’s work and child care are linked to child outcomes and family functioning. Early concerns about the potential consequences of separating young children from their mothers have been shown to be unfounded; indeed, high-quality child care appears to provide substantial benefits for children and their parents. Yet the underlying processes by which child care affects children are not thoroughly understood, nor have our national policies been responsive to the changing lives of families. This chapter explores the connections among work, child care, and child and family well-being, presenting illustrative results from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development. Findings are discussed in terms of their policy implications and suggest an unfinished research agenda.
The Bureau’s Highwater Mark
Christopher B. Bean

in Too Great a Burden to Bear: The Struggle and Failure of the Freedmen’s Bureau in Texas

The Bureau’s apex is chronicled here. It became a true bureaucracy: numerous paperwork and, at times, inefficiency. Agents discovered this firsthand. It chronicles the domestic issues brought for resolution, their breakdown by gender, and their outcome. Cases included marital disputes about property, accusations of abandonment, polygamy, domestic abuse, and child custody. Contrary to indictments, Bureau agents did not always rule against women, defending them against oppression at their husband’s hands. Freedwomen saw agents as protectors. As with other adjudications, field agents’ “best judgment” guided them to an equitable resolution. With this entry into domesticity, agents battled against behavior contrary to societal norms, reminding freedpeople of their responsibilities as husbands, wives, and citizens. Education was a way to achieve this. More than any head, Kiddoo emphasized education, with subordinates varying in interest for the subject and success.

The Subassistant Commissioners in Texas
Christopher B. Bean

This chapter summarizes various conclusions in previous chapters. The average agent in Texas was generally mature and of northern birth, from the middle and upper middle class and with some military service during the war. Officials in Texas shied from appointing southerners and those from the Old South planter class. With little legal training, and with confusion about their authority, agents were guided by common sense and a sense of fair play. They wanted to bring about a mutual and satisfactory understanding. With the passage of the Texas Black Code, the protection afforded became all the more important. They never...
hesitated to break the contract if they determined it illegal, unjust, or not in the child’s best interests. The same applied to their intervention in domesticity and protection of womanhood. In the end, despite the best efforts of field agents, they failed in reconstructing the hearts and minds of white Texans to accept the former slaves as equals.