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Feminist Collections

A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources

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From the Editors

June 30, 2009.

Were you a Girl Scout, or maybe something else like it?

I was the latter. The organization I grew up in back in the 1960s was a more religious version, but clearly based on Scouting ideas and principles, with many similar activities that included, prominently, camping. I loved camp desperately — ours was a woodsy, lakefront one in Maine — and I lived to get there for a magical week or two every summer from age 12 to 15. And despite my organization's conservative religious connections, Camp C. gave me some of my first and best experiences of girl power and strong women's leadership — along with a lot of crazy fun, a taste for folk songs, and an extremely hard-won canoeing badge.

Remember the "Year of Girls' Studies" series that ran in *Feminist Collections* in 2007? Although we concentrated on the theme for just that year, we've since published a few more reviews related to the field of girls' studies. One of them is in this issue. Marcia Chatelain's "Girls' Studies and Girls' History: Bridging Disciplinary Divides," which begins on page 6, reviews two books, one of which, *Growing Girls: The Natural Origins of Girls' Organizations*, by Susan A. Miller, covers a lot of Girl Scout and Camp Fire Girl history.

Thinking about Girl Scout history inspired our illustrator, Miriam Greenwald, especially since her mother, Lillian, had been an active Scout leader in the 1930s. In this issue's cover drawing, the smiling leader on the left somewhat resembles Miriam's mother as she appeared in photographs from that era.

This issue's lead book review by Holly Hassel, "The Mythology of Opting Out: 'Choice Feminism' and Work-Life Balance," also rings some old personal bells for me. My conservative mother — a minister's wife, no less — went to work "outside the home" when I was about nine, sometimes struggling thereafter with the balance of work and the rest of life, although perhaps less so than some mothers of the time whose husbands were not as willing as my clergy father to share housework and actively raise children.

Miriam Greenwald

We love Beth Harper's "Open Letter to the New White House Council on Women & Girls" on pages 11–15 and Deb Hoskins' snappy and practical "'Do You YouTube?' Using Online Video in Women's Studies Courses" immediately following Beth's review of federal websites. Our reference reviewers evaluate resources on abortion, gender, homophobia, leadership, maps, publishing, reading, religion, and science in "New Reference Works in Women's Studies" (pp.20–26); and in "Periodical Notes," we highlight the contents of nineteen *non*-women's-studies journals that have published special issues on women and gender (pp.27–31).

Happy Summer (or whatever season it is where you are) to all, and we'll see you back here in about two months with our official Summer issue of *Feminist Collections.*

❍ J.L.

Book Reviews

The Mythology of Opting Out: "Choice Feminism" and Work-Life Balance

by Holly Hassel

Linda R. Hirshman, ***GET TO WORK: A MANIFESTO FOR WOMEN OF THE WORLD***. New York: Viking, 2006. 101p. $19.95, ISBN 0670038121.

Pamela Stone, ***OPTING OUT? WHY WOMEN REALLY QUIT CAREERS AND HEAD HOME***. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2007. 295p. notes. bibl. index. pap., $16.95, ISBN 978-0520256576.

Sylvia Ann Hewlett, ***OFF-RAMPS AND ON-RAMPS: KEEPING TALENTED WOMEN ON THE ROAD TO SUCCESS***. Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 2007. 299p. notes. index. $29.95, ISBN 978-1422101025.

United States feminists from Susan B. Anthony to Betty Friedan have addressed the tension women experience between paid and unpaid work responsibilities. In the last ten years, the publishing industry has taken up the topic with a vengeance: Ann Crittenden's *The Price of Motherhood: Why the Most Important Job in the World Is Still the Least Valued* (2001), Peggy Orenstein's *Flux: Women on Sex, Work, Love, Kids and Life in a Half-Changed World* (2001), and Naomi Wolf's *Misconceptions: Truth, Lies, and the Unexpected on the Journey to Motherhood* (2001) began the juggernaut, and titles like *The Mommy Myth: The Idealization of Motherhood and How It Has Undermined All Women* (Susan Douglas and Meredith Michaels, 2004), *The Truth Behind the Mommy Wars: Who Decides What Makes a Good Mother* (Miriam Peskowitz, 2005), *Perfect Madness: Motherhood in the Age of Anxiety* (Judith Warner, 2005), and *The Feminine Mistake: Are We Giving Up Too Much?* (Leslie Bennetts, 2007) quickly followed. Even more recently, a mainstream article in *Working Mother* has cautioned female readers that "if you're tempted to take maternity leave and then quit your job, you'll want to know what's legal — and ethical — before you do,"[1] while the *Elle* story "Die, Mommy, Die!" poses this curmudgeonly question: "Why do so many successful women blather on about their children in the workplace?"[2] Rhetorically, then, it seems that costs, mistakes, conflict, sacrifice, and craziness are the order of the day when feminists talk about women and work.

Newer book-length entries into this conversation by Linda Hirshman, Pamela Stone, and Sylvia Ann Hewlett provide readers with three perspectives on work-life balance. Hirshman aggressively argues that women should not abandon professional careers; Stone's qualitative analysis explains why they do; and Hewlett's how-to manual provides a road map for changing the system so women can have real rather than illusory choices.

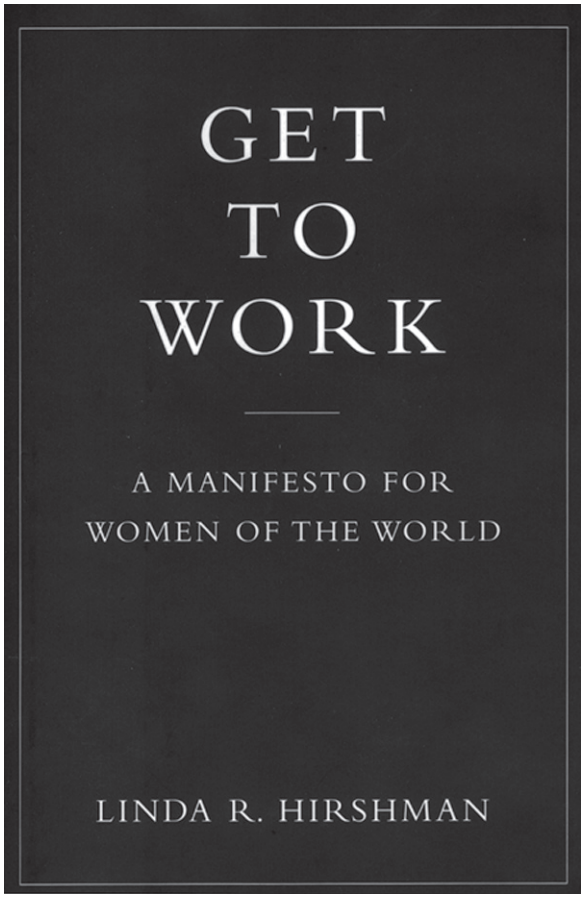
Linda Hirshman, a retired lawyer and former professor of philosophy at Brandeis University, ignited the blogosphere and talk-show circuit in November 2005 with her essay in *The American Prospect*, "Homeward Bound,"[3] arguing that the failures of Second Wave feminism have resulted in a watered-down version of "choice feminism" that empowers women of means and privilege to abandon careers and education in favor of at-home motherhood. These are "choices" that men rarely make and that, in Hirshman's opinion, have social consequences for feminism and for the status of women in the U.S. Following a hailstorm of vitriol, Hirshman fleshed out the essay — incorporating the voices of her critics online and otherwise — into this slim volume that is part philosophical ratiocination, part screed. At turns coldly rational and shrill, Hirshman's *Get to Work: A Manifesto for Women of the World* grounds her critique of choice feminism and blames Second Wave feminism for equating a feminist value system with choices, arguing that feminists need to reintroduce moral analysis into the discussion of the work-and-family balancing act that vexes contemporary women.

Bound to be interesting to readers is Hirshman's use of ancient Greek philosophers and their definition of a "good life" as a basis for her claim that women must make strategic choices,

use bargaining power, and consider the "moral impact of personal choice" (p.26) as they plot out their work and family goals. Hirshman makes a compelling if unpopular case that Plato and Aristotle's three features of a "good life" can be profitably introduced into the discussion of women's work and family lives. By considering whether abandoning one's professional training for a life of domestic responsibility meets their three criteria ("exercising the capacities that are uniquely human," "the value of freedom to make moral decisions," and "doing more good than harm"), Hirshman concludes that "a life of housework and childcare does not meet these standards for a good human life" (p.33). She also recognizes that "[s]tay-at-home moms do not like to hear that the sacrifice of their education, talents, and prospects to their spouses' aspirations and their children's needs was a mistake, so they contend the stay-at-home decision cannot be judged" (p.17).

Hirshman devotes most of the small book's case to arguing that these choices are not really choices, that they *can* be judged, and that they *should* be judged. By taking apart the arguments surrounding the social assumptions about women's responsibility for home and children, she targets both liberals and conservatives, claiming they agree that the disproportionate responsibility women have for household responsibilities can be explained in one of three ways: (1) it's not a problem, because it's a choice; (2) it's not a choice, because it's biologically and psychologically determined; or (3) it's not a problem, because who would choose work over home anyway?

Hirshman takes a popular topic and offers an unpopular and uncompromising argument about it, hoping to ignite real debate about the core values of feminism and where choice fits into the structural assumptions about work and family. Although she offers four strategies for successfully navigating the challenges of balancing professional demands with family life, they may seem Machiavellian to some and inadequate to other readers. She gives a set of literally labeled "Rules," recommending, for example, that young women "use [their] education with an eye to career goals" (p.46) and "treat the first few years of work as an opportunity to lose [their] capitalism virginity and prepare for good work" (p.49), two nuggets of advice that are likely to be palatable to young women readers. Her other admonitions, however, may be less so: be strategic about whom you choose to marry; marry a liberal; marry younger men who are "potential high-status companions"; or "look for a spouse with less social power than you, or an ideological commitment to gender equality, or a high tolerance for squabbling" (p.56). Made with Hirshman's characteristic wry humor, these recommendations will also be alarmingly frank to some young readers who, in my own teaching experience, will find them unromantic at best and cold-hearted at worst.



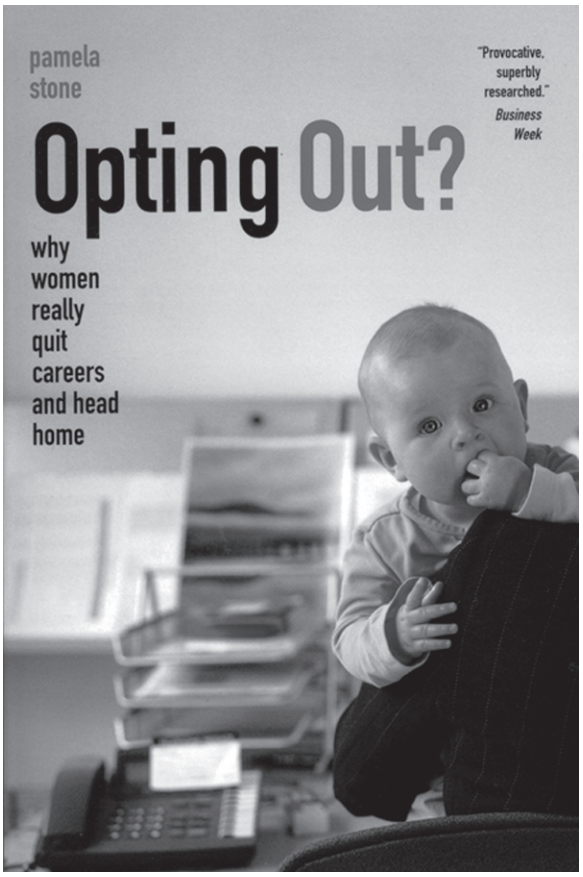
Nonetheless, *Get to Work* is readable, engaging, and likely to encourage a range of rich discussion in first-year, introductory women's studies courses as well as in more focused, upper-division or graduate-level courses on the moral dimensions of social arrangements.

Like Hirshman's work, Pamela Stone's *Opting Out: Why Women Really Quit Careers and Head Home* focuses on a narrowly defined and strategically selected group of white, middle-class, college-educated women, largely because these women are the ones most likely to have real choices about whether to persist in the workforce after they have children. Most are married to fellow male professionals, and Stone is particularly interested in unpacking their experiences, reasoning, and decision-making processes as they seek to balance professional responsibilities with children. She is careful to distinguish,

throughout, between the women she regards as "new traditionalists" — those who always imagined leaving behind their professional training for a life at home — and those who are victims of the "leaky pipeline," who were forced out of the workplace by the "push and pull" factors of both work and family expectations (and the new cultural paradigm of what Stone calls "intensive mothering," explored by Judith Warner in more depth in her book *Perfect Madness* [2005]). Stone wants to know why this group of women embraced the stay-at-home-mother (SAHM) role, even those who didn't envision it for themselves when younger.

If Hirshman's purpose is to challenge current thinking, Stone's is to explain and, to a limited degree, to critique. As a sociologist, she can't help but position the core group of women she studies within the social structures and cultural norms that shaped their decisions. Even as she relies heavily on personal interviews, then, and layers her study with the voices of the women she spoke with, she is not afraid to step back from her subjects' voices to interrogate some of the assumptions underlying their decisions. For example, in Chapter 5, "The Choice Gap," Stone takes up Hirshman's argument in a more systematic way as, like Hirshman, she interrogates the rhetoric of choice feminism, noting that choice rhetoric was employed by seventy percent of the fifty-four women she interviewed and implied by others (p.113). Stone carefully positions those choices within the realities and idealisms of the workplace and family structures.

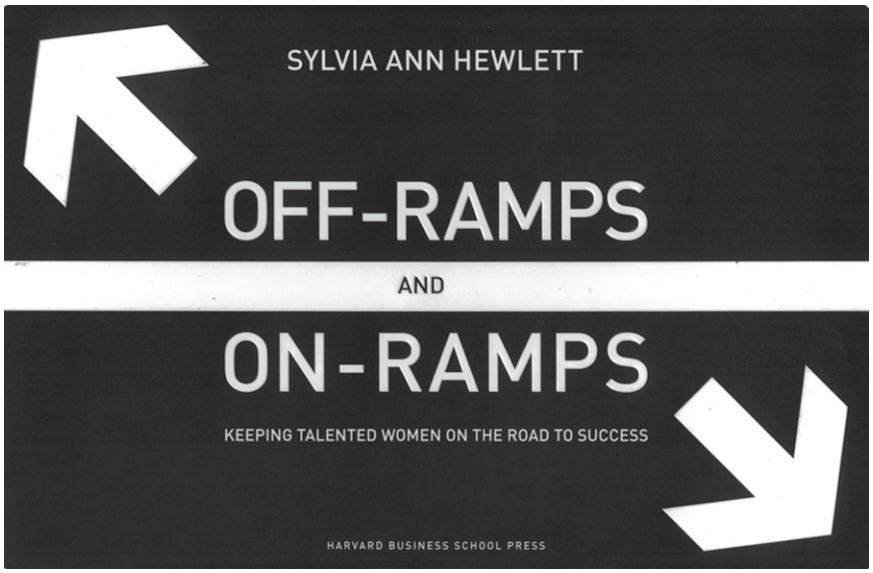
Another strength of Stone's book is her detailed portrait of the diverse women in her study, as she describes them, "all former professionals now at-home moms" (p.16) She targets women from multiple geographical regions, professions, ages, and (to a limited degree) ethnic backgrounds in order to "hear these women's voices and their understanding of their decisions about careers and family" (p.17). From her profiling of women who were high-achieving professionals (a CPA, trader, editor, and consultants, to name a few examples) in Chapter 1 ("The Dream Team") to her synthesis, in Chapter 9, of these women's visions for their personal and professional futures, Stone traces the social and emotional trajectory of her subjects' lives, even as she places them in several important contexts, including public policy, gender norms, and even the increasing workplace demands wrought by globalization.



Stone's qualitative approach is especially effective at illustrating one of her major observations (building on Arlie Hochschild's work): a reinforcement of sociologist Karen Pyke's concept, "hegemony of the male career," even in ostensibly egalitarian marriages. Stone's vivid illustration of "husbands' careers as primary and…theirs as secondary," a social order that is "reinforced culturally and institutionally, and arouses little explicit recognition from either party nor resentment on the part of women whose careers take a back seat" (p.64), may be especially startling for undergraduate student readers. Some readers are likely to find this book too academic and occasionally repetitive because of Stone's heavy use of qualitative data and sections from her transcribed interviews. Her rigorous qualitative investigation, however, is what distinguishes this from other books on the same topic and makes it an appropriate addition to a course on academic mothering studies.

Similarly focused on the elite, high-achieving, "top female talent" demographic is Sylvia Ann Hewlett's *Off-Ramps and On-Ramps: Keeping Talented Women on the Road to Success.* An economist by training, Hewlett entered the public view in 2002 with her controversial book *Creating a Life: Professional Women and the Quest for Children*. She continues to explore the topic of professional women and family responsibilities in this newest offer-

ing.[4] Her previous work raised feminist hackles because of its seemingly retrograde recommendation that professional, high-achieving women strategically embrace early marriage and motherhood. Hewlett's newest book, like Hirshman's, is an expansion of an article, in this case one she co-authored with Carolyn Buck Luce in 2005 in the *Harvard Business Review*.[5] The book is directed at professional women and educators, but is most pointedly aimed at business leaders and corporate power brokers; and its fundamental purpose is to challenge the "male competitive model" (p.13) of career development characterized by linear careers, emphasis on full-time employment and face time, an ambitious professional agenda in one's thirties, and the assumption that compensation is the primary motivator for professionals (pp.13–14).



Off-Ramps is divided into two sections. Part One reports on the findings of a systematic inquiry into the implications of the male competitive model for the recruitment, retention, and talent-maximization of women in the workplace, a study conducted by Hewlett's own "Hidden Brain Drain Task Force." Hewlett makes a business case for challenging the existing model, arguing fervently that "the full realization of female talent is no longer a discretionary frill — but at the very core of a company's competitive strength" (p.19). Documenting both the quantitative findings of the surveys and the qualitative data collected through interviews and focus groups, she tracks the factors most likely to influence women's professional lives as they collide with the imperative of this male competitive model: nonlinear careers involving part-time work or time out from the workforce, coupled with the escalating demands of "extreme jobs" that are driven by the explosion in communication technology and globalization's impact on corporate culture (p.59), and that disproportionately affect women's work lives.

Unlike Stone, who is primarily interested in painting a picture of the psychology and emotional landscape of the women who "opt out" of the professional work they trained for, Hewlett aims to identify barriers to women's success in the traditional workplace and persuade the American business world of the financial value of adopting flexible workplace policies that will help them attract, retain, and promote female "top talent." This is especially evident in Part Two of the book, "Models at the Cutting Edge," where she breaks down a menu of "second-generation policies" that are effective in addressing her major concern: "Not only are we battling an entrenched male model that's ill suited to realizing female talent, but we are dealing with one rendered newly robust and resilient by the growth of extreme jobs" (p.107). Her six major recommendations are intended to help employers "fully realize female talent over the long haul" (p.108).

One valuable feature of *Off-Ramps and On-Ramps* is Hewlett's incorporation, at the end of each chapter in Part Two, of a "Toolkit" intended to highlight high-impact practices, illustrated with specific case studies of companies and employees that have benefited from using those practices. Although some of these tools were outdated after just two years (multiple examples throughout the book of successful policies at Lehman Brothers may ring ironic with readers familiar with their disastrous bankruptcy in 2008), they ground Hewlett's analysis in specific, effective practice that makes (on the whole) a business case for work-life balance.

Off-Ramps and On-Ramps may be less useful to an introductory women's studies classroom than to an upper-division business administration, management, economics, or organizational psychology course that aims to highlight the gendered nature of work and illustrate real policies, practices, and culture shifts that change the face of the workplace. For feminist scholars,

this volume will provide a practical and strategic guide to enacting the sorts of structural, economic, and organizational changes that challenge institutional sexism and racism and also call into question, as do *Get to Work* and *Opting Out*, the rhetoric of "choice" surrounding women's efforts to realize their talents, potential, and ambition and maintain a fulfilling personal life.

Lisa Belkin's 2003 *New York Times* piece, "The Opt-Out Revolution,"[6] re-animated (or, some might say, "regurgitated") the public dialogue about feminism's utility, the "mommy wars," and, to steal a Mel Gibson movie title, "*What Women Want*." Each of these three recent contributions to the ongoing public conversation continues to question this misleading rhetoric of choice, calling for stakeholders to critically evaluate our families and workplaces and to effect personal and social change.

Notes

1. Katherine Lee, "Opting Out?" *Working Mother* (May 2008), p.71.

2. Nancy Hass, "Die, Mommy, Die!" *Elle* (Feb. 9, 2009), **http://www.elle.com/Living/Career/Die-Mommy-Die!**

3. Linda Hirshman, "Homeward Bound," *American Prospect* (Nov. 21, 2005), **http://www.prospect.org/cs/articles?articleId=10659**

4. A similarly focused text, *Work, Life, and Family Imbalance: How To Level the Playing Field*, edited by Michele A. Paludi and Presha E. Neidermeyer (Praeger, 2007), introduces similar "action-oriented" research and will be of use to readers looking for a traditional scholarly approach to the topic from the perspective of the disciplines of business, organizational psychology, management, and leadership.

Miriam Greenwald

5. Sylvia Ann Hewlett & Carolyn Buck Luce, "Off-Ramps and On-Ramps: Keeping Talented Women on the Road to Success," *Harvard Business Review* v.83, no.3 (2005), pp.43–54.

6. Lisa Belkin, "The Opt-Out Revolution," *The New York Times Magazine* (Oct. 26, 2003), **http://www.nytimes.com/2003/10/26/magazine/the-opt-out-revolution.html**

[*Holly Hassel is an associate professor of English and chair of the University of Wisconsin Colleges Women's Studies Program. She regularly teaches introductory women's studies courses on the UW-Marathon County campus in Wausau and for UW Colleges online. Her scholarly work has appeared recently in* Teaching Forum, College Teaching, *and* Women's Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal, *and she has co-authored articles forthcoming in* Pedagogy, Teaching English in the Two-Year College, *and* Feminist Teacher. *Her current research interests include the Harry Potter series, multilingual students in the first-year composition classroom, online learning in women's studies courses, and working with at-risk student populations.*]

Girls' Studies and Girls' History: Bridging Disciplinary Divides

by Marcia Chatelain

Susan K. Cahn, ***SEXUAL RECKONINGS: SOUTHERN GIRLS IN A TROUBLING AGE***. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2007. 384p. notes. index. $29.95, ISBN 978-0674024526.

Susan A. Miller, ***GROWING GIRLS: THE NATURAL ORIGINS OF GIRLS' ORGANIZATIONS***. (Rutgers series in childhood studies.) New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2007. 270p. notes. bibl. index. pap., $23.95, ISBN 978-0813540641.

When I embarked upon a dissertation about African-American girls in Great Migration–era Chicago, I was fortunate to discover a framework besides African-American history and women's studies in which to situate my project. Girls' studies gave me and the project a space in which to use age as a category of analysis. It informed how I understood girlhood as both a life stage and a social construction, and I found other scholars interested in taking girls' lives seriously.

Although girls' studies has been an invaluable field and community for my work, the historian in me often wonders: What about girls' history? Can girls' studies help us do girls' history? Popular culture, sociology, psychology, communication studies, and feminist theory are all represented strongly in girls' studies literature, yet girls' history has yet to make as strong an impact in the emerging canon of girls' studies.

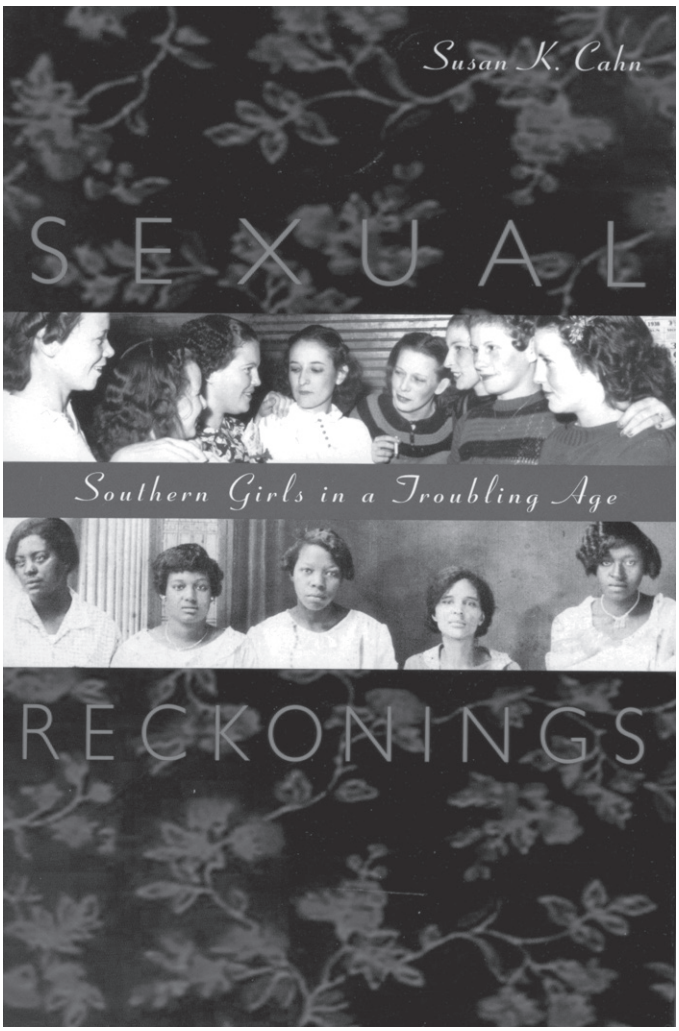
Two recent books, though, are making important inroads in girls' studies by providing excellent models for how to chronicle the history of girls and girlhood through interdisciplinary methods and a rigorous use of archives. Susan Cahn's *Sexual Reckonings: Southern Girls in a Troubling Age* and Susan Miller's *Growing Girls: The Natural Origins of Girls' Organizations* help to broaden the discussion of girls as historical actors, as well as demonstrating how girlhood is also a political terrain upon which our nation has grappled with social anxieties and changes.

Sexual Reckonings is a superb model for girls' social history. In ten excellently crafted chapters, Cahn brings the tensions and concerns of the New South and its girls to life. The book convincingly demonstrates how Black and White girls grappled with economic, social, and educational changes and disruptions, from the industrializing 1920s to the battle over school integration after 1954's *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision. For girls' historians, the project is instructive in its use of sources, its emphasis on incorporating girls' voices throughout the text, and its sophisticated attention to how race and class shape girlhood.

Cahn's commitment to interdisciplinarity permeates the book and is visible in her use of literary, historical, and cultural source material to recreate turn-of-the-century Southern society. She uses this model from the start: Her masterful introduction presents the Southern dilemmas surrounding girlhood through the recounting of the excitement and anticipation over the premiere of David O. Selznick's *Gone with the Wind*. The 1939 film's celebration of White Southern girlhood indulged the South's fantasy of the region's celebrated virtue and tolerated petulance. As Cahn comments, "The powerful narrative, though heralded for its authenticity, not only distorted the past; it also created a deceptive view of the present" (p.3). She juxtaposes Margaret Mitchell's homage to White girlhood with Zora Neale Hurston's portrayal of Janie in *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937), one of the few Southern novels that presents a Black girl's subjectivity and sexuality in a nonstereotyped way. By placing the two fictional characters in the shared ideological space of Southern girlhood, Cahn guides readers to understand racialized girlhoods in the South and the disconnection between image and reality in the struggles of both groups of girls.

Historians of marginalized groups, particularly women of color and girls, are constantly challenged with finding ways to show as well as tell readers how these groups understood themselves and their historical periods. This task is particularly daunting when trying to access the inner thoughts of African-American teenage girls. Darlene Clark Hine's theory of Black women's dissemblance, which she describes as "the behavior and attitudes…that create the appearance of

openness and disclosure but actually shielded the truth of their inner lives and selves from their oppressors," also applies to Black teenage women.[1] Cahn confronts this challenge throughout the text, most successfully in her fourth chapter, "A Head Full of Diamonds: Fact, Fiction and African-American Girls' Sexuality," which explores the studies on youth that were conducted by researchers working for New Deal agencies. The National Youth Administration, among other groups, dispatched sociologists and interviewers to the South to learn more about how young people were responding to and coping with the Depression. This chapter uses the case studies and sexual history projects of John Dollard (*Caste and Class in a Southern Town*, 1937) and Charles Johnson (*Growing Up in the Black Belt*, 1941) to bring out the voices of the period. These were among the few works from the 1930s and 1940s that examined Black adolescent sexuality and attitudes from the perspectives of youth themselves.



Cahn departs from the oft-rehearsed discussions of Black respectability politics to reveal how Black teenaged women constructed their own mores and value system around sexual behavior and sexuality and their relationship to (and sometimes lack of relationship to) marriage. The transcripts from the post-Depression studies provide poignant and sometimes humorous proof that African-American girls in the South did indeed exercise their agency, determine their own fates — no matter how circumscribed — and understand their own sexual vulnerability as well as their sexual power.

The studies also revealed that premarital sex, sex in exchange for gifts or experiences, and dreams of middle-class married and family life were all parts of a healthy Black sexuality at the time. Instead of completely pathologizing the lives of African-American youth, these studies acknowledged the social and regional implications for behavior and exercises of choice. Although sociologists deemed girls' fantasies of middle-class life "disconcertingly improbable," Cahn reminds us that the "wish images were moments of utopian imagination important not because they might come true, but because they enabled young African-American women to envision themselves as capable of, and entitled to having more" (p.127).

Cahn is careful to compare the experiences of Black and White girls in regard to class as well as race. She acknowledges the differences among each racial group's poor and middle-class girls. The chapter on state-sanctioned female sterilization initiates a thoughtful discussion about intraracial class discussions. Having already covered some of the issues between African-American middle-class reformers and poor Black girls, Cahn enters a similar conversation about how Whites dealt with the poorer class of girls who tended to "embarrass" respectable Whites.

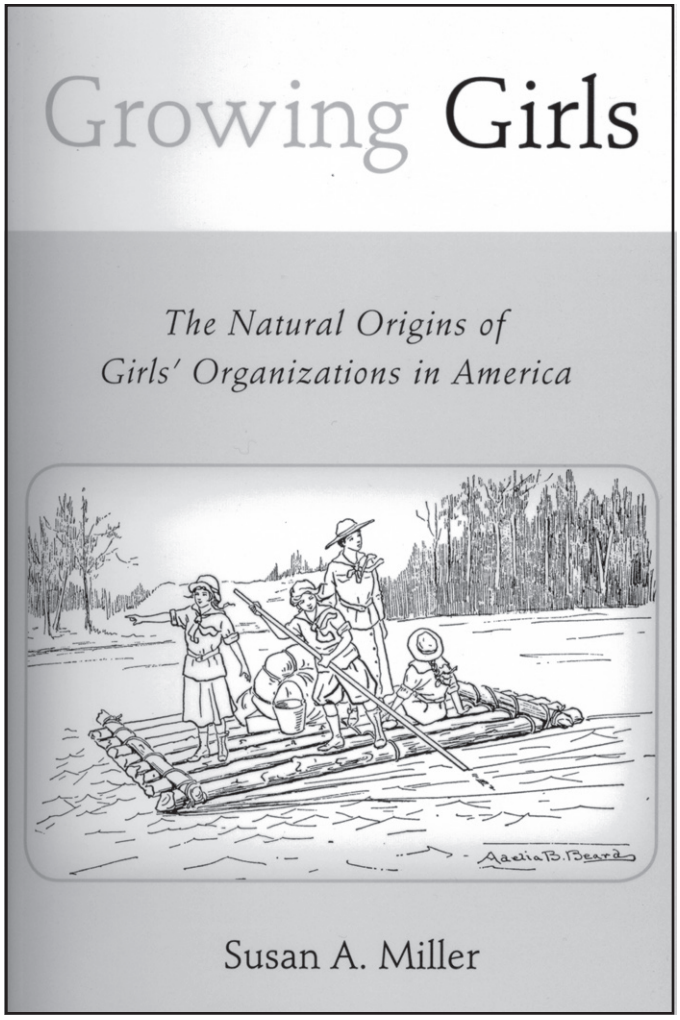
The history of sterilization has become widely known through the works of journalists and historians. Few, however, have adequately framed the social implications of sterilization in a study of adolescent sexuality and power struggles in the South. Cahn initiates the discussion of a practice that spanned nearly forty years, until advocacy for poor women and women of color helped stop it. Sterilization fit easily into the rubric of maintaining racial and class order by eliminating potential threats to White supremacy,

competition for labor or resources, and "deficiencies" among groups of people. Cahn presents the Supreme Court's *Buck vs. Bell* decision, which used scientific discourses on "the imbecile" as key to legitimizing the practice. The desire to eradicate imbeciles was linked to the region's own self-consciousness about perceptions that the South was essentially simple; the South was the nation's feeble-minded child in need of constant intervention and supervision.

Cahn highlights the contradictions of these responses as White intellectuals sought to preserve, revive, and celebrate the folk culture of the region. In addition to noting this inconsistency, she contextualizes sterilization as a response to cultural inadequacies and the changing role of young women, who were slowly solidifying their right to vote and the right to their own personhood. The racial divide in sterilization is an important distinction in this chapter. White women were first sterilized in the name of eugenics; then Black women were subjected to the treatment in the name of preserving monetary and labor resources in the struggling economies of the South after the Depression.

Cahn continues to present the complicated lives of girls in a "troubling age" as she dissects emerging consumer markets and culture, World War II socializing between girls and young soldiers, and the development of a youth culture in the South around rock-and-roll music and dating, and ends with the school desegregation of the 1950s and 1960s. Although the portions on White girls and high school are occasionally less engaging than the other sections, *Sexual Reckonings* provides an exemplary standard for girls' historians.

Susan Miller's *Growing Girls: The Natural Origins of Girls' Organizations in America* approaches girlhood and girls from a different but equally interesting perspective. Miller's project discusses the early history of the leading girls' organizations, particularly the Camp Fire Girls (1910) and the Girl Scouts of America (1912), but with some mention of the Girl Pioneers and Girl Reserves. Miller focuses her study on the question of how girls' organizations reflected an interest in the changing "nature" of girls in the early twentieth century. She traces the historical development of girls' organizations with special attention to theories on girls and girlhood, the social climate in which girls' groups developed their respective agendas, and the ways in which camping became a part of the groups' activities and social mission.



Miller concentrates her study on the girls' camping organizations, grounding her findings in the discourses on girlhood at the turn of the twentieth century. She begins the book with an ominous quote from a November 1920 edition of the *New York Times*: "Childhood merges into young womanhood, [and] new ideas and new longings come, which are the most potent of all for good or evil" (p.1). Miller posits that in order to manage these "ideas and longings," organizers of girls' groups tried to help girls transition in a "rapidly changing modern world" so that a girl could "understand it and the changes taking place in her adolescent body and soul" (p.1).

In the first two chapters, Miller provides a brief yet thorough history of the organizations, from conception through establishment of goals and enlistment of supporters. After providing the background, each chapter, bound historically and thematically, addresses the core aspects of how girls' groups developed. Miller discusses how significant events — World War I, for instance — shaped

the groups' policies, and how the national crisis led to an emphasis on patriotism in the organizations' national platforms. Although Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls were lauded for some of their efforts, their wearing of khaki and their appearance in public to sell war bonds stirred debates on where and how girls could participate in the war effort.

In "Fashioning Girls' Identities," Miller takes up "the matter of khaki." The khaki debate is the most illuminating example of how girls' assertion of self through these groups challenged ideas about gender and social participation. The Girls Scouts' transition from uniforms of "dark blue bloomers…and light blue sateen ties" (p.32) to "Girl Scout Khaki" created quite a stir in 1913. Opponents, including the Boy Scouts of America, suspiciously accused the group of "aping" boys in the new organization. The Boy Scouts feared that "their cause would be severely damaged if girls could be looked to for the same services that boys performed" (p.34). Although the Girl Scout leadership ignored the outcries, they did often find themselves grappling internally with how girls could appear. Instead of ending the use of khaki, they re-fashioned it to show that "it could be attractive and feminine…but did not lose sight of the fabric's power"; they also assured the public that Girl Scout Khaki was not the same "color nor the weight" of the U.S. Army's fabric (p.36).

In a similar battle over fashion and its many meanings, the WWI mobilization of Camp Fire Girls in the Minute Girls program also used uniforms to make definitive statements about how helpful girls could be in the war effort. Camp Fire leader Luther Gulick used the plain uniforms of the Minute Girls to represent a sense of sacrifice (of appearance) and liberation from individuality as a means of dedicating the girls to the service. Both examples convincingly remind us of the proto-feminist and reactionary impulses that shaped Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls. Gulick desired to demonstrate girls overcoming their "nature" by "obviating the need for personal individuation" (p.40). Although manifested and designed differently, the power of the uniform proved important for the groups' public and private development. Miller captures these debates skillfully, and she reinforces how precarious girlhood was during this time.

The book's latter chapters focus on the various activities associated with girls' groups and the accumulation of badges. Miller examines such offshoots of the camping movement as naturecraft, woodcraft or nature study, homecraft, and healthcraft. She argues that in the case of nature activities, the groups aimed to "stress a balance between sentiment and scientific inquiry that would lead girls to develop an objective yet still empathetic relationship to the natural world" (p.10). Balancing "science and sentiment" proved a significant challenge for girls' groups as the leadership confronted safety and health issues and sought to respond to critics who were uncomfortable with girls confronting wilderness. Similarly, the ideological function of woodcraft as a means of helping girls channel an idealized pioneer past was constantly challenged by girls' own changing interests and desires to move toward the modern and away from the past. Equally complicated were efforts to promote "homecraft" as an adventure rather than as drudgery.

"Healthcraft" had a more complicated history than its counterparts, considering that camps were used to promote wellness in children long before the organization of these girls' groups. Miller, however, uncovers a pivotal moment in the development of healthy camping. In 1931, the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters commissioned a report that found that "the longer children remained in camp, the more likely they were to become ill" (p.193). The discovery that "camps had gone from preventing diseases…to acting as a vector," coupled with changing notions of girls'

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health, led the Girl Scouts to develop healthcraft, a holistic approach to girls' changing bodies and the importance of camping (p.193).

Miller's most interesting work looks at the discussions surrounding the camp itself and the arrangement of the physical spaces where girls could fully enjoy the outdoors. She shows how the sophistication of camp leaders inspired careful planning and how understandings of health and development and cultural shifts about the dichotomy between country and city contributed to the tents, cabins and bunkhouses that populated the camps. Camping, which was initially a hearty activity to remind girls of their ancestral pioneer heritage, turned into a highly structured and organized system. As the "camping program moved from the periphery to the rhetorical core of organizations' self-definition" (p.83), girls' organizations worked feverishly to understand the relationship of camping experiences to the nature of girls and the nature of the changing world. Although the war helped promote the benefits of camping, the authoritarian rule of campgrounds and activities gave leaders pause. There followed an era in which the pursuit of leisure was more prominent in girls' camps.

The chapters on the various crafts buttress Miller's points about the shift from rigid activities to more modern approaches. In addition to embracing a less intense camping experience, organizers had to maintain a delicate balance between encouraging girls to assert their abilities and masculinizing them. Camping had to be both rugged and indulgent at the same time. Again, Miller's institutional and intellectual history-telling is excellent.

Unfortunately, Miller does not show us the actual statements or thoughts of the girls themselves as these debates raged. Although she does include material in the epilogue on camping experiences from two girls, the reader does not have the pleasure of learning how girls themselves perceived and understood these shifts in their beloved groups.

I also wish Miller had paid more attention to the ways race shaped these organizations. Although she does discuss briefly the views of Camp Fire founder Charlotte Gulick on eugenics and the appearance of eugenics discourse in Girl Scout materials, she does not explore the existence of racial politics outside the confines of attitudes about health (p.195–200). An examination of race would have provided a stronger story.

Do historians have a place in girls' studies? Absolutely. Both of these recent additions to girls' history offer sound scholarship and highlight the need for interdisciplinarity to tell more thoughtful stories of girls' lives. *Sexual Reckonings* and *Growing* Girls signal exciting directions for girls' scholars who long for more thoughtful examples of the untold stories of race, class, and gender as well as age.

Note

1. Darlene Clark Hine, "Rape and the Inner Lives of Black Women in the Middle West," *Signs* v.14, no.4 (Summer 1989), p.912.

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Website Review

An Open Letter to the New White House Council on Women & Girls re: Federal Government Websites for Women

by Beth Harper

To the White House Council on Women & Girls:

First, welcome to the world! We're glad you're here! What a great way for President Obama to celebrate Women's History Month, signing Executive Order 13506 on March 11, 2009, to create a council to "work across executive departments and agencies to provide a coordinated Federal response to issues that have a distinct impact on the lives of women and girls."[1]

I realize you've got plenty on your plate, but that's not going to stop me from giving you a little friendly advice. I'm a reference librarian — that's what I do! I'm also a government documents specialist, so I spend a lot of time helping people find government information. It's from this perspective that I'm writing you.

My first piece of advice: Oppose suggestions to do away with Women's History Month! Women certainly have come a long way in our society, and some people feel we don't need a special month to focus on women and their achievements. Of course, the Executive Order creating the Council states some of the inequalities that still exist between the sexes. Those inequalities are reason enough to keep celebrating Women's History Month. From a more pragmatic perspective, I can say that after looking at dozens of federal agency websites, it's Women's History Month that has prompted the creation of much female-centered content on federal webpages! Take, for example, the Library of Congress, which has tons of material about women in its print and digital collections, and is the type of institution that loves to create guides on finding information on all kinds of topics. The most comprehensive, prominent, and current Library of Congress guide to materials on women is its page on **Women's History Month** (**http://womenshistorymonth.gov/index.html**). It is a great guide, with links to fascinating exhibits on women in World War II and on quilts and quiltmaking in the U.S.; and to collections such as photos from the campaign for women's suffrage and videos and motion pictures of dancer Katherine Dunham. This page also links to other, more specialized Library of Congress resource guides, such as **African American Women in the Sciences and Related Disciplines** (**http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/africanwomentb.html**) and **Women's History Resources in the Prints & Photographs Division: Picture Pathfinder** (**http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/coll/237_path.html**). I'm delighted that these pages exist, but confused by their labels. The resources to which these guides point are available year-round; I wonder why they're grouped under a "Women's History Month" label, rather than just "Women"?

Second, I recommend establishing "women" as an audience category on the **USA.gov** website (**http://www.usa.gov/**), the general citizen electronic gateway to federal government websites. Specific audiences listed on the "Audiences" page (**http://www.usa.gov/Topics/Audiences.shtml**) include "Grandparents Raising Grandchildren," "Teens,"

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"Homeowners," and even "Outdoor Enthusiasts," but not "Women." And trust me, citizens would benefit from a collection of links to women-related government sites. It was hard enough for me to find these sites, and finding information is what I do for a living! I can't imagine approaching this as an everyday citizen. Again, an example: in reviewing federal websites for women, I looked at women's health sites from the National Institutes for Health, the Centers for Disease Control, and the Health and Human Services Department's Office of Women's Health. I also looked through the list of agencies and commissions found in the *U.S. Government Manual*, a reference resource that describes all the major federal agencies and commissions, searching for agencies and bureaus that deal specifically with women's issues. After doing all this research, how did I discover that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) had an Office of Women's Health (**http://www.fda.gov/womens/default.htm**)? By looking at the "Additional Links" section of the Social Security Administration's *Social Security Information for Women* page (of course!).

I know that one of the first tasks of the Council is to ask each agency to assess its current programs and activities in terms of how they affect women. One method you might consider using is looking at each agency's and commission's website. Websites, especially government ones, often end up reflecting the organization of an office or bureau, so a website can give some indication of the importance a bureau places on issues affecting women. Also, in many cases a federal agency's or commission's website is its public face — many people interact with the government primarily via the Web. A given bureau or office may be trying to do great things to help women, but people can't benefit from those efforts unless they're aware of them and understand them.

I want to share some observations I've made in surveying federal government sites about or for women, to give you a taste of what's out there, in terms of topics covered and the quality of those sites. I'll point out some of the strengths and weaknesses of sites and try to tease out some broader lessons. I can only focus on a few sites, so I'll discuss sites that relate to two of the four main areas the Council will focus on in the coming year: economic security for women and improving women's health care.[2]

Unless noted, the sites reviewed below provide at least some, if not all, of their website content in Spanish as well as in English — yay! Also, unless so noted, they do *not* supply information about webpage accessibility on their main sites — boo.

Economic security for women is addressed by many agencies, from the Department of Labor to the Small Business Administration and the National Business Women's Council (whose site **http://www.nwbc.gov** is a hidden gem, although without Spanish-language text). I'll start with the **Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor** (**http://www.dol.gov/wb/**); no Spanish-language options), as it's the oldest surviving federal government bureau dedicated to women's issues. It was created in 1920 to "formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment."[3] Given that mission, the Bureau's Internet presence is smaller than I'd expect. The main page links to some useful statistical reports on women in the workforce, an updated calendar of events around the country related to women and work, and descriptions of initiatives the Bureau has funded. The most exciting project linked from the Women's Bureau's site is **Wi$e Up Women** (**http://wiseupwomen.tamu.edu/**; no Spanish-language pages), a curriculum developed by the Bureau to teach Gen X and Y women about personal money management. There's great information in the lessons, although required registration creates a bit of a barrier to accessing them.

The Women's Bureau page focuses primarily on its own programs. The general Department of Labor website does have another page of links to departmental pages of interest to women (**http://www.dol.gov/dol/audience/aud-women.htm**; links to some Spanish-language). Many of the links on this page are to sites with information of interest to workers in general; in fact, most of them also appear, in the same order, on the information page for "Workers." The "Women" page does link to a few unique things — especially statistical reports in the "Employment & Labor Force Trends" and "Wages and Earnings" sections, and explanations of laws related to parental leave. Sadly, most of the statistical reports are from 2001 or earlier, reflecting in part the George W. Bush administration's lack of commitment to collecting data about women.[4]

This last point illustrates one of the realities of federal websites — they reflect the priorities of a given administration. Each administration has the prerogative to change the pages, and for agencies, websites are ways to help fulfill their missions (explaining laws and regulations, providing forms that citizens have to fill out) and tout their achievements. That means presenting current information. Most agencies aren't charged with maintaining a historical record. That's why it's so important that each presidential administration (and Congress) support agencies that *are* charged with

maintaining the historical record of government, such as the National Archives and Records Administration and the Government Printing Office. I can't argue strongly enough in favor of maintaining a free, accessible archive of the older pages of websites. Not only do students and historians want to know how administrations presented themselves to the public; but those in the legal field often need to know what laws and regulations were in effect at a given time, and how those were presented to people.

Two other economic-related sites illustrate some of the best and worst aspects of federal sites. **Social Security Information for Women** (**http://www.ssa.gov/women/**; accessibility info available by following the tiny link to "Website Policies...") is what I consider a "service" website, providing information that citizens need to interact with the program — from how to get a Social Security number for your newborn to an explanation of when a widow's benefits end. The site is not flashy, but it's attractive and easy to navigate. It acknowledges that the Social Security Administration (SSA) does not treat individuals differently on the basis of sex, but that the things it does do sometimes affect women differently than men. It's full of information, but its main page is not cluttered or distracting. I like its approach to grouping links and information by the life roles of women (working woman; beneficiary; bride; new mother; divorced spouse; caregiver; widow). The site and most of the publications it points to (including the comprehensive *What Every Woman Should Know*, updated January 2009, **http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/10127.html#1**) are available in Spanish and English. Quibbles: not every page (especially those that answer individual, frequently asked questions) includes an update date (but the publications do, and the dates that are noted are recent); and there are no links to statistics.

The **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission**'s website (**http://www.eeoc.gov/**), another primarily "service site," is one of the more lackluster sites around. It provides texts of federal job discrimination laws (although the main "Laws" page hasn't been updated since 2004), lists discriminatory practices, and explains how to file a charge (the latter two pages were both updated in 2007). Fortunately, the pages under "Discrimination by Type: Facts and Guidance" have been updated in the last year, and the site does link to current EEOC regulations. What really struck me about this site, aside from its overall lack of timeliness, was how dreary it is. Except for the top page, most pages are just black-and-white text — the EEOC didn't even put its modest, two-color logo on most lower-level pages. I do give the EEOC credit for providing options for changing the font size and displaying plain text on its front page, and for providing some pages in Arabic, Chinese, Haitian Creole, Korean, Russian, and Vietnamese writing systems, not just transliterations (**http://www.eeoc.gov/languages/index.html**). The main page has a section for statistics (one of the few sites I saw to make statistics so prominent), and the statistics are fairly up-to-date.

The Council is looking at issues related to both women and girls, so you'll want to check out the biggest — and one of the few — of the federal websites devoted to girls: **GirlsHealth.gov** (**http://www.girlshealth.gov/**), from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). This site's stated target is girls aged 10–16, but I think that's stretching it. While it offers information useful to all ages, I think girls over 13 might find its approach a bit juvenile. The site addresses physical, mental, and emotional health for girls, reflected in its main sections: "Body," "Fitness," "Nutrition," "Illness & Disability," "Drugs, Alcohol & Smoking," "Your Emotions," "Relationships," "Bullying," "Safety," and "Your Future." It has lots of original, current content, although I wish there was a bit less text and a few more interactive components. I love that the site has a fairly comprehensive glossary that includes pronunciations. I also wish that it wasn't just the section for "Parents and Caregivers" that provided information in Spanish. I found the site easy to navigate, interesting, positive, and informative.

Much as I like **GirlsHealth.gov**, it has a few problems. It omits some very important concepts related to sexuality: sexual orientation, birth control, and pregnancy. On this site, the only birth control method really discussed, in the "Body" section, is abstinence (not surprising, given the politics of the previous administration). Search "birth control" using the website's search utility, and the highest number of results — five — comes up in the "Illness and Disability" section. (I do like the clustered search results!) In the "Body" section, there is a decent table covering sexually transmitted diseases, their symptoms, and treatments.

As I went through the site, I found myself wishing for more diversity in the images it uses, in terms of ethnicity and appearance generally, body types, and abilities. For instance, for all its solid information on living with disabilities, there were very few pictures anywhere on the site of girls with disabilities. I loved the interviews with teen achievers in the "Spotlight" section featured on the main page. A variety of areas are represented here — National Spelling Bee competitor, race car driver, performer, entrepreneurs, volunteers. Yet it kills me that nearly all the girls I see on the site are white!!

HHS's Office of Women's Health also has a health site for women, **WomensHealth.gov** (**http://www.womenshealth.gov/** or **http://www.4women.gov/**; with a very tiny link to "Accessibility" on the very bottom of the page). Evidently this is also the website of the National Women's Health Information Center (NWHIC). Given these multiple URLs and names, you might not be surprised to learn that I had a much harder time navigating this site than **GirlsHealth.gov**. It may be because the site has several primary audiences, including consumers, health providers, and researchers. The main page has links to items of interest for all these audiences, plus others, but there's no comprehensive grouping by audience (although there are some links labeled for particular groups, like media and health professionals). The titles of the sections are somewhat vague: should I look at "Health Organizations" if I want to find information *about* or *for* health organizations? (It's the former.) Then there's the all-too-frequently used (on *many* federal government sites) "Publications" section heading. How will "Our Publications" differ from "Health Topics?" And could I also find useful publications in the "Campaigns and Activities" section? I do like that the main page has a section for "Statistics" — too many websites, governmental and non-, bury statistics in "publications" or "library" sections. Overall, the site could benefit greatly from a site map or comprehensive site index. The site does cover many topics — health issues as they relate to lesbians, mercury and women's health, pregnancy, heart disease, quitting smoking, and violence against women (and even a bit on men's health).

I've got one more complaint about this site: it is difficult to locate links to other HHS general sites related to women's health. The "Health Organizations" section lacks links to the National Institutes of Health's **Women's Health** page (**http://health.nih.gov/category/WomensHealth**), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's joint **Office of Women's Health** (**http://www.cdc.gov/women/about.htm**), and the FDA's **Office of Women's Health** (**http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/byAudience/ForWomen/default.htm**). **WomensHealth.gov** links to many topics pages from these organizations, but not directly to these other women-focused offices.

I hope this letter is helpful in a few ways: in giving you one framework for your assessment task; in identifying some things, good and bad, to look for in federal websites; and in providing you with some starting places to look for federal information for women and girls online. The great thing about the Web is that you just need a few sites to get started; links from a few can take you through the U.S. government and beyond, to governmental and non-governmental sites, from the local to the international level.

Thanks for your public service to this country and to women everywhere,

Beth Harper

Notes

1. Executive Order 13506, section 3 Federal register, Vol. 74, No. 49, Monday, March 16, 2009, p. 11272, **http://frwebgate5.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/PDFgate.cgi?WAISdocID=018637101535+0+2+0&WAISaction=retrieve**; accessed 03/25/09.

2. United States White House, "Opportunities Their Mothers and Grandmothers and Great Grandmothers Never Dreamed Of," U.S. White House Weblog, entry posted March 11, 2009, 4:31 p.m. EST; **http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog** (accessed 03/25/09).

3. An Act: To Establish in the Department of Labor a Bureau To Be Known as the Women's Bureau, Public Law 66-259, *U.S. Statutes at Large* 41, 1921.

4. See, for instance, National Council for Research on Women, *Missing: Information About Women's Lives*, posted March 2004; **http://www.ncrw.org/misinfo/report.htm#report** (accessed 06/09/09).

[*Beth Harper is the government publications reference librarian at the University of Wisconsin–Madison's Memorial Library. She is also one of two federal regional depository librarians for Wisconsin. Back in the mid-1990s, her student office assistant job at the University of Wisconsin System's Women's Studies Librarian's Office helped offset her library school expenses.*]

Feminist Visions

"Do You YouTube?" Using Online Video in Women's Studies Courses

by Deb Hoskins

The filmmaker is still in high school. Her project includes her own update of the "doll test" that sociologists Kenneth B. and Mamie Phipps Clark conducted in the 1950s, the study that taught the nine white men of the Supreme Court that separate was not equal and thus contributed to the landmark school desegregation decision of 1954: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. The filmmaker, Kiri Davis, displays two dolls — one black, one white — on a table. She asks one little black kid after another a series of questions: "Which doll is nice?" "Which is bad?" "Which is prettier?" "Which would you most like to play with?" Her last question is always, "Which doll looks most like you?"

Some of these tiny, sparkling, beautiful little kids have chosen the white doll as better all the way through, and then they smack into that last question. They pick the black doll, but many of them hesitate; they sag, their bright smiles fade, they collapse into their small selves as they choose. The last little girl clearly wants to choose the white doll, but finally she pushes the black doll slowly across the table to the interviewer. "Fifteen out of the twenty-one children preferred the white doll," the filmmaker tells you matter-of-factly, but she holds that final image just long enough to break your heart.

The segment I've just described is in an award-winning short film called "A Girl Like Me" (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=17fEy0q6yqc**). It appears between segments that feature young African American women talking about the stereotypes they face and the impact these ideas have on them. I can't compete for emotional impact with a skilled filmmaker, not even one who is seventeen, no matter how eloquent I am. This video works very well to get introductory-level classes talking about beauty images in ways students may not consider on their own, and without turning the few students of color in the class into token spokespersons for their race. My first question when the film ends is, Are we a color-blind society now? I pair this

video with a series from the Dove Self-Esteem Fund that exposes the media's construction of beauty ideals (**http://www.dove.us/#/features/videos/default.aspx[cp-documentid=7049579**). But I start with "A Girl Like Me." All my students need to understand that feminine beauty ideals are racialized for both white women and women of color and that the processes of racialization are not safely in the past. Showing these films together also helps me demonstrate that resistance to those ideals is alive and well.

It is cliché by now to note that mainstream popular culture has enveloped our traditional-aged students in a multimedia extravaganza that may be shortening their attention spans. That's not the reason to use short film. The immediacy of short films is what matters. They can provide a succinct emotional impact or a spate of humor, along with a timely new perspective on an issue, right when you need it. They open new ways to think about teaching and learning. I use them to expand the role that both passion and humor play in *critical thinking*, so that I am no longer the only reliable conduit of such emotions in the classroom. Short films make me just one of many and less of an anachronism ("Well, maybe that was a problem when *you* were young...").

According to the literature on learning, emotion helps learning "stick." I will use a short film in class if, and only if, it offers a new perspective or reflects critical thinking that challenges a dominant paradigm. I don't usually use short film, at least in class, to convey information or to provide evidence of an analysis — although of course, you could. See, for example, "A History of International Women's Day" (**http://www.internationalwomensday.com/video/video.asp**).

I use videos to analyze very contemporary issues. Faith in America and the National Black Justice Coalition produced a short film in 2007 celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the *Loving* decision, declaring it unconstitutional for states to prohibit interracial marriages, that connected the logic behind that decision to logical support for same-sex marriages (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WhV000HBELA**). Musi-

cians took seriously the United Nations Millennium Summit pledge to end extreme poverty in 2015, signed by the United States (**http://www.youtube.com/user/inmyname**), and will.i.am's video explains to my students that lasting change depends on their collective involvement to move politicians to keep their promises (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLjUlptB6ZM&feature=channel_page**). What better context for teaching policy analysis and development?

For International Women's Day, I found Alice Walker's "Not with a bang. But with a whimper" (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EGe-UsFcK-NI**) and showed it in Intro to Women's Studies as a prelude to a discussion on the gender gap in American politics. A CBS "Early Show" discussion on race and gender in politics during the 2008 presidential campaign (**http://video.aol.com/video-detail/the-early-show-looking-at-race-and-gender-in-politics/4137955712**) sparked an interesting discussion in an upper-level course. The point is, the issues change rapidly, and so can you.

I also use videos to convey how identities intersect. Poetry is making a glorious comeback as an activist medium that serves this purpose. A 1960s performance by the Sisterhood of the American Revolution corrects stereotypical views of both Second Wave feminist and black nationalist movements (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9stfTcGHzhI**). Contemporary poets like Staceyann Chin, one of my favorites, question how much identity matters in "Feminist or Womanist" (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQOmyebFVV8**). Dee Mathews' analysis of her role as a mother of boys rips through simplistic notions that feminist equality is primarily about building one's own career in "Mother of Earth" (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qDSSJZ8Vpg**). Andrea Gibson analyzes the importance of the arts and her role as an artist to social change at the National Women's Music Festival in 2008 (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AKlqzdKEUrU**). How could these texts be better than as performed by their authors?

If you don't have access to classroom technology, you can still use online video. Just paste the URLs into your syllabus along with your assigned readings, or use them as a way to "hybridize" your course by creating another learning environment online within your institution's course software (D2L, Blackboard, Moodle). The subjects you can find are endless. If you can think of the topic, someone has made a video on it. Trust me. You may not want to watch it, but somebody's made one.

Given that reality, how can you find good stuff without slogging through vicious, misogynist, homophobic garbage? Locating a short film for a course is easiest if you have a very clear idea of what you need; just Google using the video option and a very specific phrase. You can also Google a general topic with the video option, of course, but that yields a very mixed bag if you're just searching on a broad term misogynists love, like "feminism." At the main YouTube site, you'll find both "Channels" and "Community" tabs that make searching somewhat easier within its website. You can also enter a general search term at YouTube's homepage; "feminism" right now returns the "men on the street" feminism survey first (a trailer for the film "I Was a Teenage Feminist") (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3pdbnzFUsXI**), but beyond that, plenty of misogyny. Instead, try clicking the Community tab, then narrowing your options from the list on the left (e.g., "Channels," or "Community" followed by "Categories," then "News & Politics"). Many feminist and other social justice organizations have Channels on YouTube (Planned Parenthood at **http://www.youtube.com/user/plannedparenthood**; the Planned Parenthood Action Fund at **http://www.youtube.com/user/PPVotes**; NOW at **http://www.youtube.com/user/NOWvideos**; and the Feminist Majority Foundation at **http://www.youtube.com/user/feministmajority** — but maybe you need CripJustice's sometimes-explicit deconstructions of disability, beauty, and sexuality at **http://www.youtube.com/user/CripJustice**). To find an organization, first enter its name and click on "Search," then select "Channels" from the three options at the top of the results list to narrow the results. If you find a group you like, YouTube lets you subscribe to its feed.

Short video is everywhere on the Internet, though. ITunes increasingly includes video podcasts, many free, through its ITunes Store; the ITunes "U" section is developing into a location to monitor. Nearly all the international and U.S. broadcast and cable news programs post video on their websites.

One good film may lead you to others. All of the films in Dove's "real beauty" campaign, for example, might be useful in various contexts. Some films appear in several locations on the Web. And the Dove videos are not only on Dove's website (in two locations), but also on YouTube. I choose the option that allows me to show the video full-screen with the best quality, and I always test how a video looks on the big screen in my classroom before I use it in class. Particularly if passion is important to your instructional goals, remember to warn students in advance about the language these films sometimes use.

Once I have found the video I want, I copy and paste the URL into a document that I can upload into online storage (if your institution has this option), save to a jump drive, or list as a link on my course website. I like having more than one way to get to my link, so I typically do all three. If I don't want students to view these videos before I show them in class, I use my institution's course management software to time when the link appears for students. (As course administrator, I can always see everything. Oh, the power!) For the document, I prefer to embed the link into my syllabus for the date when I intend to use it, but then format it as hidden text. Most students don't know about this feature, although most word-processing programs have it. In class, I pull up the syllabus and click the show/hide icon (I use Microsoft Word — in Word 2007, the icon is on the Home tab, in the Paragraph section) to reveal the hidden text. Remember disappearing ink when you were a kid? Same thing — fabulous! Once I have my video open on the computer screen, I minimize or close the syllabus and then (and only then!) choose the computer as the source for the classroom projector. Students never see my hidden-text links. Another option might be bookmarks in your Web browser, especially if you use Firefox's add-in that synchronizes bookmarks across all the computers you use.

Students can explore the use of short film for class presentations themselves, and many are doing so already. Perhaps you'd like to explore the use of short film as the product your students create to demonstrate what they have learned, as in the fabulous film (ok, with one unfortunate typo) "The Future of Feminism," submitted as a final project for a women's studies course (**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n9ryGeJopBA&feature=PlayList&p=634918C34E571F45&index=23**). Hope she got an A.

[*Deb Hoskins is an associate professor and the chair of the Department of Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies at the University of Wisconsin–La Crosse. She's really not a total geek.*]

Miriam Greenwald

E-Sources on Women & Gender

Look what the National Women's Studies Association (NWSA) and *MS. Magazine* have put together: a **2009 GUIDE TO WOMEN'S AND GENDER STUDIES** programs. Starting from the website of either NWSA (**www.nwsa.org/msmag**) or *MS*. (**www.msmagazine.com/womensstudies**), you can search by state, type of degree offered, or name of institution. Did you know that there are twenty-three colleges and universities in Wisconsin listed as offering women's/gender studies? They range from the likes of Carthage College, which has a sprinkling of undergraduate courses but no minor or major, to the UW–Madison with its free-standing undergraduate major and master's degree (as well as an undergrad minor and a graduate certificate). If your institution is not listed, contact NWSA to be added to the database.

ALICE WALKER'S GARDEN at www.alicewalkersgarden.com is the official website for the well-known writer. It includes an official biography by the officers of the Alice Walker Literary Society, photos, information about the books, a selection of previously unpublished poems, links to the author's blog, and a reflection about how she learned on a visit to South Korea to approach being in her sixties.

Among the many things I didn't know until compiling this column: The director of the movie *Kit Kittredge: An American Girl* is a Canadian woman: Patricia Rozema, who also happens to have directed, among many other films, the fabulous *I've Heard the Mermaids Singing* (1987). Pick up hundreds of tidbits like these and find some fascinating films by browsing or searching the **CANADIAN WOMEN FILM DIRECTORS DATABASE** (**http://femfilm.ca**), created by University of Toronto librarian Margaret Fulford. In English and French.

Sabine Hikel's blog, **CONFABULOUS** (**www.confabulous.ca**, subtitled "Dancing at the Revolution in a Great Pair of Shoes"), "confabulates" about "politics and pop culture from a Canadian perspective...for a funny, fearless, female audience." Sabine's confabulations include a category she calls "Feminist Friday" — weekly short video blurbs, with Sabine as talking head, on news items, good and bad, of interest to feminists.

The **EUROPEAN FEMINIST FORUM** (**http://europeanfeministforum.org**) is "a space for discussions on how to re-politicize the feminist movement in Europe and to explore feminist agendas needed in today's Europe. The forum is committed to fostering an open and diverse dialog among European feminist and to creating a space for feminists to come together, meet each other and bring about change in Europe." Site is in English, Spanish, French, and Russian; includes links to publications and "affinity groups" (e.g., Secularism, Peace and Security, Migrant Feminist Agenda, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Lesbians/LGBTI, and Masculinity, Violence and Feminism).

"The pharmaceutical industry wants people to think that sexual problems are simple medical matters, and it offers drugs as expensive magic fixes. But sexual problems are complicated, sexuality is diverse, and no drug is without side effects." The feminist working group at the **NEW VIEW CAMPAIGN** that brought the book *A New View of Women's Sexual Problems* (Routledge) into being in 2002 also has an Internet presence at **www.fsd-alert.org**, complete with the text of the group's manifesto, which opens with this: "In recent years, publicity about new treatments for men's erection problems has focused attention on women's sexuality and provoked a competitive commercial hunt for 'the female Viagra.' But women's sexual problems differ from men's in basic ways which are not being examined or addressed."

The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV) and the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) offer a special collection of free, interactive, and self-guided **ONLINE LEARNING TOOLS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN** at **http://new.vawnet.org/category/index_pages.php?category_id=867**. Tools include podcasts, videos, slideshows, PowerPoint presentations, quizzes, tutorials, and more.

The **UN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S DATABASE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN** at **http://webapps01.un.org/vawdatabase/** has tried to collect and share information "on the extent, nature and consequences of all forms of violence against women, and on the impact and effectiveness of policies and programmes for, including best practices in, combating such violence," using a questionnaire distributed to UN member states in 2008. One might wonder how successful an endeavor that relies on voluntary responses at the national level can be. As of March 2009, when the database was launched online, information had been received and entered for 34 countries and received for just 27 more, and interestingly, the U.S. is not among those that responded.

(The UN has 192 member states). Even for members that have not responded, however, the database lists laws that exist in those countries related to violence against women.

Downloadable Publications

One World Action, ***JUST POLITICS: WOMEN TRANSFORMING POLITICAL SPACES*** (2008). 51p. Download full report, large-print version, or Spanish translation from **http://www.oneworldaction.org/papers_documents_archives/reports/Just+Politics**

OXFAM PUBLICATIONS offers a collection of ten papers under the title ***LEARNING FOR ACTION ON WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION***. At **http://publications.oxfam.org.uk/**, type "learning for action" in the title search box at the top of the page. Downloadable as PDF or Word documents. Papers in the set address issues of women's leadership and empowerment in Haiti, Chile, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Palestine and Israel, Britain, Cambodia, and Honduras.

Shirkat Gah—Women's Resource Centre, Lahore, Pakistan, ***TALIBANISATION & POOR GOVERNANCE: UNDERMINING CEDAW IN PAKISTAN, SECOND SHADOW REPORT*** (April 15, 2007). 46p. In PDF from **http://www.shirkatgah.org/pubs_women_law&rights.htm** (then choose title of publication). Note: CEDAW is the **C**onvention on the **E**limination of all forms of **D**iscrimination **A**gainst **W**omen.

At the website for **WOMEN LIVING UNDER MUSLIM LAWS** (**http://wluml.org/english/index.shtml**), one can download "dossiers" — collections of articles that "explore and synthesize a broad range of feelings, interpretations and strategies of women on issues of feminism, nationalism, internationalism, and religion." The latest, ***DOSSIER 29: MECHANISMS AND STRUCTURES TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY*** (July 2008), includes such articles as "Structures and Mechanisms for the Attainment of Gender Equality: The African Experience," by Pethu Serote; "Implementation of Gender Equality Standards in Central and Eastern Europe — Mission (Im)possible?" by Anna Wilkowska-Landowska; "The Hong Kong Position on Gender Equality," by Anna Wu; "Mechanisms to Promote Gender Equality in Malaysia: The Need for Legislation," by Zarizana Abdul Aziz; and "The National Machinery for the Protection and Promotion of Women's Rights in Sri Lanka," by Chulani Kodikara.

❍ Compiled by JoAnne Lehman

Miriam Greenwald

New Reference Works in Women's Studies

Abortion

Louis J. Palmer, Jr., & Xueyan Z. Palmer, ***ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ABORTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2nd ed.*** Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2009. 624p. bibl. index. $150.00, ISBN 978-0786438389.

Reviewed by Vanette Schwartz

Abortion. The very word brings up strong emotions and deeply held moral and political viewpoints. But despite the highly charged atmosphere the abortion debate evokes, the need remains for clear, concise information. Louis and Xueyan Palmer have provided such information in the latest edition of the *Encyclopedia of Abortion*.

Louis J. Palmer, Jr., is an attorney for the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. His wife, Xueyan Z. Palmer, is also an attorney in Charleston, West Virginia. In addition to this work, Louis Palmer also authored the *Encyclopedia of Capital Punishment in the United States* (2nd ed., 2008) and the *Encyclopedia of DNA and the United States Criminal Justice System* (2004).

The Palmers aim to "capture the growing history of abortion" and to "address each of the broad categories (political, legal, social, religious, and medical) that make up the history of abortion" (p.1). The major focus of the encyclopedia is legal issues, and it addresses both statutes and case law. A section on each state contains statistics as well as the text of state laws. Charts and graphs (2000-2005) show the number of abortions in each state, as well as breakdowns by race, age, and marital status. The state statutes include general laws, in addition to subsections on minors, public funding, clinic violence, and partial birth abortions. The encyclopedia also provides detailed entries on every abortion-related U.S. Supreme Court case from 1926 through 2007, with excerpts from the opinions. Each current and former U.S. Supreme Court justice who participated in an abortion decision is listed, along with his or her voting record and opinions.

Brief descriptions of many pro-choice and pro-life organizations are given, along with biographical sketches of leaders from many of the organizations. Especially noteworthy is an article summarizing abortion violence, property destruction, and demonstrations from 1976 through 2007. Medical information on abortion processes and complications is included, along with articles on pregnancy, birth control methods, genetic disorders, and sexually transmitted diseases. A bibliography of more than a hundred recent books and a detailed index conclude the encyclopedia.

Arranged alphabetically by topic, the entries are clearly written and will be easily understood by general users as well as researchers. Complete legal citations are given for each case and statute. State and federal agencies are listed as sources for statistics, but more specific citations and URLs would assist users in finding updated data. No documentation is given for other types of information, even though citations would be useful especially for medical information.

The authors largely fulfill their purpose of "capturing the growing history of abortion." Most of the coverage, however, centers on legal and medical information, with many fewer entries for social and religious issues. In comparison to the first edition of the encyclopedia, the second edition is one-third larger and has updated statistics, state laws, and court decisions.

Other comparable works include older references such as *Reproductive Issues in America: A Reference Handbook* (Merrick & Blank, 2003) and *The Historical and Multicultural Encyclopedia of Women's Reproductive Rights in the U.S.* (Baer, 2002), neither of which has yet been issued in a second edition. Merrick & Blank's work covers some of the same basic information, but in much less detail. Baer's work includes more descriptive articles by scholars on a range of reproductive rights issues. (See Phyllis Holman Weisbard's review comparing Baer's work and Louis Palmer's first edition in *Feminist Collections* vol.24, no.1, Fall 2002, pp.23-25.) Particularly for users seeking legal information, this edition of the *Encyclopedia of Abortion* will be a valuable reference tool for both academic and public libraries.

[*Vanette Schwartz is the social sciences librarian and women's studies liaison at Illinois State University*.]

Gender

Harriet Bradley, ***GENDER***. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 2007. 240p. $24.95, ISBN 978- 0745623771.

Reviewed by Rebecca K. Miller

Texts that claim to shed light on the multifaceted discipline that is now known as gender studies often only succeed in explaining one particular

theory dealing with gender or in describing gender within one specific context. Harriet Bradley's *Gender*, however, achieves a panoramic overview of the topic that is simple in its execution, yet comprehensive in its scope.

Part of Polity Press's *Key Concepts* series, this short and straightforward volume manages to address most of the major discussions that revolve around the concept of gender. The author acknowledges in her introduction that exploring the full history and character of the concept would be beyond the scope of this text, and immediately directs the reader toward a handful of influential scholars who will be able to add flesh to her skeleton of an introduction. Throughout the short text, seminal works in the field of feminism and gender studies are referenced, culminating in a meaty, fourteen-page reference list.

The first three chapters deal with locating and understanding the concept of gender within society and academia, offering an accessible account of the term's implications for students and readers new to the study of gender and discussing the concept in relation to culture, sociology, literature, and politics. The author also includes substantive explanations of the major theoretical schools that touch on the concept of gender, with a special emphasis on describing gender's place in modernity, postmodernity, and the "mix of ideas from modernist and postmodernist frameworks" (p.76).

In the last three chapters of the book, Bradley, a British national, borrows a perspective from Marx, describing the role of gender in the areas of production, reproduction, and consumption. She includes a wide variety of examples when discussing these three areas; many different geographical locations are discussed, as are different classes, ethnicities, cultures, races, and religions. Although not completely comprehensive in coverage, Bradley's usage of Marxist ideas offers readers an insightful glimpse into the complex nature of gender. The index presents a detailed organization of the major thinkers, ideas, and events that are discussed within these six substantive chapters, allowing the reader to easily refer back to specific sections.

Wanting to "emphasize strongly that gender is a lived experience" (p.5), Bradley also uses personal narrative to illuminate each chapter. Preceding each chapter are her personal accounts of experiences, relationships, and situations that immediately and intimately connect readers with the issues involved in the scholarly discussion that follows. Her "lived experience" sections essentially provide readers with a lens of humanity that makes each chapter approachable and engaging.

Harriet Bradley's *Gender* ultimately convinces the reader that gender is a concept deeply embedded in each individual's personal and social life. I recommend it as an introductory text for library collections. Although the author was forced to oversimplify many concepts and theories for this short text, her reference list will provide readers and resource selectors with an extensive list of supplemental texts to read and add to personal or institutional collections.

[*Rebecca K. Miller is the digital technologies and information literacy librarian at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, LA; she also serves as the library liaison to LSU's women's and gender studies program.*]

HOMOPHOBIA

Louis-Georges Tin, ed., ***THE DICTIONARY OF HOMOPHOBIA: A GLOBAL HISTORY OF GAY & LESBIAN EXPERIENCE***. Trans. by Marek Redburn, Alice Michaud, & Kyle Mathers. Vancouver, BC: Arsenal Pulp Press, 2008. 496 p. $44.95, ISBN 978-1551522296.

Reviewed by Shana M. Higgins

As the corpus of queer studies scholarship grows, the number of reference works specifically addressing gay, lesbian, transgender, bisexual, and queer histories, cultures, and issues has proliferated. Louis-Georges Tin's is unique in that it takes *homophobia* as its focal point. Originally published by the University of Paris in 2003 as *Dictionnaire de l'homophobie*, this English-language translation has been updated and the "Further Reading" lists broadened.

The Dictionary of Homophobia is not about recovering silenced histories and cultures, but rather about critically examining the historical and present manifestations of homophobia in law, literature, theory, activism, medicine, religion, and national contexts. With over seventy contributors, mostly European, this volume limns the symbolic order in which "everyday homophobia is best practiced" (p.15). Tin's dictionary asks us to recognize our society's heteronormative framework in which daily violence is enacted on those who do not conform, but which is "difficult to imagine for those whose experience is organized in accordance with that framework" (p.15).

Non-Anglo-American-centricity also distinguishes this volume. Most college libraries in the United States likely lack gay and lesbian and/or queer studies reference works written predominantly by non-U.S. scholars. The title's claim to a global perspective, however, is somewhat exaggerated, for most of the encyclopedic articles present a decidedly Western outlook.

The entries in this specialized dictionary are at once overviews and provocative analyses. An article on Marguerite Duras, who was openly homophobic in her lifetime, argues that her homophobia "was poetic and contained, and thus embraced by many fans, including homosexuals" (p.147). The article on gender differences contends that to perceive an unequal relationship between genders "supposes a naturalizing perception of the difference between genders that, in turn, implies a heteronormativity" and thus is a homophobic discourse (p.205). The articles on feminism and lesbophobia provide a French perspective, often available in the United States only in academic circles. We learn that the radical materialist feminism of Monique Wittig identifies "lesbian" as a category that is outside/beyond the dualistic gender model of "man and woman" insofar as lesbians are not women. Much of the value of *The Dictionary of Homophobia* derives from these provocative analyses, as well as its predominantly French, and occasionally global, point of view.

Arranged alphabetically, all the entries are signed and include substantial, current, and relevant reading lists. Although some of those further readings are available only in French, the English-language ones tend to be seminal works on the topic. Cross-references are in boldface in the text of articles throughout the volume, as well as listed at the end of most entries. This is a pared-down volume organizationally, including only an alphabetical list of entries — no topical list and no index. Nevertheless, this minimalist volume contains some weighty material. *The Dictionary of Homophobia* would be an interesting addition to libraries serving women's and gender studies programs and with active LGBTQ community programs and/or centers.

[*Shana M. Higgins is a reference and instruction librarian at the University of Redlands. She is the liaison librarian for several programs, including women's and gender studies.*]

Leadership

Carol Hooks Hawkins, ***AMERICAN WOMEN LEADERS: 1,560 CURRENT BIOGRAPHIES***. Fwd. by Walter L. Hawkins. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2009. 406p. $95.00, ISBN 978- 0786438471.

Reviewed by Janet S. Fore

Biographical references can serve multiple purposes, from providing facts quickly to offering longer entries and interpretive biographical essays that place subjects in historical context. Carol Hooks Hawkins has written *American Women Leaders* as a compilation of biographical articles about living American women whose personal qualities and skills have helped them develop into leaders in their careers. Her two basic criteria for inclusion are that the women were born or spent much of their lives in the United Sates and that through their achievements they have served as role models for American children.

The women profiled in this reference were chosen, as the title indicates, for their leadership qualities, which have been reflected in such distinctions as membership in professional and community organizations, notable achievements in their fields, and major honors such as Olympic medals or inclusion in a hall of fame. As Walter L. Hawkins notes in the foreword, "Their personal qualities and skills have focused not only on personal achievements, but also on improving society at large." Many well-known names are included, as well as a number of outstanding but less-famous individuals whose accomplishments are worth recording and recognizing. A number of media figures are included, such as Oprah Gail Winfrey, shown on the cover, and Barbara Walters. Also represented are less-well-known women who were "firsts": for example, Nicole Malachowski, first woman to fly as part of the Air Force "Thunderbirds," and Velma Scantlebury, first African American female transplant surgeon.

The alphabetically arranged biographical profiles range in length from approximately 100 to 350 words; nearly all include a photograph. One appendix lists the entries by occupation and one by place of birth. The most common occupations are elected official and judge; the least common, artist and chef (with one in each). Yes, there are even two librarians included.

The volume is a valuable addition to women's biographical reference works, but not a substitute for other, more historical works, such as the five-volume set *Notable American Women*. The author's selection of leaders whose lives and achievements stand as role models for future generations results in a book that is both a useful reference work and simply an interesting read.

[*Janet S. Fore directs the Cushwa-Leighton Library at Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana*.]

Maps

Joni Seager, ***THE PENGUIN ATLAS OF WOMEN IN THE WORLD, 4th ed.*** London: Penguin, 2009. 128p. pap., $20.00, ISBN 978- 0143114512.

Reviewed by Lea Susan Engle

The *Penguin Atlas of Women in the World* is a consistently useful and well-made resource. The fourth edition is no exception. Again, Joni Seager provides a vividly colored and meticulously researched collection of maps uncovering policies and practices that affect the global state of women. Seager understands that gender issues lie in a complex matrix of sex, sexuality, race, class, ethnicity, age, culture, region, and economics. She is able to dredge through myriad sources and synthesize her findings into concise, fact-based descriptions of each topic. The work is overtly and unapologetically feminist, yet still accessible to the generation of students resistant to the "f-word." Seager is intentionally politicizing her audience with a collection of information so heinous that there is no need for exaggeration. The picture is not entirely grim, but it reports the facts as they unfortunately are.

This is a true *world* atlas. It avoids Americentrism by making complex and surprising comparisons between regions, nations, and cultures without featuring the United States in every map. Although Americans are presumably the largest audience, the United States receives the same treatment as the other represented nations and is only featured when the data call for it.

The fourth edition stays true to the model of the third, making only two minor organizational changes. The "Population Policies" entry that appeared in the previous edition's "Families" section is absent from this one. A new map for water appears in the sixth section of the book (which is entitled "To Have and To Have Not"). Other topics in this section include literacy, property, and poverty. The water topic opens with the compelling statement that "the lack of safe water and sanitization is the world's single largest cause of illness" (p.76). Herein lies the beauty and the power of the *Penguin Atlas of Women in the World*. Seager forces the reader to actively consider and deconstruct preexisting conceptions of everyday occurrences. She forces her readers to think critically about water, bringing to light the political and social powers at work behind the regulation of natural resources, the troubles of globalization, and the crisis of poverty, all in one map about water.

To say that this book expands horizons is an understatement. *The Penguin Atlas of Women in the World* is a powerful work, and I have seen many students engage with it in a way that is exceedingly and unfortunately rare. It is provocative and enlightening, and it shocks and outrages its readers. Most important, it raises consciousness, which leads to true empowerment.

This edition is appropriate for high school, public, and academic libraries; save a spot on the shelf for this important and effective resource.

[*Lea Susan Engle received a dual master's degree in information studies and women's and gender studies from the University of Texas at Austin in May 2009. Her master's thesis explores students' mental models of information technology as part of an environmental scan of an undergraduate course in the School of Information.*]

Publishing

Marguerite Rigoglioso, ***WHERE TO PUBLISH ARTICLES ON WOMEN'S STUDIES, FEMINIST RELIGIOUS STUDIES, AND FEMINIST/WOMANIST TOPICS: LISTINGS AND SUBMISSIONS GUIDELINES FOR SCHOLARS AND WRITERS.*** Kentfield, CA: Mother Mystery Press, 2008. 97p. $23.00. *Note: This title may only be purchased directly through Mother Mystery Press. Request ordering information by email:* ***mothermystery@comcast.net***.

Reviewed by Stacy Russo

Rigoglioso, an instructor specializing in female divinities and women's spiritual leadership at Dominica University in California, has created a useful and moderately priced guide for reference collections and the personal bookshelves of women's studies librarians and scholars. This 2008 updated and expanded edition is organized into the following major categories: "General Lists," "Submissions Guidelines — Selected Publications," "Other Journals and Commercial Publications," "Organizations and Resources," and "Helpful Books and Periodicals." The scope is international, with publications in Germany, Iran, Argentina, Lebanon, Australia, Italy, Croatia, Lithuania, South Africa, and other regions represented. The General Lists include nearly three hundred titles; submission guidelines are provided for sixty of them. Subcategories of the "Submissions Guidelines — Selected Publications" section include "U.S.-Based Women's Studies Journals," "International Women's Studies Journals," "Women of Color/

Ethnic Journals," "Scholarly Journals in Women and Religion," and "Other Publications on Women and Religion and Feminist Topics."

There are a few issues to point out. Rigoglioso's list of thirty-nine "Women-Focused Consumer Magazines" within the "General Lists" section is surprising. Found here along with *Ms. Magazine* are such titles as *Bridal Guide*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, and *Redbook Magazine*. A better title for this list might be "Women-Targeted Consumer Magazines," but one has to question whether some of the titles should even be included. In defense of Rigoglioso, she only provides submission information for one magazine (*Ms. Magazine*) from this list. The placement of certain titles in the "Women-Focused Scholarly Journals" category under "General Lists" is also something to consider. For example, *SageWoman: Celebrating the Goddess in Every Woman, Moonflow Magazine,* and *Goddess Alive! Goddess Celebration and Research* are important contributions to the study of women's spirituality that should be included somewhere in this guide, but classifying them as scholarly in this initial list is a point of debate. If Rigoglioso had provided a definition of *scholarly*, it might be easier to understand why certain titles were placed in this category.

Even with these issues, *Where To Publish* is highly recommended. The guidelines provided are often extensive, including information on prizes and awards and requirements for different types of submissions, such as book reviews, creative writing, and art. Not only is the information helpful for locating a suitable place of publication for one's work, but browsing through the volume has the potential to inspire a scholarly or creative project. For this latter reason alone, I plan to purchase my own copy.

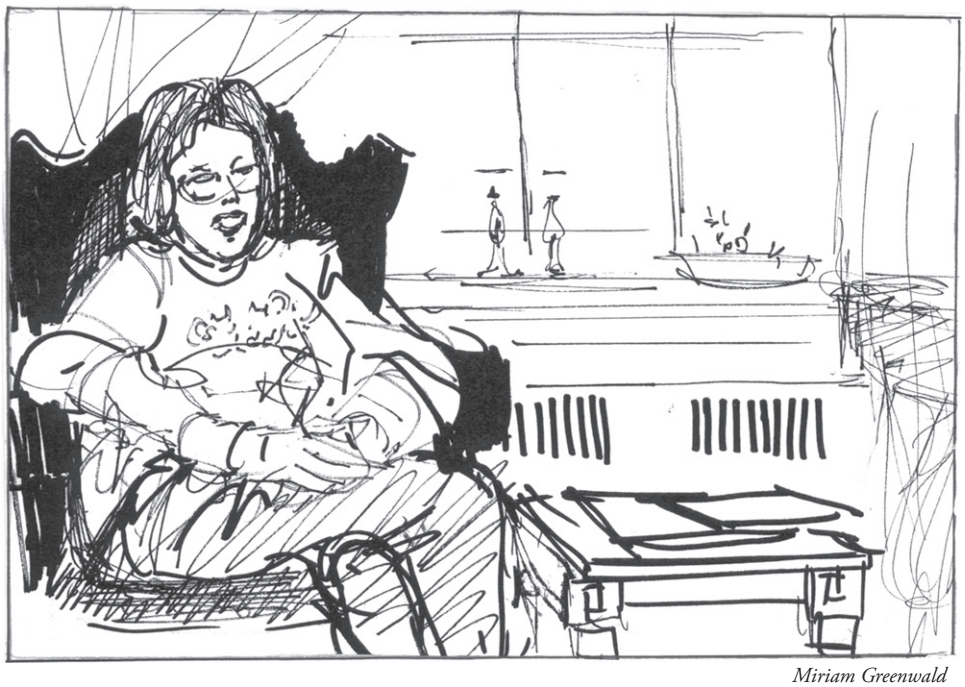
[*Stacy Russo is the coordinator of information & reference services for Chapman University's Leatherby Libraries, where she serves as the subject liaison for education, peace studies, political science, and women's studies.*]

READING

Margo Hammond & Ellen Heltzel, ***BETWEEN THE COVERS: THE BOOK BABES' GUIDE TO A WOMAN'S READING PLEASURES***. Cambridge, MA: Da Capo Press, 2008. 304p. pap., $16.95, ISBN 978-0738212296.

Reviewed by Marcia Thomas

A couple of self-named "Book Babes" put a new spin on the books-about-books genre (think Nancy Pearl or *1001 Books You Must Read Before You Die*). The book's title may imply a focus on chick-lit or steamy novels, but the authors have compiled recommendations for a delightfully wide range of books written by, for, and about women, from *Gilead* by Marilynne Robinson to *Mrs. Clean Jean's Housekeeping with Kids* by Tara Aronson. Authors Margo Hammond and Ellen Heltzel are veteran book critics. Hammond is the former book editor for the *St. Petersburg Times* and past president



Miriam Greenwald

of the Southern Book Critics Circle. Heltzel is on the board of the National Book Critics Circle and a freelance book critic. The duo has collaborated since 2002, when they started a weekly online book column (**http://thebookbabes.typepad.com**).

In their introduction to *Between the Covers*, Hammond and Heltzel state their organizing principle, with a nod to library classification: "Just as the Dewey Decimal System was invented to impose order on books, we've created a system of our own to guide and stimulate your reading...it can help you in a way that Dewey cannot, because it follows the rhythms of a woman's life" (pp.2–3). There are eight main sections, each of which contains an introductory essay and several reading lists of ten books each. The reading lists are then organized by related theme. For example, "Family & Friends" has ten themes, including "10 for Making Peace With Mom" and "10 About Siblings, With or Without Rivalry." The authors note that many of the titles within the fifty-five groups of ten are connected in interesting ways: "They echo or amplify each other, or take an opposing view...In her novel *The Collection*, Gioia Diliberto imagines a young seamstress working in Coco Chanel's Paris atelier. In *My Mother's Wedding Dress*, Justine Picardie gives us an actual tour of the same workplace" (p.4). Hammond and Heltzel provide a one-paragraph critical annotation for each book recommended and intersperse their lists with brief essays on a variety of topics, from "Books as Aphrodisiacs" to "In Praise of Margaret Atwood," whose works are recommended "by the bunch." There is an author/title index.

With its informal writing style, subjective (although informed) reviews, and lack of footnotes or other documentation, *Between the Covers* may not qualify as a reference source for some library collections. But given its broad coverage and thoughtful annotations, it can be highly recommended as a source of personal pleasure as well as a reference source for libraries with any type of reader's advisory service.

[*Marcia Thomas is the director of technical services at Ames Library, Illinois Wesleyan University*.]

RELIGION

Susan Hill Lindley & Eleanor J. Stebner, eds., ***THE WESTMINSTER HANDBOOK TO WOMEN IN AMERICAN RELIGIOUS HISTORY***. Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox Press, 2008. 249p. $29.95, ISBN 978-0664224547.

Reviewed by Agnes Haigh Widder

Blessed book, this. Comfortably and accurately filling its stated niche — the goal was an "accessible, affordable, one volume work for scholars, religious leaders, students, and the general public" — it is affordable both by libraries and by individual scholars for their personal libraries, and is recommended to all.

This handbook contains more entries on more women in American religious history than any of three competing works do. It has a few entries for women's organizations and notable events in North American women's religious history, but does not cover broad topics or movements. Although it strives for ecumenicity, faiths other than Christianity are not much in evidence; but then, the publisher is a Christian trade press. It emphasizes women practitioners and leaders in their religious communities in the American past rather than academics and theologians.

The *Handbook*'s paragraph-length entries are arranged alphabetically, offer further reading suggestions, and are signed by the individual scholar contributors. Information in the entries includes life dates, significance and claim to fame, personal history, positions held, and books authored. The bibliographic references are mostly in the field of religion, not in women's studies; some include websites. Most of the subjects are deceased (Jane Addams, the Beechers, Mary Baker Eddy, Sarah Bass Allen, Eva Bowles, Marguerite Bourgeoys, Sarah Jane Farmer, Maria Frances Xavier Cabrini, Mother Ann Lee); living women are included if they are firsts, founders, unusually prominent in their fields, or members of underrepresented groups (Maria Pilar Aquino, Maya Angelou, Amy Grant, Tammy Faye Bakker, and Rosemary Radford Ruether; but not, mysteriously, Katherine Jefferts Schori, Ann Graham Lotz, Joni Eareckson Tada, Joan Chittister, Kathleen Norris, or Ruth Hailey Barton).

The book has no index. The alphabetical list of entries at the beginning is rather unnecessary since the book is arranged alphabetically. The mostly female contributors are professors (of religion, theology, American religious history, church history, Jewish studies, Judaism, Near East studies, Christian ethics, preaching, worship, evangelism, gender studies, pastoral theology, and the like), graduate students in these fields, practicing or retired ministers or church workers, nuns, independent scholars or writers, librarians, archivists, or religious organization members or executives. Volume co-editor Susan Hill Lindley (now deceased) was a professor of religion at St. Olaf College; Eleanor J. Stebner is an associate professor and chairs the Department of Humanities at Simon Fraser University.

One competing title, the one-volume *Encyclopedia of American Women and Religion,* by June Melby Benowitz (ABC-CLIO, 1998), has longer entries,

but covers fewer subjects. Another, the three volume *Encyclopedia of Women and Religion in North America* (edited by Rosemary Skinner Keller & Rosemary Radford Ruether, Indiana University Press, 2006), does not have biographical entries, although women are accessible by name via its index. The third competitor, *Encyclopedia of Women and World Religion*, edited by Serinity Young (Macmillan Reference USA, 1999), does have biographical entries, but because its scope is the world, it has fewer entries on American women.

[*Agnes Haigh Widder is the humanities bibliographer for Michigan State University Libraries and the selector for British Isles, France, medieval studies, and religious studies*.]

SCIENCE

Sue V. Rosser, ed., ***WOMEN, SCIENCE, AND MYTH: GENDER BELIEFS FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT.*** Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2008. 502p. $85.00, ISBN 978-1598840957.

Reviewed by Evelyn Day

Sue Rosser has written extensively on the intersection of gender and science from a feminist perspective. Her expertise is recognizable in the editorship of this new volume of essays as well as in her authorship or co-authorship of several of the essays in the collection. Rosser has also contributed an introduction and conclusion.

Forty-eight short essays (most between five and fifteen pages) cover this broad subject. These essays have a dual focus on the conflict between the science and mythology surrounding female biology and women's place in society and the struggles of women to become contributing members of the scientific community. This overview of many aspects of the subject would be an excellent resource for dozens of research topics in women's studies or in the history and philosophy of science. Each essay is followed by references as well as suggestions for further reading. The volume also includes an index, a glossary, and a short appendix of statistical tables.

All but one of the essays is signed, but there are no notes about the authors, which is annoying. Oddly enough, the essay on mathematics seems to have been taken from another ABC-CLIO reference source.

The first section of the volume, arranged chronologically, focuses on the participation of women in the sciences from antiquity to the twentieth century. The remaining sections are arranged thematically; they examine the mythology of and scientific beliefs about women (personality/rationality/emotionality) and portray the major women contributors in various fields (e.g., chemistry, physics/astronomy). The section titled "Aspects of Human Biology and Behavior" has a whole series of essays of its own, for two reasons: there is quite a body of mythology about the "differences between the sexes," and the health and biological sciences have traditionally been more hospitable to women as practitioners and researchers. The "Discrimination" section also rates several essays, as does "Institutions." "Other Perspectives on Gender and Myths and Beliefs in Scientific Research" is a catch-all section for some thought-provoking subjects that don't fit in elsewhere (e.g., Ecofeminism, CyberFeminism).

The essays in this volume range from fairly simple to fairly academic (feminist theory) and focus on the U.S. and Western Europe. Although this is nominally a reference book, it could just as easily make sense to shelve it in the stacks. It will be highly useful for undergraduate students looking for a starting place for their research or ideas about how to focus their themes.

[*Evelyn Day is a social sciences research librarian at Southern Methodist University*.]

Periodical Notes

Special Issues of Periodicals

AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST v.52, no.3, November 2008: Special issue: "Race, Class, and Gender in Transnational Labor Inequality." Issue editors: Winifred R. Poster & George Wilson. ISSN: 1552-3381 (electronic); 0002-7642 (print). Publisher: Sage Publications. Available online to licensed users through Sage Journals Online and ABI/Inform.

Partial contents: "Filtering Diversity: A Global Corporation Struggles With Race, Class, and Gender in Employment Policy," by Winifred R. Poster; "The Racialization of Global Labor," by Edna Bonacich, Sabrina Alimahomed, & Jake B. Wilson; "The Dignity of Working Women: Service, Sex, and the Labor Politics of Localization in China's City of Eternal Spring," by Eileen M. Otis; "Gender and Economic Change in the United States and Mexico, 1900–2000," by Patricia Fernández-Kelly; "Global Care Crisis: A Problem of Capital, Care Chain, or Commons?" by Lise Widding Isaksen, Sambasivan Uma Devi, & Arlie Russell Hochschild; "Class Backgrounds, Modes of Incorporation, and Puerto Ricans' Pathways into the Transnational Professional Workforce," by Elizabeth M. Aranda; "Two Stops in Today's New Global Geographies: Shaping Novel Labor Supplies and Employment Regimes," by Saskia Sassen.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW v.113, no.5, December 2008: "*AHR* Forum: Revisiting [Joan W. Scott's] 'Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis.'" ISSN: 1937-5239 (electronic); 0002-8762 (print). Official publication of the American Historical Association (AHA); published by University of Chicago Press. Available online to licensed users through University of Chicago Press Journals and other providers.

Forum contents: "A History of 'Gender,'" by Joanne Meyerowitz; "A Paradigm of Our Own: Joan Scott in Latin American History," by Heidi Tinsman; "An Archipelago of Stories: Gender History in Eastern Europe," by Maria Bucur; "The Three Ages of Joan Scott," by Dyan Elliott; "Chinese History: A Useful Category of Gender Analysis," by Gail Hershatter & Wang Zheng; "Unanswered Questions," by Joan W. Scott.

AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY v.41, no.1, April 2008: Special issue: "Current Approaches to Understanding Female Offending." Issue editor: Paul Mazerolle. ISSN: 0004-8658. Publisher: Australian Academic Press. Available online to licensed users through EBSCOHost (SocIndex).

Partial contents: "Female Violent Offenders: Moral Panics or More Serious Offenders?" by Candace Kruttschnitt, Rosemary Gartner, & Jeanette Hussemann; "Temporal, Situational and Interactional Features of Women's Violent Conflicts," by Christopher W. Mullins & Jody Miller; "Working 'the Code': On Girls, Gender, and Inner-City Violence," by Nikki Jones; "Understanding Women's Pathways to Jail: Analysing the Lives of Incarcerated Women," by Sally S. Simpson, Jennifer L. Yahner, & Laura Dugan; "Girls, Peer Violence, and Restorative Justice," by Kathleen Daly; "Battered Women Charged With Homicide: Advancing the Interests of Indigenous Women," by Julie Stubbs & Julia Tolmie; "Girls' Troubles, Girls' Delinquency, and Gender Responsive Programming: A Review," by Meda Chesney-Lind, Merry Morash, & Tia Stevens.

COLLEGE ENGLISH v.70, no.5, May 2008: Special issue: "Configurations of Transnationality: Locating Feminist Rhetorics." Issue editors: Wendy S. Hesford & Eileen E. Schell. ISSN: 0010-0994. Publisher: National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE). Available online to licensed users through NCTE and ProQuest.

Partial contents: "Transnational Feminist Rhetorics in a Digital World," by Mary Queen; "Linking Transnational Logics: A Feminist Rhetorical Analysis of Public Policy Networks," by Rebecca Dingo; "Pleasurable Pedagogies: *Reading Lolita in Tehran* and the Rhetoric of Empathy," by Theresa A. Kulbaga; "Response: A World of Difference," by Deepika Bahri.

EAST ASIAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY (EASTS): AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL v.2, no.3, September 2008: Special issue: "Gender and Reproductive Technologies in East Asia." Issue editor: Adele E. Clarke. ISSN: 1875-2152 (electronic); 1875-2160 (print). Publisher: Springer Netherlands. Available online to licensed users through SpringerLink.

Partial contents: "Gender and Reproductive Technologies in East Asia: A Partial Bibliography of Works in English," by Chia-Ling Wu et al.; "'Limiting Birth': Birth Control in Colonial Korea (1910–1945)," by Sonja Kim; "'알맞게 낳아서 훌륭하게 기르자!' (Let's Have the Proper Number of Children and Raise Them Well!): Family Planning and Nation-Building in South Korea, 1961–1968," by John P. DiMoia; "Life After Experiences of Infertility Treatment: *Akirameru* — The First Step for Empowering," by Azumi Tsuge; "The Conceptual Contours of Sex in the Chinese Life Sciences: Zhu Xi (1899–1962), Hermaphroditism, and the Biological Discourse of *Ci* and *Xiong*, 1920–1950," by Howard Hsueh-Hao Chiang.

IDS BULLETIN v.39, no.6, December 2008: Special issue: "Reclaiming Feminism: Gender and Neoliberalism." Issue editors: Andrea Cornwall, Jasmine Gideon, & Kalpana Wilson. ISSN: 0265-5012. Publisher: Institute of Development Studies. Available online to licensed users through Wiley InterScience.

Partial contents: "Beyond the Mantra of Empowerment: Time to Return to Poverty, Violence and Struggle," by Uma Chakravarti; "Liberal vs. Liberating Empowerment: A Latin American Feminist Perspective on Conceptualising Women's Empowerment," by Cecília M.B. Sardenberg; "Vulnerabilities of Feminist Engagement and the Challenge of Developmentalism in the South: What Alternatives?" by Josephine Ahikire; "Local Feminism: Between Islamism and Liberal Universalism," by Islah Jad; "Appropriating 'Gender' and 'Empowerment': The Resignification of Feminist Ideas in Nigeria's Neoliberal Reform Programme," by Charmaine Pereira; "Whose Money Is It? On Misconceiving Female Autonomy and Economic Empowerment in Low-Income Households," by Penny Vera-Sanso; "Holding it Together in a Crisis: Family Strengthening and Embedding Neoliberalism," by Kate Bedford; "An Unholy Trinity: The Church, the State, the Banks and the Challenges for Women Mobilising for Change in Nicaragua," by Sarah Bradshaw; "Counting the Cost of Privatised Provision: Women, Rights and Neoliberal Health Reforms in Chile," by Jasmine Gideon; "Reclaiming 'Agency,' Reasserting Resistance," by Kalpana Wilson.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MARITIME HISTORY v.20, no.2, December 2008: Forum: "Women and the Sea in the Pacific." Forum editor: Paul D'Arcy. ISSN: 0843-8714. Publisher: International Maritime Economic History Association (St. John's, Newfoundland). Tables of contents available online at **http://www.mun.ca/mhp/ijmh.htm**.

Forum contents: "Introduction: Women and the Sea in the Pacific: A Neglected Dimension of Pacific Maritime History," by Paul D'Arcy; "Women and Navigation: Does the Exception Confirm the Rule?" by Elise Huffer; "Women, Men and the Southern Octopus: Shipboard Gender Relations in the Age of Steam, 1870s–1910s," by Frances Steel; "*Nā Wāhine Kanaka Maoli Holowa'a*: Native Hawaiian Women Voyagers," by K.L. Nālani Wilson. Also in same issue (but not in Forum): "From 'Company Widow' to 'New Woman': Female Seafarers aboard the 'Floating Palaces' of the Interwar Years," by Lorraine Coons.

JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE FAMILY STUDIES v.39, no.3, Summer 2008: Special issue: "Family Challenges Around the World: Transnational Families, Fertility, Values, and Women's Changing Roles" ("a product of the Committee on Family Research (CFR) of the International Sociological Association...[papers] initially presented at the 16th World Congress of Sociology in South Africa, July 2006"). ISSN: 0047-2328. Publisher: University of Calgary. Available online to licensed users through EBSCOHost (Academic Search Elite), Factiva, ProQuest, and other providers.

Partial contents: "The Quest for a Child of One's Own: Parents, Markets and Transnational Adoption," by Riitta Högbacka; "The Significance of Cross-Border Marriage in a Low Fertility Society: Evidence from Taiwan," by Yu-Hua Chen; "The Sociocultural Adaptation of Polish Brides in the Netherlands: Marital and Occupational Status," by Elzbieta Polek & Ingrid Schoon; "The Importance of Social Context in the Formation of the Value of Children for Adolescents: Social Class and Rural Urban Differences in Taiwan," by Chin-Chun Yi et al.; "Homemaker or Career Woman: Life Course Factors and Racial Influences among Middle Class Americans," by Janet Zollinger Giele; "HIV and AIDS: Are All Women Equally at Risk? Afrikaans-Speaking Married Women's Perceptions of Self-Risk," by Ria Smit.

JOURNAL OF IBERIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES v.14, nos.2–3, August/December 2008: Special issue: "Latin American Women's Writing, Then and Now/ Las escritoras latinoamericanas, ayer y hoy." Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Symposium on Contemporary Narrative at the University of Leeds in July 2005, devoted to Columbian writer Albalucía Ángel's interviews with Latin American women writers. Issue editor: Thea Pitman. ISSN: 1469-9524 (electronic); 1470-1847 (print). Publisher: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group. Available online to licensed users through Informaworld Journals.

Partial contents: "Racism and the Performance of Whiteness in *A hora da estrela*," by Lucia Villares; "'Art in the Gerund' in the Work of Luisa Valenzuela," by Stephen Hart; "Latin American Feminist Criticism Revisited: Helena Araújo's *La Scherezada criolla*," by Claire Taylor; "Women Writing in Contemporary Mexico: the Case of Brianda Domecq," by Lorraine Kelly; "Carmen Boullosa's *Llanto: novelas imposibles*: Narrating History and Herstory," by Inés Ferrero Cándenas; "Identidad, escritura y ambivalencia en *Y si yo fuera Susana San Juan*, de Susana Págano," by Ana Cruz García; "Family Secrets and National Trauma in the Work of Adriana Lisboa," by Sara Brandellero; "Escrever no Brasil depois de Clarice Lispector: armadilhas ficcionais," by Adriana Lisboa.

JOURNAL OF MEDIEVAL HISTORY v.34, no.2, June 2008: Special issue: "Conversing with the Minority: Relations among Christian, Jewish and Muslim Women in the High Middle Ages." Issue editor: Monica Green. ISSN: 0304-4181. Publisher: Elsevier Ltd. Available online to licensed users through Science Direct.

Partial contents: "The Bonds That Bind: Money Lending Between Anglo-Jewish and Christian Women in the Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews, 1218–1280," by Victoria Hoyle; "A Thirteenth-Century Anglo-Jewish Woman Crossing Boundaries: Visible and Invisible," by Charlotte Newman Goldy; "The Care of Women's Health and Beauty: An Experience Shared by Medieval Jewish and Christian Women," by Carmen Caballero-Navas; "Conscripting the Breast: Lactation, Slavery and Salvation in the Realms of Aragon and Kingdom of Majorca, c. 1250–1300," by Rebecca Lynn Winer; "The Trial of Floreta d'Ays (1403): Jews, Christians, and Obstetrics in Later Medieval Marseille," by Monica H. Green & Daniel Lord Smail; "'A Separate People'? Some Directions for Comparative Research on Medieval Women," by Elisheva Baumgarten.

LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES v.35, no.6, November 2008: Special section: "Women in Agriculture." Issue editors: Norma Giarracca & Miguel Teubal. ISSN: 1552-678X (electronic); 0094-582X (print). Publisher: Sage Publications. Available online to licensed users through Sage Journals Online.

Partial contents: "Gender Relations in Family-Farm Agriculture and Rural-Urban Migration in Brazil," by Anita Brumer; "Forced Displacement among Rural Women in Colombia," by Flor Edilma Osorio Pérez; "'This Is Not a Meeting for Women': The Sociocultural Dynamics of Rural Women's Political Participation in the Bolivian Andes," by I.S.R. Pape; "Women, Agrarian Movements, and Militancy: Chiapas in the 1980s," by Anna María Garza & Sonia Toledo.

MEN AND MASCULINITIES v.11, no.2, December 2008: Special section: "Men Doing Anthropology of Women." Section editors: David Berliner & Douglas J. Falen. ISSN: 1552-6828 (electronic); 1097-184X (print). Publisher: Sage Publications. Available online to licensed users through Sage Journals Online.

Partial contents: "The Things We Carry," by Stanley Brandes; "From a Boy Not Seeking a Wife to a Man Discussing Prophetic Women: A Male Fieldworker among Diola Women in Senegal, 1974–2005," by Robert M. Baum; "The 'Other' Gender?: Reflections on Fieldwork in Benin," by Douglas J. Falen; "The Anthropologist in the Middle of a Tug-of-War," by David Berliner; "Gender Politics," by Don Kulick; "Ideologies of Access and the Politics of Knowledge Production," by Corinne A. Kratz; "Riding the Third Wave: A Commentary on Men Doing Anthropology of Women," by Richard A. Shweder; "Packing and Unpacking Gender," by Peggy Reeves Sanday; "Gender as Mere Difference," by Elizabeth Hackett; "Access Denied," by Kristen Schilt & Christine L. Williams; "Masculinities, Intersectionality, and Collaborative Approaches," by Stephan F. Miescher.

NEGOTIATION JOURNAL v.24, no.4, October 2008: Special section: "Gender in Negotiation." Section editors: Iris Bohnet & Hannah Riley Bowles. ISSN: 0748-4526. Publisher: Plenum Publishing Corporation. Available online to licensed users through Wiley InterScience.

Partial contents: "Gender in Job Negotiations: A Two-Level Game," by Hannah Riley Bowles & Kathleen L. McGinn; "Groups Work for Women: Gender and Group Identity in Social Dilemmas," by Rachel Croson, Melanie Marks, & Jessica Snyder; "Gender and Negotiation in the Small: Are Women (Perceived to Be) More Cooperative than Men?" by Catherine Eckel, Angela C. M. de Oliveira, & Philip J. Grossman; "Gender Differences in Competition," by Muriel Niederle & Lise Vesterlund; "The Beauty Premium: Physical Attractiveness and Gender in Dictator Games," by Tanya S. Rosenblat; "To Flirt or Not To Flirt? Sexual Power at the Bargaining Table," by Laura J. Kray & Connson C. Locke; "Propensity to Negotiate and Career Advancement: Evidence from an Investment Bank that Women Are on a 'Slow Elevator,'" by Fiona Greig.

RADICAL HISTORY REVIEW no.101, Spring 2008: Special issue: "Women, Transnationalism, and Human Rights." Issue editors: Karen Sotiropoulos & Rhonda Y. Williams. ISSN: 1534-1453 (electronic); 0163-6545 (print). Publisher: MARHO: The Radical Historians' Organization. Available online to licensed users through Duke University Press Journals Online.

Partial contents: "The History of Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones: Conference Report," by Elizabeth Heineman; "Empty Words or Real Achievement? The Impact of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women in Armed Conflicts," by Christina Binder, Karin Lukas, & Romana Schweiger; "Whence the Law: The Politics of Women's Rights, Regime Change, and the Vestiges of Reform in the Islamic Republic of Iran," by Arzoo Osanloo; "Race, Empire, and Humanism in the Work of Lillian Smith," by Jay Garcia; "A 'New Freedom Movement of Negro Women': Sojourning for Truth, Justice, and Human Rights during the Early Cold War," by Erik S. McDuffie; "'I Believe in Human Rights, Not Women's Rights': Women and the Human Rights State, 1969–1984," by Dominique Clément; "Feminism, Torture, and the Politics of Chicana/Third World Solidarity: An Interview with Olga Talamante," by Alan Eladio Gómez; "Open Adoption and the Politics of Transnational Feminist Human Rights," by Karen Sotiropoulos; "Teaching about Transnational Feminisms," by Leila J. Rupp; "Gender, Colonialism, and Feminist Collaboration," by Antoinette Burton & Jean Allman.

RES PUBLICA: A JOURNAL OF MORAL, LEGAL AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY v.14, no.3, September 2008: Symposium: "Gender Equality and Cultural Justice." Issue editor: Andrea Baumeister. ISSN: 1572-8692 (electronic); 1356-4765 (print). Publisher: Springer Netherlands, for the Association for Legal and Social Philosophy. Available online to licensed users through SpringerLink.

Partial contents: "Autonomy, Force and Cultural Plurality," by Monica Mookherjee; "A Response to Monica Mookherjee," by Fariha Thomas; "Women's Right to Autonomy and Identity in European Human Rights Law: Manifesting One's Religion," by Jill Marshall; "The Headscarf Controversy: A Response to Jill Marshall," by Sharon Cowan; "What Makes a Basic Structure Just?" by Miriam Ronzoni; "Betting Against Hard Determinism," by Göran Duus-Otterström.

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION v.17, no.10, November 2008: Special issue: "Women, Science Education, and Feminist Theory." Issue editor: Cassandra L. Pinnick. ISSN: 1573-1901 (electronic); 0926-7220 (print). Publisher: Springer Netherlands. Available online to licensed users through SpringerLink.

Partial contents: "Science Education for Women: Situated Cognition, Feminist Standpoint Theory, and the Status of Women in Science," by Cassandra L. Pinnick; "Increasing the Number of Feminist Scientists: Why Feminist Aims Are Not Served by the Underdetermination Thesis," by Kristen Intemann; "Problems with Feminist Standpoint Theory in Science Education," by Iddo Landau; "Feminist Philosophy of Science: 'Standpoint' and Knowledge," by Sharon Crasnow; "Gender and Physics: Feminist Philosophy and Science Education," by Kristina Rolin; "A New Way of Thinking about Social Location in Science," by Warren Schmaus; "Hermeneutics of Science and Multi-Gendered Science Education," by Dimitri Jordan Ginev; "The Alleged Importance of Being Tough, Really Tough," by Robert Klee; "'Sex Hormones' in Secondary School Biology Textbooks," by Ross H. Nehm & Rebecca Young.

SEXUALITY RESEARCH & SOCIAL POLICY v.5, no.3, September 2008: Special issue: "Human Rights, Cultural, and Scientific Aspects of Abstinence-Only Policies and Programs." Issue editors: John S. Santelli & Leslie M. Kantor. ISSN: 1553-6610 (electronic and print). Publisher: University of California Press Journals, for the National Sexuality Resource Center. Available online to licensed users through University of California Press Journals + Digital Publishing.

Partial contents: "The Impact of Abstinence and Comprehensive Sex and STD/HIV Education Programs on Adolescent Sexual Behavior," by Douglas B. Kirby; "Through the Looking Glass: Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Programs and Their Impact on Adolescent Human Rights," by Alice M. Miller & Rebecca A. Schleifer; "State Refusal of Federal Funding for Abstinence-Only Programs," by Marissa Raymond et al.; "The Accuracy of Condom Information in Three Selected Abstinence-Only Education Curricula."

SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS v.23, pt.2, 2007: Special issue: "Substantive Equality" (articles initially presented at a workshop at the International Institute for the Sociology of Law in Oñati, Spain, July 2006, representing the countries of India, South Africa, Ireland, the UK, and Canada). Issue editors: Catherine Albertyn, Sandra Fredman, & Judy Fudge. ISSN: 0258-7203. Publisher: JUTA Law, for the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of the Witwatersrand.

Partial contents: "Introduction: Substantive Equality, Social Rights and Women: A Comparative Perspective," by Catherine Albertyn, Sandra Fredman, & Judy Fudge; "Redistribution and Recognition: Reconciling Inequalities," by Sandra Fredman; "Substantive Equality, the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Limits to Redistribution," by Judy Fudge; "Substantive Equality and Transformation in South Africa," by Catherine Albertyn; "Special Provisions and Access to Socio-Economic Rights: Women and the Indian Constitution," by Kamala Sankaran; "Substantive Equality and Positive Duties in Ireland," by Siobhan Mullally; "Intersectionality and UK Equality Initiatives," by Joanne Conaghan; "The Interrelationship Between Equality and Socio-Economic Rights Under South Africa's Transformative Constitution," by Sandra Liebenberg & Beth Goldblatt.

SUBSTANCE USE & MISUSE v.43, nos.8–9, July 2008: Special issue: "International Perspectives on Women's Substance Use." Issue editor: Shelly A. Wiechelt. ISSN: 1532-2491 (electronic); 1082-6084 (print). Publisher: Informa Healthcare (Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group). Available online to licensed users through Informaworld Journals.

Partial contents: "A Wakeup Call to the Prevention Field: Are Prevention Programs for Substance Use Effective for Girls?" by Karol L. Kumpfer, Paula Smith, & Julia Franklin Summerhays; "Butch/Femme Differences in Substance Use and Abuse among Young Lesbian and Bisexual Women: Examination and Potential Explanations," by Margaret Rosario, Eric W. Schrimshaw, & Joyce Hunter; "Increasing Retention of African-American Women on Welfare in Outpatient Substance User Treatment Using Low-Magnitude Incentives," by Brian E. Bride & Michael N. Humble; "Using Metaphors to Explore the Experiences of Powerlessness among Women in 12-Step Recovery," by Jennifer L. Matheson & Eric E. McCollum; "Ethical Issues in Practice with Older Women Who Misuse Substances," by Terry L. Koenig & Catherine Crisp; "Women and Substance Use in India and Bangladesh," by M. Suresh Kumar & Mukta Sharma; "Women's Alcohol Use and Alcoholism in Korea," by Wooksoo Kim & Sungjae Kim; "Alcoholic Beverages, Gender and European Cultures," by Allaman Allamani; "History of Physical Abuse and Periconceptional Drinking in Pregnant Women," by Anika A. H. Alvanzo & Dace S. Svikis; "An Examination of Women's Alcohol Use and Partner Victimization Experiences Among Women With Protective Orders," by Lisa Shannon et al.; "Substance Use by Women Using Domestic Violence Shelters," by Nancy Poole et al.; "No Higher Risk of Problem Drinking or Mental Illness for Women in Male-Dominated Occupations," by Annukka Savikko et al.; "Khat in East Africa: Taking Women Into or Out of Sex Work?" by Susan Beckerleg; "Substance Use and Sexual Risk Within the Context of Gender Inequality in South Africa," by Wendee M. Wechsberg et al.; "Drug Dependence and Associated Risks among Female Street-Based Sex Workers in the Greater Sydney Area, Australia," by Amanda Roxburgh et al.; "Sexual Orientation and Smoking: Results From a Multisite Women's Health Study," by Tonda L. Hughes et al.; "Listen to the Consumer: Designing a Tailored Smoking-Cessation Program for Women," by Judith R. Katzburg et al.; "Adoption of Effective Interventions for Substance-Misusing Women" (commentary), by Brian E. Bride.

❍ Compiled by JoAnne Lehman

Books and Videos Recently Received

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