

The University of Wisconsin System

Feminist Collections



A
Quarterly of
Women's
Studies
Resources

Launching a Special Series:
A Year of Girls' Studies

WOMEN'S
STUDIES



LIBRARIAN

Volume 28, Number 3, Spring 2007
Published by Phyllis Holman Weisbard
Women's Studies Librarian

Feminist Collections

A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources

Women's Studies Librarian
University of Wisconsin System
430 Memorial Library
728 State St.
Madison, WI 53706

Phone: 608-263-5754
Fax: 608-265-2754
Email: wiswsl@library.wisc.edu
Website: <http://womenst.library.wisc.edu>

Editors: Phyllis Holman Weisbard, JoAnne Lehman
Guest editor: Tracy Wendt Lemaster

Illustrations: Cover and pp.ii, 2, 8, 18, 21, 22, 27, 28: Miriam Greenwald

Graphic design assistance: Dan Joe

Staff assistance: Amy Dachenbach, Linda Fain, Nicole Grapentine-Benton, Christine Kuenzle, Heather Shimon

Subscriptions (2007): \$30 (individuals or nonprofit women's programs, outside Wisconsin); \$55 (institutions, outside Wisconsin); \$16 (Wisconsin individuals or nonprofit women's programs); \$22.50 (Wisconsin institutions); \$8.25 (UW individuals); \$15 (UW organizations). Wisconsin subscriber amounts include state tax, except for UW organization amount. Postage (for non-U.S. subscribers only): surface mail (Canada: \$13; all others: \$15); air mail (Canada: \$25; all others: \$55). (Subscriptions are by calendar year and cover three publications produced by this office: *Feminist Collections*, *Feminist Periodicals*, and *New Books on Women & Feminism*.) Make checks payable to University of Wisconsin-Madison and send to the above address. Please indicate if you do **not** want your name and address shared with other groups.

Subscription rates will increase in 2008. Please inquire.

Feminist Collections is indexed by Alternative Press Index and by Library, Information Science, & Technology Abstracts. It is available in full text in Contemporary Women's Issues and in Genderwatch.

Numerous bibliographies and other informational files are available on the Women's Studies Librarian's website, <http://womenst.library.wisc.edu>. You'll find information about the office, tables of contents and selected full-text articles from recent issues of *Feminist Collections*, tutorials, WAVE: Women's Audiovisuals in English, a link to the Women's Studies Core Books Database, a listing of Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies, including full text of a number of them, and links to hundreds of other selected websites and databases on women and gender.

Feminist Collections

A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources

Volume 28, Number 3, Spring 2007

CONTENTS

From the Editors	ii
A Year of Girls' Studies	1
<i>by Tracy Wendt Lemaster, Guest Editor</i>	
Book Reviews	
She's Come a Long Way: New Foundational Texts for Scholars in Girls' Studies	3
<i>by Tracy Wendt Lemaster</i>	
Girlhood, Identity, and Power	7
<i>by Jessica K. Taft</i>	
Viewing Girlhood in Media's Mirror	11
<i>by Amy Pattee</i>	
E-Sources on Women & Gender	16
New Reference Works in Women's Studies	19
Feminist Archives	25
Periodical Notes	26
Books and Videos Recently Received	31
Subscription Form	33

FROM THE EDITORS

September 2007

Our “year of girls’ studies” officially launches with this issue of *Feminist Collections*, although there were two sneak-preview articles in the previous issue.* Special guest editor Tracy Wendt Lemaster introduces the series and describes our process of choosing resources, organizing and naming topics, and lining up reviewers (pp.1-2), and then she, Jessica Taft, and Amy Pattee offer the first set of essay reviews on this theme (pp.3-15).

The 2007 National Women’s Studies Association conference, which was held in late June in the Chicago suburb of St. Charles, Illinois, included an embedded conference on girls’ studies. I made it to a few of the girls’ studies sessions — “Diverse Trajectories of an Emerging Field” and “Girl Power or ‘Wild Things’? Reading Girls’ Fiction from Elsie Dinsmore to Gossip Girl,” for instance — and promoted our office and its publications, especially *FC* with its yearlong special theme — in the exhibit hall, where our booth also offered up what was surely the conference favorite of giveaway items: a coconut-flavored, SPF-15 lip

balm emblazoned with our office name and website.

The conference highlight for me — as it was, I’m sure, for many others — was the gentle, powerful presentation by writer Sandra Cisneros (*The House on Mango Street*, *Woman Hollering Creek and Other Stories*, *Caramelo*, and several volumes of poetry) on the opening night. I was especially moved by Cisneros’ very personal statements about writers and depression. “Writing is like putting your head under water,” she said, but “when you’re that sad, your heart is open like a camera aperture.” She advocated moving through depression by engaging in something — anything — creative, especially “[making] something you can start and finish in one sitting.”

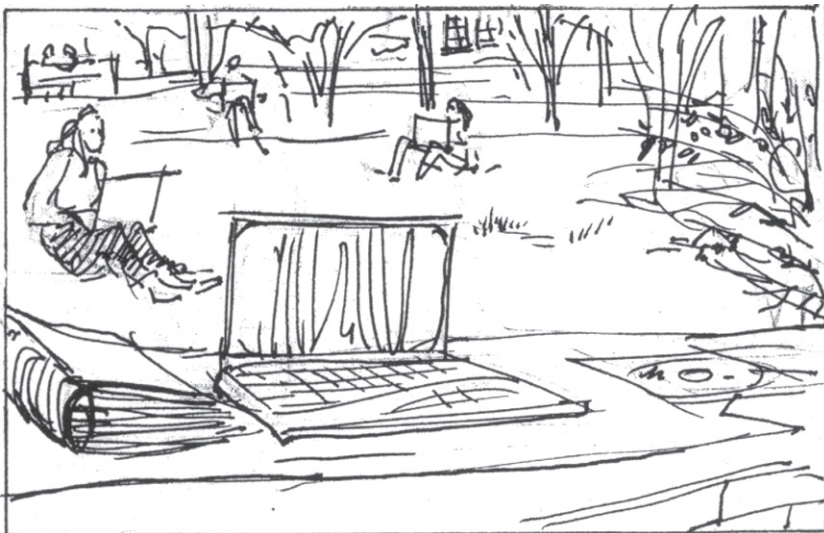
I’m an unrepentant Google addict, and as I was mulling over this column, I did a blog search for “nwsa,” “conference,” and “2007,” narrowing the results to posts made on or after June 28 (the first day of the event), and finding nine entries, many casual, posted in response to the conference by women who attended. Comments

ranged from an enthusiastic “This was not your mother’s NWSA conference!” to a criticism of how “silly and old-fashioned” it seemed, to one group of participants, that “[t]here was actually a spirit circle, in which attendees were to stand in a circle holding hands, looking into each other’s eyes, and sing ‘womyn-centered, earth-based’ repetitive chants and songs! Yikes!” The more serious responses included a discussion of several racist and homophobic violations experienced at the suburban golf-resort (and “former gentlemen’s club”) location, as well as a link to a slightly more formal piece by authors Linda Hirshman, Courtney Martin, and Deborah Siegel that appeared on the *New Republic*’s “Open University” blog in July (<http://www.tnr.com/blog/openuniversity?pid=123880>).

I hope you find this issue of *Feminist Collections* thought-provoking. Write to us (or post something on your blog!) with your responses. If you include your mailing address, I’ll send you a coconut-flavored, SPF-15 lip balm emblazoned with the address of our website — which, by the way, has just been redesigned and updated with a new URL: <http://womenst.library.wisc.edu>. (Visitors to the old URL will automatically be redirected.)

○ J.L.

* If you know a K-12 teacher or school librarian who doesn’t read *Feminist Collections*, please please tell her or him about this special series. It’s not too late to subscribe for 2007 and get four issues of girls’ studies reviews, including surveys of new literature for adolescents and younger readers.



Miriam Greenwald

A YEAR OF GIRLS' STUDIES

by Tracy Wendt Lemaster, Guest Editor

In Winter 1997, *Feminist Collections* released a special issue on “Girls and Young Women,” reviewing works from a limited though promising corpus of books, magazines, and videos by and about girls. Coincidentally, we return to this topic exactly ten years later — with the Winter 2007 issue introducing and this Spring issue launching the journal’s most comprehensive thematic series ever.

Our yearlong sequence is about girls’ studies — the long-unnamed field of scholarly inquiry into girls’ identities and experiences. We hope to represent the many topics, books, and genres available in a field that, it is clear (simply from the growth in editorial space needed to represent it), has become more developed and complex. Yet variations in the range of terminology used just to name the field — sometimes referred to as “girl,” “girls,” or “girls” studies, sometimes capitalized and sometimes not — indicate that this area is not rigidly fixed, but open to new directions. The body of reviews will inevitably reflect this dynamic among the many exciting changes and additions to scholarship on girlhood.

Although they hadn’t originally intended to compile a series, *Feminist Collections* co-editors Phyllis Holman Weisbard and JoAnne Lehman were surprised and delighted by the current amount of scholarship and reviewer interest on girls. “The more we looked,” Phyllis says, “the more we found.” Later, JoAnne notes, our call for reviewers brought in an “overwhelming response” from eager scholars. Invited to guest-edit the series because of my work on representations of girls’ sexuality, I was lucky enough to witness this

expansion both before and after the call went out.

In order to group the many girls’ studies books into manageable categories, we first looked for dominant, repetitive themes in scholarship. We initially compiled nine categories on topics ranging from education to entertainment, literature to technology, and aggression to “othering.” I personally found it interesting that the topic of “the body,” a somewhat established issue for girls within body image research, hadn’t even come up yet! Clearly girls’ studies has diverse and numerous foci. Eventually, as JoAnne put it, “We simply had to stop, there was so much!” We posted a call for reviewers that listed those nine categories, and then added more, based on feedback from some of the many qualified scholars with specialized research and service in their girls’ studies areas of interest. What resulted was, we believe, a strong representation of the many books and topics unique to girls’ studies.

We felt it necessary to recognize, in addition to critical academic books, the many genres that touch girls’ lives, as well as materials that are actually authored by girls. Girls’ studies often turns to such sources as girls’ magazines, websites, diaries, narratives, and artistic production for serious inquiry into psychosocial research. Therefore, the series includes reviews of young adult and pre-adolescent literature for girls, as well as books containing girls’ own writings and self-portrayals. With a review of magazines for seven- to twelve-year-olds and another

of websites by and for girls, the series is diverse in its considerations of different media. Also, by elevating girls’ voices to the same level as the voices of scholars, the series echoes the field’s own practice of treating girls as active subjects in meaning-making, not simply passive objects of inquiry.

The Winter 2007 issue acted as a sneak preview of the series, including a review of texts used by librarians, teachers, and parents to select young adult literature for girls and an article by Sarah Hentges, author of *Pictures of Girlhood: Modern Female Adolescence on Film*, on her pedagogical practices using girls’ film. That precursor issue offered a glimpse into the range of materials — from reference works to popular film — that conceptualize and inform girlhood, as well as into the ways those materials may be adopted, analyzed, or critiqued within education.

In this second issue in the series, I review three foundational texts in girls’ studies that serve as comprehensive points of entry into the field’s current theories and methodologies from authors who both directly and indirectly map the growth and change in the field as it has flourished throughout the past ten years. Reviewer Jessica Taft explores five works — one from Anita Harris, a prolific author and editor in girls’ studies — about girls’ identity formation, focusing on how various social and personal contexts interlock to create discourses on contemporary girls’ power.

Finally, Amy Pattee covers several texts that discuss images of the American girl across a variety of media, including film, literature, and television, noting media's sensitivity to or ignorance of race, culture, class, and sexual differences. As a whole, this issue of *Feminist Collections* offers an interdisciplinary range of critical exchanges on "theories of the girl" across history, psychology, politics, and popular culture and within books, collections, narratives, and autobiographies.

Our next two 2007 issues — and even a few reviews in 2008 — will continue the interdisciplinary approach so central to girls' studies, drawing from more disciplines under such categories as "Marketing of Girls/to Girls in Popular Culture," "Girls and Technology," "History of Girls' Organizations," "Othered Girls: Growing Up Between Two Worlds," and "Girls and the Body," to name a few. In all, the series

includes more than a dozen reviews covering fifty-plus print and electronic sources specific to the complexities and contradictions of girlhood.

Just as interdisciplinarity is implicit in girls' studies, women's studies and feminist theory continually inform, shape, and even challenge scholarship in girls' studies. The majority of scholars in girls' studies draw from topics, theories, and methods in women's and feminist studies, to the benefit of all fields. However, girls' studies is not securely positioned within any field, with some authors specifically focusing on girls' resistance to feminism as an antiquated movement and feminists' resistance to girls as only "potential" feminists, pointing to struggles and knowledge validated only through adulthood. Provocative questions arise: For instance, are girls a women's issue? Can girls be feminists? Do analyses of girlhood enlighten or subvert studies of women or of femininity?

While it is clear that many recognize the importance of scholarly inquiry into girlhood, where the scholarship rests in relation to women's studies and feminism still fluctuates, and the resulting theories are fascinating. Phyllis summarizes the mission of *Feminist Collections*, one that accurately presumes girls' studies as an interest of women's studies, but that also emphasizes the newness of the field and its placement: "Our goals are to be a resource for people studying or teaching women's studies, to keep up with emerging topics, and to help people find resources on new and emerging topics, technologies, and techniques." Because girls' studies has so much to offer in its variety of scholars, topics, genres, and methods, and because it is informed by and against parallel fields yet refuses absolute fixity, girls' studies is a timely and apt focus for *Feminist Collections'* longest series and one of the most exciting scholarly areas today.



Miriam Greenwald

BOOK REVIEWS

SHE'S COME A LONG WAY: NEW FOUNDATIONAL TEXTS FOR SCHOLARS IN GIRLS' STUDIES

by Tracy Wendt Lemaster

Sinikka Aapola, Marnina Gonick, & Anita Harris, ***YOUNG FEMININITY: GIRLHOOD, POWER AND SOCIAL CHANGE***. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005. 248p. bibl. index. pap., \$24.95, ISBN 0-333-96512-4.

Catherine Driscoll, ***GIRLS: FEMININE ADOLESCENCE IN POPULAR CULTURE AND CULTURAL THEORY***. New York: Columbia University Press, 2002. 377p. bibl. index. pap., \$22.00, ISBN 0-231-11913-5.

Anita Harris, ed., ***ALL ABOUT THE GIRL: CULTURE, POWER, AND IDENTITY***. New York: Routledge, 2004. 280p. bibl. index. pap., \$30.95, ISBN 978-0-415-94700-6.

Recent overview texts on girls' studies not only expand the field's original categories and theories from the previous ten years but also challenge and "re-see" them. Entering this exciting study forces a reader both to recognize this contemporary evolution and to acknowledge that girls have been a focus of inquiry for over a hundred years. Yet it is precisely the self-reflexive approach of girls' studies scholars that problematizes and diversifies their own work, elevates the contributions of the actual girls they study, and positions their concepts historically. This technique makes the field aware of its own crafting. What results are authors who see telling similarities, yet more often differences, within and across the development of girls' studies. Therefore, the following "foundational" books reveal not so much a shared foundation of ideas about girlhood as a groundwork out of which scholars of all ages are shaping and re-shaping girlhood every day.

Young Femininity: Girlhood, Power and Social Change bases its analyses on the theme of girls' confrontation with individualism — "young women's

diverse self-making" — and globalization (p.7). This focus offers categories ranging from the personal — such as family, friendship, finances, sexuality, and the body — to the political — such as employment, citizenship, consumption, political choices, and social change. This comprehensive book emphasizes the interrelation of the public and private and the experiences of cross-cultural girlhoods. Authors Aapola, Gonick, and Harris, from Finland, Australia, and the U.S., "deliberately sought to juxtapose materials from different parts of the world" and merge studies in sociology, politics, media studies, and feminism (p.4). The breadth of concern is ambitious yet thorough, with the final chapter on "Young Feminism" yielding nine different theories with various examples. This makes for excellent introductory and comparative reading, yet would be too broad for a reader interested in a specific issue.

Although the authors emphasize the importance of these issues as reflecting girls' lives, they continually note who is excluded from the issues geographically and individually, mak-

ing a key goal of the book to "take a critical look at prevailing discourses of girlhood" and "move the discussion about girls and girlhood beyond polarizing discourses" (pp.10–11). Chapters 1 and 2 categorize the multiple topics in girls' studies into two opposing discussions, then challenge these binaries. Drawing from Mary Pipher's 1994 text, *Reviving Ophelia*, as well as from the "Girl Power" or "Riot Grrl" movement of the early nineties, the authors wish to "move beyond the dual representations of today's young women as either 'vulnerable and at-risk' or 'strong and powerful'" (p.11). The authors challenge the applicability of these paradigms, which were set in the early stages of girls' studies, to a variety of girls and contexts, arguing, among other strong points, that the paradigms favor white middle-class girls and individualize social problems. Dominant girls' studies theories throughout the book are shown to fail when applied to handicapped girls' experiences, as the authors progress into increasingly political categories with each chapter.

Chapters such as "Sexuality and the Body: Old Binaries and New Possibilities" (Chapter 6) recognize how "traditional" theories are absorbed into

new, emerging contexts: for instance, the contemporary manifestation of young women as a “consumer group” produces certain types of sexuality (p.133). Thus, the book follows a pattern of historicizing and contextualizing primary theories and their growth in girls’ studies, summarizing these arguments and their authors’ fields, then expanding or counterarguing from published, personal, and girl sources. Often the authors establish relationships between several contexts to expand or complicate a previous issue’s categorization: “In this way, economic security is equated with the power to consume, which is then the way young women’s citizenship is ascertained” (p.178). This variety of arguments and viewpoints, which could easily slip into confusing and unfocused prose, is highly organized and cohesive, a strength of this foundational work.

Within summaries of theories, the authors of *Young Femininity* interject quotes from real, diverse girls that illuminate the issue in question. The quotations frequently require translation by the authors. Including them in their original form, however, both makes the girls’ words equal to those of the authors and prioritizes girls’ input on their own experiences, making them less an “object” of inquiry and more a “subject” for interaction.

Including girls’ “voices” also has positive theoretical and methodological implications. While Aapola, Gonick, and Harris include sophisticated theory

from renowned feminist theorists like Michelle Fine and Valerie Walkerdine, their writing avoids specialized terminology. Conversely, the authors include rhetoric from teenage girls to classify particular categories or topics in girls’ own words. “Zines,” “slags,” “queen bees,” and “coming out” are a few of the terms the authors resist replacing with their own explanatory words (pp.21, 49, 67, 118). Likewise, the

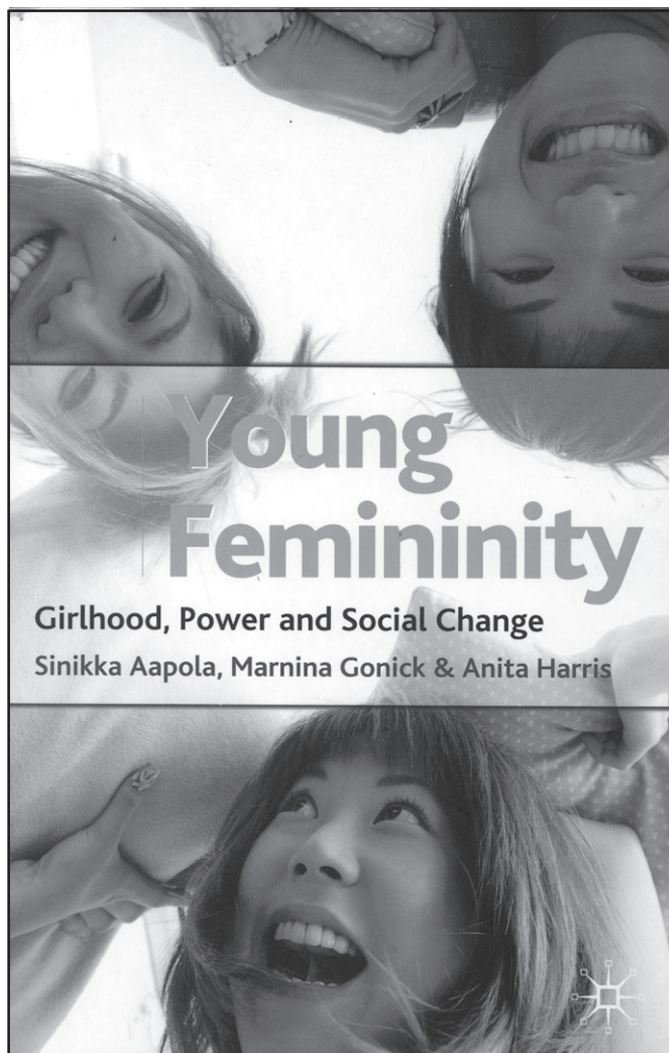
type of language that scholars engage (pp.37, 48, 54, 119).

The sheer number of books specific to girls’ studies addressed in *Young Femininity* comprises a comprehensive bibliography that is an essential reference for scholars. Catherine Driscoll’s *Girls: Feminine Adolescence in Popular Culture and Cultural Theory*, however, picks up where *Young Femininity* leaves

off, in terms of prolonged and nuanced discussion of one topic, specialized language, high theory, and scholarship that does not centralize but nonetheless addresses girls as a theoretical category.

Driscoll, in *Girls*, draws from foundational scholars in high theory such as Aristotle, Freud, Lacan, Jung, Deleuze, and Rousseau to present a Foucauldian “genealogy” of girlhood, with *genealogy* meaning “a history that does not look for causes or points of origin so much as map how things and ideas are possible within a given context” (p.3). She engages theories from psychoanalysis, feminism, and history primarily, and cultural studies, sociology, and politics secondarily, “to analyze how girls are articulated in specific sites rather than attempting to define what links girls across different contexts” (p.5). Although this argumentative grouping is theoretically apt, the organization of

chapters and issues within chapters tends to confuse. A scholar looking to reference a particular point made by Driscoll would have a difficult time locating it because of the complicated chronology. Yet *Girls* achieves an amaz-



authors place quotation marks around terms and phrases that are commonly used in girls’ studies, such as “girl power,” “crisis discourse,” “mean girl,” and “girls can do anything,” to note the

ing array of complex and often contradictory models of girls both across history, from the Victorian girl to the Spice Girls, and within the field.

Unlike *Young Femininity's* cross-cultural concerns, *Girls* focuses on girlhood in the West and Westernized countries, using concepts of modernity, postmodernity, poststructuralism, and subjectivity throughout so that "these analyses assemble as a map of the emergence of feminine adolescence as new twentieth century categories" (p.6). Distinguishing between such categories as "puberty," "feminine adolescence," "teenagers," "girls," and "girlhood," Driscoll theorizes the different "spaces" these categories occupy and how they interconnect, arguing that "while girls are products and performances of the long history of Western discourses on gender, sex, age, and identity, adolescent girls are specific to late modernity and the dissemination of the concept of feminine adolescence" (p.7). By classifying girls as "products" and "performances," Driscoll's theorizing often abstracts the actuality of girls' identities and experiences; this is the main difference between *Young Femininity's* and *Girls'* theses.

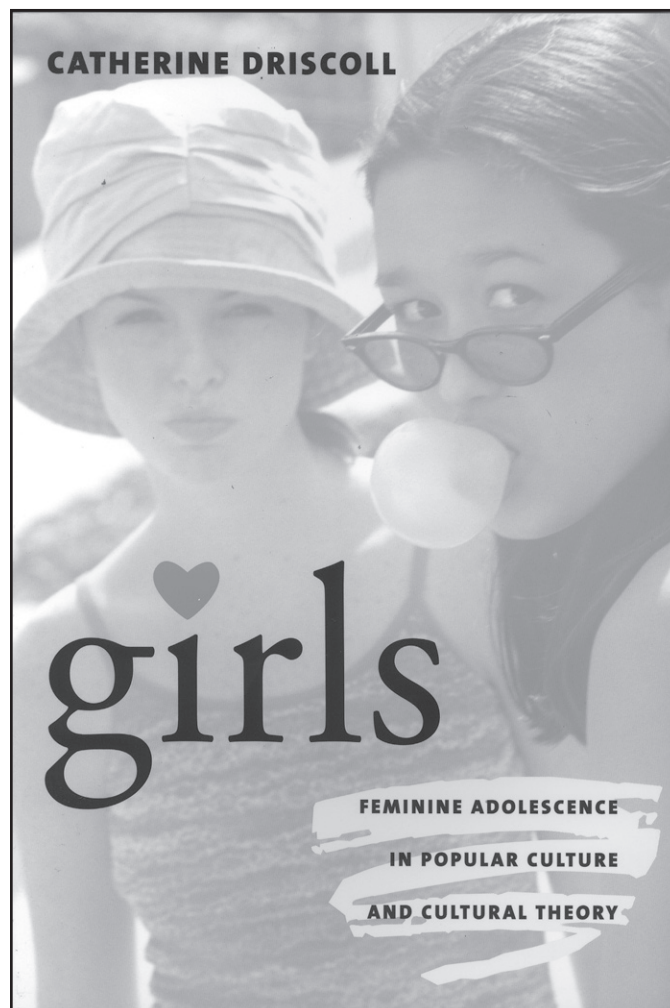
Driscoll consistently summarizes the theoretical models she uses, whether they are her creations or those of others, so that beginners can follow the claims being made. Given the vast array of complicated theories she uses, making her arguments accessible to a general audience through these summaries is an admirable feat. Even the Oedipus complex is sufficiently explained before she applies it to girlhood. Driscoll also includes theories of masculinity and masculine adolescence to explain the evolution of girlhood in reference to historical studies of youth that focused on the opposite gender. One drawback, however, of all these theories is that they tend to substitute

for actual examples. Literary, media, and pop culture examples are brought to the forefront only in the final chapters, under the section "Girls and Cultural Production."

Possibly the most controversial, and therefore most exciting, sections of *Girls* are its discussions of girlhood in relation to feminism. This book would thus be a key resource for women's studies and feminist theory scholars. Driscoll recognizes an absence of engagement or hesitancy to engage with the figure of the girl in feminism: "Despite the exemplary modernity of girls, the Subject on which modern popular, public, and academic discourses center is never a girl, even for feminism. Feminist practices (including feminist theory) are still dominated by adult models of subjectivity presumed to be the endpoint of a naturalized process of developing individual identity that relegates a vast range of people...to its immature past" (p.9). Driscoll thus calls for, and institutes throughout the book, a "future-directed politics" (p.9).

By aligning the emergence of feminism with the emergence of feminine adolescence, Driscoll argues that a history of girlhood enables reflection on feminist

relations to dominant discourses. This parallel draws attention to the model of subjection deployed by feminism for self-reflective strengthening in theory and approach and can therefore further actual, political action for women and girls, showing how "a feminist focus on girls is thus desirable for pragmatic reasons" (p.304). Although she explains that "such analysis of girl culture is not just a matter of finding out more about girls, or talking about girls...but of considering their interaction with discourses that name and constitute them," Driscoll herself overlooks many instances of girl "self-making" (Anita Harris's term) (p.305). And while she examines girls as producers and consumers of girlhood in the



media, she overlooks girls as activists, artists, educators, employees, sisters, and daughters — all venues for girlhood production. Yet because *Girls* is so highly focused on its theoretical method, those more practical examples would not fit with the book's goals. What results is arguably one of the most comprehensive cultural theory texts in girls' studies, engaging as well as challenging famous theorists in their analysis or ignorance of girlhood.

Where *Girls* is mainly theoretical and abstract, covering broad contexts, *All About The Girl: Culture, Power, and Identity* focuses on narrow topics specific to girls' lived experience. This essay collection examines these topics in depth, often with feedback from girls themselves. A reader might question how detailed studies of distinct topics could create a "foundation" of information for a girls' studies scholar, but it is precisely in the specificities that larger truths emerge. In the foreword, Michelle Fine explains this method: "The chapters elevate gossip, zines, girls' magazines, teen quizzes, comics, television, popular culture, proms, web sites, stereotype stickers, and the nail polish trivia of everyday life as empirical archives of social reproduction and struggle" (p.xiii). The collection's points of interest, more specific and detailed than the categories in *Young Femininity* and more tangible than the theory in *Girls*, reveal yet another approach to analysis in girls' studies. Therefore, a conceptual goal of the collection is to "trouble" and "reimagine" girls' studies issues, approaches, and geography: "This volume marks a cross-disciplinary turning point by establishing the field, insisting on globally analytic and locally deep work, and radically reimagining feminist methods for girls' studies" (p.xiii).

All About the Girl is a collection of critical essays from girls, students, professors, lecturers, and activists, drawing from a range of academic fields to analyze particularities within feminism, sexuality, schooling, virtual culture, and twenty-first century girlhood. With the underlying theme that "girl studies is now at a turning point," several essays focus on the changing terrain of girls' studies. By rethinking previous assumptions, categories, demographics, and even what age group "the girl" encompasses, *All About The Girl's* essays reveal that the foundation is shifting. In the introduction, Harris writes that "whereas a 'first wave' of girls' studies aimed to expose and rectify the oppression experienced by young women, today it tackles the legacy of its own interventions" (p.xx).

Harris strategically orders the essays, or "chapters" as she terms them, to present paired and often competing concepts. The first and second chapters deal with the "ideal girl," then the "bad girl" (pp.6, 16). The seventh and eighth chapters deal with feminism's positioning of girls as "objects," then girls' responses to this categorization as, instead, "entitled agents" (pp.81, 92). The sixteenth and seventeenth chapters centralize first the classroom, then the prom, as a site of identity conflict/construction. Harris also arranges the chapters to expand on one another: for instance, Chapter 9 focuses on how girls negotiate a sexual identity between too much and not enough sexiness, and then Chapter 10 supplies a cross-cultural context for how non-Western girls lack the freedoms for this negotiation.

The collection is a candid, complex, funny, and unsettling series of pieces that coalesce into a single, bold expression of girls' experiences, even in light of its varied content. The title, as Michelle Fine explains in the

book's foreword, is ironically totalizing, claiming to discuss "all" issues about a universal yet simultaneously individual girl — "*The*" *Girl*. In what is clearly a gesture to the historic divergences in women's studies theories on global sisterhood versus individualized experience, Fine and Harris have compiled a collection that is as much about the scholar's self-reflexivity regarding her method and treatment of the subject as it is about the actual issues pertaining to that subject.

All three texts — *Young Femininity*, *Girls*, and *All About The Girl* — share this concern, focusing both on the development of theory in girls' studies and on the theory itself. *Young Femininity* comprehensively summarizes and challenges key girls' studies discourses; *Girls* does the same, but within high theory. Finally, *All About The Girl* narrows the focus to particularities in girls' lives, thus demonstrating the success or failure of girls' studies theory directly. The three books are wonderful foundational texts for readers wanting to enter girls' studies or those already engaged with it but looking for comprehensive, comparative works and updated inquiry. Together, the books demonstrate the progress of girls' studies and the promise of its dynamic future.

[Tracy Wendt Lemaster is a doctoral student in English at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. She specializes in women's literature and contemporary American literature. Her interest in girls' studies focuses on representations of girls' sexuality, particularly the "nymphet" figure, as termed by Vladimir Nabokov. Her work is available online at http://www.inst.at/trans/16Nr/02_2/wendt-lemaster16.htm and in other print publications. She is the guest co-editor for *Feminist Collections*' special series on girls' studies.]

GIRLHOOD, IDENTITY, AND POWER

by Jessica K. Taft

Julie Bettie, **WOMEN WITHOUT CLASS: GIRLS, RACE AND IDENTITY**. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2003. 248p. bibl. index. \$21.95. ISBN 0-520-23542-8.

Pamela J. Bettis & Natalie G. Adams, eds., **GEOGRAPHIES OF GIRLHOOD: IDENTITIES IN BETWEEN**. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2005. 289p. bibl. index. \$34.50. ISBN 0-8058-4674-3.

Anita Harris, **FUTURE GIRL: YOUNG WOMEN IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY**. New York: Routledge, 2004. 229p. bibl. index. \$41.95. ISBN 0-415-94702-2.

Yasmin Jiwani, Candis Steenbergen, & Claudia Mitchell, eds., **GIRLHOOD: REDEFINING THE LIMITS**. New York: Black Rose Books, 2006. 267p. bibl. \$26.99. ISBN 1-55164-277-8.

Dan Kindlon, **ALPHA GIRLS: UNDERSTANDING THE NEW AMERICAN GIRL AND HOW SHE IS CHANGING THE WORLD**. New York: Rodale, 2006. 300p. bibl. index. \$25.95. ISBN 1-59486-255-9.

Anita Harris writes that “at the beginning of the twenty-first century, the creation of the contemporary social order and citizenship is achieved in part within the space of girlhood. That is, the appropriate ways to embrace and manage the political, economic, and social conditions of contemporary society are demonstrated in the example of young women” (*Future Girl*, p.2). The five books in this review all draw attention to the importance of girlhood, reminding readers of the value of the emergent field of girls’ studies not only for our understandings of girls, but also for the theorization and exploration of identity, agency, and power. Engaging with ongoing intellectual conversations about gender, race, class, generation, and social change, these analyses of girls’ power and identities make clear that girls’ studies is broadly relevant to feminist and critical scholarship. Further, if Harris is correct, analyses of girlhood are *especially* useful for illuminating contemporary social transformations and the shifting terrain of civic and

political identity. The books in this review not only attest to this relevance, but also to the fact that girls’ studies is becoming an increasingly vibrant and diverse intellectual terrain. Engaged in challenging flat, one-dimensional images of girls and girlhood, these texts present a much more nuanced and textured picture of girls’ multiple identities and their varied relationships to social, political, cultural and economic power and empowerment.

Geographies of Girlhood: Identities In-Between highlights some of the day-to-day lived experiences of contemporary girls in the United States, focusing on the spaces where girls construct themselves and engage in identity work. The editors, who have roots in the field of education, suggest that they want to open up these spaces and listen to girls in order to re-imagine and improve upon schools and schooling. The collection’s emphasis on the daily concerns and habits of girls provides the reader with insights into an array

of topics and settings, including power and positioning on the school bus, fighting and cheerleading, passing time and menstruation, gendered religious identity, and pregnant teens’ disruptions of the discourses on teen motherhood. Each chapter ends with discussion questions, making the text especially useful for courses on girlhood or identity in schools.

Girlhood: Redefining the Limits is a multi-faceted collection of essays on girlhood in the Canadian context. The editors emphasize the “acknowledgement of the complex power relations that weave through [girls’] diverse experiences” and “the obligation for work on girls and girlhoods to be intersectional and interlocking” (p.vii). The anthology does an excellent job of complicating our understandings of girlhood, pushing readers to “interrogate the very categories that have strategically limited, contained and defined girlhood in highly specific and ideological ways” (p.xiv). The essays

themselves address the experiences of aboriginal, francophone, and queer girls; explore racialized violence, displacement and citizenship; and delve into the discursive and material nuances of resistance, aggression, style, and embodiment. Collectively, they provide a diverse and vividly complicated picture of contemporary girlhoods.

Women Without Class: Girls, Race and Identity is a detailed and theoretically insightful ethnography. Based on intensive fieldwork and interviews with Mexican-American and white girls in a high school in California's Central Valley, the book highlights the mechanisms and meanings of class as they intersect with gender and race in these girls' lives. Author Julie Bettie balances an engaging and warm portrayal of the girls of Waretown High with the kind of theoretical discussion that makes important contributions not just to

girls' studies or to analyses of girlhoods, but also to the wider terrain of feminist scholarship. Bettie extends and deepens our theoretical and empirical understandings of class identities by "exploring what utility might come from thinking through class as a performance and as performative and by exploring how the various gestures of class performance never exist outside of race and gender meanings" (p.191). This is an excellent resource for both teaching and research and a model for reflexive, critical ethnography.

Future Girl: Young Women in the Twenty-First Century explores the social and political centrality of discourses and images of girlhood in late modern societies. Harris skillfully deconstructs the figure of what she calls "the can-do girl," arguing that the idea that girls can now do and be anything is, in fact, part of a broader neoliberal political and economic shift. The argument is strongly presented and

Much as we cannot speak about a non-specific "womanhood," there is also no universal "girlhood."

makes clear the dangers of the dualistic discourses of the can-do girl and the at-risk girl and their shared emphasis on individual choice and personal responsibility. This emphasis, Harris suggests, blames girls for their own supposed failures and obscures a "broader and more systemic analysis of young women's circumstances" (p.32). By challenging popular understandings of contemporary girlhood, *Future Girl* makes an important contribution to girls' studies, and should encourage those of us writing about girls to think carefully and critically about our own work and its relationship to this discursive terrain. Furthermore, by illuminating "the insertion of regulation into young women's private lives and the incitement to display their interior selves for public scrutiny" (p.125), Harris draws attention to the increased surveillance of girlhood. *Future Girl* thus serves both as an important reminder of the political context of research and writing on girls and as a warning about the ways girls' studies scholarship can inadvertently contribute to the monitoring and regulating of young femininity.

In *Alpha Girls: Understanding the New American Girl and How She is Changing the World* Dan Kindlon draws from interviews and surveys with a disproportionately white and affluent group of girls, arguing that there is a new type of girl psychology emerging from this generation of North American youth — what he calls "alpha girl psychology." Kindlon's alpha girls are confident, self-assured leaders who believe that they truly can do and be anything they want. The



Miriam Greenwald

psychology of the new alpha girl is “in sharp contrast to the largely negative, anxious, and defensive portraits of American girls that have dominated academic and popular psychology for the past twenty-five years” (p.xv). While Kindlon’s celebration of girls’ strengths is admirable and his attention to girls’ potential social contributions makes an innovative contribution to how we see girls’ power, his claim that contemporary girlhood is defined by opportunity, equality, and possibility erases and evades some very real and still significant social, political, and economic inequalities, particularly those faced by low-income girls and girls of color.

Reading *Alpha Girls* alongside the other four texts in this review, I found myself thinking about how much Kindlon would have benefited from reading the others. They would, perhaps, have encouraged him to think more carefully about the significant limitations of his sample and about the broader discursive and material landscape of contemporary girlhoods. Kindlon, a child psychologist whose last work was on boys, does not appear to be aware of the many girls’ studies books and articles that could have contributed to his analysis of the social, cultural and political empowerment of contemporary North American girls. The only feminist literature on girlhood that he references is a body of writing on girls’ psychological crises that is, in the minds of many girls’ studies scholars, already out-of-date.

When read together, these five books point to the multiplicity of girls’ experiences and identities, reminding us that much as we cannot speak about a non-specific “womanhood,” there is also no universal “girlhood.” Girlhood, like womanhood, is crosscut with differences of race, class, sexuality, location, religion, and ability; that

Writing on girls’ identities has been enhanced by intersectional analyses and approaches, while research on girl power, girls’ empowerment, and resistance has challenged perceptions of girls primarily as passive victims without the capacity to influence the world around them.

being the case, it must be spoken of in the plural form, not the singular. There is no “typical” girlhood, but rather a great diversity of *girlhoods*.

Both *Girlhood: Redefining the Limits* and *Women Without Class* are especially successful at engaging with this complexity and teasing apart the implications and mechanisms of the intersecting social forces that shape girls’ lives. These two texts refuse to simplify the category of “girl” and are much more intellectually satisfying and textured because of this refusal. The issues of race, class, and differences among girls have been increasingly central to the growing field of girls’ studies, and these two books are strong examples of scholarship on girls with an intersectional rather than simply additive approach.

Geographies of Girlhood, on the other hand, explicitly states that “we do not focus solely on girls’ identities as raced, classed, and gendered adolescents. Although these markers of identity are infused throughout the following chapters, they are not necessarily the focus of this book” (p.13). While making choices about focus is certainly necessary in all scholarship, the conscious turn away from these differences among girls weakens the overall contribution of the essays in *Geographies*, especially considering the editors’ suggestion that one of the main interests of the collection is how girls “try on various identities and facets of what it means to be a girl in the 21st century” (p.12).

The editors’ choice to emphasize the “material realities, bodily movement, and discursive practices” of girls’ identity work is interesting and leads to many rich contributions, but would have been enhanced by a more explicit concern with the identity markers mentioned above. Some of the essays actively address these interlocking forces, but several others would have benefited from greater attention to the ways that girls’ construction of their identities was tied to racialized and classed versions of femininity.

In *Alpha Girls*, Kindlon controls for race and class in his statistical analyses, but treating these differences only as variables rather than structuring forces doesn’t allow for an adequate discussion of the many different experiences of girlhood in today’s world. Many girls are indeed “strong,” but what that strength looks like and how it operates certainly varies. As girls’ studies scholarship continues to grow and expand, incorporating not only a wider range of girls’ experiences but also a more nuanced, intersectional analysis, it becomes impossible to present girlhood as a unified category or discuss “how girls today are” as if they are all the same.

In addition to pushing girls’ studies beyond a simplified, singular understanding of girlhood and girls’ identities, the books reviewed in this essay also raise important questions about agency, power, and girls’ empowerment in contemporary society. Indeed, they all suggest the need to move away from a vision of girls primarily as passive victims and wilting Ophelias. However, they introduce some very important debates and differences about what this non-victim status truly means for girls and girlhoods. Kindlon argues that today’s girl is living in a post-feminist world where “sex and gender, dependence and independence, and dominance and subordination are

largely irrelevant to how she sees herself in the world" (p.xv). In his view, girls are so empowered that they no longer feel constrained by sex and gender, but see only a future of equality. Kindlon's presentation of girls as active agents and empowered actors goes to such an extreme that he implies that girls' lives are practically problem-free and that oppression, domination, and gender inequality no longer exist or, at the very least, are in dramatic decline.

Harris's *Future Girl* offers perhaps the most direct response to the alpha girl thesis: this author claims that the discourse of the empowered, "can-do girl" can obscure some of the very real challenges faced by girls, as it recasts success and failure as based on individual choice and responsibility rather than on economic and social resources. According to Harris, the discourse of the empowered girl not only places blame on those girls who do not "achieve," but is also deeply regulatory, producing a new kind of idealized young femininity. Harris thus reminds us of the dangers in an overly optimistic view of "girl power."

Several of the essays in *Geographies of Girlhood* and *Girlhood: Redefining the Limits* also contribute to the ongoing conversations and debates about girls' power and "girl power." They delve into the complexities of girls' agency, resistance, and empowerment by exploring the structural constraints faced by girls, as well as the ways girls not only navigate but also resist and critique these constraints. These contributions all depict girls as both potentially powerful and empowered actors *and* as inhabiting a field of unequal power relations. For example, Rosary Lalik and Kimberly Oliver's essay on girls' responses to a school beauty pageant fundraiser examines how "the girls were able to theorize about the ways that gender, class and race figure into the social space of the Beauty Walk" (*Geographies*, p.97), indicating that girls are engaged in projects of social critique and critical analysis. Dawn Currie and Deidre Kelly's article on "meanness" deftly addresses "the ways in which youth culture, although a semi-autonomous sphere of adolescent agency, is marked by a heterosexist gender hierarchy and the sexual competition of mainstream culture" (*Girlhood*, p.170). Currie and Kelly also note that "while few girls questioned the truism that girls can be anything, most were also acutely aware that girls are judged by stereotypical double standards" (p.170). Rebecca Raby's "Talking (Behind Your) Back" also presents a well-thought-

out discussion of girls' resistance, outlining several different forms of it and concluding that "regardless of theoretical stance, resistance amongst girls and young women is likely to be hidden or c/overt" (*Girlhood*, p.153). Each of these essays acknowledges girls' strengths and their agency, but without implying that girls' lives are easy and problem-free or that oppression, domination, and gender inequality no longer matter in girls' lives.

To conclude, I want to suggest that recent girls' studies scholarship on girls' identities and power, as represented by many of these works, is moving in some exciting new directions. Embracing the complexities, tensions, and contradictions of girlhood and girls' lives has led to much more innovative and theoretically rich scholarship. Writing on girls' identities has been enhanced by intersectional analyses and approaches, while research on girl power, girls' empowerment, and resistance has challenged perceptions of girls primarily as passive victims without the capacity to influence the world around them. There are certainly more aspects of girls' multiple identities and varied locations in shifting fields of power relations to be explored, more tangled knots of power and agency to unravel, and more discourses to deconstruct. I look forward to our collective intellectual engagement in this important endeavor.

[Jessica K. Taft is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of California—Santa Barbara. She has published several articles on girls and politics and is currently completing her dissertation, a multi-site political ethnography of teenage girl activists in the Americas.]

VIEWING GIRLHOOD IN MEDIA'S MIRROR

by Amy Pattee

Frances Gateward & Murray Pomerance, eds., *SUGAR, SPICE, AND EVERYTHING NICE: CINEMAS OF GIRLHOOD*. Detroit, MI: Wayne State University Press, 2002. 387p. bibl. index. \$49.95, ISBN 0-8143-2917-9; pap., \$29.95, ISBN 0-8143-2918-7.

Sarah Hentges, *PICTURES OF GIRLHOOD: MODERN FEMALE ADOLESCENCE ON FILM*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2006. 258p. filmography. bibl. index. \$32.00, ISBN 978-0-7864-2402-3.

Ilana Nash, *AMERICAN SWEETHEARTS: TEENAGE GIRLS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY POPULAR CULTURE*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2006. 280p. bibl. index. \$21.95, ISBN 0-253-21802-0.

Caren J. Town, *THE NEW SOUTHERN GIRL: FEMALE ADOLESCENCE IN THE WORKS OF 12 WOMEN AUTHORS*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2004. 199p. bibl. index. \$35.00, ISBN 978-0-7864-1893-0.

A recent article in the *New York Times*, focusing on the collegiate preparation of several talented and achieving young women from the upper middle-class Boston suburb of Newton, Massachusetts, emphasized the paradox of the contemporary privileged female life. In the article, entitled "For Girls, It's Be Yourself, and Be Perfect, Too," author Sarah Rimer described the unique pressures associated with feminine life on the edge of the "girl power" era: "If you are free to be everything, you are also expected to be everything."¹ The girls Rimer interviewed related two of the loudest messages with which they had been struggling: "Bring home A's. Do everything. Get into a top college," and "Be yourself. Have fun. Don't work too hard." The girls' own interpretation of these messages included the time-worn maxim to be "pretty, thin, and... effortlessly hot."² In Newton, at least, young women still contend with that popularized catch-22: Can a girl be smart and sexy at the same time?

The books discussed here — Frances Gateward and Murray Pomerance's collection of essays, *Sugar, Spice, and Everything Nice: Cinemas of Girlhood*;

Sarah Hentges' *Pictures of Girlhood: Modern Female Adolescence on Film*; Ilana Nash's *American Sweethearts: Teenage Girls in Twentieth-Century Popular Culture*; and Caren J. Town's *The New Southern Girl: Female Adolescence in the Works of Twelve Women Authors* — reflect a distinct scholarly interest in the conflicting images of girlhood confronted by girls like the Newton overachievers. While these monographs and one essay collection may all seek to interrogate images of girls in various media, the authors' critical methodologies, interpretations, and assessments of the implications of such research vary.

Both *Sugar...* and *Pictures of Girlhood* discuss the image of the adolescent girl in motion pictures, each taking a somewhat historical look at the ways in which girls have been portrayed in media. Whereas Hentges' *Pictures of Girlhood* is a single-authored publication, however, Gateward and Pomerance have collected nineteen essays from diverse scholars including bell hooks and Mary Celeste Kearney. Both books acknowledge that cin-

ematic images exert a certain degree of influence on their viewers. Hentges, in her introduction, claims that "popular culture absolutely acts as a set of myths and markers for adolescence [and] that film...is, at least potentially, a powerful determinant of social, cultural and economic realities" (p.10). The effect of what they call "so many famous, explicit, and wildly successful films" about girlhood inspired Gateward and Pomerance to "right the balance" of cinema scholarship and "turn a critical eye on the character of filmic girls, films intended for girl audiences, and the issues of girlhood" (p.16). Although both texts discuss a significant number of the same films (for example, both address *Boys Don't Cry* (1999), *Clueless* (1995), and *Welcome to the Dollhouse* (1995)), Gateward and Pomerance's collection devotes itself to the close analysis of more mainstream films, while Hentges' book examines ninety-one popular and independent movies with varying degrees of depth.

The issue of selecting films for analysis is touched on in both works, as the authors' conceptions of what qualifies as "girls' film" differ. Hentges identifies films according to their "focus on a lead female character and her coming of age" (p.3) and examines them in terms of the following themes: "sex and romance, sexuality, race and class, power and empowerment, [and] coming of age" (p.3). Unlike the films discussed in Gateward and Pomerance's collection, which include titles in which a young female figure shares the narrative spotlight with older or male characters, all of the films Hentges discusses feature girls or groups of girls as central figures. Hentges observes that "mainstream films offer roles [for girls] that are based upon stereotypes and polarizations, even if the characters challenge these conceptualizations" (p. 11), while independent films give the feminine character more latitude and can include more complicated portrayals of girlhood. While a certain tension exists between the typologies of girlhood "allowed" in mainstream and independent movies, Hentges notes that both categories of production address consistent themes relevant to girlhood.

The figures of the "good girl" and the "bad girl" are contrasted in many girls' films and are sometimes negotiated by way of the narrative incorporation of the "Cinderella story" of transformation or success. Hentges observes that while these character and plot conventions are present in both mainstream and independent films, the details of the transformation story or the story of "making it big" vary from the conventional (mainstream films) to the oppositional (independent films). Hentges' acknowledgement of the fairy-tale and mythological influ-

ences on film narrative is notable for its nod to intertextuality; however, when girls' movies that have been adapted from novels and short stories are discussed (*The Princess Diaries* and *Smooth Talk* are two examples), an acknowledgement of the print incarnations of these stories is the extent of what has the potential to become an intriguing critique. Some of the movies Hentges discusses in depth are drawn from popular young adult novels (the aforementioned *The Princess Diaries*, *Ella Enchanted*, and *Confessions of a Teenage Drama Queen*). Hentges misses the opportunity, however, to discuss the similarities and differences between the print and filmic rendering of the girl characters and the likely narrative manipulations that occurred during the translation of novel to film. As the young adult novels, in particular, are written to address a youthful and often gendered audience not unlike the one envisioned by teen movie creators, a discussion of the book-to-movie phenomenon would be especially enlightening.

The analyses of girls' films in *Sugar...* are organized according to what the editors identify as "three broad aspects of girls and girl culture — the maturation process; the struggle to either adhere to or revolt against archetypes; and issues of power, both real and fantasized" (p.17). Some of the titles discussed in depth in the collected essays include *The Wizard of Oz*, *Shadow of a Doubt*, *Clueless*, and *Spice World*. Other contributions, like Ann De Vaney's essay about the eighties-era films of John Hughes and Timothy Shary's piece about the filmic type, the "nerdly girl," discuss a handful of titles. DeVaney's focus includes *Sixteen Candles* and *The Breakfast Club*, while Shary examines *She's Out of Control*, *Welcome to the Dollhouse*, *She's All That*,

and *Never Been Kissed*. In contrast to Hentges' analyses, a number of the essays in *Sugar...* refer to related media representations of girls as a means of questioning what might at first seem like unique filmic representations of girlhood. Gateward and Pomerance argue that "for the most part in contemporary films about girls, the female subject is an exemplification — often through exaggeration — of hegemonic attitudes and values about girlhood, and the films are instructive texts rather than documents of revolution" (p.14). The authors' examinations of the female subject in film and, where applicable, in related media, are ways of addressing this observation. What seems at first to be a collection of essays describing diverse representations of young femininity becomes, in total, an argument that confirms the limitations of filmic femininity. Once recognized as "types," the "angry girl" and the "nerdly girl," for example, become less exceptional and, as each is described in detail, more prescriptive. Ina Rae Hark's examination of the theme of "home-leaving" in *The Wizard of Oz* compares the ways this theme was al-





tered in the transformation of book to movie. Cynthia Fuchs, too, addresses the discourse of print media relative to filmic discourse in an examination of the Spice Girls' vehicle, *Spice World*. The editors acknowledge the presence of gaps in the scope of the collection; however, the frank admission of what Gateward and Pomerance would call omissions serves to underscore the newness of this academic pursuit and inspire related paths of investigation. Ultimately, the related essays offer a complex and satisfying introduction to the cinematic girl, past and present.

Caren J. Town looks to a different medium — women's novels and life writing — to expose and offer alternatives to traditional images of adolescent girlhood. In response to the glut of pessimistic literature related to girls' difference that offer what Town calls a "bleak picture of female adolescence," the author looks to "recent representations of young women, fictional and autobiographical, which show adolescent girls who are proud, stubborn and focused...who also use their brains and good humor to work toward satisfying adult lives" (p.1). Like Hentges and Gateward and Pomerance, Town

acknowledges the influences of media images of girls. Unlike Gateward and Pomerance, though, Town focuses on the portrayals of girls she deems positive and predicts that narratives like those she discusses "will provide 'the script to follow' for girls — and critics — in the twenty-first century" (p.17). Town's work focuses on novels by Lee Smith, Anne Tyler, Sam Hughes, Josephine Humphreys, Bobbie Ann Mason, Dorothy Allison, Kaye Gibbons, Trina McElroy Ansa, Janisse Ray, Jill McCorkle, Katherine Paterson, Mildred Taylor, and Cynthia Voigt, who, she claims, "represent part of a new wave of Southern female writers who, while building on an existing tradition of self-determined heroines, are striving to portray contemporary young Southern women as confident, resilient, and independent" (p.18). Town only loosely compares these authors' portrayals of girls to other contemporary fictional portrayals of the same, but offers them as activist responses to generalizations about the "crisis of contemporary girlhood" captured in popular nonfiction like Mary Pipher's *Reviving Ophelia*. This sort of critique appears only in the first chapter; the chapter-length readings of novels serve more to highlight the strength and resilience of the fictional girl subjects crafted by the writers than to offer an active critique. Whereas *Sugar...* and *Pictures of Girlhood* seem committed to such a critique, Town's work is less about criticizing images of girls and more about demonstrating the ways in which the adolescent female characters in the novels she discusses fit her criteria for emancipation. While Town means to argue a point that *Sugar...* makes well — that "the popular conception of female adolescence...has been shaped by recent essentialist and deterministic sociological and psychological theories" (Town, p. 8) — her summaries and descriptions of literature that constructs

girls against the popular grain only make half the point. Town offers brief portraits of female characters created by Southern women writers that she claims offer "alternative" narrative possibilities for young women; however, absent a strong description of the "old southern girl" as a basis of comparison, it is difficult to determine how "alternative" these characters really are.

Ilana Nash's *American Sweethearts* is an exploration of portrayals of girlhood in multiple media, an examination of a series of characters as they are depicted in film, television, radio, and print. Nash's focus is on what she calls comic "narrative cycles" of girlhood between 1930 and 1965 ("narrative cycles" are defined as "a collection of stories about a single character across several media" [p.4]). The end date of 1965 was chosen because, Nash argues, "in the late 1960s and beyond, changes in women's and girls' roles in American culture caused images of girls to splinter into numerous kinds of representations" (p.18). While the bulk of *American Sweethearts* concerns itself with that thirty-five year period, Nash makes a brief pass at contemporary media, drawing from films like *Bend It Like Beckham* and *Blue Crush* to argue in the epilogue that in spite of the seeming diversity of feminine representation in the media, "the dignity and true agency of teenage girls...are just as unthinkable in popular entertainment today as they were seventy years ago" (p.226).

Nash's cycles of focus revolve around the characters of Nancy Drew (literary, film and television incarnations); Judy Graves (of the *Junior Miss* collection of stories by Sally Benson, the play inspired by the same, and the radio series and film based on the

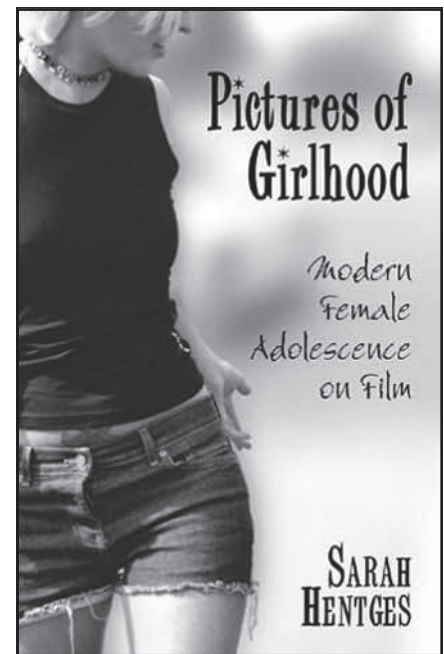
play); Corliss Archer (of the short story, play, film, comic book and TV show); and Gidget (of film, novel and television). In an examination of the prominent themes that emerge in these multiple media portrayals of adolescent girls, Nash concludes, "Between 1930 and 1965, the dominant portrayals of the teenage girl in popular narratives coalesced around two interrelated issues: the degree of her adherence to patriarchally approved models of youthful femininity, and her effect upon her domestic and institutional 'fathers'" (p.215). Nash follows this interpretive thread throughout her analyses of various narrative cycles to strong effect, and it is this cohesion that allows this book to stand out above the other single-authored texts discussed here. One of the best sections of the book involves Nash's critical discussion of Nancy Drew. Nash's argument against the character's positioning as a



feminist icon is refreshing, subtle, and apt: "Nancy reflects her creators' beliefs that women could be agents — an idea compatible, but not synonymous, with modern feminism" (p.42).

As the essays in *Sugar and Spice*, *Pictures of Girlhood*, and, to a lesser degree, *The New Southern Girl* imply, Nash, too, argues that young women in media "operate like allegorical figures, signifying ideal abstractions more than the interiority of a three-dimensionally rendered human...[the teenage girl] becomes a 'type' and often, indeed, a stereotype — an iconic abstraction representing dominant culture's desires or nightmares" (pp.2, 9). *American Sweethearts*, unlike the titles mentioned above, offers a strong theoretical explanation for the persistence of such female "types" in popular media. In the book's introduction — indeed, throughout the investigation — Nash observes that because "long traditions in Western culture" have eroticized both women and children to the point that both are considered Others, teenage girls, as liminal figures, have "been culturally imagined in a position of double 'lack,' which facilitates their portrayals as diminished, fetishized, and frequently sexualized" (p.19). The sexualized "daddy's girl" becomes the metaphor for this "double lack" and Nash demonstrates the ways in which Nancy Drew, Judy Graves, Corliss Archer, and Gidget vacillate from one position of otherness to the next.

Although each of the texts discussed so far in this review purports to discuss images of the American girl across a variety of media, scant attention is paid to issues of race and class and popular depictions of the same. Nash discusses the depiction of minority characters in the Nancy Drew



series and, in describing the image of the "sub-deb," the "high society girl in her early to mid-teens," notes that this white, upper- or upper-middle-class figure "was the dominant image of the teenage girl in popular culture... throughout the 1930s and early 1940s" (p.98). Thus, the lack of attention to race and class is explained by the historical setting of the narrative cycles of focus.

Race is not a significant factor in most of the essays in Gateward and Pomerance's collection, but bell hooks's contribution, "Sorrowful Black Death Is Not a Hot Ticket," which examines Spike Lee's portrayal of gender and race in *Crooklyn*, explains the absence: "The racial politics of Hollywood is such that there can be no serious representations of death and dying when the characters are African-Americans" (p.91). While this observation is specific to hooks's focus on the theme of death in a specific narrative, its address of an existing system of racial politics in Hollywood implies a lack of diverse racial images in mainstream movies.

Interestingly, although Hentges (in *Pictures of Girlhood*) continues to assert

that mainstream films “allow[] [only] a skin-deep inclusion of other races, ethnicities and nationalities” and that these “are included only as long as they are easily incorporated and exploited, bought and sold” (p.19), one of her conclusions related to audience reception of such films privileges the margins. Writing that audiences interested in more realistic portrayals of female adolescence must seek out alternative narratives “at the edge of the morass,” Hentges concludes that, because of their distance from the mainstream and the “different” readings of popular media this distance effects, “girls and women pushed farthest to the margins who have the most skillful and conscious negotiation [because] [t]hey have the most practice, the longest history of negotiation, and the most to lose” (p. 234).

While Town does examine both working-class characters and characters of color in *The New Southern Girl*, her focus on identifying and highlighting positive portrayals of adolescent females in contemporary literature obscures any critical discussions of race and class.

As the academic field of girls’ studies grows, we look for more resources related to girls’ studies and advocacy. The books reviewed above represent only a sample of the latest research that would fall under the general subject heading of “girls’ studies.” The critical and academic tones of Nash’s and Gateward and Pomerance’s books make each of these excellent scholarly resources that would complement women’s studies collections and could accompany film studies and cultural

studies collections. Furthermore, the established authority of Nash as a researcher in the field of girls’ studies and the inclusion of such noted academics as Kearney and hooks in Gateward and Pomerance’s collection confirm the academic credentials of both tomes. The authority and potential application of Town’s and Hentges’ books are less certain. The scope of each book — in Hentges’ case, the wide-angle view of girls’ cinema; in Town’s case, the close readings of selected works by selected authors — renders each a special or second purchase for libraries.

Gateward and Pomerance conclude their essay collection’s introduction with a call for viewers and readers to “see screen girls as a central and inescapable part of the global filmic construction” (p.21), an appeal that echoes a women’s studies mission to see women as “central and inescapable.” Women’s studies involves interrogating the structures — economic, cultural, political and social — implicit in the subordination of women and, as this discipline expands, involves a growing recognition of the complexity of these structural relationships. Town and Hentges offer easy answers through media analysis: Town suggests that specific types of literary images of girls will empower readers toward emancipation, while Hentges concludes that girls’ films can effect change at the audience

level if viewers “recognize[] a lack of fit between mainstream expectations and reality” (p.232). While these conclusions may be true and certainly serve to authorize potential audience activism, the observations all the authors make related to the complexity and complication of the young female image preclude such simplicity. In order to centralize the female experience, a revolution of sorts seems in order. The negotiation of popular images and the hunt for alternatives must give way to what Nash calls an “alter[ation] of the old myths” (p.228) — an activist endeavor, to be sure.

Notes

1. Sara Rimer, “For Girls, It’s Be Yourself, and Be Perfect, Too,” *New York Times* (April 1, 2007), Section 1, Column 1.
2. Ibid.

[Amy Pattee is an assistant professor in the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at Simmons College in Boston.]

E-SOURCES ON WOMEN & GENDER

Our website (<http://womenst.library.wisc.edu/>) includes recent issues of this column, plus many bibliographies, a database of women-focused videos, and links to hundreds of other websites by topic. Information about electronic journals and magazines, particularly those with numbered or dated issues posted on a regular schedule, can be found in our “Periodical Notes” column.

A MIX OF WEBSITES

“We say that a small group of women can make mountains move. That was the lesson of CWLU workgroups in health, education, employment, and gay rights, to name a few. There we created the ideas and actions that helped women liberate each other from oppressive beliefs and old social habits.” The **CHICAGO WOMEN’S LIBERATION UNION HERSTORY WEBSITE** — <http://www.cwluherstory.org/> — is an online historical archive documenting and celebrating the activities of the CWLU from 1969 through 1977. Included are the life stories — in text, audio, or video format — of many former members and associates of the union.

TV actress Mariska Hartigay started **THE JOYFUL HEART FOUNDATION** after her role on *Law & Order: Special Victims Unit* “opened my eyes to the epidemic of sexual assault in this country.” The foundation works directly with a limited number of survivors through retreats (which include swimming with dolphins) and counseling programs, but offers many other resources to all through its website at <http://www.joyfulheartfoundation.org>.

One of the resources the Joyful Heart Foundation recommends is **PANDORA’S AQUARIUM**, “an online support group, message board and chat room for survivors of sexual violence,” at <http://www.pandys.org>. Pandora’s is inclusive: “Even if you’re not sure how to define what happened, you are welcome in our support community.” For the safety of participants, the forums are moderated, and users must register. The site’s name, taken from a Tori Amos song, “symbolizes the danger of silence after sexual abuse and rape. When we are silent, we drown. When we don’t use our voices, we’re only half alive.”

The **NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON ACADEMIC WORKLIFE** (www.academicworklife.org) at the Univer-

sity of Michigan’s Center for the Education of Women is a database of articles, research and policy reports, policies, demographics, websites, and narratives on institutional policy change related to “modern academic work and related career issues, including tenure track and non-tenure track appointments, benefits, climate and satisfaction, work/life balance, and policy development.”

The **WOMEN’S NATIONAL BOOK ASSOCIATION**, which “exists to promote reading and to support the role of women in the community of the book,” celebrates its ninety-th birthday this fall. Although the association’s website at <http://www.wnba-books.org/> primarily serves its members, there are pages of interest to all of us, including such bibliographies as “Seventy-Five Books by Women Whose Words Have Changed the World” and “Eighty Books for Twenty-first Century Girls.”

It was covered in this column in 1999, but deserves a new mention: the **WOMEN’S SPORTS FOUNDATION** website, <http://www.womenssportsfoundation.org>, is packed with information and inspiration. Find out what’s happening to the International Olympic Committee’s controversial “gender verification” procedures, how to get involved in eliminating homophobia in sports, how to recognize the debilitating condition known as “female athlete triad,” what your rights as a girl or woman are under Title IX, and a lot more.

CANCER BLOGS AND “SICK CHICK” COMMUNITIES

CHEMO CHICKS — “empowering women with cancer and their loved ones with style, humor, and dignity” — is a retail site offering “a catalogue of solutions for dealing with baldness, make-up problems, fashion alternatives and helpful tips for women living with cancer,” but it’s also an information and support resource, with links, articles, and personal stories: www.chemochicks.com.

“If you’re a sick chick in search of like-minded folks — the kind of people who are living well in spite of illness —” you’ll be in good company at **CHRONICBABE** (www.chronicbabe.com), “an online community for younger

women with chronic health issues.” “Editrix” Jenni Prokopy, a self-described “hottie” who for years has managed fibromyalgia, asthma, anxiety, Raynaud’s phenomenon, and GERD in addition to living the rest of life fully, started the site two years ago. She writes blog-like entries and also posts essays by other “babes.” Some of the articles: “What does a migraine look like? Bodyworlds offers some perspective”; “Dis-Adventure! Advice for world travelers (and would-be travelers) with disabilities and chronic conditions”; “Pregnancy and high blood pressure”; “Managing a mean manager: How one babe balanced her career AND her health”; “Check out my new ultra-foxy inhaler”; “Chronically Sexy: heavy machinery (or, good vibes even with chronic hand pain).”

Finally, the personal experiences of three different women living with cancer, all on **BLOGSPOT.COM**:

1. **AS THE TUMOR TURNS** — “not for the squeamish or faint of heart” — is by “a single woman in my fifties, in debt, no income, no health insurance, and then that grapefruit-sized tumor wedged between my lungs turns out to be a highly aggressive stage IV lymphoma. How much worse can it get? Bwahahaha! Stay tuned and find out.” <http://spinningtumor.blogspot.com>
2. **CANCER BITCH** — “one feminist’s report on her breast cancer, beginning with semi-diagnosis. You don’t have to be Jewish to love Levy’s rye bread. And you don’t have to have cancer to read *Cancer Bitch*.” <http://cancerbitch.blogspot.com>
3. **COWGIRL ATTITUDE** — “A Nashville, Tennessee, girl now in Chicago (well, Berwyn) gets colon cancer. And lives to blog about it. (If you don’t like to read about poop, this is not the blog for you; it IS colon cancer.)” <http://cowgirlattitude.blogspot.com>

A DIGITIZED BOOK COLLECTION

PLAYING HOUSE: HOMEMAKING FOR CHILDREN at <http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/History.Child-HomeEc> is a digital collection at the University of Wisconsin libraries of five volumes of housekeeping instruction for young girls, published in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: *Six Little Cooks, or, Aunt Jane’s Cooking Class*, by Elizabeth Stansbury Kirkland (1877); *Training the Little Home Maker by Kitchengarden Methods*, by Mabel Louise Keech (1912); *Housekeeping*, by Elizabeth Hale Gilman (1916); *Things Girls Like To Do*, also by Gilman (1917); and *Betty’s Scrapbook of Little Recipes for Little Cooks: Saved from Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer* (1930s).

DOCUMENTS TO DOWNLOAD

Camille Pampell Conaway & Anjalina Sen, **BEYOND CONFLICT PREVENTION: HOW WOMEN PREVENT VIOLENCE AND BUILD SUSTAINABLE PEACE**. Global Action to Prevent War, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, October 2005. 114p. http://www.globalactionpw.org/Resolution1325/CONFLICT_PREVENTION_REPORT.pdf

Karen Messing & Pirooska Östlin, **GENDER EQUALITY, WORK AND HEALTH: A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE**. World Health Organization, 2006. 46p. <http://www.who.int/gender/documents/Genderworkhealth.pdf>

IRAQ — WOMEN’S RIGHTS UNDER ATTACK: OCCUPATION, CONSTITUTION AND FUNDAMENTALISMS. Women Living Under Muslim Laws, Occasional Paper 15, 2006. 36p. <http://wluml.org/english/pubs/pdf/occpaper/web-ocp15-e.pdf>

LESBIAN AND BISEXUAL WOMEN’S HEALTH: COMMON CONCERNS, LOCAL ISSUES. Brussels, Belgium: International Lesbian and Gay Association, 2006. 67p., in 12 PDF files. http://doc.ilga.org/ilga/publications/publications_in_english/other_publications/lesbian_and_bisexual_women_s_health_report

MADE BY WOMEN: GENDER, THE GLOBAL GARMENT INDUSTRY AND THE MOVEMENT FOR WOMEN WORKERS’ RIGHTS. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Clean Clothes Campaign, 2005. 128p. http://www.cleanclothes.org/ftp/made_by_women.pdf

MONOGRAPH SERIES ON GENDER, GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY. Manila, Philippines: ISIS International, 2005. **VOLUME 1: WOMEN IN POLITICS** (“Strategies to Enhance Women’s Political Representation in Different Electoral Systems,” by Drude Dahlerup; “Women in Politics and Governance: Complex Challenges from Globalisation,” by Josefa ‘Gigi’ Francisco). 52p. http://www.isiswomen.org/downloads/Printed_version_Mono1.pdf. **VOLUME 2: PEACE AND SECURITY** (“Women, Peace and Security: Perspectives from Asia Theorising and Practising Peace and Security,” by Anuradha M. Chenoy; “French Women of Migrant Descent: Between the Religious Extreme Right and a Coward Left,” by Marieme Hélie-Lucas). 56p. http://www.isiswomen.org/downloads/Printed_version_Mono2.pdf. **VOLUME 3: GENDER AND INTERNA-**

TIONAL TRADE ("The Universal Joker: Trade Liberalisation, the Labour Market and Women's Work — Experiences in Europe," by Christa Wichterich; "The Challenge of International Trade to Women in Politics," by Marina Fe Durano & Raijeli Nicole). 46p. http://www.isiswomen.org/downloads/Printed_version_Mono3.pdf

Evelyne Accad, Pinar Ilkcaracan, Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian, Dina Siddiqi, & Zeina Zaatiri, **OF WAR, SIEGE, AND LEBANON: WOMEN'S VOICES FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA**. Women for Women's Human Rights, Coalition for Sexual and Bodily Rights in Muslim Societies, 2006. 22p. <http://www.brusseltribunal.org/pdf/WarSiegeLebanonWomen.pdf>

A VIRTUAL GALLERY

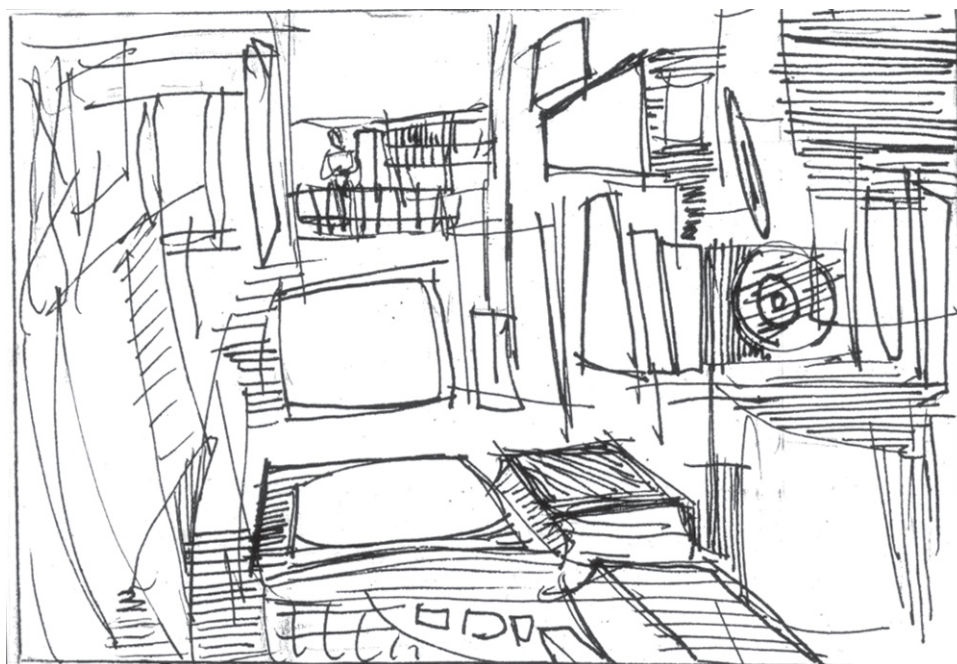
THE DOLL REVOLT: A DIGITAL EXHIBITION OF GIRL-MADE ARTWORKS at <http://www.dollrevolt.org> is sponsored by the Girls and Their Allies Caucus of the National Women's Studies Association, which premiered this exhibit at its 2006 conference. From the "Curators' Statement": "Why do girls need their own space?...Emerging feminist artists whose work areas are not defined by the gallery system need a place to show...A gallery that provides space to trace the pedagogical imperatives of the iconic pop

girl goes beyond a place to gather evidence and make assumptions. It also offers viewers a way to keep their eyes on the prize...A gallery devoted to the products [a] girl makes both celebrates her creative capacities and foregrounds her situated responses to living in the world...Viewers can come here to learn about girls, to interrogate their works, and to leave traces of their experience in marks of their own." Oddly, though, the artists featured here all seem to be grown-ups, with very adult artist statements full of "academese." What happened to the *girls*?

AND A WHOLE OTHER WORLD...

YOUTUBE. Searching for the phrase "*women's studies*" at www.youtube.com results in a list of about seventy-five videos, ranging in length from six seconds to more than ten minutes. Some were made as student projects for women's studies or gender studies classes; some are PR pieces or event documentation produced by university departments; there are a few segments of "Addie Stan on the State of Feminism" from PoliticsTV.com; some are completely personal ventures. A couple are anti-feminist rants. Only one is an "Ali G" segment (although it's the one with the most hits). And a few are trailers for an upcoming...horror film. Explore if you dare.

○ Compiled by JoAnne Lehman



Miriam Greenwald

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

ARCHAEOLOGY

Sarah Milledge Nelson, ed., **HANDBOOK OF GENDER IN ARCHAEOLOGY**. Lanham, MD : AltaMira Press, 2006. 928p. \$149.00, ISBN 9780759106789.

Reviewed by Marcia Thomas

The stated purpose of this volume — “to highlight the insights and increased specificity that the study of gender has brought to archaeology” — is far too modest. The depth and breadth of the individual essays, ranging widely from gender and landscape to feminist theory in classical archaeology, do indeed convey the range and complexity of ideas generated by gender archaeology. The handbook also provides a fascinating case study of sorts, one that demonstrates the impact of the feminist movement on a formerly androcentric discipline.

As editor Sarah Milledge Nelson points out in her introductory essay, gender research in archaeology has branched out in many directions, with new ground still being identified. According to Nelson, the women's movement of the 1960s and 1970s ignited an immediate interest among historians and anthropologists in the study of female ancestors, with the result that a large and early body of work was produced in standard publications. In the heavily male-dominated field of archaeology, however, the literature of gendered archaeology remained largely underground (“gray literature”). By the early 1990s, gender archaeology could be generally categorized into three areas

of interest: political feminism, gender theory, and historical revisionism, from which the topic of this handbook derives: “studying gender in the past with archaeological data.” Feminist pedagogy, feminist writing about archaeology, and feminist methods of presenting archaeology continue to evolve as archaeologists around the world find evidence in the data to give substance to our once-invisible forebears.

The selection of essays, or chapters, in *The Handbook of Gender in Archaeology* shows that gender archaeology encompasses not only the study of women in past cultures, but also gender relationships, age, class, and the nature of sex. Chapters are organized into four parts: theoretical and thematic issues, identities, archaeological traditions, and world regions. The first part explores different approaches to the study of gender, such as feminist methods, material culture, or more specific topics. Chapters in Part II represent the leading edge of gender research — sexuality, personhood, and non-binary gender. Part III examines a category of archaeological data known as subsistence strategies, or the ways in which a society uses its environment to acquire and produce food. In her essay on human evolution, for example, Diane Bolger examines archaeological narratives (e.g., “Man the Hunter”) and explores “new models for the evolution of human behavior through which we might begin to overcome the androcentric, ethnocentric, and anachronistic bases of earlier research.” Part IV brings together overviews of gender research in different regions of the world, from South America to Australia to Africa.

In compiling the twenty-five essays that constitute the handbook, Nelson gathered contributions from leading scholars, most of whom occupy positions at prestigious universities in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain, and Australia. Essays are from thirty to fifty pages in length, including works cited, and contain the history, theory, methods, and examples of the topic covered. Each author was asked to look to the future as well. For example, in her essay on African archaeology, Diane Lyons cites a body of literature that demonstrates progress has been made in gender research, but concludes that “Africanists must engage in theoretical debates in gender archaeology in the future” while attempting to “engender African political structures.”

The clear organization of chapters and a thorough subject and keyword index provide easy access to the content for those readers with specific interests or information needs. For the general reader, these lucid essays offer fascinating insight into our human past, as well as a clear look at a discipline whose practices, theories, and practitioners were only recently released from the strictures of stereotype. Highly recommended not only for archaeology collections, but also for history, sociology, anthropology, and other collections informed by gender research.

[Marcia Thomas is Director of Technical Services at Illinois Wesleyan University. She is the author of John Wesley Powell: An Annotated Bibliography, published by Praeger Press in 2004.]

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Diana Bilimoria & Sandy Kristin Piderit, eds., **HANDBOOK ON WOMEN IN BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT**. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2006. 375p. \$195.00, ISBN 978-1-84542-432-9.

Reviewed by Marcy Simons

If one were to rank important issues related to women in business and management today, the status of the glass ceiling would probably top the list. Research on the topic abounds — and yes, it confirms that barriers do still exist that keep women from attaining high-level management positions. The most interesting piece of the *Handbook on Women in Business and Management* is not that it laments the glass ceiling, but rather that its authors suggest solutions, offer encouragement, and conduct and/or find research that supports new and different ways of breaking through the glass.

The very first line of the introduction presents the work's purpose: "To provide a forum for presentation of the current state of knowledge about women in business and management and to specify the directions for future research that will be most constructive for advancing the representation, treatment, quality of life and success of women who work in these fields" (p.1). Divided into four parts, the volume covers societal roles and contexts; specific career and work-life issues; organizational and human resource policies and practices; and women as leaders.

There are twenty-eight contributors in all, some of whom have conducted their own scholarly research and many of whom critique other

studies that do not necessarily tell the whole story. In the first chapter, authors Dunn-Jensen and Stroh set out to refute conclusions presented by the media that women choose to opt out of the workforce. They found that "opting out" claims were based on limited sampling and interviews with a few highly educated women who chose to leave their careers and raise a family. The authors' new research found that women were actually leaving their old positions to seek other career opportunities or be self-employed. Suggesting that, at best, the news media have negatively tainted public opinion about women in organizations, the authors encourage a more balanced view of organizational life.

Part Two offers a look at traditional career theories, which have typically been built on male models of success and work, and offers suggestions for new ways of thinking. In the traditional model there is the assumption that centrality of work to one's identity and maturity involves separation from others. New research suggests that for women, attachment to others is an important source of identity, noting that the success of a woman's career compliments, rather than replaces, close interpersonal relations. Authors explore whether changing definitions of success have kept pace with changing notions of careers; career success or failure can vary according to "corporate" or "lifestream" career models. In the first, traditionally male model, a career is a process of linear, hierarchical progression; in the second, the newer female model, a career is a holistic framework representing the interplay between work, relationships, organizational factors, and various life stages.

Mentoring and integration of career and life are documented in section three, where a review of the literature

on work-family dynamics reveals that there is a need for a new integrative model of study. In this model, work is just one dimension of someone's life, and "life" includes the whole span of one's career, including everything from how a career develops to how one integrates career and the other dimensions of life. These authors suggest that forty years of research reveals the need for a new lens through which to view career-life integration. With this new lens, "people do not necessarily need to 'balance' work and life, but rather to 'integrate' work with all aspects of life" (p.183).

Part Three looks at the continued under-representation of women within top layers of organizations — a situation that perpetuates women's token status at those levels. The point is raised that organizations' attempts to help women (and men) balance their familial obligations do not solve the core issue of women continuing to carry most of the burden of caregiving activities in society.

Part Four reviews specifically the role of women as leaders, drawing attention to the many opportunities and challenges facing women in leadership positions. In particular, the final chapters cover differences in leadership styles between men and women and what the world's global interconnectedness and competitiveness means for women seeking to manage and lead worldwide. With regard to leadership styles, the authors in Chapter 13 point to a disconnect between leadership behaviors that are shown to be effective and what we often refer to as "traditional definitions of managerial roles" within organizations. They suggest that differences between the sexes are used to formulate gender stereotypes, and that it is these stereotypes that cause people to "react to female and male leaders with divergent expectations" (p.298). The final chapter in this vol-

ume looks at global opportunities for women in leadership and concludes that the future of women managers and leaders in the twenty-first century relies on going beyond historical models. Instead, scholars and researchers will need to create new models of understanding that include both genders, and an increased global understanding of the “complementary and synergistic possibilities inherent in women and men working together” (p.347).

Overall, no stone is left unturned by the authors in the *Handbook of Women in Business and Management*, and there are many new constructs to be considered.

[Marcy Simons is the supervisor for electronic/course content delivery in the Hesburgh Library at the University of Notre Dame. She has a Master's in Liberal Studies with concentrations in Victorian Literature and Women's Studies, and is finishing her M.L.S. degree through Indiana University-Purdue University in Indianapolis, Indiana.]

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE COMMONWEALTH

Cheryl Dorall & Maryse Roberts, eds., **GENDER EQUALITY: A DECADE OF COMMONWEALTH ACTION.** Pall Mall, London: Marlborough House, 2005. 244p. £24.00, ISBN 0-85092-818-4.

Reviewed by Chimene Tucker

Given that more and more international programs and initiatives are created to protect the rights of women and young girls, it is quite appropriate that this reference work highlights the accomplishments of the Commonwealth for the past decade, as well as recommendations for the next decade. The Commonwealth is “an association of 53 independent states consulting and co-operating in the common interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace.”¹

Gender Equality: A Decade of Commonwealth Action addresses how specific countries and regions in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Americas, Europe, and the Pacific actively work to achieve better education and gender equality and reduce poverty and HIV/AIDS. This handbook would appeal to the nonprofit sector, future policymakers, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and gender ministers.

The Commonwealth Secretariat's strategy for gender equality operates at three levels, “national, regional/international, and institutional” (p.15). As might be expected with this type of publication, a considerable amount of the statistical information comes from the following three sources: World Development Indicators database, World Bank database of Gender Statistics, and the World Bank as of July 2003. Careful attention is drawn to the regional profiles of each country to highlight its achievements and to define what is necessary to complete the points of action for the respective countries and regions regarding education, health, and human rights.

The lack of an index makes it slightly difficult to compare biographical and demographical subject matter regarding health, political, and economic advancement across member countries. However, detailed regional country profiles provide an overview of achievements for the past decade and recommendations for the forthcoming decade. The priority concerns for each country vary: for example, the top three concerns for action in St Lucia are “Violence against Women, Women and Health, Education and Training of Women (p.165).” The priorities for Kiribati, on the other hand, are “Human Rights of Women, Women in Power and Decision-making, and Women and the Economy” (p.196).



Miriam Greenwald

As a reference book, *Gender Equality* presents the accomplishments of the Commonwealth and the partnerships necessary to achieve the priority concerns for each individual member country for the future. A drawback to this work is the lack of indexing and currency. On the other hand, for quick fact-checking about the fifty-three member countries, *Gender Equality* is the perfect reference book.

Note

1. See http://www.thecommonwealth.org/Internal/20596/about_us/.

[Chimene Tucker is a reference/instruction, history (world), and film and media studies librarian at the University of California, Santa Barbara.]

JEWISH WOMEN

Paula E. Hyman, Dalia Ofer, & Alice Shalvi, eds., **JEWISH WOMEN: A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA**. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 2007. CD-ROM, \$200.00, ISBN 978-0827608672.

Reviewed by Madeleine Charney

After five and a half years in the making, *Jewish Women: A Comprehensive Historical Encyclopedia* bounds into existence, presented in an innovative CD-ROM format. How apt that the image gracing the opening screen is a painting (*Adele Bloch-Bauer* by Gustav Klimt) recently recovered after being stolen from a Jewish home during the Nazi era. Like the rediscovery of Klimt's dazzling work, this new reference source reveals hidden treasures of Jewish women's rich and often invisible history.

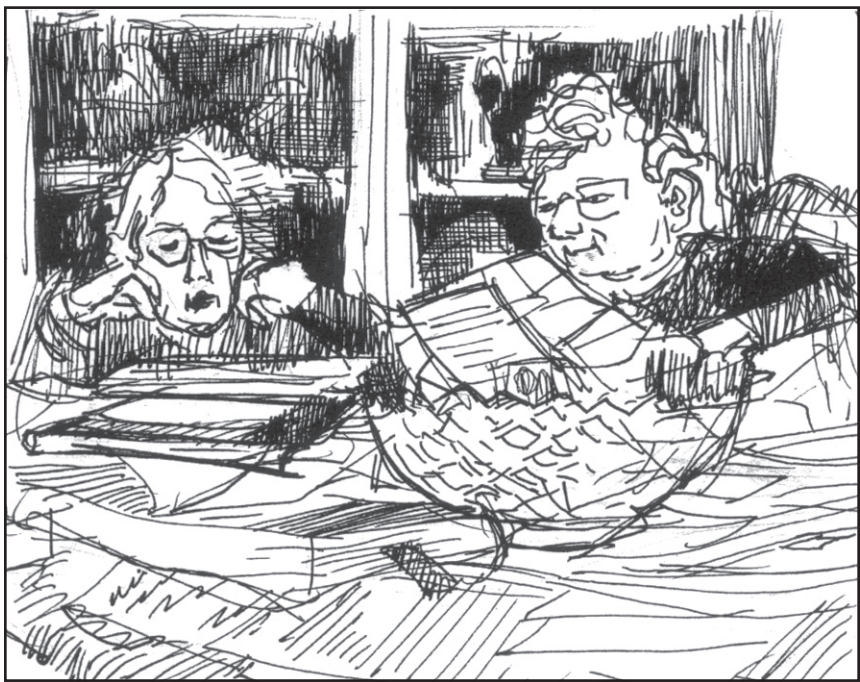
An impressive array of 1,071 contributors, both men and women, from several countries around the world crafted this monumental work, which attempts to cover "the whole Jewish world and all of Jewish culture from the Hebrew Bible to the present." Broadening the scope further, the encyclopedia's definition of *Jewishness* is not based only on Jewish law, which requires that a person's mother be Jewish. Included are daughters of Jewish fathers (e.g., Gloria Steinem), converts to Judaism (e.g., Queen Helene), and those born Jewish but who consciously separated themselves from Judaism (e.g. Robin Morgan). Also present are women typically excluded from standard reference works because their Jewish roots were concealed or not widely recognized (e.g., Bea Arthur, Ayn Rand, Kitty Carlisle). Since the focus is historical, however, inclusion is limited to women whose lives have passed and living women who are mostly over age fifty.

Colorful stories of glory and triumph intermingle with tragic strug-

gles, making for informative as well as emotional and inspiring reading. Diverse categories such as aeronautics, agriculture, anarchism, avant-garde film, holocaust studies, puppetry, theosophy, social reform, and zoology are threaded together by an extensive index. The straightforward yet lyrical writing style will appeal to the novice researcher as well as advanced scholars.

The electronic format is fairly simple to navigate and has several advantages over print. An advanced search option allows for combining time period, category, and country in the results. Readers can lithely search for keywords across multiple entries and cross-reference to related articles. "Mousing over" boldfaced terms accesses glossary definitions. Readers can look forward to frequent updates as living Jewish women continue to thrive and their contributions multiply.

Ways to improve this work might include the adding the ability to maximize the text screen, thereby reducing the need for scrolling. Integrating photos into the text, instead of using sepa-



Miriam Greenwald

rate links in the adjacent frame, would enhance the reader's experience. The addition of a "back" button (instead of relying on that of the browser) would reduce the number of clicks required to move around in an entry. Adding subheadings would allow the reader to jump readily to desired portions of the text. And finally, mentioning the use of the CTRL-F key to find a word or phrase within a piece of text would be a welcome hint in the Help section.

The acumen of the editorial team provided the strong and flexible backbone of this ambitious project. Paula E. Hyman is the Lucy Moses Professor of Modern Jewish History at Yale University. Dalia Ofer is the Max and Rita Haber Professor for Holocaust Studies in the Avraham Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Assistant Editor Alice Shalvi is a renowned feminist scholar, an educator, and professor emerita of English Literature at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, among other academic achievements.

The comprehensive scope of *Jewish Women* soars beyond the geographic and historic parameters of its significant predecessors: *Jewish Women in America: An Historical Encyclopedia* (Routledge, 1997), the contents of which are included and updated in the new encyclopedia; *The JPS Guide to Jewish Women: 600 B.C.E. –1900 C.E.* (JPS, 2003); and *The Jewish Woman, 1900–1985* (Biblio Press, 1996). Every academic collection should make space for this resource. In addition, *Jewish Women* would make a practical and thoughtful gift for a bat mitzvah, confirmation, conversion, or other rite of passage for a Jewish woman, for it is also simply pleasurable to peruse the lives of these powerful women and the pivotal movements and moments they occupy in history.

[*Madeleine Charney is a reference services librarian at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. She serves on the UMass Faculty Senate Status of Women Council and is the liaison to the Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning and the Stockbridge School of Agriculture.*]

SECOND WAVE FEMINISTS

Barbara J. Love, ed., ***FEMINISTS WHO CHANGED AMERICA: 1963–1975***. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2006. 576p. \$80.00, ISBN 978-0252031892.

Reviewed by Christine Kuenzle

As editor Barbara J. Love declares, "This book had to be written" (p.xi). The success of the Second Wave of the women's movement was the result of a collective effort by thousands of people. This book aims to recognize the struggles and accomplishments of each individual involved in the movement. It includes the biographies of more than 2200 women (and some men) whose actions effected substantial change for women from 1963 — the year of publication for Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* — to 1975.

The emphasis on *individuals* is a departure from the style of many other texts addressing Second Wave feminism that focus on organizations and events to define the movement, instead of undertaking the momentous task accomplished here. Love wanted the book to be written mainly from primary sources, and the task of acquiring the stories of each feminist involved

was daunting. With the help of the Veteran Feminists of America and the Pioneer Feminists Project, questionnaires were distributed to everyone known to have been involved in the movement. Subjects of all backgrounds and ethnicities were sought out. On the questionnaires, feminists could list others they had worked with or heard about, and more and more people were contacted to contribute their personal stories. From the information acquired and other sources (listed in the book), biographies were written and then submitted to each subject for his or her approval before inclusion; these biographies have "ABS" (Approved By Subject) added. Biographies of deceased subjects or subjects who were otherwise unavailable were heavily researched through interviews with colleagues, family and friends, and many other sources. As a result, the book is incredibly inclusive, the only requirement being that the subject was a "changemaker."

Each biography is unique and interesting, focusing on the information the subject deemed most important. A photo essay documenting important meetings, gatherings, and protests held by feminists of the era is also included. The foreword, written by Nancy F. Cott, the Pforzheimer Foundation Director of the Schlesinger Library and the Jonathan Trumbull Professor of American History at Harvard University, places the women's movement of the 1960s in the context of other social movements of the time and in relation to the First and Third Waves of the women's movement. Editor Barbara J. Love is a member of the board of the Veteran Feminists of America, the au-

thor of *Foremost Women in Communication*, and the coauthor of *Sappho Was a Right-On Woman*. Her introduction is very thorough and clearly describes the importance of the book and the meticulous methods undertaken to write it.

The book is well-organized and easy to use; biographies are ordered alphabetically. For those who wish to learn more about an individual, archival information (the location of papers donated by the subject) is included, if available, at the end of the biography. The Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College has information on file for every feminist included in the book, and new information on additional feminists is being constantly updated through the Pioneer Feminists Project. The index is very thorough and includes all individuals mentioned in the book, even those whose names appear only within the biography of another.

What is really remarkable about *Feminists Who Changed America*, however, is its scope. It is the first comprehensive directory of individuals who founded and led the Second Wave movement. Many of these individuals have never before been formally recognized for their efforts, and this book attempts to bring to light the many contributions that have been made. It addresses those who worked to change the world for women and allows their experiences to be remembered and celebrated. It is indeed a unique and very important addition to the field of women's studies.

[Christine Kuenzle is a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin–Madison in the Professional French Masters Program, and has a Bachelor of Science degree in Political Science and French, also from UW–Madison.]

WOMEN AND ISLAM

Suad Joesph, gen. ed., *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN & ISLAMIC CULTURES, VOL. 4: ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, MOBILITY AND SPACE*. Boston: Brill, 2007. \$326.00, ISBN 978-9004128-20-0 (vol.4); ISBN 978-90-04-13247-4 (set).

Reviewed by Susan Wortman

Everyone these days — including politicians and journalists, both at home and abroad — seems to be busy trying to define Islam and women in culture. The fourth volume of the six-volume *Encyclopedia of Women and Islamic Cultures* (EWIC) is a welcome addition to scholarly research on this hot topic. As in previously released volumes, articles are arranged alphabetically by broad subject areas, then into more specific topics and geographic regions. While the depth of coverage ranges from approximately five paragraphs to five pages, the scope of subject matter covered is enormous. Articles include such topics as “the harem as space,” women and information technologies in Muslim states, and the historical development of schools for African American students by the Nation of Islam. Perhaps it is the huge number of loosely related topics that makes this volume organizationally awkward and difficult to use.

Indexing is critical for such an all-encompassing work as this, yet there are glaring omissions in this volume's index, making it difficult to find related articles. For example, the article “Cities: Homelessness” provides a brief but informative discussion on divorce and how it can lead to homelessness for Muslim women in South Asia. However, this entry is not indexed under

divorce. Ironically, the article indexed under *divorce*, “Development: Housing Policies and Projects, North Africa,” also talks about women's “vulnerability regarding shelter,” yet that entry is not included in the index under *homelessness*. More cross-references would be beneficial. The article “Migration: Refugee Education” is indexed under *migration*, but there is no cross-reference to it under *education*.

It would also have been helpful if author names had been indexed and if authors' subject specialties and positions had also been included in the print version. EWIC does supply some of this information in a searchable scholar database on its project website (http://sjoseph.ucdavis.edu/ewic/other/EWIC_Project.htm).

Despite some weaknesses, there is much to recommend in this volume. It includes more than 340 articles, each with a bibliography, along with charts and statistics not normally found in other works. This fourth volume in the *EWIC* series draws from the expertise of an impressive collection of international authors, such as Deborah E. Anker, director of Harvard's Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program and Sakena Yacoobi, founder and award winning director of the NGO Afghan Institute of Learning (AIL).

This work is recommended for upper-level undergraduate and graduate research libraries. The sheer volume of authors and subjects covered would make it an excellent resource for research in a number of disciplines related to women and Islamic culture. Editor Suad Joseph acknowledged, in this work's extensive introduction in Volume I, the difficulties involved in organizing Volume IV by subject area, and this is evident. Brill, the Dutch-based publisher of *EWIC*, now offers an online edition of Volumes I–IV with improved indexing. This search-

able electronic format only increases the importance of this work for scholarly research in many disciplines.

[Susan Wortman is the interim women's studies librarian at the University of Michigan.]

WOMEN'S MILITARY HISTORY

Bernard A. Cook, ed., **WOMEN AND WAR: A HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA FROM ANTIQUITY TO PRESENT**. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2006. 2 vols. 742p. bibl. index. \$185.00, ISBN 9781851097708; e-book, ISBN 9781851097753.

Reviewed by Michelle K. Campbell

War and military histories read all too frequently as the histories of men. The roles of women, both as participants and as victims of war, have often been overlooked or neglected. Thanks to modern scholars of military and feminist history, however, a greater volume of literature exists today examining the contributions that women have made to wartime efforts. *Women*

and War is one result of this new scholarship. Editor Bernard A. Cook has compiled an internationally focused reference that draws from a variety of sources and notable experts.

Most of the entries in *Women and War* are biographical, focusing on the contributions of individuals, ranging from those who participated directly in combat to those playing more supportive roles (for a focus specifically on women in active military duty, check *Amazons to Fighter Pilots: A Biographical Dictionary of Military Women*, by Reina Pennington). Some other entries are more thematic, such as "Rape in War" and "Trauma and Brutalization Unleashed by World War I," and others focus on specific events: for instance, "Andean Rebellion of the Eighteenth Century" and "Ireland, Easter Rising of 1916." Most entries are shorter than one page in length and point toward other sources for further reading.

The first volume begins with a useful topic finder, allowing the reader to locate a variety of headings under broad topics or role types, such as "Journalists," "Military Leaders," or "National Liberation." This tool would certainly be useful as a starting point in undergraduate-level research. Although the focus of the encyclopedia is on

women in direct or supporting roles in warfare, there are also entries for women involved with the peace movement, including musician Joan Baez and actress Jane Fonda, as well as entries for peace movements throughout history.

The index is comprehensive in subject listing and is cross-referenced. Individual entries are also cross-referenced where necessary. All contributing authors are listed in the "Contributors" appendix, with their respective affiliations. A select bibliography has also been appended, listing general resources on women in wartime.

Cook's mission, as stated in the introduction of *Women and War*, is that this encyclopedia "will contribute to the visibility of women in this unfortunate aspect of the human existence" (p.xxi). This useful compendium will no doubt succeed in this mission. These volumes provide an excellent introduction to women's activities in war and can serve as a starting point for more in-depth research.

[Michelle K. Campbell is a contract librarian for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Camp Springs, Maryland. She holds a B.A. in history from New College of Florida and an M.L.S. from Florida State University.]

FEMINIST ARCHIVES

"For the past five years," writes Sherrill Redmon, Director of the **SOPHIA SMITH COLLECTION OF WOMEN'S HISTORY MANUSCRIPTS** at Smith College, "we have been wrestling the 800-pound gorilla that is the archives of the **YWCA OF THE USA** into submission. At last...it's time to break out the virtual champagne and share some of the yield from all those cartons and volumes" (quoted from the collection's annual newsletter, *Imposing Evidence*, no. 10, May 2007).

The historical records of the organization, which has existed under its current name for more than a century but has roots in the mid-1800s, include 383 reels of microfilm and 575 feet of office files, photographs, publications, and audiovisual materials. For more information about the YWCA archive, contact the Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063; phone: (413) 585-2970; fax: (413) 585-2886; email: ssc-wmhist@email.smith.edu; website: <http://libraries.smith.edu/libs/ssc>.

PERIODICAL NOTES

[Note: See our quarterly publication *Feminist Periodicals: A Current Listing of Contents* for information about more than 150 women-related journals.]

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

ASPASIA: INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK OF CENTRAL, EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN WOMEN'S AND GENDER HISTORY. 2007–. Editors: Francisca de Haan (founding), Maria Bucur, Krassimira Daskalova. Publisher: Berghahn Books. In U.S., contact Berghahn Journals, Inc., c/o Turpin North America, 143 West Street, New Milford, CT 06776; email: berghahnjournalsUS@turpin-distribution.com. Journal website (including submission instructions): www.berghahnbooks.com/journals/asp. 1/yr. ISSN: 1933-2882 (print); 1933-2890 (online). Subscriptions: Institutions, print & online: \$86.00/£48.00/€70; online only: \$82.00/£46.00/€67. Individuals, print: \$48.00/£28.00/€40. Students, print: \$20.00/£15.00/€22. (Issue examined: v.1, 2007.)

"*Aspasia* transforms 'European women's history' into more than Western European women's history," reads the website for this new "yearbook" journal, "and expands the comparative angle of research on women and gender to all parts of Europe," paying particular attention to "such countries as Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, and Ukraine."

A few highlights from the premiere issue: "Exploring Continuities and Reconciling Ruptures: Nationalism, Feminism, and the Ukrainian Women's Movement," by Martha Kichorowska Kebalo; "Between Liberal and Republican Citizenship: Feminism and Nationalism in Romania, 1880–1918," by Marcia Bucur; "The Burden of History: The Defeat of Second-Wave Feminism in Greece," by Margaret Poulos; "In Search of Estonian Women's History," by Raili Põldsäär; "Current Research on Gender History in Russian Historiography," by Marianna Muravyeva; and a forum (with eight essays) entitled "Is 'Communist Feminism' a *Contradictio in Terminis*?"

BMC WOMEN'S HEALTH. 2001–. Editor-in-chief: Melissa Norton. Publisher: BioMed Central Ltd, Middlesex House, 34-42 Cleveland Street, London W1T 4LB, UK. Website: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcwomenshealth>. ISSN: 1472-6874. Online only: free (charges authors for submitting articles, instead of subscribers for reading them). Frequency: "All articles are published, without barriers to access, immediately upon acceptance." (Issue examined: "latest articles published," v.7, 2007.)

Here's a nice example of Open Access publishing and a streamlined, electronic-only production process. "*BMC Women's Health* is an Open Access, peer-reviewed journal that considers articles on all aspects of the prevention, diagnosis and management of gynaecological, fertility, and breast disorders, as well as related molecular genetics, pathophysiology, and epidemiology," reads the scope statement. And one of the express criteria for acceptance is that the article be "interesting"! I have to applaud that, especially in a scientific journal — although I suppose there are limits to what one can do to make the following title interesting, at least to a layperson: "DNA microarray data integration by ortholog gene analysis reveals potential molecular mechanisms of estrogen-dependent growth of human uterine fibroids." On the other hand, I could certainly be drawn in by such titles as "Risk factors for domestic violence: national cross-sectional household surveys in eight southern African countries," "What aspects of periods are most bothersome for women reporting heavy menstrual bleeding? Community survey and qualitative study," and "Trends in complementary/alternative medicine use by breast cancer survivors: comparing survey data from 1998 and 2005."

CRITICAL HALF: BI-ANNUAL JOURNAL OF WOMEN FOR WOMEN INTERNATIONAL. 2003–. Managing editor: Taea Calcut. Publisher: Women for Women International, Zainab Salbi, President and CEO. Website: <http://www.womenforwomen.org/repubbiannual.htm>. 2/yr., online PDFs; free. No ISSN. (Issues examined: v.1, no.1 [2003]; v.2, no.1 [2004]; v.3, no.1 [Summer 2005]; v.3, no.2 [Fall 2005]; v.4, no.1 [Summer 2006] tv.5, no.1 [Winter 2007].)

Zainab Salbi, founder of Women for Women International ("addressing the unique needs of women in conflict and post-conflict environments"), is also the

author of the memoir *Between Two Worlds: Escape from Tyranny: Growing Up in the Shadow of Saddam*. Women for Women is “the only organization solely dedicated to women’s development needs that operates in the heart of conflict-afflicted areas in countries such as Congo and Iraq. Yet, our long-term commitment in post-conflict countries like Bosnia and Herzegovina and Rwanda is critical when emergency relief agencies, the media and public attention have long since moved to focus on the next crisis” (see <http://www.womenforwomen.org/why.htm>). Beginning in 2003, the organization has also published the academic journal *Critical Half*, the goal of which is to “stimulate discussion on the importance of women’s participation in development and reconstruction, and the unique contributions women can make to these processes.”

Themes of the first six issues of *Critical Half*: “The Impact of Religion on Women in the Development Process,” “Gender and Microlending: Diversity of Experience,” “Gender and Constitution-Building: From Paper to Practice,” “Gender Aspects of Social Exclusion in Post-Conflict Situations,” “Psychosocial Challenges and Interventions for Women Affected by Conflict,” and “Engaging Men in ‘Women’s Issues’: Inclusive Approaches to Gender and Development.”

DIGITALL FUTURE. 2004–. “[A]n initiative by the European and North American WomenAction (www.enawa.org) network.” Editors: “A group of twelve feminists from all over Europe.” View published issues (there are three so far: Winter 2004, Spring 2005, and Winter 2005) in English or French (PDF) at <http://www.iiav.nl/eng/>

[ic/enawa/index_digitall-future.html](http://www.iiav.nl/enawa/index_digitall-future.html). Order from IIAV Marketing Department, Obiplein 4, 1094 RB Amsterdam, The Netherlands; email: pr@iiav.nl.

“The editors of *Digitall Future* feel that the feminist debate and perspective on major events, especially the ones connected to economy and globalization, is lacking...We need food for thought to initiate debates on peace, Information and Communication Technologies, the debt, trade, ecology, poverty/homelessness and unemployment, sexuality and fundamentalism, etc. *Digitall Future* is meant to inspire discussion and motivate action.”

The Winter 2005 issue reports on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), held in Tunisia, with a lot of focus on the repressive atmosphere in the host

country. Some headlines: “WSIS: A Difficult but Interesting Learning Process”; “Expression Under Repression” (about interference by the Tunisian Secret Police in a WSIS seminar); and “Women’s Expectations of WSIS Remain Unfulfilled.” Sadly, *Digitall Future*’s two-page-spread layout is difficult to read on the screen or to print in my office.



Miriam Greenwald

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

CRITICAL SOCIOLOGY v.30, no.1 (2004): “Symposium: Gender, Globalization and Work Restructuring.” Issue editors: Heidi Gottfried & Joan Acker. Publisher: Brill (www.brill.nl). ISSN: 0896-9205 (print), 1569-1632 (online). Available online to licensed subscribers through IngentaConnect.

Contents of special section: “Gendering Globalization Discourses,” by Heidi Gottfried; “Gender, Capitalism and

Globalization," by Joan Acker; "From Gender as Object to Gender as Verb: Rethinking How Global Restructuring Happens," by Leslie Salzinger; "The Effects of Global Economic Restructuring on Urban Women's Work and Income-Generating Strategies in Dhaka, Bangladesh," by Kathryn Ward et al.; "Globalization and Regulation: The New Economy, Gender and Labor Regimes," by Cecilia Ng.

THE JAPANESE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN STUDIES

no.17 (2006): "Gender." Editor: Fumiko Nishizaki. Publisher: Japanese Association for American Studies; website: <http://www.jaas.gr.jp/english>. ISSN: 0288-3570. Free fulltext access at <http://www.soc.nii.ac.jp/jaas/periodicals/JJAS/>

Partial contents: "Asian Crossroads/Transnational American Studies,"

by Shelley Fisher Fishkin; "The 1910s Anti-Prostitution Movement and the Transformation of American Political Culture," by Hiroyuki Matsubara; "Gender Ideology in the Rise of Obstetrics," by Naoko Ono; "Between Factory and School: Women School Teachers in Early Nineteenth-Century New

England," by Yukako Hisada; "Ellen N. LaMotte, 1873-1961: Gender and Race in Nursing," by Keiko Sugiyama; "Gender and American Citizenship: The Construction of 'Our Nation' in the Early Twentieth Century," by Yuko Matsumoto; "Re-Gendering Citizenship in Post 9-11 America," by Chieko Kitagawa Otsuru.

JOURNAL OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY v.27, no.2 (June 2000): "Feminism and Chinese Philosophy." Issue editor: Karyn Lai. Publisher: Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the International Society for Chinese Philosophy; <http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0301-8121>. ISSN: 0301-8121. Available online to licensed subscribers through Blackwell Synergy.

Partial contents: "The *Daodejing*: Resources for Contemporary Feminist Thinking," by Karyn Lai; "Contemporary Feminist Body Theories and Mencius's Ideas of Body and Mind," by Eva Kit Wah Man; "Kongzi as Feminist: Confucian Self-Cultivation in a Contemporary Context," by Sandra A. Wawrytko; "Confucianism and Feminist Concerns: Overcoming the Confucian 'Gender Complex,'" by Chenyang Li; "Process and *Shin No Jiko* ('True Self'): A Critique of Feminist Interpretation of 'Self-Emptying,'" by Linyu Gu; "Two Perspectives of Care: Confucian *Ren* and Feminist *Care*," by Julia Po-Wah Lai Tao.

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES v.56, no.2 (Summer 2000): "Understanding Women's Sexualities and Sexual Orientations." Issue editors: Linda D. Garnets & Letitia

Anne Peplau. Publisher: Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. ISSN: 0022-4537. Available online to licensed subscribers through Blackwell Synergy.

Partial contents: "Sexual Orientation and Sex in Women's Lives: Conceptual and Methodological Issues," by Esther D. Rothblum;

"Bisexuality: A Contemporary Paradox for Women," by Paula C. Rodríguez Rust; "Culture and Women's Sexualities," by Evelyn Blackwood; "African American Lesbian and Bisexual Women," by Beverly Greene; "Sexual Prejudice and Gender: Do Heterosexuals' Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Differ?" by Gregory M. Herek; "Biological Research on Women's Sexual Orientations: Evaluating the Scientific Evidence," by Rosemary C. Veniegas & Terri D. Conley; "Becoming a Heterosexual Adult: The Experiences of Young Women," by Janet Shibley Hyde & Sara R. Jaffee; "Explaining Diversity in the Development of Same-Sex Sexuality Among Young Women," by Lisa M. Diamond & Ritch C. Savin-Williams; "Heterosexism and the Study of Women's Romantic and Friend Relationships," by Suzanna Rose; "Seeing Is Believing: Research on Women's Sexual Orientation and Public Policy," by Sheila James Kuehl.



Miriam Greenwald

LABOR: STUDIES IN WORKING-CLASS HISTORY OF THE AMERICAS v.3, no.3 (2006): "The New Women's Labor History." Issue editor: Eileen Boris. Publisher: Duke University Press. ISSN: 1547-6715 (print); 1558-1454 (online). Available to licensed subscribers through Duke University Press Journals Online, <http://labor.dukejournals.org>. Also published as a book with the same title by Duke University Press, ISBN 978-0-8223-6658-4 (\$14.00).

Partial contents: "Beyond Laments and Eulogies: Re-imaginings," by Eileen Boris; "Then There's the Nurse" (poem), by Cortney Davis; "The Wages of Patriarchy: Some Thoughts about the Continuing Relevance of Class and Gender," by Alice Kessler-Harris; "The Practice of Everyday Colonialism: Indigenous Women at Work in the Hop Fields and Tourist Industry of Puget Sound," by Paige Raibmon; "Politicizing the Laboring Body: Working Families, Death, and Burial in Winnipeg's Influenza Epidemic, 1918-1919," by Esyllt Jones; "And I Feel Like I'm Dying from Mining for Gold': Disability, Gender, and the Mining Community, 1920-1950," by Nancy M. Forestell; "Where Would the Negro Women Apply for Work?': Gender, Race, and Labor in Wartime Memphis," by Laurie B. Green; "Too

Glamorous to Be Considered Workers': Flight Attendants and Pink-Collar Activism in Mid-Twentieth-Century America," by Kathleen M. Barry.

TRANSITIONS

If you're wondering where to find the *Journal of Psychology & Human Sexuality* these days, look under "I," because Haworth Press has renamed it (beginning with v.19, no.1, 2007) the **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SEXUAL HEALTH** "to better reflect its dedication to the basic understanding that sexual health is not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction, and infirmity, but also the presence of pleasurable and safe sexual enjoyment and satisfaction, free of coercion, discrimination, and violence." *IJSH* is the official journal of the World Association for Sexual Health, <http://www.worldsexualhealth.org>. Order the journal (ISSN 1931-7611, print; 1931-762X, electronic) from The Haworth Press, 10 Alice St., Binghamton, NY 13904-1580; email: orders@HaworthPress.com; website: <http://ISJH.HaworthPress.com>.

○ Compiled by JoAnne Lehman

Celebrating Samizdat Since 1979!

EXILED FOUNDER OF THE RUSSIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT
TATYANA MAMONOVA'S
Woman and Russia
Is Now **Woman and Earth**
 INTERNATIONAL ECOFEMINIST ALMANAC
 IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

**Literary Writings, Poetry, Personal Notes,
 Art, Music, Film and Dance News and Reviews,
 International Reports, Russian Women's History
 and Current Reports, Travel, Economy,
 Health, Environment, Recommended Reading and More!**

Special Kind of Russian Aid

\$10 US; \$2 Shipping (US, Canada); \$4 Shipping (Abroad)
 Free copies sent to women in Russia/CIS/NIS
 To Order: Send Check or Money Order
 Payable to "Woman and Earth" to:
 Woman and Earth Press
 467 Central Park West, Suite 7F
 New York, NY 10025
 Tel/Fax NYC: 212-666-8130
 Tel. CT: 860-233-6487
 E-Mail: womearth@dorsai.org OR womearth@metconnect.com
www.dorsai.org/~womearth/

Celebrating 10 Years as Woman and Earth
 by Returning to Our Original 6" x 9" Format
 130 Pages, Annual, Fully Illustrated



National Women's
Studies Association



Announcing 2008 NWSA Women of Color Caucus/Lambda Letters Foundation Scholarly Essay Competition

Competition is open to faculty and graduate level students in political science, legal studies, critical race studies, ethnic and/or gender studies, public policy, as well as to law students and professionals in related fields. Essay topic is use of summary judgment motions to prevent academic discrimination cases from going to trial in the U.S., in general, and California, in particular. Essayists should demonstrate knowledge of critical race theory and legal/judicial history & developments regarding academic discrimination claims. Focus should be on prevalence of summary judgment motions in academic discrimination cases, impact on women of color plaintiffs, and legal/constitutional challenges to this practice.

One \$1,000 award available. WoCC/LLF reserves the right to make additional awards should funds permit. No award will be given if there are no suitable submissions. Award recipient is expected to present winning essay at June 2008 National Women's Studies Association Annual Conference and will be given one night's hotel accommodation and assistance with NWSA conference registration fees. **Application deadline: Submission must be postmarked no later than February 15, 2008.**

GENERAL MANUSCRIPT REQUIREMENTS

Manuscripts must:

- be original and unpublished
- not exceed 25 pages, excluding bibliography
- be submitted on white, letter quality paper, with clearly legible text (onion skin paper, etc. will not be reviewed).
- be in 12 point font, double-spaced, with 1" margins on all sides and with page numbers centered at the bottom of each page
- include in the upper right corner of the title page only- the writer's name, temporary and permanent addresses, phone number and email address, college or university affiliation, and academic status (faculty, graduate, academic professional).

Essayists must submit four (4) copies of essay award entries to Dr. Pat Washington, 4537 Alamo Drive, San Diego, CA 92115, **postmarked no later than February 15, 2008**. Essays will undergo a blind review process. If funds permit, Women of Color Caucus/Lambda Letters Foundation reserves the right to make additional awards.

To contribute to this essay award, make checks payable to NWSA-WoCC and write, WoCC/LLF scholarship in the memo line. Checks should be mailed to NWSA-WoCC, 7100 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 502, College Park, Maryland 20740.

BOOKS AND VIDEOS RECENTLY RECEIVED

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON GENDER IN SECONDARY EDUCATION: RESEARCH FROM SELECTED COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES. Jha, Jyotsna, ed. Commonwealth Secretariat, 2007.

BECOMING 13 (VIDEO), Sondhi, Geet, King, Victoria, and Clarke, Annette, producers. National Film Board of Canada, 2006.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF CHINESE WOMEN: ANTIQUITY THROUGH SUI, 1600 B.C.E. – 618 C.E. Lee, Lily Xiao Hong and Stefanowska, A.D., eds. EastGate/M.E. Sharpe, 2007.

CARMEN ON FILM: A CULTURAL HISTORY. Powrie, Phil and others. Indiana University Press, 2007.

THE COLORS OF JEWS: RACIAL POLITICS AND RADICAL DIASPORISM. Kaye/Kantrowitz, Melanie. Indiana University Press, 2007.

CULTURAL CONTESTATION IN ETHNIC CONFLICT. Ross, Marc Howard. Cambridge University Press, 2007.

EMPOWERING WOMEN IN RUSSIA: ACTIVISM, AID, AND NGOs. Hemment, Julie. Indiana University Press, 2007.

FEMINIST POLITICS: IDENTITY, DIFFERENCE, AND AGENCY. Orr, Deborah and others, eds. Rowman & Littlefield, 2007.

GODDESSES, GODDESSES. Canan, Janine. Regent, 2007.
“GOOD OBSERVERS OF NATURE”: AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE NATURAL WORLD, 1820–1885. Gianquitto, Tina. University of Georgia Press, 2007.

GROWING GIRLS: THE NATURAL ORIGINS OF GIRLS’ ORGANIZATIONS IN AMERICA. Miller, Susan A. Rutgers University Press, 2007.

HERE AND SOMEWHERE ELSE. Paley, Grace and Nichols, Robert. Feminist Press at the City University of New York, 2007.

HYPATIA OF ALEXANDRIA: MATHEMATICIAN AND MARTYR. Deakin, Michael A. B. Prometheus, 2007.

IT’S A GIRL’S WORLD: A DOCUMENTARY ABOUT SOCIAL BULLYING (VIDEO), Flahive, Gerry, producer. National Film Board of Canada, 2004.

JOAN TOWER: THE COMPREHENSIVE BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHY. Grolman, Ellen K. Scarecrow, 2007.

JOURNEYS WITH JUSTINE. Canan, Janine. Regent, 2007.

MISADVENTURES OF A SCIENTIST’S WIFE. Townes, Frances. Regent, 2007.

NADIA’S JOURNEY (VIDEO), Garcia, Carmen and Bisaillon, Yves, producers. National Film Board of Canada, 2006.

NAPOLEON AND THE WOMAN QUESTION: DISCOURSES OF THE OTHER SEX IN FRENCH EDUCATION, MEDICINE, AND MEDICAL LAW 1799–1815. Burton, June K. Texas Tech University Press, 2007.

THE POWER OF WEAKNESS. Ling, Ding and Hsun, Lu. Feminist Press at the City University of New York, 2007.

THE QUEEN IS IN THE GARBAGE. Karp, Lila. Feminist, 2007.

REEMA, THERE AND BACK (VIDEO), Turgeon, Jacques, producer. National Film Board of Canada, 2006.

RETHINKING MADAM PRESIDENT: ARE WE READY FOR A WOMAN IN THE WHITE HOUSE? Han, Lori Cox and Heldman, Caroline, eds. Lynne Rienner, 2007.

THE ROMANCE OF ELSEWHERE: A HALF-CENTURY OF CONNECTING BY SEA, BY AIR, BY RAIL. Krafchick, Marcelline. Regent, 2007.

SHADYA (VIDEO), Kalinsky, Udi and Hakim, Danny, producers. National Film Board of Canada, 2005.

THREE CUPS OF TEA: ONE MAN’S MISSION TO FIGHT TERRORISM AND BUILD NATIONS...ONE SCHOOL AT A TIME. Mortenson, Greg and Relin, David Oliver. Viking, 2006.

TRAGIC STORY WITH HAPPY ENDING (VIDEO), Girerd, Jacques-Rémy and others, producers. National Film Board of Canada, 2005.

WAITING: A NOVEL. Kyomuhendo, Goretti. Feminist, 2007.

WALK NOW IN BEAUTY: THE LEGEND OF CHANGING WOMAN. Canan, Janine and Posey, Ernest. Regent, 2007.

WOMEN AND THE GIFT ECONOMY: A RADICALLY DIFFERENT WORLDVIEW IS POSSIBLE. Vaughan, Genevieve, ed. Inanna, 2007.

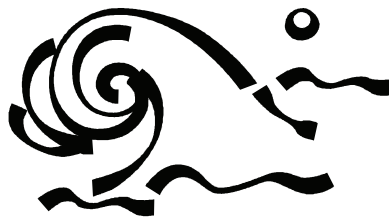
WOMEN IN THE MILITARY. Sherrow, Victoria. Chelsea House, 2007.

THE WOMEN INCENDIARIES: THE INSPIRING STORY OF THE WOMEN OF THE PARIS COMMUNE WHO TOOK UP ARMS IN THE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY AND EQUALITY. Thomas, Edith. Atkinson, James and Atkinson, Starr, trans. Haymarket; distr. Turnaround, 2007.

WOMEN WRITING AFRICA: THE EASTERN REGION. Lihamba, Amandina and others, eds. Feminist Press at the City University of New York, 2007.

Looking for film/video ideas for a women's studies course?
Check out the **WAVE** database:

Women's AudioVisuals in English



Women's Audio Visuals In English (WAVE) is a database maintained by the University of Wisconsin System Women's Studies Librarian's Office that lists documentary, experimental, and feature film and video productions by and about women, with information drawn from distributors' and producers' catalogs and websites, reviews in periodicals, filmographies, reference works, and library catalogs.

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/WAVE>

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Subscribe to *Feminist Collections: A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources* and two other publications, all for one low subscription price! You'll get ten issues—four of *Feminist Collections*, four of *Feminist Periodicals: A Current Listing of Contents*, and two of *New Books on Women & Feminism*.

- ☐ Individual subscriber with University of Wisconsin-Madison campus address, \$8.25/year
- ☐ Organizational/departmental subscriber with University of Wisconsin-Madison campus address, \$15.00/year
- ☐ Individual, or nonprofit women's program, elsewhere *in* Wisconsin, \$16.00/year
- ☐ Individual, or nonprofit women's program, *outside* Wisconsin, \$30.00/year
- ☐ Library or other organization in Wisconsin, \$22.50/year
- ☐ Library or other organization outside Wisconsin, \$55.00/year

Additional postage for non-U.S. addresses only (for 2007): Surface mail: Canada & Mexico— add \$13.00; other countries—add \$15.00. Air mail: Canada & Mexico—add \$25.00; other countries— add \$55.00.

Subscription rates for 2008 will be higher, due to increased postage costs. Please inquire.

TOTAL ENCLOSED: \$_____ SUBSCRIPTION YEAR: 2007 (or _____)

Subscriptions are by calendar year only. When you subscribe for 2007, you will receive all periodicals dated 2007, regardless of when they are actually printed or when you send in your subscription form. Students should give a permanent address where mail can reach them year-round.

Name _____ Phone: _____
Street Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Email Address: _____

We occasionally provide our mailing list to publications/groups whose missions serve our subscribers' information needs. If you do NOT want your name and address shared, please check here. _____

Make your check payable to UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON and send it with this form to:

UW System Women's Studies Librarian
430 Memorial Library
728 State Street
Madison, WI 53706
<http://womenst.library.wisc.edu>

Phone: (608)263-5754



Women's Studies International (WSI) covers the core disciplines in women's studies to the latest scholarship in feminist research. *WSI* supports curriculum development in the areas of sociology, history, political science & economy, public policy, international relations, arts & humanities, and business and education. Nearly 800 sources includes: journals, newspapers, newsletters, bulletins, books, book chapters, proceedings, reports, dissertations, theses, NGO studies, important websites & web documents, and grey literature. Over 2,000 periodical sources are represented and include ISSNs.

Subject coverage includes:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • feminist studies - theory & history | • law & legislation | • women's liberation movement | • family & relationships |
| • art, language & culture | • women's rights & suffrage | • sexuality & sexology | • racial & ethnic studies |
| • literary criticism | • psychology & body image | • employment, workplace harassment | • modern period |
| • political & social activism | • developing countries | • lesbianism | • Victorian period |
| • mental & physical health | • women in development | • reproductive rights | • historical studies |
| • violence & abusive relationships | • social welfare & socioeconomics | | • girl studies |
| • prejudice & gender discrimination | • women and the media | | • marriage & divorce |

Over **370,000 records** drawn from a variety of landmark women's studies indexes & databases.

Women Studies Abstracts (1984–present) was edited by Sara Stauffer Whaley and provides more than 74,000 records.

Women's Studies Bibliography Database Publications indexed in this database cover a wide range of social science disciplines including anthropology, sociology, social work, psychology, health sciences, education, economics, law, history, and literary works. Source documents include related websites, internet documents, professional journals, conference papers, books, book chapters, selected popular literature, government reports, discussion & working papers and other sources. Enhanced sub-sets of records from U.S. government databases and other files are included to make *WSI* as comprehensive as possible. This file of 212,000+ records is produced by NISC with contributions by many individuals.

Women's Studies Database (1972–present) is compiled by Jeanne Guillaume, Women's Studies Collection Librarian of New College, University of Toronto; *WSD* provides more than 157,000 records drawn from 125 journals worldwide.

Women Studies Librarian — Four files from the University of Wisconsin:

New Books on Women & Feminism (1987–present) is the complete guide to feminist publishing.

WAVE: Women's Audiovisuals in English: A Guide to Nonprint Resources in Women's Studies (1985–1990) is a guide to 803 feminist films, videos, audiocassettes, and filmstrips.

Women, Race, & Ethnicity: A Bibliography (1970–1990) is an annotated, selective bibliography of 2,458 books, journals, anthology chapters, and non-print materials.

The History of Women and Science, Health, and Technology: A Bibliographic Guide to the Professions and the Disciplines (1970–1995, selective coverage) is an excellent tool for curriculum development, providing 2,380 records from biographical and historical books and articles.

MEDLINE Subset on Women (1964–2000) has 46,846 abstracts. The *MEDLINE Subset on Women* is part of the *MEDLINE* database from the National Library of Medicine. With an emphasis on the health and social concerns of women in the developing world, this subset includes many journals, reports, books, and published and unpublished papers, previously not indexed in *WSI*.

Women of Color and Southern Women: A Bibliography of Social Science Research (1975–1995) was produced by the Research Clearinghouse on Women of Color and Southern Women at the University of Memphis in Tennessee and provides over 7,600 citations on 18 different ethnic groups.

Women's Health and Development: An Annotated Bibliography (1995) provides 200 records drawn mainly from English-language journals and other holdings of the World Health Organization library in Geneva.

for a free trial
www.nisc.com/Gender

NISC National Information Services Corporation
 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 • phone +1 410 2430797, fax +1 410 2430982
sales@nisc.com