

are achieved, and all of their demands receive a fair hearing. Here one must note Kendrigan's easy equation of "women" with "feminist". It hardly needs emphasis that there is a substantial gap between the two. Moreover, this is more a measure of political success than a formula for that success.

Finally, Kendrigan suggests that feminist theory has contributed to democratic theory by revealing the inadequacies of procedural definitions of democracy and raising the importance of process and results. In fact, such criticisms have been staple elements of participatory democratic theory for almost two decades. However, women have been ignored in both classical and participatory democratic theory and there is certainly room for important contributions here. This may require distinctive lines of analysis. Given that most American women, who form a political majority, do not share feminists' policy goals, how are feminists to square this with democracy? Ultimately, there is little attention to these and other issues related to democratic theory perhaps because, as Kendrigan admits, feminist views on democracy are implicit rather than explicit.

In the final analysis, Kendrigan presents a good overview of the inequalities American women experience and offers the outlines of an approach to redress these inequalities. She fails, however, to make a compelling case for the "equality of results" approach she recommends.

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Women, The Family, and Freedom: The Debate in Documents, Vol. 1, 1750-1880, and Vol. 2, 1880-1950. edited by Susan Groag Bell and Karen M. Offen. *Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1983.*

In two substantial volumes, Susan G. Bell and Karen M. Offen present 263 excerpts from a wide

variety of documents in an ongoing debate about women, their demands for freedom, and their relation to the family in Europe and the United States from the Enlightenment to the Atomic Age. In the General Introduction, the editors identify two conflicting themes: women's realization that men's struggles for liberty could be relevant to their subordinate position in the patriarchal family and men's defense of patriarchal authority in opposition to, and in conjunction with, challenges to the church and state. Excerpts are arranged topically and chronologically to illustrate the tension between women's desire for freedom and their prescribed role in the family and to reveal "the double standard of individual freedom", whereby men sought autonomy while denying — or "postponing" — it for women.

The editors have surveyed, selected from and, when necessary, translated portions of educational and other prescriptive literature, legal codes and commentaries, scholarly and popular essays, political tracts and programs, religious and anticlerical statements, fiction and diaries. While the famous philosophers (e.g., Rousseau, Kant, Marx, Mill and Nietzsche) and feminists (e.g., Wollstonecroft, Stanton, the Pankhursts, and Kollontai) are properly represented, their less reknowned opponents and other forgotten participants in the debates are revived. Students who can not comprehend the depth of opposition to feminism may find readings from de Maistre, Comte, *The Lancet*, Pope Leo XIII (1880) or Pope Pius XII (1945) instructive. Students will learn about the early (pre-Marxist) socialists, such as Fourier, Enfantin, or Derooin, and their advocacy of women's economic and sexual emancipation, in addition to the First International's hostility toward women's work and late nineteenth-century Marxists' acceptance of the traditional sexual division of labour.

Instructors and students alike should benefit from an introduction to women and their allies in countries other than the United States, Eng-

land, France and Germany. *Women, the Family, and Freedom* contains remarkable passages from the works of mid-nineteenth century Norwegian and Swedish novelist-reformers, Camilla Collett and Fredrika Bremer, and more familiar passages about "the new woman" in Ibsen and Strindberg. Criticisms of the double standard (of sexual morality) are drawn from a compelling play by Norwegian dramatist Bjornstjerne Bjornson and a pithy of social criticism by Austrian feminist and pacifist Bertha von Suttner. Under the rubric of "Women's Health and Protective Legislation", readers will find a Norwegian physician's proposal for voluntary medical declarations before marriage as well as Christabel Pankhurst's infamous formula for the cure of masculine vice—meaning venereal disease—"Votes for Women and Chastity for Men".

At first glance, the number of short excerpts from different countries over two centuries may seem confusing. However, the introductions to each volume provide guides to overarching themes, like the appropriation, reformulation, and popularization of scientific discoveries by successive generations of opponents and proponents of feminism. Then it is easier to interpret selections from Darwin, the Social Darwinists, and more uniquely, Dr. Frances Hoggan, who employed arguments from reproductive physiology and evolutionary biology to bolster the women's cause. The general introductions also speculate on underlying motivations, such as anxiety about female sexuality.

Moreover, essays at the beginning of each chapter indicate both the international character of elements of feminism, such as pacifist feminism, and national differences, such as the preoccupation with population in France. These essays reflect a wide knowledge of recent scholarship in women's history and draw on the editors' original research. Finally, prefaces to each section of two to four documents provide more specific contexts, and especially biographical details, with which to assess the documents. By

presenting the context, as well as both sides of the debates, the editors encourage more sympathetic and nuanced consideration of viewpoints unfashionable today.

Clearly, these two volumes can be used singly or together as source books in undergraduate history courses, notably but not exclusively in comparative women's history courses. Those who wish to include Canadian material must supplement with their own selection of complementary documents.

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International Feminism: Networking Against Female Sexual Slavery. Kathleen Barry, Charlotte Bunch, Shirley Castley, eds. *New York: International Women's Tribune Centre, 1984.*

Kathleen Barry, Charlotte Bunch and Shirley Castley have compiled this report on a ten-day international feminist workshop against forced prostitution and sexual violence that they helped organize in Rotterdam, April 1983. The invited participants, activists and writers from various regions of the world (Canada was not represented) established a loosely-structured, regionally-based international network to work towards the elimination of female sexual slavery. The success of the workshop and the optimism that attends the plans for cooperative activism in the future are exciting, but the report itself is somewhat less noteworthy than the events that spawned it.

The report contains a thought-provoking opening paper by Kathleen Barry, a vaguely confusing summary of the workshop discussions, a list of the strategies developed for action, five articles on substantive aspects of female sexual slavery (three of which had been published previously), and an appendix which includes various United Nations documents and a short bibliography.