

a rejoinder to Wirth's celebrated essay on urbanism earlier in the century.

Within a context primarily of urban planning rather than history or sociology, MULLER provides a clear overview of the various forces shaping patterns of suburbanization in the postwar US.

An important book drawing out implicit ideals and utopias of suburban living is FISHMAN's wide-ranging and lucidly written analysis. In effect this is a history of ideas with particular reference to suburban aspirations. Fishman also noticed that cities were ceasing to spawn suburbs of the earlier and now familiar type because of changing modes of industrial production and new residential mixes in "technosuburbs".

From a background in Marxist geography, CASTELLS also writes about the urban impact of information-based industries and their consequences for urban form. His study is condensed, abstract, and analytic. In extreme contrast, GARREAU's depiction of the bewildering new forms of shopping malls and "edge cities" reads as good journalism at its disconcerting best, showing how far (at least in the US) the settled residential suburb beyond the central and inner-city cores are being replaced by various new consumption, industrial, and residential types and hybrids.

Examples of some renewal of interest in unanswered questions and unexplored problems about suburbia can be found in two sets of essays edited respectively by KELLY (from the US) and by SILVERSTONE (from Britain). Silverstone's collection shows a representatively wide, interesting, and uneven range of approaches to the topic including another fine essay by King and much other useful material indicative of work in progress.

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## Suffrage

Andersen, Kristi, *After Suffrage: Women in Partisan and Electoral Politics Before the New Deal*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996

Crawford, Elizabeth, *The Women's Suffrage Movement: A Reference Guide, 1866-1928*, London: UCL Press, 1999

Dahl, Robert A., *Democracy and Its Critics*, New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1989

Daley, Caroline and Melanie Nolan (editors), *Suffrage and Beyond: International Feminist Perspectives*, Auckland: Auckland University Press, and New York: New York University Press, 1994

Darcy, Robert, Susan Welch and Janet Clark, *Women, Elections and Representation*, 2nd edition, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994

DuBois, Ellen Carol, *Woman Suffrage and Women's Rights*, New York: New York University Press, 1998

Flexner, Eleanor and Ellen Fitzpatrick, *Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the United States*, enlarged edition, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1996

Graham, Sara Hunter, *Woman Suffrage and the New Democracy*, New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1996

Guinier, Lani, *The Tyranny of the Majority: Fundamental Fairness in Representative Democracy*, New York: Free Press, 1994

Harvey, Anna L., *Votes without Leverage: Women in American Electoral Politics, 1920-1970*, Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998

Marilley, Suzanne M., *Woman Suffrage and the Origins of Liberal Feminism in the United States, 1820-1920*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1996

Pitkin, Hanna Fenichel, *The Concept of Representation*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967

Rogers, Donald W. and Christine Scriabine (editors), *Voting and the Spirit of American Democracy: Essays on the History of Voting and Voting Rights in America*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1992

Smith, Rogers M., *Civic Ideals: Conflicting Visions of Citizenship in U.S. History*, New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1997

van Wingerden, Sophia A., *The Women's Suffrage Movement in Britain, 1866-1928*, Basingstoke: Macmillan, and New York: St Martin's Press, 1999

Although questions of suffrage are explored in great detail in much recent and not so recent work in the field of history, the subject currently receives relatively little specifically social scientific attention. Many comprehensive historical studies of the expansion of voting rights in various jurisdictions exist, and the focus of much of this work is on the enfranchisement of women and of ethnic minorities. Indeed, one can speak of a recent explosion of interest in woman suffrage, leading to many historically-oriented books. Nevertheless, suffrage also continues to generate debate in fields such as democratic theory. Exemplary in this regard are Guinier, Dahl, and Pitkin (see below).

GUINIER explores the impact on democratic representation of the ethnic divisions in American society. The book argues that territorial representation (single-member districts) does not give African-Americans or other minority groups adequate access to political power. The work is quickly becoming a classic, both for its provocative ideas and for the fact that it provides a useful bridge between the suffrage literature and wider debates concerning the meaning and objectives of voting. Another landmark (and an even more frequently cited work) is DAHL, which postulates suffrage as a necessary condition for democratic inclusiveness, and explores various formulations of democratic theory. Finally, PITKIN is also required reading for any serious student of the relationship between suffrage and democratic representation.

DARCY, WELCH & CLARK represents a fine study of women candidates, primarily in the US but with some coverage of other jurisdictions. The authors counter the common perception that male voters and political elites constitute barriers to women entering politics. Instead, they offer several competing explanations for the fact that the extension of suffrage to women has not resulted in the emergence of more woman legislators. While women are generally a majority of voters, they are everywhere a minority of office holders. The book's bibliography and historical treatment of suffrage and representation are particularly useful.

Along similar lines, HARVEY argues that the disenfranchisement of women in America prior to 1920 shaped the subsequent pattern of representational politics. This legacy of political exclusion, claims the author, explains why women's organizations faltered or decreased in strength at the same time as women started voting in increasing numbers. While the book's main focus is on the 1920s and 1930s, several chapters spell out the implications of the argument up to the present.

A contrasting interpretation is offered by ANDERSEN, which examines the political and social changes that occurred in the decade after American women were enfranchised in 1920. The book argues that women's participation in politics relied on a traditional view of women's civic engagement as indirect and disinterested. Yet the successful campaign for woman suffrage, coupled with women's use of lobbying and other techniques, fundamentally altered this view of the proper civic role for women as well as the American political process more broadly.

FLEXNER & FITZPATRICK remains the touchstone for much subsequent work concerning the struggle for woman suffrage in the United States. The first (1959) and second (1973) editions were influential, and the additions and revisions in the enlarged edition continue the tradition. Also not to be overlooked by any means is DUBOIS, by an author who has written and edited many books and articles on the subject of woman suffrage. This book is a collection of the author's most important contributions to the field of women's history, including a historiographical overview of woman suffrage scholarship.

DALEY & NOLAN is a fascinating collection with a more global focus. It assembles sixteen highly original essays, but is nonetheless unified by its subject matter. The first several essays focus on women's suffrage in Australia, the Pacific, and New Zealand, where women gained the right to vote in national elections in 1893. Subsequent essays explore similar themes in other geographical, historical, and theoretical contexts. The work as a whole more than lives up to its subtitle.

CRAWFORD provides a comprehensive overview of suffrage as a political and social movement. Although the book focuses on suffragists in Britain from the 1860s to the 1920s, many of the references extend further across time and space (to America and the British colonies, for example). The book's numerous biographies and rich anecdotes show how those active in the movement were also involved in other reform efforts. The author's impressive efforts to include discussion of archival material from a wealth of sources – including films, posters, and photographs – result in a fine compilation. A companion work is VAN WINGERDEN, which adopts a chronological rather than biographical approach to the suffrage movement in Britain. While it contains little theoretical innovation, the book provides a strong, comprehensive sketch of the historical development of the various efforts to extend the franchise to British women.

MARILLEY catalogues how American suffragists at times employed a variety of illiberal arguments to win political support for their right to vote. Central to the argument is the notion that the suffrage movement can be divided into three ideological phases, each categorized by a different approach to the liberal idea of individual rights. This focus on strategy is also a central idea in other works concerned with woman suffrage, such as Graham (see below).

GRAHAM examines the strategies by which American suffragists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries ultimately succeeded in gaining voting rights. The book focuses on the National American Woman Suffrage Association, showing how its members built a highly structured organization and subsequently transformed it into a successful political movement. Particularly strong is the author's focus on the Association as an interest group, concerned with both ideological development and political strategy. After the 19th Amendment expanded voting rights to women in 1920, the movement deteriorated. Yet, the author argues, the movement's successful development of activist techniques and interest group politics provided a legacy for future reform efforts. Graham also touches on the class and race prejudices of many of the movement's leaders.

Instructive in the latter regard is SMITH, which considers voting rights in the context of competing beliefs about citizenship in America. The book catalogues how legislators "pervasively and unapologetically structured US citizenship in terms of illiberal and undemocratic racial, ethnic, and gender hierarchies". The author shows how America's civic myths conceal an inegalitarian tradition that is neither liberal nor republican, one that is intricately related to struggles over the extension of the franchise. In a related though different vein, ROGERS & SCRIBANE is a short collection of essays that explore the act, rights, and meaning of voting throughout US history.

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## Suggestibility

- Bruck, Maggie, Stephen J. Ceci and Laura Melnyk, "External and Internal Sources of Variation in the Creation of False Reports in Children", *Learning and Individual Differences*, 9/4 (1997): 289–316
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- Ceci, Stephen J. and Maggie Bruck, *Jeopardy in the Courtroom: A Scientific Analysis of Children's Testimony*, Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1995
- Goodman, Gail S., Leslie Rudy, Bette L. Bottoms and Christine Aman, "Children's Concerns and Memory: Issues of Ecological Validity in the Study of Children's Eyewitness Testimony" in *Knowing and Remembering in Young Children*, edited by Robyn Fivush and Judith A. Hudson, Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990
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