Dr. Laura Brown attained her Ph. D. in clinical psychology from Southern Illinois University in 1977 (Beaulieu). Her focus is on feminist theory and therapy; trauma; ethics and standards of psychotherapeutic practice; cultural competence; and LGBT mental health issues (Ibid). An admirable quote by Brown comes from when she was at an activist event where the topic of women’s liberation was brought up, Brown states, “…and one of the women said what about women’s liberation. And the man, the boys, all laughed. And the six of us women got together and said, we have to form a women’s caucus here, and that was my consciousness-raising moment” (Brown, from Beaulieu). It is because of her focus on feminism that her published pieces of work are essential when addressing issues surrounding the treatment of women in the media.

"Outwit, Outlast, Out-Flirt? The Women of Reality TV" addresses the stereotypes of women on reality shows and how these portrayals are also seen on other forms of popular media. Brown mentions the questions put forth in this project proposal regarding producers as she explores why producers and editors choose who will appear on T.V. and how they are presented. Her speculations are derived simply from being an observer of popular reality TV shows and analyzing the treatment of women, as well as behavioural aspects of women. Most importantly is her first-hand experience working on a reality show, which contributes a perspective that has not yet been voiced in the other sources. It seems the intended audience of this published chapter are adults, primarily female, who are interested in examining the female role in the media. Perhaps she is reaching out to students in hope of taking a similar career path as she has.
Nancy Franklin is a television critic and her career at *The New Yorker* began in 1998. Franklin received the Clarion Award from the Association for Women in Communications in 1998 also. She currently lives in Manhattan (“Nancy Franklin, The New Yorker”).

In Franklin’s article, *Jersey Jetsam: MTV Goes to the Beach*, discussed not only the negative image of women portrayed on the show, but also how culturally confused the cast members are. Franklin explains this in such ways that make it obvious the members of *Jersey Shore* need to sort out their priorities. Taking a television critic’s perspective into account when analyzing this television show will help gain professional insight from a person completely against all aspects of the show. Franklin also makes a connection to how the men treat women as she notes, “…they just slop around in their rooftop Jacuzzi, whose presence is so central to the men’s seduction rituals that it’s practically a character in the show. As such, it fits right in, being both of Italian-American descent and an embarrassing reality-show cliché” (Franklin, Jersey Jetsam).

It seems that the intended audience of this article are adults, as well as viewers in favour and against the show. Those who are against *Jersey Shore* would enjoy the critical analysis of the show, which tells the horrifying truth. On the contrary, those who are in favour of the show would still be drawn into this type of reading, feeling as if they either need to defend the cast members or, once through the reading, have a changed point of view on the show.

Kristen Harrison is a professor at the University of Michigan, working in the Communication Studies Department (Bialik). Harrison finished her undergraduate degree at the University of Michigan and completed both her M.A. and Ph. D. at the University of Wisconsin Madison in Communication Science (Ibid). Her many research interests include: “…mass media effects on children’s reasoning and knowledge of nutrition, mass media portrayals of food in advertising, effects of media on adolescent eating habits and body image, and communication and self-perception in gaming and sports” (Ibid). She has published over a dozen book chapters, including her chapter in Cole and Henderson Daniel’s book.

L. Monique Ward is a professor at The University of Michigan in the department of psychology. She attained her Ph. D. from the University of California – Los Angeles. An important research interest Ward has involves children’s conceptions of gender and sexuality as well as how children interpret messages they receive from the media (Ward).

*The Impact of Media Use on Girls’ Beliefs About Gender Roles, Their Bodies, and Sexual Relationships: A Research Synthesis*, discusses how the media influences girls. This is particularly important when examining *Jersey Shore* and how younger female viewers will interpret their actions and learn from them. The chapter also examines a female’s perspective of gender roles, their bodies and sexual relationships based on what they see on the media, which will aid in understanding why women continually allow men to objectify them on national television. Given that the chapter includes studies of young females, it suggests that the intended audience would be a range between young girls and women, all of who can gain insight from their findings.
Mark P. Orbe is a professor at the Western Michigan University’s School of Communication. His areas of expertise are interpersonal communication, communication and diversity, as well as, intercultural communication (Orbe, School of Communication). Orbe attained his Ph.D. in Interpersonal/Intercultural Communication from Ohio University and teaches two courses at the university: Taboo Topics and Intercultural Communications (Ibid). His publication in Kurylo’s book is one of eight scholarly achievements and alongside these, Orbe has written an abundance of papers and publications (Ibid).

Orbe’s chapter, *Media and Culture: The “Reality” of Media Effects*, addresses many important issues relevant to the discussion of *Jersey Shore*. As a starting point he defines that reality TV is allowing readers to understand the beginnings of this genre that has dominated popular culture. The chapter continues with a brief history of reality TV, discussing how it came to be and generally what reality shows would incorporate in their beginnings. Most important and relevant is when Orbe discusses “…how reality television impacts how people perceive themselves and others through a cultural prism” (248). This is where plenty of the cultural argument information will stem from as he states many theories that defend the thesis made in this proposal.

Following the preface of this publication is a chapter titled, *Note To Students*, which signifies that this book, along with Orbe’s chapter, is aiming to reach an audience of university students.
Diana Zuckerman received her Ph. D. from Ohio State University and she is currently the President of the National Research Center for Women and Families (Reagan-Udall Foundation). Dr. Zuckerman worked in the White House for First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, as a senior policy advisor in 1995 (Ibid). She is also the author of five books, published book chapters and articles in academic journals and national newspapers (Ibid).

There is no biography available on Nicole Dubowitz.

*Clash of Culture: Women and Girls on TV and in Real Life* discusses the roles of women on TV programs and how these images have changed over the years. The chapter further explains the concept of a “role model” to both women and young girls based on what they have seen on television shows. It is made clear that parents feel differently about reality TV than their children, more times than not, as Zuckerman and Dubowitz state, “[a]re there any positive role models on TV for girls? Ask their mothers, who will say no. Ask the daughters, and they will say yes” (Zukerman and Dubowitz 59). Zuckerman and Dubowitz also discuss clashing of cultures as they turn the attention to mothers of adolescent girls watching women on television shows and the worry that arises from the message the shows are sending to viewers. This chapter explains the aspect of culture as well as women’s portrayal; the lack of strong, appealing, successful women on reality TV is an alarming issue.

It seems the intended audience of this chapter are adults, primarily female, as well as adolescents.