

### Chapter 1 : The Norton Anthology of English Literature: The Victorian Age: Topic 2: Overview

*What this handout is about. This handout will explain the functions of conclusions, offer strategies for writing effective ones, help you evaluate conclusions you've drafted, and suggest approaches to avoid.*

Heart trouble is rather symbolic thing. It means that Louise is not a mentally or emotionally sick woman. I would consider her more of an idealistic innocent woman having a heart trouble. Economic Society essay Women 40 years ago were more protected in term of their marital position. This is the reason women nowadays work much more that they used to do 30 or 40 years ago. Women all over the world face problems on their way to equality of rights. During the last 40 years the activity of American women brought them success in their strive to eliminate discrimination of the female gender. Nevertheless, women still have not achieved complete equality with men in professional activity, political positions as well as salaries. According to the latest statistics of the United States last year 1. Women in Nathaniel Hawthorne literature Essay Maybe this is the reason it is so important to understand his description and attitude towards women. His books posses a large number of different women characters. The lives of these women give us not a very pleasant portrait of a puritan society. The attitude of the 19th century society towards women and their behavior seems to be similar to ignorant. Preventing violence against women essay The process of socialization of children through age appropriate K in all the skills listed above put school-boys in the group that are less likely to be violent to women and minimize the values and beliefs that boys form according to their male entitlement. Boys acquire the ability to react and recognize violence against women owing to the education and knowledge they get they and it is a strong presupposition to not being aggressive. Pornography is degrading towards women essay Pornography, according to a famous feminist Andrea Dworkin is actually a rather sexually explicit subordination of women Dworkin, So, once again, besides the morality issue, it is all about men arguing with women Men tend to defend pornography from the desire of women to ban it absolutely. Pornography is a kind of cultural sadism where women become the victims of violence and rape. Freedom and civil rights in the U. S essay All men and women have the right for revolution. All men and women have the right to defend their civil freedoms and equity. All men and women, however, find themselves unable to satisfy all social needs, and with one revolution coming to a logical end, the need for another revolutionary movement is never satisfied. The way of African Americans to freedom was not easy; nor was the way of women to gender equity. Women rights essay Justice vs. And women in their turn are always doubted in their ability to manifest a correct decision-making ability She seeks for being loved, understood, as any women does. She belongs to the type of women that will do anything to prove that they are not worse than man are and even better. The Buffalo story he tells her is some kind of reflection of his personal belief. Buffalos "are free animals, they do whatever they want. He tells it to outline the possibility for men and women live separately and freely like buffalos. I tried to smile, and could not; I found myself held by those eyes, that had no light, no flicker of sympathy towards me. Still her eyes never left my face; they looked upon me with a curious mixture of pity and of scorn, until I felt myself to be even younger and more untutored to the ways of life than I had believed. Differences between men and women at their workplace In addition to that women start getting benefits and are sometimes the only possible employees for a given workplace. Women establish a very strong emotional contact with the client; at the same time they are treated as being less professional than their male colleagues. Male workers according to the opinion of the employers are more rational. Women nevertheless are treated with a higher loyalty in any decent company. We, believe, that the difference between men and women still exists and women and the quality of their work nowadays displace men. Preventing violence against women essay The evaluation of all the potential possibilities to prevent violence against women. In what ways women are and in what ways are not equal to men in economical terms? What are the major economical differences among different racial and ethnic groups? Women in Nathaniel Hawthorne literature Essay Why does Nathaniel Hawthorne dedicate so much of his work to revealing the character of a woman? Preventing violence against women essay How is violence defined and what relation does K education has to violence? Why is teaching non-violent behavior important? Why does male violence against

women occur in the long run? There is no clear division for what women should and should not be paid.

**Chapter 2 : Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations - Nutrition During Lactation - NCBI Bookshelf**

*The Woman in Cabin 10* Ruth Ware, Gallery/Scout pp. ISBN Summary From New York Times bestselling author of the "twisty-mystery" (Vulture) novel *In a Dark, Dark Wood*, comes *The Woman in Cabin 10*, an equally suspenseful and haunting novel from Ruth Ware—this time, set at sea.

Federal agencies have set specific objectives to increase the incidence and duration of breastfeeding DHHS, , , and the Surgeon General has held workshops on breastfeeding and human lactation DHHS, , Furthermore, the Office of Maternal and Child Health has sponsored breastfeeding projects e. However, less attention has been given to two general topics: The present report was designed to address these topics. This summary briefly describes the origin of this effort and the process; provides key definitions; reviews what was learned about who is breastfeeding in the United States and if those women are well nourished; discusses nutritional influences on milk volume or composition; and describes how breastfeeding may affect infant growth, nutrition, and health, as well as maternal health. It then presents major conclusions, clinical recommendations, and the research recommendations most directly related to the nutrition of lactating women in the United States. Department of Health and Human Services. Part of this task included consideration of the effects of maternal dietary intake and nutritional status on the volume and composition of human milk, the appropriateness of various anthropometric methods for assessing nutritional status during lactation, and the effects of lactation both on maternal and infant health and on the nutritional status of both the mother and the infant. The Subcommittee on Nutrition During Lactation conducted an extensive literature review, consulted with a variety of experts, and met as a group seven times to discuss the data and draw conclusions from them. The Committee on Nutritional Status During Pregnancy and Lactation the advisory committee reviewed and commented on the work of the subcommittee and helped establish appropriate linkages between this report and the reports on weight gain and nutrient supplements during pregnancy contained in Nutrition During Pregnancy— a report prepared by two other subcommittees of this advisory committee IOM, Compared with earlier reports from the National Research Council, Nutrition During Pregnancy recommended a higher range of weight gain In addition, it advised routine low-dose iron supplementation during pregnancy, but supplements of other vitamins or minerals were recommended only under special circumstances. In examining the nutritional needs of lactating women, priority was given to energy and to those nutrients believed to be consumed in amounts lower than Recommended Dietary Allowances RDAs by many women in the United States. These nutrients include calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, folate, and vitamin B6. Careful attention was given to the effects of lactation on various indicators of nutritional status, such as measurements of levels of biochemical compounds; functions related to specific nutrients; nutrient levels in specific body compartments; and height, weight, or other indicators of body size or adiposity. The subcommittee took into consideration that weight gain recommendations for pregnant women have been raised see Nutrition During Pregnancy [IOM, ] and that average weight gains of U. When possible, a distinction was made between exclusive breastfeeding, defined as the consumption of human milk as the sole source of energy, and partial breastfeeding, defined as the consumption of human milk in combination with formula or other foods, or both. The nutritional demands imposed by lactation were estimated from data on volume and composition of milk produced by healthy, successfully lactating women, as done in Recommended Dietary Allowances NRC, When it was feasible, evidence relating to possible depletion of maternal stores or to a decrease in the specific nutrient content of milk resulting from low maternal intake of the nutrient was also addressed. Because of the complex relationships between the nutrition of the mother and infant, the subcommittee examined the nutrition and growth of the breastfed infant. The terms maternal health and infant health were interpreted in a broad sense. Consideration was given to both beneficial and adverse consequences for the health of the mother and her offspring, both during lactation and long after breastfeeding has been discontinued. For the mother, there was a search for evidence of differences in outcome related to whether or not she had breastfed. For the infant, evidence was sought for differences in outcome related to the method of feeding breast compared with bottle. The possible influences of breastfeeding on prevention or promotion of chronic disease were addressed. To the

extent possible, this report includes detailed coverage of published evidence linking maternal nutrition, breastfeeding, and maternal and infant health. Because breastfeeding is encouraged primarily as a method for promoting the health of infants, considerable attention is also directed toward infant health even when there is no established relationship to maternal nutritional status. Recognizing the serious gaps in knowledge of nutrition during lactation, the subcommittee gave much thought to establishing directions for research. The members of the subcommittee realized that nutrition is not the sole determinant of successful breastfeeding. A network of overlapping social factors including access to maternal leave, instructions concerning breastfeeding, availability of prenatal care, the length of hospital stay following delivery, infant care in the workplace, and the public attitudes toward breastfeeding are important. Given the goals of this report, the subcommittee did not specifically address those factors, but it recognizes that they should be considered in depth by public health groups that are attempting to improve rates of breastfeeding in this and other countries.

**What Was Learned Who Is Breastfeeding** The incidence and duration of breastfeeding changed markedly during the twentieth century—first declining, then rising, and, from the early s, declining once again. Currently, women who choose to breastfeed tend to be well educated, older, and white. Data on the incidence and duration of breastfeeding in the United States are especially limited for mothers who are economically disadvantaged and for those who are members of ethnic minority groups. The best data for any minority groups are for black women. Their rates of breastfeeding are substantially lower than those for white women, but factors that distinguish breastfeeding from nonbreastfeeding women tend to be similar among black and white women. Social, cultural, economic, and psychological factors that influence infant feeding choices by adolescent mothers are not well understood. In the United States, where few employers provide paid maternity leave, return to work outside the home is associated with a shorter duration of breastfeeding, but little else is known about when mothers discontinue either exclusive or partial breastfeeding. Such data are needed to estimate the total nutrient demands of lactation.

**How Can It Be Determined Whether Lactating Women Are Well Nourished** The few lactating women who have been studied in the United States have been characterized as well nourished, but this observation cannot be generalized since these subjects were principally white women with some college education. Women from less advantaged, less well studied populations may be at higher risk of nutritional problems but tend not to breastfeed. To determine whether women are adequately nourished, investigators use biochemical or anthropometric methods, or both. For lactating women, however, there are serious gaps and limitations in the data collected with these methods. Consequently, there is no scientific basis for determining whether poor nutritional status is a problem among certain groups of these women. To identify the nutrients likely to be consumed in inadequate amounts by lactating women, the subcommittee used an approach involving nutrient densities nutrient intakes per 1, kcal calculated from typical diets of nonlactating U. That is, they made the assumption that the average nutrient densities of the diets of lactating women would be the same as those of nonlactating women but that lactating women would have higher total energy intake and therefore higher nutrient intake. Using this approach, the nutrients most likely to be consumed in amounts lower than the RDAs for lactating women are calcium, zinc, magnesium, vitamin B6, and folate. Anthropometric measurements such as weight, weight for height, and skinfold thickness have not been useful for predicting the success of lactation among the few U. The predictive ability is not known for anthropometric measurements that fall outside the ranges observed in these limited samples. Lactating women eating self-selected diets typically lose weight at the rate of 0. Such weight loss is probably physiologic. During the same period, values for subscapular and suprailiac skinfold thickness also decrease; triceps skinfold thickness does not. Biochemical data for lactating women have been obtained only from small, select samples. Such data are of limited use in the clinical situation because there are no norms for lactating women, and the norms for nonpregnant, nonlactating women may not be applicable to breastfeeding women. For example, there appear to be changes in plasma volume post partum, and there are changes in blood nutrient values over the course of lactation that are unrelated to changes in plasma volume. The potential for milk production may be considerably higher than that actually produced, as evidenced by findings that the milk volumes produced by women nursing twins or triplets are much higher than those produced by women nursing a single infant. Studies of healthy women in industrialized countries demonstrate that milk volume is not

related to maternal weight or height or indices of fatness. In developing countries, there is conflicting evidence about whether thin women produce less milk than do women with higher weight for height. Increased maternal energy intake has not been linked with increased milk production, at least among well-nourished women in industrialized countries. Nutritional supplementation of lactating women in developing countries where undernutrition may be a problem has generally been reported to have little or no impact on milk volume, but most studies have been too small to test the hypothesis adequately and lacked the design needed for causal inference. Studies of animals indicate that there may be a threshold below which energy intake is insufficient to support normal milk production, but it is likely that most studies in humans have been conducted on women with intakes well above this postulated threshold. The weight loss ordinarily experienced by lactating women has no apparent deleterious effects on milk production. Although lactating women typically lose 0. Regular exercise appears to be compatible with production of an adequate volume of milk. The influence of maternal intake of specific nutrients on milk volume has not been investigated satisfactorily. Early studies in developing countries suggest a positive association of protein intake with milk volume, but those studies remain inconclusive. Fluids consumed in excess of thirst do not increase milk volume.

**Does Maternal Nutritional Status Influence Milk Composition** The composition of human milk is distinct from the milk of other mammals and from infant formulas ordinarily derived from them. A number of generalizations can be made about the effects of maternal nutrition on the composition of milk see also Table Even if the usual dietary intake of a macronutrient is less than that recommended in Recommended Dietary Allowances NRC, , there will be little or no effect on the total amount of that nutrient in the milk. However, the proportions of the different fatty acids in human milk vary with maternal dietary intake. The concentrations of major minerals calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sodium, and potassium in human milk are not affected by the diet. Maternal intakes of selenium and iodine are positively related to their concentrations in human milk, but there is no convincing evidence that the concentrations of other trace elements in human milk are affected by maternal diet. Chronically low maternal intake of vitamins may result in milk that contains low amounts of these essential nutrients. The content of at least some nutrients in human milk may be maintained at a satisfactory level at the expense of maternal stores. This applies particularly to folate and calcium. Studies have not been conducted to evaluate the possibility that high levels of nutrients in milk are toxic to the infant. Some studies suggest that poor maternal nutrition is associated with decreased concentrations of certain host resistance factors in human milk, whereas other studies do not suggest this association. Human milk is ordinarily a complete source of nutrients for the exclusively breastfed infant. Breastfed infants are susceptible to deficiency of vitamin B12 if the mother is a complete vegetarian—even when the mother has no symptoms of that vitamin deficiency. The risk of hemorrhagic disease of the newborn is relatively low. Nonetheless, all infants regardless of feeding mode or of maternal nutritional status are at some risk for this serious disease unless they are supplemented with a single dose of vitamin K at birth. Full-term, exclusively breastfed infants ordinarily maintain a normal iron status for their first 6 months of life, regardless of maternal iron intake. Providing solid foods may reduce the percentage of iron absorbed by the partially breastfed infant, making it important in such cases to ensure that adequate iron is provided in the diet.

**Growth and Development** Breastfed infants gain weight at about the same rate as formula-fed infants during the first 2 to 3 months post partum, although breastfed infants usually ingest less milk and thus have a lower energy intake. After the first few months post partum, healthy breastfed infants gain weight more slowly than those who are formula fed. In general, this pattern is not altered by the introduction of solid foods. Differences in linear growth between breastfed and formula-fed infants are small if statistical techniques are used to control differences in size at birth.

**Infant Morbidity and Mortality** Several types of health problems occur less often or appear to have less serious consequences in breastfed than in formula-fed infants. These include certain infectious diseases especially ones involving the intestinal and respiratory tracts , food allergies, and, perhaps, certain chronic diseases. There is suggestive evidence that severe maternal malnutrition might reduce the degree of immune protection afforded by human milk, but further studies will be required to address that issue. Few infectious agents are commonly transmitted to the infant via human milk. The most prominent ones are cytomegalovirus in all populations that have been studied and human T lymphocytotropic virus type 1

HTLV-1 in certain Asian populations. The transmission of cytomegalovirus by breastfeeding does not result in disease; the consequences of the transmission of HTLV-1 by breastfeeding are unknown. There are some case reports that indicate that human immunodeficiency virus HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding as a result of the transfusion of HIV-contaminated blood during the immediate postpartum period. The likelihood of transmitting HIV via breastfeeding by women who tested seropositive for the agent during pregnancy has not been determined. In developing countries, mortality rates are lower among breastfed infants than among those who are formula fed. It is not known whether this advantage also holds in industrialized countries, in which death rates are lower in general. It is reasonable to believe that breastfeeding will lead to lower mortality among disadvantaged groups in industrialized countries if they have higher than usual infant and child mortality rates, but this issue has not been studied.

**Chapter 3 : LEO Comparison/Contrast Essays**

*7 In Conclusion The Woman Question. 1 1 An Introduction 1 CORINTHIANS 34 Let your women keep silence in the churches: 10 The Woman Question or.*

The Role of Women in the Church You are here: The Role of Women With the advent of the feminist movement, the role of women in all parts of society has come under increasing scrutiny. One area of recent controversy is the role of women in the Christian Church. Some churches whose traditions and practices are less rigidly tied to Biblical doctrines have begun placing women in leadership positions such as pastor or teacher. Other churches which interpret the Bible more literally have been slow to adopt such changes. Much of the confusion is based on attempts to interpret scriptures pertaining to women. In this essay, we will use the Bible to understand the role of women in the church of the first century and apply that understanding to the church of the twentieth century. If the Bible were not written under divine inspiration, a person or practice is not bound by its teachings. However, if the Bible is of divine inspiration, then a cautious consideration of passages relevant to a particular issue must be undertaken. Traditions and customs that have arisen after the Bible was written may thus be carefully scrutinized. Such practices may or may not prove sound after comparison with scripture. Before we discuss specific issues concerning women in worship, we should consider principles derived from the relationship of Adam and Eve as described in Genesis chapter one. Genesis 1 verse 27 states: Adam and Eve were also given joint dominion over creation. But the fact that Adam was created before Eve has significance to Paul and other Old Testament scholars; it signifies role distinction between the two sexes. The role of the man is leadership, while the role of woman is as a source of strength and support. In the letter to the Ephesians, Paul states: If a person wants to understand the Christian authority of a man over his wife, he must consider how Christ demonstrated his leadership as head over the Church. Primarily, he gave his life for his church, not using force or coercion for her submission. Lets examine the public ministry of women in the Church. Two major passages give specific instructions regarding women during worship in the letters of the Apostle Paul. These two passages are used frequently when denying women a public role in church life. The first is in I Corinthians chapter 14 verses 33 - 35, this passage commands women to be silent during worship service. Similarly but with more details, I Timothy 2 verses 8 - 15 not only contains a command to be silent but also instruction on authority along with a reference to the fall of Adam and Eve for further explanation. I want men everywhere to lift up holy hands in prayer, without anger or disputing. I also want women to dress modestly, with decency and propriety, not with braided hair or gold or pearls or expensive clothes, but with good deeds, appropriate for women who profess to worship God. A woman should learn in quietness and full submission. I do not permit a woman to teach or to have authority over a man; she must be silent. For Adam was formed first, then Eve. And Adam was not the one deceived; it was the woman who was deceived and became a sinner. But women will be kept safe through childbirth, if they continue in faith, love and holiness with propriety. A woman raised in the U. However, there are some specific historical and cultural references that must be taken into account when considering the meaning and intent of this passage. First of all, this was a letter written by Paul to a young preacher named Timothy. Timothy was presumably preaching at the church in the city of Ephesus. Paul starts out the letter by telling him to stay in Ephesus and correct false teachers who were creating a disruption in the church. Various commentators have tried to re-create some of the heresies of these false teachers. This can be a difficult task since there is not a record of exactly what was being said, so only remarks made in the text itself can give a clue. One probable heresy was the idea of asceticism as a way to achieve spirituality. The ascetic practices being recommended consisted of; abstinence from certain foods, from marriage, and sex. Add to all of this physical training as an additional means of spirituality. It was thought that through these practices, one could achieve something akin to heaven on earth. In other words, there was possibly a denial of a future physical resurrection being taught in favor of a spiritual one that could be achieved in their present lifetimes. This would explain the strong words Paul makes in reference to Eve, reminding the women that she was indeed led into sin, and that bearing children and raising them was a good thing, not unspiritual as they were being

taught. Yet, the other parts of this passage that admonish women not to teach and not to have authority over a man have been agreed upon by many, if not most, commentators to have timeless application; the words and grammar in Greek do not lend themselves to any cultural reference. The teaching that Paul is concerned about here is specifically the truths of the faith while the authority in question refers to women in governing or leadership positions of the church. But, before making conclusions on a Biblical truth it is important to see if the truth holds fast throughout the whole of scripture. In Galatians 3 verse 28, Paul states: Christ himself taught that in the afterlife, men and women would not be given in marriage and they would be like the angels. Thus, the women were being encouraged, by some misguided teachers, to renounce their traditional roles. Without taking this radical extreme, the modern reader is at least inclined to ask what it means that men and women are one in Christ Jesus? It must certainly mean that there is not one sex inferior to the other. Beyond this, there are clear examples in the book of Acts that may shed some light by way of documented practice, on the command not to have authority over men. First of all, there were prophetesses. Furthermore, in 1 Corinthians There is also the case of Precilla and Aquila described in Acts Chapter Many Commentators feel it is significant that whenever these couples are mentioned in the Bible, Precilla, the women, is mentioned first because of her great knowledge. Apollos is described as a learned man who came to Ephesus and began teaching from the scriptures in a knowledgeable way although lacking in one of the fundamental teachings. Another Case in point is a business woman named Lydia who lived in Philippi. She accepted the Gospel message from Paul and Silas while at a place of prayer. After this incident is recorded, a strong church is mentioned in Philippi later in the Bible. We can only surmise that she played a significant part in the growth of this church, since no men were initially converted. These passages all call into question the real nature of the moratorium on teaching and the meaning of no authority mentioned in 1st Timothy. That women were teaching men is obvious, although at times they may have been co-teaching with male teachers. The case of the prophetesses is also compelling because although most churches do not recognize prophecy as being a modern gift, teaching certainly is and this was one of the important functions of a prophet. For this reason Paul encourages women in other passages to continue observing social customs such as the wearing of a veil; otherwise people might criticize them as loose or immoral and belittle the Gospel message. This is, I believe, a valid thought not only in 1st century times but in our culture today. Consider, for example, what non believing women in the US think upon entering a Christian assembly for the first time and seeing a service that appears to be run completely by men? They may conclude that women are being suppressed and that the gospel message makes women inferior to men. In conclusion, we can say that although there is no sanction in scripture for women to take roles of leadership, public ministry and teaching are not as clearly forbidden and a degree of latitude in interpretation is warranted. More importantly, if women are not allowed to have a voice or some kind of input, the church could be losing a valuable resource. If a husband does not consider his wives thoughts and ideas as being important or valid, his family is surely incomplete, dysfunctional and doomed to failure. Therefore, as the church strives to realize Gods purpose for women, we must remember the truths of the scripture and apply them to our present day culture. This will allow men and women to present the Christian message to our world in the most powerful way. That is exactly what the Apostle Paul desired along with all of the New Testament leaders and it is what we should desire as we consider the path of the modern church.

**Chapter 4 : The Woman in Question - Wikipedia**

*The conclusion of feminism is not world peace or love and harmony, but the removal of the systemic, universal devaluing of women and women's work by society. That will mean more competition, but also much more sharing and cooperation.*

One of the manifestations of this movement is the emergence of the New Woman fiction. In the s, Harriet Martineau continued vigorously the Woman Question debate in her polemical writings. She urged upper-class women to obtain a proper education and profession in order to make themselves financially independent. Frances Trollope and Elizabeth Gaskell urged upper-class women to become active in the public sphere. The effects of the campaign were positive although gradual and delayed in time. In , the University of London began to grant B. Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville. In the s and s, the Woman Question became a vital issue in British newspapers and periodicals. Militant female activists suffragists , writers, artists and educators expressed their polemical views on the condition of women. The Odd Women Single women at marriageable age were perceived as a growing social problem in mid- and late-Victorian England. To transport the half million from where they are redundant to where they are wanted, at an average rate of fifty passengers in each ship, would require 10, vessels, or at least 10, voyages. Still, as , emigrants have left our shores in a single year before now, and as we do not need and do not wish to expatriate the whole number at once, or with any great rapidity, the undertaking, though difficult, would seem to be quite possible. It soon became a popular catch-phrase in newspapers and books. She was intelligent, educated, emancipated, independent and self-supporting. The New Women were not only middle-class female radicals, but also factory and office workers. As Sally Ledger wrote: The New Woman was a very fin-de-siecle phenomenon. Contemporary with the new socialism, the new imperialism, the new fiction and the new journalism, she was part of cultural novelties which manifested itself in the s and s. The discourse on gender relations took place alongside developments in labour relations increased feminisation of the labour force , divorce legislature, education for women, single motherhood, sanitation and epidemiology as well as female consumer culture. The New Woman soon found advocates among the aesthetes and decadents. The New Woman, a tempting object of ridicule in the press and popular fiction, was generally middle-class, and New Women included social reformers, popular novelists, suffragists, female students and professional women. The contemporary satirical representations of the New Woman usually pictured her riding a bicycle in bloomers and smoking a cigarette. Lyn Pykett has observed the ambivalent representations of the New Woman in the late-Victorian discourse: The New Woman was by turns: The New Woman in Late Victorian Fiction The New Woman fiction that appeared in the s and s, does not constitute a single literary genre but rather multiple ones with a woman as a central character. New Woman novels often expressed dissatisfaction with the contemporary position of women in marriage and in society. The novels about nonconformist or rebellious women became a springboard for a public debate about gender relations that had previously been taboo. The late Victorian New Woman fiction anticipated feminist writing of the twentieth century. Contemporary critics attacked the sexual content of the New Woman novels, and twentieth-century feminist criticism has identified undercurrent of innovative views on gender and society in many New Woman novels. According to Lyn Pykett, The New Woman novels [â€¦] were much more directly linked to contemporary controversies surrounding the Woman Question, and to the various discourses within which they were produced and mediated. The female authors revealed the traps of conventional Victorian marriage, including the condition of marriage which tolerated marital rape, compulsory or enforced motherhood, and the double standard of sexual morality. Many female protagonists of the New Woman fiction experienced conventional marriage as a degrading and oppressive institution because women suffered inferior status and were often victims of domestic violence and other threats. As Barbara Caine has pointed out, In their novels, innocent and ignorant women faced the terrible suffering which came from venereal disease and which was a result both of their own sexual ignorance and of the past sexual excesses of their husbands. Constant ill health for themselves â€” and the even greater horror of giving birth to children with congenital syphilis â€” served for them, as for many others in the course of the

s, to show why existing marriage was impossible and why masculine sexual privilege and female sexual ignorance had to stop. Some female writers Olive Schreiner advocated free love. Others proposed celibacy for strong-willed and independent women who wanted to enter the public sphere Gissing. Cunningham has distinguished two main types of the New Woman novels: Both types of novels exposed the victimisation of women in marriage and society, the major difference between them being the attitude to a monogamous relationship. The second type of the New Woman fiction depicted the traditional Victorian marriage as repugnant and emphasised the sexual double standard and male degeneration. The New Woman Novelists The New Woman novelists were mostly women, although a few male authors also contributed to the genre. They also challenged the traditional patriarchal society and the view that marriage and motherhood were the most suitable occupations for women. The New Woman novelists tried to redefine the relations between the sexes and called for honesty in sexual matters. They also supported professional aspirations of women. Some of the most prominent female New Woman novelists, now almost forgotten, include Olive Schreiner, Sarah Grand, and George Egerton, who were violently criticised and praised by both female and male readers. Olive Schreiner is regarded as a pioneer of the New Woman fiction. Her feminist bildungsroman, *Story of an African Farm*, which inspired other New Woman writers, criticises the traditional gender roles and promotes an assertive heroine who can shape her life. Her novels, *Ideala*, *The Heavenly Twins* and *The Beth Book*, tell the stories of women who have been trapped into a bad marriage. Mona Caird *Mona Alison*, ? In , she published a collections of impressionistic short stories, *Keynotes*, which challenged the Victorian views of female sexuality. George Meredith wrote a significant New Woman novel, *Diana of Crossways* about a passionate and intelligent upper-class young woman who is trapped into an abusive and degrading marriage. The novel became an inspiration for a number of New Women in their struggle for emancipation at the turn of the century. The novel focuses on the fates of single women and demonstrates that the patriarchal and male dominated society is unable to accept the increasing presence of new independent women in the public sphere. Grant Allen wrote one of the most hotly discussed novels, *The Woman Who Did*, which combines the free-love theme with an anti-marriage message. The Cambridge-educated heroine of the novel refuses to marry her lover, but gives birth to her illegitimate daughter. The novel prompted Lucas Cleeve *Adelina G. Sue Bridehead*, an enlightened liberal New Woman, is a victim of oppressive Victorian double moral standard. Like the New Woman female authors, Hardy objects to the Victorian view of the sacredness of the institution of marriage. In *Jude* he proposes the abolition of conventional marriage because it is not in harmony with human nature. It disappeared with the first-wave feminism after World War One. However, it made a lasting impact on popular imagination and perhaps on the lives of many women in England and elsewhere. One of the most important values of the New Woman fiction was an attempt to renegotiate sexual relations between the sexes, and gendered behaviour. The weakness of many New Woman novels was the representation of one-dimensional characters and melodramatic plots.

**Chapter 5 : The Conclusion of Jesus' Ministry in the Galilee**

*Click here [ðŸ††](#) to get an answer to your question ĩ; • Which evaluation of A Vindication of the Rights of Woman makes an accurate conclusion about Wollstonecraft's .*

In the next three teachings Lk 8: And as he sowed, some seed fell on the path and was trampled, and the birds of the sky ate it up. The Greek word parabol is used in the Greek Septuagint translation of the Old Testament to translate the Hebrew word mashal, a word that designates a variety of literary forms including axioms, proverbs, similitudes and allegories. Jesus will use all of these literary forms in His teaching. The focus of this parable, the next parable verses and the incident and saying that follows verses is how one "hears" the word of God and acts on it. The disciples, failing to grasp the full meaning of the parable of the sower, ask the Master to explain: Then his disciples asked him what the meaning of this parable might be. In His answer to the disciples, Jesus gives the reason He teaches in parables by referring to Isaiah 6: I will speak to you in parables, unfold what has been hidden since the foundation of the world quoted by Jesus in Mt God warned Isaiah that his message of repentance would not be received by most of the people. In the Exodus liberation God "hardened the heart" of an already hard-hearted Pharaoh Ex 7: As in the time of the Old Testament prophets, so will it be for Jesus: Jesus is comparing the rejection of some people to His mission to the mission of Isaiah. The use of the phrase the mysteries of the kingdom in verse 10 is a term Jesus uses for the Gospel message of salvation and prepares us for subsequent references to "the word" in verses The seed is the word of God. The parable is about sowing seeds in different kinds of soil. Every element in the parable is symbolic. Who is the sower of the seed in the parable? Jesus is the sower. What does the seed represent? What does the "field" in the parable represent? What do the different soil conditions represent? This was a common farming technique in which most, but not all, of the seed was expected to produce healthy plants. His focus is the harvest of souls. The more difficult part of the parable concerns the comparison in the four different kinds of soil where the seed falls. In Scripture the number four represents the world. One of the keys to understanding the parable is that the produced fruit is far beyond a normal yield; the yield from the good soil is "a hundredfold" verse 8. Seed sown on the path The person who fails to receive the word. He hears the word of the kingdom without making any effort to understand and embrace the truth. Since he has failed to understand, Satan is able to separate him from the truth and from his place in the Kingdom. Seed sown on rocky ground This person receives the word of God with joy, but he has not applied the word to his life; he has no internal stability "roots". In a time of hardship or persecution he abandons his faith in God. Seed sown among the thorns This person hears the word but does not love God above all else; the secular world with its anxieties and seductions overcomes his faith and he fails to produce mature works of faith. Permissions All Rights Reserved. How would you sum up what Jesus describes as those who hear the word of God but fail to fully embrace the Kingdom? To what does Jesus attribute the three reasons for their failure? Jesus attributes the failure of some to produce the good fruit of repentance, conversion , and righteous works to: Refusal to try to understand and falls prey to the activity of Satan verse 12 Personal shallowness verses 13 The ambition for worldly pleasures and wealth verse 14 Luke 8: Although some bear more than others Mt How many times does Jesus use "the word" in verses ? What is Jesus referring to as "the word"? See verses and the document "The Significance of Numbers in Scripture. Jesus uses the "the word" four times in this passage. In the symbolic meaning of numbers in Scripture, four is the number of the world. To anyone who has, more will be given, and from the one who has not, even what he seems to have will be taken away. The parable divulges that the secrets of the Kingdom cannot remain hidden but it is the will of God that they must be revealed. What three contrasts does Jesus use? The contrasts of light and dark, secret and public, hidden and revealed. The faithful disciple is the lamp, Jesus lights the lamp with the "word. Jesus preaches the Kingdom of God with the intention that those who receive the word and believe will be a light to the world. The lighting of the lamp describes the conduct of the Christian disciple set on fire by the Holy Spirit. However, if a disciple fails to produce good works, he is quenching the power of the Holy Spirit 1 Thes 5: Jesus gives a warning in verse For there is nothing hidden that will not become visible, and nothing secret that will not be known and come to light. His warning is to be

careful how you "hear" and how you receive interpret , and apply what you hear "be the 4th person in the Seed and the Sower parable who heard the word, embrace it with a generous and good heart, and bear fruit through perseverance 8: See 1 Cor 3: To those who embrace the word with a generous heart and bear fruit consistently in the face of adversity, more graces will be given. But as for those who quench the Spirit and do not produce good works as demonstrations of faith but only labor for worldly, temporal goods, they will ultimately lose what few blessings they "seem" to have in their material possessions. This is the final teaching in this section on "hearing" the message of the Kingdom.

**Chapter 6 : Conclusions from a Hypothesis Test for Two Sample Proportion**

*The Woman in Question (released in the United States as Five Angles on Murder) is a British mystery film directed by Anthony Asquith and starring Jean Kent, Dirk Bogarde and John McCallum.*

You completed 42 long chapters. Bad things happen to good people. The book of Job opens in verse one by telling us that Job was a blameless, upright man who feared God and turned away from evil. In the midst of suffering, we must never lose our hope in God. Never lose your hope in God! Job said of his three friends: For I know that my Redeemer lives, and at the last he will stand upon the earth. My heart faints within me! He is alive today and forevermore and because He lives we can face tomorrow with victory! Job had entered the fiery furnace of suffering. But he knows the way that I take; when he has tried me, I shall come out as gold. Pride can interfere with us following the wise ways of the Lord. And when pride interferes it clouds our vision, and before we know it we are on the wrong path towards evil. Job explains in Job God is with us in the midst of our storms. The Lord is our good shepherd and He never leaves our side. He walks with us through the valleys. He restores our soul when we are weary. He leads us to the path of righteousness when we have lost our way. He gives us courage when we are scared and he comforts us when we are hurting. Our God is the God of the storm. God is in control. God is the creator of the universe. He is mighty and powerful. We can trust Him with our lives. We see in Job chapter one, that nothing came into the life of Job which did not first go through the hands of his loving God. Every page of scripture points to a sovereign God from the creation account in Genesis to the return of Christ in Revelation, our God is in complete control. Sometimes, in the midst of our suffering, we sin. God accepts a humble and repentant heart. In Job 42, we see Job surrender to God and repent. Job recognized that God is the creator and he is just his creation. I despise myself, and repent in the dust of ashes. Sometimes we sin against our friends. The Lord said to Eliphaz the Temanite: After repentance and forgiveness comes blessings. In Job 42, Job made a burnt offering for his friends and prayed for them as God commanded Him to do. Get outside under the big sky and remind yourself who your God is. Trust that if he can create and sustain the entire universe, surely He will take care of you. Jesus said in Matthew 6: Is not life more than food, and the body more than clothing? Are you not of more value than they? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow: Sufficient for the day is its own trouble. Our Heavenly Father feeds the sparrows and clothes the lillies, surely He will take care of us in the midst of our trials. In the end, God rewarded Job for his faithfulness. May we be found faithful today! The Bible Study is available on Amazon.

**Chapter 7 : women essays: examples, topics, questions, thesis statement**

*From the many novels about governesses (like Jane Eyre, Vanity Fair, and The Turn of the Screw), to the New Woman novels at the end of the century, "The Woman Question" was being asked in a lot of different ways.*

Plot[ edit ] Agnes Huston, an English widow, is found murdered at her house. Superintendent Lodge, the detective on the case, and Inspector Butler start questioning people closely associated with her. Finch, tells Lodge that Agnes is a gentlewoman, and throughout her rendition Agnes is shown in a pleasant looking, smart and well-mannered light. A few days later, Baker and Catherine barged into their apartment and forced their way to see Agnes. Finch ran to get the help of Mr. Pollard, a timid pet store owner opposite the building, who came in but withdrew in fear. Catherine and Baker threatened to kill everyone and left. This leads Lodge to question Catherine. Catherine tells that the day she visited her sister, Mrs. Finch gave a bad welcome to her. Catherine told Agnes, in a nice way, that she went to visit Charles; however, Agnes accuses her and Charles of having an affair. They then end up in an argument and Catherine leaves in contempt. She admits to dating Bob Baker and getting engaged with him. Finch at the door. The two politely insist their way in. He admits to meeting Agnes at her workplace – she is a fortune teller named Astra. He, being a marketer by profession, gave her an ad script to go through. He tells Lodge that he went to her place another day, to ask about it but Agnes hardly showed any concern to it and meets Catherine there. He visited her two days later, where Agnes attempted to seduce him. When he refused, Agnes got mad and shouted at him to get out. He starts to narrate with a very happy and thoughtful face. He portrays Agnes as a nice, sensitive and ever-smiling woman. She once came into his shop to ask for help with her bird. He visited her another day to tell her that her bird is dead but offered a parrot to replace it. On the day Catherine visited, Mr. Another day, he was politely sent away from her place due to the arrival of one Michael Murray, a naval officer and friend of Charles. On the day Catherine and Baker barged in and Pollard was called for help, he bravely repelled both of them and sent them out completely opposite to what Mrs. He admits that he had fallen for Agnes and she accepted to marry him the previous night but was unfortunately found dead in the morning. He also admits to have met her at her fortune-telling place. He gives her a bird he won. He then set sail and returned after about three months. She immediately welcomes him and they kiss. Just then Pollard the bird-seller enters and immediately leaves after seeing them kiss. The parrot he gave is behind them, and Murray asks about him. On another night, when to Murray comes to see Agnes, he sees her with Pollard. He questions her again about him and she answers to him dismissively, angering him. After three more months of sailing, he comes to see her but she is with another man. She presumed he had forgotten about her. He gets furious, manhandles her and leaves in rage. Each of these people has seen her differently. They question again a newspaper boy they talked to in the beginning. Pollard agrees that it must have happened that way. But, when the killing happens Lodge switches the killer with Pollard, provoking a confession. Pollard confesses uncontrollably, and Lodge and Butler arrest Pollard.

Chapter 8 : Essay: The Role of Women in the Church – SchoolWorkHelper

*The Woman Question in Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre: The interaction of Romanticism and mid-nineteenth-century Victorian England by Hsiu-sui Chang.*

**Make Your Last Words Count** In academic writing, a well-crafted conclusion can provide the final word on the value of your analysis, research, or paper. Complete your conclusions with conviction! Conclusions show readers the value of your completely developed argument or thoroughly answered question. At the end of a paper, a reader wants to know how to benefit from the work you accomplished in your paper. Here are ways to think about the purpose of a conclusion: To suggest the implications of your findings or the importance of the topic. To ask questions or suggest ideas for further research. To revisit your main idea or research question with new insight. Consider what readers can keep track of in their heads. If your paper is short, your readers may not need a summary. How do you start drafting a conclusion? To get started, you might ask yourself these questions: How do the ideas in your paper connect to what you have discussed in class, or to what scholars have written in their treatment of your topic? What new ideas have you added to the conversation? What ideas do you critique? What are the limitations of your data, methods, or results? What are the consequences of the strongest idea that comes out of your paper? How can you return to the question or situation you describe in your introduction? Notice how Battula et al. The horizontal whiffle tree mount should have performed the best considering the kinematics of the 16 support points, as well as theoretically displaying the least amount of gravitational distortions. However, due to possible friction at the pivoted joints and the current tolerances on the whiffle tree system, there were difficulties in using this mount. At this time, the process of averaging the measurements taken at four vertical orientations appears to be the best approach. While there are still many questions left unanswered about the McKoys, and many possible truths to be drawn from their lives, I have aimed in this article to establish that at least two things are not true: Moreover, I contend that turning away from historical legacies as complex and dangerous as those of enslavement and enfreakment keeps us from being able to understand them and to imagine different futures. Such an analysis must allow for dissonance, contradictions, and even discomfort in its gaze. Only then can we move forward with the work of shaping new representations and new possibilities for extraordinary bodily experience. Notice how this conclusion emphasizes the significance of the topic under consideration. Judicial capacity has been too long misunderstood and too long neglected. It is a central institutional characteristic of the judiciary, which has significant predictive power in important constitutional domains and also significant normative implications. It deserves consideration from constitutional theorists on par with that accorded to judicial competence and judicial independence. Indeed, it is crucial to a full understanding of both of these much-discussed institutional features of the judiciary.

**Chapter 9 : 10 Lessons From the Book of Job {The Conclusion} - Women Living Well**

*A Good Conclusion About Abortion. know someone who has been through the process of abortion?The word abortion is a frightening word to people around the world. In my research, I will question about the legalisation of abortion and explore the consequences of abortion and also why do some people seek abortion.*

This array of interventions has been driven by the urgency of the different types of family violence, client needs, and the responses of service providers, advocates, and communities. The interventions now constitute a broad range of institutional services that focus on the identification, treatment, prevention, and deterrence of family violence. The array of interventions that is currently in place and the dozens of different types of programs and services associated with each intervention represent a valuable body of expertise and experience that is in need of systematic scientific study to inform and guide service design, treatment, prevention, and deterrence. The challenge for the research community, service providers, program sponsors, and policy makers is to develop frameworks to enhance critical analyses of current strategies, interventions, and programs and identify next steps in addressing emerging questions and cross-cutting issues. Many complexities now characterize family violence interventions and challenge the development of rigorous scientific evaluations. These complexities require careful consideration in the development of future research, service improvements, and collaborative efforts between researchers and service providers. Examples of these complexities are illustrative: The interventions now in place in communities across the nation focus services on discrete and isolated aspects of family violence. They address different aspects of child maltreatment, domestic violence, and elder abuse. Assessing Prevention and Treatment Programs. The National Academies Press. Many interventions have not been fully implemented because of limited funding or organizational barriers. Thus in many cases it is too early to expect that research can determine whether a particular intervention or strategy such as deterrence or prevention is effective because the intervention may not yet have sufficient strength to achieve its intended impact. The social and institutional settings of many interventions present important challenges to the design of systematic scientific evaluations. The actual strength or dosage of a particular program can be directly influenced by local or national events that stimulate changes in resources, budgets, and personnel factors that influence its operation in different service settings. Variations in service scope or intensity caused by local service practices and social settings are important sources of "noise" in cross-site research studies; they can directly affect evaluation studies in such key areas as definitions, eligibility criteria, and outcome measures. Emerging research on the experiences of family violence victims and offenders suggests that this is a complex population composed of different types of individuals and patterns of behavior. Evaluation studies thus need to consider the types of clients served by particular services, the characteristics of those who benefited from them, and the attributes of those who were resistant to change. In this chapter the committee summarizes its overall conclusions and proposes policy and research recommendations. A key question for the committee was whether and when the research evidence is sufficient to guide a critical examination of particular interventions. In some areas, the body of research is sufficient to inform policy choices, program development, evaluation research, data collection, and theory-building; the committee makes recommendations for current policies and practices in these areas below. In other areas, although the research base is not yet mature enough to guide policy and program development, some interventions are ready for rigorous evaluation studies. For this second tier of interventions, the committee makes recommendations for the next generation of evaluation studies. The committee then identifies a set of four topics for basic research that reflect current insights into the nature of family violence and trends in family violence interventions. A final section makes some suggestions to increase the effectiveness of collaborations between researchers and service providers. The urgency of the need to respond to the problem of family violence and the paucity of research to guide service interventions have created an environment in which insights from small-scale studies are often adopted into policy and professional practice without sufficient independent replication or reflection on their possible shortcomings. Rigorous evaluations of family violence interventions are confined, for the most part, to small or innovative programs that provide an opportunity to develop a comparison or control

study, rather than focusing on the major existing family violence interventions. This situation has fostered a series of trial-and-error experiences in which a promising intervention is later found to be problematic when employed with a broader and more varied population. The programmatic and policy emphasis on single interventions as panaceas to the complex problems of family violence, and the lack of sufficient opportunity for learning more about the service interactions, client characteristics, and contextual factors that could affect the impact of different approaches, constitute formidable challenges to the improvement of the knowledge base and prevention and treatment interventions in this field. In all areas of family violence, after-the-fact services predominate over preventive interventions. For child maltreatment and elder abuse, case identification and investigative services are the primary form of intervention; services designed to prevent, treat, or deter family violence are relatively rare in social service, health, and criminal justice settings with the notable exceptions of foster care and family preservation services. For domestic violence, interventions designed to treat victims and offenders and deter future incidents of violence are more common, but preventive services remain relatively underdeveloped. The current array of family violence interventions especially in the areas of child maltreatment and elder abuse is a loosely coupled network of individual programs and services that are highly reactive in nature, focused primarily on the detection of specific cases. It is a system largely driven by events, rather than one that is built on theory, research, and data collection. Interventions are oriented toward the identification of victims and the substantiation and documentation of their experiences, rather than the delivery of recommended services to reduce the incidence and consequences of family violence in the community overall. As a result, enormous resources are invested to develop evidence that certain victims or offenders need treatment, legal action, or other interventions, and comparatively limited funds are available for the treatment and support services themselves.

Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: The duration and intensity of the mental health and social support services needed to influence behaviors that result from or contribute to family violence may be greater than initially estimated. Family violence treatment and preventive interventions that focus on single incidents and short periods of support services, especially in such areas as parenting skills, mental health, and batterer treatment, may be inadequate to deal with problems that are pervasive, multiple, and chronic. Many programs for victims involve short-term treatment services—less than 6 weeks. Services for offenders are also typically of short duration. Yet research suggests that short-term programs designed to alter violent behavior are often the least likely to succeed, because of the difficulties of changing behavior that has persisted for a period of years and has become part of an established pattern in relationships. Efforts to address fundamental sources of conflict, stress, and violence that occur repeatedly over time within the family environment may require extensive periods of support services to sustain the positive effects achieved in short-term interventions. The interactive nature of family violence interventions constitutes a major challenge to the evaluation of interventions because the presence or absence of policies and programs in one domain may directly affect the implementation and outcomes of interventions in another. Research suggests that the risk and protective factors for child maltreatment, domestic violence, and elder abuse interact across multiple levels. The uncoordinated but interactive system of services requires further attention and consideration in future evaluation studies. Such evaluations need to document the presence and absence of services that affect members of the same family unit but offer treatment for specific problems in separate institutions characterized by different service philosophies and resources. For example, factors such as court oversight or mandatory referrals may influence individual participation in treatment services and the outcomes associated with such participation. The culture and resources of one agency can influence the quality and timing of services offered by another. Yet little information is available regarding the extent or quality of interventions in a community. Clients who receive multiple interventions especially children are often not followed through different service settings. Limited information is available to distinguish key features of innovative interventions from those usually offered in a community; to describe the stages of implementation of specific family violence programs, interventions, or strategies; to explain rates of attrition in the client base; or to capture case characteristics that influence the ways in which clients are selected for specific treatment programs. The emergence of secondary prevention interventions specifically targeted to serve children, adults, and communities with characteristics that are

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these newer interventions to reduce the need for treatment or other support services over the lifetime of the client has not yet been proven for large populations. Secondary preventive interventions, such as those serving children exposed to domestic violence, have the potential to reduce future incidents of family violence and to reduce the existing need for services in such areas as recovery from trauma, substance abuse, juvenile crime, mental health and health care. The shortage of service resources and the emphasis on reactive, short-term treatment have directed comparatively little attention to interventions for people who have experienced or perpetrated violent behavior but who have not yet been reported or identified as offenders or victims. Efforts to achieve broader systemic collaboration, comprehensive service integration, and proactive interventions require attention to the appropriate balance among enforcement, treatment, and prevention interventions in addressing family violence at both state and national levels. Such efforts also need to be responsive to the particular requirements of diverse ethnic communities with special needs or unique resources that can be mobilized in the development of preventive interventions. Because they extend to a larger population than those currently served by treatment centers, secondary prevention efforts can be expensive; their benefits may not become apparent until many years after the intervention occurs. Policy leadership is needed to help integrate family violence treatment, enforcement and support actions, and preventive interventions and also to foster the development of evaluations of comprehensive and cross-problem interventions that have the capacity to consider outcomes beyond reports of future violent behavior. Creative research methodologies are also needed to examine the separate and combined effects of cross-problem service strategies such as the treatment of substance abuse and family violence, follow individuals and families through multiple service interventions and agency settings, and examine factors that may play important mediating roles in determining whether violence will occur or continue such as the use of social networks and support services and the threat of legal sanctions. Most evaluations seek to document whether violent behavior decreased as a result of the intervention, an approach that often inhibits attention to other factors that may play important mediating roles in determining whether violence will occur. The individual victim or offender is the focus of most interventions and Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Integrated approaches have the potential to illuminate the sequences and ways in which different experiences with violence in the family do and do not overlap with each other and with other kinds of violence. This research approach requires time to mature; at present, it is not strong enough to determine the strengths or limitations of strategies that integrate different forms of family violence compared with approaches that focus on specific forms of family violence. Service integration efforts focused on single forms of family violence may have the potential to achieve greater impact than services that disregard the interactive nature of this complex behavior, but this hypothesis also remains unproven.

**Recommendations For Current Policies And Practices** It is premature to offer policy recommendations for most family violence interventions in the absence of a research base that consists of well-designed evaluations. However, the committee has identified two areas home visitation and family preservation services in which a rigorous set of studies offers important guidance to policy makers and service providers. In four other areas reporting practices, batterer treatment programs, record keeping, and collaborative law enforcement approaches the committee has drawn on its judgment and deliberations to encourage policy makers and service providers to take actions that are consistent with the state of the current research base. These six interventions were selected for particular attention because 1 they are the focus of current policy attention, service evaluation, and program design; 2 a sufficient length of time has elapsed since the introduction of the intervention to allow for appropriate experience with key program components and measurement of outcomes; 3 the intervention has been widely adopted or is under consideration by a large number of communities to warrant its careful analysis; and 4 the intervention has been described and characterized in the research literature through program summaries or case studies.

**Reporting Practices** All 50 states have adopted laws requiring health professionals and other service providers to report suspected child abuse and neglect. Although state laws vary in terms of the types of endangerment and evidentiary standards that warrant a report to child protection authorities, each state has adopted a procedure that requires designated professionals<sup>1</sup> or, in some states, all adults<sup>2</sup> to file a report if they believe that a child is a victim of abuse or neglect. Mandatory reporting is thought to enhance early case detection and to increase the likelihood that services will

be provided to children in need. Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Mandatory reports are seen as a method by which offenders who abuse multiple partners can be identified through the health care community for law enforcement purposes. Early detection is assumed to lead to remedies and interventions that will prevent further abuse by holding the abuser accountable and helping to mitigate the consequences of family violence. Critics have argued that mandatory reporting requirements may damage the confidentiality of the therapeutic relationship between health professionals and their clients, disregard the knowledge and preferences of the victim regarding appropriate action, potentially increase the danger to victims when sufficient protection and support are not available, and ultimately discourage individuals who wish to seek physical or psychological treatment from contacting and disclosing abuse to health professionals. In many regions, victim support services are not available or the case requires extensive legal documentation to justify treatment for victims, offenders, and families. For elder abuse, 42 states have mandatory reporting systems. Several states have opted for voluntary systems after conducting studies that considered the advantages and disadvantages of voluntary and mandatory reporting systems, on the grounds that mandatory reports do not achieve significant increases in the detection of elder abuse cases. In reviewing the research base associated with the relationship between reporting systems and the treatment and prevention of family violence, the committee has observed that no existing evaluation studies can demonstrate the value of mandatory reporting systems compared with voluntary reporting procedures in addressing child maltreatment or domestic violence. For elder abuse, studies suggest that a high level of public and professional awareness and the availability of comprehensive services to identify, treat, and prevent violence is preferable to reporting requirements in improving rates of case detection. The absence of a research base to support mandatory reporting systems raises questions as to whether they should be recommended for all areas of family violence. The impact of mandatory reporting systems in the area of child maltreatment and elder abuse remains unexamined. The committee therefore suggests that it is important for the states to proceed cautiously at this time and to delay adopting a mandatory reporting system in the area of domestic violence, until the positive and negative impacts of such a system have been rigorously examined in states in which domestic violence reports are now required by law. The committee recommends that states initiate evaluations of their current reporting laws addressing family violence to examine whether and how early case detection leads to improved outcomes for the victims or families and promote changes based on sound research. In dealing with family violence that involves adults, federal and state government agencies should reconsider the nature and role of compulsory reporting policies. The dependent status of young children and some elders provides a stronger argument in favor of retaining mandatory reporting requirements where they do exist. However, the effectiveness of reporting requirements depends on the availability of resources and service personnel who can investigate reports and refer cases for appropriate treatment, as well as clear guidelines for processing reports and determining which cases qualify for services. Greater discretion may be advised when the child and family are able to receive therapeutic treatment from health care or other service providers and when community resources are not available to respond appropriately to their cases. The treatment of adolescents especially requires major consideration of the pros and cons of mandatory reporting requirements. Adolescent victims are still in a vulnerable stage of development: Batterer Treatment Programs Four key questions characterize current policy and research discussions about the efficacy of batterer treatment, one of the most challenging problems in the design of family violence interventions: Is treatment preferable to incarceration, supervised probation, or other forms of court oversight for batterers? Does the effectiveness of treatment depend on its intensity, duration, or the voluntary or compulsory nature of the program? Is treatment what creates change, or is change in behavior reduced by multiple interventions, such as arrest, court monitoring of client participation in treatment services, and victim support services? Descriptive research studies suggest that there are multiple profiles of batterers, and therefore one generic approach is not appropriate for all offenders. Treatment programs may be helpful in changing abusive behavior when they are part of an overall strategy designed to recognize and reduce violence in a relationship, when the batterer is prepared to learn how to control aggressive impulses, and Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Research on the effectiveness of treatment programs suggests that the majority of subjects who complete court-ordered treatment programs do learn basic cognitive and behavioral principles

taught in their course. However, such learning requires appropriate program content and client participation in the program for a sufficient time to complete the necessary training.