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Abstract

This paper explored the Journal for evidence of articles focused on home economics. A content analysis of 17 articles revealed three dominant themes: (a) changing definitions of home economics, (b) preferred core and focus of the profession, and (c) evolving conceptualizations and dimensions of home economics. Most of these articles appeared during the first three years of the Journal's existence (late 70s). The focus on home economics declined markedly during the eighties and nineties. When the Journal removed the words *home economics* from its title in 2001, these articles virtually disappeared. The study did validate the rigour of earlier thinking about home economics as profiled in the Journal, and made this repository of intellectual contributions more visible and accessible to the field.

Thirty years ago, the *Journal of Consumer Studies and Home Economics* was founded. Recognizing consumer studies and home economics as “expanding disciplines” (Rees, 1977, p.1), the Journal was intended to “be useful as attempts are made to define the subject areas of consumer studies and home economics” (p.2). In particular, Rees, the founding Editor, explained that the subject matter of home economics was changing at a time when it was understood to “integrate aspects of the sciences, arts and humanities as they influence family life” (p.1). In 2001, the journal was renamed the *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, in effect removing the words *home economics*. At the time of this name change, the second and current Editor, Hughes (2001), explained the addition of the word *international* in the title, but did not comment on the loss of the words home economics. She noted the Editorial Board's concern that the Journal remain pertinent to those working in consumer studies, but did not single out home economics.

Always intrigued with the impact of this name change, the author decided to explore the Journal for articles that discuss home economics. In particular, the intent was to identify contributions to the Journal that focused on conceptualizing the field and profession of home economics, given that Rees (1977) identified it as an *expanding discipline* that warranted an entire new journal. In this paper, the author explored the Journal for articles pertaining to what *is* home economics, and what it *could* and *ought* to be. The results serve as a more visible, historical repository of thinking about home economics contained in the Journal.

Methods

Document Sampling

The sampling procedure for this modest study was quite simple. Using the Wiley-

Blackwell search engine at the Journal's home page,¹ searches were undertaken in article titles, full text/abstracts, keywords, and then All Fields, using the following keywords: home economics (ist), leadership, philosophy, profession(ism, al), competencies (ent), conceptual (ization), reflective, future directions, image, name, and then each of these words paired with home economics. This sampling process was undertaken three times by the author in 2008, separated by a span of several weeks.

When the category of All Fields was included, over 1200 hits were generated (All Fields includes the reference lists in all articles in the Journal's e-data base). The information for each hit was scanned. See Figure 1 for an

illustration of a typical search result, with hyperlinks neutralized. If the title was confined in a general sense to the conceptualization of the field or discipline of home economics (per the keywords used as search perimeters), the article was opened and read in a PDF format. Using the Find function available in PDF files, the Journal article was again searched using the key search word(s) that generated the original hit. Sampling saturation eventually emerged, evidenced by the same articles appearing with subsequent and narrower searches. This process yielded 17 articles (see Table One), half generated in the first three years of the life of the Journal (1977-1979). One third of the articles appeared in the 1980s (32%), with only two in the 90s, and one in the 2000s, totaling 19% over 18 years. After the mid-to late 80s, the focus on home economics declined markedly, and virtually disappeared after the name change in 2001.

Another pattern emerged at this stage of the research process that contributed to a change in the research design protocol, specifically the data collection stage. Before the name change in 2001, all contributions to the Journal about the field of home economics were in the genre of articles. This profile changed dramatically in the 2000s (after the removal of the words home economics) to reviews of home economics-related books (see Figure 2 and Table 1). This analysis did not address the Book Reviews (n=13) because they do not represent original contributions to the Journal, even though they do pertain to original contributions to the discipline in general.

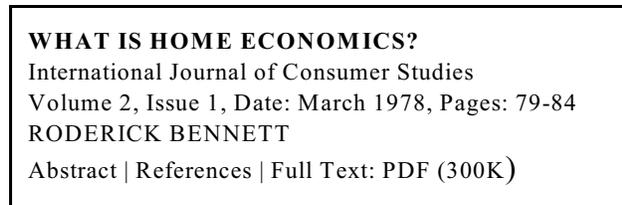


Figure 1 - Typical Search Result

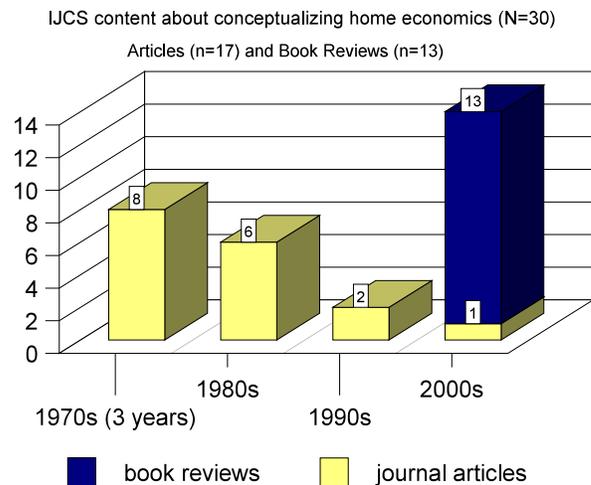


Figure 2

¹ IJCS is housed under the *Business, Economics, Finance and Accounting* section, then under *Marketing and Sales* at <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/120118369/group/home/home.html>

Table One - Profile of articles (n=17) and book reviews (n=13) in IJCS related to conceptualizing home economics (1977-2008), N=30

Date	Author	Title	Vol/Issue/Pages
1970s (n=8)			
1977	Robert Balyiss	A note on T.H. Huxley and the Society of Arts	1 (1), 21-25
	Rosemarie von Schweitzer	From the economic writings of Aristotle to home economics in the German Federal Republic today	1 (1), 41-50
	Kathleen Hastrop	Bridging the gap - the role of the professional home economist	1(2), 93-100
1978	Roderick Bennett	What is home economics?	2(1), 79-84
	Robert Bayliss	Science and home economics in the nineteenth century	2(2),119-130
1979	E. Throne	The two faces of home economics	3(2), 127-134
	A.R. Mathieson	Home economics - The future	3(3), 205-219
	Margaret Timpson	Home economics - A socio-practical field	3(4), 317-324
1980s (n=6)			
1980	Francine Firebaugh	Home economics in higher education in the United States: Current trends	4(2), 159-165
	C.E.J.Daniels	The organizational structure of home economics: A consideration of terminology	4(4), 323-339
1981	Hilary Davies	An investigation into home economics teachers' interests in the contributory areas of the subject	5(2), 141-155
1982	Margaret Watters	Action in home economics [three systems of action]	6(2), 121-136
1985	Aili Jokelainen	How to improve the image of home economics	9(3), 217-219
1988	Margaret Bubolz and Suzanne Sontag	Integration in home economics and human ecology	12(1), 1-14
1990s (n=2)			
1995	Carol Anderson Darling	An evolving historical paradigm: From 'home economics' to 'family and consumer sciences'	19(4), 367-379
1996	Kaija Turkki	The importance of research functions in promoting home economics education in Finland	20(4), 355-361
2000s (n=1 article) Book reviews prepared by Sue L.T. McGregor (n=13)			
2001		<i>Family and Consumer Sciences curriculum: Toward a critical science approach (Yearbook 19)</i> (Julie Johnson and Cheryl Fedji, Editors)	25(1), 77-78

2003		<i>Beatrice Paolucci: Shaping destiny through everyday life</i> (Margaret Bubolz, Editor)	27(2), 176
		<i>Virginal mothers, groovy chicks & Blokey blokes: Rethinking home economics (and) teaching bodies</i> (Donna Pendergast)	27(2), 176-177
		<i>Rethinking home economics: Women and the history of a profession</i> (Sarah Stage and Virginia Vincenti, Editors)	27(2), 177
		<i>Reflective human action: Introduction and course syllabus</i> (S. Stratton and Dorothy Mitstifer)	27(5), 412-413
		<i>Leadership: Reflective human action online supplemental text</i> (Andrews, Mitstifer, Rehm and Vaughn)	27(5), 412-413
		<i>Strategic leadership of the profession: Agenda for change</i> (Dorothy Mitstifer and J. Miller)	28(1), 93
		<i>Toward a theory of family well-being</i> (Margaret Henry, Dorothy Mitstifer and Frances Smith, Editors)	28(1), 93-94
2005		<i>A philosophy of home economics: Establishing home economics as a discipline for human protection</i> (Sekiguchi Fusa, Editor)	29(6), 530-532
	Kaija Turkki	Pre-professionals' perceptions of home economics in Finland	29(3), 273-282
2006		<i>Home economics now: Transformative practice, ecology and everyday life: A tribute to Eleanor Vaines</i> (Gale Smith, Linda Peterat and Mary Leah de Zwart, Editors)	30(4), 398-399
2007		<i>Home economics science and arts: Managing sustainable everyday life</i> (Rosemarie von Schweitzer)	31(1), 122-123
		<i>International family studies: Developing curricula and teaching tools</i> (Raeann Hamon, editor)	31(2), 187-188
2008		<i>Human perspectives on sustainable future</i> (A-L. Rauma, S. Pöllänen and P. Seitamaa-Hakkarainen, Editors)	32(1), 99-100

A scholarly companion piece will entail a thorough review of the content of the Book Reviews generated after the Journal's name change, comparing their content to the earlier home economics-related work published in the Journal. This future layer of analysis will contribute to an idea shared by Lefebvre and Fetterman (1985), reported in their citation analysis of the Journal. They argued that development and progress within a discipline cannot take place until the ideas, methods and knowledge contained in journals is subsequently used by others in the field. They implied that the uptake of these intellectual contributions is compromised because "being aware of what home economics literature is available requires effort, determination and time" (p.21). This situation is exacerbated with the removal of the words *home economics* from the Journal's title. People may no longer realize that the Journal contained articles about conceptualizing home economics, some of which became seminal works within the field

(especially Bubolz and Sontag's (1988) paper about integrating home economics and human ecology). As well, the collection of Book Reviews is itself a rich depository of emergent thinking about the field that may remain invisible to home economists. As an interim measure, this study profiles the rich repository of thinking about home economics shared in IJCS, thereby making it more visible and accessible for colleagues in the field.

Data Collection and Analysis

Once the sample frame of 17 articles was collected, a basic, qualitative content analysis was conducted. A content analysis is not an ordinary reading of documents. It entails reading documents to identify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of ideas, concepts and patterns, and then make inferences about these messages, the writer(s), the audience, and even the culture and time of which they are a part. Content analyses help researchers understand the text, and explain the context of the events described in the text. Also, a content analysis is useful for studying changes over time. Repeated readings of the documents help the researcher discover patterns and relationships within the data that the naked eye would not easily discern. It also contributes to reliability, which enriches the validity of the findings (Krippendorff, 2004). Another benefit of content analysis is that it reveals what is *not* in the text, significant because what is missing can be as telling as what is present (Carney, 1972), appreciating that the scholar should strive to not overreach the results (Peil, 1982).

This analysis embraced an iterative approach. Taking direction from Miles and Huberman (1994), the analyst let the themes emerge progressively during data collection. This approach was possible due to a research design comprising multiple readings, and intricate cross referencing, of the documents. To undertake the analysis, the articles were each read separately, in chronological order, highlighting salient points. Second, the 17 articles were physically bound together to form a whole collection. Upon reading them for a second time, the author began to identify common threads leading to initial theme ideas. Upon a third and final reading, the author began writing up the results. As was necessary, individual articles were consulted again if necessary to provide further details.

Results and Analysis

Presenting research results from qualitative content analysis is challenging. There are several ways that insights gained from the analysis can be reported, including thematic and chronological evolution of thinking (Neuendorf, 2002), the approach used in this study. As well, instead of describing and counting ideas in the data base, the data were examined critically. Repeating ideas that lead to major themes were identified and woven together to share the results (Krippendorff, 2004; Neuendorf). As is typical in a content analysis, full quotations were used to share the results and justify conclusions (Schilling, 2006). Also, when presenting qualitative content analysis results, researchers need to achieve a balance between description and interpretation. Description gives readers background and context and thus needs to be rich and thick (Denzin, 1989). Qualitative research is fundamentally interpretative and interpretation represents researchers' personal and theoretical understanding of the phenomenon under study. An interesting and readable report "provides sufficient description to allow the reader to understand the basis for an interpretation, and sufficient interpretation to allow the reader to understand the description" (Patton, 1990, p. 430). All of these protocols were respected in this research design.

Common themes woven throughout the 30-year collection included: changing definitions of home economics, preferred core and focus of the profession, evolving conceptualizations and

dimensions of home economics, reconciling name and image, the influence of sciences and institutional homes on the nature of home economics practice, the role of research in home economics, and the influence of non-home economic thinkers on the profession. The remaining discussion will focus on the first three themes. Per content analysis protocol, direct quotes were used, interspersed with marginal interpretation (Patton, 1990). A few references external to the data base were used to place ideas in context. To keep the length of this manuscript manageable, Table One served as a proxy reference list for articles contained in the sample frame. All were referenced in the following presentation of the results.

Changing Definitions of Home Economics

Brown and Paolucci (1979) explained that a substantive definition of home economics is a specification of its intellectual and ethical base. Bringing these definitions to the level of consciousness opens them to continuous, critical examination. In the very first issue of the Journal, Hastrop (1977) clearly stated, "Home economists are frequently looking for a definition of their role so that others might understand their contributions" (p.95). Bennett (1978) tendered a very delimiting discussion of "What is home economics?", arguing that we may know what it is *about*, but we do not know what its substance *is*, as an academic discipline. Delimiting because in the same year he lamented we do not what home economics *is*, Brown and Paolucci (1978) published their groundbreaking treatise about *Home economics: A definition*. Those reading the Journal at this time received a disservice from Bennett's article. With all due respect, his treatment of the definition of home economics was diminutive and ill-informed. Ironically, he noted home economics *is* what its informed practitioners say it is; yet, he seemed to be gravely uninformed himself. To his credit, Bennett asserted that any definition of home economics should "establish a clear identity which is acceptable to those within the profession and intelligible to those outside" (p.81).

Mathieson (1979) suggested, "any attempt at a short definition [in a sentence or two] will be either needlessly restrictive or so vague as to be effectively without meaning" (p.207). Nonetheless, efforts to define home economics continued to appear in the Journal. Mathieson herself offered this definition, "Home economics is an interdisciplinary study which uses knowledge and skills from different disciplines to examine matters related to the home and family" (p.207). Davies (1981) defined home economics as "the study of the household group, its values, needs and relationships, its organization and management of available resources and its relationship with the community of which it is part" (p.150), informed by "the broad, interdisciplinary nature of the subject with its focus on the household group" (p. 153). Notice the use of the term household group and not family. Jokelainen (1985) added, "Home economics is a study of the interrelationships between the provision of food, clothing, shelter and related services to meet man's [sic] physical, economic, social and aesthetic needs in the *context of the home*" (p.217, emphasis added).

Australian home economists tendered this definition of home economics. "It is a field of study concerned with the problems that people encounter in their everyday lives...within the context of the family. Home economics defines itself in terms of the family... and assist to optimize their quality of life by *applying knowledge*, gained from research and experience, to *responsible decision making* in the use of resources to *meet everyday needs* (Watters, 1982, p. 122). Watters acknowledged that Australian definitions of home economics were heavily influenced by American initiatives. Indeed, in 1980, Firebaugh introduced North American notions of definitions of home economics into the Journal. She referenced Brown and Paolucci's

(1978) renowned mission statement for home economics, mentioned as well by Bubolz and Sontag (1988). Firebaugh clarified that the mission statement encompassed more than a definition. It positioned members of the profession in an assertive role vis-à-vis social goals. She also referenced the 1978 International Federation of Home Economics (IFHE) definition of home economics, which stressed family-environment relationships, and added a temporal dimension (now and in the future).

Daniels (1980) tried to define home economics as transdisciplinary, in the process dismissing claims that it is multi and interdisciplinary. Although the argument is not well executed, it is one of the first attempts to characterize home economics as transdisciplinary. This stance did not reappear in the world's literature about home economics until Brown's (1993) work on philosophical studies of home economics in United States. In the Journal, Darling (1995) noted "When operating from an integrative perspective of the profession, one of its strengths lies in our abilities to be transdisciplinary" (p.376). Turkki (2003) again referenced this nomenclature, advising that "our inter- or transdisciplinary character inspires more confidence" (p.276), and makes us better prepared to become future oriented.

Preferred Core and Focus of the Profession

Firebaugh (1980) commented that, as home economists strived to define themselves, they must learn how to be at the fine, cutting edge of their specialization while remaining committed to the purposes and philosophy of home economics. What did that purpose and focus look like within the pages of the Journal? Thorne (1979) observed the "apparently unbounded elasticity of the subject's boundaries" (p.128). Bennett (1977) argued that home economics cannot be seen to be 'all things to all men [sic]'. He stated, "I think it is right to ask whether one subject can encompass all of this without attempting to establish very clearly where its limits (and limitations) are" (p.80). Conversely, Thorne maintained that myopic, delimited views of the focus of home economics lack relevance in modern society, arguing instead for "a fusion of knowledge areas which are seen as relevant" (p.130).

Many contributors commented on their preferred core and focus for the profession. Amongst them, von Schweitzer (1977) identified four contemporary problems that comprised her preferred focus of home economics: (a) the quest for a meaningful and economically practical quality of life; (b) efficiency of family systems as they strive to ensure socialization, reproduction and other social tasks; (c) women, children and equal opportunities; and, (d) the import of family lifestyles (vis-à-vis consumption, technology, leisure, and impact on others). In the same year, Hastrop (1977) proposed people and their environment should be the main concern of home economics, more assured if practitioners advocated that "the home be considered as an integrated area of academic study" (p.93).

Bennett (1978) identified three categories of academic *materials* that were necessary for an understanding of home economics: (a) basic material in the form of arts and sciences, (b) related material in the form of content area, and (c) central material "drawn from a number of sources and treated in an integrated fashion by concentrating on the interdisciplinary aspects of the subject and the application of the material from the 'basic' and 'related' categories" (p.83). Thorne (1979) augmented the traditional management, commercial and economic focus of home economics with a focus on human relations, with particular emphasis on the family. She maintained that because human relationships are at the core of every activity, a focus on human relationships would reflect the distinctive quality of home economics, and "meet the demands of society more effectively than any other focus" (p.133). Timpson (1979) took another approach,

proposing the focus of home economics should be the resolution of *problems of practice* using theory that both derives from practice and independently contributes to practice (to be discussed shortly).

Many contributors referenced the complexity of everyday life as the core of home economics, and said members of the profession needed to be prepared to “squarely face up to this as it presents itself” (von Schweitzer, 1977, p.48). To do this, home economists “are not expected to be subject specialists in the many disciplines that combine under the umbrella of home economics. Rather, they are expected to have sufficient technical integrated knowledge to enable them to work with subject specialists in [related fields] while at the same time being able to take a conceptual view of a comprehensive and sometimes complex whole” (Hastrop, 1977, p.94). Davies (1981) commented, “Home economics is a complex field of study demanding a high level of conceptual thinking on the part of students [and practitioners] to effect the integration and synthesis of the many varied contributory disciplines into a whole” (p.155). She cautioned university degree program planners to be cognizant of “the intellectual demands of home economics as a course of study”(p. 155), and to recruit and prepare pre-professionals and design professional in-services accordingly (see also Turkki, 2005).

Mathieson (1979) tendered this focus, “The central direction of home economics is towards improving the [conditions and] quality of life at home and in the community” (p.207). “The central core of the subject [is] family and community relations, lifestyles and patterns of living” (p.216). “The conditions of the home should be one of the central areas of study within home economics” (p.217). In 2005, Turkki introduced readers of the Journal to the idea that the field works for *human basic needs*, and does so “by working as experts in some subject areas while drawing on more general expertise from everyday life based on an integrative approach to *human action* and a holistic understanding of family life” (p.273, emphasis added). In a recent publication, she explained that if we choose to see home economics as holistic and integrated (rather than a collection of separate subjects and content areas), then we would all become new kinds of *specialists* with “expertise that integrates, links, bridges, coordinates and communicates” (Turkki, 2006, p.46).

Evolving Conceptualizations of Home Economics

Timpson (1979) proposed, “There are different concepts of Home Economics operating within different educational and Home Economics theories” (p.319). She questioned Thornes (1979) notion “that there might be a super concept of Home Economics - *The Concept*” (p.319), arguing instead “it is possible to distinguish alternative and competing notions of Home Economics on the basis of their possessing different fundamental concepts” (p.323). One thing is certain from analyzing this data base - there was an ongoing conversation about conceptualizing home economics. To start, Hastrop (1977) said home economics *sits at the interface* between the marketing of commercial products and the problems of social care in the community. Their role at this interface is to *interpret the relevance* of knowledge to family needs and problems; it is at this interface that home economists find their fulfilment. She further explained, “Their credibility in bridging this gap means they must be in tune with the needs of society at any moment in time and the economic and political climate affecting these needs. Their special skills are those of ‘interpretation of relevance’” (p.95). Home economists must be articulate people who can help bridge this gap in meaningful ways.

Timpson (1979) tendered what she called “a new notion of Home Economics” (p.321), that being home economics as a socio-practical field. Although not mentioned in her paper, at the

same time in North America, Brown and Paolucci (1978) and Brown (1980) tendered a parallel notion of home economics as a practical science, dealing with practical perennial problems using systems of actions (addressed in the Journal by Watters, 1982). Timpson faulted traditional home economics for assuming that theory is not informed by practice, that it is only a one-way relationship. From this stance, the profession refrained from engaging in philosophical reflection about how its practice can inform and advance the theoretical basis of the field, and vice versa. She drew on the work of two educational philosophers to share, in her opinion, a liberating view of home economics. She posited home economists should conceive of *socio-practical problems* defined as those whose solution “is intended to affect directly the lives of other human beings and solve the problems of their day-to-day living. Human welfare is at stake, and time is a crucial factor. ... The core of the socio-practical are the human relationships between practitioners and those whose lives their efforts affect” (p.320). This philosophical position is almost a mirror image of that pioneered by Brown in the United States. Watters posited, “To suggest that home economics should engage in practical action means that it should deliberately deal with value issues, beliefs, oughts and shoulds of moral and ethics” (p.134).

One of the most authoritative conceptual innovations shared in the Journal is that by Bubolz and Sontag (1988). They shared a position paper and proposed a conceptual model intended to inform discourse in the field about moving from home economics to human ecology. They predicated their approach on the concept of integration, an idea that appeared regularly in the Journal during the previous 10 years. Their conceptual contribution was the idea of a *higher level of integration* encompassing our diversity and our unity. To that end, they suggested a collection of core concepts (general and ecosystem), six inter-related core competencies, and 14 core values that underlie our interdisciplinary field. They advanced the idea that knowledge and practice can be integrated around these three overarching constructs, leading to a new focus for the profession - integration in human ecology (rather than home economics). This integration would happen among, between and across six different levels, from intrapersonal to theoretical. They urged the profession to make progress toward building integrated theory. About a decade later, Turkki (1996) continued the call for new kinds of theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches that can inform research, which “develops the concepts of the field and creates new conceptual structures” (p.356).

In 1995, Darling shared “an historical perspective depicting a progression of conceptualizations about the profession” (p. 367). Moving through the less sophisticated Umbrella and Wheel models, she discussed what she called a moderately progressive interdisciplinary model, an integrative model (referencing Bubolz and Sontag’s (1988) earlier attempt to bring integration to human ecology), culminating with an Ecological Analysis of Professional Interactions model. Darling’s integrative approach does not contribute anything new, but the way she frames this conceptual approach is powerful. The profession “is unique in its focus of pulling together into one eclectic and integrated whole all the information about individuals and families within the context of their communities and their surrounding environments.... Our primary [professional] resources become the wealth of knowledge and expertise we possess and the role of an *integrative conceptualization* in which we can share with each other to enhance quality of life” (p.378, emphasis added).

Discussion

This analysis confirmed that for at least 10 years, a rich discussion of home economics was housed in the Journal, tapering off to virtually nothing during the past 18 years. The ideas in

the first decade were shared by a collection of scholars in the United Kingdom and Europe faced with justifying and positioning the profession in the academy for the first time. This context explains why the three dominant themes emerged: (a) changing definitions of home economics, (b) preferred core and focus of the profession, and (c) evolving conceptualizations and dimensions of home economics. Articles in the eighties and nineties came from a wider audience, beyond the UK to include Australia, United States and Finland.

All 17 contributions to home economics philosophy hold their own against modern day contenders. Rich and provocative discussions abounded about how the profession should be defined, what its main focus should be, and how our work should be intellectually conceptualized (see Figure 3). The arguments posed in this collection still hold weight in today's global conversation about future-proofing home economics. Granted, the field has moved beyond some of the earlier innovations, but the analysis also confirmed some aspects of our global conversation continue into the 21st century and, most compelling, some scholars, unbeknownst to each other, were creating similar conceptualizations of the profession. Alternatively, in the formative years of the profession, those writing from the UK did not reference ground breaking innovations being published overseas, ideas that could have deeply informed their pressing questions inherent in inaugural initiatives to entrench home economics in the academy. If nothing else, the analysis confirmed the importance of staying on top of conceptual innovations happening around the world. We are not in this alone.

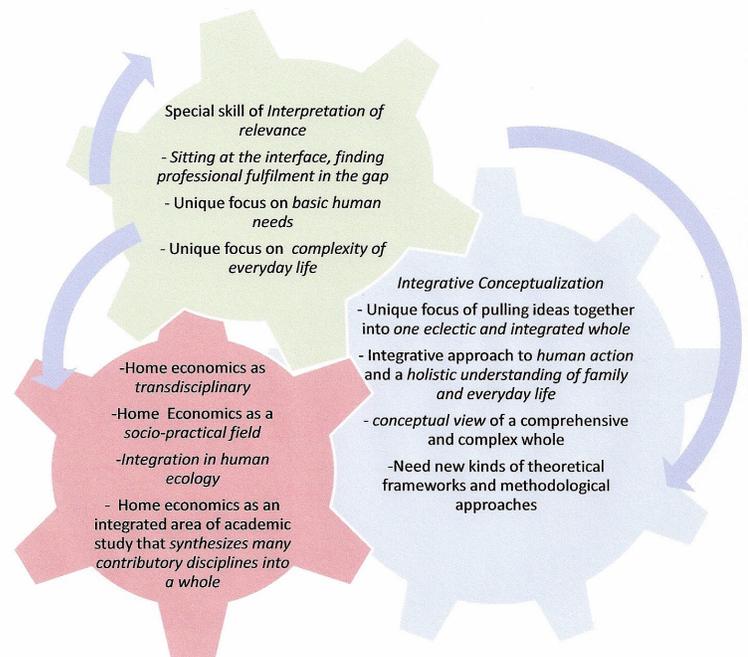


Figure 3 - Conceptual innovations housed in 17 articles about home economics

Phenomenal intellectual overlap was evident, and this is a promising revelation for future scholars.

The study also revealed a compelling mystery. The moment the words *home economics* were removed from the Journal title, contributions related to conceptualizing the profession virtually disappeared. A good content analysis is expected to pose new questions (Krippendorff, 2004). These results beg a minimum of two questions. What was behind this sudden dearth of contributions, as evidenced by the decline of like-minded submissions to the Journal in the eighties and nineties (see Figure Two). Can the Book Reviews adequately serve as the Journal's global vehicle for international conversations about home economics, augmented by the recent launch of the *International Journal of Home Economics*, by IFHE in July 2008?

Conclusions

Regardless, Anne Maree Rees is to be commended for launching the *Journal of Consumer Studies and Home Economics*. This study has validated the rigour of earlier thinking about home economics as profiled in the Journal. It has made this repository of intellectual contributions more visible and accessible to the field, anticipating that the global conversation

now can be informed by earlier, pioneer voices from the profession. Many of the authors are now in their late seventies and early 80s, true Elders of the discipline. It was an honour to read their intellectual and philosophical musings. They challenged the profession to always reach higher and further, a worthy legacy.

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