

feminist collections

a quarterly of women's studies resources

vol. 7, no. 4

summer 1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FROM THE EDITORS	3
Goodbye to Karen Merritt and Nancy Marshall.	
WOMEN'S HISTORY THROUGH ARTIFACTS	4
By Anne Woodhouse.	
FEMINIST WRITERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 1975 to 1985	9
By Kate Reed.	
EDITORS' NOTE	13
NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES	13
New sources on: African writers; Third World women; feminist spirituality; North American immigrant women; cross-cultural studies; spouse abuse; library services for midlife women; women scientists; contemporary stage roles for women; French women; and the McFarlin special collections.	

Continued on next page

EDITORS: Susan Searing, Women's Studies Librarian and Catherine Loeb, Women's Studies Specialist. Graphic Artist: Moema Furtado. Typist: Alice M. Saben.
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM 112A Memorial Library 728 State St.
Madison, WI 53706 (608) 263-5754

Continued from page one

PERIODICAL NOTES	19
New periodicals on: social work; lesbian-feminist ethics; violence and victims; vocational equity; computers; management; and women's studies in New Zealand.	
Special issues on: social work; Latina literature; aging; Jewish feminism; engineering; apartheid; sexuality; library management; comparable worth; poetry; Jungian thought; women's work; feminist sociology; and housing.	
Ceased publication: <u>Annotated Guide to Women's Periodicals in the United States and Canada</u> ; <u>Comment</u> ; <u>Wisconsin Women and Public Policy</u> .	
ITEMS OF NOTE	24
New resources on women and poverty, working women, marital property, Canadian and European women's studies; the UN World Conference on Women; and men's studies.	
WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES	26
A new bibliography on women and time management.	
BOOK REVIEWS	26
Women and disability, Part II, by Deborah Kent.	
Comparable worth, by Alice Audie-Figueroa.	
SUPPLEMENT: INDEX TO FEMINIST COLLECTIONS Vol.7, 1985-1986	35

Feminist Collections is published by Susan E. Searing, UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Phone: (608) 263-5754. Editors: Susan E. Searing, Catherine Loeb. Graphics: Moema Furtado. ISSN 0742-7441. Publications of the Office of the UW System Women's Studies Librarian are available free of charge to Wisconsin residents. The subscription rate outside Wisconsin is \$12/year for individuals and women's programs, \$24/year for institutions. This fee covers all publications of the Office, including Feminist Collections, Feminist Periodicals, New Books on Women & Feminism, and bibliographies, directories, and occasional publications produced throughout the year.

FROM THE EDITORS

Farewells are a fact of life in the academic world. If we allowed ourselves to sink into melancholy with each goodbye, our days would be filled with gloom. So we develop hard shells, as students graduate and move away, and as colleagues strike out for new opportunities at distant institutions.

But now and then, a leave-taking touches us deeply. We foresee how our lives will be diminished, a void created, when a special friend and supporter is gone. This summer, the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian bids farewell to two of our staunchest advocates and closest associates -- Karen Merritt and Nancy Marshall.

As a Senior Academic Planner with the University of Wisconsin System's Office of Academic Affairs, Karen nourished the growth of women's studies programs around the state for more than a decade. Her boundless enthusiasm for feminist scholarship, and her savvy advice on campus politics, funding sources, and organizational strategies have been shared with a large network of teachers, researchers, librarians, and campus administrators. Karen leaves behind a visible legacy in the several editions she compiled of Women's Studies: Directory of Institution Program Administrators, Contact Persons, Committees and Programs; the yearly statewide conferences of women's studies faculty and students, for which Karen always played a major planning role and energetically solicited and screened papers; and the tradition of day-long gatherings of women's-studies directors, which Karen convened annually in the spacious penthouse conference room of the System administration building. In so many ways, Karen worked effectively to legitimate women's studies as an integral component of the University's scholarly mission.

Karen also assumed the unofficial task of documenting the history of women's studies in Wisconsin. In "A Braid of Associations: Ten Years of Women's Studies in Wisconsin" (1), she recounts the united struggles of women from across the state to establish women's studies curricula, and to envision and implement an innovative service -- a librarian-at-large for women's studies to serve all the far-flung UW campuses. Since securing the initial pilot funding in 1977, Karen has served on the Advisory Panel to the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian. Her insights and suggestions, her behind-the-scenes lobbying, and above all her warm friendship, have proved invaluable. On July 1, she takes these fine feminist qualities and administrative skills to her new post as Director of Planning and Program Review for the University of California system.

Nancy Marshall has held several administrative positions in the UW-Madison libraries, and in each of them she worked tirelessly on behalf of women's studies. As head of Wisconsin InterLibrary Services, a resource-sharing agency headquartered in Madison's Memorial Library, Nancy provided office space and staff support to the first Women's Studies Librarian, Esther Stineman. In 1979, Nancy became Associate Director for Public Services in UW-Madison's General Library System (the configuration of Memorial Library and numerous specialized "member" libraries), and from May 1983 to August 1984 served as its Acting Director. At every level, she was a leader in state and national library cooperation, and she consistently championed the Women's

Studies Librarian.

Like Karen Merritt, Nancy sat on the Advisory Panel from its inception; her input was invaluable for making policy and charting new directions for the office. Perhaps most importantly, she smoothed and clarified the sometimes confusing relationship between the Women's Studies Librarian, who is responsible to a statewide constituency, and the staff and users of the Memorial Library, whose primary concerns are local. Tough but good-humored, her managerial skills honed by fifteen years with the University of Wisconsin, Nancy is eminently suited to her new position as Director of Libraries at the College of William and Mary.

Pleased for Karen and Nancy, who are naturally excited about the new challenges that await them, yet sad to lose such long-time supporters and friends, we wish them both success and fulfillment. And we warn them: when the snows of January swirl in Wisconsin, and the temperature dips to minus thirty, we might just pop out to California or down to Virginia. Ostensibly we'll be seeking warmer weather, but our true objective will be the boost to our morale they've never failed to offer.

-- S.S.

NOTES

- ¹ Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies v.8, no.3 (1986), pp.20-25.

WOMEN'S HISTORY THROUGH ARTIFACTS

Those in the new social history often try to defend themselves by saying social history today is not the old "pots-and-pans" school of social history. But pots and pans have a lot to say about how ordinary people lived their lives. What women's history asks is that you use our scholarly apparatus to try to conceptualize pots-and-pans history in a different way. (1)

The study of artifacts can add greatly to the insights of academic women's history. With the exception of archeologists, who must work from artifacts because in most cases no written materials accompany them, most people studying the past choose to approach it through written records. Working with objects -- the study of material culture -- is certainly more difficult than working with words alone, but the rewards can be well worth the effort. However, because most historians have not asked questions of material culture artifacts, many collections have not been used in this way.

Many of the difficulties of doing history from artifacts became evident when the National Museum of American History's staff was analyzing its collection of period rooms in preparation for its "After the Revolution"

exhibit. Barbara Clark Smith laments,

Yet if we no longer view period rooms and their furnishings either as art or as tokens of the good taste of early Americans, we still do not fully know how to understand them as documents that can tell us about history. The museum's collections contain quilts, Windsor chairs, carpenters' tools, prints and drawings, and many other survivals from the past. How do we learn from them about the thoughts and experiences of their makers and users? How do we discover the role they played in people's lives? (2)

Although this book about the occupants of the Smithsonian's period rooms wrings every scrap of evidence from the written records, in many cases the gap between the illustrations and the text remains wide. Still, the author does make interesting observations in her picture captions about some of the photographs of objects. Who today would look at a cradle and think of death? Yet high infant mortality in the eighteenth century made motherhood a very different experience from that of our own time. "As human experience has changed," Smith comments, "people have endowed objects with different meanings." (3)

In the last two decades, feminist historians have looked at women's history with new eyes, and with a new set of questions. Most of this research has tapped only archival sources. In the past few years, however, some books and articles have begun to appear that treat household artifacts as more than illustrations to accompany a text. Ruth Schwartz Cowan's More Work for Mother (4) contends that use of a wood-fired cook stove demanded more time and care than fireplace cookery, and the items cooked required more careful monitoring, refuting the argument that an improvement in household technology resulted in a lightening of women's work. Susan Strasser has assembled a personal collection of domestic equipment in her study of American housework, and in Never Done she shows her "ubiquitous Dover eggbeater," one of the few mechanical devices recommended to housewives by both an advice manual and the Sears catalogue. (5) Harvey Green in The Light of the Home pictures a chamber pot five inches in diameter to illustrate vividly the early age at which Victorian children began toilet training. (6)

Susan Williams, Curator of Household Accessories and Tablewares at the Strong Museum, proves her ability to draw interesting insights from her collections in Savory Suppers and Fashionable Feasts: Dining in Victorian America. For example, she contrasts books of etiquette deploring the use of toothpicks at table with the great proliferation of elaborate toothpick holders, obviously meant for table use. (7) Modern readers of nineteenth-century etiquette books would be misled about Victorian table manners without examining the material evidence. Kenneth Ames' articles are models of the close study of artifacts; Ames works from the specific objects to larger social questions to arrive at insights into social history. (8)

The next section of this article surveys some of the ways that material culture collections can be used for research in women's history, drawing its examples from the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW).

* * *

Several collections at the SHSW suggest themselves for feminist research. Considering most researchers' unfamiliarity with the use of artifacts, it may be easiest to begin by using literary or pictorial records of relevant objects. The Iconographic Collections, for example, have many photographs and other pictorial sources documenting the use of different artifacts. In addition, the Museum collections contain a nearly complete run of Sears, Roebuck catalogues from 1913 to the present, and other trade catalogues may be found in the Archives Division.

Within the Museum, a collection documenting the attempt to make food preparation easier features such objects as early twentieth-century small kitchen tools (graters, cutters, egg beaters), fireless cookers (ancestors of the crock pot), and electrical appliances (toasters, mixers, coffee pots). Cooking can be traced from items meant for an open hearth to the era of electric stoves and appliances. Quantity preparation is represented by such sturdy gadgets as cherry pitters and apple peelers, probably overrepresented in museum collections because of their durability and less-than-daily use. Other areas for possible study include food preservation, lighting, heating, and washing and ironing.

Miniature items relating to housekeeping are represented in the toy collection. Toys can also reveal expectations for children. Children's clothing, baby carriages, and such items as bottles are likewise instructive. One researcher at the University of Wisconsin has examined infant feeding equipment in another museum collection to confirm her hypothesis about the difficulty of cleaning early baby bottles.

Items from the SHSW collection of pharmaceutical materials and artifacts concerning health, hygiene, and childbirth have been displayed in the past to accompany public programming on women's birthing experiences, and could be studied to illuminate aspects of these subjects.

Home furnishings -- ceramics and glass, wooden furniture, and textile materials -- are plentiful in the collections. Collecting policies center around items made or used in Wisconsin, or known to be similar to those that were. Thus we have a large collection of English-made ceramics, which undersold American wares of comparable quality. But we also have hand-decorated ceramics, notably those of Wisconsin professional potters Pauline Jacobus and Susan Frackelton, both of whom worked at the turn of the century. Frackelton's work was exhibited internationally; Jacobus' was sold through Tiffany's and Marshall Field's stores. From more modern times, we have a sampling of the works of the Ceramic Arts Studio, a Madison firm in business in the 1940s and 1950s that employed many women to produce ceramics for a market newly vacated by Japanese and German manufacturers.

Recent Museum research and a 1981-82 exhibit have focused on Wisconsin-manufactured furniture, an industry that has employed women and directed its advertising to them. In addition to a few labeled pieces of Wisconsin furniture in our collection, Museum files contain xeroxes of trade catalogues, information on Wisconsin furniture factories, and documentation on additional Wisconsin furniture not held in our collections.

Handmade articles are likewise well-represented in SHSW collections, particularly in the area of textiles. In addition to actual examples of weaving, quilting, decorative needlework, and costume, there is a good selection of items used in textile preparation: spinning wheels, looms, lace bobbins, thimbles, needlecases, pincushions, and other apparatus. The quilt collection is particularly rich. Needlework and ladies' fancy work were important products of women's leisure time.

Women's clothing from the 1830s through the 1970s is well represented in the collection, especially for the last seven decades of the nineteenth century. "Patterns of History," a SHSW-developed series of paper patterns for making accurately constructed reproduction costume, incorporates period notes on the choice of fabric, accessories, and hair styles. Used at SHSW historic sites and other places where costumed guides interpret history to the public, the patterns and notes are important outgrowths of research in women's history using one aspect of our collection. Eight dress patterns dating from 1835 to 1896, and a man's sack suit pattern, are available for sale. Women's undergarments and accessories, and men's and children's clothing are also included in the collection of costume. A recent class project for a University of Wisconsin material culture seminar examined three dresses of working-class women from the 1840s. The dresses differed in materials and workmanship, and one had been adapted for maternity wear, but all showed painstaking attempts to copy recent styles as seen in publications such as Godey's Lady's Book. The SHSW Curator of Costume and Textiles, Joan Severa, has just been awarded an NEH grant to do a publication on American working-class costume, 1840-1903, and our collections will be drawn upon heavily for this project.

Many women labored anonymously to clothe their families or to create items of decoration for their homes. A few Wisconsin women, however, were nationally or even internationally known artists. The works of sculptors Helen Farnsworth Mears, Jean Miner, and Vinnie Ream Hoxie, and the tools used by Hoxie, are represented in the collections.

Research on women's political activism could draw on our collection of political buttons and banners. Women's suffrage is an issue that is particularly well represented; the museum's holdings in this area complement those in other collections of the Society -- for example, Iconography and Archives.

Women's employment opportunities in the past were severely limited. Some women produced goods in the home for sale. SHSW collections include tools for making hair jewelry and artificial flowers. The entry of women into the office workforce might be illuminated by a study of our excellent collection of typewriters.

Before the period of white settlement in the early nineteenth century, Wisconsin women were Indian women. American Indian women produced most of the items used by their families, and also made many items to exchange for trade goods, and somewhat later, for sale to tourists. As students of Indian culture know, there were very clear divisions between men's and women's productive roles. Clothing and containers were always made by women. However, items made only by men (wooden bowls and pipes, for instance) were often used by women. SHSW collections are strong in Wisconsin Indian

materials from prehistoric times to the present.

* * *

Many objects from the SHSW museum collections are on display at historic sites around the state, where they can be seen and studied in context by the public. In Madison, the first phase of a new museum facility on Capitol Square has recently opened. The two floors contain an exhibit on Wisconsin Indians, a temporary exhibit gallery, and an orientation theater. The Wisconsin Indian exhibit shows the daily work of Indian women and also presents the role of Indian women in the fur trade. Plans for the second phase include several themes in Wisconsin history from 1816 to the present. Museum staff hope to incorporate recent research on women's history in planning interpretive galleries on Wisconsin history. Regular docent-led school tours introduce children to historic artifacts. In addition to exhibits, the museum regularly sponsors public programming for Women's History Week and other programs throughout the year that illuminate the history of women.

Storage for the permanent collection other than items on display will remain in the headquarters building at 816 State Street. In contrast to the SHSW library, the Museum offices are not set up to handle large volumes of patrons. Researchers are encouraged to make appointments with a curator before coming in. They should write to the SHSW Museum, or call (608) 262-7700.

-- Anne Woodhouse

[Anne Woodhouse is Curator of Decorative Arts at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. She was trained as a historian first (doctorate in European Cultural History from Stanford), and then learned to examine objects as evidence in the Winterthur Museum MA program in Early American Culture. She is currently especially interested in trying to incorporate recent research in women's history into museum exhibits. This article was originally written for the fifth edition of Women's History Resources at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (forthcoming).]

NOTES

¹ Elizabeth Pleck, "More Than Pots and Pans: The New Women's History Re-examines Daily Life," History News v.37, no.4 (April 1982), p.39.

² Barbara Clark Smith, After the Revolution: The Smithsonian History of Everyday Life in the Eighteenth Century (New York: Pantheon, 1985), pp.xix.

³ Smith, p.xix.

⁴ Ruth Schwartz Cowan, More Work For Mother: The Ironies of Household Technology from the Open Hearth to the Microwave (New York: Basic Books, 1983).

⁵ Susan Strasser, Never Done: A History of American Housework (New York: Pantheon, 1982), p.45.

⁶ Harvey Green, The Light of the Home: An Intimate View of the Lives of Women in Victorian America (New York: Pantheon, 1983), p.46.

⁷ Susan Williams, Savory Suppers & Fashionable Feasts: Dining in Victorian America (New York: Pantheon, 1985), pp.13-14.

⁸ See especially "Meaning in Artifacts: Hall Furnishings in Victorian America," Journal of Interdisciplinary History v.9, no.1 (Summer 1978), pp.19-46; and "Material Culture as Nonverbal Communication: A Historical Case-Study," Journal of American Culture v.3, no.4 (Winter 1980), pp.619-641.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The field of material culture is currently proliferating. Those seeking to formulate ideas for research may want to start with those works cited in the notes and also the following anthologies:

Edith Mayo, American Material Culture: The Shape of Things Around Us (Bowling Green, Ohio: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1984).

Thomas J. Schlereth, Artifacts and the American Past (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1980).

Thomas J. Schlereth, Material Culture Studies in America (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1982).

FEMINIST WRITERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 1975 to 1985

On October 31, 1985, a novel entitled The Bone People won Britain's prestigious Booker Award for fiction. The award came as a surprise to just about everybody, including the New Zealand author, Keri Hulme. No New Zealand writer had ever made the Booker shortlist. What makes the award exciting from a feminist viewpoint is that the author is a woman, a Maori (1), and at the age of thirty-eight, a first-time novelist. (2)

The Bone People (Louisiana State University Press, 1985), a long prose-poem about Maori myths and cultural disruption, took the author twelve years to compose. It was repeatedly rejected by both New Zealand and British publishers because "it was too large, too unwieldy, too different...." (3) Taken up by the Spiral Collective, a New Zealand feminist publishing group, it won both the New Zealand Book Award and the Pegasus Prize for Maori fiction in 1984. With the Booker Award came international acclaim for Hulme; in its wake, there may be a new-found interest in other New Zealand writers as well.

In this article, I will survey some New Zealand feminist writers of the past decade, women whose writings offer considerable insight into the lives and history of their country's diverse women. (4)

* * *

Janet Frame is one of the few New Zealand writers whose works are familiar to readers in the United States and other countries. She published her first novel, Owls Do Cry, in 1957; her subsequent writings include nine novels, four books of sketches and stories, and a book of poetry. In her novel Living in the Maniototo (The Women's Press, 1981), which won the New Zealand Book Award in 1980, the author uses her heroine's vividly described journey from New Zealand to California to Italy as a metaphor for the creative process of writing fiction. Janet Frame has also published three volumes of autobiography: To the Is-land (George Braziller, 1982), An Angel at My Table (George Braziller, 1984), and The Envoy from Mirror City (The Women's Press, 1985; George Braziller, 1986).

Patricia Grace's collection of short stories entitled Waiariki was, when published by Longman Paul in 1975, the first such volume by a Maori woman. Her hope is "that these stories show aspects of a way of life that is essentially Maori, and thus give some insights into what it is to be a Maori." (5) Her lyrical and powerful novel Mutuwhenua ("The Moon Sleeps") (Longman Paul, 1978) explores the developing relationship between a Maori woman and a Pakeha (white) man, the values of their different cultures, and the conflicts that exist between them. Grace furnishes a glossary of Maori terms and their English equivalents at the close of each of her works.

An important theme in this emerging country centers on the question of which is really "home," New Zealand or the United Kingdom. A foremother of contemporary feminist writers, Robin Hyde (1906-1939) explored the issue of expatriation in her novel The Godwits Fly (Auckland University Press, 1980). Hyde was part of a transitional generation of writers, and this personal novel faithfully recreates the place and time that were hers. In its first reprinted edition since it was originally published in 1938, The Godwits Fly was chosen to launch the New Zealand Fiction series.

The expatriate poet Fleur Adcock, now based in London, deftly touches on similar themes in one of her recent books of poetry, Inner Harbour (Oxford University Press, 1979). Her somewhat detached and ironic voice tracks the decisions made concerning a woman's life:

To Marilyn From London

...
Somehow you're still there, I'm here; and now
Sarah arrives: baby-faced like you then,
second of your four blonde Christmas-tree fairies,

nineteen; competent; with her one suitcase
and her two passports. It begins again.

Poet Meg Campbell states: "...I try...to reconcile the shared world and the world of my imaginings. I work towards making myself understood by other women of my age and experience above all...." (6) Campbell has published a volume of vibrant poems entitled A Durable Fire based on everyday occurrences conjoined with inner longings (Te Kotare Press, 1982). In one poem, she writes of her countrywomen:

She is the Kiwi, the Dodo bird
of the South Seas, weak-eyed,
with heavy legs and arse
and beak that doubles as a weapon -
pecking sharpens her mind.

...
In the bedroom at night, she sports
tiny wings - the curious remnant
of her long-lost flight.

Rachel McAlpine is a feminist poet whose considerable body of work charts a process of growth with honesty and wit. The cumulative effect of her poems is one of both documentation and celebration. She has published three books of poems in the last decade: Fancy Dress (Cicada Press, 1979), House Poems (Nutshell Poems, limited edition 1980), and Recording Angel (Mallinson Rendel, 1985). The wit of McAlpine is evidenced in the poem from Fancy Dress entitled "Making Faces," where she quips: "the wrinkles written/with good cause are known/as flaws so I anoint my pores (this/is one of the laws)."

The primary nonfiction text for exploring the role of women in New Zealand remains Women in New Zealand Society (Allen and Unwin, 1980), edited by Phillida Bunkle, Coordinator of the Women's Studies Programme at Victoria University of Wellington, and Beryl Hughes, Professor of History. The contributors to the collection interpret "...the position of women in this country from a consideration of existing studies and from primary research material." (7) There are eleven essays on a wide range of topics, including women's history, women in politics, the workforce, and the professions.

Judith Aitken's A Women's Place?: A Study of the Changing Role of Women in New Zealand (Heinemann, 1980) is a useful companion piece to the above for its incisive analysis and comments. First published in 1975, it is now available in a new edition.

A recently published book entitled Up From Under: Women and Liberation in New Zealand, 1970-1985, by Christine Dann (Allen and Unwin/Port Nicholson Press, 1985), gives an account of the first fifteen years of the "second wave" of feminism in New Zealand. Using the narrative form, the author provides a chronology of significant events year by year, and also looks at eight themes (politics, fertility, work, health, education, soul and skin, creativity, and violence).

Broadsheet, New Zealand's foremost feminist periodical, is now in its fifteenth year of publication and continues to thrive. Produced by an editorial collective, its contents include feature articles, fiction, reviews, and listings of events and workshops throughout the country. (8)

Katherine Mansfield, arguably New Zealand's best-known writer, once wrote to her friend and fellow writer, Virginia Woolf:

We have got the same job, Virginia, and it is really very curious and thrilling that we should both, quite apart from each other, be after nearly the same thing.... (9)

Nearly seventy years later, a similar comparison could be made between the aims of New Zealand feminists and those of their sisters in other lands. Many commonalities exist. Yet New Zealand feminist writings also reflect the distinctiveness of the country's culture, melding its very different European and Maori traditions. Rich and varied in tone and content, the writings of New Zealand feminists are a true find for readers in the United States and elsewhere.

-- Kate Reed

[Kate Reed is a free-lance editor currently working on projects at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. She earned her BA in English Literature, with minors in Women's Studies and Latin, from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, and is a graduate student at the School of Library and Information Science, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Ms. Reed returned to the United States after living and working abroad in England and New Zealand from 1973 to 1983.]

NOTES

- 1 The Maori, a Polynesian race, are the indigenous people of New Zealand.
- 2 Hulme has also published The Silences Between: (Moeraki Conversations) (Auckland: Auckland University Press; Wellington: Oxford University Press, 1982), and a collection of short stories, Te Kaihau/The Wind Eater (Victoria University Press, 1986).
- 3 "Novel That No-One Wanted Wins Booker Prize," Manchester Guardian Weekly (November 10, 1985), p.21.
- 4 Many of the titles reviewed in this article may be ordered from The Women's Place, a feminist bookstore in Wellington, N.Z.; see address list below.
- 5 Patricia Grace, Waiariki (Auckland: Longman Paul Ltd., 1975), book jacket notes.
- 6 Meg Campbell, A Durable Fire (New Zealand: Te Kotare Press, 1982), introduction.
- 7 Phillida Bunkle and Beryl Hughes, Women in New Zealand Society (Auckland and London: George Allen Unwin, 1980), p.10.

⁸ Additional writings on feminist issues may be located through the list of holdings at the Women's Studies Association of New Zealand; see address list below.

⁹ Anthony Alpers, The Life of Katherine Mansfield (New York: Viking Press, 1980), p.251.

ADDRESSES

Broadsheet, P.O. Box 68-026, Newton, Auckland, New Zealand.

The Women's Place, 289 Cuba St., P.O. Box 19086, Wellington, New Zealand.

Women's Studies Association, P.O. Box 5067, Auckland, New Zealand.

EDITORS' NOTE

Liz Ellsworth, who regularly contributes to our "Feminist Visions" series on feminist nonprint media, is taking a well-deserved vacation. She will be back with her next installment in the Fall 1986 issue of FC.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

Brenda F. Berrian, Bibliography of African Women Writers and Journalists: Ancient Egypt-1984. Washington: Three Continents Press, 1985. 279p. index. \$24.00, ISBN 0-89410-226-5; pap., \$14.00, ISBN 0-89410-227-3. LC 84-52276.

Pamela R. Byrne and Suzanne R. Ontiveros, Women in the Third World: A Historical Bibliography. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1986. 152p. index. \$28.00, ISBN 0-87436-459-0. LC 85-19968.

Anne Carson, Feminist Spirituality and the Feminine Divine: An Annotated Bibliography. Trumansburg, NY: Crossing Press, 1986. 139p. index. \$25.00, ISBN 0-89594-200-3. LC 86-4192.

Francesco Cordasco, The Immigrant Woman in North America: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected References. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1985. 231p. index. \$20.00, ISBN 0-8108-1824-8. LC 85-11746.

Margot Duley and Mary I. Edwards, eds. The Cross-Cultural Study of Women: A Comprehensive Guide. New York: Feminist Press, 1986. 389p. \$29.95, ISBN 0-935312-45-5; pap., \$10.95, ISBN 0-935312-02-1. LC 83-14209.

Eugene A. Engeldinger, Spouse Abuse: An Annotated Bibliography of Violence Between Mates. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1986. 317p. index. \$27.50, ISBN 0-8108-1838-8. LC 85-14546.

Peggy D. Glover, Library Services for the Woman in the Middle. Hamden, CT: Library Professional Publications, 1985. 208p. index. \$22.50, ISBN 0-208-02070-5; pap., \$16.50, ISBN 0-208-02073-X. LC 85-15911.

Caroline L. Herzenberg, Women Scientists from Antiquity to the Present: An Index. West Cornwall, CT: Locust Hill Press, 1986. 200p. index. \$30.00, ISBN 0-933951-01-9. LC 85-23985.

Sandra Heys, Contemporary Stage Roles for Women: A Descriptive Catalog. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1985. 195p. bibl. index. \$35.00, ISBN 0-313-24473-1. LC 84-19218.

Mary Drake McFeely, ed., The Women's Annual, Number 5: 1984-1985. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1985. 184p. \$35.00, ISBN 0-8161-8717-7; pap., \$14.95, ISBN 0-8161-8741-X. LC 82-641994.

Margaret Collins Weitz, Femmes: Recent Writings on French Women. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1985. 245p. index. \$39.95, ISBN 0-8161-8475-5. LC 84-25246.

Women Writers in McFarlin Special Collections, First Series. Tulsa: University of Tulsa, 1985. 127p. pap., \$3.00.

Bibliographies are prominent among this season's reference books. Welcome new guides offer bibliographic access to popular research topics, including Third World women, spouse abuse, women in science, and feminist spirituality.

* * *

In Women in the Third World, editors Pamela R. Byrne and Suzanne R. Ontiveros cover six hundred articles published in journals and anthologies between 1970 and 1985. They group the abstracts by region -- General, Africa, Middle East, Asia, the Pacific Region, and Latin America and the West Indies -- and furnish an exceptionally useful subject index, using ABC-CLIO's unique SPIndex system. Most of the cited articles are in English, though a few are in other Western languages; all abstracts are in English. Billed as "a historical bibliography," the volume nevertheless lists many contemporary studies and reports of recent field research, making it an excellent starting point for literature searches on women in developing countries. But because it is limited to articles, Women in the Third World does not point to the mushrooming body of United Nations documents, government publications, and reports from nongovernmental international agencies and women's organizations.

Brenda F. Berrian's Bibliography of African Women Writers and Journalists: Ancient Egypt-1984 will also interest observers of the Third World. Covering biography, fiction, children's literature, poetry, folklore, journalistic essays, criticism, and other prose forms, Berrian treats 460 authors. With very few exceptions, she cites twentieth-century publications. Materials in English, French, and Portuguese far outnumber those in African vernacular tongues. Writers are listed alphabetically under genres, their works noted without annotation. While many of the items may be difficult to access -- African periodicals and newspapers, small press books -- a gratifying number are published by familiar U.S. and Commonwealth presses. Appendices group the authors by country, and identify non-African women writers married to African

men or published by African presses. Although the volume's typescript format is unappealing, this is an important step forward in African women's studies.

Long awaited, The Cross-Cultural Study of Women: A Comprehensive Guide continues the Feminist Press' tradition of providing research aids for teachers and students. Editors Margot Duley and Mary I. Edwards divide the hefty volume into two parts, one treating theoretical perspectives, the other focused on area studies. The essays in the first part -- "Biology Versus Culture," "Male Dominance: Myth or Reality?," "Women, Colonialism, and Development," "Toward a Theory of Gender Stratification," and "Women and Religion" -- explore key concepts in cross-cultural feminist scholarship. The contributors summarize the central arguments, recommend readings for instructors and students, and propose stimulating lecture topics and discussion questions. The remaining chapters address women's lives in non-Western cultures -- in India, China, Oceania, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the Islamic Middle East and North Africa. Some of the surveys in this part resemble the preceding theoretical overviews in their segmented organization; others adopt the more familiar style of the bibliographic essay. It is regrettable that the volume lacks an index; with the different logical strategies and topical headings employed within chapters, the work cries out for additional access points by subject, author, and title to the rich content and bibliographic data. Nonetheless, The Cross-Cultural Study of Women will certainly prove useful in course design, both in women's studies and in the "mainstream" anthropology and area studies curriculum.

As women's studies' focus grows increasingly international, U.S. scholars feel a growing need for bibliographies of foreign works designed for the English-speaking researcher. Margaret Collins Weitz helps fill the gap with Femmes: Recent Writings on French Women. Drawn from listings originally published in the journal Contemporary French Civilization, the 310 French-language books annotated by Weitz all were published between 1970 and 1979, a decade Weitz describes as critical for the reemergence of feminism in France. Weitz cites another 595 books from the period 1830-1969 in a second, unannotated list. Following a thirty-page historical essay, the annotated entries are grouped in subject categories, covering women in French history (including biographical materials); French views on American women; "French feminisms" (including both theoretical and popular writings); sexual politics (covering sexuality, reproduction, prostitution, and rape); women in French society (treating the family, education, sex roles, and religion); politics, law, and crime; women and work. Weitz provides subject, author, and title indexes. By excluding translated titles, Weitz creates a concise and focused source for the specialist already versed in the better-known works of de Beauvoir and others. Her lengthy annotations and informative chapter introductions, all in English, also make this a beckoning gateway to the French experience for the English-speaker.

Scholarly interest in women abroad may be picking up, but Francesco Cordasco still faults feminists for overlooking the experiences of immigrant women here at home. His new reference tool, The Immigrant Woman in North America: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected References, should stimulate new research in this area. Nearly two thousand English-language books, articles, dissertations, research reports, government publications, and library and museum collections are described. Cordasco ranks as a leading authority on the ethnic American experience, and his annotations for some

three-quarters of the entries (ranging from a sentence or two to half a page) are exceptionally illuminating. He frequently identifies telling accounts of immigrant women's experiences in materials devoted neither to women nor to immigrants -- materials a less knowledgeable researcher would doubtless overlook. Entries appear under six categories: bibliography and general reference; autobiographies, biographies, and reminiscences; the workplace and political encounters; immigrant women and progressive reforms; the family, immigrant child and educational influences; miscellanea. The subject index permits identification of materials about specific ethnic and national groups. Deliberately selective -- especially in his references to fiction and belles lettres (which he rightly suggests deserve a separate full-length treatment), and to writings by and about Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans (which he believes are adequately covered in other bibliographic resources) -- Cordasco provides a fine introduction to scholarship on immigrant women.

* * *

Topics of current interest to feminist activists as well as academics receive bibliographic treatment in several other new sources. Eugene A. Engeldinger undertakes a comprehensive survey of writings on marital violence in Spouse Abuse: An Annotated Bibliography of Violence Between Mates. Engeldinger, a librarian at UW-Eau Claire, cites 1,783 books, articles, theses, conference papers, and policy reports, providing short descriptive annotations for most items. There are few references prior to the 1970s, confirming the invisibility of this major social problem before the advent of the women's movement. In his succinct introduction, Engeldinger observes that the writings of the seventies were largely in a popular vein, while the eighties have inspired more scholarly and professional studies. Both genres are well represented. The bibliography is organized alphabetically by author, with a title index and a model subject index. Spouse Abuse is a very welcome and carefully-fashioned guide to the now vast literature on domestic violence -- a body of works that, as Engeldinger notes, continues to grow geometrically, and to address readers in a widening number of academic and applied fields.

As some feminists seek to empower women to end abusive relationships, others search out new sources of personal power through heightened spiritual attunement, goddess worship, or witchcraft. Spiritual feminism undergirds many women's understanding of their lives, their relationship to nature, and their political goals. Anne Carson's Feminist Spirituality and the Feminine Divine will find an eager audience, for a bibliography on the subject has long been needed by both academics and general readers. Carson's efforts compare to Engeldinger's on three counts. First, both compilers organize their listings by author, with subject indexes. Second, both are librarians, and their research skills are evident in the range of scholarly and alternative materials they cover. Indeed, Carson's frequent references to obscure pamphlets and self-published books may dismay interlibrary loan staff. And third, both volumes demonstrate the wide interdisciplinary scope of women's studies and feminist consciousness. Carson writes: "Womanspirit, as feminist spirituality is sometimes called, touches the fields of history, religion, mythology and folklore, anthropology and archaeology, psychology, witchcraft and occult sciences, New Age studies, parapsychology, lesbian-feminism, health, literature, and the arts" (p.7). Revealing these many dimensions of the subject in her evaluative annotations, Carson makes an important

contribution to the reference literature on women's culture.

Among sources on current trends in the women's movement, we turn to the fifth volume of The Women's Annual, edited by Mary Drake McFeely. McFeely, a librarian at Smith College, continues the fine tradition of this yearbook. The chapters cover education, health, the humanities, law, philosophy, politics, popular culture, psychology, and work -- and for the first time, science. Betty M. Vetter does an admirable job of charting women's status as scientists, but she fails to discuss the recent feminist critiques of scientific theory advanced by such writers as Ruth Bleier and Evelyn Fox Keller. Indeed, most of the volume's contributors elect to treat a single aspect of their topic in depth, rather than attempting a sweeping survey. Perhaps this testifies to the maturation of the series, allowing different angles of vision on women's issues each year and avoiding the risk of superficiality. Thus, Susan Van Dyne and Marilyn Schuster review the progress of programs to incorporate the study of women and minorities throughout the liberal arts curriculum in their "Education" chapter; Norma Meras Swenson, Diana Laskin Siegal, and Paula Brown Doress limit their discussion to aging women in the "Health" section; Elissa Gelfand zeroes in on French feminist thought in "Philosophy"; Rosalind C. Barnett reports on her own research on women, work, and stress in "Psychology"; and in "Work," Carroll Wetzel Wilkinson concentrates on women in nontraditional occupations. Many of the chapters include lists of organizational and nonprint resources, in addition to selected bibliographies of written materials. Like the four preceding volumes, this is an essential addition to academic and public library collections, and is suitable for high school libraries as well.

* * *

Theater directors will find an immediate, practical use for Sandra Heys' Contemporary Stage Roles for Women: A Descriptive Catalog. Heys spotlights published, accessible plays with strong female roles. The main title listing of approximately 250 plays includes playwrights, dates, publishers or agents, one-sentence plot summaries, and brief background on the female characters. Because of their brevity, the descriptions sometimes reduce the characters to a list of stereotypical traits, although Heys is attempting to eliminate just that sort of categorization. Some users may find bothersome Heys' terms for personalities (e.g., common, girlish, softer) and appearances (e.g., pretty, plain, dowdy). In addition to the main listing, female characters are indexed by age range, by character type (heroic, kind and nurturing, comic, villainous, etc.), by unusual physical characteristics (e.g., disabled and "overlarge"), and by race. An appendix classifies plays by gender distribution (all-female vs. mixed casts). A directory of agents and publishers, indexes organized by playwright and character, and a bibliography round out the volume. Inexplicably, Heys omits many excellent plays (including some readily available in anthologies she herself cites), and recent works by such recognized dramatists as Pam Gems and Caryl Churchill.

(1)

Moving farther away from pure bibliography, we discover another new tool: Women Scientists from Antiquity to the Present: An Index. The compiler is Caroline Herzenberg, a physicist and president-elect of the national Association for Women in Science. Herzenberg has created an index to 134 collective biographies of women in the sciences, the social sciences,

mathematics, engineering, and medicine; both books and essays from journals are represented. The only other tool resembling this is Women in the Scientific Search, by Patricia Joan Siegel and Kay Thomas Finley, published by Scarecrow Press last year (and reviewed in FC, Fall 1985). Siegel and Finley cover some 160 women, all American and all deceased by 1979; they cite a range of source materials and provide short biographical entries for each individual. Herzenberg, by contrast, treats some 2,500 women from around the globe, and from the earliest periods of scientific practice to the present. She presents scientists' birth and death dates, nationality, scientific field, and occasionally other data, followed by a code for the biographical source. Variant names are cross-referenced. The alphabetical list is indexed by scientific field. In her introduction, Herzenberg emphasizes women's scientific contributions in antiquity and the Middle Ages, reinforcing the implicit message of the index -- that women have everywhere and always been a force in science.

* * *

Two final works are of particular interest to librarians, although they warrant a wider readership. Peggy D. Glover's handbook, Library Services for the Woman in the Middle, aims to help public librarians respond to the informational, referral, and recreational needs of women between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five. After thoroughly documenting the status and lifestyles of middle-aged women, Glover advocates special library programming, strengthened collections, and increased library cooperation with national and local organizations serving older women. The last third of the book is a "Quick Look-Up Guide to Information Sources." Handily arranged by topic, the guide covers such subjects as arthritis, displaced homemakers, insurance, and leisure activities; most of the listings are annotated with a single phrase. Although quite selective, Glover's guide to recent books and pamphlets will be useful to librarians and readers alike.

From the University of Tulsa, home of the prestigious journal Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature, comes a model guide to library holdings. Women Writers in McFarlin Special Collections, First Series provides forty-two biographical essays on women writers, primarily of the U.S. or the United Kingdom. Works by these authors are housed in Tulsa's special collections, including the personal libraries of Cyril Connolly, Edmund Wilson, and Stevie Smith, the Henneke Archives of Performing Arts, the Kenneth Hopkins collection of nineteenth-century poetry, and the Factory House Library, a collection of popular nineteenth-century British fiction. The essays in this beautifully designed paperback guide vary in their approaches, some emphasizing biographical details, others concentrating on interpretation. Since the biographical data are with few exceptions extracted from common secondary sources, the more critical entries prove the most valuable. Concluding articles profile women authors represented in the Factory House Library and discuss nonfiction writings by women about American Indians. A second series is promised. All in all, Women Writers in McFarlin Special Collections stands as a shining example of joint scholarship by faculty, graduate students, and librarians, and should succeed in promoting the use of Tulsa's rich resources on women's literature.

-- Susan E. Searing

NOTES

¹ Special thanks to Pam Niebauer, accomplished feminist director, for helping describe and evaluate this volume.

PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW PERIODICALS

Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work. 1986-. Ed.: Betty Sancier. \$20 (indiv.); \$30 (inst.). The Feminist Press at the City University of New York, 311 East 94 St., New York, NY 10128. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Spring 1986)

Affilia "is committed to the discussion and development of feminist values, theories, and knowledge as they relate to social work research, education, and practice" (Mission Statement). The scholarly journal publishes all forms of writing and analysis (it includes a poetry section edited by Audre Lorde), and welcomes contributions from people both in and outside the field of social work. Feature articles in this first issue are: "Global Issues and Perspectives on Working with Women" (Janice Wood Wetzel); "The Anti-Institution Movement and Women Caregivers" (Katharine Hooper Briar and Rosemary Ryan); "A Feminist Approach to Social Work Research" (Liane V. Davis); and "Lesbianism as Personal Identity and Social Role: A Model" (Margaret Nichols and Sandra R. Leiblum). The journal also publishes editorials, announcements, and book reviews.

Gossip: A Journal of Lesbian Feminist Ethics. 1986-. Eds.: Jacky Bishop, Anna Livia, and Lillian Mohin. 3/year. 7.50 pounds (overseas, surface mail); 10.50 pounds (overseas, airmail). Onlywomen Press Ltd., 38 Mount Pleasant, London WC1X 0AP, England. (Issue examined: no.1, 1986)

The editors of this new journal reappropriate the word "gossip," defining it as "essential information; fast communication; opinion; advice; theory; raw material for building our civilization." The first issue of Gossip reprints Julia Penelope's article "The Mystery of Lesbians" -- which first appeared in the U.S. periodical entitled Lesbian Ethics (see FC v.6, no.4, Summer 1985, p.18) -- along with other pieces on lesbians and disability, the nature of gossip, and "lesbian feminists and the great baby con."

Violence and Victims. 1986-. Ed.: Angela Browne. Quarterly. \$28 (indiv.); \$54 (inst.). Springer Publishing Co., 536 Broadway, New York, NY 10012. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Spring 1986)

This new multidisciplinary scholarly journal will publish original research and theory dealing with both the victims and the perpetrators of violence, as well as book reviews, notes, editorials, and announcements. Included in the first issue are "Subjective Distress and Violence During Rape: Their Effects on Long-Term Fear," by Steven A. Girelli, Patricia A. Resick, Susan Marhoefer-Dvorak, and Catherine Kotsis Hutter; and "When Battered Women Use Violence: Husband-Abuse or Self-Defense?" by Daniel G. Saunders.

The Vocational Equity Project Newsletter. 1986-. Ed.: Kaye J. Exo. Bimonthly. Free of charge. 3550 Anderson St., Madison, WI 53704. (Issue examined: v.1, no.2, May 1986)

The Vocational Equity Project supplies "district boards, administrators, staff, and students with resources to effectively promote sex equity in all aspects of vocational education." The Project library circulates books, films, videotapes, bibliographies, curriculum guides, and evaluation tools relating to vocational equity. Highlighting some of these resources, the four-page newsletter also provides news of relevant support groups, conferences, and projects.

Women and Computing Newsletter. Quarterly. 5 pounds (overseas) for women or women's groups only. c/o Microsynter, Wesley House, 70 Gt. Queen St., London WC2, England. (Issue examined: no.18, February 1986)

The new technology, work hazards, and new feminist technology projects worldwide are key topics covered by this newsletter, which labels itself "for women or women's groups only." Issue no.18 is twenty-four pages long, and features news on a conference about teaching computing to women, information and debate about the politics of computers, proposals from the Australian National University for reducing VDT hazards, minutes from the first meeting of Sydney Women and Technology, letters, a survey, and more.

Women in Management Review. 1985?-. Ed.: Andrew Ede. 30 pounds (overseas). Ruth Carter, P.O. Box 23, Wembley HA9 8DJ, England. (Issue examined: v.1, no.4, Winter 1986)

This new quarterly is issued by Anbar Management Publications, in association with the British Equal Opportunities Commission. In the fourth issue are articles on government and the trade union roles in promoting women in management, buying a franchise, job desegregation and organization structure, family and career, stress reduction, and flexible schedules. The Review also publishes book reviews, news and comment, and abstracts of recent articles from other management journals.

Women's Studies Journal. 1984-. Semiannual. Overseas: \$NZ35 (indiv.); \$NZ45 (inst.). Single copies: \$NZ17.50. Women's Studies Association New Zealand, Box 5067, Auckland, NZ. (Issue examined: v.2, no.1, August 1985)

The third issue of this journal features articles on gender, class, and race in the classroom, homes for single mothers at the turn of the century, marriage in the 1950s, and the New Zealand Christian revival; an interview with a tutor for the Auckland Workers' Educational Association about her work, family, and politics; a review essay on women's work; and extracts from an early manuscript on New Zealand women.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

Australian Social Work v.38, no.1, 1985. Subscriptions: \$20. Single copy: inquire. Australian Association of Social Workers, Box 258, Civic Square, Canberra, A.C.T. 2608, Australia. (Information from Studies on Women Abstracts v.3, no.6, 1985, pp.368-369)

Included in this issue: "The Case for Women's Studies in Social Work Education" (Brenda Smith); "Gender and Power in Social Work" (Betsy M. Wearing); "Women as Employees and Managers in Social Service Agencies" (Nancy

Gumprecht); and "A Feminist Perspective on the Development of the Social Work Profession in New South Wales" (Helen Marchant).

The Bilingual Review/La Revista bilingue v.11, no.2, May/August 1984 [c 1986]: "Nosotras: Latina Literature Today." Guest eds.: María del Carmen Boza, Beverly Silva, and Carmen Valle. Subscriptions: \$15 (indiv.); \$20 (inst.). Single copy: inquire. Box M, Campus Post Office, SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901. (Issue examined)

Every major U.S. Hispanic group -- Chicana, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Latin American -- is represented in this anthology of creative writing in several genres. The material -- some of it in Spanish -- is organized thematically into six sections: "Mind's Eye," "Kin," "Bad Vibes," "Sage," "Oppression," and "Galanes." Majorie Agosín, Gloria Anzaldúa, Barbara Mujica, Achy Obejas, Eliana Rivero, and Alma Villanueva are some of the contributors.

Calyx: A Journal of Art and Literature by Women v.9, no.2/3, 1986: "Women and Aging: An Anthology." Subscriptions: \$18 (indiv.); \$22.50 (inst.). Single copy: \$12. P.O. Box 8, Corvallis, OR 97339. (Issue examined)

"The dislocation created out of the contradictions between how I feel and look...and how society perceives me -- physically, socially, economically, emotionally -- is a very real element in every day..." writes Margaret Randall in a journal excerpt published in this special issue on women and aging. Over 260 pages long, the anthology is beautifully designed and produced; it features essays, photography, fiction, journals, poetry, profiles, art, and reviews. Contributors include, in addition to Randall, Meridel Le Sueur, Barbara MacDonald, Marjorie Agosín, Audrey Borenstein, Tee Corinne, Marge Piercy, and Ursula LeGuin.

Genesis 2: An Independent Voice for Jewish Renewal v.17, no.1, February/March 1986 [Shevat/Adar 5746]: special section on the impact of feminism. Subscriptions: \$15 (indiv.); \$20 (inst.). Single copy: \$2.50. 99 Bishop Allen Dr., Cambridge, MA 02139. (Issue examined)

This issue features three articles related to feminism: "Through a Keen Lens of Empathy," a piece on Jewish and-female identity by Adrienne Rich; "The Soul of a New Siddur," an essay on integrating feminist perspectives into liturgy by Aliza Arzt and Janet Berkenfield; and "Women in Dialogue: Nairobi and the Search for Peace," by Christie Balka, a participant at the UN Decade for Women Conference.

Graduating Engineer February 1986: "Women's Issue." Single copy: \$5. McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. (Issue examined)

This is Graduating Engineer's sixth annual "Women's Issue." It offers articles on engineering careers, personal development, women's status in the field, and job prospects.

Ikon: Creativity and Change Second Series #5/6, Winter/Summer 1986: "Art Against Apartheid: Works for Freedom." Eds.: Susan Sherman, Gale Jackson. Subscriptions: \$9.50 (indiv.); \$15 (inst.). Single copy: \$7.50. P.O. Box 1355, Stuyvesant Station, New York, NY 10009. (Issue examined)

"I remember the afternoon that I became viscerally aware that millions of black human beings remain in slavery on this planet," begins Alice Walker in her introduction to this special issue produced collaboratively by Ikon and Art Against Apartheid. Art Against Apartheid is an independent, multiracial coalition of U.S. artists committed to speaking out through their art against

the apartheid system in Southern Africa. This 184-page anthology brings together statements by Southern Africans and Americans, photographs, poetry, artwork, letters, songs. While the focus is not solely on women's experience of apartheid, a feminist sensibility is evident throughout. Contributors include Audre Lorde, Sonia Sanchez, Michelle Cliff, Beth Brant, Nellie Wong, June Jordan, Faith Ringgold, Adrienne Rich, Bernice Johnson Reagon, Lucy R. Lippard, and many others.

Journal of Social Work & Human Sexuality v.3, no.2/3, 1985: "Feminist Perspectives on Social Work and Human Sexuality." Guest eds.: Mary Valentich, James Gripton. Subscriptions: \$30 (indiv.); \$60 (inst.); \$80 (libraries). Single copy: inquire. Haworth Press, Inc., 28 E. 22nd St., New York, NY 10010. (Information from Studies on Women Abstracts v.3, no.6, 1985, pp.378-379)

Included in this issue are: "On the Diversity of Love Object Orientations Among Women" (Sophie Freud Loewenstein); "Common Therapeutic Targets Among Women Who Were Sexually Abused in Childhood" (Derek Jenu, Marjorie Gazan, and Carole Klassen); "A New Look at Mothers of Incest Victims" (Margaret H. Myer); "Social Work, Traditional Health Care Systems and Lesbian Invisibility" (Sande Potter); "Feminist Issues in Sex Therapy" (Lee C. Handy, Mary Valentich, Lorna P. Cammaert, and James Gripton); "Human Sexuality and Feminism: A New Approach to Perinatal Social Work" (Nancy B. Bryant and Charlotte J. Collins); and "Women's Responses to Abortion: Implications for Post-Abortion Support Groups" (Karen M. Lodi, Ann McGettigan, and Janette Bucy).

Library Trends v.34, no.2, Fall 1985: "Women and Leadership in the Library Profession." Guest ed.: Rosemary Ruhig DuMont. Subscriptions: \$30. Single copy: \$8. Journals Dept., University of Illinois Press, 54 E. Gregory Dr., Champaign, IL 61820. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Sex as a Variable: A Bibliography of Women in Libraries 1975-1985" (Katharine Phenix); "Ambiguous Authority and Aborted Ambition: Gender, Professionalism, and the Rise and Fall of the Welfare State" (Suzanne Hildenbrand); "The Impact of Affirmative Action on Academic Libraries" (Barbara Moran); "Differences by Sex: Academic Library Administrators" (Betty Jo Irvine); "Identity, Power, and Hiring in a Feminized Profession" (Barbara Ivy); and "Role Models in Library Education: Effects on Women's Careers" (Jill Moriearty and Jane Robbins-Carter).

Monthly Labor Review v.108, no.12, December 1985: "A Special Section on Comparable Worth." Subscriptions: \$24. Single copy: \$4. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. (Issue examined)

Contents of the special section on comparable worth: "Perspectives on Comparable Worth: An Introduction to the Data" (Janet L. Norwood); "Comparable Worth: How Do We Know It Will Work?" (Carolyn Shaw Bell); "Comparable Worth: Organizational Dilemmas" (Karen Shallcross Koziara); "Comparable Worth: Some Questions Still Unanswered" (Sandra E. Gleason).

Parnassus: Poetry in Review v.12, no.2/v.13, no.1, Spring/Summer/Fall/Winter 1985: "A Celebration of Women & Poetry." Ed.: Herbert Leibowitz. Subscriptions: \$17 (indiv.); \$27 (inst.). Single copy: \$10. 205 W. 89th St., New York, NY 10024. (Issue examined)

This impressive tome boasts 640 pages of essays, criticism, poetry, and artwork. Emily Dickinson, Marianne Moore, H.D., Louise Bogan, Elizabeth Bishop, Sylvia Plath, Anne Sexton, Denise Levertov, and May Swenson are the focus of critical reassessment; Catharine Stimpson writes on "Adrienne Rich and Lesbian/Feminist Poetry"; Alicia Ostriker contributes "Being Nobody Together: Duplicity, Identity, and Women's Poetry"; and Adrienne Rich, Maxine Kumin, Audre Lorde, Amy Clampitt, Mei-mei Berssenbrugge, Cynthia Macdonald, Tess Gallagher, and many others offer new poems.

Psychological Perspectives: A Semi-Annual Review of Jungian Thought v.17, no.1, Spring 1986: "Women's Voices." Guest ed.: J'nan Morse Sellery. Subscriptions: \$12. Single copy: \$7. C.G. Jung Institute of Los Angeles, 10349 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90064. (Issue examined)

Divided into three major sections -- "Inner Voices," "Creative Voices," and "Dream Voices" -- this special issue includes analytical and autobiographical articles, poems, and fiction by a diverse group of contributors. Dreams, symbols, and ancient images figure prominently in these writings, which "look inward portraying woman's often frustrating or misunderstood efforts at artistic creativity, and show how dreams move her toward her particular voice" (p.5).

Radical History Review 35, 1986: "Women's Labors" and "History on Trial." Subscriptions: \$15 (indiv.); \$30 (inst.). Single copy: \$5. History Dept., John Jay College, 445 West 59th St., New York, NY 10019. (Issue examined)

This issue features two special sections that will interest feminists. In the section titled "Women's Labors," Jeanne Boydston contributes an essay on women's domestic labor in antebellum America; Susan Hirsch takes a rare look at women Pullman workers, 1900-1969; and Susan Levine reviews two books on women's cultural history. In "History on Trial," Alice Kessler-Harris pinpoints the difficult political questions raised by her own testimony and the opposing testimony of historian Rosalind Rosenberg in the case of EEUC v. Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Sinister Wisdom no.29/30, 1986: "The Tribe of Dina: A Jewish Women's Anthology." Eds.: Melanie Kaye/Kantrowitz, Irena Klepfisz. Subscriptions: \$15 (indiv.); \$28 (inst.). Single copy: \$9.95. P.O. Box 1308, Montpelier, VT 05602. (Issue examined)

Over three hundred pages long, this special double issue features fiction, essays, poetry, and photographs speaking to the many dimensions of Jewish women's experience. Represented here are both Sephardim and Ashkenazim, Americans and Israelis, lesbians and "straight" women -- among them, Rita Arditti, Grace Paley, Elana Dykewomon, Judy Freespirit, Sarah Schulman, Joan E. Biren (JEB), Galia Golan, Savina Teubal, Vera Williams, and editors Kaye/Kantrowitz and Klepfisz.

Social Problems v.32, no.4, April 1985: "Feminist Issues and Women's Problems." Subscriptions: \$45 (indiv.); \$55 (inst.). Single copy: \$11. HB 208 State University College, 1300 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, NY 14222. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "The Missing Feminist Revolution in Sociology" (Judith Stacey and Barrie Thorne); "Boundaries, Negotiation, Consciousness: Reconceptualizing Gender Relations" (Judith M. Gerson and Kathy Peiss); "Redefining the Situation: Negotiations on the Meaning of 'Woman'" (Diane Rothbard Margolis); "Ladies Against Women: Mobilization Dilemmas of Antifeminist Movements" (Susan E. Marshall); "Good Times and Good Works: The Place of Sociability in the Work of Women Volunteers" (Arlene Kaplan Daniels).

WEB Quarterly no.3, Summer 1985: "Housing." Single copy: .50 pounds. 1 Ferdinand Place, London NW 1, England. (Information from Women and Environments v.8, no.1, Winter 1986, p.30)

This special issue offers several articles exploring sexist and racist dimensions of women's housing problems, violence against women and security in housing, and women's participation in the housing movement.

CEASED PUBLICATION

Annotated Guide to Women's Periodicals in the United States and Canada v.1, no.1, 1982-v.4, no.1, 1985. Compiled by Terry Mehlman. Published by The Women's Programs Office, Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374. (Information from T. Mehlman)

Comment: On Conferences & Research about Wo/men v.1, no.1, 1973-v.15, no.2, February 1986. Ed. by Jo Hartley. RCI Communications, 680 West 11th St., Claremont, CA 91711. (Information from Comment)

Wisconsin Women and Public Policy v.1, no.1, May 1982-v.4, no.1, Spring 1985. Ed. by Marian Thompson. Family Living Education, 610 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53703. (Information from publisher)

ITEMS OF NOTE

WHEN THE RICH GET RICHER AND THE POOR GET POORER, WHAT HAPPENS TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN? is the first in a series of papers to be issued by the Economic Literacy Project of Women for Economic Justice. Published in brochure format, the paper presents a lucid feminist analysis of current economic issues, and suggests strategies for change. Send \$1.00 to WEJ, 145 Tremont St., Boston, MA 02111.

The Women's Department of the U.S. Department of Labor offers a series of ten free pamphlets, FACTS ON U.S. WORKING WOMEN, each two to four pages long with statistical information from a number of sources. Among the titles: "Working Age Disabled Women," "Women Business Owners," "Black Women in the Labor Force," and "Advances for Women Through Federal Legislation During the United Nations Decade for Women, 1976-1985." Send a self-addressed mailing label to Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20210.

THE MARITAL PROPERTY HANDBOOK is designed to explain Wisconsin's new marital property system in lay terms. Coauthored by the Center for Public Representation of Madison and University of Wisconsin law professor June M. Weisberger, the handbook includes copies of an individual property classification agreement form, and is available for \$8.00 (including tax, postage, and handling) from CPR, 520 University Ave., Madison, WI 53703.

FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES, a series of issue-oriented papers and essays produced by the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women/Institut canadien de recherches sur les femmes, has two new bilingual issues. No. 2, "Les tâches liées au soin des enfants," by Michelle Duval (\$2.75), looks at the institution of motherhood and how it can be transformed to bring about a new value system. No. 3, "Feminist Research: Overview and Outlook," includes papers by Francine Descarries-Belanger and Micheline de Sève critiquing feminist research in Quebec (\$3.00). Add \$.75 per copy for postage and handling, and make check payable to CRIAW/ICREF, 151 Slater St., Suite 408, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5H3, Canada.

A thirty-six-page condensation of FORWARD LOOKING STRATEGIES TO THE YEAR 2000, the document adopted by consensus at the U.N. World Conference on Women in Nairobi, is available from the Women, Public Policy and Development Project at the University of Minnesota. The condensed version includes an explanatory foreword, an appendix on education, and a summary of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Send \$3.00 for first class, or \$2.50 for book rate to WPP&D/Fraser, Humphrey Center, 301-19th Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55455. (The complete eighty-six-page version is also available, for \$5.00 first class or \$4.00 book rate.)

Another publication related to the world gathering in Nairobi is the FORUM '85 NGO PLANNING COMMITTEE FINAL REPORT, a summary of the planning and implementation of the nongovernmental gathering held in conjunction with the U.N. Conference on Women. The pamphlet provides background information on the conference, details of the organizational structure, descriptions of conference activities, and a list of workshops offered, with addresses for the individual(s) or group responsible for each. Write International Women's Tribune Centre, 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

MEN'S STUDIES SYLLABI includes syllabi for thirty courses ranging from sociology and psychology to religion, business, literature, and history. Send \$10 to Sam Femiano, 22 East St., Northampton, MA 01060.

WOMEN OF EUROPE, Supplement No. 18, examines women's studies teaching and research in the nations of the European Economic Community. The survey gives information on curricula, names of teachers and researchers, and addresses of research centers, libraries, and discussion groups. Write to the Commission of the European Communities, Information on Women, 200 Rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium.

Each issue of the children's series WOMEN OF COURAGE focuses on an American woman, with a song about her on one side of a 45-rpm record, a story about her on the other, and a booklet providing additional information. The bimonthly series is offered by yearly subscription at a cost of \$24.00, or \$65.00 for an educator's edition. The 1986 series includes Libby Riddles, a dogsled racer;

Maria Mitchell, the first U.S. woman astronomer; Kitty O'Neil, Cherokee racer, award-winning diver, and stunt specialist who is also deaf; plus three other women. The 1984 and 1985 series are also available. Contact The Eclectic Company, 261 E. 5th St., Suite 318-319, Saint Paul, MN 55101 (612-227-7401).

WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

"Women and Time Management: A Reading List" is the latest bibliography in the series, "Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies." Compiled by Linda Shult, the three-page bibliography includes titles on time management at work, at home, and in between. It also lists books on time management written by women whether or not they are specifically directed to women. Copies of the bibliography (and other numbers in the series) are available free of charge from: UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706.

BOOK REVIEWS

WOMEN AND DISABILITY, PART II

Resources for Feminist Research: Documentation sur la recherche féministe, v.14, no.1, March 1985: "Women and Disability/ Les femmes handicapées." Edited by Pat Israel and Frances Rooney. (Address: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1V6.) Subscriptions (U.S.): \$25 (indiv.); \$40 (inst.).

Mary Jo Deegan and Nancy A. Brooks, eds., Women and Disability: The Double Handicap. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books, 1985. 144p. bibl. \$24.95, ISBN 0-88738-017-4. LC 84-2618.

Editors Frances Rooney and Pat Israel invited disabled women to write on an array of topics for this special issue of the Canadian journal Resources for Feminist Research. The result is a multi-textured collage of poems, interviews, theoretical pieces and personal reminiscences. Women from many backgrounds and with a wide assortment of disabilities ponder, rage, laugh and mourn, demonstrating once more that we are a diverse population of individuals. The print edition of the special issue utilizes large type; spiral bound and cassette taped editions are also available.

As I reread the journal, one theme appeared over and over -- the paramount importance of social and emotional support. Cathy McPherson and Pat Israel convey the thrill of participating in a group activity that has been made wholly, ungrudgingly accessible in "Front Row Centre: The New England Women's Musical Retreat on Wheels." Judy Snow's moving piece on deinstitutionalization, "Living at Home," is a tribute to the network of

friends who enabled her to obtain attendant care. In "Letter to My Sister: There Was Only One Place to Pee Between Here and Nelson," Joan Meister's sense that she is surrounded by people who love her helps her find humor in an otherwise infuriating and humiliating situation.

The prevailing tone of the journal is upbeat. But many of the pieces speak eloquently of support and caring altogether unknown to too many women with disabilities. In "Mirror, Mirror: Self-Image and Disabled Women," Gwyneth Ferguson Matthews questions why some congenitally disabled women manage to build fulfilling careers and social lives, while uncounted others live in virtual isolation. She concludes that,

...those who learn the value of self-esteem are those who've always had the unwavering support of those closest to them. Women who have been ignored by their families, treated as problems, neuters, burdens, appear to blossom into self-confident adults only rarely. (p.49)

In "Massage and Women with Disabilities," Christine Sutherland comments in passing on the emotional vulnerability of women in institutions when they undergo massage:

...that's often the only time they get touched, except by a doctor, who pushes and pokes -- that's not touching. Then the massage is over, and they're back in their room alone and feeling more empty than before. Again. They're back in their cage. And most people don't even want to talk to them. (p.50)

In a series of journal entries, Frances Rooney describes the conception and gestation of this special issue. At one point she remarks, "The way that experience pieces are coming in when we'd expected research articles reminds me of the early feminist days, when we still lived deep in the guts we had just started to explore, before we got systematized and analytical and respectable" (p.66). Even most of the issue's theoretical pieces spring from an experiential framework. Only one article, Susan Russell's "Social Dimensions of Disability: Women with MS," substantiates inferences and personal reflections with empirical research.

With the Power of Each Breath, Voices from the Shadows, and the RFR special issue offer insights into many facets of the lives of women who have disabilities. Most of the pieces are subjective, but taken together they create a vivid landscape of human experience, from chasms of despair to summits of elation, with a sprawling terrain of plateaus and valleys in between.

The articles anthologized in Women and Disability: The Double Handicap approach the topic from the disciplines of psychology and sociology. Most were previously published in The Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare (2). Michelle Fine and Adrienne Asch's "Disabled Women: Sexism Without the Pedestal" and Mary Jo Deegan's "Multiple Minority Groups: A Case Study of Physically Disabled Women" provide a theoretical basis from which to interpret the double minority status disabled women face. Many of the remaining articles in the book bear out their arguments in more specific terms. Nancy

G. Kutner and Heather L. Gray examine issues in the lives of women with chronic renal failure, and Nancy McCharen and Jo Anne L. Earp look at factors that influence the hiring of women with a history of breast cancer.

This book comes closer than any I have encountered to "systematizing and analyzing" material pertaining to women with disabilities. Regrettably, however, many of the studies reported here seem weak and unfocused. Gaylene Becker and Joanne K. Jauregui's article on the isolation and social awareness of deaf women, and Susan Shaul, Pamela J. Dowling and Bernice F. Laden's "Like Other Women: Perspectives of Mothers with Physical Disabilities," tackle intriguing subject matter. Yet the authors tend merely to relate fragments from their loosely structured interviews, falling into pedestrian description that lacks both the emotional impact of first-person accounts and the authority of scientific evidence. The pieces fail to synthesize new insights from their factual data, and do not reach for universal implications as they summarize their findings.

Perhaps the brightest note in the collection is Emily Bonwich's article on the role reorganization of rural women with spinal cord injuries. Bonwich demonstrates that several of her subjects actually experienced positive role gains after they became disabled. No longer expected to be homemakers, they earned college degrees and ultimately became financially independent. The possibility that a traumatic change such as becoming disabled may in some cases lead to role gains and an enhanced self-concept has received little attention, and is clearly worthy of further exploration.

The works I have discussed here raise as many questions as they answer. Why, for example, do some young women who have disabilities thrive in a mainstreamed school setting, while others are treated as outcasts? What more can we learn about the relationships between disabled women and nondisabled friends or partners? And how do the lives of women with disabilities contrast with those of disabled men? While statistics indicate that disabled men fare far better than women in education, employment, and finding long-term partners, they still fall well below their nondisabled peers on most scales. Disabled men have yet to reveal their intimate selves through the kind of experiential writing that makes the literature on women and disability so vivid and powerful.

In the late 1970s, when I felt orphaned and unseen by the burgeoning women's movement, I longed to find other women who could validate my feelings. The past few years have brought the concerns of disabled women into the open. The RFR issue closes with a splendid list of pertinent books, articles, periodicals and films. In these, and in a multitude of conferences and symposia across North America, disabled women have begun to share their cherished dreams and deepest pain. The barriers that so often constrict our lives -- inadequate education and job training, economic poverty, lack of role models, desexualization and social isolation -- have been given credence at last.

Finding each other, realizing that we are not alone, has been a dramatic first step. But sometimes I fear we have only been talking to ourselves. In their foreword to Women and Disability, Rose Lynn Sherr and Beatrice A. Wright state,

...as we read the book we were shaken and astounded by it....
 Despite our long professional involvement in the field of
 rehabilitation psychology and our appreciation of a feminist
 viewpoint, we had been remarkably unaware of the unique
 issues of women with disabilities. (p.xi)

Similarly, Frances Rooney records the comments of members of her editorial staff as they worked on the disabled women's issue of RFR: "It's a nonissue to me. There aren't very many disabled women, are there?" "It frightens me too much, I don't want to think about it." "There are ramps at the university, what do they want?" (p.66).

Though many of us have raised our own level of consciousness as women with disabilities, we have a long way to go before the wider feminist community grants us full recognition and participation. Beyond that, there are still battles to wage on many fronts. We must fight for policy changes in education, rehabilitation and health care; for access to transportation, and as Joan Meister points out, even public rest rooms. Most of all, we need to break down the barrier of stigmatization that can twist a potentially active, useful life into one of bitter loneliness. Many of us have managed to thrust aside the negative stereotypes we have been taught all our lives, to discover our sexuality, competence, and strength. It remains to convince our parents, teachers, would-be friends and lovers that disability does not define us -- that we are, first and foremost, women.

The materials that I have discussed here are a vital beginning. But as long as the concerns of disabled women are treated in specialized books and separate journal issues, we will still be perceived as a class unto ourselves. Our unique needs and viewpoint must be integrated into the women's movement as thoroughly as those of lesbians, poor women, and women of color. Our interests and skills range far beyond disability-related topics, and as the women's movement makes us more welcome we may freely contribute our time, energy, and expertise. In addition, all women will ultimately benefit when we work together toward acceptance and respect for those whose abilities and appearance vary from the norm.

The New Our Bodies, Ourselves (3) is a wonderful example of the way in which a work directed at a general audience can embrace the issues unique to women with disabilities. In the earlier Our Bodies, Ourselves, virtually no reference was made to women with disabilities, as though we did not really exist. In striking contrast, the revised version includes several subsections on disabled women's issues -- among them body image, disabled lesbians, and a chart on sexuality and chronic diseases. Even more exciting, to my mind, are the references to disabled women scattered liberally throughout the text. In the section on stress, for example, being discriminated against because of a physical disability is listed as one of many possible stress-inducing situations. The accessibility of the office is given as one factor to consider in selecting a therapist. Reading The New Our Bodies, Ourselves, I felt not only acknowledged, but included.

I would like to think that The New Our Bodies, Ourselves marks a turning-point in our struggle toward equality. Perhaps our voices are being heard, and our experiences of the world will mingle with those of our nondisabled peers. Perhaps at last women who do not bear the label "disabled" may begin

to know us as women whose basic need for the support of family, friends and community is identical to their own.

-- Deborah Kent

[Deborah Kent works fulltime as a freelance writer. She has written numerous book reviews and articles on disability-related topics. She also writes young adult fiction.]

NOTES

¹ Part I of this review appeared in Feminist Collections v.7, no.3, Spring 1986, pp.21-24. In that article, two books were discussed: With the Power of Each Breath: A Disabled Women's Anthology, edited by Susan E. Browne, Debra Connors, and Nanci Stern (Pittsburgh and San Francisco: Cleis Press, 1985), and Voices From the Shadows: Women with Disabilities Speak Out, by Gwyneth Ferguson Matthews (Toronto: The Women's Press, 1983).

² The Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare v.8, no.2, July 1983, pp.233-375.

³ The Boston Women's Health Book Collective, The New Our Bodies, Ourselves: A Book By and For Women (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1984).

* * * * *

COMPARABLE WORTH

Alice H. Cook, Comparable Worth: A Case Book of Experiences in States and Localities. Manoa, HI: Industrial Relations Center University of Hawaii, 1985. 264p. index. \$40.00.

Helen Remick, ed., Comparable Worth and Wage Discrimination: Technical Possibilities and Political Realities. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1984. 311p. bibl. index. \$39.95, ISBN 0-87722-345-9; pap., \$14.95, ISBN 0-87722-385-8. LC 84-41.

Donald J. Treiman and Heidi I. Hartmann, eds., Women, Work, and Wages: Equal Pay for Jobs of Equal Value. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1981. 136p. bibl. pap., \$9.95, ISBN 0-309-03177-X. LC 81-82863.

Advocates have termed it "the employment issue of the 1980s" (1), while opponents have characterized it as "the looniest idea since the Looney Tunes" (2), and claimed that it was "pregnant with the possibility of disrupting the entire economic system of the United States" (3).

Mention of the term "comparable worth" evokes a wide range of responses, and while there may be a few people who can walk away from a discussion without having formulated an opinion, the vast majority leave possessed of strong convictions. At issue is the question of whether people who work in traditionally "female" jobs are paid less than those who work in traditionally "male" jobs because their jobs require less skill, effort, and responsibility -- or because the work is performed primarily by women.

In the following essay, I discuss three books about comparable worth. The first provides an overview of the whole subject of sex-based labor market discrimination, with a particular focus on comparable worth. The second delves more deeply into the question of implementing comparable worth. The final work chronicles experiences with comparable worth in various states and localities.

In 1981, the National Academy of Sciences released a work edited by Donald J. Treiman and Heidi I. Hartmann entitled Women, Work and Wages: Equal Pay for Jobs of Equal Value. This book is an excellent introduction to the subject for the nonspecialist; Treiman and Hartmann are adept at presenting technical material in an accessible way. Their report starts from the premise that wage differentials exist and have persisted over time. They consider three different explanations for the job segregation that underlies wage differentials: "women choose, for reasons other than pay, jobs that turn out to pay poorly; women are excluded from high paying jobs; [or] the jobs that women hold tend to be underpaid because they are held by women" (p.52). They conclude that "observed market wages incorporate the effect of many institutional factors, including discrimination" (p.65). As a result, they assert, "market wages cannot be used as the sole standard for judging the relative worth of jobs" (p.65).

Given these conclusions, it is necessary to develop another means by which dissimilar jobs might be meaningfully compared. A job evaluation system purports to do just that -- that is, to measure the worth of jobs on the basis of their content. As is pointed out by Treiman and Hartmann, "paying jobs according to their worth requires only that whatever characteristics of jobs are regarded as worthy of compensation by an employer should be equally so regarded irrespective of the sex, race or ethnicity of job incumbents" (p.70). The authors go on to give a lucid, albeit technical, critical analysis of conventional job evaluation approaches.

The strengths of this book are in a sense also its weaknesses. Treiman and Hartmann provide a basic overview of research in the field of labor market discrimination, and in that way prepare the reader for more detailed study. Yet in their effort to gear the text to the general reader, they fail to give the literature as rigorous a critique as they might have. Nonetheless, as an introduction to a complex subject, the book may be recommended highly.

In an edited collection aptly subtitled "Technical Possibilities and Political Realities," editors Helen Remick and Ronnie J. Steinberg meet the big issues surrounding comparable worth head on. Their preface, introduction, and conclusion alone are worth the price of the book. Remick and Steinberg unabashedly challenge common criticisms of comparable worth. "Can we compare apples and oranges?" -- "Why not?" respond Remick and Steinberg:

...there are general characteristics of fruit, such as the number of calories, the vitamin and mineral content, and so on, that make it possible to compare specific apples with specific oranges...likewise, certain dissimilar jobs may comprise functional tasks and characteristics that, from the employer's point of view are equivalent in value. (p.288)

"What about the free market?" In response to this frequently posed question, the authors point out that we interfere with the free market all the time -- for example, when the government makes funds available to Chrysler, Amtrack, or Lockheed, or when companies fix prices to control particular markets. Remick and Steinberg address the issues of cost, inflation, unemployment, integration of jobs, and promotion in a similarly hardhitting fashion.

The refreshing aspect of this book is that it acknowledges that comparable worth "will not happen in a political vacuum" (p.300). As the articles included here suggest, comparable worth is not simply a collective bargaining issue, a legal issue, or a socioeconomic issue; rather, it is all three of these and more.

Each of the individual pieces in the volume explores an aspect of comparable worth in more detail -- for example, job evaluations. Richard and James Beatty point out how and why the description of work is important to job evaluation. Donald Treiman's article, on the other hand, suggests that factors and factor weights selected for a job evaluation scheme can serve as a source of sex bias. Finally, using the field of nursing, Helen Remick demonstrates the implicit role values can play in setting wages as they are reflected in job evaluation schemes.

The final work under review here is a case book chronicling the experiences of states and localities in implementing compensation programs based on comparable worth. Alice H. Cook has collected a rich variety of materials from forty-five states and almost one hundred local jurisdictions. She organizes this wealth of information into a matrix that highlights several factors: the number and sex of government employees; the state or local budget; legislation (proposed, pending, or passed); existing job evaluation systems; comparable worth studies already undertaken; litigation; collective bargaining agents and related negotiations; the role of status of women commissions; implementation. She also provides contacts (union, state, and other personnel), lists her sources of information, and adds explanatory comments.

In the section on Wisconsin, to take one example, Cook traces the State's initial effort to evaluate clerical job classifications in the late 1970s, its subsequent decision to retain prevailing wage scales, and the resulting protest. In 1982, Cook notes, AFSCME and the Wisconsin State Employees Union (WSEU) filed a complaint with the EEOC charging the State with sex discrimination. Then in 1984, Governor Earl issued Executive Order No.44, setting up a Task Force on Comparable Worth to initiate a fresh investigation of the State's classification and compensation system -- a step that should perhaps be interpreted as a response to the AFSCME/WSEU litigation, Cook concludes.

Cook's case book furnishes the sort of detailed, comparative, and hard-to-locate information that is essential to practitioners involved in compensation issues, and of great interest to many workers. Reviewing key dimensions of the comparable worth controversy, her introduction aids the reader in drawing together the disparate experiences enumerated in the matrix. A "Digest-Index to the Case Book by Activity and Function" provides subject access.

Each of these books adds to the comparable worth discussion and is useful in its own way. By virtue of the fact that the concept of comparable worth forces us to reexamine basic economic, social, and political beliefs, it necessarily will stimulate discussion. These works assist us in becoming more informed, active participants in the comparable worth debate.

-- Alice Audie-Figueroa

[Alice Audie-Figueroa received her Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her dissertation was entitled "Sex, Power and Wages: An Economic Approach to Comparable Worth." She was formerly Vice-President of the Teaching Assistants' Association at the UW-Madison, AFT 3220. Currently, she is a Financial Analyst in the United Auto Workers Research Department.]

NOTES

¹ Eleanor Holmes Norton, former Chair, EEOC, quoted in a speech by Carole Wilson, attorney, to CLUW-Milwaukee, 1982.

² Clarence Pendleton, Chair, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, quoted in Daily Labor Report no.71 (April 12, 1985), p.A-3.

³ Court statement, case of Lemons v. City and County of Denver, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit.

Alternative Cataloging in Publication Data

Feminist collections: women's studies library resources in Wisconsin. Madison, WI: UW System Women's Studies Librarian.

quarterly.

Began publication 1980.

Includes articles, reviews, directories, bibliographies, interviews, and "items of note."

1. Feminist literature--Publishing--Periodicals. 2. Feminist literature--Reviews--Periodicals. 3. Women's studies--Library resources--Periodicals. 4. Libraries--Special collections--Women's studies--Periodicals. 5. Feminism--Book reviews--Periodicals. 6. Feminism--Bibliography--Periodicals. 7. Feminist literature--History and criticism--Periodicals. 8. Feminist literature--Bibliography--Periodicals. I. University of Wisconsin System. Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large. II. Title: Women's studies library resources in Wisconsin. III. Title: Wisconsin women's studies library resources.

Courtesy of Sanford Berman.

SUPPLEMENT: INDEX TO FEMINIST COLLECTIONS

Vol.7, 1985 - 1986

- "American Farm Women: Work and Family [book review]," by Wava G. Haney, vol.7, no.1, pp.23-27.
- "Archives: Lots of Women's History Out There, If You Are Willing to Look for It: Black Women in La Crosse," by Bruce L. Mouser, vol.7, no.2, pp.4-9.
- "Archives: Recovering Our Past: Mathilde Franziska Anneke (1817-1884)," by Margo A. Conk and Renny Harrigan, vol.7, no.3, pp.3-6.
- "Archives: Women of the Right," by Kathleen Blee, vol.7, no.1, pp.4-6.
- Audie-Figueroa, Alice, "Comparable Worth [book review]," vol.7, no.4, pp.30-33.
- Blee, Kathleen, "Archives: Women of the Right," vol.7, no.1, pp.4-6.
- Bleier, Ruth, Diane Kravetz, and Suzanne Pingree, "News from UW-Madison," vol.7, no.2, pp.12-13.
- "Clerical Work and Clerical Workers [book review]," by Cynthia Costello, vol.7, no.2, pp.25-29.
- "Comparable Worth [book review]," by Alice Audie-Figueroa, vol.7, no.4, pp.30-33.
- Conk, Margo A., "Nineteenth-Century Communities of Single Women in Britain and the U.S. [book review]," vol.7, no.2, pp.23-25.
- Conk, Margo A., and Renny Harrigan, "Archives: Recovering Our Past: Mathilde Franziska Anneke (1817-1884)," vol.7, no.3, pp.3-6.
- Costello, Cynthia, "Clerical Work and Clerical Workers [book review]," vol.7, no.2, pp.25-29.
- Ellsworth, Elizabeth, "Feminist Visions: Computer Equity Through Gendered Software?," vol.7, no.3, pp.6-9.
- Ellsworth, Elizabeth, "Feminist Visions: Media for Fighting the Double Discrimination of Ableism and Sexism," vol.7, no.2, pp.9-11.
- "Feminist Perspectives on Anti-Semitism and Racism [book review]," by Judith G. Stitzel, vol.7, no.1, pp.27-30.
- "Feminist Publishing (report on eight presses, five of them new)," by Cathy Loeb, vol.7, no.3, pp.10-11.
- "Feminist Publishing [reports on three feminist presses, two of them new]," by Cathy Loeb, vol.7, no.1, pp.11-12.
- "Feminist Visions: Computer Equity Through Gendered Software?," by Elizabeth Ellsworth, vol.7, no.3, pp.6-9.
- "Feminist Visions: Media for Fighting the Double Discrimination of Ableism and Sexism," by Elizabeth Ellsworth, vol.7, no.2, pp.9-11.
- "Feminist Writers in New Zealand, 1975-1985," by Kate Reed, vol.7, no.4, pp.9-13.
- "From the Editors [Feminist Collections now available on tape]," by Susan Searing and Cathy Loeb, vol.7, no.2, pp.3-4.
- "From the Editors [Goodbye to Karen Merritt and Nancy Marshall]," by Susan Searing, vol.7, no.4, pp.3-4.
- "From the Editors [Reflections on two recent name changes in the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian]," by Susan Searing, vol.7, no.1, pp.3-4.
- Haney, Wava G., "American Farm Women: Work and Family [book review]," vol.7, no.1, pp.23-27.
- "Items of Note," by Linda Shult, vol.7, no.1, pp.22-23; vol.7, no.2, p.22; vol.7, no.3, pp.19-21; vol.7, no.4, pp.24-26.
- Kent, Deborah, "Women and Disability, Part I [book review]," vol.7, no.3, pp.21-24.
- Kent, Deborah, "Women and Disability, Part II [book review]," vol.7, no.4, pp.26-30.
- Loeb, Cathy, "Feminist Publishing [report on eight presses, five of them new]," vol.7, no.3, pp.10-11.
- Loeb, Cathy, "Feminist Publishing [reports on three feminist presses, two of them new]," vol.7, no.1, pp.11-12.
- Loeb, Cathy, "Periodical Notes," vol.7, no.1, pp.18-22; vol.7, no.2, pp.19-21; vol.7, no.3, pp.17-19; vol.7, no.4, pp.19-24.
- Loeb, Cathy, "Women in Print [Part II: news on recent and upcoming women-in-print gatherings]," vol.7, no.1, pp.10-11.
- Mouser, Bruce, "Archives: Lots of Women's History Out There, If You Are Willing to Look for It: Black Women in La Crosse," vol.7, no.2, pp.4-9.
- "New Reference Works in Women's Studies," by Susan Searing, vol.7, no.1, pp.14-17; vol.7, no.2, pp.14-18; vol.7, no.3, pp.12-16; vol.7, no.4, pp.13-19.
- "News from UW-Madison," by Ruth Bleier, Diane Kravetz, and Suzanne Pingree, vol.7, no.2, pp.12-13.
- "News from UW-Stevens Point," by Kathy White, vol.7, no.3, pp.11-12.
- "News from UW-Stout," by Janet Polansky, vol.7, no.1, pp.12-13.
- "Nineteenth-Century Communities of Single Women in Britain and the U.S. [book review]," by Margo A. Conk, vol.7, no.2, pp.23-25.
- "Note to Subscribers [Recent changes in New Books on Women and Feminism]."
- "Periodical Notes," by Cathy Loeb, vol.7, no.1, pp.18-22; vol.7, no.2, pp.19-21; vol.7, no.3, pp.17-19; vol.7, no.4, pp.19-24.
- Polansky, Janet, "News from UW-Stout," vol.7, no.1, pp.12-13.
- Reed, Kate, "Feminist Writers in New Zealand, 1975 to 1985," vol.7, no.4, pp.9-13.
- Sapiro, Virginia, "Sex, Gender and the State [book review]," vol.7, no.3, pp.24-27.

Schmitz, Betty, "Selected New Resources for Integrating Women's Studies into the Curriculum [book review]," vol.7, no.2, pp.29-34.

Searing, Susan, "From the Editors [Goodbye to Karen Merritt and Nancy Marshall]," vol.7, no.4, pp.3-4.

Searing, Susan, "From the Editors [Reflections on two recent name changes in the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian]," vol.7, no.1, pp.3-4.

Searing, Susan, "New Reference Works in Women's Studies," vol.7, no.1, pp.14-17; vol.7, no.2, pp.14-18; vol.7, no.3, pp.12-16; vol.7, no.4, pp.13-19.

Searing, Susan, "Women in Print [Part I: Feminist publishing and scholarship in Western Europe]," vol.7, no.1, pp.6-10.

Searing, Susan, and Cathy Loeb, "From the Editors [Feminist Collections now available on tape]," vol.7, no.2, pp.3-4.

"Selected New Resources for Integrating Women's Studies into the Curriculum [book review]," by Betty Schmitz, vol.7, no.2, pp.29-34.

"Sex, Gender and the State [book review]," by Virginia Sapiro, vol.7, no.3, pp.24-27.

Shult, Linda, "Items of Note," vol.7, no.1, pp.22-23; vol.7, no.2, p.22; vol.7, no.3, pp.19-21; vol.7, no.4, pp.24-28.

Stitzel, Judith G., "Feminist Perspectives on Anti-Semitism and Racism [book review]," vol.7, no.1, pp.27-30.

White, Kathy, "News from UW-Stevens Point," vol.7, no.3, pp.11-12.

"Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies," vol.7, no.2, pp.22-23; vol.7, no.4, p.26.

"Women and Disability, Part I [book review]," by Deborah Kent, vol.7, no.3, pp.21-24.

"Women and Disability, Part II [book review]," by Deborah Kent, vol.7, no.4, pp.26-30.

"Women in Print [Part I: Feminist publishing and scholarship in Western Europe]," by Susan Searing, vol.7, no.1, pp.6-10.

"Women in Print [Part II: news on recent and upcoming women-in-print gatherings]," by Cathy Loeb, vol.7, no.1, pp.10-11.

"Women's History Through Artifacts," by Anne Woodhouse, vol.7, no.4, pp.4-9.

"Women's Studies in Wisconsin [Third edition of Women's Studies in Wisconsin: Who's Who & Where now available]," vol.7, no.1, p.17.

Woodhouse, Anne, "Women's History Through Artifacts," vol.7, no.4, pp.4-9.