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Volume 24, Number 1, Fall 2002

Published by Phyllis Holman Weisbard

Women's Studies Librarian

Feminist Collections

A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources

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Back issues: Single back issues are \$3.50; ask about availability.

Numerous bibliographies and other informational files are available on the Women's Studies Librarian's World Wide Website, <http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/WomensStudies/> You'll find information about the office, tables of contents and selected full-text articles from recent issues of *Feminist Collections*, many *Core Lists in Women's Studies* on such topics as aging, feminist pedagogy, film studies, health, lesbian studies, mass media, and women of color in the U.S., a listing of *Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies*, including full text of a number of them, and links to hundreds of other selected websites and databases on women and gender.

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FROM THE EDITORS

I thought about temporarily renaming this column “To Our Readers,” or even “Please Read This!” in the hope that more folks will notice what I’m about to say:

We want something from you.

1. **Thoughts:** For one thing, we’d like to receive letters “To the Editors” that we can print on this page—or not. Does that formal-sounding heading put you off? Then how about dashing off an email message? You can write to us at wiswsl@library.wisc.edu or jlehman@library.wisc.edu. We want feedback, discussion, criticism, whatever; it doesn’t have to be praise! We don’t promise to publish your letter or message, but we promise *not* to print it if you say you don’t want us to.

2. **Zines!** Did you read the article by M.L. (“Mhaire”) Fraser in the Summer issue? (If you didn’t, and you can’t put your hands on a print copy of *Feminist Collections* v.24, no.1, you can go read a text version at <http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/WomensStudies/fc/fczinesfraser1.htm>, or email me for a PDF version with the actual fonts and graphics just as they appeared on paper.) Mhaire reviewed a few longstanding zines that have now gone glossy, but in the future we’d love to see anything and everything that could fall into the category of “feminist” or “grrrl-ist.” We’re establishing

a regular column, much like but separate from “Periodical Notes,” in which zines that come to our attention will get a paragraph or two of description and comment, along with the vital details (how to contact the zinemaker to buy copies or subscribe).

If you are a zine publisher yourself, send a recent issue or two of your publication to us at the Office of the Women’s Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, WI 53704, so we can consider reviewing it in the new column. If you can’t afford to send free samples, email the purchase info to us, and we’ll get you a check. By the way, the publisher/maker of any zine we review will get two free copies of the *FC* issue in which the review appears.

If you don’t publish a zine but you know a feminist or “grrrl” who does, give her a copy of Mhaire’s article, along with this page, and encourage her to send in her stuff!

3. **Reviews:** O.K., so maybe you don’t think you’re hip enough for the zine scene (although that’s arguable: Mhaire says that “anyone can make a zine,” and even this non-hip forty-six-year-old is thinking about doing just that). If you’d rather do your publishing in a more scholarly or traditional vein, consider writing a review of books, videos, websites, or other resources for *FC*. Right now we’re especially looking for people who can review resources on feminism and religion, with many subtopics available, from Christian feminist theology to

Midrashic literature to Sufism. But we’re scouting out lots of other topics too, especially ones about which we haven’t published anything in a few years. Contact us with some information about your interest, as well as your qualifications for writing on the particular topic. If you have some specific titles in mind (they should be recently published/released), that’s great too, although we are prepared to come up with lists of books or videos (and acquire review copies). Alas, we don’t pay our reviewers! But you’ll get your name in print and a reference to put on your vita, along with two free copies of the issue in which your review is published — *and*, if the reviewed items are books, you get to keep them!

Enough demands, you say? (Have you noticed that we have not asked for **money**?) O.K., relax. Whether or not you have something for us, here’s something for you: the slightly off-season Fall 2002 issue of *Feminist Collections* for your reading pleasure. There’s a review of films about being lesbian or gay in South Africa and Zimbabwe, an overview of some websites that focus on ecofeminism, and a book review on feminist science studies, as well as our regular other columns. Can’t find “Computer Talk”? We decided to bring that one into the new millennium with a new name: “E-Sources on Women & Gender”; it starts on page 12.

And, of course, if you feel like responding to any of these articles in a letter or email message to us, we’re eagerly watching our mailbox.

○ J.L.

BOOK REVIEW

THE BRAVE NEW WORLD OF FEMINIST SCIENCE

by Joy A. Fritschle Mason

Muriel Lederman & Ingrid Bartsch, eds., *THE GENDER AND SCIENCE READER*. New York: Routledge, 2001. 505p. bibl. index. \$100.00, ISBN 0-415-21357-6; pap., \$31.95, ISBN 0-415-21358-4.

Maralee Mayberry, Banu Subramaniam, & Lisa H. Weasel, eds., *FEMINIST SCIENCE STUDIES: A NEW GENERATION*. New York: Routledge, 2001. 354p. bibl. index. \$95.00, ISBN 0-415-92695-5; pap., \$25.95, ISBN 0-415-92696-3.

Mary Wyer, Mary Barbercheck, Donna Giesman, Hatice Örün Öztürk, & Marta Wayne, *WOMEN, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY: A READER IN FEMINIST SCIENCE STUDIES*. New York: Routledge, 2001. 400p. notes. index. \$95.00, ISBN 0-415-92606-8; pap., \$29.95, ISBN 0-415-92607-6.

“Warning: You are about to enter the multidisciplinary world of feminist science studies.” This statement opens one of three recent Routledge anthologies on feminist science studies (*Women, Science, & Technology*, p.xii). For some time now, feminist and postmodern theories have challenged the traditional notion of objectivity and the limited applicability of dominant-group studies in Western science. Yet an extended dialogue between the critics and the practitioners of science has been slow in coming. Moreover, students in the sciences are often unaware of the different conceptualizations offered by critics of traditional approaches to science and science education. Consequently, all three of these anthologies seek to bridge this gap between what is taught in the science classroom and what is discussed in the “science studies” literature.

The essays collected in these books make science the object of scrutiny, demanding that the construction

of knowledge that has shaped the study and activity of science be re-assessed. They ask us to rethink our assumptions, and they posit the creation of a new science, one that is more inclusive, accessible, and self-aware. Ruth Hubbard, whose writings are featured in two of the three texts, asks a question that is certainly representative of many works addressing feminist science: “Can feminists hope to improve science by bringing into consciousness the implicit assumptions that underlie standard scientific descriptions and interpretations?” (*The Gender and Science Reader*, p.51). Her answer in the affirmative captures the mission evident in much of the feminist science literature, including the essays compiled in these three works. Despite their significant criticisms, all three volumes have the same goal: to improve upon and build up the practice of science. The criticisms are meant to be constructive, and are offered with suggestions for improve-

ment.

What *is* feminist science? We learn from the eighty-six scholars represented in these three anthologies that there is no single vision for a feminist reworking of science. Indeed, a singular viewpoint would be antithetical to the arguments posed by critics of traditional science. This does not mean that feminist science is a relativistic free-for-all or an umbrella term for any and all science that challenges traditional scientific thought. Instead, feminist science draws on compelling feminist theory and practice to inspire a more enlightening, complex science.

Even without a strict definition, we can discover in these anthologies three main threads that weave together in feminist science.

First, feminist science challenges our notions of “objectivity” in science. Scientists are not perfectly removed,

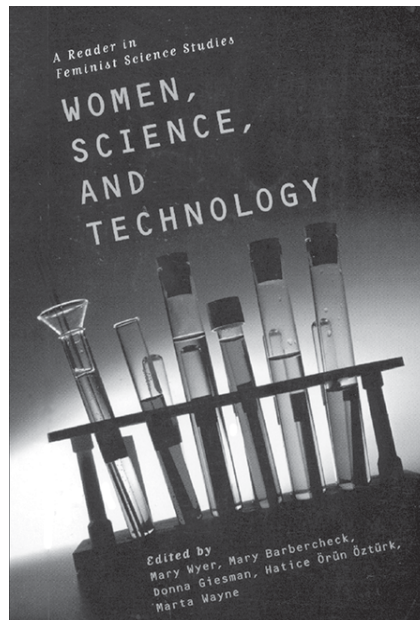
Feminist science challenges our notions of "objectivity" in science.

completely objective and independent observers; they are people living in societies and cultures that are shaped by politics and history. Not only do biases inherently exist in the kinds of activities and practices that are considered scientific, but the generation or construction of knowledge stemming from and guiding these practices is socially, politically, and historically situated. Furthermore, feminist science recognizes the interconnectedness between the person conducting the scientific investigation and the subject of his or her inquiry.

Second, in doing feminist science we must incorporate a diversity of actors and agents into our scientific research, not just that of the dominant culture, group, or ideology. Through an enlargement of the subject pool to include more than the traditionally privileged, Western male perspective, we can enrich our scientific knowledge and discover interconnections that our previously limited standpoint had not allowed us to see.

And, third, science must be made more accessible both to the general population and to those aspiring to undertake scientific research, regardless of race, class, and gender. Since scientific research is used as the basis for many types of policy decisions, it is vital that the practices and activities of science not just be comprehensible to small groups of "experts." Science

should also be made more accessible to would-be practitioners in underrepresented groups, such as women and ethnic minorities. Despite increases in the number of women students in the sciences, the retention and success of women in their respective scientific fields remains marginal.¹ Thus, a primary goal of feminist science—evident in the three Rout-



ledge anthologies—is to develop a science more hospitable to a diversity of practitioners and to more effectively communicate with the non-science public (and across academic disciplines). In sum, we need “a science for the people” (Ruth Hubbard in *Women, Science and Technology*, p.154).

In working to achieve a conceptual transformation to a feminist science—particularly for the next generation of would-be scientists—the editors have designed each of their anthologies to be especially geared to-

ward students and educators. Any one of these texts would function well as a reader or textbook for undergraduate courses in science, science studies, and women’s studies, but it is likely that only in a graduate seminar would an instructor want to assign all three lengthy and conceptually thick works for comparison. If the books are taken together, students may tire of the overlap and similarity between the three. While only a few essays may be pertinent at the introductory level, most would be appropriate for upper-division courses in the sciences and science studies.

Women, Science, and Technology resulted from an interdisciplinary journey by five women who communicated across disciplines and developed a multidisciplinary undergraduate course on women and gender in science and technology. Aimed at an introductory-level audience that is not expected to be familiar with science studies, the anthology can also be a vital tool for even the most seasoned researcher who is well versed in the worlds of science studies and feminist criticism. The interweaving of personal anecdotes with research-oriented studies provides a rich context from which to view the experiences and roles of women in the sciences. The book seeks to answer five main questions: “Who does science? How does culture shape science?”

In doing feminist science, we must incorporate a diversity of actors and agents into our scientific research, not just that of the dominant culture, group, or ideology.

How does science shape culture? Can we redefine and reform science to include feminist perspectives? How can feminist perspectives on science and technology improve the day-to-day lives of women (and men)?" (p.xxv). An indepth index and well-written section introductions further add to the usefulness and accessibility of this anthology for students, educators, researchers, and popular audiences.

In keeping with its title, *The Gender and Science Reader* gathers together previously published works from the academic literature and the popular press on feminist theory and criticism and science education and literature. Of the three works, this volume perhaps provides the best overview of the critiques and discussions of feminist science. All the essays included were deemed to have significantly contributed to the development of feminist science; thus, they provide a solid framework for con-

Science must be made more accessible both to the general population and to those aspiring to undertake scientific research, regardless of race, class, and gender.

tinuing the discussion. Well-written introductions to the book and each of its six sections² provide clear signposts for readers, enabling the editors to practice what they preach—that is, to advocate for a more inclusive science by making the dialogue accessible to “outsiders.” An extensive bibliography further adds to the value of this anthology. The meager three-page index, however (for a 500-page book!) offers little more than what is already provided in the table of contents.

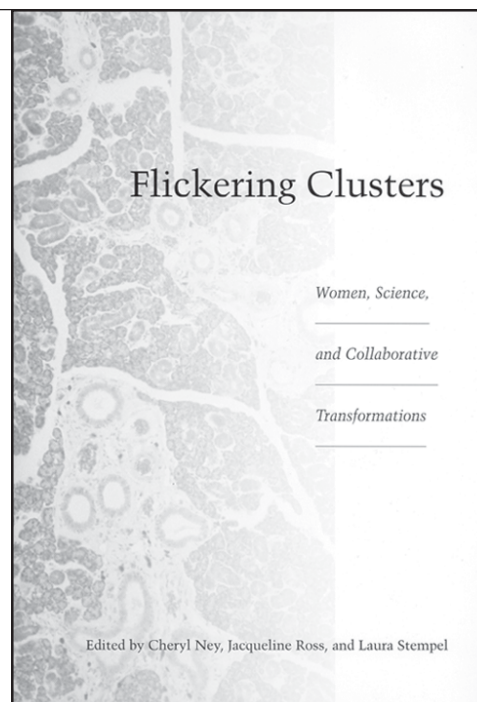
Passion, energy, and excitement are evident in *Feminist Science Studies: A New Generation*. The editors’ introduction suggests that the growth and metamorphosis of a feminist science has been an intellectual and personal adventure for researchers working in new realms and territories who often find themselves treading along the outskirts of their respective disciplines (pp.1–3). The contributors hope for an enlightened transformation of science and science studies—for a “new generation” of rich, diverse, activist research that encompasses the complex and “inextricable interconnections between race, class, gender, and science and technology” (p.5). This volume, which appears to be intended for a more scholarly audience, focuses on autobiographical, theoretical, and methodological experiences and ideas related to pedagogy and transdisciplinary feminist science studies in the first three sections of the book.³ However, the essayists in the last section

RELATED READING

Cheryl Ney, Jacqueline Ross, & Laura Stempel, eds., *FLICKERING CLUSTERS: WOMEN, SCIENCE, AND COLLABORATIVE TRANSFORMATIONS*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin System Women’s Studies Consortium, 2001. 151p. bibl. Distributed by University of Wisconsin Press: pap., \$16.95, ISBN 0-9679587-0-9.

From the back cover: “[D]ocuments an innovative project designed to attract and retain women and minority students in science, mathematics, and engineering. These insightful, inspiring essays discuss the development and implementation of the collaborative Women and Science Project, which aimed to improve undergraduate science education by increasing faculty expertise in gender and science scholarship and pedagogy; providing role models of professional women scientists; improving the classroom and campus climate; and creating ‘science communities.’”

For a critical review of *Flickering Clusters*, see *Journal of Chemical Education* v.79, no.8 (August 2002), p.943 <<http://jchemed.chem.wisc.edu/Journal/>>.



attempt to cross yet another boundary: from the academic classroom and laboratory to communities outside the university. Their efforts are admirable, and more of this dialogue and activism will go a long way toward creating a new generation of feminist science outside the academy. Still, this anthology will be best appreciated by scholars and students (particularly at the graduate level) who are concerned with the multi- or transdisciplinary aspects of feminist science studies.

These three feminist science anthologies are thoughtfully organized, eloquently written, informative, and absolutely essential. They contain some of the best research and scholarship written on feminist critiques and

visions for science. More importantly, all three offer more than just criticism: in addition, they outline exciting visions and practical remedies for creating a more inclusive, self-aware, and insightful science. We can discover a brave new world through feminist science—let us explore, converse, and practice in it.

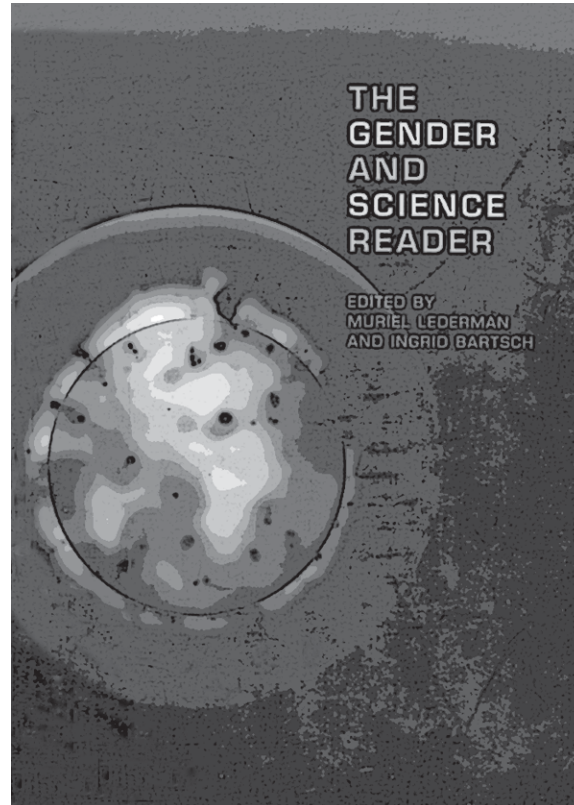
Notes

1. The first sections of *Women, Science, and Technology* and *The Gender and Science Reader* are devoted to issues revolving around accessibility, success, and retention for women in the sciences.
2. “Women in Science,” “Creating

Androcentric Science,” “Analyzing Gendered Science,” “Gendered Praxis,” “Science and Identity,” and “Feminist Restructuring of Science.”

3. *Feminist Science Studies: A New Generation* is divided into four sections: “(Un)Disciplined Identities: Forging Knowledge Across Borders,” “Altered States: Transforming Disciplines from Within,” “Stories from the Field: Implementing Feminist Science Studies in the Academy,” and “Destination: Reintegrating Science, Community, and Activism.”

[Joy Fritschle Mason is a dissertator in the Geography Department at the University of Wisconsin–Madison and studies the biogeography, environmental history, and preservation of coast redwood forests in California.]



CALL FOR PROPOSALS—DEADLINE EXTENDED TO MARCH 15!

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This conference will bring together academics, teachers, students, community leaders and activists, and others whose lives have been enriched by Women's Studies to celebrate, examine, and envision the past, present, and future of Women's Studies.

Proposals are invited for presentations on topics inspired by but not limited to the following:

The Generations: "Third Wave" Feminism and the Tradition * The Home, Homemaking, and Housekeeping * Food, Gender, and Politics * Art, Music, Popular Culture * Geography, Architecture, the Home * From Margin to Center * The Public Sphere * Body Space, Spirit Space * Work and Family * Home in Cyberspace * Fashion and Fun

Proposals must relate to how feminism, post-feminism, anti-feminism, and all the rest have refashioned our perception of women's spaces—friends, food, family, home, traditional arts and images. **Of particular interest are panels representing a diversity of experiences, perspectives, and interdisciplinary or intergenerational approaches to topics.**

To apply, submit a proposal form and one-page presentation description by **March 15, 2003**, to Janet Polansky, 143 Harvey Hall, University of Wisconsin–Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751; email: polanskyj@uwstout.edu. Electronic submissions are preferred. Proposal form and more information are available at <http://www.uwsa.edu/acadaff/womens/2003con.htm>

FEMINIST VISIONS

LESBIAN AND GAY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: ACTIVISTS, LOVERS, AND HEALERS

by Heather Branton

TINA MACHIDA IN ZIMBABWE (RAINMAKERS, SERIES 2). 26 mins. color. 2000. Dir.: Robbie Hart. Prod.: Robbie Hart & Luc Côté, Adobe Productions. Distr.: Bullfrog Films, Box 149, Oley, PA 19547; phone: (800) 543-FROG or (610) 779-8226; fax: (610) 370-1978; website: www.bullfrogfilms.com Rental: \$45.00. Sale: \$195.00.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT. 30 mins. color. 2000. By Sue Maluwa Bruce, Beate Kunath, & Yvonne Zuckmantel. Distr.: Women Make Movies, 462 Broadway, New York, NY 10013; phone: (212) 925-0606; fax: (212) 925-2052; email: info@wmm.com; website: www.wmm.com Rental (VHS): \$60.00. Sale (VHS): \$195.00. Order #: W02757.

EVERYTHING MUST COME TO LIGHT. 25 mins. color. 2002. By Mpumi Njinge & Paulo Alberton. Prod.: Gay & Lesbian Archives of South Africa; Out in Africa Gay & Lesbian Film Festival. Distr.: First Run Icarus Films, 32 Court St., 21st Flr., Brooklyn, NY 11201; phone: (718) 488-8900; email: mailbox@frif.com; website: www.frif.com Rental (video): \$60.00. Sale (video): \$225.00.

The 1990s witnessed an increase in public discourse about homosexuality in southern Africa. The content and intensity of the conversations differed greatly, however, between adjacent South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Early in the decade, the world saw the end of state apartheid in South Africa and the beginnings of governmental commitment to equality for all individuals in that country. This was most vividly captured in 1996 in the new constitution's Bill of Rights: "The state may not unfairly discriminate directly or indirectly against anyone on one or more grounds, including race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth."¹ South Africa has

since embarked on a sometimes bumpy journey toward getting a fairly conservative population to accept a progressive document. Inclusion of "sexual orientation" in the Bill of Rights was hard-fought by gay and lesbian comrades in the struggle against apartheid who were willing to be open about their sexuality during an extremely oppressive regime.

Meanwhile, just across the Limpopo River and the northern border, gays and lesbians in Zimbabwe were being subjected to scathing attacks by President Robert Mugabe. In a speech at Zimbabwe's International Book Fair in 1995, Mugabe proclaimed, "I find it extremely outrageous and repugnant to my human conscience that such immoral and repulsive organisations, like those of homosexuals who offend both the law of nature and the morals of religious be-

liefs espoused by our society, should have any advocates in our midst and even elsewhere in the world."² Two weeks later, during the country's annual independence celebration, he again declared that gays and lesbians "behave worse than dogs and pigs.... What we are being persuaded to accept is sub-animal behavior and we will never allow it here. If you see people parading themselves as Lesbians and Gays, arrest them and hand them over to the police!"³ Since that time, gays and lesbians in Zimbabwe have been on a public stage, fighting for rights in an often-life-threatening context.

The argument against homosexuality in southern and eastern Africa is frequently framed within the claim that gayness or lesbianism is a European experience and therefore "not a part of our culture"—in other words, that there is no such thing as

Inclusion of “sexual orientation” in South Africa’s Bill of Rights was hard-fought by gay and lesbian comrades in the struggle against apartheid who were willing to be open about their sexuality during an extremely oppressive regime.

being both African and gay. This claim not only dismisses the sexuality and identity of many African men and women, but also reduces homosexuality to issues of race and colonialism.

It is fascinating, then, that none of the films reviewed here presents a defense of homosexuality or lesbianism; rather, each offers a lived experience. Tina Machida fights for rights as a person also created by God; Sue Maluwa Bruce tells a story of infidelity and love—not lesbian scandal; and Mpumi Njinge and Paulo Alberton show how three women incorporate their lesbian identities into their vocations as traditional healers.

Given the contrasts between the two countries—at least between the respective governments’ responses to gay rights and the legitimacy of homosexuality as part of human existence—the differences among the films are striking. Both Zimbabwean films, *Tina Machida* and *Forbidden Fruit*, address the struggles associated with being lesbian. The former is a documentary about a gay rights activist who has been actively fighting for legitimacy and legal recognition in Zimbabwe; the latter, a love story whose

heroines are beset by cultural taboos against—and punishment for—same-sex relationships in that country. In contrast, *Everything Must Come to Light* presents three lesbians in South Africa who actually experience cultural legitimacy in being in such relationships.

Focusing on the struggle for acceptance of gay and lesbian rights in Zimbabwe, *Tina Machida in Zimbabwe* interweaves the personal and the political. In it we see what one woman is struggling for within the context of her own experiences, as well as her bravery in standing up for others.

Tina Machida is a gay rights activist in Zimbabwe. As a youth she faced severe pressure from her parents to renounce her desire to be with a woman. After trips to traditional healers, faith healers, doctors, and psychologists, Machida’s parents prearranged a rape, expecting her to follow custom and request marriage to the man who made her pregnant. Instead, she chose an abortion. It was during the pain of that experience that she faced a turning point—she decided to have control over her own body and life.

Present at President Mugabe’s 1995 Independence Day attack on lesbians and gays, Machida felt a mixture of fear and anger. Her ultimate response, though, was that if there was ever to be freedom for gays and lesbians, she was going to have to help make it happen. She had joined Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ) in 1992, when it functioned primarily as a white social club. But following the events in 1995, GALZ became political. The change in the organization’s focus drew in Black gays and lesbians

who were ready to challenge the societal status quo. In 1998, GALZ participated in its first march, which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The march coincided with the assembly meeting of the World Council of Churches, where Machida urged that sexual orientation be put on the agenda so that the churches could discuss it.

Machida’s commitment to gay rights brings her into direct confrontation with religion, race, government, and traditional beliefs. Zimbabwe is primarily a Christian country, and President Mugabe’s position that gays should be castrated and publicly whipped has garnered widespread support among the churches. Machida tries to engage church leaders, in particular, in dialogue about discrimination against gays and lesbians in the churches. She also uses her own story to challenge the claim that homosexuality is foreign to African culture.

Machida, who has experienced violence and threats of violence, has a platonic boyfriend who provides a public image of “normality” and a measure of protection when she is out in the broader community. She has been forced to relocate her home because of publicity for her gay-rights statements and her neighbors’ resistance to living near homosexuals. Her response? “As long as I can get up in the morning and say, ‘It’s a beautiful day,’ I’m going to be positive about my life.... No matter what happens, I will keep on fighting.”

“*Forbidden Fruit* is a story about two black lesbians in a rural area here in Zimbabwe,” begins a

charming, fictional love story presented against the backdrop of the beautiful Zimbabwean countryside. Two women are in love in a small village near the mountains of eastern Zimbabwe: Nongoma, twenty-six and single, lives with her sister and her mother, who is greatly concerned that Nongoma is not yet married or even talking about boyfriends. Tsitsi, married, lives nearby with her mother-in-law and sister-in-law. She and Nongoma have been in a secret relationship for about a year when Nongoma has a dream in which they are discovered and Tsitsi is sent back to her family, who in turn send her away for “cleansing.” Their fears are realized when Tsitsi’s sister-in-law discovers them in a passionate embrace.

Nongoma tries to persuade Tsitsi to run away with her, but Tsitsi, choosing to face the punishment for her infidelity, returns to her mother-in-law’s house. Nongoma departs for



From *Forbidden Fruit*. Used by permission of *Women Make Movies*.

a new life in the nearby city of Mutare; meanwhile, Tsitsi is sent back to her family, where she endures a year of traditional cleansing that is supposed to rid her of the “evil spirit” that is troubling her. The family then sends her to Mutare to live with her brother and work to aid them economically.

When Nongoma and Tsitsi have the inevitable encounter in Mutare after yet another year, Nongoma shares another dream that she has been having: that the two women are living in another city, Cheridzi, where they are studying and working hard to begin their own business so that they can support themselves and share their lives together. And that is what happens.

While *Forbidden Fruit* excludes issues of race, politics, and religion, it provides great insight into cultural customs regarding the implicit expectations of marriage and childbearing and the taboo against women having relationships outside of marriage. Notably absent from this story is any explicit mention of lesbianism. Instead, the viewer is left to assume (or not) that the evil spirit that was being cleansed was that of Tsitsi’s attraction to Nongoma.

What is most heartening about this film is the two women’s ultimate self-empowerment in choosing a life together. At a time when accounts of life in Zimbabwe are filled with discrimination against sexual minorities, political violence, and death from hunger and AIDS, this story inspires



From *Everything Must Come to Light*. Used by permission of *First Run Icarus Films*.

hope that women can survive and thrive in spite of such social, cultural, and economic pressures.

Everything Must Come to Light is a fascinating documentary about three lesbian women who are traditional healers, or *sangomas*, in South Africa. Mpumi Njinge, co-producer and narrator, had become acquainted with the three—Gog Lindi, Jama, and Thsidi—during a previous project in Soweto (a large Black township southwest of Johannesburg), and visits them again. Jama and Tshidi are a same-sex couple who work together, while Gog Lindi lives with her sister’s family in another part of Soweto. Njinge weaves their stories with interspersed footage of the two visits.

For all three women, their identity as lesbians is linked to being *sangomas*. Gog Lindi and Jama each encountered a primary male ancestor in a dream who told them to become a *sangoma*. What was striking about both experiences is that each woman was told to “take a wife.” Tshidi, also a *sangoma*, became Jama’s wife and raised her children. Nothing is said about the details of her calling, or about Gog Lindi’s wife. Taboos against lesbian relationships are not

explicitly addressed, but Jama talks about how business became “right” once she “got in line” and became a lesbian. The viewer does not know whether this is a common experience for sangomas; we have only Njinge’s comment at the end of the film that there was a group of ten sangomas in Soweto who were in same-sex relationships.

Apparently, legitimization of the lesbian relationship came through cooptation of traditional gender roles. The implication of being told by male ancestors to “take a wife” is that these women were acting on the ancestors’ behalf and not on their own. This may have eased whatever taboos exist normally against same-sex relationships and even have supported the belief that the sangomas were inhabited by their ancestors. Unfortunately, the film does not explore the women’s understanding of this cooptation.

It is notable that this film’s context is limited to the women’s personal backgrounds, their current families, and Soweto. We know nothing of their experiences with apartheid, race, or politics. *Everything Must Come to Light* is simply (if it can be labeled as such) a story of three African women who are both sangomas and lesbians.

On a personal note, I met Mpumi Njinge a few years ago in South Africa. A charming, creative, and delightful individual, he brought warmth and humor with him wherever he went. Upon viewing the video I searched for more information on his work, only to discover that he had died a few weeks earlier from AIDS-related illness. South Africa and the world has lost his art and his vision in his too-early death.

Each of these films provides excellent opportunities for discovery and

dialogue around southern African culture and history and around intersections between gender and lesbianism, sex roles, and current politics. Each is not only rich with information and insight for discussion, but also exquisitely poised for a broader engagement with what it means to be lesbian in each context.

Notes

1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Chapter 2 (Bill of Rights), Section 9 (Equality), Article 3.
2. See <http://www.gov.za/constitution/1996/96cons2.htm>

2. Kai Wright, “Totally Unacceptable to Cultural Norms: Gays in Zimbabwe Fight Institutionalized Homophobia, See Slow Gains in Social Acceptance” (first of four parts), *The Washington Blade*, April 28, 2000; <http://www.aegis.com/news/wb/2000/WB000402.html>

3. Wright, “Totally Unacceptable to Cultural Norms,” <http://www.aegis.com/news/wb/2000/WB000402.html>

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Feminist Collections: A Quarterly of Women’s Studies Resources



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<http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/WomensStudies/>

WORLD WIDE WEB REVIEW

ECOFEMINISM ON THE INTERNET

by Emily Bounds

Most ecofeminist websites are developed and maintained by individuals with a strong interest in ecofeminism. These sites characterize ecofeminism as the particular cross-section of feminist studies that addresses the mutually beneficial relationship between nature and the feminine (as opposed to the dominant relationship of the masculine over nature). Similarities are also pointed out between the subjugation and exploitation of women and that of the environment, both at the hands of the male hierarchy. A number of other websites are by self-described ecofeminists who are particularly interested in the concept of women either as “goddesses” (of nature) or as synonymous with nature; these sites discuss the concept of goddess worship.

Although there are many established sites on the Internet devoted to feminism or environmentalism, relatively few concentrate specifically on the relationship between the two. Of those that do, most are impermanent sites designed by women’s studies professors for specific courses or by activists or hobbyists who have not been able to keep them (particularly their links to other sites) up-to-date.

Women’s studies journals still provide the most substantial information about ecofeminism. As the field continues to expand—in terms of scholars, activists, and range of issues—the selection of websites in this area presumably will expand as well. Currently, the sites listed below collectively provide a good deal of diverse information relating to ecofeminism.

Ecofeminist Literature

URL: <http://faculty.pittstate.edu/~knichols/flora.html>

Developed/maintained by: Kathleen Nichols, Ph.D.,
Pittsburg State University, Kansas

Last updated: April 22, 2002

Reviewed: September 20, 2002; revisited: December 12, 2002

Part of a larger site called “Gender, Nature, and Society

in Literature and Art,” this is an excellent source of information about ecofeminism and related concepts and provides links to a large number of key essays by such notable writers as Rosemary Radford Ruether, Susan Griffin, Vandana Shiva, and Karen J. Warren. There are many other links to essays and articles that do not discuss the specific discipline or movement of ecofeminism but are by writers who emphasize both ecology and feminism—for instance, Leslie Silko, Louise Erdrich, and even early naturalist writers such as Margaret Fuller. Kathleen Nichols also links to another of her web pages, “Eco-Research Online,” that provides a comprehensive list (with links) of various reputable organizations with environmentally conscious missions.

While its sheer mass of content might serve to establish this site as the central resource for finding valuable material in the field of ecofeminism, the presentation of link after link, threaded through running text, is somewhat overwhelming. It is difficult to get a sense of how large the site itself is, and it is not always immediately clear, when clicking on a link, that one is actually leaving Nichols’ site entirely (or where exactly one is ending up).

EVE Online

URL: <http://eve.enviroweb.org/>

Developed/maintained by: Cathleen McGuire

Last updated: unknown

Reviewed: September 20, 2002; revisited: December 12, 2002

EVE (“Ecofeminist Visions Emerging”) Online is an attractive, well-organized site hosted by Envirolink (an online, nonprofit, environmental community of volunteers and organizations from around the world).

Accessing the site map reveals links to original essays by EVE Online’s designers and contributors that address a diverse array of issues relating to ecofeminism; most are opinion pieces written by ecofeminist activists, and should be considered as such. However, the site also includes a number of links to scholarly, research-based articles from professors in women’s studies or related fields, as well as a bibliography highlighting a number of ecofeminist books, videos,

and other resources. This is a good resource for those who are interested in an introduction to ecofeminism and the origins of the movement.

Ecofeminism at Erratic Impact's Philosophy Research Base

URL: <http://www.erraticimpact.com/~ecofeminism/>

Developed/maintained by: Danne Polk

Last updated: Unknown

Reviewed: September 21, 2002; revisited: December 12, 2002

Erratic Impact's Philosophy Research Base, developed and maintained by a Villanova University philosophy instructor, offers a well-developed section of annotated links to ecofeminist books, journals, websites, news articles, and more. From the ecofeminism index page, there are also many links (by author) to publication and purchase information for many ecofeminist texts.

Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)

URL: <http://www.wedo.org/>

Developed/maintained by: WEDO

Last updated: unknown

Reviewed: September 21, 2002; revisited: December 12, 2002

WEDO, a New York-based, international, women's advocacy network founded by Bella Abzug and Mim Kelber in 1990, works to "increase the power of women worldwide as policymakers at all levels in governments, institutions and forums" as a means to "achieve economic and social justice, a healthy and peaceful planet, and human rights for all." While the organization does not explicitly bill itself as ecofeminist, it is an example of a group of women working worldwide, promoting and educating people about the principles of sustainable development and sound environmental practices. (See, for instance, "Sustainable Development" under "Program Areas" on the website.)

The content of the site consists mainly of reports from women's conferences concerning sustainable development and links to fairly well-known international women's groups such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women. The range of reports from women's conferences around the

globe demonstrates the tremendous growth and impact the ideals of ecofeminism have had in recent years, especially for women from third- and fourth-world countries.

Ecofem.org

URL: <http://www.ecofem.org/>

Developed/maintained by: Richard T. Twine, Institute for Environment, Philosophy, & Public Policy, Lancaster University, England

Last updated: December 20, 2002

Reviewed: December 29, 2002

This website provides a brief description of the ecofeminism movement, connects the reader to a fuller discussion in the site's e-journal, and offers links to bibliographic resources and other interesting ecofeminist sites.

The "Link to Journals" and "Book of the Month" sections, as well as Eco-fem.org's e-journal, are definite assets to the Web presence of the ecofeminist movement. While most of the entries in the "Link to Journals" section are not fulltext e-journals, detailed tables of contents provide bibliographic information for most of the articles published in them. The Web pages of most of these journals also display subscription as well as indexing and abstracting information.

Women's Voices for the Earth (WVE)

URL: <http://www.wildrockies.org/wve/>

Developed/maintained by: WVE (Aimee Boulanger, Executive Director)

Last updated: September 2002

Reviewed: September 23, 2002; revisited: December 12, 2002

An ecofeminist group based in Montana, WVE strives to stop hazardous materials from being released into the environment. The "News" and "Toxic Campaigns" sections of this site exhibit the substantial achievements of the organization in Montana and surrounding states on behalf of women and the environment. Weavings, the group's quarterly newsletter, can be read online in PDF format. The site is a wonderful resource for learning about specific, local accomplishments; it also offers suggestions for getting involved with the various ecofeminist-related causes pursued by the organization.

[Emily Bounds is a reference librarian at Utah Valley State College.]

E-SOURCES ON WOMEN & GENDER

Our website (<http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/WomensStudies/>) includes all recent issues of this column (formerly called "Computer Talk"), plus many bibliographies, core lists of women's studies books, and links to hundreds of other websites by topic.

Information about electronic journals and magazines, particularly those with numbered or dated issues posted on a regular schedule, can be found in our "Periodical Notes" column.

WEBSITES

The website of the **AFRICAN CENTRE FOR WOMEN, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ACWICT)** at <http://www.acwict.or.ke> opens with a striking photo of a woman in colorful traditional clothing, holding a state-of-the-art notebook computer. The mission of this Kenya-based nongovernmental organization (NGO) is "to promote access to and effective use of [information and communications technologies] among women in the African region as well as explore opportunities for harnessing the technology to work as a tool for their social, economic, political advancement." One of the organization's projects is a mentoring program that aims to encourage girls to pursue careers in information technology.

Many women were among the firefighters and emergency medical technicians on the scene of the disaster at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Two websites specifically dedicated to those women's experiences are **ANOTHER VIEW OF 9/11: WOMEN TELL THEIR STORIES** (<http://www.wfsi.org/AnotherView.html>) and **WOMEN AT GROUND ZERO** (<http://www.womenatgroundzero.com>), the latter being a companion site to a book with the same title by Susan Hagen and Mary Carouba.

ASMITA WOMEN'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, MEDIA AND RESOURCE ORGANISATION in Nepal is "the one and only feminist alternative media organization in the country." The organization, whose name means "identity," was started by a group of young women journalists in the

late 1980s. Asmita's activities have included publishing a magazine, documenting the Nepali women's movement, and researching efforts to stop trafficking of women and girls in Nepal. A website is maintained at <http://www.asmita.org.np/>

The **ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN IN COMMUNICATIONS (AWC)** started in 1909 as a women's journalism society at the University of Washington. Today, membership in AWC is open to both women and men in communications careers (e.g., magazine journalism, web design, book and CD-ROM publishing, advertising, and audiovisual production). The organization's website is at <http://www.womcom.org/>

CAREER COMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INC. (CCG) aims to "promote significant minority achievement in engineering, science and technology." CCG's **WOMEN OF COLOR: A MULTICULTURAL EVENT**, presents awards in the areas of government and defense as well as health, science, and technology: <http://www.womenofcolor.net/>

The **CENTRE FOR MENSTRUAL CYCLE AND OVULATION RESEARCH (CeMCOR)** does not focus on infertility and disease, but rather on "women and the physiological, natural changes in their menstrual cycles." A "virtual center," CeMCOR was founded and is directed by Dr. Jerilynn C. Prior and has a scientific advisory council of researchers in gynecology, nutrition, sociology, epidemiology, psychology, and endocrinology; the team includes the well-known Dr. Susan Love. CeMCOR's website at <http://www.cemcor.ubc.ca/index.html> offers a number of short, informative articles for laypeople, including one titled "Perimenopause: The Ovaries' Frustrating Grand Finale."

DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES WITH WOMEN FOR A NEW ERA (DAWN), made up of representatives from countries as far apart as Sri Lanka, Norway, and Brazil (among others), does research and advocacy on "the political economy of globalization," "sexual and reproductive health and rights," "political restructuring and social transformation," and "sustainable livelihoods." DAWN, a participant in the January 2003 World Social Forum, is supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and other agencies, and offers many publications at its website: <http://www.dawn.org.fj/>

ESCAPE: THE PROSTITUTION PREVENTION PROJECT, based in Minneapolis and run by women who have left the sex trade, seeks above all to use social change to end prostitution and abuse. In the meantime, Escape also works to reduce harm to sex workers—whether or not they wish to or are able to leave the trade—and support their dignity, safety, and rights. The organization’s website at <http://www.escapeprostitution.com> has a wealth of resources including studies, news articles, the texts of speeches, and some very hard-hitting survivor testimonies.

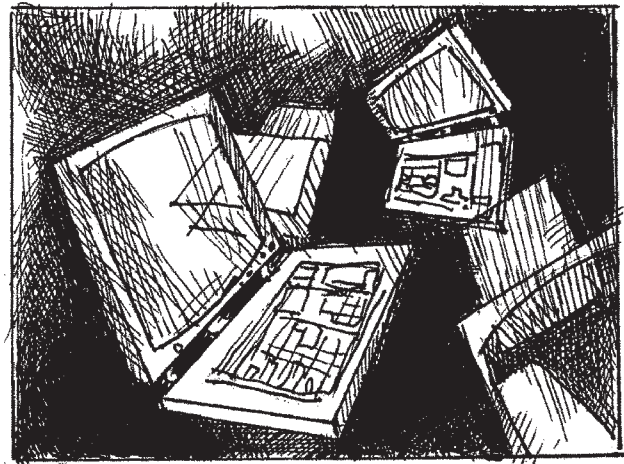
GABRIEL J. ATCHISON PRODUCTIONS is the project of a woman of color and size who has pushed beyond the barriers that keep nonconventional dancers from expressing themselves. Atchison is a writer, has a Ph.D. in women’s studies, and is passionate about making the benefits of dance available to all women. See her website at <http://www.onlinegabriel.com/>

GIRL ZONE, at <http://www.girlzone.com/>, although cluttered with an alarming amount of flashing advertising for makeup, music CDs, opportunities to win money, and services that obtain data about people, offers positive and empowering messages for girls: see for instance, “Ms. KnowBody’s” size-accepting remarks and warnings about bulimia and anorexia, and the site authors’ promise on the “Who We Are” page: “We will ALWAYS listen to girls. We will always believe that EVERY girl is cool.”

GLOBAL STRATEGIES FOR HIV PREVENTION offers a CD-ROM with 5,000 pages of information about preventing, diagnosing, and treating HIV in women and children. Entitled *WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND HIV: RESOURCES FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT*, the CD is available for free, in English, to individuals and groups. For more information, visit <http://www.globalstrategies.org/resources/guidelines.html>

The **GLOBAL TELECOM WOMEN’S NETWORK (GTWN)**, headquartered in Germany, is designed for executive women in the telecommunications industry. The network’s website at <http://www.gtwm.org/> is rather sparse at present, but does include a few past newsletter articles, including one on mentoring.

GRRLSTORIES was started by Pulitzer-winning photographer Joanna Pinneo, who has done substantial work on girls’ coming-of-age experiences. Along with Susan Osborne, Corinne Platt, and Janet Salmons, she produces a



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website, <http://www.grrlstories.org>, that adolescent girls as well as their parents, teachers, and advisors can use to explore important issues such as body image, teen pregnancy, gang involvement, religion, disability, peer pressure, and getting along (or not) with parents. One very nice feature of the site is its separate set of activities that a girl can use on her own to reflect on the four case studies that are presented.

The **INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR GENDER MEDIA WATCHDOGS** “provides information on all groups that undertake gender watchdog activities. These activities include media monitoring, activism, education, information, etc.” Listed organizations range from Albania’s Women’s Information and Documentation Centre to the U.S.A.’s Columbia Workshop on Journalism, Race and Ethnicity. See <http://143.169.1.181/mediawatchdogs/>

IPAS—“a non-profit agency improving women’s lives by focusing on reproductive health”—offers a website in English, Spanish, and Portuguese at <http://www.ipas.org>. The organization, which has offices in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North and Latin America, seeks to promote women’s reproductive rights, improve access to safe elective abortion and post-abortion care, and supply safe and effective technologies to reproductive health care providers.

KILDEN—the Norwegian word for “source”—is the name of the Norwegian Information and Documentation Centre for Women’s Studies and Gender Research. The center offers several periodicals and other support for researchers, and has a website: the address for the English version is <http://kilden.forskningsradet.no/english/index.html>

LAMBDA ISTANBUL (website at <http://www.qrd.org/qrd/www/world/europe/turkey/>) describes itself as “a liberation group for gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people in Turkey” that grew out of resistance to police opposition in 1993. Lambda Istanbul links to the (non-English) site of one specifically lesbian Turkish group, **SAPPHO’NUN KIZLARI** (<http://www.geocities.com/WestHollywood/Chelsea/9070/>).

LEADING INDICATORS, a site (and a company?) owned by a former Victoria’s Secret fashion director and apparently dedicated to publicizing news and trends about women and business, offers two free emailed newsletters: **COMPASS** (“tracks American women in an international world”) and **BUSINESS MATTERS** (“delivering key marketing and design news, with a focus on women consumers”). Find out more or sign up at <http://www.leadingindicators.com/index.html>

OLD LESBIANS ORGANIZING FOR CHANGE (OLOC) battles ageism and strives to empower lesbians who are over the age of sixty. The group’s website at [http://](http://www.oloc.org/)

www.oloc.org/ includes a call for lesbians to submit oral “herstories” of women over seventy, “so that the struggles they experienced and the courage they exemplified will not be lost to coming generations or to lesbians who are living lives in the first decades of this century.” Articles from OLOC’s newsletter are also online; the most recent address important Medicare and Social Security issues.

Do you do research on single women? Join the **SCHOLARS OF SINGLE WOMEN NETWORK**, which is building a website of resources at <http://www.medusanet.ca/singlewomen/> and offers a listserv to its 100+ members.

The Inter-Press Service (IPS) News Agency has an e-zine on gender and human rights, called **SHAAN ONLINE**, at <http://www.ipsnews.net/hiv aids/index.shtml>, with many headlines about HIV/AIDS and other sexual-health issues. Unfortunately, the site appears not to have been updated since January 2002, and some of the articles themselves have no dates; nor is the title’s acronym spelled out anywhere.

“We’re not chicks, babes, girls, or even grrls—we’re women,



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and we're okay with being women," writes Dori Smith, the publisher of the website/periodical **WISE-WOMEN**, <http://www.wise-women.org/>, "a world-wide, online community of web designers, developers and programmers." Men, though, are equally welcome to join Wise-Women, as are women or men who are new to the technology. The group and its site and discussion lists are definitely feminist, where feminism means respect, equality, warmth, community, and avoidance of violence (i.e., "flaming"). And not all the articles are "techie"—see, for instance, an archived piece by Bonnie Bucqueroux called "Have Women Websters Achieved Equality on the Internet?"

WOMEN ARTISTS IN CANADA (LES FEMMES ARTISTES DU CANADA) is an online collection of the digitized works of some 200 artists, from Gisela Amantea to Malgorzata Zurakowska and from pastel painting to video installation. Also included are artist statements and an extensive bibliography. See it at <http://collections.ic.gc.ca/waic/collection.htm>

The work of the **WOMEN OF COLOR RESOURCE CENTER (WCRC)**, whose website is at <http://www.coloredgirls.org/>, addresses racial justice, the global economy, and girls' issues. WCRC's newsletter, *Sister to Sister/S2S*, is available to members, and other publications are sold on the site.

Similar to Wise-Women (see above) in some of its technical offerings (e.g., how-to's and tricks for using particular software) but different in that membership on its list is only for women and only for professional web designers is the **WOMEN DESIGNER'S GROUP**, which maintains a site at <http://www.womendesignersgroup.com/index.shtml>

WOMEN & THE ECONOMY, accessible at <http://unpac.ca/economy/index2.htm>, is a project of the United Nations Platform for Action Committee (UNPAC) in Manitoba, Canada. The site's material ranges from a simple introduction to economics and a discussion of globalization—with emphasis on how women are affected—to proposals for alternative economic measures, such as the GPI ("genuine progress index"). Quotations from feminist economist Marilyn Waring and others appear in the margins of the pages.

The website for the British organization **WOMEN IN PUBLISHING**, introduced in this column several years ago, has a new home at <http://www.wipub.org.uk>, and the

group has a new email address: info@wipub.org.uk

The International Committee for the Red Cross offers a special **WOMEN AND WAR** section on its website, at <http://www.icrc.org/eng>, that includes a photo gallery, key documents, video clips, and news about the effects of war on women worldwide. Click on "Advanced Search," then select "Women and War" from the drop-down menu under "Subject."

The **WOMEN'S CAUCUS FOR THE MODERN LANGUAGES (WCML)**, an allied organization of the Modern Language Association, has a new website at <http://www.umass.edu/wcml/> Among other offerings is the group's email discussion list (click on the "Listserv" link).

"We provide the latest information on how women's lives in the developing world are being changed by U.S. programs and policies," says the description on the website for **WOMEN'S EDGE: THE COALITION FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL EQUALITY** (<http://www.womensedge.org/>). The organization also "works to bring the voices of women from the developing world to U.S. policy makers and regularly collaborates with women's organizations from other nations." Among other offerings at the site are proceedings from past Women's EDGE conferences, such as "Women's Lives in the World Economy III: Free Trade in the Americas."

"A nationwide online resource for women and girls living with or escaping domestic violence," the **WOMEN'S LAW INITIATIVE (WLI)** at <http://www.womenslaw.org> offers information, by state, for understanding issues and dealing with court processes (for instance, how to get a restraining order in Wisconsin). WLI was started two years ago by "a group of lawyers, teachers, activists, and web designers interested in seeing the powers of the internet work for more disadvantaged people." Some of the funding for the project has come from the Bank of America Foundation and the Glaser Progress Foundation.

The current focus of the **WOMEN'S LEARNING PARTNERSHIP FOR RIGHTS, DEVELOPMENT, AND PEACE (WLP)**, which maintains a website at <http://www.learningpartnership.org/>, is on empowering women in Muslim societies. WLP's site offers facts and figures about the status of women worldwide, the texts of interna-

tional treaties and covenants addressing women's and children's rights, publications about creating peace, and more.

The **WOMEN'S STUDIES CENTER** in Jerusalem, formed in 1989, is "an independent, Palestinian, non-governmental organization that strives for the realization of the principle of equality between women and men." One of the Center's many current projects is to help Arab women writers develop their skills and publish their work. The organization's website at <http://www.wameed.org/> is accessible in Arabic and English.

The **WOMYN SUPPORTING WOMYN CENTER (WSWC)** is a lesbian-rights organization, based in Quezon City, The Philippines, that maintains a website at <http://members.tripod.com/wswc/>, publishes a quarterly magazine called Switchboard, and offers "trainings, discussions, and education sessions on topics related to sexuality and gender." Unfortunately, distracting pop-up ads from the Web host and resource-sucking graphic effects impede easy exploration.

ONLINE BIBLIOGRAPHIES, DATABASES, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

BLACK AMERICAN FEMINISM: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY, compiled by librarian Sherri Barnes of UC–Santa Barbara, is up and running at <http://www.library.ucsb.edu/blackfeminism/>. Barnes, who is also the author of "African American/Black/Womanist Feminism on the Web," a review in *Feminist Collections* v.23, no.1 (<http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/WomensStudies/fc/fcwebafram.htm>), writes that her new work is "an effort to combat the erasure of Black feminist subjectivity and thought through the promotion and use of the literature for the general public, students, scholars and life-long learners seeking information on African American feminism and African American feminist interpretations of a broad range of issues." She aims to update the bibliography quarterly.

Available online in PDF format, from the U.K.'s Institute of Development Studies, are a number of new **BRIDGE** reports (the D and G seem to stand for "Development and Gender"), including the following titles:

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS and **GENDER AND CULTURAL CHANGE**, both published in 2002 and accessible from http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge/reports_gend_CEP.html

GENDER AND ECONOMIC GLOBALISATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY (2002, 25p.), at http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge/reports_gend_ec.html

NATIONAL MACHINERIES FOR WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: EXPERIENCES, LESSONS, AND STRATEGIES (2002, 25p.), http://www.ids.ac.uk/bridge/reports_gend_inst.htm

The University of Maryland's **EARLY MODERN WOMEN DATABASE**, at <http://www.lib.umd.edu/ETC/LOCAL/emw/emw.php3>, "provides links to World Wide Web resources useful for the study of women in early modern Europe and the Americas. It focuses on the period ca. 1500 to ca. 1800. Resources have been selected for their scholarly value by librarians on the Arts and Humanities Team of the University of Maryland Libraries. Materials range from bibliographic databases to full-text resources, images, and sound recordings. Most of the resources...are free. Some require a license for access."

Michael Flood's **MEN'S BIBLIOGRAPHY** is in its tenth edition, with some 1500 new references, and has a new Web home at <http://www.xyonline.net/mensbiblio/>

ON CAMPUS WITH WOMEN, newsletter produced for many years by the AAC&U's (Association of American Colleges and Universities) Program on the Status and Education of Women, has gone online at <http://www.aacu.org/ocww/index.cfm#>. The first three of the electronic issues will look at the academic effects of Title IX, which had its thirtieth anniversary in 2002.

RURAL WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT, a guidebook/database from The Dimitra Project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, lists more than 800 programs or projects and as many relevant publications: <http://www.fao.org/dimitra/query/start1.idc>

SHARING KNOWLEDGE TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, the final consensus report of a project by NOVIB-Oxfam (Netherlands Organisation for

International Development Co-operation, an Oxfam member), the IIAV (International Information Centre and Archives for the Women's Movement, based in Amsterdam), and Isis International—Manila, is available in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese at <http://www.novibvaw.org/hdocs/uk/index.html>

From the NOW (National Organization for Women) Foundation, an examination of popular programming on broadcast television networks: **WATCH OUT, LISTEN UP! 2002 FEMINIST PRIMETIME REPORT**. Read the summary and download the full report in PDF format from this URL: <http://www.nowfoundation.org/watchout3/>

WOMEN IMMIGRANTS, 1945 TO THE PRESENT, by Eleanore O. Hofstetter, is an electronic update to the author's print publication *Women in Global Migration, 1945–2000: A Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Bibliography* (Greenwood Press, 2001, \$99.95). The online update at <http://www.towson.edu/~hofstet/> currently contains 1200 entries and is accessible alphabetically and also under the following categories: demography, economics, education, general, health and medicine, law and government policy, personal narratives, religion, and sociology.

EMAIL LISTS

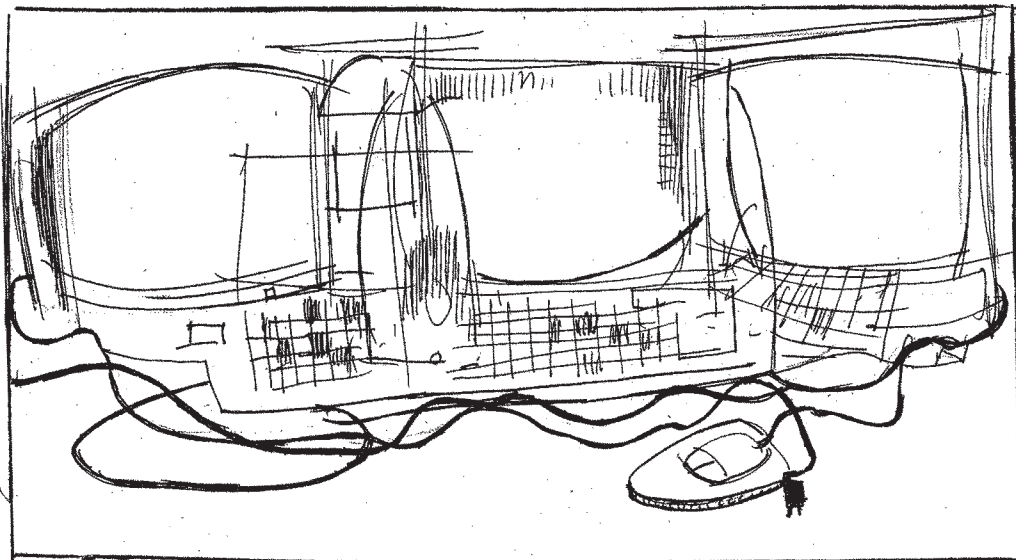
MF-WOMEN: “Open forum for discussion of issues related to women living in mountain environments. We also

welcome general news and announcements related to women and mountains, including calendar events, new publications, research or project descriptions, job announcements, and questions for the subscriber group.” To subscribe, send a blank e-mail message to: **subscribe-mf-women@lyris.bellanet.org** For more information, visit <http://www.mtnforum.org/women/index.html>

NGOWOMEN@GENDERIT.ORG: an online discussion list for women in information and communication technology, started by a group that is preparing for the World Summit on the Information Society. For more information, send email to Mavic Cabrera-Balleza of Isis International—Manila: **mavic@isiswomen.org**

SINGLE-W@MEDUSANET.CA: the listserv of the Scholars of Single Women Network (described above under “World Wide Websites”). To join, compose a blank email message (no signatures please) to **single-w-request@medusanet.ca** with “subscribe” in the subject line.

WORKING CLASS WOMEN IN ACADEME: “This new discussion forum is intended as a space to discuss issues and experiences that are of particular interest to women, and a space where working-class women who are new to a higher ed environment can feel like they belong.” Women who want to subscribe should send email either to **wcwia-subscribe@yahoogroups.com** or to **teryg93@COMCAST.NET**, including their name, institution, and how they found out about the list.



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○ Compiled by JoAnne Lehman, with thanks to everyone who sends news of e-sources to our attention

FEMINIST PUBLISHING

ACORN ALLIANCE, publisher Moyer Bell's distributor of small-press titles, has purchased the rights to the Sandra Kay Martz compilations—most famously, *When I Am an Old Woman I Shall Wear Purple*—that were originally published by Martz's **PAPIER MACHE PRESS**. A new edition of *When I Am an Old Woman* was due out in January 2003. Read more about Papier Mache and Acorn at <http://www.moyerbellbooks.com/pmache.html>

ARTEMIS PRESS is a two-year-old, electronic-only publisher of women's writing, with an emphasis on lesbian-related books. The press's site at <http://www.artemispress.com> offers both classics (Jane Austen, George Eliot, Charlotte Bronte, Willa Cather) and new writing in several e-book forms, including PDF files that can be read with Adobe's Acrobat Reader™. A number of e-books can be downloaded for free; others are priced at \$2.95 (for classics) and \$5.95 (for contemporary fiction).

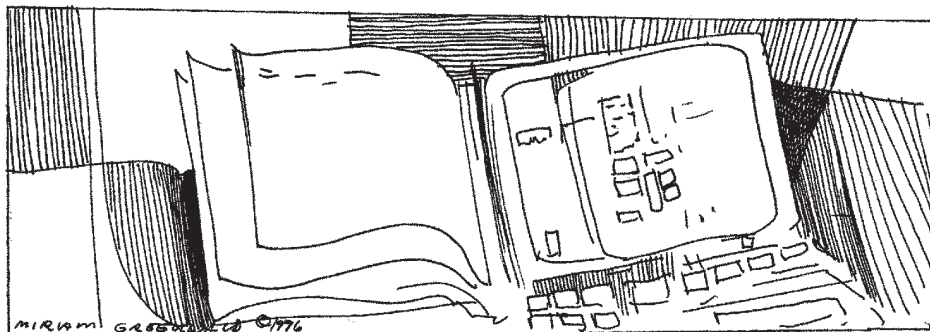
JANE'S STORIES PRESS

FOUNDATION is more than a publisher: "We offer workshops, a publishing program, and a helping hand to writing women everywhere," states the opening page of the non-profit foundation's website at <http://www.janespress.org/> Formerly organized as a for-profit studio and press called Wild Dove, the group continues to publish anthologies in the series from which it takes its name—Jane's Stories—as well as chapbooks of midwestern women's poetry. "Jane's" publications are sold by **PRAIRIE MOON BOOKS** (<http://www.prairiemoonbooks.com>)

MILIEU PRESS, a new publisher of Canadian women's writing, "is devoted to inventive, edgy, visionary women writers who occupy the page with unintimidated narratives and imaginative forms." The press invites submissions of poetry, creative nonfiction, and lyric prose for the first of a series of annual anthologies that will aim "to provide a more immediate glimpse of cutting edge work currently being written in Canada." Deadline is April 30, 2003; for guidelines, write to Betsy Warland, c/o Continuing Studies, Simon Fraser University at Harbour Centre, Room 2300, 515 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, BC V6B 5K3, Canada; email: portfolio@milieupress.net

RAW NERVE BOOKS, the "small, not-for-profit press publishing controversial, under-represented or experimental feminist writing" first mentioned in this column in Summer 2000, announces that beginning in 2003 it will be publishing fiction as well as academic work: the press's website is at <http://www.rawnervebooks.co.uk/>

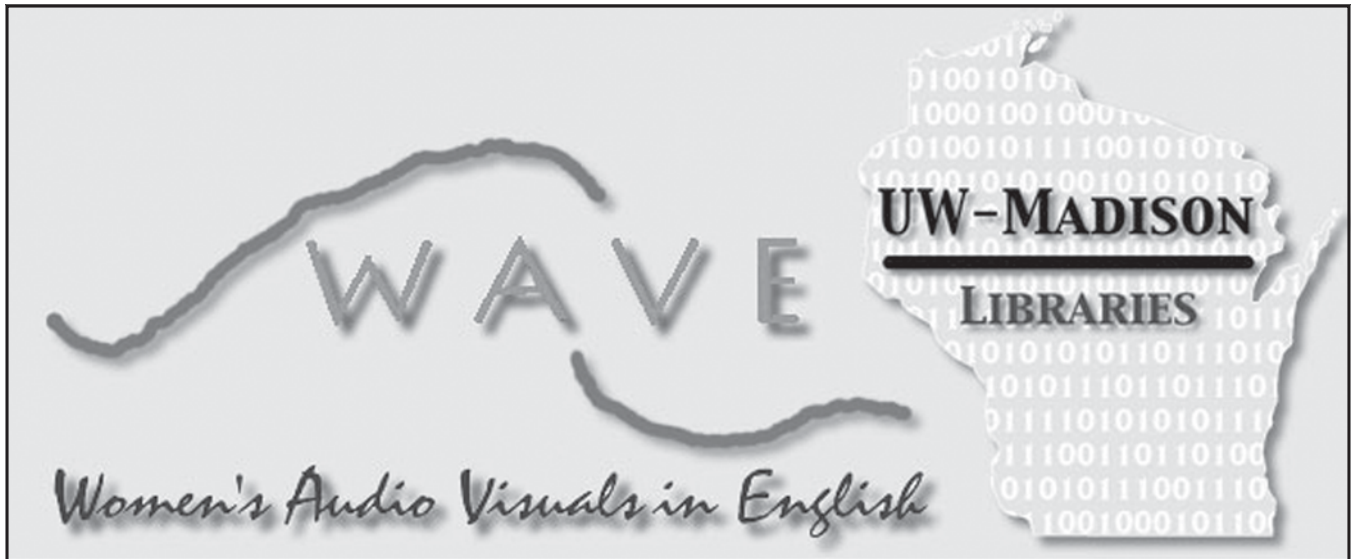
SEAL PRESS was acquired by Avalon Publishing Group (APG) (based in New York) on December 31, 2001. On the Seal website (<http://www.sealpress.com>), the twenty-five-year-old, Seattle-based women's press clarifies: "This doesn't mean the Northwest lost a publisher; though we've undergone some transition, three Seals stayed on in an editorial capacity in Seattle (the brain's in Seattle; the brawn's out East). We are still committed to publishing great books by women and are excited that our acquisition by APG affords us the opportunity to publish even more books and more creative, intelligent authors."



Miriam Greenwald

WOMEN WRITING THE WEST (WWW), "a non-profit association of writers and other professionals writing and promoting the women's West," is not itself a book publisher, but annually produces a combined catalog of its member's publications. Membership is open to publishers (member presses currently include Colophon House, Horse Creek Publications, Houghton Mifflin, Texas Tech University Press, and Wesanne Publications) as well as authors, but even non-member publishers can advertise in the catalog. For more information or a catalog, write to WWW at 8547 E. Arapahoe Rd., #J-541, Greenwood Village, CO 80112-1436; phone: (303) 690-6038; website: www.womenwritingthewest.org

○Compiled by JoAnne Lehman



Announcing a New Online Database

WAVE: Women's Audio Visuals in English
<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/WAVE/>

Women's Audio Visuals in English, a database created and maintained by the University of Wisconsin System Women's Studies Librarian's Office staff, indexes and describes documentary, experimental, and feature film and video productions by and about women. WAVE currently includes information on films and videos produced from the mid- to late 1990s. Earlier as well as more recent records will be added over time.

Note: WAVE is **not** a record of the holdings of the University of Wisconsin Libraries.

For more information, consult "About WAVE" at
<http://webcat.library.wisc.edu:3200/WAVE/About.html>

Feedback is welcome: pweisbard@library.wisc.edu

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

Reviewed by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, Teresa Fernandez, and Caroline Vantine

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES

Erika Kuhlman, *A TO Z OF WOMEN IN WORLD HISTORY*. New York: Facts on File, 2002. 452p. bibl. index. \$49.50, ISBN 0-8160-4334-5.

This new *A to Z* reference from Facts on File is as well-organized and comprehensive as the previous works in the series. What makes it even more appealing is its easy-to-use format. One can start a search either with a name in mind or by looking for a specific field, country, or year of birth.

This dictionary contains more than 250 biographies of outstanding women. They are arranged by their activities: adventurers and athletes, amazons, heroines and military leaders, business leaders and lawyers, fashion designers and trendsetters, journalists, diarists and historians, performers, political activists, religious leaders, rulers, scholars and educators, science and health practitioners, visual artists, women's rights activists, and, finally, writers.

In each biography, the editor, Erika Kuhlman, clearly details how the featured woman overcame obstacles imposed by society or expressed her experience in creative ways. For instance, the well-known, seventeenth-

century Italian painter Artemisia Gentileschi expressed the violence of her rape in her paintings. In America during the nineteenth century, both Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton spent most of their lives speaking for women's rights in a patriarchal society. More recently and on the other side of the globe, Indira Gandhi became the first woman prime minister of India. She then used her position of authority and influence in the government to enable women to become more active in politics and government. These are only a few examples of figures discussed in the book who surmounted gender barriers so that they and all women could have better lives. The work includes numerous other exceptional women, many of them well known, such as Hildegard von Bingen, Joan of Arc, Mary Wollstonecraft, Amelia Bloomer, Coco Chanel, Georgia O'Keeffe, Sigrid Undset, Frida Kahlo, Julia Child, Rosa Parks, Mother Teresa, Anne Frank, Margaret Thatcher, Aretha Franklin, Chris Evert, and Oprah Winfrey.

Even though it is ostensibly about women in world history, this collection of biographies focuses mostly on women from the United States. One can guess where the editor is from and who the primary intended audience is. Yet many non-American women contributed to the advancement of women's place in society. Therefore, my only reproach is that the content is not well-

balanced in its presentation of historical figures from around the world.

Overall, this biographical dictionary gives a good overview of the crucial roles that some women played in history. Libraries and anyone interested in women's studies and history would find this work valuable.

[Caroline Vantine, who wrote the above review, has just graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a degree in English literature. A student assistant in the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian for the past two years, she was also Feminist Collection's editorial intern for the summer of 2002.]

HEALTH

Kathlyn Gay, *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN'S HEALTH ISSUES*. Westport, CT: Oryx, 2002. 300p. bibl. ill. index. \$69.95, ISBN 1-57356-303-X.

It's been known for some time that health is influenced by societal as well as individual factors, but most reference works on women's health focus on the personal rather than on political/social components. Kathlyn Gay's new encyclopedia fills that gap nicely. The title should, however, continue with "in the United States"—or "in the United States and Canada," as there are two entries about Canadian efforts. There are no entries on other countries or on health problems that affect women primarily outside the U.S.,

leaving the door open for a second volume from Gay or from others. Readers interested in examples of non-U.S. resources should try *Understanding Women's Health Issues: A Reader*, edited by Lakshmi Lingam (Kali for Women, 1998), which focuses on India, or browse the pages of *Women's Health Journal* from the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network for that region.

What the *Encyclopedia of Women's Health Issues* does contain are some two hundred entries on the political and social aspects of various illnesses and problems; biographical sketches for significant movers and shakers, such as Mary Calderone and Susan Love; descriptions of numerous organizations from the Alan Guttmacher Institute through the Women's Health Interactive; and several significant events, places, publications, and laws and court decisions concerned with women's health issues. There is good multicultural coverage, with separate entries for African Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (within the U.S. or living on islands controlled by the U.S.), Latinas, Native Americans, lesbians, and migrants/seasonal farm workers. It's easy to see what topics there are, because there's a convenient list included, arranged by broad topics. Each entry includes suggestions for further reading, citing printed books and articles plus Web-based information. The content and citations seem current mostly through 1999 (plus an occasional 2000 news item). Topics such as hormone replacement therapy, where subsequent research changed the attitude of the health community, sound dated, but these are in the minority. If, as is likely, Gay was compiling the book in 1999, she was quite on top of issues gaining prominence at that time. Un-

like the *Historical and Multicultural Encyclopedia of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States*, which missed inclusion of an essay on the negative consequences on women's reproductive health of mergers between Catholic and secular hospitals, Gay includes a full essay on the subject.

Gay handles topics evenhandedly. Premenstrual syndrome (PMS), for example, is a topic fraught with controversy over whether the condition exists and whether it represents a psychological or medical disorder. Gay summarizes each of these elements. She begins by defining PMS as a constellation of symptoms that differ with each woman, giving examples of some of them, including irritability and fluid retention. She says that little research has been done on it in part because it is so difficult to define. She quotes Bernadine Healy (in *A New Prescription for Women's Health*, 1995) to the effect that those studies that have been conducted have failed to find a hormonal or brain dysfunction to explain PMS. Gay informs readers that the American Psychiatric Association has classified severe forms of PMS as a (psychiatric) disorder, but that "most doctors consider the syndrome a real physical problem related to hormonal changes before menstruation that can be treated with a variety of self-help techniques" (p.192). Where a reference work focusing on treatments and remedies might now review a series of options, Gay simply states that some complementary and alternative medicines have been helpful to some women, and moves on to discuss the social consequences PMS. These include stereotypic negative images and jokes and attacks on the suitability of females for political office. She ends

with a statement that some feminist groups counter the stereotype by emphasizing that "tension and physical changes are symptoms of normal menstrual cycles."

Several efforts of the U.S. government address women's health issues, and the *Encyclopedia* explains what those are and how they interrelate. The National Institutes of Health's Office of Research on Women's Health oversees both the National Women's Health Information Center and the National Centers of Excellence in Women's Health. Each has an entry in the *Encyclopedia*, as do nongovernmental organizations with similar wide-reaching purposes, such as the National Women's Health Resource Center and the National Women's Health Network. Until reading about it in the *Encyclopedia*, I was unaware that clinics in eight states, including the Summit Women's Health Organization in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are part of a National Women's Health Organization, founded in 1976 to provide abortion services "in a safe and comfortable environment."

The *Encyclopedia* closes with an extensive bibliography, an annotated description of important websites, addresses of organizations, a page with Web addresses of U.S. governmental agencies and offices with programs on women's health issues besides those sponsored by the Office of Women's Health, and an index. The *Encyclopedia* is recommended for collections in women's organizations as well as academic and public libraries.

JAPANESE WOMEN

Carol Fairbanks, *JAPANESE WOMEN FICTION WRITERS: THEIR CULTURE AND SOCIETY, 1890s TO 1990s: ENGLISH LANGUAGE SOURCES*. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow, 2002. 647p. index. \$115.00, ISBN 0-8108-4086-3.

In 1993, Carol Fairbanks published an article in *Feminist Collections*¹ about English-language translations of Japanese women fiction writers and resources on the topic. At that time she counted 45 novels and 185 short stories and novellas available in English, written by seventy-five Japanese women writers over the last hundred years. In the article she commented favorably on three reference works on Japanese women writers that appeared between 1989 and 1992. But none of them fulfilled a need she recognized: none guided the novice to the works that were best from a literary standpoint or that would give readers an introduction to a particular issue or theme explored in the literature. So Fairbanks wrote one herself: *Guide to Japanese Women Writers and Their Culture, 1892–1992* (1993), a 110-page, spiral-bound publication underwritten by the University of Wisconsin System Undergraduate Teaching Improvement Grant Program and the University of Wisconsin–Eau Claire.² She selected a subset of the novels, short stories, and authors then available in English, wrote annotations for the fictional works and background material, and

offered keywords related to the issues raised by each text, along with a glossary.

The *Guide* accomplished its purpose for novice readers, but Fairbanks's new book clearly shows her desire to cover the territory comprehensively for those who wish to delve much deeper. And she found more translated material to describe, too. In less than a decade those numbers had jumped to 64 novels and 217 short stories and novellas (and 24 excerpts from novels) by 97 writers (p.ix). Fairbanks's volume is astonishingly thorough and detailed and replete with touches that make it an outstanding reference work.

This is an exemplary reference work for several reasons. Paramount is that the author is herself so steeped in the subject matter. She has surveyed and described fiction and secondary literature published in an array of places—whole books, chapters and stories in anthologies, articles, and dissertations. Next, she understands that her subject is not well known to English readers and that a great deal of context, definitions, and cross-referencing must be included, all of which she offers. There's also a time line listing the major historical periods of Japanese history from 552 onward and significant events from 1853 to 1998, and a subject index to issues addressed in the fiction.

I'll use the entry for Oba Minako as an example of Fairbanks's treatment. First, her name appears in that form and order (last name first, no comma, first name) as is customary in Japan, then her birth date (1930) and an alternative form of her name (Ohba Minako). Next come twelve numbered, annotated entries for her fiction in which Fairbanks summarizes the plots

and makes explanatory comments. Number 4, "Fireweed," caught my eye because it demonstrates that Japanese writers shouldn't be pigeonholed as having solely Japanese influences—though those influences are, of course, always present. It is a translation of "Higusa" (1969), a story that appeared in English in *Japan Quarterly* in 1981, about a woman named for the plant that grows from ashes, the three important men in her life (including her lover), and why her husband as leader of their clan feels she must be sacrificed. Fairbanks writes that Oba lived for a time in Alaska, where she became interested in the legends of the Tlingit people, which she used in "Fireweed." She also worked with her physician father in treating survivors of the bombing of Hiroshima, which according to Fairbanks indirectly shaped her writing. After the annotations for Oba's fictional writing, Fairbanks describes three nonfiction works by the writer and fifteen critical articles, dissertations, and books about her. In the annotations, terms such as I-novel, Heian women writers, yamamba, good wife, and wise mother are in bold, indicating that they are elucidated in an extensive (98-page) glossary elsewhere in the volume. Finally, there are three more pages of bibliography with further suggested background reading on Oba and her themes and times.

Japanese Women Fiction Writers, though wonderful, is not perfect. Given the fact that access to these works for English readers relies on translators, I would like to have seen some discussion about the translators (perhaps with an index to their names) and translation issues. And there's no mention of the presence of any material on the Web by and about Japanese women writers. (See, for example, the section "Writers from Japan" on the Cele-

bration of Women Writers site, http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/_generate/JAPAN.html). Nevertheless, this work will be a major asset to scholars and readers seeking entrée into the world of Japanese women writers.

Notes

1. "Getting to Know Japan Through the Works of Award-Winning Japanese Women Fiction Writers," *Feminist Collections* v.14, no. 3 (Spring 1993), pp.15–17.

2. After an initial distribution throughout Wisconsin, Dr. Fairbanks turned over remaining copies to our office. We still have a few available, upon request.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND ABORTION

Judith A. Baer, ed., *HISTORICAL AND MULTICULTURAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES*. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 2002. 272p. index. \$79.95, ISBN 0-313-30644-3.

Louis J. Palmer, *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ABORTION IN THE UNITED STATES*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2002. 420p. bibl. maps. charts. index. \$75.00, ISBN 0-7864-1386-7.

Judith Baer (Political Science, Texas A&M) has assembled articles across a wide spectrum of topics related to reproductive rights in her *Historical and Multicultural Encyclopedia*. As she reviews in her introduction, a full treatment of the subject requires excursions into the history of rights language and categories, control of women's fertility, and the regulation of

mothers and potential mothers in the workplace; attention to race and class as well as gender; court cases and legislation; and the ways technological advances complicate an already complex picture. The "cluster of claims" now known as reproductive rights, says Baer, was not common until the 1960s, when "custom, technology, law, and politics combined...to bring reproductive rights to the forefront" (p.xiv). Indeed, the term is now so ingrained that it is difficult to imagine how women's rights' champions got along without it.

Baer's goals were to introduce readers to the topics in an engaging and provocative way and guide them to further resources. Those more likely to be provoked are anti-choice supporters. Though Baer encouraged multiple viewpoints, as long as the submissions were "reasoned opinions, supported by evidence" (p.ix), and allowed contributors to use terms of their own choosing, including "pro-life" instead of "anti-choice"—as would be expected in a book on reproductive rights—most of the academic and activist authors, like Baer herself, appear to be staunch supporters of abortion and other reproductive rights. That's evident in many of the nine articles that directly discuss abortion. In "Abortion and Public Assistance," for example, Marian Lief Palley refers to the exclusion of abortions from Medicaid coverage as an "attack on the rights of women who receive public assistance" (p.12) [emphasis mine here and in the following examples]. J. Shoshana Ehrlich finds aspects of the Supreme Court decision in *Bellotti v. Baird* (upholding a state's requirement that minors obtain parental consent before having an abortion) *troubling*

("Abortion and Parental Involvement," p.3). Karen O'Connor writes in "Abortion Providers and Violence" that the decline in the number of abortion providers demonstrates that clinic violence may continue "thwarting women in the exercise of their constitutional rights" (p.19). Even stronger statements occur in other entries. A good example is Anne Waters' impassioned recount of the *reproductive genocide* carried out against Native American women by the U.S. government: "By the mid-1980s, the eugenic policy of exterminating 'undesirables' according to a white racist criterion was well on its way to success in destroying Indian nations and Indian peoples" (p.144). The right not to bear unwanted children may be paramount for white women; Native Americans must struggle for the right to bear them.

Among the interesting articles in the book are "Breast-Feeding and the Law," by Elizabeth N. Baldwin, and "Ectogenesis," by Robert H. Blank. Baldwin discusses recent legislation in favor of mothers breastfeeding in public and reminds readers that mothers have this right in the absence of legislation, too. Three states have laws supportive of breastfeeding in the workplace and three others exempt breastfeeding women from jury duty. In custody cases, some courts have compelled nursing mothers to express their milk or even wean their children. In contrast to these very concrete situations, ectogenesis, or the "extra-uterine gestation of human beings," is still only hypothetical, but may be approaching reality. If and when it becomes technically feasible, ectogenesis would have many implications for reproductive rights issues. On the posi-

tive side, the right to have children for women whose wombs cannot hold a fetus could be enhanced by the availability of artificial placentas and wombs. Women who did not want to carry a fetus to term would not have to, yet the fetus wouldn't have to die as a result. And fetuses developing in controlled environments could be monitored for traits and disorders. In opposition are most feminists, policy commissions, those who fear a Brave New World scenario of genetic manipulation, and Blank himself.

I found no article touching on a new phenomenon encroaching on reproductive rights, namely, the numerous mergers of secular and Catholic hospitals, with the Catholic hospital policies being extended to the formerly secular facilities. Women lose abortion services, emergency contraception, tubal ligations following birth delivery, and more. This development may be too recent to be treated in a volume with a 2002 publication date, although the National Organization for Women noticed it as early as 1996 and MergerWatch.org traces a chronology since 1999.

The entries are arranged alphabetically, which is usually the case in reference works, but that structure is occasionally problematic in this one. A user would not always know what term to look for, and the subject index is not always helpful. For example, when initially browsing through the volume, I read part of an article that discussed the sterilization of Mexican and Puerto Rican women, but when I tried to find it again, I was stymied. I thought the article was on Latinas, but the first article in the Ls is "Lesbians and Reproductive Rights," and the subject index

has no headings for Latinas, Chicanas, Mexican Americans, or Puerto Ricans—and too many listings under "Sterilization" to warrant looking at all of them to find the article. Eventually I stumbled upon "Hispanic/Latina Women and Reproductive Rights." I might have found it more readily if the book had been arranged in thematic chapters of related entries, such as "Reproductive Rights of Women of Color" in this case. A simple list of the entries would have made this search easier, too.

The articles range from less than one page ("Abortion and Spousal Consent," *Eisenstadt v. Baird*) to four pages ("Employment and Reproductive Rights"). Entries are cross-referenced. Further references generally consist of about three book recommendations; occasionally a law review article joins them. An index of court cases is a helpful addition, though there's no typographic or other distinction between cases that are full entries in the volume and others that are only cited in passing.

All in all, the Baer volume lives up to its promise of being a historical and multicultural encyclopedia, and is recommended for undergraduate and public library collections.

Though more narrowly focused than the Baer volume, West Virginia attorney Palmer's encyclopedia includes more than its title suggests. Besides entries directly concerned with abortion concepts, history, practices, legalities, and organizations, Palmer also includes many on birth control methods, cases, and issues as well as on cloning. He has entries for every Supreme Court opinion concerning abortion up to 2002 (many are also in Baer) and for the justices on the bench

when any of these opinions were rendered, with descriptions of the positions they took and pie charts illustrating their voting patterns. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, for example, has participated in twenty-six opinions, voting in a pro-choice direction fourteen times and anti-choice (Palmer uses the term "pro-life") twelve times. The *Encyclopedia of Abortion* is also an excellent resource for non-lawyers interested in the status of abortion-related legislation and court rulings in each state. Palmer reviews the history of abortion statutes in the state prior to *Roe v. Wade*, then discusses and excerpts from all relevant laws the state enacted thereafter, topic by topic, examining informed consent, waiting periods, spousal notification, parental notification and other restrictions on the abortion of minors, post-viability prohibitions, etc. Palmer includes information about instances where state or federal courts have taken up challenges to any of these provisions. He also includes numerous medical entries, including descriptions of each type of abortion procedure. It doesn't matter whether you look up "Partial-Birth Abortion" or "Dilation and Extraction (D & X)"—he's got entries for both, with a more legal slant under the former and a more medical under the latter, and cross-references from one to the other.

The two books complement each other nicely. Except for the entries about states, justices, and Supreme Court opinions, Palmer's descriptions are shorter, and there are many more of them. If the Baer volume is academic, often with a welcome edginess, Palmer's is crisp, lawyerly, and clinical. Comparing their treatment of "Jane," an underground, Chicago-based women's collective that provided abortions before they were legalized, illustrates

this well. Palmer gives Jane a short factual paragraph:

Jane was a term used in Chicago from 1969 to 1973, by women seeking an illegal abortion. The term was an entrance passage to an organization founded in Chicago in 1969 by Amy Kesselman, Heather Booth, Vivian Rothstein and Naomi Weisstein. The organization founded by the four woman [sic] was called the Abortion Counseling Service of the Chicago Women's Liberation Union. The organization acted as a referral source for women seeking an inexpensive, but safe abortion. When the person who performed most of the abortions for the organization was arrested, members of the organization began performing abortions. Several members were ultimately arrested and prosecuted. It was estimated that over 10,000 abortions were performed through Jane's underground work. (p.172)

Pauline Bart wrote the two-page essay on Jane in Baer. The factual information is about the same (though Bart credits Jane with a thousand more abortions), but there the similarity ends. Because Bart takes readers through the steps a woman seeking an abortion would have gone through, from obtaining a phone number and visiting the first of two locations through escort to a second, where the abortion was carried out, and escort back to the first (the "front"), we feel more what it must have been like. We also learn from Bart that no woman treated by Jane died as a result of her abortion, and that the Chicago police were aware of Jane, sent their wives and girlfriends there, and generally left the group alone. Bart also provides a more theoretical perspective on Jane,

emphasizing the meaning of its anti-hierarchical collective structure and the ways participants in Jane learned to demystify and reclaim some of the power of medical professionalization. If what a reader needs is factual explanation of abortion-related topics or legal reasoning in laymen's terms, the *Encyclopedia of Abortion* is a good choice. For more in-depth contextualized treatment, the contributions in the *Historical and Multicultural Encyclopedia of Women and Reproductive Rights in the United States* are better.

SPANISH LITERATURE

Janet Pérez and Maureen Ihrle, eds., *THE FEMINIST ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SPANISH LITERATURE*. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 2002. 2vols. 736p. bibl. index. \$175.00, ISBN 0-313-29346-5.

This encyclopedia joins earlier Greenwood volumes that provided feminist perspectives on German, Italian, and French literature. Like its predecessors, the encyclopedia on Spanish literature is by design a national study, covering writers and writing based in Spain rather than encompassing Spanish-language works from other Spanish-speaking countries. (According to the preface, a separate title is in the works for Latin America.) It is the first, however, to necessitate more than a single volume to cover its topic satisfactorily. Even with two volumes, the editors lament not having room to include more than survey articles on women's literature in Catalan, Galician, or Basque. Hispano-Arabic literature is represented by an entry called "Hispano-Arabic Poetry by Women." There is no entry relating to

Judeo-Spanish (Ladino) writing; perhaps it falls under the category of "less-used vernacular languages," which the editors did not include "due to their limited histories and the absence of recognized canons and experts" (pp.vii–viii).

"Feminist" here does not mean women writers who self-identify as feminist. In fact, most would reject that label for a variety of reasons. As Glenn Morocco puts it in his essay on Simone de Beauvoir (which discusses both the influence of Spain and Spanish culture on her, as well as her influence on Spanish writers), "[o]ften they do not wish to be classed with militancy, or they have philosophical differences with French theorists" (p.57). Instead, the editors used "feminist" to structure a work focusing on "those aspects most likely to interest readers seeking information in areas including women's studies, gender studies, gynocritics, and feminist criticism." In their view, the following rubrics all qualified for inclusion: women writers and their works, important historical and cultural figures as well as avowed feminists and women's rights activists, the treatment of women in male-authored works, overviews of Spanish women's history and Spanish women's contributions to various genres, assessment of women's condition at certain moments in Spanish history, and attention to terms peculiar to feminine gender in Spain (Preface).

Given the breadth of categories (and numerous contributors, all from academic institutions in the United States), it is no wonder that there is quite a mix of entries. Most numerous are those on individual women, ranging from thirteenth-century queens

Berenguela de Castilla la Grande and María de Molina to Communist writer Juana Doña Jiménez, poet Clemencia Laborda Medir, and journalist/essayist/short story writer Carmen Rico Godoy in the twentieth century. While the relationship between a historical figure and literature is not always apparent, entries like that for Doña Ana de Mendoza y de la Cerda, Princess of Eboli, makes this quite explicit, reviewing both the colorful life of a strong-willed, active sixteenth-century woman who lost her right eye during a fencing match and the literary and operatic works inspired by her. Male authors discussed for their portrayal of women include playwright Antonio Buero Vallejo and novelist Armando Palacio Valdés. Dulcinea del Toboso, from Cervantes' *Don Quijote De La Mancha*, is an example of a character treated to an entry of her own.

Some entries are by genre, subdivided by time period, and written by different contributors. "Drama by Spanish Women Writers" has four entries: 1500–1700, 1770–1850, 1860–1900, and 1970–2000; "Short Fiction by Women Writers" has three: 1800–1900, 1900–1975, and 1975–1998 (Post-Franco). Other entries examine themes in literature and are likewise situated in time. "Syphilis as Sickness and Metaphor in Early Modern Spain, 1492–1650," "Lesbianism in Early Modern Spanish Literature, 1500–1700," and "Honor and Honra," important concepts in Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Spain, are three such examples. All the entries, regardless of category, include bibliographic suggestions and are signed by the contributors.

The *Encyclopedia* offers an appendix that groups entries by century. This appendix is also useful for scanning to get a quick sense of the topics covered. A more detailed subject index is also included, as is a general bibliography. There is no general introduction that could have given novice users a sense of the most important writers and themes; but anyone who takes the time to read several of the entries will also begin to get a feel for the associations between Spanish literature and feminist concerns.

SPORTS

Paula Edelson, *A TO Z OF AMERICAN WOMEN IN SPORTS*. New York: Facts on File, 2002. 288p. bibl. index. \$44.00, ISBN 0-8160-4565-8.

Who's who—and who has *been* who—in American women's sports? Identifying the key players from the past 120 years or so and uncovering the personal details that make them human beings (rather than just celebrities or a list of names from history) is certainly a challenge. Paula Edelson has risen to that challenge quite successfully in *A to Z of American Women in Sports*, which illuminates the sports careers and personal histories of 162 prominent American female athletes. Each biography in this recent addition to the Facts on File *A to Z* series is presented in a clear and organized manner, much like those in earlier volumes such as *A to Z of American Women in the Visual Arts* and *A to Z of American Women in the Performing Arts*.

Of course, it would be impossible to cover every worthy woman athlete from more than a century of sports.

Edelson writes, "Any woman who has attempted to play sports, and done so with some success, has almost certainly encountered and overcome challenges. Under that criterion alone, dozens of women are worthy of mention; much to my regret, I could not include all of them" (p.v). To narrow the list of subjects, she chose women based on their athletic performance, their efforts to advance opportunities for themselves and other women in the field of sports, and the availability of information.

Beginning coverage from about 1876 with the life of Annie Oakley, a superb markswoman and entertainer, the biographies in this volume cover America's early sports pioneers and today's popular athletes (such as Mia Hamm and Marion Jones), as well as dozens in between. Nor are the women featured limited to the most popular sports, such as baseball or soccer. Even rare and little-talked-about sports such as bowling and dogsledding are covered.

A to Z of American Women in Sports sticks strictly to biographies, rather than trying to include everything related to the topic (statistics or definitions of terms, for instance) as do some sports encyclopedias. This approach is used to good effect, as the focus is kept on the women themselves. The volume is complete with references to sources for further research.

[Teresa Fernandez, who wrote the above review, is a third-year landscape architecture student and an assistant in the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian at the University of Wisconsin.]

BRIEFLY NOTED

Doris Weatherford, *WOMEN'S ALMANAC 2002*. Westport, CT: Oryx,

2002. 380p. bibl. ill. index. \$64.95, ISBN 1-57356-510-5.

When *Women's Almanac 2000* appeared, an accompanying news release called it a new biennial compendium, and sure enough, two years later, the next one is out. I liked the first one and I like this one, too, though much of the material is word-for-word the same. The "News" section (divided into "World" and "U.S.") that opens the book is new material covering happenings from 2000 through September 2001, and an appendix updates women leaders in government in the United States and elsewhere to 2001. The historical timeline of U.S. women's history added five items for 2000–2001, and the country-by-country survey now presents comparative statistics from 1999 and occasionally 2000. The figures can't be used at face value, however. Afghanistan is listed as requiring ninety days of maternity leave

benefits as of 1998—but what can that possibly mean under a regime that prevented women from working? A section of obituaries of prominent women who died during the period is new and will be a feature in subsequent editions.

Many sections, including the state-by-state histories (a nice feature), short articles on contemporary issues, and biographies of notable women in history, remain mostly as they were in the prior edition. For example, in the state-by-state section, the Wisconsin entry for 2002 only adds one sentence: "Margaret Farrow (R) is lieutenant governor" (p.304). Perhaps future editions could use such a section instead to profile women important on the state or local level or to review significant state and local events. Over time and as they accumulate, the Almanacs will become valuable snapshots of women's history.

Sonia Weiss and Lorna Biddle Rinear, *THE COMPLETE IDIOT'S GUIDE TO WOMEN'S HISTORY*. Indianapolis, IN: Alpha, 2002. 363p. bibl. ill. index. \$18.95, ISBN 0-02-864201-5.

Crammed with facts about notable women and women's lives from ancient times to the present, presented in an eye-catching style of text and graphics, the *Guide* should appeal to the curious high-schooler who has never heard of women's history. The emphasis is on European and U.S. history, with occasional tidbits from elsewhere. Added attractions include definitions within the chapters and a glossary; a chronological list of the notables, by birth date; and a geographic index. One caveat: If this is a book for "idiots," then it is fair to call idiotic the statement on the back cover that says this book is so complete that "[y]ou don't have to enroll in a women's studies program!" Let's hope, instead, that

it sparks some interest in learning more through college courses.

[Phyllis Holman Weisbard, who wrote the above reviews except as otherwise noted, is the Women's Studies Librarian for the University of Wisconsin System and is co-editor of Feminist Collections.]



PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

AZIZAH MAGAZINE 2001– . Publ. & Ed.-in-Chief: Tayyibah Taylor. Creative Dir.: Marlina Soerakoesoemah. 4/yr. ISSN: 1530-7220. Subscription: \$30.00/yr. Back issues: \$10.00 + \$1.50 postage. WOW Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 43410, Atlanta, GA 30336; website: www.azizahmagazine.com (Issues examined: v.2, no.1, Spring 2002; v.2, no.2, Summer 2002)

A glossy, full-color magazine of 112 pages, published to support and connect contemporary Muslim women living in North America. *Azizah's* website opens with the proclamation, "For the woman who doesn't apologize for being a woman, and doesn't apologize for being a Muslim." Articles range from the scholarly (discussions of feminism and postmodernism as well as one about the debates that surround the authority of extra-Qur'anic sources) to the practical (dental health, care of Afghan rugs, getting out of debt) and the spiritual (personal essays about faith); there are also fashion features, recipes, poetry and fiction, and discussions of many other issues of concern to Muslim families and communities. The magazine accepts only advertising that is not "Islamically offensive."

JEWISH WOMAN MAGAZINE 1998– . Ed.: Susan Tomchin. 4/yr. ISSN: 1098-7347. Subscription: \$18.00/yr. (included in annual dues for JWI members). 1828 L Street NW, Suite 250, Washington, DC 20036; phone: (800) 343-2823; fax: (202) 857-1380; website: www.jwmag.org (current and recent issues online as well as in print). (Print issues examined: v.5, no.3, Fall 2002; v.5, no.4, Winter 2002)

Also glossy and full-color, *Jewish Woman* recently increased from forty pages to forty-eight. The magazine is published by Jewish Women International (JWI), "a community of women joining hands, hearts and minds to promote peace—in families and in communities in the United States, in Israel, and around the world." Each quarterly issue has a handful of short feature articles—recently in-

cluded were "Ten Women To Watch in 5763," "The Dance of Forgiveness" (about the work of the Avodah Dance Ensemble), "Rediscovering Shabbat," and "Baking Challah, Braid of Memory & Meaning"—along with brief reports of JWI activities, "Quick Takes: News, Trends, & Facts," interviews with leading Jewish women, and ads for Judaica, travel tours, etc.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW v.66, no.2, April 2001: High percentage of gender-focused articles in issue. ISSN: 0003-1224. Single issues available from American Sociological Association, 1307 New York Ave. N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005; email: subscriptions@asanet.org; also available to licensed users through ProQuest.

Partial contents: "(How) Does the Sexual Orientation of Parents Matter?" (Judith Stacey & Timothy J. Biblarz); "Parental Influences on the Gendered Division of Household" (Mick Cunningham); "The Wage Penalty for Motherhood" (Michelle J. Budig & Paula England); "Time-Dependent Effects of Wives' Employment on Marital Dissolution" (Scott J. South); "Losers and Winners: The Financial Consequences of Separation and Divorce for Men" (Patricia A. McManus & Thomas A. DiPrete).

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION (REVUE CANADIENNE DE L'ÉDUCATION) v.25, no.2, 2000: "Boys, Men, Masculinity, and Schooling." Guest eds.: Blye Frank & Kevin Davison. ISSN: 0380-2361. Single issue for Can\$25.00 from Canadian Society for the Study of Education, 260 Dalhousie St., Ottawa, ON K1N 7E4, Canada; phone: (613) 241-0018; fax: (613) 241-0019; email: csse@csse.ca; website: <http://www.csse.ca/CJE/home.htm>; also available to licensed users through Wilson Web.

Partial contents: "Mucking Around in Class, Giving Crap, and Acting Cool: Adolescent Boys Enacting Masculinities at School" (Wayne Martino); "Asian and White Boys' Competing Discourses About Masculinity: Implications for Secondary Education" (Athena Wang); "In or Out

of the Men's Movement: Subjectivity, Otherness, and Antisexist Work" (Jennifer J. Nelson); "The Art of War or The Wedding Banquet? Asian Canadians, Masculinity, and Antiracism Education" (Gordon Pon).

COMMUNITY COLLEGE JOURNAL OF RESEARCH & PRACTICE v.25, no.3, March 2001: Special issue on women in community college leadership. ISSN: 1066-8926 (print); 1521-0413 (online). Taylor & Francis Group; website: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/tf/10668926.html>; also available to licensed users through Academic Search Elite.

Partial contents: "Community College Leadership: Perspectives of Women as Presidents" (Rosemary Gillett-Karam); "Women as Community College Leaders" (Gwendolyn W. Stephenson); "Future Agendas for Women Community College Leaders and Change Agents" (Sandra Todd Giannini); "Behind Every Successful Woman Is Another Good Woman" (Cathryn L. Addy); "Female Community College Presidents: Roles of Their Spouses" (Ruth Mercedes Smith).

HIGH ABILITY STUDIES v.12, no.1, 2001: Four articles on theme of gifted women. Ed.: Roland S. Persson. ISSN: 1359-8139 (print); 1469-834X (online). European Council for High Ability; Carfax Publishing, Taylor & Francis Group; website: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/carfax/13598139.html>; also available to licensed users through Academic Search Elite.

Partial contents: "The Experience of Female Ballet Dancers: A Grounded Theory" (Kendra M. Gray & Mark A. Kunkel); "Enhancing Gifts and Talents of Women and Girls" (Lorraine Wilgosh); "Stories of Success from Eminent Finnish Women: A Narrative Study" (Grace A. Schlosser); "Young Girls' Social Understanding: Emergent Interpersonal Expertise" (Marion Porath).

JOURNAL OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION v.24, no.2, June 2000: "(En)Gendering Management: Work, Organisation and Further Education" (three-part special issue: Part 1, "Masculinities at Work in Further Education Management"; Part 2, "Contested Spaces—Women in Further Education Management"; Part 3, "Women, Feminists and Ethical Dilemmas in Further Education"). Issue eds.: Deborah Kerfoot, Craig Prichard, & Stephen Whitehead. ISSN: 0309-877X (print). Carfax

Publishing, Taylor & Francis Group; website: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/carfax/0309877X.html>; also available to licensed users through Academic Search Elite and Catchword.

Partial contents: "Happy Families? Pedagogy, Management and Parental Discourses of Control in the Corporatised Further Education College" (Carole Leathwood); "Men, Women and Changing Managements of Further Education" (Pam Cole); "Managing Further Education: Is It Still Men's Work Too?" (Rosemary Deem, Jennifer T. Ozga, & Craig Prichard); "Is It Possible To Be a Feminist Manager in the 'Real World' of Further Education?" (Christina Hughes).

JOURNAL OF PREVENTION & INTERVENTION IN THE COMMUNITY v.22, no.2, 2001: "Prevention Issues for Women's Health in the New Millennium." Guest ed.: Wendee M. Wechsberg. ISSN: 1085-2352. Also published (Feb. 2002) as a monograph with the same title: ISBN 0789013835, pap., \$19.95. The Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice St., Binghamton, NY 13904; website: <http://www.HaworthPress.com>

Partial contents: "Performance of Breast Self-Exam: An Interaction with Age" (Angela D. Bryan); "The Influence of Sexual Orientation on Health Behaviors in Women" (Diane Powers, Deborah J. Bowen, & Jocelyn White); "Reduction of Co-Occurring Distress and HIV Risk Behaviors Among Women Substance Abusers" (Susan Reif, Wendee M. Wechsberg, & Michael L. Dennis); "American-Indian Women and Health" (Sally J. Stevens).

MCGILL JOURNAL OF EDUCATION v.35, no.3, Fall 2000: "Global Girls: Gender and Education as a Platform for Action." Guest eds.: Claudia Mitchell & Marilyn Blaeser. Managing ed.: Ann Keenan. ISSN 0024-9033. Single-issue price: Can\$8.00 mailed to a Canadian address; Can\$15.00 mailed to U.S. or other foreign address (Visa/MasterCard accepted). 3700 McTavish St., Montreal, QC H3A 1Y2, Canada; phone: (514) 398-4246; fax: (514) 398-4529; email: ann.keenan@McGill.ca

Partial contents: "Considering the Case for Single-Sex Schools for Girls in South Africa" (Robert Morrell); "Girl Power in *Nervous Conditions*: Fictional Practice as a Research Site" (Ann Smith); "Creating Programs for Safe

Schools: Opportunities and Challenges in Relation to Gender-Based Violence in South Africa” (Olly Mlamleli, Pontsho Mabelane, Vernet Napo, Ntombi Sibiyi, & Valerie Free); “Identity and Social Integration: Girls from a Minority Ethno-Cultural Group in Canada” (Ratna Ghosh).

SUSPENDING PUBLICATION

The feminist newspaper *SOJOURNER: THE WOMEN'S FORUM* is closing its doors—but not nailing them shut—after twenty-seven years of publishing. In the final issue (Fall 2002), the board of directors cited lack of financial resources to “sustain *Sojourner* as it is currently constituted.... This means that...[we] will cease publication until we can reorganize ourselves into a sleeker, bolder, solvent entity....” Readers should watch for that reorganized version to appear “with a new look, new life, new leadership, and a new, progressive vision.... When we return, we anticipate seeing a fully multicultural, cross-generational organization—with writers, supporters, staff, and management who represent the wide range of current and potential readers.” In the meantime, contact *Sojourner* at P.O. Box 279, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130; email: info@sojourner.org

TRANSITIONS

The rebirth of *CRONE CHRONICLES: A JOURNAL OF CONSCIOUS AGING* is imminent: New editor and publisher Glenda N. Martin has taken on the project from founder Ann Kreilkamp, who gave the magazine its “conscious death and funeral” in 2001. During gestation, the magazine has a Web presence only, with some articles and a discussion forum, but Martin hopes to get the *Chronicles* back in print, too. Visit at <http://www.cronechronicles.com/+home.htm>

GOOD GIRL moves again: Nikko Snyder still publishes this recent addition to the zine-ish world (introduced in *Feminist Collections* v.22, nos.3–4), but now from this address: 10-1804 rue Ste. Catherine Ouest, Montreal, QC H3H 1M1, Canada; phone: (514) 935-7659; email: info@goodgirl.ca; website: <http://www.goodgirl.ca>

NWSA Journal

Margaret McFadden, Editor

Feminist Disability Studies
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Feminist Disability Studies uses insights from disability studies and feminist, queer, and critical race theories to articulate conceptions of embodiment, identity, and resistance and, at the same time, offers theoretical perspectives that transform these areas of inquiry.

CONTENTS

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ABBY WILKERSON, Disability, Sex Radicalism, and Political Agency

ELLEN SAMUELS, Critical Divides:
Judith Butler's Body Theory and the Question of Disability

ANN M. FOX and JOAN LIPKIN, Res(Crip)ting Feminist Theatre Through Disability Theatre: Selections from The DisAbility Project

ELIZABETH DONALDSON, The Corpus of the Madwoman:
Toward a Feminist Disability Studies Theory of Embodiment and Mental Illness

APRIL HERNDON, Disparate but Disabled: Fat Embodiment and Disability Studies

CINDY LACOM, Revising the Subject:
Disability as Third Dimension in *Clear Light of Day* and *You Have Come Back*

SUSANNAH B. MINTZ, Invisible Disability: Georgina Kleege's *Sight Unseen*

KAREN ELIZABETH JUNG, Chronic Illness and Educational Equity:
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Also Available

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SEX ROLES: A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH has a new editor: Joan Chrisler, Connecticut College, Box 5578, 270 Mohegan Ave., New London, CT 06320. The journal is published by Kluwer; see <http://www.kluweronline.com/issn/0360-0025>

○Compiled by JoAnne Lehman

ITEMS OF NOTE

Turkey's new Civil Code, which became effective January 1, 2002, "abolishes the supremacy of men in marriage and thus establishes the full equality of men and women in the family." A sixty-one-page booklet entitled *THE NEW LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN TURKEY*, issued by Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR) New Ways Foundation, not only summarizes the important changes to the law, but also situates this dramatic legal development within the context of Turkey's other laws and of cultural traditions and the practical realities of women's rights. The booklet's text can be downloaded in PDF format from <http://wwhr.org> (click on "Our Publications," then on "Booklets" and "The New Legal Status of Women in Turkey"). For information about the print version (ISBN 975-7014-12-5), contact WWHR at Pınar Caddesi, 37/6 Saadet Apt., Gümüşsuyu, 80090, Istanbul, Turkey; phone: +90-212-251-00-29; fax: +90-212-251-00-65; email: wwhr@superonline.com

GENDER INEQUALITY IN HEALTH AND WORK: THE CASE OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, a thirty-seven-page booklet by Mayra Buvini, Antonio Giuffrida, and Amanda Glassman, analyzes the health risks and benefits experienced by Latin American and Caribbean women who have entered the workforce in increasing numbers during the past few decades. The booklet is downloadable in PDF format at http://www.iadb.org/sds/publication/publication_3027_e.htm (available in English and Spanish); or contact the Inter-American Development Bank at 1300 New York Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20577; phone: (202) 623-1000.

Sandra J. Jones explores what it means for working-class women to pursue academic careers in *BECOMING AN "EDUCATED PERSON": NARRATIVES ON FEMALE PROFESSORS FROM THE WORKING CLASS, 2001*. Available as Paper Order No. 400 for \$10.00 from the Wellesley Centers for Women, Wellesley College, 106 Central St., Wellesley, MA 02481; phone: (781) 283-2500; fax: (781) 283-2504; email: wcv@wellesley.edu; website: www.wcwoonline.org

Do school attachment and a sense of physical well-being mediate the relationship between sports participation and self-esteem? Allison J. Tracy and Sumru Erkud test this hypothesis in *GENDER AND RACE PATTERNS IN THE PATHWAYS FROM SCHOOL-BASED SPORTS PARTICIPATION TO SELF-ESTEEM, 2001*. Available as Paper Order No. 403 for \$10.00 from the Wellesley Centers for Women, Wellesley College, 106 Central St., Wellesley, MA 02481; phone: (781) 283-2500; fax: (781) 283-2504; email: wcv@wellesley.edu; website: www.wcwoonline.org

What are the practices of prominent U.S. women in leadership? *INSIDE WOMEN'S POWER: LEARNING FROM LEADERS, 2001*, addresses this question through interviews with sixty women. Order Report No. CRW28 (\$25.00) from the Wellesley Centers for Women, Wellesley College, 106 Central St., Wellesley, MA 02481; phone: (781) 283-2500; fax: (781) 283-2504; email: wcv@wellesley.edu; website: www.wcwoonline.org



The Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press (WIFP) announces publication of *MEDIA DEMOCRACY: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE*, a booklet honoring the organization's thirtieth anniversary with "a historical overview of the organization [and] a discussion of our current priorities and our vision of the future." For more information, contact WIFP at 1940 Calvert St. NW, Washington, DC 20009; phone: (202) 265-6707; fax: (202) 986-6355; email: director@wifr.org; website: www.wifp.org

Status of Women Canada recently published three new reports: *NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN, MÉTIS AND INUIT WOMEN SPEAK ABOUT CULTURE, EDUCATION, AND WORK*, by Carolyn Kenny, "studies the barriers created by policies which do not support Aboriginal

women to maintain cultural lives while pursuing contemporary education and work." *RECOGNITION OF LESBIAN COUPLES: AN INALIENABLE RIGHT*, by Irene Demczuk, Michele Caron, Ruth Rose, and Lyne Bouchard, discusses the tax consequences to lesbian and gay couples of having "marriage rights," arguing that there are both positive and negative financial results. *ON HER OWN: YOUNG WOMEN AND HOMELESSNESS IN CANADA* offers previously unreported data about the causes, demographics, and patterns of homelessness in women aged 12-24 in Canada. To find out more about these reports, contact the Research Directorate, Status of Women Canada, 123 Slater St., 10th Floor, Ottawa, ON K1P 1H9, Canada; phone: (613) 995-7835; fax: (613) 957-3359; email: research@swc-cfc.gc.ca; website: www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/

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BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED

BEFORE STONEWALL: ACTIVISTS FOR GAY AND LESBIAN RIGHTS IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT. Bullough, Vern L., ed. Haworth, 2002.

A COMPANION TO EARLY MODERN WOMEN'S WRITING. Pacheco, Anita, ed. Blackwell, 2002.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN WOMEN FICTION WRITERS: AN A TO Z GUIDE. Champion, Laurie, and Austin, Rhonda, eds. Greenwood, 2002.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN WOMEN POETS: AN A TO Z GUIDE. Cucinella, Catherine, ed. Greenwood, 2002.

EMBRACING AMERICA: A CUBAN EXILE COMES OF AGE. Paris, Margaret L. University Press of Florida, 2002.

THE ESSENTIALS OF CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY: A HANDBOOK FOR CLINIC STAFF. Hatcher, Robert A., and others. Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health, Population Information Program, 2001.

THE FEMINIST ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SPANISH LITERATURE. Pérez, Janet and Ihrie, Maureen, eds. Greenwood, 2002.

FEMINIST FANTASIES. Schlafly, Phyllis, fwd. by Ann Coulter. Spence, 2003.

FEMINIST LEGAL THEORY: AN ANTI-ESSENTIALIST READER. Dowd, Nancy E., and Jacobs, Michelle S., eds. New York University Press; distr.. Lebanon Distribution Center, 2003.

A FEMINIST READER IN EARLY CINEMA. Bean, Jennifer M., and Negra, Diane, eds. Duke University Press, 2002.

FEMME/BUTCH: NEW CONSIDERATIONS OF THE WAY WE WANT TO GO. Gibson, Michelle, and Meem, Deborah T., eds. Haworth, 2002.

INTEGRATING SPIRIT AND PSYCHE: USING WOMEN'S NARRATIVES IN PSYCHOTHERAPY. Henahan, Mary Pat. Haworth, 2003.

LESBIANS IN COMMITTED RELATIONSHIPS: EXTRAORDINARY COUPLES, ORDINARY LIVES. Haley-Banez, Lynn, and Garrett, Joanne. Haworth, 2002.

LIBERTY FOR WOMEN: FREEDOM AND FEMINISM IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY. McElroy, Wendy, ed. Independent Institute, 2002.

MIDNIGHT TO THE NORTH: THE UNTOLD STORY OF THE INUIT WOMAN WHO SAVED THE POLARIS EXPEDITION. Nickerson, Sheila. Putnam/Tarcher, 2002.

MOVING OUT: A NEBRASKA WOMAN'S LIFE. Spence, Polly Richardson, and Karl Spence, eds. University of Nebraska Press, 2002.

THE POLITICAL GEOGRAPHIES OF PREGNANCY. Woliver, Laura R.. University of Illinois Press, 2002.

PROSTITUTION POLICY: REVOLUTIONIZING PRACTICE THROUGH A GENDERED PERSPECTIVE. Kuo, Lenore. University of New York Press, 2002.

SEDUCTION: A PORTRAIT OF ANAÏS NIN. Duxler, Margot Beth. EdgeWork, 2002.

THE SUBJECT OF LIBERTY: TOWARD A FEMINIST THEORY OF FREEDOM. Hirschmann, Nancy J. Princeton University Press, 2003.

UNCOVERINGS 2002. Gunn, Virginia, ed. American Quilt Society Group, 2002.

VOICING CHICANA FEMINISMS: YOUNG WOMEN SPEAK OUT ON SEXUALITY AND IDENTITY. Hurtado, Aida. New York University Press, 2003.

WATSONVILLE: SOME PLACE NOT HERE/CIRCLE IN THE DIRT: EL PUEBLO DE EAST PALO ALTO. Moraga, Cherríe. University of New Mexico Press, 2002.

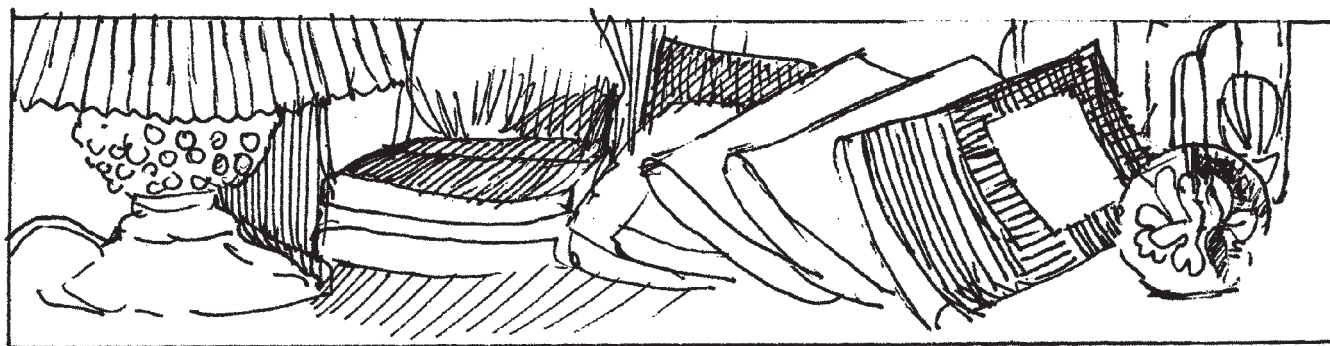
WELFARE HOT BUTTONS: WOMEN, WORK, AND SOCIAL POLICY REFORM. Bashevkin, Sylvia. University of Pittsburgh Press, 2002.

WHITE FIRE: A PORTRAIT OF WOMEN SPIRITUAL LEADERS IN AMERICA. Drucker, Malka. Skylight Paths, 2003.

WOMEN AND WORLD RELIGIONS. Peach, Lucinda Joy. Prentice Hall, 2002.

WOMEN OF THE WALL: CLAIMING SACRED GROUND AT JUDAISM'S HOLY SITE. Chesler, Phyllis, and Haut, Rivka, eds. Jewish Lights, 2003.

WOMEN'S STUDIES ON ITS OWN. Wiegman, Robyn, ed. Duke University Press, 2002.



Miriam Greenwald