

The University of Wisconsin System

Feminist Collections



A
Quarterly of
Women's
Studies
Resources

WOMEN'S
STUDIES



LIBRARIAN

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Women's Studies Librarian

Feminist Collections

A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources

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Numerous bibliographies and other informational files are available on the Women's Studies Librarian's World Wide Web site. The URL: <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, a catalog of films and videos in the UW System Women's Studies Audiovisual Collection, and links to other selected websites on women and gender as well as to search engines and general databases.

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A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources

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FROM THE EDITORS

Publication of this "Winter" issue of *Feminist Collections*, already behind schedule when the Fall one was printed, slowed down further in the face of various intervening circumstances that included staff illness. Our apologies to you, our readers, for the long wait, and to this issue's authors, especially those who submitted manuscripts early, only to have to do some updating during the editing phase many months later. We do aim to be back on track by the end of this calendar year—so, assuming all goes well, you'll see three more issues of *FC* in the next six to seven months.

This issue reviews books about women in business, in prison, and in children's books, as well as videos about the experiences of Vietnamese and American women both during and after the Vietnam War. "Virtual" museums honoring suffragists, artists, and women of the western U.S. are in the

spotlight in this quarter's World Wide Web review. (Watch for many more website reviews, by the way, in upcoming issues of *FC*—a recent call for reviewers elicited responses from scholars eager to critique websites about women and religion, African American feminism, criminal justice, eating disorders, and FGM.)

Also in the pages that follow is a practical report on the Michigan State University Libraries' successful efforts to digitize nineteenth-century American Sunday School books, many of which were written by women and offered examples of female role models (including missionaries and teachers) to young "ladies." (See the results of this digitization project at <http://digital.lib.msu.edu/ssb/>) And in "New Reference Works in Women's Studies," we present a shelf-full of new encyclopedias, dictionaries, and guides—

on everything from birth control, women in crime, and feminist theory to women's suffrage and women's sports—along with the U.N.'s latest report on statistics and trends regarding women worldwide.

Our usual columns noting women-related periodicals, websites, and other items we've recently come across fill out the issue. There's more and more out there, for everyone from "biker chicks" to urban planners! (Can you find the website that helps young women figure out which of numerous faiths or religions might suit them best?)

Have an inspiring time reading, viewing, and surfing. And, say, how about dropping us a line sometime in the next few months and letting us know what you like—or *would* like—in *FC*?

○ J.L. and P.H.W.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Dear Phyllis,

Just a note to thank you for wonderful publications, year in and year out. I have collected them (1980–2000) and learned from them. Within ten years or so I'll donate all my periodicals and books in W[omen's] S[tudies] to some place not yet determined.... Wherever this collection goes, it will be enriched by your astonishingly complete and carefully researched bibliographies and lists: *Feminist Collections* and *Feminist Periodicals* as well as *New Books on*

Women & Feminism. Your staff must be the world experts on writing about women. What a service you have done to the world with these publications!

With great admiration,
Peggy McIntosh
Wellesley Centers for Women

[Thank you for the [blush] very high praise! We'll accept it as the compilers, editors, and publishers, but we must pass a huge portion of the appreciation on to the many women's studies scholars and

activists worldwide who volunteer to write feature articles and book, video, and website reviews for us, as well as to everyone who gives us suggestions and feedback!—Staff]

CORRECTION: In the review of "Women and Disability Websites" in the Summer 2000 issue (vol.21, no.4), the URL listed on page 17 for DAWN (the Disabled Women's Network) was incorrect. DAWN Ontario's website is actually located at <http://dawn.thot.net>, and the organization's email address is dawn@thot.net.

BOOK REVIEWS

WOMEN AND THE WORLD OF BUSINESS

by Eunice Graupner

Angel Kwolek-Folland, **INCORPORATING WOMEN: A HISTORY OF WOMEN AND BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES**. New York: Twayne Publishers/Macmillan Library Reference, 1998. 275p. bibl. index. \$34.00, ISBN 0-8057-4519-X.

WOMEN OF COLOR IN CORPORATE MANAGEMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS. New York: Catalyst (<http://www.catalystwomen.org/publications.html>), 1999. 88p. bibl. index. \$20.00 (exec. summary only), \$90.00 (full report); ISBN 0-8958-4206-8.

Margaret Linehan, **SENIOR FEMALE INTERNATIONAL MANAGERS: WHY SO FEW?** Brookfield, VT: Ashgate Publishing Ltd., 2000. 216p. \$69.95, ISBN 0-7546-1200-7.

Carol Gallagher with Susan Golant, **GOING TO THE TOP: A ROAD MAP FOR SUCCESS FROM AMERICA'S LEADING WOMEN EXECUTIVES**. New York: Viking Penguin, 2000. 308p. \$24.95, ISBN 0-670-89151-7.

Women have made significant strides in the world of business in the last forty years. These achievements are frequently described as “firsts,” and it is commonly thought that only during this recent period of history have large numbers of women been involved in business. Prior to the 1960s, didn't most women stay home and take care of the children? *Incorporating Women: A History of Women and Business in the United States*, by Angel Kwolek-Folland, describes in great detail the long history of women in business. Indeed, the author argues that “women have always been in business in America.”

In each chapter, the author focuses first on the legal and economic status of women at a particular time, and then describes how this status encouraged or constricted women's economic activities. In colonial times, women were legal dependents of their husbands, but the concept of *feme sole* allowed single women, and women who had their husband's consent, to

make legally binding contracts. Since widowhood was not uncommon, many women became entrepreneurs in the areas of shopkeeping, medicine, and boardinghouse or tavern management, as well as in trades such as printing. In the nineteenth century, women gained more legal rights in the areas of inheritance, property, and divorce, but lost many of the protections they had previously been given. At the same time that new rights were enacted, the “ideal” of middle-class women as wives, mothers, and homemakers was raised to a new level.

But as the United States became more industrialized and incorporated in the twentieth century, women entered the newly created factories and offices in large numbers. And just as women's legal rights and educational opportunities expanded, new definitions of “women's work” developed. Professions became “gendered” as male doctors worked to displace mid-

wives as health professionals and the lower-paying fields of nursing, teaching, social work, and librarianship were deemed appropriate for women.

Kwolek-Folland sees the changes of the last forty years as more of a revival than a revolution. As evidence, she points to the “historical estimate” that half of all urban retailers were women in the colonial period and to the fact that the percentage of women in the professions declined from 19.6% in 1900 to 16.3% in 1994. The penultimate chapter brings into focus the continuing challenges working women face today: the pay gap, the need for affirmative action, the continuation of gender dominance in certain fields, the difficulties of combining work with family responsibilities, discrimination in hiring and promotion, and sexual harassment.

Kwolek-Folland concludes by arguing for the importance of studying the history of women in business because that history “questions the very premises on which ‘business as usual’ is based.” *Incorporating Women* is a well-researched book with extensive footnotes, an index and a bibliographic essay. It belongs in all academic business libraries as well as in public libraries that have significant business or women’s history collections.

Women of Color in Corporate Management: Opportunities and Barriers is Catalyst’s third and final report on its study of African-American, Asian-American, and Hispanic women in U.S. corporations. Unlike most research on women in business, which has focused primarily on white women, this study looked at 1735 minority women in professional and managerial positions in 30 companies to determine the factors that affect their retention, development, and advancement and to understand their experiences with corporate culture and corporate diversity initiatives.

Women of color describe themselves as fighting not against a glass ceiling but a concrete one. They are underrepresented in management positions and are promoted more slowly than their white female counterparts. Respondents pointed to a lack of mentors, informal networking opportunities, and role models as major barriers to their advancement. The Catalyst study is particularly important because it reports the findings for each of the three ethnic groups separately as well as for women of color as a whole. Significant differences were discovered among the three groups in the areas of



Miriam Greenwald

pay, education, supervisory responsibilities, relationships with other employees, corporate culture, and the impact of affirmative action.

The report recommends that corporate diversity initiatives should not approach women of color as a monolithic group, but should instead address these differences. It also recommends that companies benchmark the progress of each ethnic group in relation to other employee groups so as to improve retention and create an equitable corporate culture. Senior management must also communicate its commitment to diversity and tie financial incentives to the achievement of these goals.

This book provides corporations with specific strategies for attracting and retaining women of color and concludes with the “best practices” of six U.S. companies. *Women of Color in Corporate Management* is an important study that deserves the attention of business executives and belongs in every corporate and academic business library.

For a European perspective on women in business, *Senior Female International Managers: Why So Few?* by Margaret Linehan provides valuable comprehensive data. Based on research Linehan conducted for her Ph.D. thesis, the book reports on fifty women who are senior managers in Fortune 500 companies in England, Belgium, France, and Germany and who have experience as expatriate managers in foreign countries. These women describe the factors that create the “glass borders” preventing women from moving internationally within their companies. Since most international companies view working abroad as an important stepping stone to upper management, glass borders can be a major impediment to women managers.

Linehan’s research identifies barriers for European women that will come as no surprise to their American counterparts: the need to balance work and family, isolation and loneliness, the feeling of being a woman in a man’s world, having to constantly prove oneself, having to work harder and better than men, the lack of mentors, and sexual harassment. The author argues that as long as the model for career development is male-oriented and doesn’t allow time out for child-raising, women will be at a disadvantage. Problems of the “trailing spouse” and commuter marriages are also discussed.

The author concludes with specific recommendations for international corporations that would benefit both women managers and their companies. This is a fascinating book because it combines previous research findings with generous quotes from the women in the study. It includes extensive footnotes and is indexed. I highly recommend it for academic

business libraries and for corporate libraries of international firms.

Going to the Top: A Road Map for Success from America's Leading Women Executives, by Carol Gallagher with Susan K. Golant, is a self-help book for women who want to successfully move up the corporate ladder. Despite its somewhat overblown title, the volume has a great deal of useful information. The author has worked as a financial analyst on Wall Street, founded the Executive Women's Alliance in 1996, and conducts "Windows in the Glass Ceiling" workshops for women in mid-management. Clearly, her experiences have given her great insight into the lives of women managers.

The book includes "six lessons for success" that cover such topics as the importance of focusing on the "big picture," creating alliances, helping others (as opposed to being ruthless), taking risks, being yourself in a man's world, and finding a variety of men-

tors. The additional chapters on combining work, family, and personal time are to me the most interesting. Plenty of books talk about the importance of prioritizing and finding balance, but the comments and stories in this book of executive women who have struggled with these issues are particularly telling.

I am not qualified to comment on the chapter "Career Strategies of High-Level Minority Women," except to say that it gave me insight into some of the challenges women of color face. One woman describes her experience of not fitting in because her CEO relates to the white women as his "kid sisters." "And it doesn't even occur to him that he's not saying that to me—it's not possible for him to see me as his kid sister."

The author concludes with fifteen strategies for advancement and instructions for creating your own road map. I think this would be an excellent book for women who are still

in business school as well as those who are looking to advance within their companies. It belongs in public and academic business libraries.

[Eunice Graupner is the Coordinator for Reference and Library Instruction at the University of Wisconsin—Madison Business Library.]

[Editor's note: American businesswomen who anticipate traversing the "glass borders" of international business might glean some practical tips from *Do's and Taboos Around the World for Women in Business* (John Wiley & Sons, 1997), by Roger E. Axtell, Tami Briggs, Margaret Corcoran, and Mary Beth Lamb. Axtell (a University of Wisconsin Regent and the author of five other "do's and taboos" guides to foreign travel and trade) and his co-authors offer guidance on everything from understanding gender dynamics and protocols for women in different cultures to packing efficiently and staying healthy.]

ANNOUNCING THE FEMINIST ACADEMIC PRESS COLUMN

Mev Miller's brief reviews of new university press titles—published for years in the former *Feminist Bookstore News*—are available again, in a new format. When *FBN* had to stop publishing in 2000, Mev decided to continue the column—which had been titled "From the University Presses"—on the Internet, in hopes that it would appeal not only to readers in the Feminist Bookstore Network but also to academics and librarians in Women's Studies, Lesbian Studies, and other related fields.

The inaugural issue of the quarterly "Feminist Academic Press Column" (April 2001) can be found at <http://www.litwomen.org/fapc/april01.html>, and information about Mev's reviewing criteria and four-star rating system (to help readers know whether a book is better suited to a general or an academic audience) is available at <http://www.litwomen.org/fapc/fapc.html>. There is also a link to the column from the *Feminist Collections* website, and a print adaptation of future columns in *FC* is being considered.

VOICES FROM INSIDE PRISON WALLS

by Susan R. Takata

Bell Gale Chevigny, ed., **DOING TIME: 25 YEARS OF PRISON WRITING**. New York: Arcade Publishing, 1999. 349p. \$27.95, ISBN 1-55970-478-0; pap., \$15.95, ISBN 1-55970-514-0.

Sandy Cook and Susanne Davies, eds., **HARSH PUNISHMENT: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN'S IMPRISONMENT**. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1999. 326p. bibl. index. \$50.00, ISBN 1-55553-412-0; pap., \$22.50, ISBN 1-55553-411-2.

Lori B. Girshick, **NO SAFE HAVEN: STORIES OF WOMEN IN PRISON**. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1999. 201p. bibl. index. \$45.00, ISBN 1-55553-373-6.

Kathleen O'Shea, **WOMEN ON THE ROW: REVELATIONS FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE BARS**. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 2000. 156p. \$26.95, ISBN 1-56341-125-3; pap., \$12.95, ISBN 1-56341-124-5.

“Mad.” “Bad.” “Worse than any man.”¹ These are the persistent stereotypes of today's woman in prison. In recent years, much attention has focused on the faster growth of the female inmate population than the male, at the same time that “men were nearly 16 times more likely than women to be in a State or Federal Prison.”² Although their numbers have nearly doubled since 1990, women in prison remain a “forgotten voice.” How appropriate that the introduction to *Harsh Punishment* is titled, “Will Anyone Ever Listen?”

Voices long silenced are finally given a forum in the four books reviewed in this essay. Although each book tells “stories,” each does so with a different voice and from a variety of perspectives or situations: for example, from the very localized focus on a North Carolina minimum-security facility in *No Safe Haven* to the global presentation in *Harsh Punishment*; from the powerful, sustained voices in *Women on the Row* and *Harsh Punish-*

ment to the much briefer snippets in *No Safe Haven* and *Doing Time*. Thus, each book offers a different social context.

“Bad.” “Mad.” “Worse than any man.” These are the labels with which society reacts to women who find themselves locked up in prison. Is this a gendered consequence? Does it maintain the male status quo? According to Martha Minow, “Dilemmas of difference appear unresolvable. The risk of nonneutrality—the risk of discrimination—accompanies efforts both to ignore and to recognize difference in equal treatment and special treatment.”³ But are we on the outside much different from those imprisoned within? In *Women on the Row*, Kathleen O'Shea states: “It is about how our differences are often less important than the realization of how we are the same” (p.23). She believes differences are a matter of circumstances, which raises interesting questions regarding the plight of *all* women, not just those imprisoned. Similarly, Lori Girshick concludes in *No Safe Haven*, “These women are not ‘other.’ They are us” (p.194).

Whether different from or the same as each other, the social construction of an individual's identity is a complex intersection of race, class, gender, and other differences—a concept Kimberle Crenshaw calls “intersectionality.”⁴ All four books address how women of color are disproportionately incarcerated. For example, in *Harsh Punishment*, academics note how recent policies such as “three strikes” and the War on Drugs have accounted for the increased imprisonment of minority women. Four of Kathleen O'Shea's ten death-row interviewees are women of color. In *Harsh Punishment*, contributor Evelyn Gilbert presents an excellent overview of African American women in prison.

In addition, the typical female prisoner is a single parent. All four books focus on the incarcerated mother separated from her child(ren); for example, in *Harsh Punishment*, Professor Pat Carlen notes that “because they are closer to the children and the home, females lose far more when they come into prison than male prisoners do” (p.128). And yet the mothering continues, even from inside prison walls.

Violence was another common thread—violence against and by women. To illustrate, in *Women on the Row*:

Andrea Hicks Jackson, a black woman, was sentenced to death in 1984 for shooting a Jacksonville, Florida, police officer when he tried to arrest her. She was high on several drugs at the time of the murder, including PCP, cocaine, and alcohol, and had a long history of abuse and domestic violence.... Andrea had been carrying a gun the night of the shooting because her ex-husband had threatened to kill her. (p.29)

But the violence does not end there. In *Harsh Punishment*, Lauren Shanahan reflects on the shock of seeing daily violence during her incarceration: “I’d encountered violence in my own life but the reality of violence perpetrated by women upon women was a new and often very ugly experience. Even though you may learn to accept it as part of the daily life of an unreal and insular community, I could never come to terms with the ferocity and brutality of some of it” (p.14). In *Doing Time*, prisoner Susan Rosenberg describes hearing a male prison guard having sexual intercourse with the female inmate in the next cell.

Despite these common threads, each book takes a unique approach. For example, *No Safe Haven: Stories of Women in Prison* is an analysis of 77 interviews with female inmates, family members, friends, and social services providers. Forty of those interviewed were inmates in a minimum-security facility in North Carolina. Lori Girshick combines a feminist critique with Goffman’s theory of stigma (how labels stick with long-term consequences). She focuses on the childhoods, adult lives, and crimes of the

interviewees, as well as on their experiences of doing time, their families and friends, their chronic needs, the involvement of their communities, and their perceptions of societal change. Finally, Girshick recommends alternatives to incarceration and more community-based programs for women. The sprinkling of brief quotes from interviews here and there, however, results in a rather choppy presentation and makes it difficult to grasp the unique social context of each prisoner interviewed. In addition, the focus on inmates of just one particular prison makes generalizations about women prisoners problematic.

Of the four books, *Harsh Punishment: International Experiences of Women’s Imprisonment* gives the most comprehensive overview of women in

prison, as well as the most global, with its focus on women imprisoned in New Zealand, Thailand, Poland, England, and the United States. On the other hand, the voices of only four women prisoners are heard in this volume. Nevertheless, those four are the most articulate inmate voices in this collection of books. In addition to Laura Shanahan, who writes about witnessing violence (see above), there is Marcia Bunney, “a battered woman convicted of killing my abuser,” who earned an A.A. degree during her time in “the largest institution in the world to confine female offenders exclusively” (p.16). Elizabeth Morgan, M.D., who in a much-publicized case was “charged with civil disobedience” and incarcerated for over two years for trying to protect her daughter from sexual abuse by the girl’s father (p. 33), later used her 250,000-word jail diary as her data source in earning a Ph.D. in psychology (p.35). And Helen Barnacle, who was incarcerated for the first eight years of her daughter’s life (during four of which the child stayed with her in prison), writes compellingly about an excruciatingly short, once-a-month visit with the little girl. The rest of the voices in *Harsh Punishment* are those of academics, discussing current trends and issues such as the privatization of prisons and post-release needs. This book ends where it began, with the problems of obtaining research funding to study women in prison.

Women on the Row: Revelations from Both Sides of the Bars includes the powerful stories of ten women on death row. Kathleen O’Shea presents a solid overview of women and the death penalty while covering such themes as



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Read More About This Topic

The February 2001 issue (v.31, no.2) of *off our backs: the feminist newsjournal* is devoted primarily to the topic of women in prison. Titled “Our Sisters in Prison: What Are They Doing There?,” the issue includes the following features:

“Trapped by Patriarchy: Women in Prison,” by Temima Fruchter

“Windows to Freedom: Radical Feminism at a Jail Library,” interview of Claudine O’Leary by *oob* collective member Karla Mantilla

“Women and the Prison Industrial Complex,” by Val Codd

“Women in Prison Tell It Like It Is,” personal accounts by five incarcerated women

“Criminalizing the Symptoms,” book review of *Compelled to Crime: The Gender Entrapment of Battered Black Women* (Beth E. Richie, Routledge, 1996), by Karla Mantilla

“Resources About Women in Prison,” list of websites and organizations

Also watch for a review of websites about women and the criminal justice system in a future issue of *Feminist Collections*.

minority women, mothers in prison, the patriarchal criminal justice system, women abused by men, and lesbianism. I was skeptical, at first, about the author’s juxtaposition of her own story alongside the stories of the women sentenced to death. After all, how could she possibly compare her life on the outside with theirs on death row? But my skepticism lessened considerably by the book’s end. O’Shea concludes that “our similarities were quite substantial, our difference somewhat circumstantial” (p.156). This was my favorite of the four books because of the power and rich context of the stories.

Doing Time: 25 Years of Prison Writing includes poems and short stories from twenty-five years of award-winning prison writers. Of the fifty-

one writers represented, only ten are female. The editor does a good job of summarizing the development of prison writing, most of which is by men. Initiations, work, reading and writing, games, the world, getting out, and death row are some of the themes addressed in this collection. Many of the women’s poems focus on family; for example, “The Trilogy of Journeys,” by Kathy Boudin, is a poem to a son turning 18, and Judith Clark’s “After My Arrest” describes her child on visiting day. (Aside: “Walker’s Requiem,” by Anthony Ross, is particularly moving as he chronicles what happens on death row as one’s execution approaches. Ross tied for first place for fiction in 1995 with this story).

These “voices from inside prison walls” have come in a variety of

forms—ranging from Ph.D. dissertation data to poetry—and of content—from the experiences of women in a minimum-security facility to those of women awaiting execution on death row. What do these four books tell us about female prisoners? First, they enlighten us about each woman’s unique situation, and yet, they also remind us of how much we do not know. They tell us the extent to which these women’s voices have been so silenced—in other words, how much more listening we still need to do.

Despite the differences and intersections among the books, “doing time” is still “doing time.” Ages ago, we realized the prison experiment was a dismal failure—yet prisons persist. Isn’t it ironic that prison construction is booming? We “know” that not everyone in prison belongs there. We “know” that prisons do anything but “correct.” And we “know” that almost all prisoners will be released some day as walking time bombs full of anger and bitterness. As we continue to warehouse the powerless and the most disenfranchised segments of our population, one wonders if prisons reflect the state of our postmodern society. If they do, they are a sad commentary. But I am hopeful.

The voices of the women prisoners in these four books increase our knowledge of their plight, problems, and potential.⁵ As we begin to better understand the gendered consequences of our current prison theories, policies, and practices, we might see the “mad,” “bad,” and “worse than any man” labels as stereotypes of the past. Following Habermas’ democratic discourse,⁶ we need to listen in good faith to all validity claims—that is, to listen carefully to everyone’s story, and especially to the silenced voices of the

disempowered. As a result, we can more effectively address the complexities of the social problems confronting us, our children, and our children's children. Our very survival is interdependently linked to a hopeful future for all. We need hope. There is hope.

Notes

1. Susanne Davies and Sandy Cook, "The Sex of Crime and Punishment" in *Harsh Punishment*, ed. Sandy Cook and Susanne Davies (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1999), p.53.
2. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1999* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), p.4.
3. Martha Minow, *Making All the Difference: Inclusion, Exclusion, and American Law* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1990), p.49.
4. Kimberle Crenshaw, "Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex" in *Before the Law*, ed. John J. Bonsignore et al. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1998), pp.182–86.
5. *Voices From Inside* (New Day Films, 1996) is an excellent videotaped documentary that fits in nicely with the four books reviewed here. The film shows how a group of imprisoned women are given voice and expression through their participation in a prison performance of song, dance, poetry reading, and music, with each woman telling her own story throughout.
6. Jurgen Habermas, *Between Facts and Norms: Contributions to a Discourse Theory of Law and Democracy* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1996).

[Susan R. Takata is Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Wisconsin, Parkside. She is currently involved with the "Dear Habermas" website, a journal of postmodern thought by undergraduates for undergraduates www.csudh.edu/dearhabermas). This forum for students, their faculty, and the intellectual community at large provides sociological and philosophical discussions of law, gender, the privileging of subjectivity, forgiveness in the interest of good faith public discourse, intertextuality and our role in the creation of texts, and narrative.]

STRONG ROLES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

by Marge Loch-Wouters

Karen Cushman, **MATILDA BONE**. New York: Clarion Books/Houghton Mifflin, 2000. 167p. bibl. \$15.00, ISBN 0-395-88156-0.

Vivian French, **GROWING FROGS**. Illustrated by Alison Bartlett. Cambridge, MA: Candlewick Press, 2000. 32p. \$15.99, ISBN 0-7636-0317-1.

Judith Heide Gilliland, **STEAMBOAT! THE STORY OF CAPTAIN BLANCHE LEATHERS**. Illustrated by Holly Meade. New York: Dorling Kindersley Publishing, 2000. 40p. \$16.95, ISBN 0-7894-2585-8.

Sheila Hamanaka, **I LOOK LIKE A GIRL**. New York: Morrow Junior Books, 1999. 32p. \$16.00, ISBN 0-688-14625-2.

Kathryn Lasky, **VISIONS OF BEAUTY: THE STORY OF SARAH BREEDLOVE WALKER**. Illustrated by Nneka Bennett. Cambridge, MA: Candlewick Press, 2000. 48p. \$16.99, ISBN 0-7636-0253-1.

Doreen Rappaport and Lyndall Callan, **DIRT ON THEIR SKIRTS: THE STORY OF THE YOUNG WOMEN WHO WON THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP**. Illustrated by Earl B. Lewis. New York: Dial Books for Young Readers, 2000. 40p. \$16.99, ISBN 0-8037-2042-4.

Katrin Tchana, **THE SERPENT SLAYER AND OTHER STORIES OF STRONG WOMEN**. Illustrated by Trina Schart Hyman. Boston: Little Brown Children's Books, 2000. 113p. \$19.95, ISBN 0-316-38701-0.

Catherine Thimmesh, **GIRLS THINK OF EVERYTHING: STORIES OF INGENIOUS INVENTIONS BY WOMEN**. Illustrated by Melissa Sweet. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2000. 57p. \$16.00, ISBN 0-395-93744-2.

Jane Yolen, **NOT ONE DAMSEL IN DISTRESS: WORLD FOLKTALES FOR STRONG GIRLS**. Illustrated by Susan Guevara. San Diego: Silver Whistle Books/Harcourt, 2000. 116p. \$17.00, ISBN 0-15-202047-0.

At the beginning of another century, after another election year in which only men ran for President of the United States, when cable television is broadcasting the outrageously sexist "Man Show" and women are still fighting for equal rights, it's easy to ask, "Has there been any progress for women of late?" But a look beyond the national news and media reveals a healthy, continuing trend in publishing to recognize and feature women, especially in books for youth. From the front lines of literacy work with children in libraries and bookstores, there is ample evidence that books with strong women and girl characters and role models are proliferating.

The feminist movement has had a strong influence on the artists and editors who now produce books for young people. Many authors and publishers came of age in the heyday of the women's liberation movement. They were nurtured during the time of Title IX. They watched, read about, and lived during women's stronger entry into the workforce, the boardrooms, and politics. And they are creating, editing and producing extraordinary—and extraordinarily attractive—books for youth that feature incredible stories of women and strong girls to foster the dreams and enhance the knowledge of girls everywhere.

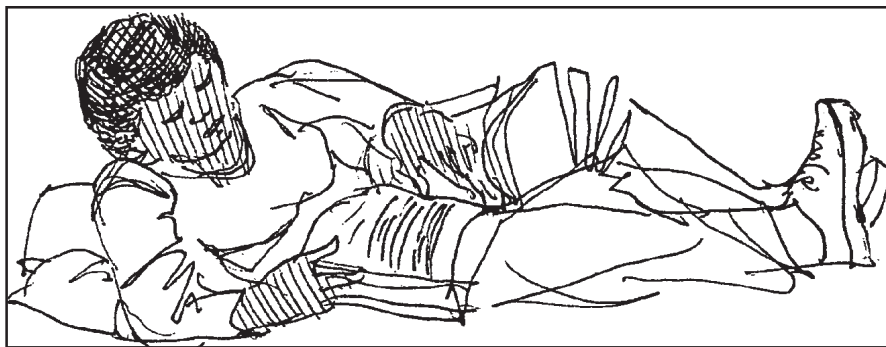
In Sheila Hamanaka's powerful and high-spirited picture book for preschoolers, *I Look Like a Girl*, a multicultural cast of young girls celebrate their strength and share their fantasy. Though all of the girls seem outwardly ordinary, their inner lives are rich with strong imaginings of themselves as tigers, eagles, horses, dolphins, and other wild, fierce animals. In their animal selves, the girls run, soar, howl, race, and shout their independence and their wild will to

live a brave and unfettered life. Hamanaka encourages the free spirit of girls when she proclaims, "Throw out those glass slippers, send the fairies to sleep, no prince is waiting for me." Using a deep, exuberant palate in her oil paintings, she lends an air of mystery and magic to her poetic text. In recognizing and giving voice to a child's secret longings to be strong, Hamanaka sounds an intensely personal, yet universal, call to girls to delight in their power.



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Books that show girls and women with a strong interest in science are always welcome. A delightful entry for preschool and early elementary-age children is *Growing Frogs*, by Vivian French. After reading a story about frogs to her young daughter, a mother engages her in a frog-growing project. After gathering frog spawn from a neighbor's pond, the mother and daughter observe the spawn hatch into tadpoles and then change to frogs. Within the story format, the mother knowledgeably instructs both her daughter and the reader about frogs. Each page also contains smaller text with additional information on the amphibian's life cycle and tips on growing frogs in one's own aquarium, complete with cautions on handling frogs humanely and returning them to their pond. Alison Bartlett's bright, jazzy, acrylic paintings strike just the right note, showing details of the tadpoles'



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transformation, as well as life in the kitchen where the aquarium is kept (and watched carefully by the family cat).

Another strong book on science for children in Grades 4–6 is *Girls Think of Everything: Stories of Ingenious Inventions by Women*, by Catherine Thimmesh. The end-papers set the tone of the book, listing women inventors and their innovations from 3000 B.C.E. to the present. In a folksy, readable style, Thimmesh (an inventor herself) focuses on twelve women and girls and their hard work, inventions, and achievements, among them Ruth Wakefield’s chocolate chip cookies, Grace Hopper’s computer compilers, Margaret Knight’s paper grocery bags, and Mary Anderson’s windshield wipers. Also included in this indexed volume are notes on applying for a patent, a list of organizations and contests that foster young people’s creativity, and excellent source notes and suggestions for further reading. Melissa Sweet’s quirky and energetic collage illustrations lend an exuberant air to the inventors, and her wonderfully funky cover tells kids there is something special inside.

Among the many fine biographies of women this past year are three of particular note for younger children.

Often biographies of notable women have been text-heavy and written at upper-elementary and middle-school reading and interest levels. These titles, each attractively illustrated and full of information, rely more on a fictionalized story format to make them accessible to younger girls who need strong role models. *Vision of Beauty: The Story of Sarah Breedlove Walker*, by Kathryn Lasky, chronicles the incredible success of “Madam C.J.” Walker, the daughter of former slaves, who became the first American self-made millionaire. Lasky packs her brief book with details of life after the Civil War, Walker’s determination in developing and marketing her hair care products, and her successful life as businesswoman and philanthropist. The glowing pencil and watercolor illustrations by Nneka Bennett are an invitation to keep turning the pages.

America’s first female steamboat captain is featured in *Steamboat! The Story of Captain Blanche Leathers*, by Judith Heide Gilliland. Leathers, who had been fascinated by steamboats as a child, learned from her husband how to pilot a steamboat and navigate the Mississippi. In 1894, she passed the rigorous tests to become a steamboat captain. Well known at the time of her piloting career, she became a legend on

the Mississippi. Holly Meade’s cut-paper-and-paint artwork masterfully captures the ambience of the era and the determination of one woman to follow her dream.

The historic fourteenth inning of the 1946 championship game of the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League is the focus of *Dirt on Their Skirts: The Story of the Young Women Who Won the World Championship*, by Doreen Rappaport and Lyndall Callan. Readers join young Margaret and her family in the stands as they watch the tense inning between the Racine Belles and the Rockford Peaches. Each tap of the bat on spikes and every wind-up, stolen base, and cheer of the crowd is captured in this microcosm of an entire game. The authors hold the tension while using the story to flesh out the times, women’s baseball, and the fans that followed the teams. The author’s notes and end-papers are full of statistics, information, and pictures of the players today and in the 1940s, making this story an inspiration for young girls.

Karen Cushman, author of Newbery Award-winning *The Midwife’s Apprentice* and Newbery Honor book *Catherine Called Birdy*, returns again to the Middle Ages for her newest fiction book for fourth-through eighth-graders. *Matilda Bone* is the story of a young orphan apprenticed to a bonesetter in Blood and Bone Alley, the street of medieval healers. Unhappy with her new lot in life, feeling over-educated and abandoned by the hellfire-and-brimstone priest who has raised her, Matilda is a petulant and overly pious addition to

the household of Red Peg, a hardworking, kindly woman. Matilda admires Dr. Theobold, whom she believes can cure anyone, while giving short shrift to the skills of Peg, Dr. Margery, and other women healers. Slowly, Matilda comes to learn the ways of healing and to discover that the women, with their care and herbal remedies, know more healing than does Theobold with his quackery. Cushman's tale, both comic and heart-wrenching, allows readers to grow and mature with Matilda as she lets down her defenses and becomes a part of the Alley. The author does a masterful job of creating a realistic look into the life of medieval times, and young people will long remember her strong, feisty characters.

Finally, no review of books for young people is ever complete without a look at folk tales featuring strong women and girls. This year, two particularly noteworthy collections for older readers have been published that

offer a wealth of heroines for young people: *Not One Damsel in Distress: World Folktales for Strong Girls*, collected and told by Jane Yolen and illustrated by Susan Guevara, and *The Serpent Slayer and other Stories of Strong Women*, retold by Katrin Tchana and illustrated by her mother, Trina Scharf Hyman. Though Yolen's collection contains thirteen tales and Tchana's eighteen, only two stories are shared between the two books. Yolen's tellings have a rich and cadenced folkloric rhythm, while Tchana's text has a slightly less formal and more fictionalized feel. Mining the wealth of folklore traditions from throughout the world, the stories themselves are about heroines both well and lesser known, including Kate Crackernuts, Li Chin, Atalanta, Bradamante, Molly Whuppie, Nana Miriam, Nesoowa, and many others from African, Central American, Asian, Native American, and European traditions. These heroes, who use strength, courage, and cleverness to overcome overwhelming

odds, are brought to vivid life in each of these collections. Both Trina Scharf Hyman's lush, full-color, acrylic-and-ink art in *The Serpent Slayer* and Susan Guevara's black-and-white washes in *Not One Damsel in Distress* feature images of women and girls at their most heroic that will fire the imaginations of readers.

These nine books are just a small sampling of the books published last year that feature fine role models and stories for girls. They stand as guideposts for girls to use as they learn to turn their reading and dreams of strength into strong personal lives. May we see many more!

[Marge Loch-Wouters, Head of Youth Services at Menasha's (WI) Public Library, has been a children's librarian since 1976. A member of ALA, WLA, and Wisconsin Women Library Workers, she also served on the 1995 Newbery Committee and currently serves on the 2002 Caldecott Committee.]



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FEMINIST VISIONS

WOMEN, SUFFERING, AND HISTORY: VIETNAM WAR FILMS

by Vu Anh Le

NO TIME FOR TEARS: VIETNAM: THE WOMEN WHO SERVED. 59 mins. 1993. Dir.: Elizabeth Bouiss. Prod.: Mitch Wood, West End Films, Inc., & Elizabeth Bouiss. The Video Project, 200 Estates Dr., Ben Lomond, CA 95005; phone: (831) 336-0160; email: videoproject.org; website: www.videoproject.org. Rental: \$40.00 (institutions); \$25.00 (individuals, low-income groups). Sale: \$75.00 (institutions); \$45.00 (individuals, low-income groups).

THE LONG-HAIRED WARRIORS. 60 mins. 1998. Prod., ed., & narr.: Mel Halbach. Center for Media and Independent Learning, UC Extension, 2000 Center St., Suite 400, Berkeley, CA 94704-1223; phone (510) 642-4124; website: www-cmil.unex.berkeley.edu/media. Rental: \$70.00. Sale: \$195.00.

REGRET TO INFORM. 72 mins. 1998. Prod./dir.: Barbara Sonneborn, Sun Fountain Productions, 141 Tenth St., San Francisco, CA 94103; email: info@regrettoinform.org; website: www.regrettoinform.org. Distrib. (home video): New Video Group, Inc., 126 Fifth Ave., 15th Flr., New York, NY 10017; phone: (800) 314-8822; website: www.newvideo.com. Sale: VHS, \$24.95, ISBN 0-7670-2441-9; DVD (incl. interview with dir.), \$29.95, ISBN 7670-2442-7. Rental (for educational or non-profit): contact New Yorker Films, phone: (877) 247-6200, ext. 211; website: www.newyorkerfilms.com/non-theatrical/nr_n.htm.

Since Samuel Fuller's *China Gate* (1957), there have been more than 400 Vietnam War genre films that have presented a wide array of views about the war, directly reflecting the American public's changing attitude toward the war. Though informative in their own rights, these films present a naggingly incomplete picture of the women who were involved in the war. This lesser-known story of the Vietnam War is only recently told in a minuscule number of documentaries that deal specifically with that issue. From the short list of women-centered films, *No Time for Tears*, *The Long-Haired Warriors*, and *Regret to Inform* have been selected for review based on their compelling tales and their focus on gender, which spans both American and Vietnamese cultures.

The theme of *No Time for Tears* is plainly captured in its subtitle: *Vietnam: The Women Who Served*. The implications of such service, however, are limited to Americans. From inter-

views with seven women, director Elizabeth Bouiss poignantly reveals the frazzled emotions of American women who served in Vietnam. Through these reminiscing voices, we are made privy to decade-old war feelings deeply buried in the remotest corners of these women's souls. "Nobody wanted to hear about the war," a woman painfully voiced.

Once the women began to recall their experiences aloud, their war memories finally were able to escape their place of banishment. Remarkably, these revelations share many characteristics typical of most Vietnam veterans irrespective of gender. Yet, to be sure, some of the women's experiences were specific to gender. Indeed, one woman joined the corps out of a sense of guilt because "only boys felt fear" of being drafted.

Regardless of reasons for enlisting, the decision to go to Vietnam was a

traumatic and haunting experience. Thus, we hear of one nurse warning others to "never read the name tags on the corpses." Regarding the casualties as "not real people" seemed the only way for her to endure the pain of losing patients she had befriended.

Despite all their cathartic internalization, some of these women were unable to find the solace they needed to cope with life after Vietnam. The betrayal they felt at the hands of the American government (which lied that "nurses don't die"), the post-war stress, and the insidious effects of Agent Orange on reproduction became imposing barriers that transformed them into bereft women, even though there had been "no time for tears" while they were on duty.

If Bouiss's women were consumed with the horrors and consequences of

the war, what about their Vietnamese counterparts who were captives of the war since birth? Though suffering is not quantifiable, it must be recognized that Vietnamese women endured so much more. For them, there was no escaping the arbitrary and cruel destruction of the war that was rooted in the late nineteenth-century struggle against imperial France.

Such a struggle is manifested early in the lives of Nguyen Thi Duoc and “Danny,” two of the South Vietnamese women in Mel Halbach’s *The Long-Haired Warriors*. Their young ages (eleven and fifteen, respectively) at the time of their enlistment in the “independent” National Liberation Front (NLF) indicate that they, like most of the South Vietnamese who enlisted, joined voluntarily. These young women warriors of the NLF were confronted with the harsh realities of war, including being tortured and treated as “beasts” during their imprisonment in South Vietnamese institutions. Their dedication showed a strong concern for the country and a vigorous commitment to the notion of creating a better society.

The effort of Bouiss’s nurses and Halbach’s soldiers to connect their inner woe to external realities was certainly a motive shared by Barbara Sonneborn, director of *Regret To Inform*, who traveled to Vietnam on the twentieth anniversary of her husband’s death in search of ways to confront her grief. “I knew I had to go to Vietnam,” she said.

To overcome the language barrier, Sonneborn invited Xuan Ngoc Evans, a naturalized American who lost her Vietnamese husband in the war, to

accompany her as both friend and translator. Together, the women traversed the length of Vietnam, interviewing Southern and Northern war widows. The desire to provide a cross-cultural outlook is enriched with interviews of American women. In one of the film’s wrenching moments, a weeping woman at the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, D.C., tells Sonneborn that her husband’s name should also be on the wall. He had killed himself, leaving a note that read, “I love you, sweetheart, but I just can’t take the flashback anymore.”

Through the women’s recounting of the brutalities, the film’s anti-war sentiment is unmistakable. A Vietnamese woman tells how she, her newborn, and her sister survived an American “search and destroy” mission by hiding themselves “amidst a pile of corpses.” Sonneborn even shares the rage she had felt upon receiving the “regret to inform” letter from the government, which contained a sketch crudely detailing how her infantry husband had died from a mortar blast.

Human flesh versus exploding jagged metal is a wicked contest. The more important point, however, is to relate personally to the wickedness and to think about ways to prevent it from occurring: “What does it look like when someone you love is killed by a mortar? Are you willing to send your child to war, are you willing to send your husband?” Although Sonneborn sends a resounding message that war is terrible and its conduct morally unacceptable, it is Evans’ story that captures the evil of war.

Her house was bombed, she tells. After watching her five-year-old cousin die, she managed to free herself from the debris. Her next moves—ignoring

a neighbor’s cry for help and taking food from a dying friend—are forever seared in her memory. Wracked with guilt, she justifies to Sonneborn her will to live: “I [was] fourteen years old. Why [was] I forced to make a decision like that: Who is going to live [and] who is going to die?” Here lies the vilest aspect of war—the forcing of one human being to decide the fate of other human beings.

Even if death gives birth to life, does that fact in any way diminish war’s reprehensible nature and make it permissible? How can America declare that its involvement in Vietnam was an act of mercy that saved, if only temporarily and dubiously, millions of Southeast Asians from the clutches of communism? Is the war against alleged imperialism on the part of the North Vietnamese justifiable? Are South Vietnamese sacrifices carried out in the name of justice and patriotism morally right?

As powerfully enlightened as *No Time for Tears*, *The Long-Haired Warriors*, and *Regret To Inform* are, they cannot provide answers to the above questions. Yet their stories about the sufferings besetting women call attention to the cruelty of war and allow us to question not only the nature of war but also human nature itself. Therein lies their triumph. Such success, however, is not without qualification. Though each is a humanistic achievement, these films blur the lines of history.

On a historiographical level, there is latent misinformation bordering on propaganda, personal and governmental, in these films whether intended or not. The main issue of controversy swirls around the question of who is to blame for the carnage. From the films’ testimonies, the guilt clearly falls on the shoulders of Americans. Of

course, those who pulled the trigger, pushed the button, and made the decision that led to the killings and the destruction must be blamed, but they are not solely Americans. The South Vietnamese, as *The Long-Haired Warriors* has indicated, and the North Vietnamese, to whom none of the films alluded, were equally responsible for the bloodshed. This, however, is not an indictment of Halbach and Sonneborn. After all, in order to make their films, they had to obtain the permission of Vietnamese officials. Nor did they aim to deal with the historical or political issues from all sides. In any event, we should be aware that Vietnamese leaders prefer to have their own version of the war.

A clear example of how Vietnamese leaders “construct” their own history is evidenced in an interview in *The Long-Haired Warriors*. During his narration to Halbach about Vo Thi Sau, a female martyr during the struggle against the French, an elderly Vietnamese man is interrupted by his wife, who cautions him to stop because Halbach did not come with “the proper government authorities.” Sadly, this episode is symbolic of the restrictive and imposing attitude Vietnamese leaders have cultivated.

If lessons are to be learned from history, history’s truths must be told. The telling of truth, however, is seldom an effortless enterprise. Truths are often ignored, avoided, overlooked, and sometimes simply unknown or unfathomable. More problematically, there are as many “truths” to a single event as, perhaps, there are actors. But if “truths” are so difficult to grasp, does it mean that history is rendered less potent or that the pursuit of history is fanciful? On the contrary, despite the protean nature of “truths,” history is more than ever energized and invigorated by such ambiguities. A

last look at *The Long-Haired Warriors* shows that these women felt no animosity toward Americans long after the conflict had been settled. Rather than staying true to the official line, which portrays Americans as perpetrators, their understanding of and empathy for the sufferings felt by Americans who also lost loved ones in the war serve as a bridge to unite two different

and adversarial people in a common sphere of humanity. Their courageous telling of the “truth” enables “our” history to prevail in the end.

[Vu Anh Le is a graduate student of Southeast Asian history at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He is currently engaging in dissertational research about the 1975 reunification of Vietnam.]

Some other films on women and the Vietnam War:

THE OTHER ANGELS. 56 mins. 1995. Patricia Walsh. The Other Angels Productions, c/o Patricia and Edward Walsh, P.O. Box 2083, Boulder, CO 80306-2083; tel.: (303) 447-0334; email: sales@patriciawalsh.com; website: www.patriciawalsh.com. Sale: \$39.00 + \$5.00 shipping & handling (individuals, high schools, nursing schools); \$59.00 + \$5.00 shipping & handling (colleges and libraries).

Patricia Walsh “is the first war nurse to produce, write, and direct a film about women in war.... Hers is a story of innocent Vietnamese caught in the crossfire, and the courageous civilian medical teams who fought to save their lives in primitive hospitals. But it is also a story of love and loss, and a graphic example of how Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder...followed so many home from Vietnam.” [from the video cover]

THEIR OWN VIETNAM. 23 mins. 1995. Prod./dir.: Nancy Kates. Women Make Movies, 462 Broadway, Suite 500L, New York, NY 10013; phone: (212) 925-0606; email: info@wmm.com; website: www.wmm.com. Rental: \$75.00 (16mm)/\$60.00 (video). Sale (VHS): \$195.00.

“A fascinating documentary about American women who served in the Vietnam War. Spirited interviews with five veterans are intercut with rare archival images and home movies to explore the day-to-day experiences of these women as nurses and officers, as well as the war’s impact on their lives today. Official Army depictions of Vietnam as an exciting career opportunity for women are contrasted with the women’s personal feelings about the war, and reports of their own battles within a mostly male work environment.” [from the distributor’s promotion]

RISING ABOVE: WOMEN OF VIETNAM. 50 mins. 1995. Dir.: Heiny Srour. Prod.: October Films with TVE. Bullfrog Films, P.O. Box 149, Oley, PA 19547; phone: (800) 543-3764; email: bullfrog@igc.org; website: www.bullfrogfilms.com. Rental: \$75.00. Sale: \$250.00.

“In the long years of war against France and the U.S., Vietnamese women fought alongside men as equals. Women such as Madam Binh, who negotiated with Henry Kissinger at the Paris Peace Accords, and later became Vice President of Vietnam, and Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, general and deputy commander of the Vietcong forces, reached the highest positions of power. But 20 years after the signing of the peace agreement, the revival of Confucianism and the spread of market forces are conspiring to relegate women once again to the role of second class citizens. This film looks at what happened to Mrs. Binh and Mrs. Dinh and three other women since the war.” [from the video cover]

BEHIND THE SCENES IN A DIGITIZATION PROJECT

by Ruth Ann Jones

Digitized collections of primary sources on the World Wide Web are providing new and exciting research alternatives for students and teachers of history. Many rare and fragile works, once accessible only through microfilm reproductions or travel to the library that owned them, are becoming freely available in their digitized formats to anyone with Internet access.

Happily, women's history is fairly well represented in the online repositories being created. Significant digitization projects of interest to feminist scholars include the Victorian Women Writers Project, the Suffragists Oral History Project, and African American Women Writers of the 19th Century. In addition, women writers are well represented in the holdings of larger archives, such as the University of Virginia Electronic Text Center. (See URLs below.) Because of copyright restrictions, many archives concentrate on material published before 1923.

In the process of mounting these archives, academic and public libraries and historical museums are extending their activities beyond the traditional functions of acquiring, preserving, and organizing information. Many of the digitization projects now in progress expand not only access but the ways the material can be used, through the search capabilities offered by electronic text and the textual analysis made possible with Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) encoding.

What's involved in planning and executing a successful digitization project? What kinds of skills are necessary to pull it off? And why should libraries venture outside their traditional functions of acquiring, preserving, and organizing information to begin creating and disseminating it as well? These questions have become the subtext of my work life in the last eighteen months.

In the summer of 1999, the Michigan State University Libraries were awarded a \$123,000 grant in the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. The project "Shaping the Values of Youth: Sunday School Books in 19th-Century America" will include approximately ninety texts held at the MSU Libraries and thirty-five held at the Clarke Historical Library at Central Michigan University. The librarian originally assigned as project manager left MSU in August, shortly before work on the grant was scheduled to begin. I agreed to transfer part-time to the library's Digital Sources Center, and immediately began an exciting, stressful, and fascinating baptism of fire in the arena of digital archives work.

Why digitize Sunday School books? The nineteenth century was a time of intense religious fervor in America. Many rural areas lacked a public library, but Sunday School books were widely available and read by children and adults. The subjects

treated in these religious books go far beyond the doctrinal issues one might expect. Missionary travels, temperance, natural history, the evils of slavery, and advice on daily conduct are all represented in the genre. Stories for children warn against laziness and dishonesty and extol the rewards of obedience, kindness, and piety. Works like *Maternal Love*, *The Young Lady's Guide*, and *Helps Over Hard Places: Stories for Girls* offer revealing portraits of daily life and social expectations. Biographies of women who were considered exemplary Christians, such as missionary Ann Judson and African-American teacher Mary Peake, provided role models to young readers.

When digitization is complete, each book exists in three formats. The first is color page images scanned from the copies held in MSU's Special Collections Division. Every page is included, from front cover to back—a total of about 15,000 images. The second format is HTML, which offers users a faster download and the ability to easily adjust the font size of the display as desired.

The third format is SGML. Although similar to HTML in its mechanics (tags enclosed in angle brackets, elements, attributes), SGML provides more precise encoding and is infinitely customizable. Tagsets exist or are currently being developed for material as diverse as computer manuals, chemical formulas, and musical notation. Closer to home, the TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) tagset is widely used in library digitization projects for

literature and primary historical sources, and the EAD (Encoded Archival Description) tagset is used to create archival finding aids. Like HTML source code, SGML data uses only ASCII characters, so it can be created in one operating system, edited in another, and displayed in a third. The SGML-encoded versions of the books will become the basis for a full-text search function.

Of the three formats, production of the image files is the least complicated. Using a Hewlett-Packard flatbed scanner, books are initially scanned at a high resolution for archival purposes, then converted in batches to .jpg files for the web and burned onto CD-ROMs for long-term storage. The initial scanning is the slowest process: 23 images per hour is a good speed. All three processes together (scanning, converting, and burning CDs) work out to a production speed of about 20 images per hour, or 750 hours total for 15,000 images.

The HTML and SGML formats start with a word-processed copy of a book's text. There are several ways of

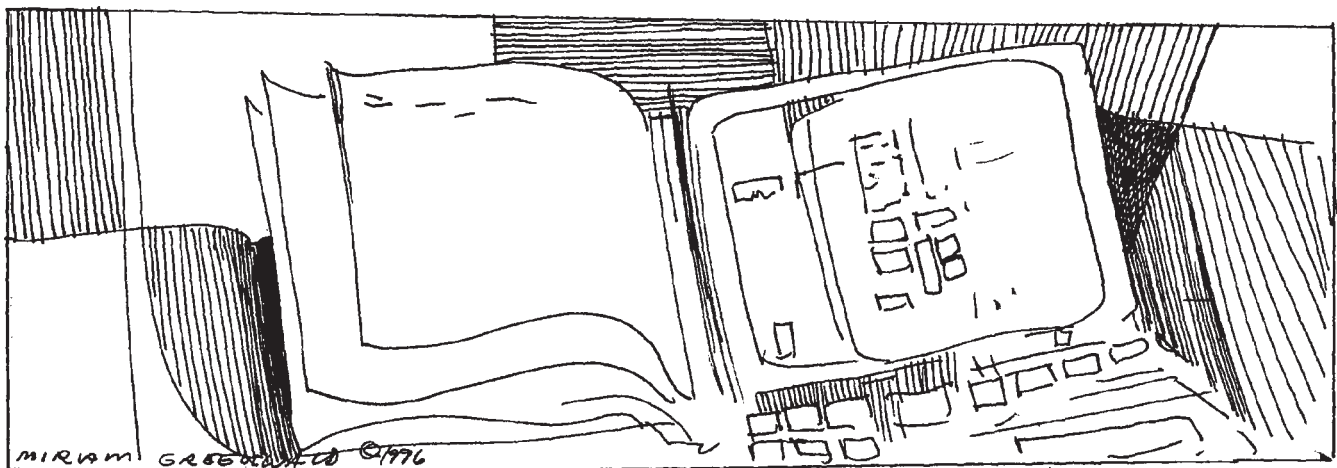
creating the initial text: optical character recognition, contracting with a data entry service bureau, or typing in-house. The last option, which we use at MSU, has the benefit of providing employment to the students of your own institution, but requires a commitment of staff time for hiring, training, and supervising.

Once typed, the texts must be proofread, either by "traditional" proofreading methods or computer-aided file comparison. In the Sunday School books project, the goal is 99.995% accuracy: that is, no more than one error every 20,000 characters (roughly fifty pages). That requires a highly skilled proofreader—a rare bird in these days of automated spell-checking. The file comparison method involves having each book typed twice (since two people will rarely make the same keyboarding error) and using a file comparison program to compare the two texts, character by character, and show where they differ.

Students' typing speeds vary, so estimates of the time needed for typing and proofreading are harder to make than those for image production. The

total collection has an estimated 4.2 million words, or just over 10,000 "standard pages" of 400 words each. (The actual number of words per page varies from one book to another.) Typing twice for file comparison raises the total to 20,000 pages. I use a rough average of 10 pages per hour for planning, or 2000 hours of typing to be accomplished over 18 months. File comparison can take 3-4 hours per book: 500 hours for 125 books is a safe estimate.

Finally, the proofread texts are coded in SGML. The time required for SGML coding depends on the complexity of the work: simple prose is easier to code than a work with many footnotes, illustrations, poems, or other textual features. Once a coder is trained, the average "easy" book may take three to five hours; the average "difficult" book may take eight to ten hours. Students doing SGML coding require much more training than those doing image production or file comparison. The HTML version of the text can then be derived from the SGML using a PERL script or a style



sheet conversion. Or, XML-compliant SGML files can be displayed in XML-capable web browsers with an appropriate style sheet.

How do these totals translate into a weekly or monthly workload? About 60 hours of student labor per week are needed to do the typing, file comparison, and image production (3250 hours total, divided by four 14-week semesters or 56 weeks.) Students doing SGML coding add another 15-18 hours per week. These totals may sound a little daunting to libraries considering a digitization project. The time spent supervising student workers is a significant commitment in itself. However, starting with a smaller collection is always an option, as is concentrating on only one format. Some excellent digital collections, especially those featuring visual materials, provide only page images. Others concentrate on text transcriptions and include only images of a book's illustrations.

Is digitization a worthwhile endeavor for a library? Some librarians say no, seeing it as a distraction from the library's primary mission: acquiring information, making it accessible, and teaching our patrons how to find it and use it. But our historical collections put us in possession of valuable content resources, which are in great demand in the web environment, and librarians already have the intellectual skills needed to organize the content and make it usable in the electronic environment. Library digitization projects are one response to the increasing commercialization of knowledge. The alternative to creating our own electronic archives now may be paying publishers later for access to material owned by our sister institutions.

URLs for the digital archives mentioned in this article:

Indiana University Library,
Victorian Women Writers Project:
<http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/vwwp/>

UC Berkeley Library,
Suffragists Oral History Project:
<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/BANC/ROHO/online/suffragists.html>

New York Public Library,
African American Women Writers of
the 19th Century:
http://digital.nypl.org/schomburg/writers_aa19/toc.html

University of Virginia,
Electronic Text Center
<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/>

Michigan State University Libraries,
Shaping the Values of Youth:
Sunday School Books in
19th-Century America:
<http://digital.lib.msu.edu/ssb/>

Other useful websites:

U.S. Copyright Office,
"Copyright Basics."
<http://www.loc.gov/copyright/circs/circ1.html>

American Women's History:
A Research Guide, "Digital Collections
of Primary Sources."
<http://frank.mtsu.edu/~kmiddlet/history/women/wh-digcoll.html>

Council on Library and Information
Resources, "Selecting Research Collec-
tions for Digitization."
<http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/hazen/pub74.html>

[Ruth Ann Jones is a librarian in the Digital Sources Center at the Michigan State University Libraries. She currently manages the "Shaping the Values of Youth" project and several other digitization projects.]

[Editor's note: For more examples of primary sources on women that are available on the World Wide Web, see Phyllis Holman Weisbard, "The World Wide Web: A Primary Resource for Women's History," *Feminist Collections*, v.21, no.4 (Summer 2000), pp.19-25 (<http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/WomensStudies/fc/fcweishs.htm>).]

WORLD WIDE WEB REVIEW

MUSEUMS RELATING TO WOMEN

by Beverly Gordon

Museum-going constitutes not only a pastime, but a way of learning. As part of the feminist reclaiming of women's experience, many new museums are springing up in different parts of the country. Some are still in the planning stages, but even those are available in virtual form. Together, they provide an appealing, often useful resource.

National Museum of Women in the Arts (Washington, D.C.)

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

Designed in collaboration with Productive Interactions Inc., Reston, Va.

Last Updated: On-going

Reviewed: June 25, 2000; revisited April 4, 2001

This is an attractive, extremely informative site that does a great job of virtually reproducing the museum-going experience. It includes a literal tour of the galleries (artworks are described in sequence); browsers can download the whole sequence of sound bites, words and images (the download can take up to forty-five minutes) or navigate independently through different rooms. There are also superb in-depth sections on twenty-two artists, with biographical, archival, and historiographic information. One can, for example, click on Frida Kahlo (under "Early 20th Century" in "Permanent Collection") and find her *Self-Portrait Dedicated to Leon Trotsky* (which is at the NMWA), as well as a short biography, commentary on her work, an overview of her era, and, most usefully, a detailed well-organized bibliography, including books, monographs, articles, video references, and a list of her works that are housed in other public collections. Additionally, one can discover that there is an archive file on Kahlo information in the NMWA's Library and Research Center (LRC).

The LRC has a subsection of the main site at www.nmwa.org/library/libindex.htm (it is quite easy to maneuver among pages), with information about its research program, services, book and periodical holdings, museum publications, an inventory project, and archive guidelines. A catalog search for "Kahlo" brings up seventy-seven book entries.

Teachers can visit the NMWA's Education Department (www.nmwa.org/education/educat.htm) to preview extensive educational packets for varying grade levels and order them online, as well as to find out about workshops, read the current *NMWA Teacher Newsletter*, and locate other resources for educators.

The virtual museum has other features that mimic services found in actual museums, including locator maps; a gift shop; exhibitions of elementary- and high-school student work (found by going to the "Bridging Communities" subsite); a good public (media) relations department (including informative press releases about past and present exhibitions); calendars of events, exhibitions, public programs, and a literary series; links to other D.C. cultural institutions (although this is only linked to the bottom of the "Visiting the Museum" page); accessibility information (also under "Visiting the Museum"); and curatorial review guidelines (under "Frequently Asked Questions").

National Women's History Museum (Washington, D.C.)

<http://www.nwhm.org/> OR <http://www.nmwh.org/>

Presented by Bell Atlantic

Last Updated: Not clear

Reviewed: June 25, 2000; revisited April 4, 2001

This is only a virtual museum as yet, designed by "scholars and museum professionals." According to its mission statement, the museum is "dedicated to preserving, displaying, interpreting, and celebrating the historic contributions and rich, diverse experiences of women, and restoring this heritage to the cultural mainstream." Less visually appealing than the NMWA site, this one is still well-organized and fairly easy to follow. It does not, however, appear to have been very active recently. That, along with some non-functioning features and the fact that none of the calendar items are dated later Fall 2000, makes one wonder whether the museum has fallen on hard times and is unable to actively maintain the site. There is a press release, however,

indicating that a national, direct-mail fundraising campaign will be launched in June 2001.

At present, there is one featured exhibit, "Motherhood, Social Service, and Political Reform: Political Culture and Imagery of American Woman Suffrage." This has two parts: an "in-depth illustrated journey" through suffrage history, which highlights historical figures, campaign strategies and events; and a 50-image "gallery" of material items such as buttons, banners and broadsides that were used to sell the idea of women's right to vote to a wide audience. The latter section makes good use of material culture to tell a historical story, and it would be suitable for high-school-age students. The "Featured Exhibit" sub-site includes an on-line quiz that gives immediate score and correct-answer feedback, links to additional resources (although the links do not all work smoothly), a time line (unfortunately, this link does not seem to work), and a help desk. An online museum store is partly constructed.

Women of the West Museum, (Denver, Colorado)

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

Maintained by: No information given

Last Updated: On-going

Reviewed: June 25, 2000; revisited April 9, 2001

This virtual museum exists "to discover, explore, and communicate the continuing roles of women in shaping the American West"—the "real characters," including "range wives, ranch hands, and rabble-rousers," as well as "pilots, painters, priests and politicians," among others. According to the summary of the museum's history, there are plans for

"a major facility with a focus on exhibitions, education, and research." The virtual museum carries out the mission in inspiring and amusing ways, with, for instance a virtual "story quilt" and elaborate gallery exhibitions, currently including "This Shall Be the Land for Women: The Struggle for Western Women's Suffrage, 1860-1920," "Walk a Mile in Her Shoes: A Denver Neighborhood Women's History Trail," "The LoDo Mural Project; Stories and Images of Eleven Colorado Women Who Helped To Shape the American West," and "'There Are No Renters Here': Women's Lives on the Sod House Frontier." Some of the exhibitions include extensive lists of resources and related activities; others link to the museum's "Educational Resource Center" (ERC), where educators can find recommended readings, lesson plans (most are from the Social Science Education Consortium and are part of a larger curriculum on the American West), relevant articles and excerpts from recent publications, and links to other relevant sites. The exhibitions are inclusive, focusing on different classes, races, and ethnicities.

Perhaps the great strength of this site lies in its superb women's history links (under "Links to Other Sites" on the ERC page): one is taken to a wealth of women's diaries and letters, literary and art works, essays, historical studies, biographies, etc. (Unusual links include the National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame, and the Butte, Montana, Historic Brothel Project.)

The Women's Museum: An Institute for the Future (Dallas, Texas)

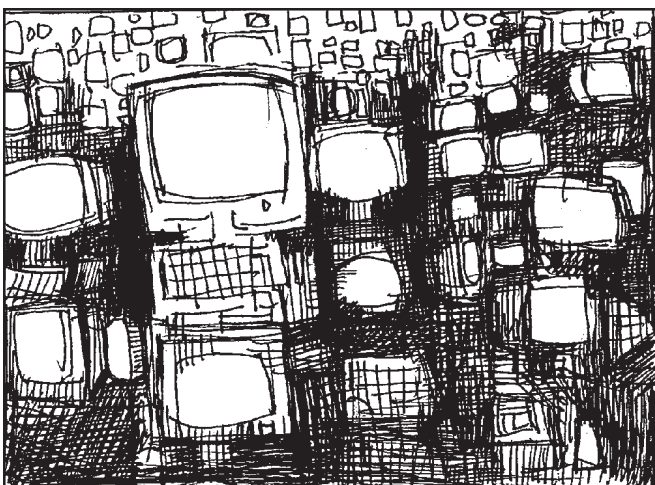
URL: <http://www.thewomensmuseum.org/>

Site by jellysideup.com

Last Updated: On-going

Reviewed: June 25, 2000; revisited April 9, 2001

The physical facility for this museum, which was formed in association with the Smithsonian Institution, opened in Fall 2000. The website provides a tangible sense of the futuristic experience visitors can have there—for example, a thirty-foot "electronic quilt" in the main entrance (each square represents one of the museum's featured stories), and kiosks where visitors may choose among seven "mentors" (wireless phones) who will guide their visits. Much of the museum is devoted to the Ronya Kozmetsky Institute for the Future, which features hands-on, educational programming "designed to provide girls and women with the resources and technological competencies necessary to succeed in the 21st century workforce and to be responsible citizens in the information age."



Miriam Greenwald

The museum's mission is to "educate, enrich and inspire all visitors by celebrating women's history and providing a public forum for the communication of women's contributions to society." Virtual tours of some exhibits are available to online visitors, and visitors to the physical museum as well as those visiting online can use the interactive "Cyberspace Connection," where they can get more information, leave comments, and be part of online discussions, as well as submit their own stories and read those of others.

International Museum of Women (San Francisco)

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

Last Updated: On-going

Reviewed: June 25, 2000; revisited April 9, 2001

Due to open on the San Francisco waterfront in 2005, this museum will "celebrate...women's roles in shaping our world through centuries" and function as a catalyst for social change. It has one on-line exhibition so far: "Progress of the World's Women: An International Exhibition on Women Artists," which was organized in partnership with the United Nations Development Fund for Women and debuted as a physical exhibit in June 2000 in the U.N. Visitors' Lobby. One can also find a description of and selected

entries from the Women's History Expression Project, which during March 2001 (Women's History Month) invited Bay Area children to write about their views of women's history and what they would like to see in the international museum. The site also gives extensive information about the planned physical facility and its exhibits, and invites memberships and donations.

Other museum sites of interest:

National Women's Hall of Fame: <http://www.greatwomen.org/>

National Women's History Project's overview of women's history organizations and museums: <http://www.nwhp.org/tlp/museums/museums.html>

Directory of women's museums: <http://newmexicoranch.com/women/museums/>

Museum of Menstruation and Women's Health: <http://www.mum.org/>

[Beverly Gordon is Professor in the Department of Environment, Textiles, and Design at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She specializes in the study of material culture, and is affiliated with the Folklore and Women's Studies programs.]

CORE LISTS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES 2001

Four new titles have been added to this collection, which is compiled by the Women's Studies Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries:

Agricultural Development, by Linda Stewart

American Agriculture, by Linda Stewart

Ecofeminism, by Karen Osborne Pope

Spirituality, by Kris Gerhard

The other topical lists in the collection have been reviewed and updated, as they are every year, to include only books currently in print. The lists, which focus on the United States, are intended to help collection development librarians and teaching faculty in selecting appropriate books for research and teaching.

Find the complete set of Core Lists in Women's Studies on our website at:

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

COMPUTER TALK

Remember that our website (<http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/WomensStudies/>) includes electronic versions of all recent “Computer Talk” columns, plus many bibliographies, core lists of women’s studies books, and links to hundreds of other websites by topic. ■

WORLD WIDE WEBSITES

The **ADVANCE** program of the National Science Foundation seeks to encourage “advancement of women in academic science and engineering careers.” The program’s page on the NSF website invites applications from individuals and organizations to “support new approaches to improving the climate for women in U.S. academic institutions and to facilitate women’s advancement to the highest ranks of academic leadership.” Address: <http://www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/advance/>

AGENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE: NEW RESOURCES ON TWENTIETH-CENTURY WOMEN’S ACTIVISM is the title of a permanent online exhibit in Smith College’s Sophia Smith Collection (SSC). The exhibit shows samples from eight collections of documents that are now open for research in the SSC: the papers of Constance Baker Motley, Dorothy Kenyon, Mary Kaufman, Frances Fox Piven, Jessie Lloyd O’Connor, and Gloria Steinem, and the records of the Women’s Action Alliance and the National Congress of Neighborhood Women. Web address: <http://www.smith.edu/libraries/ssc/exhibit/>

ALLAFRICA GLOBAL MEDIA gathers and publishes news of worldwide interest from more than 70 African newspapers (from the *Accra Mail* to the *Zimbabwe Standard*) and nearly as many other sources (including Human Rights Watch, the International Women’s Media Foundation, and the Media Institute of Southern Africa), along with stories by AllAfrica’s own reporters, on its searchable website. A “Women & Gender” topic area and a link to top news stories related to women can be found at: <http://allafrica.com/women/>

The **AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (AFSCME)** honored Women’s History Month with a page of links to websites that deal with women’s labor history, including sites on individual women in the organized labor movement. The page can be found at: <http://www.afscme.org/otherlnk/whlinks.htm>

BABY BOOM WOMEN@WORK 2020 is a current, online study—conducted by a doctoral student of public health at Melbourne University—of women in the baby boom generation (born between 1946 and 1964) and how they view the future, particularly paid work and/or retirement after the age of 65. Although the focus is on Australia, women (of any age) from anywhere are welcome to participate. Web address: <http://www-sph.health.latrobe.edu.au/bbww/>

The **CARIBBEAN ASSOCIATION FOR FEMINIST RESEARCH AND ACTION (CAFRA)** aims to “promote and support the continued growth and development of the feminist movement in the entire region.” CAFRA’s website is available in English, French, Spanish, and Dutch: <http://www.cafra.org/>

COMMUNITIES AGAINST VIOLENCE NETWORK (CAVNET), a nonprofit organization based in Washington, D.C., offers both public and member-only sections (restricted to registered experts, prosecutors, and advocates) on its Internet knowledge base. Some recently posted documents deal with such topics as “Gender Inequality Worldwide” and “Sexual Violence on Campus.” Website: <http://www.cavnet2.org/>

The **ECOFEMINISM** website of Philosophy Research Base offers “thousands of annotated links and text resources for students and teachers with interests in ecofeminism, gender studies and environmental philosophy.” Go to <http://www.erraticimpact.com/-ecofeminism/>

EYES ON THE PRIZE is a nonprofit organization as well as a website offering support and information to women affected by reproductive cancers (cervical, endometrial/uterine, ovarian, vulvar, vaginal, tubal, or gestational). Founded in 2000 by ten North American women who had survived cancer, the site offers personal stories, an FAQ file, a private discussion list, links to high-quality medical sites,

tools for advocacy, and a searchable database of local gynecologic cancer support groups. There's a 12-member medical advisory panel of M.D.'s and other health-care professionals, and the site subscribes to the "HONcode" code of conduct for medical and health websites. Address: <http://www.eyesonthepize.org>

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION THROUGH THE EYES OF NIGERIAN ARTISTS is an exhibit of works that express experiences of suffering and sorrow related to the custom of FGM. Images of the artwork and information about the creators can be viewed by going to <http://www.forward.dircon.co.uk/germany/> and clicking on "Nigerian Exhibition" at the left of the screen.

FEMINIST ACADEMIC PRESS COLUMN is the new name and electronic incarnation of Mev Miller's former "From the University Presses" column, which appeared in the now-ceased *Feminist Bookstore News*. The column features short (three to six sentences) reviews of recently published, trade and academic titles in women's/lesbian/queer/gender studies that are published by university and academic presses. Web address for first column (April 2001): <http://www.litwomen.org./fapc/april01.html>

FEMINIST BOOKSTORES AND PRESSES: Rose Norman, of the University of Alabama in Huntsville, has created a website about the decline of women's bookstores and feminist publishers as the market gets swallowed by "corporate predators in book publishing and bookselling." Interviews with publishers and links to lists of independent feminist booksellers are some of the features. Address: <http://www.geocities.com/womenprint/>

FOUNDATIONS OF FEMINIST SCHOLARSHIP, a graduate course at San Diego State University, requires each student to create a website about a special issue of concern, for an audience of feminist scholars and activists. Read about the course at <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/huckle/601.html>. Recent students created the following sites:

LESBIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, by Chris Watts: <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~wattsc>

LIVING IN OUR BODIES: WHAT'S THIS ALL ABOUT? by Marnie Binfield: <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~binfield/>

RETHINKING RAPE: A SITE FOR RESISTANCE AND ACTIVISM, by Gillian Wickwire: <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~gwick>

RETHINKING WOMEN AND DEPRESSION, by Robyn Highfill: <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~highfill>
TOMBOYS & JOCKS, GIRL POWER, & RIOT GRRLS, by Jill Hofmans: <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~hofmans>

VICTORIA'S PHAT FAT WEB SITE, by Victoria Chavez: <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~chavezv>
WOMEN AND WATER: ESTABLISHING A FEMINIST CONSCIOUSNESS, by Beth Strickland: <http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/~mstrickl>

GENDER- AND CULTURE-SENSITIVE INTERNET TRAINING: Modular course materials from Itrain—a project of the International Development Research Centre—are available, in English, Spanish, French, and Chinese, "to engage learners and help training participants investigate the relevance of the Internet to their communication needs." Web address: <http://unganisha.idrc.ca/itrain/index.html>

GUIDE TO SOURCES OF WOMEN'S HISTORY AT THE IISH has been mounted on the website of the International Institute of Social History (Amsterdam, The Netherlands). The online entries for individual women and organizations connected with labor and other social movements are meant to serve as an overview of the primary sources housed in the Institute's archives and manuscript collections, and only represent a small selection of those sources. View the *Guide* (in English or Dutch) at: <http://www.iisg.nl/~womhist/womarc.html>

GURL.COM, a site by the authors of a related book called *Deal With It*, has chats, advice, polls, and news for teen women, along with such features as "Dealing With It" (includes "The Sex Section," "Sucky Emotions," and "Mizbehavior"), "Looks Aren't Everything" (with "The Boob Files" and a comic sequence called "Fat Feedback"), "Where Do I Go From Here?" (with information about "GURL grants" for creative teen women, as well as discussion of college and work issues), and "Stop, Look and Listen" (reviews and lists of books, music, and movies). One fascinating feature, a "faith finder," uses your answers to an online questionnaire to direct you to a ranked list of the religions—with well-informed descriptions—that might suit you best (and it's amazingly on target, in this visitor's opinion). Web address: www.gurl.com

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN, SCIENCE, AND GLOBAL CONNECTIVITY: Editor Tia Newhall of "The Net Effect" for *AWIS Magazine* put together this list of relevant websites (in v.29, no.4, Fall 2000) for those interested in "international organizations for women in science, global connectivity projects and organizations, and articles about the global Digital Divide":

Women in Global Science and Technology: <http://www.wigsat.org>

Third World Organization for Women in Science: <http://www.ictp.trieste.it/~twas/TWOWS.html>

American Association for the Advancement of Science's links to international organizations: <http://www.aaas.org/international/intlinks/intlbody3.htm>

United Nations Sustainable Development Networking Program: <http://www.sdnf.undp.org/>

World Bank's Information for Development Program: <http://www.infodev.org/>

International Telecommunication Union's Rural Development and Universal Access Program: <http://www.itu.int/ITUUD-UniversalAccess/>

Global Information Infrastructure Commission: <http://www.giic.org>

Global Internet Project: <http://www.gip.org>
Olu Oguibe, "Forsaken Geographies: Cyberspace and the New World 'Other'": The Fifth International Cyberspace Conference, Madrid, June 1996: <http://eng.hss.cmu.edu/internet/oguibe/>

"Gender and the Information Revolution in Africa," edited by Eva M. Rathgeber and Edith Ofwona Adera, published by the International Development Research Centre, 2000, <http://www.idrc.ca/books/focus/903/>

Papers from the Eighth International Conference of the Gender and Science and Technology Association, Ahmedabad, India, 1996, at <http://www.wigsat.org/gasat/index.html>

MS FINANCIAL SAVVY's slogan is "A Woman's One Stop on the Web for Business, Finance and Careers." Website offers education and tips on mortgages, scholarships, investments, and retirement: <http://www.msfinancialsavvy.com/>

The **NATIONAL WOMEN'S HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER (NWHIC)**, sponsored by the Office on Women's Health in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, maintains a website with research study results, the Surgeon General's Report on Women and

Smoking, fact sheets about violence against women, the status of legislation currently before Congress, and more: <http://www.4woman.gov/>

NUNS, MOTHERS AND OTHERS is the name of and website for a group of four women who write "within the confines of the amateur sleuth in the mystery genre": Lee Harris, Jonnie Jacobs, Lora Roberts, and Valerie Wolzien. Find information about them and their many published mystery titles, all of which feature female sleuths, at <http://www.nmomysteries.com/>

A searchable mini-edition of the **PAPERS OF ELIZABETH CADY STANTON AND SUSAN B. ANTHONY**, ed. Ann D. Gordon et al. (Columbia, S.C.: Model Editions Partnership, 1999), is available on the Web at: <http://adh.csd.sc.edu/sa/sa-table.html>

The **PROGRAM ON GENDER AND CULTURE** at Central European University (CEU) in Budapest sponsors a small-grant program "to support gender initiatives in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and of the former Soviet Union." This and other special projects of the program are described at: <http://www.ceu.hu/gend/gendir.html>

QUERELLES-NET, an online review journal for women's and gender studies, offers its content in both German and English. The third issue of the journal—which focused on recent research on Eastern Europe and Russia—was posted at the time of this writing. Web address: <http://www.Querelles-Net.de/english/index.html>

The website for the **SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION** has a gender studies link that identifies South African university gender studies programs and electronic discussion lists, as well as international resources: <http://www.nrf.ac.za/yenza/links/gender.htm>

VIRAGO PRESS, London-based publisher of "books of quality and originality that speak volumes about the lives of girls and women," now has a website: <http://www.virago.co.uk>

WE LEARN (Women Expanding Literacy Education Action Resource Network) has launched a research study on women-centered and women-positive basic literacy materials. The project has a web page at <http://www.litwomen.org/WLindex.html>

"A WOMAN GOT IT DONE" is not only a translated line from Virgil's *Aeneid* but also an Internet learning activity—a "scavenger hunt" for information on the Web about forty-two famous women—put together by Cindy O'Hora for K-12 teachers. Find it at: <http://homepage.mac.com/cohora/ext/Woman.html>

Purdue University's **WOMEN ARTISTS OF THE AMERICAN WEST (WAAW)** website offers a distance learning course and interdisciplinary resource. The images, essays, artist profiles, and bibliographies are grouped according to the themes of "community," "identity," "spirituality," and "locality." Topics range widely, from "Surviving the Winter: The Evolution of Quilting Among Two Cultures in New Mexico" to "Lesbian Photography on the U.S. West Coast." Address: <http://www.sla.purdue.edu/waaw>

WOMEN AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN THE U.S., 1820–1940, hosted by SUNY Binghamton with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities and Houghton Mifflin, has added an extensive "teacher's corner" to its website. Eighteen comprehensive lesson plans and more than a hundred lesson ideas—with more on the way—are included. Address: <http://womhist.binghamton.edu/>

The South African **WOMEN'SNET COMMUNITY RADIO PILOT PROJECT** wants "to increase gender content on community radio stations and to develop capacity amongst gender organisations to enable them to generate content for news and programming on community radio." In addition to radio-ready news content, the project's website offers tips on radio program production and links to other gender resources for radio. Focus is national. Address: <http://radio.womensnet.org.za/index.htm>

WORKING WOMEN WORKING TOGETHER, a section of the AFL-CIO website, has a downloadable survey called "Ask a Working Woman" (in both English and Spanish) and lots of information about wage-gap issues. Address: <http://www.paywatch.org/women/index.htm>

DATABASES

WINET-DB is a collection of databases compiled by the National Women's Education Centre (NWEC) of Japan: NWEC Literature, Statistics on Women and the Family,

Women's Facilities, and Higher Education Courses in Women's Studies. Available on NWEC's website at: <http://www.nwec.go.jp/English/INDEX.HTM>

WISTAT: WOMEN'S INDICATORS AND STATISTICS, Database Version 4, CD-ROM, is available from United Nations Publications. Statistics and indicators, up to mid-1999, on gender, population, and social development in 206 countries or areas. Contact U.N. Publications, Sales & Marketing, Room DC2-0853, Dept. A202, New York, NY 10017; telephone: (800)253-9646; email: publications.un.org; website: <http://www.un.org/publications>

DOWNLOADABLE PAPERS AND REPORTS

SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN. Research report from the National Institute of Justice. 40p. Downloadable in PDF or HTML format from the website of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at <http://virlib.ncjrs.org/VictimsOfCrime.asp>

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE STATES 2000. Institute for Women's Policy Research. Many parts (national overview, status report on each state, etc.). Highlights and fact sheets are downloadable for free in PDF format; full reports can be purchased online. Site: <http://iwpr.org/states/>

WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES 2000. U.S. Census Bureau. Twenty-one tables of demographic data from the March 2000 Current Population Survey (not the 2000 Census), viewable on-screen and available for purchase in paper format. To view or get ordering information, see: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/pp1-121.html>

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY: A FEDERAL/ PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK. Report by Canada's "Status of Women" Ministers. 40p. Available in PDF format from the website of British Columbia's Ministry of Women's equality: <http://www.weq.gov.bc.ca/publications/index.stm> (choose "Economic Equality," then scroll down to "Additional Publications").

○ compiled by JoAnne Lehman

FEMINIST PUBLISHING

THE FEMINIST PRESS of the City University of New York named a new publisher/director in January 2001: Jean Casella, the Press's former editorial director. Casella follows Florence Howe, who co-founded the Press in 1970 and served as its publisher/director for its first thirty years. Howe writes in the Spring 2001 catalog, "[Jean Casella] brings to the job...not only the talents she has been using, but an imaginative vision for the future of groundbreaking publishing.... But most important, through the next thirty years, I expect that Jean will continue to pay special attention to the most resonant but least acknowledged voices—international, multicultural, and working-class—as she publishes for social change the best literature written by women." The Press has also launched a new quarterly newsletter, *The Feminist Press Folio*. For more details, visit the website: <http://www.feministpress.org/>

GIRL PRESS, introduced in this column in v.20, no.4 (Summer 1999) of *Feminist Collections*, has been acquired by Alloy Online in conjunction with its 17th Street Productions entertainment division, according to Jim Milliot in the January 8, 2001, issue of *Publishers Weekly*. The acquisition is supposed to result in increased publishing by Girl Press, and founder Pam Nelson is reported to be staying on as president of what is now a division of 17th Street. The press's website says nothing about the change of ownership: www.girlpress.com

SPINSTERS INK has been purchased from Joan Drury, who wants to concentrate more on her own writing, by Hovis Publishing Company, Inc., of Denver Colorado. Drury will continue to edit for Spinsters Ink. Katherine A. Hovis and Sharon Silvas, the press's new publisher and editor, describe themselves as "radical feminists with a long-time history in women's publishing" and have more than a dozen new books lined up for 2002. Contact Spinsters Ink at P.O. Box 22005, Denver, CO 80222; tel.: (303) 761-5552; email: spinster@spinsters-ink.com; website: www.spinsters-ink.com

VIRAGO PRESS, London-based publisher of "books of quality and originality that speak volumes about the lives of girls and women," now has a website: <http://www.virago.co.uk>

WOMEN'S PRESS (CANADA), formerly collectively owned and last mentioned in this column in v.19, no.4 (Summer 1998) of *Feminist Collections*, is now managed by Canadian Scholars Press, Inc., which it calls its "sister press." "We have retained our commitment to enhancing the well-being of women," writes managing editor Ruth Bradley-St-Cyr, "through the publication of writing that offers honest and full portrayals of our lives." Women's Press has an active website at: <http://www.womenspress.ca/>



Miriam Greenwald

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

Reviewed by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, with a contribution by Jennifer Kitchak

BIRTH CONTROL

Marian Rengel, **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIRTH CONTROL**. Phoenix: Oryx Press, 2000. 285p. ill. bibl. index. \$55.00, ISBN 1-57356-255-6.

Where and when did female condoms first become available? (Switzerland and the United Kingdom, 1992.) How low do U.S. Census Bureau demographers expect Brazil's fertility rate to drop by 2025? (From almost six children per woman in 1960 to fewer than two in 2025.) Which contraceptive has the highest success rate? (Norplant, 99.95%.) What methods are being researched as possible forms of male contraception? (Testosterone shots, application of heat to the testicles, use of gossypol (a cottonseed oil extract), and sperm-maturation-inhibiting drugs.)

These are some of the hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of questions that can be answered in this new reference work, which certainly fills a niche of its own. While there are plenty of guides to contraceptive methods, statistical resources for fertility and contraceptive use around the world, and handbooks on women's health, there is no other dictionary-style reference work specifically on the history of birth control, the organizations and individuals important to that history, the legal, ethical, and religious dimensions of the debates swirling around the active prevention of pregnancy, and up-to-date medical information about available devices and drugs for contraception.

The author's background in journalism and mass communication shows. She explains both technical terms and complex issues clearly. A good example is her entry for quinacrine, an anti-malarial drug that became the center of a contraceptive research controversy after a Chilean doctor discovered he could use it for chemical sterilization. Rengel's description of the procedure is graphic and to the point:

[P]ellets of quinacrine [were placed] in a woman's uterus, very close to the opening to her fallopian tubes. As the pellets dissolved, the chemical burned the fallopian tube tissue enough to cause scarring. The scarring in turn blocked the fallopian tubes, preventing sperm from entering the tubes and eggs from leaving the tubes. Since that discovery, medical professionals in many countries have used quinacrine pellets to sterilize more than 100,000 women. (p.185)

[Ouch! I wonder if that hurts? Rengel doesn't say.]

Trials of the procedure were conducted in the 1980s in Asia that concluded that quinacrine was safer and cheaper than surgical sterilization. But by 1994, women's groups were taking issue with direct testing on people in developing countries of a product that had not gone through animal testing at

the dosage of quinacrine found in the pellets. Opponents warn that the side effects of quinacrine used as a sterilization method are unknown. Doctors who treat poor women in developing countries counter that quinacrine is a better choice for their patients because it is less expensive, and, in their view, safer than surgery. Rengel mentions the stand taken by the World Health Organization, as well as by two physicians who had used quinacrine in other countries, against the drug's use for sterilization, and ends with the Food and Drug Administration's 1999 ban on the sale of quinacrine. Her final statement preserves the objectivity touted in the publisher's blurb for the book: "[A]dvocates for its safety and its necessity for many women," she reports, "work to keep the method available and to encourage its testing and continued development" (p.186).

There are more than 200 entries in the *Encyclopedia*, ranging from half-page entries for a definition of gynecology and a description of melatonin (a hormone being tested to replace estrogen in birth control pills) to three pages for the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade*, which declared state laws banning abortion to be unconstitutional. Each entry includes pointers to related entries and suggestions for further reading in books, popular magazines, and medical journals. Several are illustrated with photo-

graphs or charts. The information is generally current through 1999, although at least one entry, that for mifepristone (RU 486), is updated through March 2000, when the FDA had yet to approve the drug for chemical abortions (the FDA did not approve it until September 28, 2000).

The *Encyclopedia of Birth Control* will appeal to anyone who needs ready information on topics related to contraception in the United States and elsewhere.

CRIME

Nicole Hahn Rafter, ed.-in-chief, *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN AND CRIME*. Phoenix: Oryx, 2000. 361p. ill. bibl. index. \$65.00, ISBN 1-57356-214-9.

Before examining the *Encyclopedia of Women and Crime*, I free-associated the connections between women and crime. Days earlier, Charles Manson follower Susan Atkins had been denied parole for the tenth time. I wondered what made Atkins, Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, and the other, mostly female, acid-dropping members of Manson's "family" carry out his directions for the gruesome murders of eight-months-pregnant Sharon Tate and several more people. Was there an element of femicide (deliberate killing of a woman *qua* woman)?

Musing on the word "femicide" led me to contemplate other "-cides": the more general term for murder, homicide; the perpetration of infanticide in China and elsewhere primarily on female babies, and the personal act for which no penalties can be meted out: suicide.

From the personal I moved to crimes directed against groups, especially the one never far from my mind, the torture and death of Jews at the hands of the Nazis, and the special horrors Nazis inflicted on women, about which there has been a spate of recent scholarship. I leaped back to the individual, honoring the fact that though these were crimes against humanity, they were perpetrated on millions of *individual* human beings.

Then I thought of the times I'd been victimized by crimes—I have the dubious distinction of having had my purse snatched four times in four different East Coast cities. Was there a gendered component to these crimes? (The streak ended when I discovered fanny packs.) That thought led to thinking about feminism and criminology. Might there be a feminist branch of the field? And with the large number of women lawyers being churned out of law schools these days, are there many who specialize in crimes against women, including domestic and sexual violence, or who represent women criminal defendants? What would the *Encyclopedia* have to offer to my musings?

First, a bit about the structure of the *Encyclopedia*. There are 240 signed entries, arranged alphabetically, by more than 200 criminal justice scholars, practitioners, and other well-qualified contributors. Rafter and her editorial board developed the volume around four themes: crime (offenders, offenses, and theories of offending); victims and victimology; policing, courts, and case processing; and punishment and treatment. Many entries include perspectives from Australia, Britain, and Canada, in addition to the United States—all countries that have

engaged in the contemporary study of women and crime that began in the late 1960s. A "topic finder" presents the entries by theme, and there's a detailed back-of-book index as well.

I went right to the index to see what there was on the Manson cult followers. Nothing under Manson, Atkins, Fromme, Tate, or "cult." Many pages dealt with drugs (drug offense arrest rates, relationship to property crime and prostitution, drug use by women and girls and its relationship to juvenile delinquency and victimization), but the only possible connection that could be made here to the behavior of the Manson women was a rather obvious statement at the end of the entry on "Juvenile Delinquency and Drug and Alcohol Abuse": "Like males, once females are addicted to drugs or alcohol, they are likely to increase their delinquent behavior" (p.123).

At this point I strayed to many interesting topics on other aspects of juvenile delinquency, including gangs, peer influences, social class, and race, then returned to my quest. "Homicide, USA" provided statistical evidence that only a small percentage of persons arrested and charged with murder in the U.S. are women (11.2% in 1998) and that, of the 2.2 million crimes committed by women in the year cited, less than 0.1% involved homicide (p.109). According to contributor Henry H. Brownstein, however, most research has focused on women who kill in domestic settings. Similarly, "Homicide Victims" revealed that most women are killed by intimates. Neither entry touched on a situation like the Manson killings.

Because the *Encyclopedia* aims to assemble theoretical as well as empirical research findings, I thought perhaps one of the theoretical entries would help. I browsed "Theorists and

Theories of Adult Female Crime.” As in the juvenile delinquency category, I found several fascinating entries offering explanatory theories of crime: labeling, liberation, masculinity, power-control, and strain. Without knowing more about the childhood experiences of Atkins, Fromme, and the others, though, it is difficult to understand their actions in the context of any of these theories.

In December 1989, Marc Lepine carried a semiautomatic rifle into the École Polytechnique at the University of Montreal, shouting, “I want the women.” He shot twenty-three women students, killing fourteen (and also wounding four men). He ended his spree by killing himself. In his pocket was a letter proclaiming that feminists had ruined his life. Although Lepine was dismissed by the mainstream media as a deranged person, Canadian feminists, in numerous articles, have focused on his intent and targets. A classic case of femicide. Unfortunately, there’s no entry for femicide in the *Encyclopedia*, nor any mention of Lepine. And the entry “Feminist Criminology, Origins of, in Canada” centers on the groundbreaking work of Marie-Andrée Bertrand in challenging the traditional criminology concepts of criminality, victimization, and justice from the perspective of gender, but does not allude to the Lepine case.

I did not know until I read Ania Wilczynski’s entry for infanticide that the term is usually restricted to the killing of a child under one year of age by his or her *mother*, nor that infanticide is a sub-category of *filicide*, a term used for the killing of a child of any age by a parent or parent substitute. I also learned that in Canada, England, Wales, New Zealand, and some Australian states, infanticide is a specific crime with lower penalties than other

homicides—based on the (faulty) assumption that the mother’s mental state has been affected by a hormone imbalance at childbirth—and that feminists are divided on whether such laws should be retained. Wilczynski does mention that in some non-Western countries, such as India and China, girl babies are “reported to be at much higher risk of filicide than boy children, due to traditional social attitudes about girls’ lesser worth” (p.115), but her focus, like that of the book as a whole, is on practices in English-speaking Western countries. Given that focus, it is not surprising that there is no attention to the experiences of women victims of the Holocaust, nor to rape as an instrument of war.

No “robbery,” “burglary,” or “stealing” in the index—my purse-snatching episodes remain unexplored—and the entries for women lawyers (“Lawyers and Gender Differences,” “Legal Profession, History of Women in,” and “Legal Training”), though instructive on general issues for women lawyers, seem to have forgotten that they were written for a book on women and *crime*. None provides any figures for or discussions of women criminal defense lawyers or prosecutors.

Even though I am disappointed that the questions that occurred to me through free association received little or no coverage in this *Encyclopedia*, there is a great deal that *is* in the book, and I still recommend it. Use it for information on women prisoners and prisons; lesbian police officers; victim advocacy, compensation, and notification laws; and the relationship between gender and crime, judicial decision-making, and many other topics. Though there are reference works that cover aspects of women and crime

(e.g., sexual assault and domestic violence), this is the first to try to span so much. It is to be commended—and, one hopes, improved in a subsequent edition.

FEMINIST THEORIES/ FEMINISMS

Lorraine Code, ed., **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FEMINIST THEORIES**. London, New York: Routledge, 2000. 530p. index. \$140.00, ISBN 0-415-13274-6.

Sarah Gamble, ed., **ROUTLEDGE CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF FEMINISM AND POSTFEMINISM**. New York, Routledge, 2000. (Originally published by Icon Books, Ltd., Cambridge, UK, 1999.) 370p. index. \$22.99, ISBN 0-415-92518-5.

These two new resources from Routledge explain the intricacies of feminist thought in ways of value to the initiated and the uninitiated alike. The *Encyclopedia* states as its purpose

to produce a resource for students and teachers across the academic disciplines—both those already involved in feminist studies, and those interested in learning about this area of inquiry.... Its most innovative features are its cross-disciplinary scope; and the inclusion of mini-biographies of feminist theorists, designed to introduce readers to some of the makers of feminist theory, and to acknowledge the specifically located crafting processes that make feminist knowledge possible. (p.xxiv)

Later, the editor adds, "Given that feminist theory has infiltrated most if not all of the established academic disciplines and fields of inquiry/research in the English-speaking world, many of the volume's longest entries address the state of feminist inquiry in those disciplines" (p.xxiv).

In short, then, there are three hallmarks of the *Encyclopedia* that need illustration: biographical entries, the application of feminist theory in specific disciplines, and cross-disciplinarity.

The editor says she was limited (by the publisher?) to sixty mini-biographies. Who are these women (and men?) who made it through a rigorous selection process? A list would have been helpful, but none is provided. The next best way to find them, and a quicker one than paging through the entire book, is to scan the thirty-page, double-columned subject index looking for names that are followed by page numbers in bold. A quick scan turned up writers Audre Lorde, bell hooks, and Gloria Anzuldúa; political theorists Seyla Benhabib and Susan Moller Oker; literary theorists Elaine Showalter and Gayatri Spivak (best known today in association with postcolonial theory); poet and literary theorist Adrienne Rich; historians Linda Gordon, Joan Kelly, Gerda Lerner, Natalie Zemon Davis, and Joan Scott; biologists Lynda Birke, Ruth Bleier, Anne Fausto-Sterling, Ruth Hubbard, and Sue Rosser; art historian Linda Nochlin; sociologist Dorothy Smith; anthropologists Marilyn Strathern and Sherry Ortner; French feminists Simone de Beauvoir, Luce Irigaray, Julia Kristeva, Monique Wittig, and Hélène Cixous; legal theo-

rists Catharine MacKinnon and Patricia Williams; and psychologists Carol Gilligan, Jane Flax, Nancy Chodorow, and Dorothy Dinnerstein—a veritable role call of scholars from across the academy, illustrating as well the cross-disciplinary scope of the volume. I was especially pleased to see included the scientific work of University of Wisconsin–Madison's Ruth Bleier, who critiqued brain function research. Bleier has been unjustifiably passed over by all the many biographical dictionaries of women scientists now available.

The discipline-based entries cover the standard disciplines, plus such fields as environmental science, where feminist thought has had an impact, and international relations, where feminist thought meets with continued resistance. There are few topical entries, if any, that seem narrowly focused. In fact, in reading several entries I was struck with how readily one can see the influence of theoretical developments that emerged in one field on others. Autobiography may have first been a genre of literary writing, but as contributor Linda Anderson writes in her entry on the subject:

Autobiography has been the site of important debates within feminism about the relation of theory to practice and the challenge of the specific to any theoretical framing; it has therefore offered one of the most important feminist challenges to postmodernist theory.... Shari Benstock has offered important poststructuralist psychoanalytic readings of autobiography, seeing women as situated as Other within the symbolic system.... Feminist critics have stressed, therefore, that there are

serious political questions to be asked in relation to how autobiography is thought about and theorised." (pp.34–35)

Identity is another concept that has a broad sweep, one that contributor Alan Petersen finds undergoing reappraisal, particularly from the direction of queer theory, which postulates a multiplicity of identity components that can be combined in an infinite number of ways. The topical entries also include immense subjects like race and health. The entry for cyborg feminism includes an interesting reflection on developments in technology.

Each entry in the *Encyclopedia* is signed by a contributor (identified only by institutional affiliation in a list of contributors), and closes with suggestions for further reading.

The *Critical Dictionary* says it seeks to define feminist terms self-consciously at a time "when feminism is becoming an increasingly contested term. This is something this volume is intended to highlight, as indicated by the inclusion of the controversial term 'postfeminism' in its title.... What this dictionary is intended to illustrate, however, is that feminism has always been a dynamic and multifaceted movement" (p.viii). The word "dictionary" indicates a more restrictive approach than the volume actually takes. There are definitions of one to two paragraphs in length arranged A–Z, but those only constitute the second half of the book. The first half contains excellent essays on the development of feminist thought in the U.S. and U.K. The topics surveyed display the current concerns of academic feminism: historical reviews of First- and Second-Wave Feminism, Postfeminism, Feminism and Gender, Feminism in the Developing World,

Women and New Technologies, and a series of additional “Feminism ands”—Film, Popular Culture, the Body, Literature, Language, Philosophy, Religion, and Psychoanalysis. Each essay is by a different contributor (no identifying information is provided).

I found editor Gamble’s essay on postfeminism especially helpful in understanding the complexity of this concept. In part, or to some, postfeminism means rejection of “victim feminism” and (re)claiming the right to dress and act feminine; to others, it is aligned with the other “posts”—postmodernism, poststructuralism, and postcolonialism—that “disrupt universalising patterns of thought” (p.50). Gamble also adroitly distinguishes between postfeminism, with its rejectionist connotations, and third-wave feminism, which is continuous with and developing from Waves 1 and 2. I recommend this and the other essays to anyone who needs an overview of the major forces at play in these topics.

Like the entries in the *Encyclopedia*, the A–Z subjects include people and concepts, although not academic disciplines. Although the entries are shorter than those in the *Encyclopedia* and rely on brief in-text citations rather than references, there are more of them (400, according to the back cover). The people entries, not restricted to theorists, include such popular culture icons as Princess Diana, Madonna, and Courtney Love.

Both books are significant resources for understanding the intellectual state of contemporary feminism.

HISTORY

Glenna Matthews, **AMERICAN WOMEN’S HISTORY: A STU-**

DENT COMPANION. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000. 368p. bibl. index. \$45.00, ISBN 0195113179.

Matthews, in her preface, laments the dearth of women’s history material available to her as a young student, when Betsy Ross was often the token woman in U.S. history books. This volume exemplifies the progress made in exposing young people to women’s history.

Designed for readers age 12 and up, *American Women’s History: A Student Companion* contains highly readable biographies on women from many backgrounds. Examples include Wilma Mankiller, the first woman to be principal chief of the Cherokee Nation; Mary Church Terrell, suffragist and cofounder of the NAACP; and Maxine Hong Kingston, the award-winning Chinese American author. In addition to the biographies, there are descriptions of ethnic and social groups, historic events, trends and social movements, institutions and organizations, legal issues, professions, publications, and broad concepts relevant to women’s history in the United States. I was pleased to find the term “gender gap” defined and critiqued, women’s artistic achievements of the Harlem Renaissance applauded, and the Triangle Shirtwaist fire of 1911 remembered. The entries, which vary in length, suggest sources for further reading and indicate other related entries. Most entries are accompanied by a black-and-white illustration.

Two appendices follow the alphabetized entries. Appendix 1 contains a chart of important dates in American women’s history, and Appendix 2 lists more than eighty museums and historic sites that may be of interest to the

reader. Also included is a section with suggested books and websites for further research. The excellent index refers to pages with main article entries, illustrations, and other minor mentions. For instance, searching for Hillary Rodham Clinton yields a two-page feature article as well as mentions in three other entries on Women’s Colleges, the Democratic Party, and Feminism.

Although this volume was created for a young reader, it is not overly simple. The entries are easy to read, and the illustrations include a variety of photographs, sketches, and political cartoons. The content of each entry is reasonably thorough and reflects a feminist awareness of women’s contributions to United States history.

[Jennifer Kitchak, who wrote the above review, is a former student assistant in the Women’s Studies Librarian’s Office and a May 2001 graduate of the University of Wisconsin Law School. Currently, she is enjoying her final summer vacation in Madison and scouting out jobs in the field of labor and employment law. In an effort to achieve equality for women in the workplace, she plans to litigate plaintiffs’-side employment discrimination cases.]

June Hannam, Mitzi Auchterlonie, and Katherine Holden, **INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE.** Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2000. 291p. illus. bibl. index. \$75.00, ISBN 1-57607-064-6.

Most Americans, when asked to name someone or something associated

with the struggle to win voting rights for women, can come up with Susan B. Anthony or Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the notion that a lot of marches were held. If they are old enough to have viewed the 1974 BBC series on women's suffrage in Britain, *Shoulder to Shoulder*, perhaps they can add the Pankhursts.

But what if they were asked about suffrage in the rest of the world? Few would be able to name any country that enfranchised women before the United States did with the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution (1920). The *International Encyclopedia of Women's Suffrage* easily answers this question in a chronology that starts with New Zealand (1893) and includes Australia (1902, excepting Aboriginal women until 1962), Finland (1906), Denmark and Iceland (1915), Russia (1917), Austria and Canada (1918, except for Inuit and registered Indians until after World War II), and Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands (1919). There may in fact be other countries to add to the list, since the chronology only includes countries with entries in the *Encyclopedia* proper, and not all countries have entries.

The *Encyclopedia* begins with a good overview of suffrage history, incorporating recent historiography that, for example, no longer takes at face value histories of suffrage movements written by suffrage leaders, but rather probes how the writers chose to present themselves and their movements. Recent studies by historians have also challenged the notion that women in Europe received suffrage following World War I as a reward for their war work (if that were the principal reason, why weren't Italian and

French women enfranchised then, they ask), and the statement that Protestant countries granted suffrage sooner than did places dominated by Catholicism is critiqued as insufficiently nuanced. The introduction also discusses recent attention to what happened *after* women achieved the vote. In some countries not all women received voting rights at the same time; elsewhere they subsequently lost it. Nor did suffrage automatically mean that women could also run for office; yet in some areas that right preceded the franchise. The introduction succeeds in demonstrating that suffrage history is varied and continues to be a lively area for historical analysis.

There are entries for individual countries and groups of countries whose suffrage histories shared a similar pattern, such as former European colonies in Africa; for suffrage leaders (weighted toward the U.S. and Britain, but also including Margaret Cousins of Ireland, Caroline Kauffmann of France, Aletta Jacobs of the Netherlands, Ichikawa Fusae of Japan, and others); for national and international suffrage organizations (Women's Social and Political Union in Britain, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, etc.); for events (First International Women's Congress, Buenos Aires, 1910); and for terms (e.g., "peace movements," which discusses the affinity between pacifism and woman suffrage; "sexuality," which shows how suffragists critiqued the sexual double standard; and distinguishing definitions of "suffragist" and "suffragette," the latter being more militant). I was surprised to find no entry or subject index listing for "force feeding," a horrible procedure inflicted on jailed suffragists who conducted hunger strikes; and saddened by the

absence of Wisconsin's Olympia Brown.

In addition to the A-Z entries, chronology, bibliography, and subject index, there is also a listing of World Wide Web resources in English. The *Encyclopedia* is highly recommended for school, public, and college libraries.

Lyda Mary Hardy, **WOMEN IN U.S. HISTORY: A RESOURCE GUIDE**. Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 2000. 344p. index. \$45.00, ISBN 1-56308-769-4.

The more publications there are in a field, the more guides are needed to help librarians in schools and colleges choose the materials best suited to their users. Hardy, a school library media specialist untrained in women's history but inspired by a teachers' workshop given by the National Women's History Project, does a creditable job of selecting works likely to appeal to general readers. Her inclusion of videos and websites and designations of *M*, *H*, *C*, or *A*, denoting appropriateness for middle school, high school, college, or adult levels, are useful features.

The bulk of the book is an annotated bibliography divided into logical groups—first chronologically, with sections relating to major events such as abolition, suffrage, civil rights, World Wars I and II, and the Civil Rights Movement; next focusing on the specific experiences of African American women and other ethnic and racial groups; and then examining topics such as the arts, literature, politics, religion, science, and sexuality. The annotations are specific and sufficiently long to differentiate works on similar topics. For example, of the World War II books, Hardy makes it clear that *American Women in a World*

at War: *Contemporary Accounts From World War II*, edited by Judy Barrett Litoff and David C. Smith (Scholarly Resources, 1997), is the one to pick when looking for primary source material written by women; that Doris Weatherford's *American Women and World War II* (Facts on File, 1990) is especially good on portraying the home front; that *Rosie The Riveter: Women Working on The Home Front*, by Penny Colman (Crown, 1995), gives details on the jobs women held during the War and lost when the men returned, but that *A Mouthful of Rivets: Women at Work in World War II*, by Nancy Baker Wise and Christy Wise (Jossey-Bass, 1994), offers a more personalized view of the emotions women felt, since it is based on interviews. Hardy does not list the wonderful video on this topic, *The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter*, by Connie Field (1980), but perhaps it does not meet her availability test (she says in the introduction that all items included were in print and available at the time the book was going to press), though it is well-represented in library collections.

The choices for inclusion are somewhat uneven. Darlene Clark Hine's *Black Women in America: An Historical Encyclopedia* (2 v., 1993) and Jessie Carney Smith's *Notable Black American Women* (2 v., 1992 and 1996) are listed appropriately as important resources on the experiences of African American women. But why not list the equally important *Notable Hispanic American Women* (I, 1993, by Diane Telgen and Jim Kamp; II, 1998, by Joseph M. Palmisano; both published by Gale Research) in the Latina section, or *Jewish Women in America: An Historical Encyclopedia*, ed. by Paula Hyman and Deborah Dash Moore (Carlson, 1997), in the Jewish American section? Doreen

Rappaport's *The Flight of Red Bird: The Life of Zitkala-Sa* (Dial 1997) is listed with good reason in the Native American section, but why not take the opportunity to mention that several of Zitkala's works may be found online, in full text, in the University of Virginia's Electronic Text Center (<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/modeng/modeng0.browse.html>)?

The last quarter of the book consists of three essays on women's history, covering historiography and historians of women's history; methodology; and pedagogy, including the integration of women's history into the curriculum and what Hardy dubs "transcended education," on the relationship of gender to the classroom. She correctly places Gerda Lerner at the center of creation and development of the modern discipline of women's history and characterizes the field as "multicultural, questioning, student-focused, [and] cooperative" (p.298). I yearned for inclusion of "feminist" in that listing. The essays should help high-school teachers who lack a background in women's history understand who some of the major historians of women's history are and what their field is all about.

All in all, *Women in U.S. History: A Resource Guide* will be welcomed by the intended audience of school and college librarians, and could as easily be at home in public libraries, too.

SPORTS

Karen Christensen, Allen Guttmann, and Gertrud Pfister, *INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN AND SPORTS*. New York: Macmillan Reference, 2001. 3 v. ill. charts. index. \$325.00, ISBN 0-02-864954-0 (set).

The thought that first flitted through my mind when I saw a listing for this work was, "Another encyclopedia on women and sports? But there are so many already!" (including *The Women's Sports Encyclopedia*, reviewed in *Feminist Collections* v.18, no.4, and *Encyclopedia of Women and Sports, Encyclopedia of Women and Sport in America*, and *Women in Sports: The Complete Book on the World's Greatest Athletes*, all reviewed in *Feminist Collections* v.19, no.3). But when the massive three-volume set arrived, I knew that none of the others could approach this one in scope.

The most obvious reason is that most of the others either emphasize or are restricted to women and sports in the United States, whereas this one is truly international. Ever wonder if women participate in sports in Syria? You bet they do, either in one of the four women's sports institutes in the country or as part of the more than 360 sports clubs available to both men and women. Are there sports unknown in the U.S. that have female adherents? Yes, there are, such as sepaktakraw, a Southeast Asian sport similar to volleyball or badminton. Are there sports that only women play? Naginata, a Japanese martial art, was for centuries practiced only by women, although men now train in it, too.

The sheer number of sports chronicled is another plus in the *International Encyclopedia's* favor. Sure there's tennis, hockey, golf, and skating aplenty, but there's also camogie, shinty, falconry, bullfighting, darts, and even one the non-athletic me remembers doing on the playgrounds of my youth: Double Dutch jump rope. According to the Double Dutch entry,

jumping rope goes back to ancient Phoenicia and Egypt, and the Dutch brought it to their New World colony, New Amsterdam. When the English won out and renamed the city New York, they called any vestigial Dutch custom or word that was difficult to understand “Double Dutch.” The entry does not quite make the leap as to how jumping between two ropes held by two rope turners came to be known by this name, but the association is pretty well established.

Another difference between the *International Encyclopedia* and the others is that it is the only one to tap an extensive number of contributors from all over the world, most of whom are associated with universities. Some, like Central Connecticut State University’s George Eisen, author only one article (“Maccabiah Games”), yet who better than someone who has written an entire dissertation on the topic could write it (but did he have to use the word *baptize* in describing the philosophy behind these all-Jewish competitions held every four years in Israel? [“to combat anti-Semitic stereotypes, Zionists wished to create a ‘new Jewish man and woman,’ cleansed by physical toil and baptized by robust physical activity” (p.683)])? Others have written numerous entries. Wendy Painter of Austin, Texas, for instance, has biographical articles on Susan Butcher, Olga Korbut, and five other athletes. Some of the entries represent original research on topics for which there is, as yet, no other written material.

The graphical presentation is very pleasant. The typeface is large, headings are set off in red, and interesting sidebars appear in red shadows. En-

tries have bibliographies, and unlike some general audience reference works, thankfully, no one seems to have imposed a stringent limit of a handful of citations or only a listing of books. Because the *International Encyclopedia* appeared two to three years after the other reference works on women and sports, it is more able to point to Web-based information in the bibliographies, too.

This set is five times as expensive as the highest-priced of the prior encyclopedias on women and sports, which may make it difficult for many libraries to justify purchasing it, particularly if they already possess some of the others. But it has such breadth and so many fine features that I would place it on the trophy shelf reserved for very special reference works. I urge libraries to buy it!

Nena Rey Hawkes and John F. Seggar, ***CELEBRATING WOMEN COACHES: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY***. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 2000. 280p. ill. index. \$45.00, ISBN 0-313-30912-4.

Participation in intercollegiate women’s sports is at an all-time high in the United States. According to a recent study by R. Vivian Acosta and Linda Carpenter (who wrote a foreword to this book), there are now 8.14 women’s teams per NCAA school with a women’s program, up from 2 in 1972, when Title IX was passed mandating gender equity in athletics on campuses receiving federal funds. That should mean that women coaches have great cause for celebration and being celebrated—and they do. But slice off half the party cake and give it to men,

who in 2000 coached 54.4% of women’s teams.¹ (In 1972, women coached 90% of women’s teams.)

Several studies have now shown that the declining percentage of women coaching women’s teams is not attributable to women being less qualified or feeling the greater time constraints of family responsibilities.² In fact, women coaches, including those profiled in *Celebrating Women Coaches*, are highly experienced as players, and many are unmarried and have fewer family responsibilities than their male counterparts. Of the forty-two women in the book, only twelve list husbands; ten of those twelve also list children; two other women list children but not husbands. Not one of the women in *Celebrating Women Coaches* lists a female partner. Mary Dee Wenniger, editor of *Women in Higher Education*, speculates that the “real” reason male athletic directors are less likely to hire women coaches than men is threefold: They believe that male coaches are inherently more qualified; they hire males to avoid hiring a lesbian, and they avoid a risk by hiring people who coach like they do.³

Hawkes and Seggar, rather matter-of-factly, offer another explanation that is profoundly sad twenty-eight years into Title IX: “It ... follows that as better-skilled women [athletes] gain competitive prominence, more men will move into the coaching ranks of women’s sports. In some sports men will likely dominate leadership positions” (p.xx). In other words, they think it is axiomatic that if women athletes and sports receive more attention (and money), men naturally move in and take over! One can only hope that the talented women described in *Celebrating Women Coaches*, as well as the scores of others who could easily have been substituted, go down swinging.

The authors used an interesting approach to select women for inclusion. First, they culled a list of coaches of women's teams from the *National Directory of College Athletics*. Then they randomly selected twenty-five coaches from each of ten sports and sent them letters asking them to name the top five (female) coaches in their sport. From the responses, they came up with a list of fifteen who were most frequently mentioned. To those were added women whose teams had won national titles or who had coached national or Olympic teams. Only coaches within the United States were selected, although this is not explicitly stated. Though they started by soliciting recommendations from an equal number of coaches for each sport, they ended up with a disproportionate number of coaches of basketball (twelve) and lacrosse (eight), with every other sport having two to four representatives. Six of the women were also athletic directors or associate directors. The coaches include Jody Conradt, basketball coach and athletic director at the University of Texas, Austin; U.S. Olympic track and field coach Terry Crawford; Mimi Ryan, golf coach at the University of Florida; and Suzanne Tyler, coach of both lacrosse and field hockey and athletic director at the University of Maine.

The original fifteen (unidentified) coaches filled out questionnaires; Seggar conducted telephone interviews with the others. The essays all follow the same format: introduction and personal data, formation years, sports history, playing career, decision to coach, coaching, philosophy of coaching, changes in athletes, challenges, memorable moments, role models/mentors, favorite books and movies, hobbies, life beyond athletics, future plans, and recognitions and awards. This biographical dictionary offers a way for

women coaches in places where they have no mentor to be encouraged by the examples set by these outstanding women.

Notes

1. R. Vivian Acosta and Linda Carpenter, "Women's Intercollegiate Sport," The Project on Women and Social Change, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York and the Project on Women and Social Change of Smith College (June 2000). This is the latest update to the national longitudinal research they began in 1977. According to "More Women Athletes, But Fewer Role Models for Them," in *Women in Higher Education* (June 2000), p.17, this report is available from Acosta and Carpenter, P.O. Box 42, West Brookfield, MA 01585-0042, if you send a #10 SASE with 55 cents postage.
2. Discussed by Melissa "Mikki" Baile in "Why Don't Ads Hire Women as Collegiate Coaches?" in *Women in Higher Education* (April 2000), p.23. Her own study of Division I basketball coaches found that women coaches were more likely than their male counterparts to have played the sport in high school and college. And the men were almost three times more likely to be married.
3. In an editor's note to Baile's article.

WOMEN WORLDWIDE

United Nations, *THE WORLD'S WOMEN 2000: TRENDS AND STATISTICS*. New York, 2000. 180p. charts. \$16.95, ISBN 92-1-161428-7. U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.00.XVII.14.

Recently a researcher phoned, seeking information on worldwide trends in the rate of births to unmarried women and number of single mothers in the labor force. He expected there to be figures for 2000—or, at worst, for 1999—and for the world as a whole. He was sorely disappointed, although considerably enlightened about the difficulties of gathering global statistics by the time he hung up.

What I could share with him were the findings provided in *The World's Women 2000*, an excellent, highly readable presentation of available data written by Francesca Perucci and edited by Martha Riche for the Statistical Division of the United Nations (assisted by numerous units of the U.N., as well as the International Labour Organization, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization). In Chapter 2, "Women and Men in Families," I found a chart (p.36) showing that births outside formal marriage are on the increase in developed countries, but that no worldwide statement could be made because such data are not readily available for developing regions. The chart compared data from 1990 to data collected by countries sometime between 1994 and 1998, a good illustration of the fact that currency of the information varies in *The World's Women 2000*, dependent on national statistical systems to collect data on a regular basis. The analysis of this trend pointed out that while the mothers were all unmarried, many were cohabiting with the fathers. At least I was able to give the researcher something related to his first question.

The caller's second query, however, proved even more elusive. Both

Chapter 2 and Chapter 5 (“Work”) have plenty to say about employed mothers, but the only figures *The World’s Women 2000* could amass concerning working single mothers is for Western European single (or “lone”) mothers of children under age three. The 1997 data offered shows that in most countries of Western Europe, lone mothers are less likely to be employed than all mothers of young children.

Since my researcher wanted comparative data over time, I turned to the previous *World’s Women*, from 1995 (the 2000 edition is the third; the first edition appeared in 1991), in hopes of finding a similar table, but came up empty. Attention to workforce participation of single mothers seems to be in its infancy, and the factors that influence it remain to be scrutinized. *The World’s Women 2000* reveals how complex the analysis will have to be: Differences across countries between employment of lone mothers and employment of all mothers are not fully understood. The differences may reflect the availability and quality of child-care services, the level of extended family support, the type and efficiency of the country’s welfare system and/or the availability and quality of child-care services, the level of extended family support, the type and efficiency of the country’s welfare system and/or the availability of compensation and benefits for working parents. (p.38)

One of the goals of *The World’s Women 2000* is to point out such gaps in data collection and analysis, and the employment of single mothers is only one of many that remain. While there has been considerable progress in con-

vincing countries to disaggregate their statistics by gender, *The World’s Women 2000* concludes that new data are needed on issues unique to women, including violence against women and maternal health, as are data on the roles and responsibilities of men in relation to reproductive health, fatherhood, and unpaid work.

Other chapters in addition to the two mentioned above are “Population,” which includes information on housing conditions in rural and urban areas; “Health,” with an emphasis on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS; and “Education and Communication,” which now covers access to media and information tools, the Internet, and higher education in information fields. This last topic was absent from *The World’s Women 1995*, except for discussion of women in media occupations and the image of women presented by the media. What was called “Power and Influence” in the 1995 edition, tracking women in politics, business, and the media, now reflects a dramatic shift in thinking about women’s rights. That chapter is now “Human Rights and Political Decision-Making.” The important findings summarized at the start of the chapter are that

[a]ll but 25 countries have now ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women...; physical and sexual abuse affect millions of girls and women worldwide, yet are known to be seriously under-reported; in some African countries more than half of all women and girls have undergone female genital mutilation and its prevalence is not declining; women and girls comprise half of

the world’s refugees and, as refugees, are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence while in flight, in refugee camps and/or during resettlement; [and] despite calls for gender equality, women are significantly under-represented in governments, political parties and at the United Nations. (p.151)

Each chapter follows the pattern of listing some important findings first, then offering discussion and analysis of topics, illustrated by numerous charts and sidebars. Full-page tables follow chapter notes sections, which contain full citations to the sources of the data.

While it may not be able to answer every researcher’s question, *The World’s Women 2000* can be relied upon to cover what numerical information is known, to provide cogent discussion of the statistics, and to demonstrate the areas that need further data collection and analysis. It is an excellent resource that no library should be without.

Also worth acquiring is *Progress of the World’s Women*, published in 2000 by the U.N. Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), which complements *The World’s Women 2000* by focusing on assessing progress and accountability, especially on how to measure the effect of government policies and programs. Academic libraries may also wish to purchase the *Women’s Indicators and Statistics Database (WISTAT) Version 4*, CD-Rom, U.N. Pub. Sales No. E.00.XVII.4, which offers more detailed figures.

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

PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

BUSINESS WOMAN: RECRUITMENT, OPPORTUNITY, INFORMATION 2000- . Publ.: Martin B. Cohen. 4/yr. Free. 22647 Ventura Blvd., No. 406, Woodland Hills, CA 91364; tel.: (888) 600-0086 (Issue examined: Premiere Edition, Winter 2000/2001)

"The goal of this magazine," proclaims the title page, "is to provide the minority community with information pertaining to career opportunities." Every advertiser in the first issue's pages is "an equal opportunity employer by choice." Content includes profiles of successful minority women, information about investing, news on wage gains by women, advice for working mothers and laid-off workers, the history of the National Organization for Women, and articles on whistle-blowing, getting organized, self-publishing, and women in engineering.

FEMINIST MEDIA STUDIES 2001- . Eds.: Lisa McLaughlin, Cynthia Carter. 3/yr. £27.00, US \$44.00 (individuals, print only); £145.00, US \$230.00 (institutions, includes free online access). ISSN: 1468-0777. U.S. subscription address: Routledge Journals, Taylor & Francis Ltd., Customer Services Dept., 325 Chestnut St., 8th Flr., Philadelphia, PA 19106; tel.: (800) 354-1420; fax: (215) 625-2940; email: enquiry@tandf.co.uk; website: <http://www.tandf.co.uk> (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, March 2001)

Characterizing this new scholarly journal as a response to the "unfortunate void" in forums for the increasing interest in feminist media scholarship, the editors hail it as "a testament to the growth of feminist media studies as an area of intellectual inquiry, achieved through the efforts of a large number of scholars who have dedicated themselves to the affirmation of the importance of gender, along with race, nation, ethnicity, age and sexual preference, as key considerations in the analysis of mediated representational forms." The inaugural issue offers among its features "Marching On: African Feminist Media Studies," by Aida Opoku-Mensah; "Feminists, Media, Freed Speech," by Lana F. Rakow; "Mapping Out Gender Power: A Bourdieuan Approach," by Chyun-Fung Shi; and "Feminist Internet Studies," by Liesbet van Zoonen.

GENDER BEAT NEWSLETTER ?- . Publ.: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Occasional; online/email only. Free. Email: gidp@undp.org; website: <http://www.undp.org/gender/news/#GenderBeat> (Issue examined: no. 28, January 2001)

UNDP's online description call this "a periodic e-mail bulletin about UNDP and UN-system gender goings-on, people, events, and resources. It provides news about UNDP's work for Gender Equality: programmes, projects, workshops, meetings at country, regional and global levels; other events with implications for gender; and information about gender activities, organisations and partnerships from outside the UN-system. It also includes a section on gender resources: new publications; training courses; organisations; electronic discussion lists and web-sites." Issue no. 28 includes information about recent publications and websites from UNIFEM (U.N. Development Fund for Women).

ISSUES! THE MAGAZINE FOR LESBIANS OF COLOR 2000?- . Ed./Publ.: Stephanie Daniels. 2/yr. (June & December). \$10.00. Issues Publishing, 484 Lake Park Ave., No. 435, Oakland, CA 94610; website: <http://www.issuesmag.com> (Issues examined: v.1, nos.1-2, undated)

"Is it reasonable to try to squeeze the many and various works and interests of a global community of lesbians of color," asks the publisher, "into a *special* February or June issue of a magazine? I don't think this can be successfully done.... Recording the vital history of our community is not the stuff of an annual special issue or report: it is *too* special." Thus was *ISSUES!* born. Features so far include "Lesbians Raising Chil'ren," by Ta'Shia Asanti; "A Spectator's View on Lesbians of Color in Organized Sports," by Dr. Darlene Hall; "Breast and Cervical Cancer: An Epidemic for Women of Color," by Imani Woody; and "Mainstreaming Homosexuality in American Cinema," by Karen Smith.

LENS: RESEARCH ON WOMEN AND PUBLIC POLICY AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY 2000- . Ed.: Rosamund Mitchell Cummins, Radcliffe Public Policy Center. Publ.: Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study. 2/yr., print and online. Free. Radcliffe Office of Communica-

tions, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; tel.: (617) 496-3061; fax: (617) 496-8290; email: cummins@radcliffe.edu; website: www.radcliffe.edu/lens (Issue examined: Premier (Fall/Winter 2000))

A newsletter not only for Harvard University but also for “government and NGO leaders, independent scholars, and faculty from other universities,” *LENS* aims to provide “a review of the ongoing scholarship on women and public policy across the University” in “an inclusive and interdisciplinary forum.” The premier issue reports on research about the complex gender gap in election and polling data, a conference called “Rethinking the Informal Economy: A Dialogue Between Academics and Activists,” and current research projects in Harvard Divinity School’s Women’s Studies in Religion Program.

MEN AND MASCULINITIES 1998?- . Eds.: Michael S. Kimmel, Robert Connell, Jeff Hearn, Øystein Holter. 4/yr. (July, October, January, April). \$65.00 individuals; \$210.00 institutions. ISSN 1097-184X. Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Rd., Thousand Oaks, CA 91320; tel.: (805) 499-9774; fax: (805) 375-1700; email: order@sagepub.com; website: http://www.sagepub.com (Issue examined: v.3, no.4, April 2001)

“A refereed journal publishing the most recent gender studies research on men and masculinities.” Issue examined includes “From *Mensch* to Macho? The Social Construction of a Jewish Masculinity,” by Elise Martel; “Masculinity and Monstrosity: Characterization and Identification in the Slasher Film,” by Klaus Rieser; an exchange between Richard Schmitt and Harry Brod about male pride; and book reviews.

MOTOMAMA MAGAZINE FOR BIKER CHICKS (formerly **MOTOMUFFIN**) 1999- . Producer: Jennifer Palmer. 4/yr. \$20.00. MotoMama, attn: Subscriptions, 452 W. 19th St., Suite 1D, New York, NY 10011; email: info@motomama.com (Issue examined: no.2, Summer 2000)

The woman behind this slick, 60+-page magazine, which describes itself as “an entertaining, informative, off-beat humored magazine with an edge” and as “the embodiment of the female rider—a liberal, progressive, open-minded, independent, edgy, FUN, intelligent concoction of nonconformist views,” has only been riding motorcycles for

two years or so. But that only makes the publication richer: “I offer the dewy-eyed excitement of motorcycling naivete so many have written in fond memory of,” she says, and she adds to this the expertise and experience of veteran bikers. The Summer 2000 issue serves up “Riding for Two: Thoughts on Riding While Pregnant,” by Christina Schook; a product review by Beth Mills; advice on riding in New York City; letters; events; and plenty more. The name change takes effect with this issue (“People thought [*MotoMuffin*] was a porn rag,” explains Palmer).

N. PARADOXA: INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST ART JOURNAL 1998- . Ed.: Katy Deepwell; email: k.deepwell@ukonline.co.uk 2/yr. £18 or US \$38 (individuals); £32 or US \$72 (institutions). KT Press, 38 Bellot St., London SE100AQ, U.K.; tel./fax: +44 (0) 20 8858 3331; website: http://www.ukonline.co.uk/n.paradoxa/index.htm (Volumes examined: 1 (1998), 4 (1999), 5-6 (2000), 7 (2001))

The name of this journal “is a play on Donna Haraway’s discussion of a parasite which lives in the gut of a termite in South Australia called *mixotricha paradoxa*. This parasite has paradoxical and unexpected habits of survival and reproduction. As a paradigm for feminist research it seemed apt for three reasons: 1) it survives by attracting others to live on it; 2) it reproduces by division and 3) its discovery reveals the value in seemingly obscure forms of research and the time and effort needed for interesting discoveries.” Theme of most recent volume: “Urban Fictions”; contents include “On *The Tent* and Working in Dialogue: An Interview with Lea Kantonen,” by Katy Deepwell; “Pipilotti Rist: Images as Quasi Objects,” by Christine Ross; “An Encounter with Eva Aeppli’s Works: An Inscription in (Art) History,” by Nicole Schweizer; and “Feminine Practices of Transition or *How Six Pairs of Dancing Children Generate Urban Change*,” by Doina Petrescu.

PIRATE JENNY 2000?- . Ed./Publ.: P.J. Goodman. 4/yr. (“unrelated to any calendar event and devoid of all obligation to a twelve month calendar”). \$2.00 + three postage stamps per issue. P.O. Box 1544, Santa Barbara, CA 93102; email: piratejennyburns@yahoo.com; website: http://www.geocities.com/piratejennyburns (Issue examined: v.1, no.3, Late Summer/Fall 2000)

Subtitled “a saucy little zine for your inner feminist revolutionary.” Issue examined has sixty pages of poetry, rant, memoir, paper dolls, fiction, embedded personal ‘zines, and uncategorizable other material, mostly related to “the butch/femme issue.” Previous issues dealt with girl

gangs and the women of the Jewish Resistance; the next one promises to be on men in feminism. “We’re not the third wave; we’re the tidal wave,” claims the editor. “This isn’t your momma’s feminism.”

RE://COLLECTIONS 1999- . Ed.: Jessica Fein. Approx. 3/yr. Membership: \$36.00. Jewish Women’s Archive, 68 Harvard St., Brookline, MA 02445; website: <http://www.jwa.org> (Issues examined: Premier, Winter 1999; v.1, no.2, Fall 1999; v.2, no.1, Spring 2000; v.2, no.2, Summer 2000; v.2, no.3, Fall 2000)

This is the newsletter of the Jewish Women’s Archive, an inclusive, virtual collection of letters, photos, and other materials by and about Jewish women, both famous and ordinary, in North America. In the inaugural issue: “Recollections of Aunt Nell [Nell Ziff Pekarsky],” by Jane Feinberg-Kaplan; “Putting Jewish Women on the Map,” by Joyce Antler; “Virtual Visionary” (about MIT research scientist Janet H. Murray), by Debra Cash; “Women Whose Lives Span the Century,” excerpted from a talk by Jayne Guberman; and “Looking for Emma Lazarus,” by Karen Pittelman. The second issue featured “Pioneering Professor: Gerda Lerner,” by Wisconsin writer (and “To the Best of Our Knowledge” interviewer) Judith Strasser. In the Fall 2000 issue: “Recollections of Louise Noun,” by Marlene Booth with Linda K. Kerber; and “Rabbi Nina Beth Cardin: A Rabbinite Without Walls,” by Susan L. Weis.

SEXING THE POLITICAL: A JOURNAL OF THIRD WAVE FEMINISTS ON SEXUALITY 2001- . Ed./ Publ.: Krista Jacob. 12/yr., online only. Free. Website: <http://www.sexingthepolitical.com> (Issue examined: v.1, no.1)

Editor and publisher Krista Jacob, who holds a master’s degree in women’s studies and works as a reproductive health counselor and a writer, thought up this online journal for “20 and 30 something feminists” a few months ago while on bedrest for medical complications of pregnancy. She explains in the inaugural issue that *Sexing the Political* is designed “for third wave feminists to theorize, satirize, politicize and organize about issues related to sexuality. It is intended to serve as a forum for the creative and radical political expression of third wave feminists from diverse cultural, sexual, and economic perspectives.”

“Third wave feminists are active in a variety of social issues,” Jacob writes. “However, increasingly the topic of women’s sexual lives and choices has become a signature of third wave feminism. Drawing from the lessons of their

feminist foremothers, and redefining it on their own generational terms, third wave feminists are exploring the many facets of women’s sexuality.”

The first issue includes such features as “Engendering Change: What’s Up With Third Wave Feminism?” by Krista Jacobs; “The Feminist Fan: Recovering Heroines and Heroes in Film, Fantasy, and Foreign Places,” by Emari Dimagiba Lavine; “An Eye for the Ladies,” by Alia Levine (“a regular close-up look at the ongoing madneses of being a queer girl in New York City”); and “To Seek My Own Revenge: An Interview with Rape Survivor and Collage Artist Rhonda Chittendon.”

WE! 2000- . Publ.: Isis International-Manila. 12/yr. (print edition), US \$22; weekly (electronic edition), free. 3 Marunong St., Central District, Quezon City, Philippines 1100; email: communications@isiswomen.org; website: www.isiswomen.org (“Subscribers of *Women Envision* and women’s groups on exchange arrangements with Isis are automatically included in the *WE!* mailing list. You need not contact us.”) (Print issues examined: no.1, October 2000; no.2, November 2000; no.3, December 2000)

Subtitled “linking women, sharing knowledge, engendering change,” this newsletter from Isis offers “the latest information on the issues, campaigns, conferences, training opportunities, funding possibilities and other goings-on in the women’s movement,” as well as news about “national, regional and international events organised by NGOs, government bodies and multilateral agencies that impact women.” The first issues included Filipino reactions to the staging of the musical “Miss Saigon,” information about the Asia-Pacific Summit of Women Mayors and Councillors, a report on a new definition of *trafficking* from the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, and an account of the December 2000 Women’s International War Crimes Tribunal held in Tokyo.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE v.571, September 2000: “Feminist Views of the Social Sciences.” Spec. ed.: Christine L. Williams. ISSN: 0002-7162; ISBN 0-7619-2274-1 (v.571, paper); ISBN 0-7619-2273-3 (v.571, cloth). Sub-

scription: 6/yr., \$61.00 paper (\$90.00 cloth) for individual membership; \$327.00 paper (\$372.00 cloth) for institutional subscription. Single issue: \$14.00 paper (\$19.00 cloth) for individual members; \$20.00 paper (\$31.00 cloth), plus \$2.00 shipping, for individual non-members; \$59.00 paper (\$66.00 cloth) for institutions: Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Rd., Thousand Oaks, CA 91320; tel.: (805) 499-0721; fax: (805) 499-0871.

Partial contents: "Traversing Lines of Control: Feminist Anthropology Today" (Ravina Aggarwal); "Feminism and Federally Funded Social Science: Notes from Inside" (Judith D. Auerbach); "Feminism and Family Studies for a New Century" (Maxine Baca Zinn); "Feminism in Criminology: Engendering the Outlaw" (Dana M. Britton); "From Pornography to Sadomasochism: Reconciling Feminist Differences" (Lynn S. Chancer); "Feminist Scholarship in Archaeology" (Kelley Hays-Gilpin); "Feminism and Migration" (Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo); "The State of Gender Studies in Political Science" (Gretchen Ritter and Nicole Mellow); "Spaces for Feminism in Geography" (Lynn A. Staeheli and Patricia M. Martin); "Feminist Media Criticism and Feminist Media Practices" (S. Craig Watkins and Rana A. Emerson); "Feminism At Work" (Amy S. Wharton); "Feminism in Psychology: Revolution or Evolution?" (Judith Worell).

ASIAN EDUCATIONAL MEDIA SERVICE (AEMS) NEWS AND REVIEWS v.3, no.3, Fall 2000: "Women." Prog. dir.: David W. Plath. Subscription: 4/yr., free. Center for East Asian and Pacific Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 230 International Studies Bldg., MC-483, 910 S. Fifth St., Champaign, IL 61820; tel.: (888) 828-2367; fax: (217) 265-0641; email: aems@uiuc.edu; website: <http://www.aems.uiuc.edu>

Partial contents: "Makiko and *That Triangle*" (David W. Plath); reviews of videos/films: *Story of Noriko*, *The Ladies of the Lake: A Matriarchal Society*, *Visitors of the Night*, *Community, Made in Thailand*, *Dadi's Family*, *Rising Above: Women of Vietnam*, *Women in China*, *Silence Broken: Korean Comfort Women*, and *Habitual Sadness: Korean Comfort Women Today*.

IN THESE TIMES: INDEPENDENT NEWS & VIEWS v.25, no.3, January 8, 2001: "The Next Wave: Feminism for All." Ed.: Joel Bleifuss. ISSN: 0160-5992. Print subscription: 26/yr., \$24.95; online access: free. Insti-

tute for Public Affairs, 2040 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, IL 60647; tel.: (800) 827-0270; fax: (773) 772-4180; website: <http://www.inthesetimes.com/web2503/index2503.html> (Online edition examined)

Partial contents: "Access Denied: Abortion May Be Legal, But Can You Get One?" (Miranda Kennedy); "Under My Skin: Lessons from the Demise of Norplant" (Barbara Seaman); "Bad Medicine: For Women in Prison, Health Care Is Dangerous" (Kari Lydersen); "Bridging the Gap: Why Women Still Don't Get Equal Pay" (David Moberg); "The Hip Mama-Festo" (Ariel Gore); "Women of the World" (book review of *Manifesta: Young Women, Feminism, and the Future*) (Tracie McMillan).

THE QUARTO no.14, Fall 2000: "Women's History." Subscription: 2/yr., included in membership (donations ranging from \$15 to over \$500). Inquiries about copies of special issue: Editor, William L. Clements Library, 909 S. University Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1190; website: <http://www.clements.umich.edu/Quarto.html>

Partial contents, Fall 2000 issue: "Women's History at the Clements Library" (Carroll Smith-Rosenberg); "Rocks and Hard Places" (Barbara DeWolfe); "Beyond the Basics" (Carolyn E. Hart); "Will You Marry a Soldier?" (Brian Leigh Dunnigan); "Designing Women" (Mary Sponberg Pedley); "Alive Again" (Candice Cain Dunnigan).

TRIALOG: ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DAS PLANEN UND BAUEN IN DER DRITTEN WELT / JOURNAL FOR PLANNING AND BUILDING IN THE THIRD WORLD no.60, 1999: "Gender and Sustainable Cities" (English with German summaries). Volume eds.: Kerstin Zillmann, Bernd Decker. ISSN 0724-6234. Subscription: 4/yr., DM 75 (DM 100 with association membership), DM 50 (personal orders), DM 37,50 (students): TRIALOG, Gisliind Budnick, Heslacher Wand 35A, D-70199 Stuttgart, Germany. Single issue: DM 15 plus postage: Magazin-Verlag, Schweffelstrasse 6, D-24118 Kiel, Germany.

Partial contents: "The Gender Challenge" (Diana Lee-Smith); "Urban Planning and Management through a Gender Responsive Approach" (Bernd Decker); "Looking Forward: Action Statement on Gender Responsive Environmental Planning" (International Workshop on Gender Responsive Environmental Planning and Management, Nairobi, Kenya, Sept. 28-30, 1998); "The Latin-American View of Gender Responsive Environmental Planning" (Paola Jiron M., in English and Spanish); "Gender Balance and Community Action in Sustainable Lusaka Programme"

(Litumelo Mate); "Women in Planning and Implementation of a Drainage Construction Project" (Lajana Manandhar); "Establishing Women-Oriented Cottage Industry in Madaba, Jordan" (Salwa O. Al-Sukhon); "Supporting Housing Programs in South Africa" (Donna Podems).

WEEA DIGEST November 2000: "Gender Equity for Males." Guest eds.: Craig Flood, Percy Bates. Online in PDF format for free: <http://www.edc.org/WomensEquity/resource/alldigest/index.htm>; single print issue free, or pack of 50 for \$8.95; order code D0011; tel.: (800) 793-5076; email: edcorders@abdintl.com

Commentary from the editors about this special *Digest* from the Women's Educational Equity Act Resource Center: "Traditionally, we associate the term "gender equity" with equalizing the playing field for girls. However,... gender equity by definition applies to both genders. In the best possible scenario, gender equitable education provides equal opportunities and enables each student to reach his or her potential.... Boys need to know that gender equity increases their options, and benefits them, too." Partial contents: "What About the Boys?" (Michael Kimmel); "Safe Boys, Safe Schools" (Craig P. Flood); "The Mythical African American Male" (Martha R. Bireda).

CEASED/SUSPENDED PUBLICATION

CRONE CHRONICLES: A JOURNAL OF CONSCIOUS AGING was given "a conscious death and funeral" with the Spring Equinox 2001 issue (no.46). Founder and editor Ann Kreilkamp had written in the previous issue, "I cannot go on any longer. As important as the magazine has become to many readers, the evolving path of my own life must take priority." There is an interested future publisher, so the magazine "might reincarnate, into a different form" later in 2001 or in 2002. Meanwhile, Kreilkamp urges readers to visit the website, where news of the magazine's status, as well as occasional new articles, will continue to appear: <http://www.cronechronicles.com>

FEMINIST BOOKSTORE NEWS stopped publishing in 2000, in part because its subscription base diminished greatly as more and more independent bookstores went out of business. Several columnists, however, intend to continue providing information to bookstores and other readers via other channels. Already available online is the "Feminist Academic Press Column" by Mev Miller, similar in format

to Miller's university press column in the former *FBN*. Go to: <http://www.litwomen.org/fapc.html>. Also, the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian (OWSL) for the University of Wisconsin System continues to publish its twice-yearly bibliographic listing, *New Books on Women & Feminism*, which is available, together with its other periodicals, for one inclusive subscription fee. For more information about subscribing to the OWSL's publications, go to: <http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/WomensStudies/wisperpub.htm>

Alice Ansfield, publisher for 16 years of **RADIANCE: THE MAGAZINE FOR LARGE WOMEN**, has announced that due to the depletion of financial resources, she is "putting the printing of the magazine on hold" until further notice as she explores possibilities. Subscribers can get the rest of their subscriptions in copies of back issues, and *Radiance* will continue its Web presence at www.radiancemagazine.com. To reach Ansfield via email, write to alice@radiancemagazine.com; regular mail: P.O. Box 30246, Oakland, CA 94604; tel.: (510) 482-06809; fax: (510) 482-1576.

TRANSITIONS

IIAV INTERNATIONAL NEWS, published by the International Cooperation Department of the International Information Centre and Archives for the Women's Movement (IIAV), replaces two former publications: the *International Newsletter on Women's Information Services* (1994-1997) and the *International Newsletter on the Know How Conference on the World of Women's Information* (1997-1999). For the print edition in English, write to: IIAV/International Cooperation Dept., Obiplein 4, 1094 RD Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The newsletter is also available on the Web in English, French, and Spanish: <http://www.iiav.nl/eng/newsletter/>

WOMEN & POLITICS, formerly published at West Georgia College under the editorship of Janet M. Clark in the Department of Political Science, has had a change of editorship and address. The new address is: *Women & Politics*, Karen O'Connor, Editor, Department of Government, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016.

○ compiled by JoAnne Lehman

ITEMS OF NOTE

A working paper titled **THE RELATIONAL MODEL OF WOMEN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUBSTANCE**

ABUSE, by Stephanie Covington and Janet Surrey, is available as WP91 for \$10.00 from the Wellesley Centers for Women (WCW) Publications Office. Call WCW Publications at (781) 283-2510 or order online at <http://www.wcwonline.org/title349.html>

A "Platform for Action" was adopted by the 189 participating countries at the 1995 United Nations Fourth Conference on Women (Beijing). "Beijing + 5," a special session of the United Nations General Assembly in June 2000, followed up on the Beijing Conference and the Platform for Action, as did a number of publications. **A FRAMEWORK OF INDICATORS FOR ACTION ON WOMEN'S HEALTH NEEDS AND RIGHTS AFTER BEIJING**, by Rashidah Abdullah (Kuala Lumpur: ARROW, 2000), is meant to help governments and organizations assess "the extent to which the women and health section of the Platform for Action has been implemented in their organi[z]ation or country" (from a book review in the May 2000 *ARROWs for Change*, the periodical published by ARROW—the Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women). This 30-page publication can be purchased from ARROW for \$10.00 (US) plus \$3.00 postage; contact arrow@arrow.po.my. The Office of Women in Development at the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has published a 32-page report that "surveys USAID's endeavors to achieve the goals of the Platform for Action." **WOMEN 2000: BEIJING PLUS FIVE—THE USAID COMMITMENT** can be downloaded in PDF files from http://www.GenderReach.com/New/beijing_textonly.htm or ordered in hard copy by sending email to genderreach@dai.com. Catholics for a Free Choice (CFFC) has published **CATHOLIC VOICES ON BEIJING: A CALL FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE**, a 28-page "analysis of the Platform for Action and Catholic social teaching that affirms, despite opposition from the Holy See (the Catholic church hierarchy), the Platform for Action as representative of Catholic thinking and teaching regarding women." Contact CFFC at 1436 U Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20009-3997 or send email to cffc@catholicsforchoice.org

CALENDARS AND DAY PLANNERS THAT CELEBRATE WOMEN can be had for the asking (or in some cases for a small fee). The **HADASSAH INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON JEWISH WOMEN** (HIRIJW) at Brandeis University offers a complimentary copy of its 2000-2001/5761-5763 thirteen-month calendar, "Jewish Women Scholars and Leaders Around the World," with photographs by Joan Roth and information about modern Jewish life in thirteen different countries. Send requests by email (hirijw@brandeis.edu) or fax (781-736-2078). The **WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE**, 339 Lafayette St., #4, New York, NY 10012 (www.warresisters.org) has sold out its 2001 "Peace Calendar," a week-by-week desk planner with information about 57 women activists of the twentieth century; check to see what the League offers in future years. Berkeley's **SLINGSHOT COLLECTIVE** publishes a day planner with "radical historical notes, phone book, menstrual calendar, contact list & more" for \$5.00 (four for \$16.00 or eight for \$30.00); write to the collective at 3124 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, CA 94705.

Women's Educational Equity Act (WEEA) *Digests* are "brief journals" that emphasize gender-equitable education. **BECOMING A SCIENTIST: SCIENCE AND EQUITY** discusses "innovative interventions to open science careers to women." **CONNECTING GENDER AND DISABILITY** and **HONORING WAYS OF KNOWING: EDUCATION ASSESSMENT** connect a search for gender equality with progress toward accommodation and efficient evaluation methods in order to improve the educational system. To order these and other *WEEA Digests* (single copies are free), call the WEEA Equity Resource Center at (800) 225-3088 or send email to WEEACtr@edc.org. To see a complete listing of available *Digests*, visit www.edc.org/WomensEquity/resource/alldigest/index.htm.

A diverse group of female athletes share their personal, inspirational accounts of success in the series **ANYTHING YOU CAN DO...NEW SPORTS HEROES FOR GIRLS**. The first three volumes, all written by Doreen Greenberg and Michael Greenberg with introductions by Jackie Joyner Kersee, are **A DRIVE TO WIN: THE**

STORY OF NANCY LIEBERMAN-CLINE (basketball), **SWORD OF A CHAMPION: THE STORY OF SHARON MONPLAISIR** (fencing), and **FAST LANE TO VICTORY: THE STORY OF JENNY THOMPSON** (swimming). The series is further described at the website www.wishpublishing.com. The books, which cost \$9.95 each, are distributed by Cardinal Publishers Group (www.cardinalpub.com).

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION: NIGERIAN ARTISTS OPPOSE A RITE is the translated title of an exhibition of twenty-one paintings and other works being shown throughout Germany to demonstrate the realities of FGM. Further information concerning the traveling exhibition and reproductions of the paintings are available online at <http://www.forward.dircon.co.uk/germany>. To receive an exhibition catalogue, send a \$7.00 donation to Dr. Tobe Levin, Martin Luther Str. 35, 60389 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) observes current trends of societal development and gender equity. UNRISD's 190-page report for Geneva 2000, *Visible Hands: Taking Responsibility for Social Development*, includes a chapter called **GETTING DEVELOPMENT RIGHT FOR WOMEN**. The full text of the chapter can be downloaded for free from www.unrisd.org/engindex/publ/cat/p341.htm; a paperback copy of the full report is available for US \$25.00.

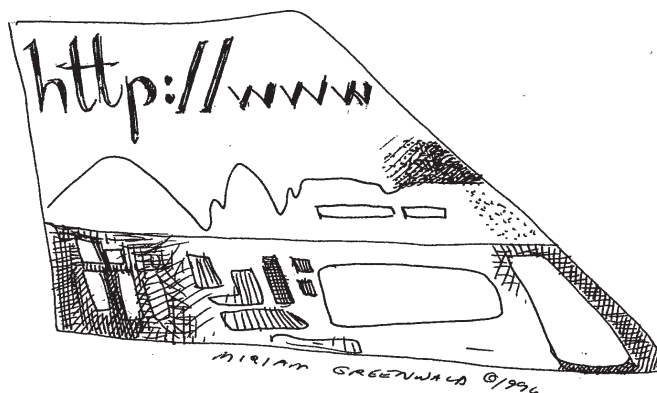
More volumes of **GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK**, "the first successful American journal for women," are now available online and on CD-ROM from Scholarly Resources, 104 Greenhill Ave., Wilmington, DE 19805-1897 (website: www.scholarly.com). Folio II includes the years 1846-1855; Folio III covers 1856-1865.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR CURRICULUM TRANSFORMATION RESOURCES ON WOMEN invites memberships in its **AFFILIATES PROGRAM**. Affiliates receive an electronic newsletter, access to the Center's electronic forum, and discounts on publications and workshops. Cost: \$35.00 for individuals, \$65.00 for institutions. Contact NCCTRW at 8000 York Road, Towson University, Towson, MD 21252-0001, or by fax (410- 830-3469), phone (410-830-3944), or email (ncctrw@towson.edu).

Adam Matthew Publications offers original source material on microfilm in its 14-reel **MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN WOMEN, PART 1: MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE BRITISH LIBRARY, LONDON**. Texts by Margery Kempe, Lady Margaret Hoby, Christine de Pisan, Marie de France, Julian of Norwich, Katharine Aston, Katherine Parr, Margaret Roper, and others are included, as are manuscript illustrations and descriptions of women's lives in these periods. Contact the publisher at 8, Oxford Street, Marlborough, Wiltshire, SN8 1AP, England; phone: +44(1672)511921; fax: +44(1672)511663; email: Adam_Matthew@msn.com; website: www.adam-matthew-publications.co.uk.

Marie Shear has written two articles on unbiased writing: **SOLVING THE GREAT PRONOUN PROBLEM: 14 WAYS TO AVOID THE SEXIST SINGULAR** and **EQUAL WRITES** (a review of guidebooks on the topic). Send \$5.00 and a SASE for each article to the author at 282 East 35th Street #7N, Brooklyn, NY 11203-3925.

○ compiled by Ann Lauf and JoAnne Lehman



BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED

AMERICAN WOMEN WRITERS, 1900–1945: A BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CRITICAL SOURCEBOOK. Champion, Laurie, ed. Greenwood Press, 2000.

CRACKING THE GLASS CEILING: CATALYST'S RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN CORPORATE MANAGEMENT 1995–2000. Catalyst, 2000.

DAMNED WOMEN: LESBIANS IN FRENCH NOVELS, 1796–1996. Waelti-Walters, Jennifer. McGill-Queen's University Press, 2000.

DOING TIME: FEMINIST THEORY AND POSTMODERN CULTURE. Felski, Rita. New York University Press, 2000.

FEMINISM: OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS. Hurley, Jennifer, ed. Greenhaven Press, 2000.

HER HUSBAND. Pirandello, Luigi, trans. by Martha King and Mary Ann Frese Witt. Duke University Press, 2001.

MANMADE BREAST CANCERS. Eisenstein, Zillah. Cornell University Press, 2001.

PASSPORT TO OPPORTUNITY: U.S. WOMEN IN GLOBAL BUSINESS. Catalyst, 2000.

THEY WENT WHISTLING: WOMEN WAYFARERS, WARRIORS, RUNAWAYS, AND RENEGADES. Holland, Barbara. Pantheon, 2001.

THROUGH THE UNKNOWN, REMEMBERED GATE: A SPIRITUAL JOURNEY. Benedek, Emily. Shocken, 2001.

WHAT AMERICAN WOMEN DID, 1789–1920: A YEAR-BY-YEAR REFERENCE. Coppens, Linda Miles. McFarland, 2001.

WOMEN AND THE MBA: GATEWAY TO OPPORTUNITY. Catalyst, 2000.

WOMEN'S TALES FROM THE NEW MEXICO WPA: LA DIABLA A PIE. Rebolledo, Tey Diana and Márquez, María Teresa, eds. Arte Público, 2000.

WORK AND THE IMAGE: VOL.1: WORK, CRAFT AND LABOUR: VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS IN CHANGING HISTORIES. Mainz, Valerie and Pollock, Griselda, eds. Ashgate, 2000.

WORK AND THE IMAGE: VOL.2: WORK IN MODERN TIMES: VISUAL MEDIATIONS AND SOCIAL PROCESSES. Mainz, Valerie and Pollock, Griselda, eds. Ashgate, 2000.

