



# FEMINIST COLLECTIONS

❖ A QUARTERLY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES RESOURCES ❖

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>FROM THE EDITORS</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>BOOK REVIEWS</b>	
• <b>FOLKLORE AND FEMINIST THEORY</b> .....	<b>2</b>
by Sari Slater	
<i>Feminist Theory and the Study of Folklore</i> , ed. by Susan Tower Hollis et al.; <i>Feminist Messages: Coding in Women's Folk Culture</i> , ed. by Joan Newlon Radner; <i>Don't Bet on the Prince: Contemporary Feminist Fairy Tales in North America and England</i> , ed. by Jack Zipes.	
• <b>ECONOMIC REALITY FOR WOMEN</b> .....	<b>6</b>
by Rose-Marie Avin	
<i>Beyond Economic Man: Feminist Theory and Economics</i> , ed. by Marianne A. Ferber and Julie A. Nelson; <i>Women in the Age of Economic Transformation: Impact of Reforms in Post-Socialist and Developing Countries</i> , ed. by Nahid Aslanbeigui et al.; <i>Mortgaging Women's Lives: Feminist Critiques of Structural Adjustment</i> , ed. by Pamela Sparr.	
<b>FEMINIST VISIONS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>GRAPPLING WITH MEDIA MESSAGES: THREE FILMS BY ASIAN-AMERICAN WOMEN</b>	
by Carole Gerster	
<b>LITERARY RESEARCH IN WOMEN'S STUDIES: AN ANALYSIS OF INDEXING SOURCES</b> .....	<b>13</b>
by Anna Hulseberg	
<b>COMPUTER TALK</b> .....	<b>18</b>
New email lists; World Wide Web sites; electronic journals; and more. (Compiled by Linda Shult)	

Continued on next page

<b>FEMINIST PUBLISHING</b> .....	23
Several new presses, plus some anniversaries.	
<b>CORE LISTS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES</b> .....	23
<b>ARCHIVES</b> .....	24
A lesbian/gay archive and a collection on women photographers.	
<b>NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES</b> .....	24
Almanacs and a timeline on women and girls, plus resources on ecofeminist theory, health care, Hispanic literary criticism, mystery series by women, women and religion in India, science and engineering, sexual assault, women's music and culture, and early American plays by women.	
<i>(Reviewed by Phyllis Holman Weisbard; one title reviewed by Helene Androski)</i>	
<b>WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES</b> .....	30
A new title on reference works.	
<b>PERIODICAL NOTES</b> .....	31
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New periodicals on Australian law, reproductive rights, defense of battered women, rural women of Sri Lanka, Israeli equality, menopause, cowgirls, writing by Southern (U.S.) women, and prolife feminism, plus a 'zine and a new magazine for girls.</li> <li>• Special issues of periodicals on feminist pedagogy, maternity and work, successful Black women, women in Canada, abortion and birth control, Latin American women, and women poets.</li> <li>• Transitions, anniversary editions, and ceased publications.</li> </ul>	
<i>(Compiled by Linda Shult)</i>	
<b>ITEMS OF NOTE</b> .....	35
A women's studies retrospective, a bibliography on adult education, a survey of NGO activities, a series of development bibliographies, a fable for women, materials for stopping violence against women in relationships, resources on abortion and health, a history of the University of Wisconsin-Madison women's service club, new research papers, and a summary of a media workshop focused on the Beijing Conference.	
<i>(Compiled by Renee Beaudoin)</i>	
<b>BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED</b> .....	37
<b>SUPPLEMENT: INDEX TO FEMINIST COLLECTIONS, VOL.16</b> .....	39

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## ***FROM THE EDITORS***

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## BOOK REVIEWS

### FOLKLORE AND FEMINIST THEORY

by Sari Slater

Susan Tower Hollis, Linda Pershing and M. Jane Young, eds., *FEMINIST THEORY AND THE STUDY OF FOLKLORE*. University of Illinois Press, 1993. 414p. bibl. \$44.95, ISBN 0-252-02009-X; pap., \$18.95, ISBN 0-252-06313-9.

Joan Newlon Radner, ed., *FEMINIST MESSAGES: CODING IN WOMEN'S FOLK CULTURE*. University of Illinois Press, 1993. 309p. bibl. \$39.95, ISBN 0-252-01957-1; pap., \$18.95, ISBN 0-252-06267-1.

Jack Zipes, ed., *DON'T BET ON THE PRINCE: CONTEMPORARY FEMINIST FAIRY TALES IN NORTH AMERICA AND ENGLAND*. Routledge, 1986. 270p. bibl. \$25.00, ISBN 0-416-01371-6; pap., \$12.95, ISBN 0-415-90263-0.

Once upon a time, everything was understood through stories.... The philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche once said that 'if we possess our why of life we can put up with almost any how.'...Stories always dealt with the 'why' questions. The answers they gave did not have to be literally true; they only had to satisfy people's curiosity by providing an answer, less for the mind than for the soul."<sup>1</sup>

Long past our "once upon a time," we have routinely disregarded stories as unacceptable in our quest to understand life. Physicians, scientists, and scholars have dismissed personal accounts as "anecdotal," scornfully relegating them to the trash heap while they cite statistics and studies ("factual, objective accounts," "hard data") as the only reliable ways to understand the world.

Yet the observation of folklore will reveal a society's beliefs, its mores, and its attitudes. Stories are told through folklore, through forms that have come to be classified as the oral tradition or verbal art of myth, folktale, riddle, joke, and the like; fairy tales,

presented in written literary form, evoke images etched into our minds as children; patterns of thought and behavior are illuminated through material culture in such things as costume, housing, quilts, and the bodies of beliefs and practices concerning food. Increasingly, storytelling is gaining fresh acceptance<sup>2</sup>; increasingly, feminist folklorists are expanding the boundaries of what is considered folklore.

Two of the three books reviewed contain essays redefining the scope and significance of folklore from feminist perspectives; the third book presents a delectable sampling of unusual fairy tales, along with several essays of literary criticism; all of the books are compelling, absorbing works that repay many times over the reader's time and careful attention.

Both the Hollis, Pershing, Young book and the Radner book offer studies about folklore that are diverse in their range of topics and their approaches. Robbie E. Davis-Floyd, in "The Technocratic Model of Birth" in *Feminist Theory and the Study of Folklore*, talks about the indisputably body-based experience of birthing as ritual, while Elaine K. Miller's "Politics and Gender: Geraldine Ferraro in the Editorial Cartoons" in the same book presents a study of the messages encoded in primarily male-produced commentary on a historical and political event: a woman running for vice president in the United States.<sup>3</sup>

Although underlying approaches and organizations of the Radner and Hollis books vary, where Hollis generally emphasizes the field of feminist study and Radner specifically views women's culture as "coded," no small degree of cross-fertilization takes place between the books. Pershing, co-editor and contributor to *Feminist Theory and the Study of Folklore*, provided an essay to the Radner collection; landmark works treating folklore and feminist concerns are dealt with to various extents in both books. There is something at once deeply satisfying and immensely exciting in realizing that diversity of views and subject matter contribute to a growing field, which is nevertheless harmonious and welcoming of its myriad components and concerns.

Rayna Green's prologue to *Feminist Theory and the Study of Folklore* ("It's Okay Once You Get It Past the Teeth" and Other Feminist Paradigms for Folklore

Studies"), describing in broad strokes the discovery by folklorists of women's lore, might well characterize the ferment that accompanied exhumation of women's lives in other academic fields as well: "The first studies of women's expressive behavior were, of course, primarily corrective simply in their focus on women's expression, but that focus, in turn, shifted studies to an increasingly revisionist examination of the kinds of materials and contexts operative in female repertoires. Newly understood genres, reframed analyses, recontextualizations -- all became possible in a gendered perspective." She goes on to write, "Theory is intended to pose interesting questions, not to give final, for-all-time answers. This volume is certainly more about those interesting questions than about answers" (p.3).

In the thoughtful and persuasive essay that introduces Part One, "Challenging the Canon: Folklore Theory Reconsidered from Feminist Perspectives" by M. Jane Young and Kay Turner, the claim is convincingly made that "folklore, as much as any other discipline or perhaps more than any other, can elucidate the full politics of women's domestic and maternal

powers, both as these powers intersect with other forms of power and as they make their own critical claims" (p.20).

Within the diversity of concerns and approaches in the essays contained in both books, particular recognizable themes run true: process rather than product or outcome is emphasized; questions rather than answers are underscored; and personal involvement rather than "objective distance" are the staples of the cultural container we call folklore. Both the women who create, preserve, and transmit folklore and the scholars who study them pay more attention to process and personal involvement than did their male and male-oriented predecessors.

The degree of articulated self-conscious use of these newly emerging methods for studying folklore varies with individual writers. A study demonstrating a sharp focus on a more intellectual approach to the study of folklore, the Hollis, et al. essay by Jennifer Fox, "The Creator Gods: Romantic Nationalism and the En-genderment of Women in Folklore," explores one of the origins of the discipline of folklore: the romantic nationalism of one of folklore's "founding fathers," Johann Gottfried von Herder. Writing in eighteenth-century Germany, this theologian declared that tradition and the patriarchal order were essential components of human nature, and thus inviolable. Women were framed in the negative, effectively eliminated as creative agents. Directly and boldly challenging the very framework of folklore as it has been conceived up to now, Fox writes, ". . .the approach I am advocating hinges on recognizing that the conceptual underpinnings -- the scripts -- of a scholarly discipline are themselves symbolic forms internalized as plans for action. As long as we maintain that our scholarly models are either neutral or materially inconsequential, we can continue to justify the acts encoded in the scripts. By reviewing our models through a gender-sensitive lens, we may discover latent sexual politics at work and cracks in the discourses that give us the leverage to change the existing patriarchal order" (pp.30, 38).

In contrast, Linda Pershing's study in the same volume, "Peace Work Out of Piecework: Feminist Needlework Metaphors and the Ribbon Around the Pentagon," is an in-depth and sensitive meditation on process. Women's cooperative effort created a quilted, panelled "Peace Ribbon" in order to make a personal, emotional, and complex statement by encircling the



Miriam Greenwald

Pentagon on the fortieth anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Pershing stresses the importance of process over product and the significance of the individual contributors to the eventual political statement renouncing war and violence. She expands on the theme of quilting as a metaphor for women's practices and experiences in life, mentioning Elaine Showalter's comparison between quilting and the writing of American women in the last two centuries. Pershing describes Jane Marcus' imagery of women engaging in "invisible" mending of garments damaged by moth holes and cigarette holes alongside their mending of society's fabric. As in so many of the studies in these books, the *how* of each woman's contribution, its meaning to her, the friends with whom she exchanges conversation as she sews the quilt, the women from whom she learned her skills, are as important, or more important, than the finished product.

Joan N. Radner and Susan S. Lanser detail their complex, innovative theory of the strategy of coding in women's culture at the outset of *Feminist Messages: Coding in Women's Folk Culture* in their introductory essay, "Strategies of Coding in Women's Culture," listing and explaining devices such as appropriation, juxtaposition, distraction, indirection, trivialization, and incompetence. After speaking about women's culture as distinct from the larger, inclusive culture, Radner defines coding as "covert expressions of disturbing or subversive ideas" (p.vii). Women's studies and folklore are brought together in this collection of essays in a deliberate, purposeful way, highlighting the uses and intricacies of coding by women as they communicate with one another.

One of the most striking characteristics of the writings in this book, as well as those in the Hollis, Pershing and Young book, is the repeated reclamation by women of their own knowledge. There is a self-conscious understanding and articulation that "knowledge" is not confined to the linear, rational, dualistic, quantified, compartmentalized categories of patriarchal "knowledge." It is, rather, broad-based, multilinear, multivalent, multimedia.

Joanne B. Mulcahy's "'How They Knew': Women's Talk about Healing on Kodiak Island, Alaska" relates the central place held by women's stories on this Alaskan island, reconstituting and reappropriating a tradition previously given short shrift

by folklorists and ethnologists who studied and wrote about it from their own narrow perspectives. For the most part, these stories speak about Native women as healers, as midwives, as carriers of their culture's traditions. Co-opted by the white, Western medicine system, doubly stigmatized as Natives and women, the Kodiak Island women tell stories that employ coding by not directly attacking the Western medical establishment, but rather speaking obliquely. "To avoid stigma, older Native women communicate their beliefs through narratives about 'knowing' and the power of religious belief. Knowing describes an intuitive, religious understanding not easily reducible to Western notions of medical efficacy. Learning to interpret women's stories, one can read their statements as indirect commentary on the hierarchical, tightly structured, and male-controlled Western medical system to which their healing practices and Native way of life stand diametrically opposed" (pp.184-85). Thus, we see the confluence of women reclaiming their own lore and culture, disavowal of male-based medicine, and a new direction for folklore studies that goes beyond strictly male-centered concerns.

*Don't Bet on the Prince: Contemporary Feminist Fairy Tales in North America and England* by Jack Zipes, first published in 1986, has become a classic in the field of feminist fairy tales, and a delightful classic, at that. In addition to spinning his own fairy tale to add to the collection of fifteen by other writers or collectives of writers, he provides us with a cogent and intelligent introduction selectively surveying the field of feminist literature up to the date of his essay, citing such writers as Marcia Lieberman and Andrea Dworkin. To complete this valuable work, Zipes provides a section on feminist literary criticism in which he contributes his own essay to three others, examining both the genre of fairy tales and specific folk stories, all with an eye toward feminist questions.

As Zipes correctly points out, the literary fairy tale is thought to contain basic truths on how we guide our children to think about the issues of role and domination. Formulating alternative behaviors and putting them into print in fairy tales is seen as a corrective. Zipes recounts a previous debate about fairy tales: is the violence (and the sex, as well!) in fairy tales too strong for children? Will deleting it only serve the purposes of censorship? Along comes feminist criticism and the emerging genre of feminist fairy tales, seeking "to confront the 'real problem'

which lies beyond and around fairy tales" (p.1). That problem is the message of female subservience, of limited possibilities, of thralldom to powerful men -- all embedded in the fabric of these tales.

As an antidote to the traditional fairy tales whose heroines are passive or oppressed, Zipes offers a heartening selection of feminist fairy tales "to provoke the reader to re-examine his or her notion of sexual arrangements and the power politics of those arrangements" (p.12). Some of these stories are available within the pages of Zipes' book; some stories can be found in other collections, or comprise entire books in their own right. It was somewhat surprising to me -- and especially encouraging -- to learn there exists a long tradition of matriarchal tales, found in collections of folklore of various lands. Moreover, by the end of the nineteenth century, feminists were already penning plots in which strong heroines balked at the conventions imposed upon them. Zipes mentions Victorian writers such as Mary De Morgan, Mrs. Molesworth, and Evelyn Scharp as among the ranks of experimental feminist writers.

Among my favorite feminist fairy tales in this collection are *The Donkey Prince*, *Moon Ribbon*, *Snow White*, *Green Woman*, *Russalka or The Seacoast of Bohemia*, *Briar Rose*, *Rapunzel* and *Little Red Riding Hood*. Readers will find it profitable and uplifting to read the fairy tale *Malagan and the Lady of Rascas* alongside Marilyn J. Phillips' deeply moving and thought-provoking essay "Straight Talk from 'Crooked' Women" (in *Feminist Theory and the Study of Folklore*). While Phillips appeals to us to look radically differently at women with disabled bodies, the narrative of *The Lady of Rascas* provides us with an alternative and constructive way to react to physical handicap.

Although written nearly a decade ago, Zipes' book suggests a crucial consideration for those of us who are struggling today to redefine ourselves and our world through words: "At this point, it is fruitless to ask whether the feminist fairy tales can have the impact they obviously seek because they have not been in existence very long. What is more important to ask at this stage is why they have come into being and what do they reveal about social and psychological conditions in America and England" (p. 26).

Each of the three books reviewed provides its own window into the world of folklore from varied

feminist vantage points. Readers new to the field will discover a rich, accessible resource in each of these works, including especially comprehensive bibliographies. For readers who have already found their way to folklore, the many new paradigms and concepts, indeed the multiple implicit redefinitions of folklore as it expresses women's lives, will, I believe, offer fresh inspiration to continue thinking about and articulating what it is to be a woman.

[Sari Slater's "Did Women in the Bible Menstruate? or: Menstruation As/Is Metaphor" will appear in a forthcoming anthology on women's purification rites in Judaism and Islam, edited by Rahel Wasserfall. Ms. Slater is completing her doctoral dissertation entitled "Daughters and Their Fathers in the Hebrew Bible." Her scholarly interests include women's studies, gender studies, comparative religion, and literary and cultural criticism. Ms. Slater has published poetry and nonfiction.]

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Alan Parry and Robert E. Doan, *Story Re-Visions: Narrative Therapy in the Postmodern World* (New York: Guilford, 1995), Chapter 1.

<sup>2</sup> See, for example, the offering of eight separate workshops under the category of "Theater & Storytelling" in the Summer 1995 catalog of Omega Institute for Holistic Studies, Thinebeck, New York.

<sup>3</sup> Miller also produced the video "Running Mate: Gender & Politics in the Editorial Cartoons," available in the University of Wisconsin System Women's Studies Audiovisual Collection.

## ECONOMIC REALITY FOR WOMEN

by Rose-Marie Avin

Marianne A. Ferber and Julie A. Nelson, eds., *BEYOND ECONOMIC MAN: FEMINIST THEORY AND ECONOMICS*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993. 178p. bibl. index. \$32.50, ISBN 0-226-24200-5; pap., \$12.95, ISBN 0-226-24201-3.

Nahid Aslanbeigui, Steven Pressman, and Gale Summerfield, eds., *WOMEN IN THE AGE OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION: IMPACT OF REFORMS IN POST-SOCIALIST AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*. New York: Routledge, 1994. 232p. bibl. index. \$65.00, ISBN 0-415-10422-X; pap., \$18.95, ISBN 0-415-10423-8.

Pamela Sparr, ed., *MORTGAGING WOMEN'S LIVES: FEMINIST CRITIQUES OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT*. Atlantic Highlands, NJ: Zed, 1994. 214p. bibl. index. \$55.00, ISBN 1856491013; pap., \$19.95, ISBN 1856501021.

Why should economists pay attention to feminist thought? An answer to this question is easily glimpsed by reading the three books reviewed in this essay.

*Beyond Economic Man: Feminist Theory and Economics* is a collection of groundbreaking articles that present a feminist critique of the discipline of economics and of the way economics is practiced today. More specifically, the authors of the main chapters attempt to define a new theoretical approach to economics within the framework of feminism.

In the first six chapters, the authors, from a variety of perspectives, develop effectively their arguments against the discipline. Julie A. Nelson, Paula England, and Diana Strassmann each critique mainstream or "neoclassical" economics; Nancy Folbre explores feminism within the framework of socialist economic thought; and Ann L. Jennings analyzes economic relationships within institutional economics. Commentaries on the previous chapters are given by Rebecca M. Blank from the perspective of a neoclassical economist; by Rhonda M. Williams from a postmodernist perspective; by Robert M. Solow, who doubts that feminism will change the substance of the discipline; and by Helen E. Longino, who urges

feminist economists to challenge conventional research programs.

The authors of the first six chapters use feminist perspectives to criticize the discipline in three ways. First, they note that women are largely absent both as practitioners and as the subjects of economic research. Since the majority of economists have historically been middle-class white males, men have shaped the discipline and given little attention to the economic contribution of women, since household work, in their views, cannot be measured. This is an important oversight, which has had a nefarious impact on the economic status of women worldwide.

Second, the authors argue that the economic decisions and constraints faced by women differ significantly from the economic reality faced by men, especially by middle-class white males. Therefore, it is inappropriate for economists to generalize about individual behavior from studies based on male behavior. These models are vastly inadequate to analyze behavior shaped by dependence, interdependence, tradition, and power. Culture and tradition may be more powerful at explaining individual behavior within a household than rational optimization, the core behavioral assumption of the neoclassical model.

Third, the authors call for a revision of the definition of economics, of its core assumptions, and of its research techniques. For these authors, the definition of economics given in most textbooks is too narrow and gender-biased because it focuses on choice and stresses the material well-being of individuals. Julie Nelson calls for a more humanistic definition of economics, which will help improve the quality of human life.

The authors also agree that there are androcentric biases in the theoretical structure of neoclassical economics. Paula England's essay takes issue with four of the most basic assumptions of that model. At the core of neoclassical theory are three explicit and one implicit assumptions: 1) comparisons of interpersonal utility are impossible; 2) tastes are exogenous to economic models and are also unchanging; 3) individuals are selfish in the marketplace; and implicitly 4) the same individuals are altruistic at home. She argues that each of the first three assumptions is the

result of a "separative" model of human nature and behavior, more typical of males. This model implies that humans are autonomous, not influenced by societal changes, and not connected to other human beings. Furthermore, the fourth assumption belies the inconsistency in individuals acting selfishly outside the family yet altruistically within the home, and has had dire consequences for women all over the world because it has reinforced women's dependence on and subordination to men.

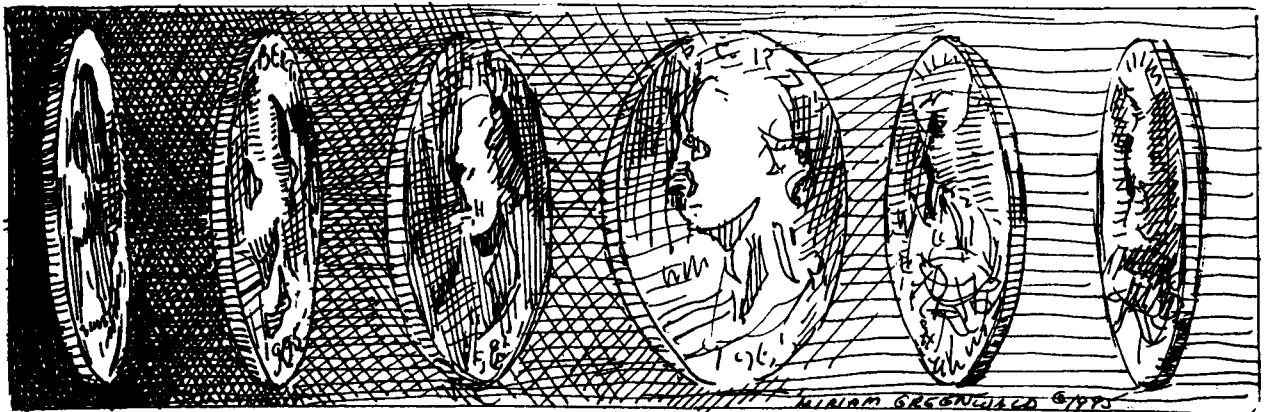
For Diana Strassmann, the nature of the discipline itself limits the kinds of stories that economists can tell. Because some voices are excluded and the discipline is associated with one specific approach (self-interested individualism and contractual exchange), the kinds of explanations that economists can provide are limited. The neoclassical model, therefore, is partial and incomplete. The problem, however, is not the partiality of the model per se but its inappropriate use, which has led to numerous misguided policies. The structural adjustment policies put into effect worldwide can be cited as one obvious example. According to Strassmann, greater openness to alternative theories is likely to lead to a multiplicity of perspectives that can capture more adequately the diverse economic realities and experiences of human beings.

The authors also argue for a wider range of methodologies. Using data to fit a specific model (the neoclassical model) severely limits the phenomena that can be explained by economists. According to the authors, economic analysis can be enhanced by using both intuition and rigorous mathematical models.

These proposed changes are fundamental and, if successful, will radically change how economics is structured today, how economic research is conducted, and how economic policy is developed and put into effect. This is good news, indeed, for women all over the world. Influential feminist economists have finally come to realize that economic policies based on the neoclassical model as criticized above and as practiced by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have had deplorable effects on women worldwide.

The next two books reviewed describe very well the impact on women of the international economic changes that have been taking place in the last fifteen years. *Women in the Age of Economic Transformation* and *Mortgaging Women's Lives: Feminist Critiques of Structural Adjustment* are collections of case studies that focus on the gender distribution of the gains and losses associated with structural adjustment policies.

Both works describe eloquently the magnitude of these changes. Countries in Eastern and Central Europe are moving away from central planning toward a free-market system (based on neoclassical theory). In the developing countries, the trend is also toward a free-market system. More specifically, the developing countries are moving away from import-substitution policies toward export-promotion policies in order to generate the foreign exchange necessary for meeting their foreign debt obligations. The restructuring entails reducing the deficit of the central government, liberalizing trade, and privatizing state-run industries.



Miriam Greenwald

In both books, the authors have found that, regardless of the country examined, women have borne a disproportionate share of the costs resulting from the economic restructuring, while the gains have been few. They conclude that, overall, the relative well-being of women has worsened. More specifically:

- 1) Women are over-represented among the poor, the unemployed, and underemployed.
- 2) Women are more segregated in low-paying, low-status economic sectors, such as textiles. In developing countries, women have become street vendors at a much higher rate than men.
- 3) Women's burden within the household has increased because of cutbacks in government subsidies for health care, child care, maternity leave, and nutritional programs.

These are the similar themes in both books about the impact of economic reforms. The two books differ, however, with respect to the case studies analyzed, the voices of the authors, and the ultimate goals of the editors.

*Women in the Age of Economic Transformation* includes case studies from Eastern Europe (Germany, Romania, Poland, and Russia), from Africa (Zambia, Sub-saharan Africa), from Asia (China, Singapore, and South Korea), and from Latin America (Chile, Mexico, and Nicaragua). It is a book for academicians written by academicians, a dispassionate, apolitical work whose goal is to document the structural changes taking place in these societies and their impact on women. The authors conclude that the negative impact on women is due to the social and political conditions of women, a situation which needs to be changed if the burden of economic transformation is to be distributed more fairly. The authors, however, fail to challenge the appropriateness of the free market economic model for the countries analyzed.

*Mortgaging Women's Lives*, on the other hand, documents the impact of economic reforms throughout the Third World (the South). Many of the case studies involve original data collected by the authors in Ghana, Turkey, Sri Lanka, the Phillipines, and Nigeria. For Jamaica, an oral history format is used. According to the editors, the book is an attempt to bridge the academic and activist worlds. It is for economists and non-economists alike. The first two chapters explain what structural adjustment policies are, what role the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund play



Intermediate Technology Group

in shaping these policies, and why feminists criticize these policies. The voices of the authors are passionate, urging the reader to participate in alleviating the poverty and suffering of women of the South. Furthermore, the authors challenge the underlying free-market model of structural adjustments.

The three books reviewed here represent the latest scholarship in economics. The importance of the articles in *Beyond Economic Man* cannot be emphasized enough, since they are the first of their kind at this level of theoretical analysis. Furthermore, the book sets the stage for understanding the issues discussed in *Women in the Age of Economic Transformation* and *Mortgaging Women's Lives*. These two books give good insights toward understanding the transformation of women's lives in non-Western societies during the past fifteen years.

[Rose-Marie Avin is Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Her research interests are: international trade, economic development, and women in development, especially in Latin America.]

## FEMINIST VISIONS

### GRAPPLING WITH MEDIA IMAGES: THREE FILMS BY ASIAN- AMERICAN WOMEN

by Carole Gerster

Three films recently added to the Women's Studies Audiovisual Collection<sup>1</sup> identify, and offer alternatives to, stereotyping media images that continue to haunt the lives of Asian-American women:

**SLAYING THE DRAGON.** Producer/director: Deborah Gee, 1988. 60 mins.

**MY MOTHER THOUGHT SHE WAS AUDREY HEPBURN.** Producer: Sharon Jue, 1989. 17 mins.

**BE GOOD, MY CHILDREN.** Producer: Christine Chang, 1992. 47 mins.

Created in different genres, these films collectively add significant variety to the self-defining voices and visions of Asian-American women in the Women's Studies AV Collection.

A 1995 television documentary celebrating 100 years of American filmmaking notes that it is impossible to ascertain how much we have learned from movies, but speculates "we have learned everything from them," from how to grow old to how to stay young.<sup>2</sup> While it is impossible to determine everything we learn from movies (and television), Asian-American filmmaker Loni Ding also finds that "no one doubts the critical role of media in defining public images of minorities."<sup>3</sup> The three films here reviewed each grapple with public images of Asian Americans. These films suggest that Hollywood and television have encouraged Americans -- including Asian Americans -- to be Eurocentric, by generally portraying Caucasians as complexly diverse types of people while, with few exceptions, fitting Asians and Asian Americans into limiting, often demeaning, stereotypical roles. As alternative cinema, these three independently produced films consciously dismantle stereotypes and depict the complexity of Asian-American lives in a Eurocentric society.

Deborah Gee's compilation documentary, *Slaying the Dragon*, consists of clips from Hollywood films, early newsreels played in theaters, and television newscasts, as well as testimony from actors, directors, a producer, a talent agent, media scholars, students, a comedienne, and a television news anchor. Compilation documentaries such as this are familiar to audiences as a popular television genre, are easy to follow, and are a fount of information. Near the beginning of Gee's film, we are accurately informed via voice-over that, "In this review of the role of Asian women in film and television we will discover how certain images were developed and sustained, we will meet actresses who fashioned the classic characters and directors who are creating new ones, and we will find out how some Asian-American women have come to grips with Hollywood illusions in their everyday lives."

*Slaying the Dragon* shows examples of movie stereotypes as well as realistic alternatives. Film clips reveal how Hollywood depictions of Asian women fall into three basic types: the Dragon Lady, an exotic, mysterious, sensuous, villainous supporting character, who appeared on the screen as early as the 1924 *Thief of Bagdad*; the Lotus Blossom/Geisha Girl, a docile and subservient love interest for a Caucasian hero, in films ranging from *Teahouse of the August Moon* (1956) and *The World of Suzy Wong* (1960) to *Rambo, First Blood, Part II* (1985) and *Year of the Dragon* (1986); and the Model Minority type, which includes members of both sexes, as thoroughly assimilated, make-no-waves characterizations first popularized in the film *Flower Drum Song* (1961). Gee's film also recognizes and applauds exceptions, such as Director John Korty's 1976 screen adaptation of Jeanne Wakatsuki's autobiographical novel about Japanese internment during World War II. Both are titled *Farewell to Manzanar*, and the film, like the novel, captures the complexity of the Wakatsuki family members' various experiences, as told from the perspective of Jeanne Wakatsuki rather than the Caucasian hero. Other exceptions noted include Wayne Wang's 1985 *Dim Sum* and 1987 *Dim Sum Takeout*, both about the lives of Chinese-American women, including intergenerational conflicts between mothers and daughters, and Peter Wang's 1986 *A Great Wall*, which offers realistic

portraits of Chinese and Chinese-American women. The focus of Gee's film, however, is to identify media-made stereotypes and to trace their causes and their consequences in the lives of real women.

According to *Slaying the Dragon*, power politics (corporate, labor, or military) and Eurocentrism help determine Hollywood images of Asians and Asian Americans. Events that trigger fears of a (military, labor, or corporate) Asian takeover also trigger recycled images of the Dragon Lady helping one of her ethnic kin achieve world domination. Authorities in Gee's film explain how such stereotyped images began and how they have been transferred from one Asian group to another. Early depictions of Asian women as Dragon Ladies helping cruel and lustful villains (such as Ming the Merciless) battle American heroes (such as Flash Gordon) reflected long-standing anti-Asian sentiments stemming from, for example, the importation of Chinese laborers, who were perceived as threats to American workers, and from Japan's expansionist movements into China and Korea. When Japan attacked China in the 1930's, however, Hollywood began to portray the Chinese as good, hard-working peasants. Portraits of evil Japanese again dominated the screen in World War II films. Then Communism became America's new ideological enemy, and China went Communist while Japan became Westernized, so the evil Japanese/good Chinese images were reversed. Japanese women began to be portrayed as Lotus Blossom/Geisha Girls catering to the pleasures of American G.I.s stationed in Japan. The Lotus Blossom image was transferred generically to all Asian-American women, regardless of their particular ethnicity. The model minority type was created, we are also told, to embarrass African-Americans, who were demanding equal rights during the Civil Rights era. Another authority explains how Eurocentrism -- which in 1934 took the form of Hollywood's Motion Picture Code -- gave major Asian roles to Caucasian actors. The code prohibited scenes of Caucasians and Asians kissing as well as scenes suggesting that miscegenation is desirable, so Caucasians were given all the major roles. Asian-American actors were left with only minor film roles, Asian-American audiences were left with only Caucasian screen heroes, and Caucasian men left the theater looking for real women to fit the Lotus Blossom image they had seen on screen.

Gee's film includes a number of Asian-American women testifying how people often make assumptions

about them based on media stereotypes and how these assumptions have affected their lives and self-images. Several women discuss specific instances where they have been perceived as sexually exotic and subserviently passive, and conclude that this illusion is as silly as it is widespread. For many, however, the images are not easily dismissed. As one expert notes, 70 to 80 percent of Japanese-American women marry Caucasian men, perhaps in part because American media offer so many demeaning roles for, and images of, Asian men and so many heroic roles for Caucasian men. A television news anchor explains how various employers expected her to look exotic and act subservient; rather than employing her for her talents and skills, she was employed as another Connie Chung. When she was infuriated but said nothing, the image of passivity began to haunt her. A film producer notes from experience that passivity "is a dragon every woman needs to slay" and that it is a particularly "tough dragon to slay when screen images continue to feed it."

Sharon Jue's combination narrative and documentary, *My Mother Thought She Was Audrey Hepburn*, chronicles the story of a twenty-eight-year-old Chinese American, Suzanne, focusing on Suzanne's relationship with her mother and with two Caucasian girlfriends. The film explores how growing up with America's Eurocentrism, lack of positive Asian-American role models, and ethnic stereotyping has affected the identity of one Chinese-American woman. As Suzanne tells her own story, we see family photos, watch Suzanne and her friends window shop, listen to Suzanne's friends discuss her ethnicity, and follow Suzanne's attempts to understand her ethnic heritage.

Jue's film demonstrates the serious effects of Eurocentrism with humor, as we see Suzanne and her friends looking in shop windows filled with white models and hear Suzanne explain her opening statement that, after years of looking at herself in shop windows, "I have finally come to realize 'Oh, my God, I'm not white.'" Because she has felt self-conscious and experienced self-hatred from hearing anti-Chinese jokes, racist remarks, and the model minority myth that Asians are "passive robots who like tedious work and are not much fun," Suzanne says she had early in life determined to be the opposite of everything that was "stereotypically thought to be Chinese." As does *Slaying the Dragon*, Jue's film notes that Connie Chung is one of the few positive media role models for Asian-

American women to emulate. Since America's standard of beauty for women is white skin and Caucasian features, however, Suzanne and her mother make other choices. Suzanne's mother has modeled herself after such media-made icons of feminine beauty as Audrey Hepburn and Jackie Kennedy. Following her mother's lead, yet removing herself even further from her own ethnicity, Suzanne admits that "I wanted my mother to be Audrey Hepburn, not just to pretend to be" and that, in preparation for going away to college, she got a "Farrah Fawcett permanent" and an eye tuck. Suzanne's friends, like her mother, unwittingly contribute to Suzanne's desire to be Caucasian. One remarks "I think of her as being white...just like me."

*My Mother Thought She Was Audrey Hepburn* offers no easy answers, but does take a different direction at the end of the film. Suzanne briefly examines her mother's and grandmother's lives, as her own heritage. She decides that with hard work, mistakes, and compromises, they both achieved their own versions of the "Chinese-American dream," and the film suggests that it is up to Suzanne to do the same for herself in her own way. It is only after the credits have run that we see Suzanne and her two girlfriends hold up album covers with portraits of Asians over their own faces; they seem to be sharing, finally, Suzanne's exploration of her Asian-American identity.

Christine Chang's *Be Good, My Children* fuses a surrealistic narrative about a Korean-American mother and her two children, ironic commentary about each member of this family, and musical comedy. Echoing Mae West's infamous line (and routine) "I used to be Snow White, but I drifted," Chang's film opens with Snow White (played by Chang in an ill-fitting blonde wig) introducing the members of the Lee family and ironically criticizing them, as if she were a Eurocentric American: "Why did you come to America?" and "You do speak English, don't you?" she asks. Then, throughout the film, vignettes of the Lee family are interspersed with more critical comments by Snow White and with musical comedy numbers performed by an Asian American who calls herself Mae East. With the appropriation of Mae West's name, reputation for irreverence, and anything-but-Snow-White intentions, Chang makes her own subversive intentions and methods clear. Adding to a dramatization of the problems encountered by a family of Korean immigrants who have lived in New York for fifteen years, Chang's film draws on the subversive satire of

Mae West and the Korean tradition of *pyonsa* (multimedia performance)<sup>4</sup> to seriously question the American Dream, identify generational conflicts, and challenge stereotypes and Eurocentrism.

The Lee family itself follows the metaphor of a Snow White who drifted, in its vast generational differences. Mrs. Lee is hardworking and urges her children to be good, but they are having trouble fulfilling the American Dream and distance themselves from the model minority stereotype. Mrs. Lee has learned to look beyond Hollywood illusions; her answer to the question of why she came to America is, "I used to watch a lot of American movies and fantasize how nice it would be here, but it sure has been different." Yet, to justify her decision, she tells her children they "must try harder" and "must have faith."

The Lee children are embodiments of Chang's opposition both to stereotypes and unthinking Americanization. Judy, a college graduate employed as a barmaid, wants to be an actress. She dreams that she is in a performance that offers stereotypes as picture bride choices for a Caucasian groom: Judy plays the role of a subservient cook; Cherry Blossom is docile, submissive, and obedient; Miss Butterfly is "the epitome of oriental delicacy and grace [who] walks two steps behind her man"; and the Dragon Lady is, ironically, "the most Westernized [and] even speaks English," but is not much in demand. Judy awakens as each of the performers refuses to play the type and all join with Mae East in rehearsal for a real performance. Jimmy Lee, also unlike the stereotypes, is neither a super achiever in school nor an economic success; he is a high school dropout who can't get a job. His Americanization consists of an obsession with cars. Since he doesn't have the money to own one, his dream is to be a car salesman. Near the end of the film Mrs. Lee has bribed Judy and Jimmy to attend church. Desperate for money to fulfill their dreams, the two act on their knowledge of, and experience with, American crime. (Their neighbor has been robbed and Jimmy has been mugged.) They steal money from the collection plate and run off with Mae East. The film ends as Mrs. Lee sings "Somewhere over the rainbow" with her children at her side and Snow White says "This is no time to dream."

Chang's film parodies Eurocentrism in two scenes, and explores the impact of stereotypes on personal relationships. In one scene, a psychiatrist



Jewels Graphics

can't understand Judy's dream of not wanting to act the role of a media stereotype. The psychiatrist claims Judy's cure will take even longer than usual because of her "cultural background" and can only be accomplished with Freudian or Jungian analysis. In another scene, Judy's Caucasian boyfriend has invited her to dinner with his family. His parents assume that, because she is Asian, she is a hard worker and a foreigner new to America. Trying to avoid falling into behavior labeled typical for Asians, Judy questions her boyfriend and then herself about the motives for their attraction. She asks him "Have you always liked Asian women?" And she seriously asks herself the seemingly silly question: Is she attracted to him because he has more body hair than Asian men?

Each of these three films provides rich material for classroom discussion in women's studies, ethnic studies, Asian-American studies, and film studies courses. In combination, these films are particularly useful for a comparative analysis of their various attempts to use the medium of film in order to revise film images of Asian Americans and to expand awareness of media-made myths and stereotypes. Another film in the Women's Studies Audiovisual Collection, Valerie Soe's *New Year, Parts I and II*, also

counters media stereotypes with personal history. Comparing these films, including *New Year*, according to their aims and methods can yield important insights into recent Asian-American women's films and test the hypothesis that alternative media can imprint alternative images. Whether the films are shown separately or in some combination, Renee E. Tajima's essay "Lotus Blossoms Don't Bleed: Images of Asian Women"<sup>5</sup> provides accompanying reading material that parallels several of the topics covered in each film.

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The film strips and videos in the collections are available to Wisconsin residents through interlibrary loan from the Elton S. Karrmann Library at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville. They are described in a catalog available from the Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706, (608) 263-5754, and on the Internet at [gopher://silo.adp.wisc.edu:70/11/.uwlibs/.womenstudies](http://gopher://silo.adp.wisc.edu:70/11/.uwlibs/.womenstudies).

<sup>2</sup> *The First 100 Years: A Celebration of American Movies*. Producer: Chuck Workman. HBO June 6, 1995.

<sup>3</sup> Loni Ding, "Strategies of an Asian American Filmmaker" in *Moving the Image: Independent Asian Pacific American Media Arts*, ed. Russell Leong (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994), pp.46-48.

<sup>4</sup> See Renee Tajima's discussion of the *pyonsa* tradition in her essay "Moving the Image: Asian American Independent Filmmaking 1970-1990" in *Moving the Image: Independent Asian Pacific American Media Arts*, ed. Russell Leong (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991), pp.10-33.

<sup>5</sup> Renee Tajima, "Lotus Blossoms Don't Bleed: Images of Asian Women" in *Making Waves: An Anthology of Writings By and About Asian American Women*, ed. Asian Women United of California (Boston: Beacon Press, 1989), pp.308-317.

## **LITERARY RESEARCH IN WOMEN'S STUDIES: AN ANALYSIS OF INDEXING SOURCES**

by Anna Hulseberg

Researching many women-related topics presents a challenge because there is no online database focusing on women's studies resources. Those seeking information on women writers therefore must look at either the various general literary databases and/or print versions of women's studies indexes. For this study I examined three electronic databases -- the Modern Language Association International Bibliography (MLA), Humanities Index (HUM), and Essay and General Literature Index (EGL) -- and one print source, Women Studies Abstracts (WSA). The topics I looked for were: 1) representations of female madness in the fiction of nineteenth-century British and American women writers, and 2) lesbian poetry. I am convinced of the importance of a women's studies online database, and believe creation of such a file should take into account examination of existing sources in which women's studies material is indexed.

I modeled my work in part after Suzanne Hildenbrand's study, "Women's Studies Online: Promoting Visibility,"<sup>1</sup> in which she concludes "beyond any doubt the relevance of online bibliographical retrieval for [women's studies] researchers" (p.72). My findings support her argument in that keyword searching, Boolean operators, and other features of the online environment made searching both much more efficient and more comprehensive. Since my observations about the three electronic databases are vendor-specific, one may find variations in the features offered for those databases by different vendors.

### **MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

This CD-ROM database provided me with a greater number of relevant records than any of the other sources I searched. It covered twenty-three out of the thirty-eight total records I found on representations of female madness, and twenty-seven out of the forty-three I located on lesbian poetry in the four sources. MLA indexes over 3,000 periodicals, dissertations, some books, and collections of articles. The print version began publication in 1921, while the MLA Bibliography

on CD ROM that I searched began coverage in 1981 and was updated through December 30, 1993.

MLA is quite user-friendly in the WILSONDISC vendor format I used, with "help" screens available throughout the search process and many methods for doing topical searches. Single-subject (browse) searches of assigned subject headings for many topics tend to pull up an overwhelming number of hits ("madness" brings up 438, and "women" 5331), but this option can at least be useful in providing alternate terms under which a given concept is indexed. For instance, a search for "lesbian" allows one to browse a list of terms including "lesbianism," "lesbian writers," and "lesbian poets."

What I found most useful and comfortable about WILSONDISC's format was the multiple-subject search option, a screen with fields in which the user can enter subject/title keyword searches using truncation and Boolean logic, names of authors and/or persons discussed in works, and title words, among other options. Though search strings that are too long get cut off, this problem can be overcome in the command mode, in which the user can combine searches, bypassing the limitation of screen space.

"Search qualifiers" accompany terms on records and assist in searching and interpreting them. The record for "Reader, Text, and Ambiguous Referentiality in 'The Yellow Wallpaper,'" for example, lists the following qualifiers and corresponding subject entries:

<u>qualifier</u>	<u>subject entry</u>
specific literature (slt):	American literature
historical period (tim):	1800-1899
personal name author (sau):	Gilman, Charlotte Perkins
subject work (swk):	The Yellow Wallpaper
literary theme (lth):	madness
literary theme (lth):	sanity
subject approach (sap):	feminist approach.

One can access this record through each of these subject entries in a multiple-subject keyword search. Better yet, in command mode, one can limit searches to particular qualifiers. The heading "feminist approach" is a useful tool for addressing Ellen Gay Detlefsen's point that "material about women is not necessarily the

same as feminist material or women's studies material."<sup>2</sup>

One general problem I ran into on the topic of lesbian poetry was whether to include articles on lesbian themes in the poetry of women who do/did not identify themselves as lesbians, Emily Dickinson in particular. I finally decided to include them. The MLA vendor I used assigns excellent descriptors to the article "The Pea That Duty Locks': Lesbian and Feminist-Heterosexual readings of Emily Dickinson's Poetry," including "heterosexual critics," "lesbian critics," and "homosexuality." This multiple-subject keyword search allows the user to locate such records fairly easily without using the presumptuous term "lesbian poets."

Another problematic set of records that I ultimately decided *not* to include in my list of relevant hits deals with lesbian poetry of male writers. I found such articles in all of the indexing sources, but none provided descriptors that conveyed the concept of male authors portraying lesbian themes, which is captured quite well in one of the article titles, "Ventriloquizing Sappho: Ovid, Donne, and the Erotics of the Feminine Voice."

Unfortunately, MLA (at least through our WILSONDISC vendor) does not use the available qualifiers and subject headings consistently. For instance, the record for "Feminist Literary Criticism: The Mad Woman and Jane Eyre" does not include the heading "madness" for literary themes, or "feminist approach" for subject approach. Similarly, the article "Adrienne Rich: Poet, Mother, Lesbian Feminist, Visionary" is not assigned the term "lesbian poets." From my searches on lesbian poetry, I noticed that this descriptor was assigned most frequently when two or more lesbian poets were discussed. It would be much more useful for a group descriptor to apply to discussions of individual lesbian poets as well. In order to pull up records for individual lesbian poets, one must combine terms such as "lesbianism" and "poetry," instead of using "lesbian poets."

One must deal with the problem of inconsistent indexing vocabulary by searching with multiple terms relating to the same concept, for instance, "madness," "madwoman," and "mental illness in literature." I find both free-text searching and searching of assigned subject terms to be quite useful, and switching back and forth when necessary can be helpful. In my opinion,

the great number of descriptors generally assigned to each record on MLA tend to make up for the lack of abstracts. I would begin a search for any topic in literature and women's studies with this source.

## HUMANITIES INDEX

This Wilson database currently indexes 295 journals, with coverage from 1984 through November 1, 1994. While its coverage begins three years later than MLA's, it is one year more up-to-date. Since its coverage is so recent, this database, like the MLA CD-ROM, is not useful for retrospective research on literary topics in women's studies. Humanities Index was a valuable supplement to MLA for representations of female madness, but gave me little new information on lesbian poetry. Sixteen of the total thirty-eight relevant records I found on representations of female madness were cited on Humanities Index, while only nine of the forty-three on lesbian poetry were in this source.

Humanities Index covered some sources that I was surprised to find missing on MLA. For instance, MLA did not index *Helicon Nine: The Journal of Women's Arts and Letters*, while Humanities Index had sixty-five records for that journal. On the other hand, HUM does not index *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, one of the premier journals in women's studies research. The fact that both HUM and MLA were lacking in terms of coverage re-emphasizes the necessity of searching multiple indexes when embarking on a topical search in women's studies/literature.

I searched HUM on the menu-driven Illinois Bibliographic Information System (IBIS) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. One can search "keywords and phrases," "title and subject words," "subject headings only," "title words only," and other options not as pertinent to subject searching. The "keywords and phrases" search subsumes all the others, and I find it most useful if one is not looking for a particular work, but for multifaceted subjects like mine, which may cover literary genre, chronological period, geographic location, and themes of gender and madness. The searches on this menu-driven system might be frustrating for the advanced user who wants a command-mode option, but Humanities Index (at least in the IBIS) facilitates use of Boolean logic to combine concepts via the menu system much more than MLA,

thereby making searching easier for users uncomfortable with advanced command-mode searching.

Humanities Index is lacking in subject descriptors. In general, the relevant records retrieved on HUM have fewer descriptors than corresponding MLA records, but particularly so in terms of chronological and geographic search terms. However, its treatment of literary themes is sometimes more complete than MLA's. For example, the only thematic descriptors assigned to the article "Charlotte Perkins Gilman's 'The Yellow Wallpaper': A Symptomatic Reading" in MLA are "narrator" and "madness." In Humanities Index, on the other hand, four thematic descriptors are assigned: "patriarchy in literature," "mental illness in literature," "sex and language," and "feminism in literature." HUM (not surprisingly, since its coverage is more general) does not give as thorough treatment to types of literature as MLA. For instance, the article "Sophia Parnok and the Writing of a Lesbian Poet's Life" is assigned no heading that refers to poetry or poets, but only lesbianism in literature, "autobiographical elements in literature," and "homosexual authors." The addition of the heading "lesbian poets" would permit searching by literary genre that would eliminate extraneous hits; however, since the retrieval pool for this topic is so small on HUM, general headings do not present a great problem in that the searcher can browse through the records fairly easily to determine relevancy. The record for the article on Sophia Parnok reaffirms the importance of keyword searching and looking at all fields of a record for information -- the title tells the user unfamiliar with Parnok that she is indeed a poet, while the assigned subject headings do not.

In contrast to MLA, HUM does not provide adequate descriptors for non-traditional sexual readings of Emily Dickinson's work. The only subject headings assigned to Lillian Faderman's "Poem 754: Ambivalent Heterosexuality in 'My Life Had Stood--A Loaded Gun'" on HUM are: "ambivalence in literature" and "wives in literature," with no reference to sexuality, heterosexuality (except as far as "wives" conveys the notion of heterosexuality), heterosexual critics, and so on. In fact, the only way I came upon this article was in searching under Faderman's name to determine whether a different article by her was on HUM. Without this stroke of luck, I may not have found this work in Humanities Index.

While hits were not quite as numerous as those retrieved from MLA, Humanities Index provided a fair number of records relevant to my topics, in some cases supplementing those missing in MLA. I would not rely on this index alone for a search in women's studies and literature, but would perform a few searches to see if it includes any records not found on MLA. From my two topical searches I concluded that depth of coverage in HUM varies from topic to topic, even within the universe of works on literary topics in women's studies.

## WOMEN STUDIES ABSTRACTS

WSA began in 1972, and has a great advantage over the three electronic sources because its coverage begins ten to thirteen years earlier. However, in the interest of consistency, I searched the 1981 and later volumes for this study. There are four issues per year, and the fourth includes cumulative author and subject indexes. In each issue abstracts are divided into thematic sections; for instance, those most relevant to my topics are "Literature and Art" before 1991, and "Literature" after 1991. I found only six of the thirty-eight relevant sources on female madness in fiction in WSA; this index fared better on the topic of lesbian poetry, providing fifteen of the forty-three useful records. WSA is especially useful for researching lesbian issues because it covers the newspaper *off our backs*.

*Women Studies Abstracts'* index is fairly awkward to use since one must search the author or subject index, write down the relevant abstract numbers, then page through the index to find the entry for each number. Subject searching can also be difficult in this print source because abstracts provide no links to other terms to search in the cumulative index. In searching for my first topic, I found WSA to be lacking in treatment of literary themes. Searches under the terms "madness," "insanity," and "mental illness" tended to point to no citations at all, or only to social aspects of these topics. Most literature seemed to be clumped under headings such as "American literature--19th century." Hope Olson points out the usefulness of "postcoordination" (the user combines terms when searching) of terms present in online Boolean searching in interdisciplinary fields such as women's studies.<sup>3</sup> When this postcoordination is not available, it is useful to include indexing terms that precoordinate topics (the system itself has combined the terms), for instance, "American literature--19th century, madness in," and

"madness in literature." While postcoordination was not provided for literature and themes of madness, my second topic was covered in any case by the "precoordinated" heading "lesbian literature." Like Humanities Index, this source did not discriminate consistently between types of literature in subject descriptors, therefore works such as "Intimacy, Complicity, and the Imagination: Adrienne Rich's Twenty-One Love Poems" were not indexed under poets or poetry.

Although this source is weaker than the others in terms of subject searching through the index, the abstracts can sometimes provide more insight into the content of an article than is provided through subject headings in the other sources. Unfortunately, many articles are not abstracted in earlier volumes, and if the title is too general, it is difficult to determine pertinence. One guide to women's studies sources points out that WSA "really is a joint abstracting and indexing journal."<sup>4</sup> Both the number of abstracted entries and the coverage of literary topics have increased in more recent volumes of *Women Studies Abstracts*, and the abstracts can be quite helpful in determining relevance. According to the abstract for "Exploring Lack and Absence in the Body/Text: Charlotte Perkins Gilman Prewriting Irigaray," this article discusses the idea that writers may "create a text which would be termed *hysterical* if expressed in the body of the woman herself" [my emphasis].<sup>5</sup> Through reading this abstract, as well as the subject term "hysteria" in the index, the WSA searcher finds that this article looks beyond the issue of female psychology into the more loaded question of female "hysteria." The Modern Language Association International Bibliography, on the other hand, provides only the more general term "female psychology" to convey the psychological aspect of the article.

One of the best ways to use this print source for research in literary topics is to browse through the section on "Literature" or "Arts and Literature" that appears in each issue. Carter and Ritchie point out that WSA's "arrangement . . . in broad subject groups . . . makes browsing a possibility."<sup>6</sup> This way, one can be sure not to overlook abstracts that suffer from deficient subject indexing. *Women Studies Abstracts* is perhaps more useful for browsing through the "Literature" section as a means of keeping abreast of new works than as a tool for doing topical research in literature through the index.

## ESSAY AND GENERAL LITERATURE INDEX

Essay and General Literature Index supplements the sources discussed above because it indexes essays in collections, rather than journal articles. However, the number of relevant records retrieved may be relatively small because of the repetition of works published both as essays in collections and as journal articles, and because the body of literature published in collections is smaller than that which appears in journals. I found nine relevant citations for my first topic (representations of female madness) and five for my second (lesbian poetry) in this source. While the print version of EGL began coverage in 1900, the Wilson CD-ROM I searched began coverage in 1985.

EGL provides direction to novice users by identifying subject headings as "other entries that may be searched." In some cases, EGL provides coverage that surpasses the other electronic databases. For instance, while MLA provides only two subject descriptors for "Gothic Repetition: Husbands, Horrors, and Things That Go Bump in the Night" ("general literature" and "Gothicism"), which overlook the particularly female point of view suggested by the word "husbands" in the title, EGL provides the following subject headings for the essay version of this article ("Things That Go Bump in the Night: Husbands, Horrors, and Repetition"):

- Charlotte Perkins Gilman 1860-1935 (The Yellow Wallpaper)
- Gothic revival (literature)
- Marriage in literature
- Psychoanalysis in literature
- Women in literature.

These descriptors do a thorough job of covering most aspects of the essay that one can deduce from the title. Unfortunately, as in the case of this record, most EGL records do not have subject entries that allow one to search chronologically -- for instance, by century.

On the other hand, coverage of another essay in EGL, "The Ghostly Double Behind the Wallpaper in Charlotte Perkins Gilman's 'The Yellow Wallpaper,'" is quite poor, as the only descriptor is "Gilman, Charlotte Perkins 1860-1935 (The Yellow Wallpaper)." The descriptors assigned to this essay by MLA, as well as the title itself, suggest that additional headings, such as "psychoanalysis in literature," would be appropriate. This inconsistency once again demonstrates the importance of searching both assigned-subject

vocabulary and title/subject keywords, as well as multiple databases.

Like Humanities Index and *Women Studies Abstracts*, this source does not facilitate searching by literary form. For instance, "Not Since Sappho: The Erotic in Poems of Katherine Phillips and Aphra Behn" is assigned the subject heading, "lesbianism in literature," but the specific form of poetry is not identified. More specificity in literary headings might allow the searcher to begin with fewer hits, which can make embarking on a project a bit more manageable.

## CONCLUSIONS

My work ultimately supports Joyce Duncan Falk's argument that "given the great variations both among databases and within each one and the lack of consistent, reliable indexing, free-text searching of the basic index and the use of multiple databases are recommended for most searches on women's topics."<sup>7</sup> I found that inconsistent indexing within databases required creative use of synonyms and alternate terms for pulling up relevant records. The use of multiple databases, both electronic and print, allowed me to combine information from various sources to determine the relevancy of a particular article or essay. In addition, searching multiple indexes decreased the chances that I would overlook an important work missed in one source due to inadequate descriptors. The shortcomings I found with the print source reinforced the importance of an electronic format that allows "postcoordination"<sup>8</sup> of terms. However, the switch to the electronic environment results in the exclusion of earlier records that were included in the print version of a source. Individuals doing historical research would benefit from the inclusion of older records, and from the assignment to these records of subject headings covering gender issues that may not have been used in the past. While implementation of such projects would be time-consuming and expensive, these issues should be taken into consideration, especially in plans to create an online women's studies index.

This study also convinced me that even if a fairly comprehensive electronic women's studies index is created in the future, it will still be necessary to supplement with searches on other databases, especially those like the Modern Language Association International Bibliography, which provide a great deal

of subject specificity. For this reason, the women's studies community should be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the indexing sources currently available, and suggest means by which to improve women's studies subject searching on these sources when possible.

[*Anna Hulseberg is pursuing a Master's Degree in the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She has a Bachelor's Degree in English and Certificate in Women's Studies from Northwestern University.*]

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Suzanne Hildenbrand, "Women's Studies Online: Promoting Visibility," *RQ* v.26, no.1 (1986), pp.63-74.

<sup>2</sup> Ellen Gay Detlefsen, "Issues of Access to Information About Women," *Special Collections* v.3, no.3/4 (1986), p.163.

<sup>3</sup> Hope Olson, "Subject Access to Women's Studies Materials," in *Cataloging Heresy: Challenging the Standard Bibliographic Product*, ed. Bella Hass Weinberg (Bedford, NJ: Learned Information, 1992), p.161.

<sup>4</sup> Sarah Carter and Maureen Ritchie, *Women's Studies: A Guide to Information Sources* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1990), p.4.

<sup>5</sup> *Women Studies Abstracts* v.21, no.3 (Fall 1992), p.70.

<sup>6</sup> Carter and Ritchie, p.4

<sup>7</sup> Joyce Duncan Falk, "Humanities," in *Women Online: Research in Women's Studies Using Online Databases*, ed. Steven D. Atkinson and Judith Hudson (New York: Haworth Press, 1990), p.7.

<sup>8</sup> Olson, p.161.

## COMPUTER TALK

Note that final punctuation is sometimes left off of sentences listing addresses, for purposes of clarity, since listservs and Web addresses DO NOT include a "dot" or period at the end.

### EMAIL LISTS

[To subscribe to most email/discussion lists, send a posting to the listserv -- listed below in CAPS -- with the following message in the body: subscribe listname yourfirstname yourlastname (for example; subscribe fast jane jones). If you have an automatic signature file, disable it at the top of the message or add the single line END after your subscribe message.]

For a thorough directory of discussion groups related to women's studies, go to the Web site: <http://www.inform.umd.edu:8080/EdRes/Topic/WomensStudies/Computing/WMST-L> and select the WMST-L choice. Maintained and updated regularly by Joan Korenman at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County, this site is a good source for a variety of women's studies information.

**EE-WOMEN** is geared to women's issues regarding Central and Eastern Europe and the NIS (Newly Independent States). This unmoderated list is hosted by the Civic Education Project. Listserv is [LISTPROC@CEP.NONPROFIT.NET](mailto:LISTPROC@CEP.NONPROFIT.NET)

**FAST** (Fight Against Sexist Tyranny) is a moderated list seeking "equality between the sexes." Listserv address is [LISTSERV@GITVMI.GATECH.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@GITVMI.GATECH.EDU)

**FATDYKES** is "a place for fat lesbians and our allies to discuss topics related to our lives ... from a pro-fat, pro-lesbian perspective." For women only. Listserv is [MAJORDOMO@APOCALYPSE.ORG](mailto:MAJORDOMO@APOCALYPSE.ORG)

**LESBIAN AVENGERS** is a private list for "sharing strategies, experiences, ideas and tales from the front." Send the message *subscribe avengers* to [MAJORDOMO@QUEERNET.ORG](mailto:MAJORDOMO@QUEERNET.ORG)

**MAC-WOMEN** is Amy Goodloe's latest project, a "Macintosh help forum for women only." To subscribe, send to [MAJORDOMO@LISTS.BEST.COM](mailto:MAJORDOMO@LISTS.BEST.COM)

**MOMS** is a lesbian-oriented discussion list. Subscription message should go to [MAJORDOMO@QICLAB.SCN.RAIN.COM](mailto:MAJORDOMO@QICLAB.SCN.RAIN.COM)

**QUEER STUDIES AOTEAROA** is a new list from Women's Studies at Massey University in New Zealand. Send the message *subscribe QSA* to [MAJORDOMO@MASSEY.AC.NZ](mailto:MAJORDOMO@MASSEY.AC.NZ)

**SISTAH-NET** offers discussion for African American lesbians. Send subscription message to [SISTAH-REQUEST@HAMP.HAMPSHIRE.EDU](mailto:SISTAH-REQUEST@HAMP.HAMPSHIRE.EDU)

**SOREHAND** is the list for all of us who suffer from hand/wrist pain due to (too much) time at the computer. Send your subscribe message to [LISTSERV@VM.UCSF.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@VM.UCSF.EDU)

**WRAC-L** is the Women's Resource and Action Centers list, for discussion of resources and issues for women's centers. Send a subscribe message to [LISTSERV@DARTMOUTH.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@DARTMOUTH.EDU)

Note the following lists each have a new posting address: [internet-women-help@lists.best.com](mailto:internet-women-help@lists.best.com), [internet-women-info@lists.best.com](mailto:internet-women-info@lists.best.com), and [women-online-news@lists.best.com](mailto:women-online-news@lists.best.com).

### ELECTRONIC JOURNALS/JOURNAL WEB SITES

**BODY POLITIC** is "a monthly news magazine focusing on people and events involved in the continuing struggle over reproductive freedom," according to the opening page. The "Current Issue" pick offers a table of contents and one online article. (See review of the magazine itself in the "Periodical Notes" column in this issue of *Feminist Collections*.) Address: <http://www.enews.com:80/magazines/body/>

**BLUE STOCKING** describes itself as "fun, controversial, pro-sex, with heart and an open forum." Home page offers excerpts from the current issue, plus subscription information and links to other resources. Address: <http://www.teleport.com/~bluesock/index.html>

**EXECUTIVE FEMALE**, "the women's career and business magazine published bimonthly by the National Association for Female Executives" is reachable via gopher: [gopher://gopher.eneews.com/11/magazines/alphabetic/all/executive\\_female](gopher://gopher.eneews.com/11/magazines/alphabetic/all/executive_female)

**FaT GiRL** home page includes basic information about subscribing as well as selected articles from the "zine for fat dykes and the women who want them." Other resources, including a list of fat songs, are linked to its Web page, at: <http://www.icsi.berkeley.edu/~polack/fg/>

**ON THE ISSUES** Web page offers an index to previous articles (including some full text) plus descriptive contents of the current issue and subscription information. Address: <http://www.echonyc.com/~onissues>

**SEA CHANGE** is the fully online magazine "for and by women who are using (or planning to use) electronic communications to magnify their ability to change the world." Available in English, German, and French at this point. Published by the Virtual Sisterhood email list owner Barbara O'Leary and volunteers. Address for English version: <http://www.igc.apc.org/vsister/sea/one/>  
German version: [http://www.igc.apc.org/vsister/sea/one/deutsche/index\\_ge.html](http://www.igc.apc.org/vsister/sea/one/deutsche/index_ge.html)  
French version: <http://www.igc.apc.org/vsister/sea/one/french/welcome.html>

**WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION** home page offers selected articles, subscription information, and some position vacancies from its monthly print counterpart newsletter. Address is: <http://www.itis.com/wihe/>

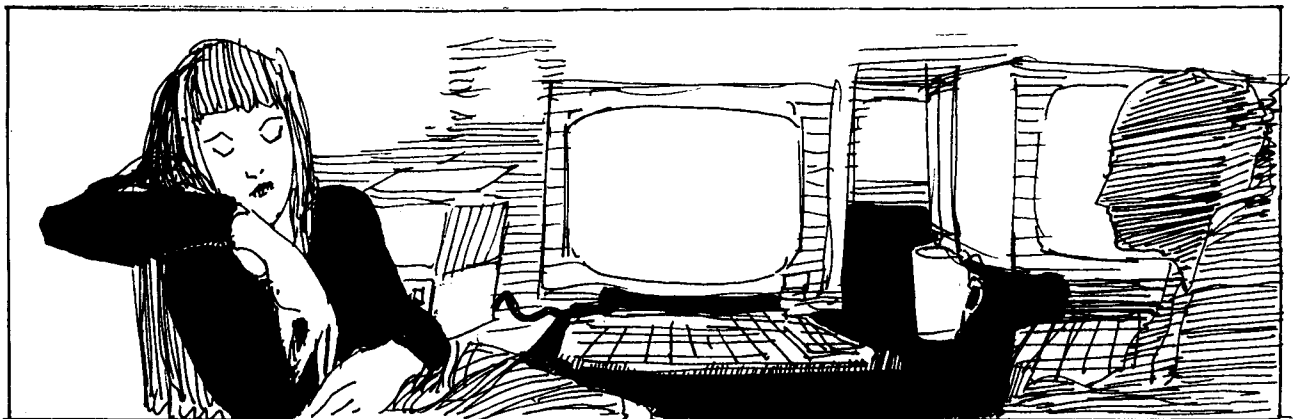
**WOMEN OF GREATER ATLANTA** is an online publication with selections on Business & Career, Personal Development, Health & Fitness, Home & Family, Travel & Entertainment, and Letters & Editorials. Address: <http://www.america.net/com/prestige/wga/index.html>

**WOMEN'SSPACE** web site carries the full text of this women's newsletter based in Nova Scotia, Canada. The focus is "to bring Internet resources and global networks to women working on issues in their local areas, to promote accessibility to online tools and resources, and to support exchange of experiences and ideas." Address: <http://www.softaid.net/cathy/vsister/w-space/womspce.html>

## WORLD WIDE WEB SITES

**95/75** "is a commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage in America, and a celebration of women's history, achievements and future." Included are the text of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, a history of the suffrage movement, biographies of suffragists, a listing of historic sites, and more. The site is maintained by Barbara Moore at the Susan B. Anthony University Center at the University of Rochester. Address: <http://www.rochester.edu:80/SBA/95-75/>

**THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S RESEARCH AND POLICY**, housed at Griffith University in Brisbane, "is committed to creating a dialogue between women's issues researchers and policy practitioners in private enterprise, the government and the community." A national database of women's



Miriam Greenwald

research expertise, a listing of women's internet resources, and information about AIWRP are included in the home page, which was created by Jan Williams. Address: <http://www.gu.edu.au/gwis/aiwrap/AIWRAP.home.html>

Though the **BEIJING EXPRESS HOME PAGE** is past its working life, the Web site offers a glimpse of this unique "onboard training" forum and "international colloquium" that was organized by the United Nations Development Programme. The train took both government and NGO representatives from Warsaw, Poland to Beijing, China, crossing more than 5,000 miles while women talked, learned, shared resources, and prepared for the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Address: <http://www.undp.org/bexpress/beijing.htm>

**CREATING A CELEBRATION OF WOMEN WRITERS**, compiled by Mary Mark and John Ockerbloom, offers an alphabetical listing of women authors and their works available on the Web. Full text of many works, biographical information, pictures, and even recordings of many writers are to be found. Address: <http://www.cs.cmu.edu/afs/cs.cmu.edu/user/mmbt/www/women/celebration.html>

**DYKE TV HOME PAGE** provides information on the "only national lesbian TV program by, for, and about lesbians," which is broadcast around some twenty U.S. cities and sells in tape version through local bookstores and by subscription. Membership information, programming, sponsorship, and other selections are available at: <http://www.cc.columbia.edu/~vk20/lesbian/dyketv.html>

**THE FEMINIST MAJORITY ONLINE** home page includes action suggestions, daily feminist news, a "Feminist Internet Gateway," links to online journals and information about other publications and research, a "911 for women" help screen, and a total of 1,200 screens of information for those who plunge deep enough into the information well. The site is maintained by The Feminist Majority and New Media Publishing. Address: <http://www.feminist.org/>

Another site for information on the United Nations **FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN** offers official documents, a photo gallery, media information, general news from/about the conference, and more. Address (though we can't promise it will

remain long after the conference has concluded): <http://www.undp.org/fwcw/daw1.htm>

The **FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE** site, from the Department of the History of Medicine at the University of Kansas Medical Center, is just getting started, but already includes a small portion of Nightingale's 15,000 letters. Address: <http://www.kumc.edu/service/clendening/florence/florence.html>

**GIRLGAMES** is an interactive software company designing entertaining and educational CD-ROM's for girls to encourage them to explore technology. The site includes an online magazine *GIRLS INTERWIRE*, and a puzzles choice that offers word problems. Address is: <http://www.sccsi.com:80/girlgames/>

The **INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR WOMEN IN MUSIC** home page includes course syllabi, bibliographies and discographies, other women in music organizations, homepages by women composers, listings of competition opportunities, and more. Address: <http://music.acu.edu/www/iawm/home.html>

The **JEWISH FEMINIST WEBSITE** offers "resources and links of Jewish Feminist interest, from Bible characters to battered women's shelters in Israel, feminist haggadot and films, to music, history, and more...". Address: <http://world.std.com/~alevin/jewishfeminist.html>

A home page for the book *KIDDING OURSELVES: BREADWINNING, BABIES, AND BARGAINING POWER* by Rhona Mahony (Basic Books, 1995) includes a synopsis of the book, its introduction, the cover art, and bits from recent reviews. Mahony proposes "sophisticated, game-theoretic ideas about negotiation" to women's double roles. Address: <http://www-leland.stanford.edu:80/~rmahony/Book.html>

The **LESBIAN AVENGER HANDBOOK** by Sarah Schulman is partially available on a Web site maintained by the Lesbian Avengers, a direct action group focused on lesbian visibility and survival. Address: <http://www.cc.columbia.edu/~vk20/lesbian/avenghan.html>

**MATUSCHKA's** home page carries artwork by this woman who made the cover of *The New York Times Magazine* with her self-portrait as a breast cancer

survivor. Address: <http://www.itp.tsoa.nyu.edu/~student/pincushion/FORUMHTML/cushion1.html>

The **NEW ZEALAND WOMEN'S STUDIES HOMEPAGE** at Massey University has changed its URL to: <http://www.massey.ac.nz/~wwwms>

**NONVIOLENCE SPEAKS TO POWER** by Petra Kelly is a "selection of five speeches and four essays covering the period from August 1987 to July 1991" (Kelly died in 1992). Full text files of these works by the German Green activist are available at: <http://www2.hawaii.edu/mip/kellybook>

**OUTPOST:CULTURE** is the still-under-construction Web site for Inland Book Company, distributor of the publications of some 2,000 small presses, including a number of feminist presses. Booksellers will eventually be able to use the site for ordering; meanwhile, it's a good way to browse the world of alternative presses. Address: <http://coolbooks.com:80/~outpost/>

The **SYLVIA PLATH PAPERS** Web site provides some excerpts from Plath's writings, photos, a brief biography, and some of her drawings. Address: <http://www.europa.com/~ria/plath/sylvia.html>

The homepage for the **TIBETAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION** of Daramsala, India has taken on new significance given the recent altercation involving Tibetan women-in-exile at the World Conference on Women in Beijing. Address: <http://www.helix.net/grannyg/tibet.html>

The **WEBMUSEUM, PARIS** site, developed by Nicolas Pioch, includes a "Famous Paintings Exhibition" indexed by artist. Women artists in the exhibition are Mary Cassatt, Berthe Morisot, Marie Bracquemond, and Dorothea Tanning. To keep the number of visitors manageable and the original site from being overloaded, the page is mirrored in many other sites. Address: <http://sunsite.unc.edu/wm/paint/auth/>

**WE'MOON** Web page is the site of information about Mother Tongue Ink and its publications, including *We'Moon: Gaia Rhythms for Women* appointment book and astrological moon calendar. The page includes some nice graphics, plus links to other women/spirituality sites. Address: <http://www.teleport.com/~wemoon/wemoon.html>

The **WOMANMADE CATALOG SHOWROOM** is an example of a commercial Web site offering arts and crafts by women, plus products from woman-owned businesses (greeting cards, jewelry, glassware, pins, and the like). Address: <http://megamed.com/womanmade/page1.html>

**WOMEN IN MATHEMATICS (WIM)** is an organization at the University of Maryland College Park. The WIM homepage includes membership information; connections to organizations for women in computer science, physics, and engineering; advice to graduate students; other sites relevant to women's issues; and general information on mathematics resources. Address: <http://www.cs.umd.edu/~gibson/wim.html>

**WOMEN IN PHILOSOPHY** offers a collaborative bibliography of works in philosophy by women. The partially annotated bibliography is available at: <http://billyboy.ius.indiana.edu/WomeninPhilosophy/WomeninPhilo.html>

**WOMEN'S HISTORY** Web site, from Todd Library at Middle Tennessee State University, includes links to bibliographies, blurbs and reviews on recent books, biographical sources, journals, video resources, and more. Address: <http://frank.mtsu.edu/~kmiddlet/history/women.html>

The **WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CENTER** of San Diego, California, uses its homepage to celebrate the more than one hundred individuals who've received "Living Legacy Awards," to champion a proposed Women's International Institute for women worldwide, and to make connections to other resources on women. Address: <http://www.wic.org/>

**WOMEN'S WAY** includes limited media reviews ("News to Use: The Best in Books, Magazines, CD's TV, Movies, and Catalogs for Busy Browsers"), a cooking column, and links to other resources in its homepage. Address: <http://www.omix.com/womensway/>

**WOMEN'S WIRE** Web site promises to "serve as a virtual resource outpost and electronic mentoring center for women around the world." Included are daily news about women, statistics, advice columnists, links to other women-related Web sites, and information on a variety of topics, "from business to banking, careers to comix." Address: <http://www.women.com>

**WEL AUSTRALIA** is the homepage of Women's Electoral Lobby of Australia, a national lobbying group for women. Address: <http://www.pcug.org.au/other/wel/>

**THE "YELLOW WALL-PAPER" SITE**, constructed by students in several American Literature classes at the University of Texas, includes an online version of Gilman's text, the author's comments on why she wrote the work, student essays, *The Charlotte Perkins Gilman Newsletter* online, and commentary on the film version of "The Yellow Wall-Paper." Address: <http://www.en.utexas.edu/~daniel/amlit/wallpaper/wallpaper.html>

**WOMENSNET**, part of the IGC network of Internet services, offers a Web site connected to other resources on women, including a listing of IGC's women-related electronic discussion groups, plus links to a number of organizations and issues Web sites. Address: <http://www.igc.apc.org/womensnet/>

**WOMENSWEB** is "Canada's first Internet-based service and support program for women." Launched on September 6, "International Day of Action for Women's Equality," and focusing first on the Beijing conference, WomensWeb will continue as an "electronic forum for ongoing women's networking and information exchange." Address: <http://crc.web.apc.org/womensweb>

**WORLD'S WOMEN ON-LINE!** is "an electronic art networking project in conjunction with the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women" that continues beyond the conference with an alphabetical listing of women artists, whose work can be pulled up online. Among the project's goals are showcasing use of technology by women artists and "endorsing the Internet as a mode of communication between and among women." Address: <http://www.asu.edu:80/wwol/>

## OTHER RESOURCES

**MATRICES: A LESBIAN FEMINIST RESOURCE NEWSLETTER** has begun a regular feature reviewing Internet resources of interest to lesbians. Eva Hill's "Welcome to Cyber-Space" could be a good place to locate information on the "Information Super-Highway." Snail mail address is: Center for Advanced Feminist Studies, 496 Ford Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.



*Miriam Greenwald*

**McKENZIE & COMPANY**, the first title from Games for Her, a multimedia software house, is a "live-action social adventure at an all-American high school," according to developer Patricia Flanigan. Another title is due for release this fall, with four additional games next year. Contact person for Games for Her is Gail Rubin at 505-837-5406.

**O'REILLY & ASSOCIATES** is scheduled to release a statistical survey of Internet users this month. Preliminary data indicate that women make up some thirty-four percent of Internet users, and that forty-three percent of Internet users are employed in corporations with 1,000 or more employees. World Wide Web site on the methodology and scope of the study is at: <http://www.ora.com/survey/>

**WATER: WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC RESOURCES** offers training and access to electronic facilities at its headquarters in Austin, Texas. Able to accommodate overnight guests, WATER "welcomes women from out of town" to learn video and audio production and editing and computer online services. Contact WATER by email: [water@igc.apc.org](mailto:water@igc.apc.org) or phone: 512-444-1672 or snail mail: 109 W. Johanna St., Austin, TX 78704.

## FEMINIST PUBLISHING

**A&M PRESS** was recently established by Anyda Marchant, 84 (a writer with the pseudonym Sarah Aldridge) and her longtime partner Muriel Crawford, largely to keep Aldridge's novels in print. Originally co-founders of Naiad Press with Barbara Grier and Donna McBride, Marchant and Crawford sold their interest in Naiad and now offer a list of Aldridge's lesbian novels, including a new title (*Amantha*) due out this fall. Address is P.O. Box 283, Rehoboth Beach, DE 19971.

**GARDEN STREET PRESS**, a new venture founded by women, has just published *Embracing the Dark* by Eve Merriam. Other titles in their list include *Ibbetson Street* by Jean Flanagan and *Poems of the Sixth Decade* by Marilyn Zuckerman. Address of the press is P.O. Box 1231, Truro, MA 02666. Phone: 508-487-8823.

**KELSEY STREET PRESS** is celebrating its twentieth anniversary as one of the oldest women's presses in the country. Their publishing focus is experimental writing, collaborations between visual artists and poets, and new voices from women of color and lesbians. Address: 2718 Ninth St., Berkeley, CA 94710. Phone: 510-549-3336.

A national campaign to capitalize **KITCHEN TABLE: WOMEN OF COLOR PRESS** for the first time in its fourteen-year history has been quite successful so far. Since formation of a campaign coalition in 1993, organizers have raised some \$100,000 to cover the press's operational costs, and has also launched a national house party campaign and sought out foundation grants. People interested in hosting house

parties should call the coalition at 202-667-1313 (fax: 202-265-0942). The new address of Kitchen Table is P.O. Box 404920, Brooklyn, NY 11240-4920.

**PRESS GANG PUBLISHERS** has made it to the twenty-year mark. Despite the closing of its sister print shop Press Gang Printers in 1993, the publishing venture, a separate entity since 1989, has remained a thriving publisher of feminist and lesbian titles. Address: #101 225 E. 17th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6A 1H2, Canada.

Apologies to **SIBYL PUBLICATIONS**, announced in the previous issue as **SIBUL PUBLICATIONS** (based on information from another periodical). The press has two titles coming out in October (*Journey in the Middle of the Road: One Woman's Path Through a Midlife Education* by Muriel Murch and *Redefining Success: Women's Unique Paths* by Nancy Johnson) and a new address: 600 S.E. Powell Blvd., Portland, OR 97202 (503-231-6519).

**WOMYN'S BRAILLE PRESS**, in process of closing shop, has shipped all of its tape and braille masters to the Bureau of Braille and Talking Book Services in Florida, new home for the Press's collection. Talking Book Services is to catalog the books, make master copies available, and work with Womyn's Braille Press to produce a catalog of the collection. The Press may be contacted at P.O. Box 8475, Minneapolis, MN 55408.

(Information for most of the above items comes from *Feminist Bookstore News*, edited by Carol Seajay.)

## CORE LISTS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

"Lesbian Studies" is the title of the newest bibliography in the series **CORE LISTS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES**. Joan Ariel has compiled this list of nonfiction, English-language works currently in print, with an emphasis on more recent titles "across a broad range of topical areas." The listing of forty-four books brings to twenty the number of core lists prepared by members of the Women's Studies Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries under the general editorial guidance of Bernice Lacks. To access any of the lists, gopher or telnet to [wiscinfo.wisc.edu](mailto:wiscinfo.wisc.edu) and select successively: Library

Catalogs and Services/Journal and Information Databases/Women's Studies Librarian's Office/Core Lists in Women's Studies, or open the URL: [gopher://silo.acp.wisc.edu:70/11/.uwlibs/.womenstudies/.corelists](mailto:gopher://silo.acp.wisc.edu:70/11/.uwlibs/.womenstudies/.corelists). For those without Internet access, single print copies of the lists are available from our office, Room 430 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706. A listing of our other publications is also available via the gopher or World Wide Web connection (as are some of the publications themselves), or you may write to our office for more information.

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## ARCHIVES

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The GERBER/HART LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES was established in Chicago in 1981 as "The Midwest Gay and Lesbian Archive and Library." Its name was changed shortly after thereafter and the collections have been moved several times, most recently in 1991 to the present location at 3352 North Paulina (ZIP is 60657). The all-volunteer organization maintains a lending library of books and periodicals donated over the years, and the archives include records from organizations (such as the Lesbian Community Center) and businesses (such as Metis Press), plus banners, buttons, posters, concert and theater programs, clothing, and other items. Namesakes Henry Gerber and Pearl Hart were both inducted into the Chicago Gay and Lesbian Hall of Fame in 1992. Phone: 312-883-3003.

The WOMEN IN PHOTOGRAPHY INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES includes more than 12,000 files on individual women photographers. Maintained solely by retired photographer Peter E. Palmquist, who has been gathering items for some twenty-five years, the collection has about 900 books by and about women photographers, 3,000 articles, and 5,000 original photographs by women photographers, including many vintage works from the nineteenth century. Fine-art photographers, photo-journalists, and other types of photographers are included. Access to the archive is available by writing directly to the curator at 1183 Union St., Arcata, CA 95521.

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## NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

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### ALMANACS

Lisa DiMona and Constance Herndon, eds., *THE 1995 INFORMATION PLEASE® WOMEN'S SOURCEBOOK*. Boston: Seth Godin Productions and Cader Books, Houghton Mifflin, 1994. 591p. index. \$13.95, ISBN 0-395-70067-1.

Margo McLoone and Alice Siegel, *THE INFORMATION PLEASE® GIRLS' ALMANAC*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1995. 240p. \$8.95, ISBN 0-395-69458-2.

I am a sucker for almanacs. I don't know why, really, because they rarely contain the information I need when I actually try to look up something specific, and they certainly don't go into any subject with depth. But they give me warm fuzzies, especially when they emanate from venerable institutions like *Information Please®*. And, of course, they contain all sorts of tidbits.

DiMona and Herndon expected to create a volume that would "provide as much information as possible about the state of women in America today" (Preface), but they soon found they could provide only an overview of major issues and sources in a one-volume work. (Readers of *Feminist Collections* and everyone else involved in women's studies and women-focused projects would have known that to be the case!) Did the

editors overcome their obvious lack of background and create a credible work? I believe the answer on the whole is, "Yes," because they wisely contacted hundreds of organizations and other sources, determined which were "reputable organizations recognized as leaders in their fields" (Preface), then relied on the groups for provision of content and viewpoint.

The *Women's Sourcebook* contains chapters on education, work, child care, divorce/custody, retirement, politics, violence/safety, activism, and several on health topics. Each section sports statistical charts, thumbnail descriptions, contact information for organizations, recommended readings and audiovisual materials, and an occasional Internet resource. The sources of the information are also given throughout. The health sections review diseases, fertility, sexuality/relationships, and factors influencing well-being (ex.: the list of spas with programs for women only is good to have on hand should you get the itch to pamper yourself luxuriously). Lesbian issues and resources are covered in many sections of the book, not just under the topic of sexuality. You can also find everything from the Women's National Book Association list of 75 Books By Women Whose Words Have Changed the World (pp.29-30), to the legal definition of hostile workplace set out by the Supreme Court in *Harris v. Forklift Systems, Inc.* (p.75; source: National Organization for Women).

There's only one page on women's studies (in the education chapter). A single paragraph, credited to the National Women's Studies Association, reviews the establishment of women's studies, and The National Council for Research on Women rates about the same treatment. Demonstrating currency of information, the *Women's Sourcebook* lists WMST-L, the women's studies electronic forum begun in 1991, as one of eight women's studies resources. On the other hand, only two published resources are given, both Feminist Press publications from 1982.

The *Girls' Almanac* seems targeted at preteens, but can be enjoyed by any age. The writing is sprightly, the topics well-chosen. Though the first chapter is headed "Body and Mind," the authors concentrate on what this age group is thought to focus on most -- their developing bodies. Besides covering menstruation and reproduction, the authors introduce a variety of associated customs from around the world. They continue offering cross-cultural perspectives in subsequent chapters, whether discussing dating rituals, dolls, girls' names, or which gender wears pants in that society. There's lots of solid herstory, especially in the "Invention Convention" chapter (think of inventor Mary Anderson next time you turn on your windshield wipers), and in "Women of Influence," including the seventeen Habe Queens of Daura, Nigeria, besides the obligatory Molly Pitcher, Harriet Tubman, and [shudder] Pocahontas. Feminism is most affirmed in "Name Calling," which lists biased terms to be avoided and graphically demonstrates the asymmetry of phrases like "man and wife." My favorite chapter is "Making Connections," a wonderful recognition of famous female friendships, sister-sister, and mother-daughter relationships. Enjoy!

## ARCHIVES

Mary Lee Tom, *DIRECTORY OF REPOSITORIES COLLECTING RECORDS OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS*. Cambridge, MA: Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, Radcliffe College, 1994. 89p. (Available from the Library Manuscripts Department, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.)

Are you the current custodian of a trunk full of files bestowed when you became chair of your local chapter of a state women's group? Have you ever thought, "My, we really did some interesting projects

twenty years ago. Can't these yellowing clippings be kept where others can read what we did and how we did it?" The next step is to contact an archival institution to determine whether it is interested in your archive. This *Directory* lists seventy-eight repositories that have agreed to collect records from local, state, and regional affiliates of national women's organizations. The Schlesinger Library, along with the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College, are the major repositories for records of the *national* offices of organizations such as the National Organization for Women (Schlesinger) and Planned Parenthood Federation of America (Smith). Neither Schlesinger nor Smith include *local* collections from outside their states, and both agree that such collections are more likely to be useful if cared for in their home states.

Arranged by state, the *Directory* lists a contact person for each archive, geographical area covered, organizations whose records are held or solicited by the archive, and the titles of publications about the collection, all provided by the repositories themselves, via questionnaires. Some questionnaires must have been filled out in haste. For example, the Nebraska State Historical Society Library/Archives answered the query about holdings and materials solicited by stating, "listed in *Women's History Sources*." Indeed, if one knows that this refers to Andrea Hinding's massive guide to women's archives and manuscript collections in the United States, one can determine the holdings of that institution (assuming the collection remains the same as in 1979 when *Women's History Sources* was published). Listing the names of the dozen or so organizations in Nebraska's collection would not have taken so much time to add -- but then I would have missed browsing the annotations in *Women's History Sources* for the "Woman's Bi-Metallic League" and "Military Waiting Wives Club of Lincoln," and more.

## CHRONOLOGY

Irene M. Franck and David M. Brownstone, *WOMEN'S WORLD: A TIMELINE OF WOMEN IN HISTORY*. New York: HarperPerennial, 1995. 654p. index. \$22.50, ISBN 0-06-273336-2.

Karen Greenspan, *THE TIMETABLES OF WOMEN'S HISTORY: A CHRONOLOGY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND EVENTS IN WOMEN'S HISTORY*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1995. 459p. index. \$35.00, ISBN 0-671-67150-2

Last year this column covered two excellent chronologies of women's history, and this year brings two more for consideration. It must be indicative of something that three of the four titles are from mass market publishers. Does women's history sell? Are chronologies a popular category on the home reference shelf? Have public and high school libraries begun to fill in their gender gaps with these supremely noncontroversial works? I suspect these works will be most used by high schoolers doing projects on a particular era, who want to glean events in women's history as supplement to textbook material. Chronologies are ideal for that purpose, since they list a variety of facts. I must confess that the only time I have consulted a chronology for personal use was in planning a quiz about the year my parents married (1943) for the amusement of guests at their fiftieth wedding anniversary celebration. Chronologies were excellent for that purpose, with old *Life Magazines* a close second. If *Women's World* had been available earlier I could have added to my quiz the questions, "What did Maria Goeppert Mayer achieve in 1943?" (she led the team that extracted uranium-235 for the first time) and "What famous woman did Greer Garson play that year?" (Marie Curie). Many other "facts" provided for 1943 in *Women's World* are well-known persons who were born or died that year -- too hard for quizzes. I have never had a reference question that required a chronology to answer, although I have used their *indexes* for quick fact-checking. (I have had questions about what happened in history on a particular day of the year, but these chronological works are no help there.)

*Women's World* spans human history throughout the world, with greater emphasis on Americana. Pre-1500, the work is one continuous chronology. From 1500-1829, each decade has a separate heading, and four subdivisions begin that continue through the rest of the book: Politics/Law/War, Religion/Education/Everyday Life, Science/Technology/Medicine, and Arts/Literature. From 1830, each year is a separate entry. Throughout the book are quotations, excerpts, and illustrations, along with topical sidebars.

Unfortunately I cannot say much about *The Timetables of Women's History*. It is not in our campus library, and we have had no reply to two requests for a review copy. According to descriptions, this book features numerous short biographical and topical essays, in addition to the fact-filled chronology.

Neither *Women's World* nor (apparently) *The Timetables* contains bibliographical citations, so the validity of the source material cannot be checked. Of the four chronologies to date, only Kirsten Olsen's *Chronology of Women's History* provides a bibliography to the book as a whole, and none gives sources for individual facts. Since I haven't seen *The Timetables*, it would be unfair to rank them. My general view is that any one or two of them should do for most libraries.

## ECOFEMINISM

Joan Nordquist, *ECOFEMINIST THEORY: A BIBLIOGRAPHY*. Santa Cruz, CA: Reference and Research Services, 1994. 64p. (Social theory: A bibliographic series, 36). \$15.00/bibliography; \$50/year for four bibliographies, ISSN-0887-3577.

Ecofeminism is not an easy concept to define. Like feminism itself, it has branches that emphasize different aspects of the underlying analysis and are sometimes in conflict with each other. By way of introduction, Nordquist surveys the history of the concept, from the 1974 coining of "ecofeminism" by French writer Francoise d'Eaubonne. D'Eaubonne used the term to critique the domination of both women and nature by men. In the 1980's ecofeminism became an organized movement intent on bringing about the liberation of women and the environment. But the 1980's also brought diverging branches. Cultural ecofeminism glorifies the connection between women and nature and looks to ancient goddess and earth-centered worship for spiritual guidance. Social ecofeminism stresses the social construction of gender and rejects a gynocentric view of nature. Espoused by Third World feminists particularly, Socialist ecofeminism sees capitalistic patriarchy as the root of problems such as deforestation and pollution.

Given the introduction's emphasis on the various viewpoints within ecofeminism, it is surprising that Nordquist abandons most of these distinctions in the body of the bibliography. She differentiates only "Ecofeminist Theory - General" from "Third World Ecofeminist Theory," then subdivides these two categories by format (books, collections of essays, journal articles, book chapters, etc.) Nevertheless, this is a valuable work for anyone interested in finding citations to material on ecofeminism. Since Nordquist's introduction mentions the major writers associated with

each branch, her remarks there may serve as reference for the perspectives of authors to a given citation.

## HEALTH

Catherine Ingram Fogel and Nancy Fugate Woods, eds., *WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE: A COMPREHENSIVE HANDBOOK*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1995. 744p. index. \$89.95, ISBN 0-8039-7022-6; pap., \$54.95, ISBN 0-8039-7023-4.

Written for nursing students and practitioners, this text also has much to recommend it to others who want to go beyond guides and self-help books. The editors and contributors (chiefly professors of nursing and allied fields) view women's health care as encompassing all functions and parts of the body, rather than solely the reproductive system, and extending to social influences.

Of four main sections in the handbook, the first begins by situating women's health care in society, where gender influences who seeks and receives care and who the caregivers are. Women's health issues over the lifespan are also covered. The second section examines sexism in the delivery of health care, feminist perspectives on nursing practice with women, and lesbian health care issues. Part III emphasizes health protection and promotion, with chapters on nutrition, exercise, fertility control, mental health, and workplace issues. Part IV takes up violence against women, drug abuse, and sexuality, as well as female diseases. The last chapter in this section offers philosophical perspectives on the complicated options presented by reproductive technology.

Most citations in the text lead to books and articles in the literature of nursing, with many from clinical medicine and women's studies, such that each chapter can stand alone as a review article on the subject covered.

It is heartening to see that nursing schools have a comprehensive text for courses devoted to women's health care. I hope this means that such courses are becoming prevalent in nursing (and dare we say medical?) schools.

## HISPANIC LITERATURE

Lou Charon-Deutsch, ed., *AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISPANIC FEMINIST CRITICISM*. Stony Brook, NY: Feministas Unidas, 1994.

The term "annotated" does not quite do justice to the content of this resource. More than seventy books of feminist criticism in Spanish and Latin American literatures are reviewed in 300- to 400-word essays signed by some fifty contributing members of Feministas Unidas, a coalition of feminists in Spanish, Spanish American, Luso-Brazilian, Afro-Latin American, and U.S. Hispanic Studies. The editor, State University of New York at Stony Brook professor Charon-Deutsch, was then president of the organization.

The book's two main categories cover Spanish Literature and Latin American Literature. Since some works transcend this division and the book has no index, it is probably a good idea to scan the lists of books reviewed, to catch titles reviewed in one section that pertain to the other as well. Also provided are lists of other useful sources and anthologies of Hispanic women's literature.

The books reviewed are in English, Spanish, or Portuguese; the reviews are all in English. The descriptions of works in Spanish and Portuguese should prove interesting to researchers in feminist literary criticism who either cannot read or do not routinely scan material in those languages.

## MYSTERIES

Willetta L. Heising, *DETECTING WOMEN: A READER'S GUIDE AND CHECKLIST FOR MYSTERY SERIES WRITTEN BY WOMEN*. Purple Moon Press, 1994. 625p. \$19.95, ISBN 0-9644593-0-2.

The growing number of women mystery writers seems to have created a subsidiary publishing phenomenon of related reference works. As the title implies, this latest entry in the field is intended for the fan of such mystery fiction, particularly the fan who

aspires to read everything that's out there. Compiled by a fan herself, who reads four or five mysteries a week (the highest of qualifications for a book of this sort), it fulfills its intention quite well.

The master list covers more than 450 series arranged alphabetically by author with all the titles to date, in chronological order, for each series for a total of more than 2,340 titles. If this is not enough to keep the compulsive reader busy, annual updates are planned. The authors, primarily British and American, all have written or are writing in this century. Annotations for each entry include award winners and *nominees* (a category sadly omitted in most other lists), the occupation of the series character, and a sentence or two of biographical information about the author.

The master list is enriched by several indexes and appendices. Besides the usual series character and setting indexes, one called Mystery Type offers such intriguing categories as "Bed and Breakfast" and "Women of a Certain Age." Among the appendices are periodicals, awards and organizations, and advice on tracking down elusive titles using library and commercial book search services.

The lack of critical analysis or bibliographical references diminishes the usefulness of *Detecting Women* for research purposes, except perhaps for fact checking, but the comprehensiveness of the list, the enthusiastic tone, and the supplementary material make it a worthwhile purchase for readers' advisory work or personal use.

(Reviewed by Helene Androski)

## RELIGION

Nancy Auer Falk, *WOMEN AND RELIGION IN INDIA: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCES IN ENGLISH, 1975-1992*. Kalamazoo, MI: New Issues Press, Western Michigan University, 1994. 295p. index. \$30.00, ISBN 0-932826-36-9; pap., \$15.00, ISBN 0-932826-37-7.

"My bibliography is not finished, only ended," says Falk in her Preface. What a useful distinction for would-be bibliographers! (As soon as I learn how to make a banner on computer, I'm going to print one with that thought emblazoned as a reminder.) In fact, her entire thirty-three-page Preface ought to be required



Intermediate Technology Group

reading for anyone contemplating compiling a bibliography in whatever subject. She reveals each assumption that turned out to be wrong, as in "Without a discipline of religion to take up women's studies, or a tradition of feminist theological protest, how could there be much writing on women in religion?" (p.xi) and "I had furthermore misestimated the potential range of contributions to my list from religious communities" (p. xiii). In common with other bibliographers working on women-focused topics, she discovered that the literature on her subject was exploding just at the time she chose to work on it, and that relevant material was scattered throughout many disciplines (women-and-religion books are categorized as sociology, history, and folklore as much as "religion"). Useful material was buried within works foregrounding other concerns or obscured by titles that "bore no clue to potentialities within them" (p.xiv). For example, the best source for articles on the intersection of women and religion in India turned out to be *The Economic and Political Weekly*. She next takes Preface readers through her decision-making pathway to definitions, "fuzzy boundaries" for inclusion/exclusion, lopsided balance between primarily academic articles from the West and a variety of works from India, and organization of the book (she decided on a numbered list, alphabetized by author, with an extensive index to names, title keywords, and general groupings, for which she provides a detailed "Guide to Index Categories").

The bibliography itself consists of 1,015 citations to monographs, book chapters, articles, government reports, and dissertations. The topics that can be searched using the extensive index include Hindu terms such as *bhakti* (devotion); Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Parsee laws affecting women; the history of women in all stages of Buddhism; *sati* (widow burning); women saints; and rituals from all the religions of India, including tribal traditions. About the only element missing from this well-conceived resource is a simple glossary of terms, although they are often explained somewhere in the text.

## SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

National Science Foundation, *WOMEN, MINORITIES, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING: 1994*. Arlington, VA: 1994. 404p. NSF 94-333.

This is a statistical compendium on the participation of women, minorities, and persons with disabilities in science and engineering from elementary school through work settings. Interesting findings are summarized in the Highlights section, which begins the book. Here are several of the findings concerning women and girls:

°Gender discrepancy in courses taken by college-bound students begins to be seen following geometry, which is taken by 93 percent of both the males and females. While 56 percent of males take trigonometry, only 53 percent of females do so. Calculus rates are 23 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

°Attitudes towards mathematics and science are more divergent. Forty percent of female high school seniors compared to 27 percent of males report that they do not like mathematics, and 35 percent of the females dislike science joined by 22 percent of the males.

°More females than males are advised by counselors not to take senior mathematics (34 percent of females; 26 percent of males) or science (32 percent compared to 26 percent).

°Male seniors reporting that they expected to pursue a career in these areas outnumbered females three to one.

°Faculty teaching undergraduates in these fields are overwhelmingly male; 96 percent of the relevant mechanical engineering faculties are male.

°Women and men leave undergraduate science, math, and engineering majors for similar reasons, although rank them differently.

°In 1992, 35 percent of graduate students in science and engineering were women, up from under 31 percent in 1981.

°No gap now exists between boys and girls math proficiency scores.

°Average science proficiency scores are the same for boys and girls age 9, but boys do better by age 13 and even more so at age 17.

°Males do better on the math section of the SAT: in 1993, females scored an average 457; males, 502.

°Women graduate from college with higher grades than men in all majors.

°Women earned 45 percent of graduate science degrees in 1991 and 29 percent of doctorates (1992); figures include all social sciences as well as "hard" sciences.

After the Highlights section, the book covers current demographic information and projections, followed by chapters on the educational system and workplace levels and trends. Each chapter reviews relevant research, making use of graphs and charts to present results. Appendices provide additional tables and instruction on interpreting data.

## SEXUAL ASSAULT

Rob Hall, *RAPE IN AMERICA: A REFERENCE HANDBOOK*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1995. 202p. index. \$39.50, ISBN 0-87436-730-1.

*Rape in America* is an excellent guide to a complex subject. It is at the same time sympathetic and factual -- no easy feat, but achieved by writer Hall.

He begins with the term "rape" itself, explaining that he chose it over "sexual assault" because, in the absence of a universally accepted definition, to him "rape" provides a better blend of technical accuracy, emotional impact, and reality. He also uses *victim* rather than *survivor* to designate the target of an attack to better preserve the association between rape and crime. The chapter that follows introduce the reader to the cycle of rape victimization that may begin in childhood, viewpoints on the influence of pornography on rape, the flaws in existing studies of sexual assault, and common myths. The next chapter reviews all the

legal aspects of rape, both procedural and attitudinal. Other chapters present an annotated chronology of significant judicial and other events; biographical sketches of "movers and shakers" in the field of sexual assault; data on rape, rapists, victims, and victim response; a directory of sexual assault organizations and coalitions; and print and nonprint reference sources. The inclusion of biographies is especially welcome, because it recognizes the labors of many individuals who should be better known.

One oddity about this book is that the cover picture of a policewoman taking a rape victim's statement is repeated at the start of each chapter. Perhaps this intensifies Hall's point that rape is a crime.

This book should be useful to anyone connected to sexual assault prevention, treatment, and study.

## BRIEFLY NOTED

Toni Armstrong, ed., *WOMEN'S MUSIC PLUS: DIRECTORY OF RESOURCES IN WOMEN'S MUSIC & CULTURE*. Chicago: Empty Closet Enterprises, 1995.

We received an interim version, dated July, 1995, of the next edition of this wonderful resource, along with a message from the editor that the full version will be available December 1. *Women's Music Plus* is the directory to turn to for listings of women's festivals, publishers, bookstores, periodicals, radio and television shows, and women performers, artists, writers, speakers, theatrical troupes, producers, and production technicians. There's even a section for sign language

interpreters. The directory also lists organizations, archives, grant-giving resources, electronic discussion lists, and other catalogs and directories.

Amelia Howe Kritzer, ed., *PLAYS BY EARLY AMERICAN WOMEN, 1775-1850*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1995. 444p. ISBN 0-472-06598-X.

The note "Includes bibliographical references and index" is the only clue on the catalog record that there is a bibliography in this book as well as plays. Indeed, a seventy-five-page section, "Women Dramatists in the United States Before 1900," is a thorough alphabetical list of authors and plays. Since the catalog note can refer to everything from short bibliographies at the end of chapters to full-blown treatments such as found here, this useful checklist unfortunately is likely to sink into bibliographic oblivion. The plays themselves will suffer the same fate in libraries that do not provide a contents note on the catalog record. The eight plays in the anthology, all chosen for their historical significance, are *The Group*, by Mercy Otis Warren; *Slaves in Algiers*, by Susanna Haswell Rowson; *The Traveller Returned*, by Judith Sargent Murray; *The Female Enthusiast*, by Sarah Pogson; *The Fair Americans*, by Mary Carr; *Altorf*, by Frances Wright; *Ernest Maltravers*, by Louisa Medina; and *The Forest Princess*, by Charlotte Mary Sanford Barnes.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Kirsten Olsen, *Chronology of Women's History* (Westport: Greenwood, 1994), and James Trager, *The Women's Chronology: A Year-By-Year Record From Prehistory to the Present* (New York: Holt, 1994).

■ P.H.W.

## WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

The latest addition to our series *Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies* is "New Reference Works in Women's Studies 1993-1994." Publication dates of entries are primarily 1993 and 1994, with some titles from 1995. Many entries have been reviewed in the "New Reference Works in Women's Studies" column in *Feminist Collections*. The title is available free upon request, either in print version (write to

Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706) or electronically (gopher or telnet to [wiscinfo.wisc.edu](mailto:wiscinfo.wisc.edu) and select successively: Library Catalogs and Services/ Journal and Information Databases/ UW System Women's Studies Librarian's Office/ Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies; or open the URL: <gopher://sil0.adp.wisc.edu:70/11.uwlibs/.womenstudies/.bib>).

## PERIODICAL NOTES

### NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

**THE AUSTRALIAN FEMINIST LAW JOURNAL** 1993- . Managing ed.: Judith Grbich. 2/yr. A\$40 (indiv.); A\$60 (inst.); A\$60 (indiv. overseas); A\$80 (inst. overseas). ISSN 1320-0968. P.O. Box 4337, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic 3052, Australia. (Issue examined: v.3, August 1994)

Sections include "Articles" ("Men's Needs and Women's Desires: Feminist Dilemmas about Rape Law 'Reform'" by Mary Heath and Ngaire Naffine; "Discord in the Legal Academy: The Case of the Feminist Scholar" by Margaret Thornton; "Liberty, Equality, Pornography: The Bodies of Women and Human Rights Discourse" by Anne Orford, plus pieces on transsexualism, discrimination based on same-sex activity, and representations of crime, guilt, and sexuality in a rape/murder case); "Practicing Feminism" (a piece titled "Middle Aged Ways" by Moira Rayner); "Praxis Notes" (on victim impact statements, by Therese McCarthy); and book reviews.

**THE BODY POLITIC** 1991- . Ed.: Anne Bower. 11/yr. \$18 (Canada: \$25). Single copy: \$4 (Canada: \$4.50). P.O. Box 2363, Binghamton, NY 13902. (Issue examined: v.5, no.6, June/July 1995)

Subtitled "Monthly Pro-Choice News Report," this newsletter focuses on "news and information concerning the on-going struggle for reproductive rights" (p.2). The thirty-six-page sample, celebrating the 50th issue, centers on the militia movement, but includes regular columns such as "Clinic Report" (in this issue, news from British Columbia, Florida, Texas, California, and Arizona clinics), "Network" (again covering news from around the continent), and a listing of resources. (See information on the Web site for the magazine in the "Computer Talk" section of this issue of *Feminist Collections*.)

**DOUBLE-TIME** 1991- . Irreg. National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women, 125 South 9th St., Suite 302, Philadelphia, PA 19107. (Issues examined: v.3, nos. 1-2, September 1994; v.3, no.3, February 1995)

The double issue examined includes reports from a national teach-in on domestic violence; "Going to the

Source: Women in Prison Talk About Intervention Strategies"; an extensive resource section; and other brief pieces. The February 1995 issue offers compelling letters from a number of women now in prison, with biographical sketches, some photos, and insights into the abusive relationships that got them to prison as well as the legal system that keeps them there.

**GENDER/MANUSHI** 1994?- . Ed.: Dr. C.P. Pillai. 6/yr. Sri Lanka: Rs.500; US/Canada: \$35; Asia/Australia/Africa: \$25; UK/Europe: £20. Single copy: Rs.90 (Sri Lanka). ISSN 1391-0994. Institute of Agriculture and Women-in-Development, 41 2/1 Gregory's Road, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka. (Issue examined: v.1, no.4, May/June 1995)

The sample issue focuses on Sri Lanka's rural women. "A Day in the Life of Magilin" describes a rural woman's life; other articles talk about the environmental costs of a war in the northeast, women farmers in the country's dry zone, perspectives on women and divorce, population control and women's status, and investment in women (written by Hillary Rodham Clinton following her trip to the area).

**THE ISRAEL EQUALITY MONITOR** 1992- . \$25. Adva Center. P.O. Box 36529, Tel-Aviv 61363, Israel. (Issue examined: no.2, August 1992)

Focused on presenting "an up-to-date picture of the state of equality in Israeli society in the areas of education, health, and housing," this twenty-four-page monthly examines gender inequities as well as differences across Israeli groups (Ashkenazim and Mizrahim) and Arabs. The sample issue, centering on health, includes a section on "Major Issues in Women's Health" in addition to figures on women's status regarding particular health issues, such as utilization of services, self-perceptions of poor health, percentage of clinic visits according to years of schooling, etc.

**MENO TIMES** 1995- . Ed.: Brenda Beeley. 4/yr. \$30; Canada: \$37. The Menopause Center, 1108 Irwin St., San Rafael, CA 94901. (Issue examined: No.1, Summer 1995)

"Created to educate and empower women by giving them alternative healthcare choices in dealing with menopause and osteoporosis" (publicity flier), this fifteen-page newsletter includes information on natural progesterone, alternative calcium sources, herbal

options such as homeopathic sepia, the sex drive, a menopause celebration, a new archetype of aging, and more.

**MY LAST NERVE** 1994- . Eds.: Carol Petrucci and Cheri Haines. Irreg. P.O. Box 3054, Madison, WI 53704-0054. (Issues examined: no.1, September 1994; no.2, April 1995)

"An xx-zine for people who are fed up," according to the subtitle, this publication is "about women not being afraid to say what's on their mind" (inside front cover, no.1). A collage of body-conscious commercial images (promoting face-lifts, weight loss, "new skin," reduction of wrinkles), a commentary on shopping amid "objectifying" clothing for women, a Tarot explanation, a listing of other interesting zines, and more fill the eleven pages of the first issue.

**REAL GIRLS MAGAZINE** 1995- . Publisher: Susan M. Brooks. 4/yr. \$12. Single copy: \$3. P.O. Box 57393, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413. (Issues examined: no.1 and no.2, 1995)

This newsprint, tabloid-format publication aims at "young women who are tired of the Barbie game, of being molded to fit a decades-old ideal that never worked in the first place." Among the topics in the first two issues: animal rights activism, starting a girl group, getting your poetry published, things to do together with your dad, sexual harassment in the classroom, developing your own business, girl rock, and more. Email address is Rgirls@aol.com.

**SIDESADDLE** 1979- . Ed.: Virginia Artho. 1/yr. Single copy: \$4. 515 Avenue B., Box 1742, Hereford, TX 79045. (Issue examined: 1994)

This very slick, 93-page publication, full of color and black-and-white photos and illustrations from the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center, celebrates the 1994 Cowgirl Hall of Fame Honorees (Rhonda Stearns); "schoolmarms of yesteryear" (Don Bell); "The Art of Being a Cowgirl" (cowgirl art from a number of artists, compiled by Virginia Artho); and includes photos and bios of past Hall of Fame Honorees, plus reviews of three books of cowgirl biography.

**SOUTHERN WOMEN'S WORDS QUARTERLY** 1994- . Ed.: Diane Tait. 4/yr. \$8-15 sliding scale. Single copy: \$3. ISSN 1081-6151. DeeMar Communications, P.O. Box 46330, Raleigh, NC 27620. (Issues examined: v.1, no.2, Fall 1994; v.1, no.3, Winter 1995)

Though the samples received are 10 and 12 pages, respectively, and corner-stapled, correspondence from the editor says upcoming issues will be laser-printed, side-stitched, some 15-20 pages in length, and "will be predominantly short stories, essays, and poetry." Topics in the sample issues include marital rape, child homicide, depression, and celebrating differences.

**STUDIES IN PROLIFE FEMINISM** 1995- . Ed.: Rachel MacNair. 4/yr. \$32 (indiv.); \$39 (inst.). Add \$5 postage outside U.S. Single copy: \$8.50. Feminism and Nonviolence Studies Association, 811 East 47th St., Kansas City, MO 64110. (Issues examined: v.1, no.1, Winter 1995; v.1, no.2, Spring 1995)

The premier issue carries "the broad range of perspectives and disciplines within the field," according to the introduction, "from the legal to the historical to the political and philosophical." Among the titles: "Feminism, Self-Estrangement and the 'Disease' of Pregnancy" (Mary Krane Derr); "What Politicians Don't Say About the High Costs of the Death Penalty" (Richard C. Dieter); and "The Politics of Breast Cancer Research" (Rachel Mary MacNair). In v.1, no.2 is "Rethinking Abortion in Terms of Human Interconnectedness" (Elizabeth Fox-Genovese), plus other articles.

**THE WISCONSIN FEMINIST** 199?- . Ed.: Jean Tretow-Schmitz. 4/yr. \$25 (membership); \$15 (student membership). Feminists for Life of Wisconsin, 6033 W. Lloyd St., Wauwatosa, WI 53213. (Issue examined: Winter 1995)

The seven-page issue available for review, from Feminists for Life of Wisconsin, includes an article on the H.O.P.E. Network for Single Mothers (Milwaukee), a rally schedule, a regional meeting report, and news tidbits on eugenics and right-to-life activities.

## SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

**ACTION IN TEACHER EDUCATION** v.15, no.4, Winter 1993-94: "Feminist Pedagogy [sic] in Teacher Education." Guest eds.: Pat Hulsebosch, Mari Koerner, and Eileen Ball. Subscription: \$35 (indiv., with membership in ATE); \$60 (inst., with membership). Single copy: \$4.50 (members); \$7 (non-members). ISSN 0162-6620. Association of Teacher



Miriam Greenwald

Educators, 1990 Association Dr., Suite ATE, Reston, VA 22091-1502. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Sexual Harassment in Teacher Preparation Clinical Experiences" (Andrew R. Brulle and Nicolas Z. Mantarakis); "Authority and Egalitarianism: What Can They Mean in the Feminist Classroom?" (Priscilla Wallace); "Emerging Feminist Themes Found in Graduate Students' Portfolios Written by Women Elementary School Teachers" (Roxanne Henkin); "An Exploratory Attempt Toward a Feminist Pedagogy for Science Education" (Anita Roychoudhury et al.); and "The Teacher as Observer" (Pamela C. Allison and Becky W. Pissanos).

**CONDITIONS OF WORK DIGEST** v.13, 1994: "Maternity and Work." Ed.: Michael B. Jankanish. Single copy: 50 Swiss francs. ISSN 0257-3512; ISBN 92-2-109199-6. International Labour Office, Publications Branch, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland. (Issue examined)

This massive (482p.) volume summarizes "the measures taken to protect working women in connection with pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding, and to ensure that childbearing does not deny them equal opportunities..." (p.3). Section I discusses "Legal Approaches to Maternity Protection"; Section II details relevant laws in a large number of countries; and another section examines collective bargaining and maternity, suggesting some international standards and policies.

**DOLLARS AND \$ENSE** v.2, no.2, August 1995: "Annual Women's Issue." Kilimanjaro International Communications Group, 505 N. Lake Shore Dr., Suite 3204, Chicago, IL 60611. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Up and Coming Black Women in Music (the group TLC, singers Brandy, Aaliyah, and Mary J. Blige); "Black Women in Music: A Historical Perspective"; "Black Female Federal Judges"; "Very Important Prestigious Women"; and "America's Best and Brightest Women" (top African American business and professional women). Many photographs of the women, as well as brief biographical sketches, are featured.

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANADIAN STUDIES/REVUE INTERNATIONALE D'ÉTUDES CANADIENNE** no.11, Spring 1995: "Women in Canadian Society." Ed.-in-chief: Kenneth Roberts. Subscription: Can\$30 (plus Can\$5 outside Canada). ISSN 1180-3991; ISBN 1-896450-01-6. 325 Dalhousie Street, S-800, Ottawa, Canada K1N 7G2. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Framing Feminine/Feminist: English-language Press Coverage of the Hearings of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, 1968" (Barbara M. Freeman); "Twenty-Five Years and Sixty-Five Minutes After the Royal Commission on the Status of Women" (Jane Arcscott); "Women's Leadership Styles and Empowerment: A Case Study of a Canadian Farm Women's Movement" (Nelda K. Pearson); "Organizational Empowerment Among South Asian Immigrant Women in Canada" (Helen Ralston); "Violence and Illiteracy in Women's Lives: Proposal for Research and Practice" (Jenny Horsman); and "Reconsidering Conventions: Fictions of the Lesbian" (Christina Strobel).

**JOURNAL OF POLICY HISTORY** v.7, no.1, 1995: "The Politics of Abortion and Birth Control in Historical Perspective." Ed.: Donald T. Critchlow. Subscription: \$27.50 (indiv.); \$40 (inst.); outside U.S., \$32.50 (indiv.); \$45 (inst.). ISSN 0898-0306. Pennsylvania State University Press, Suite C, 820 North University Dr., University Park, PA 16802. (Issue examined)

Contents: "Birth Control, Population Control, and Family Planning: An Overview" (Donald T. Critchlow); "'Sound Law and Undoubtedly Good Policy': *Roe v. Wade* in Comparative Perspective" (Ian Mylchreest); "The Birth-Control Movement before *Roe v. Wade*" (James W. Reed); "World Population Growth, Family Planning, and American Foreign

Policy" (John Sharpless); "Cultural Politics at the Edge of Life" (James Davison Hunter and Joseph E. Davis); "The Right to Life Movement: Sources, Development, and Strategies" (Keith Cassidy); and "The Survival of the Pro-Choice Movement" (Suzanne Staggenborg).

**LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES** v.22, no.2, Spring 1995: "Women in Latin America." Guest ed.: Sheryl L. Lutjens. Subscription: \$47 (indiv.); \$153 (inst.); \$25 (student). Outside U.S., add \$8 surface mail, \$16 air mail. Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320. (Issue examined)

Contents: "The Urban Family and Poverty in Latin America" (Mercedes Gonzáles de la Rocha); "Economic Restructuring and Gender Subordination" (Helen I. Safa); "Planned Development and Women's Relative Power: Steel and Forestry in Venezuela" (Cathy A. Rakowski); "Gender, Class, and Water: Women and the Politics of Water Service in Monterrey, Mexico" (Vivienne Bennett); and "Reading Between the Lines: Women, the State, and Rectification in Cuba" (Sheryl L. Lutjens).

**VICTORIAN POETRY** v.33, no.1, Spring 1995: "Women Poets." Guest ed.: Linda K. Hughes. Subscription: \$18 (indiv., U.S./Canada plus \$5 foreign); \$30 (inst., U.S./Canada plus \$5 foreign); \$6 (student). Single copy: \$6 (or \$12 double issue). ISSN 0042-5206. Department of English, West Virginia University, P.O. Box 6296, Morgantown, WV 26506-6296. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "'Intimate Egoism': Reading and Evaluating Noncanonical Poetry by Women" (Kathleen Hickok); "Cauld Engle-Cheek: Working-Class Women Poets in Victorian Scotland" (Florence S. Boos); "Determined Heroines: George Eliot, Augusta Webster, and Closet Drama by Victorian Women" (Susan Brown); "Contradictory Legacies: Michael Field and Feminist Restoration" (Holly Laird); and "'The Fruitful Feud of Hers and His': Sameness, Difference, and Gender in Victorian Poetry" (Dorothy Mermin).

## TRANSITIONS

**THE CCWHP/CGWH NEWSLETTER** has changed its name. As two organizations for professional women historians have merged, the newsletter has taken on the acronym **CCWH** (Coordinating Council for Women in History). Editor is Kimberly Jensen at History and Gender Studies, Western Oregon State College, Monmouth, OR 97361.

**FRONTIERS: A JOURNAL OF WOMEN STUDIES** is moving from the University of New Mexico to a new home at Washington State University. Editor Susan Armitage can be found at Women Studies, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

## ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

**IOWA WOMAN** is celebrating fifteen years of publication with its Summer 1995 issue (featuring a magnificent Iowa panorama on its cover). Following an end-of-year fundraising effort in 1994, the magazine is "one of the few nonprofit arts organizations in the Midwest that is still financially solvent!" Congratulations can go to editor Marianne Abel at P.O. Box 680, Iowa City, IA 52244.

**LESBIAN CONNECTION** has been publishing now for twenty years. Celebrating with a makeover (new size, different binding for the bi-monthly), the staff also put together a cover design using covers from the previous ten years. The Ambitious Amazons publishers are located at Helen Diner Memorial Women's Center, P.O. Box 811, East Lansing, MI 48826.

**SOJOURNER** is now deep into its twentieth anniversary year. The celebratory issue (v.21, no.1, September 1995) features a number of reflections by past staff, contributors, and readers, and reports on an anniversary fundraising campaign. Aunt Lute is joining the celebration by publishing a collection titled *Front Line Feminism 1975-1995: Essays from Sojourner's First 20 Years*.

## CEASED PUBLICATION

**THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S PERIODICAL INDEX** is no longer being published by the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAOW) due to continuing budget cuts. Address of the Institute is 408-151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3, Canada.

**SPEAK!**, which began publication in South Africa in 1982, has ceased for the happy reason that many of the formerly silenced women are now working with the post-apartheid government of the African National Congress. (*Sojourner* July 1995, p.20)

■ L.S.

## ITEMS OF NOTE

**WOMEN'S STUDIES: A RETROSPECTIVE: A REPORT TO THE FORD FOUNDATION** by Beverly Guy-Sheftall with Susan Heath presents the history of women's studies in the United States. Published in 1995, this forty-five-page report is available from the Ford Foundation, 320 E. 43rd St., New York, NY 10017.

**WOMEN'S EDUCATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY BASED ON THE HOLDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ADULT EDUCATION RESOURCE CENTRE** includes 178 international resource listings on women's education since 1960 in the forms of monographs, teaching resources, conference proceedings, special issues of periodicals, and more. The cost is \$5 for individuals in developing countries; \$10 for persons in developed countries. Obtain from: International Council for Adult Education, 720 Bathurst St., Suite 500, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2R4 Canada. Phone: (416) 588-1211; fax: (416) 588-5725.

The Yokohama Women's Association for Communication and Networking has published **TOWARDS BEIJING 1995 -- WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS AND THE INTERNET: COMPILATION OF ELECTRONIC MAIL SURVEYS ON ACTIVITIES OF NGOs ABROAD**. With its goal "to introduce and enable communications among NGO groups working with women's issues," this sixty-page document summarizes surveys from organizations in Asia, Africa, North America, Central and South America, and Europe. The report is available from: YWACN, Forum Yokohama, 13th Floor, Landmark Tower, 2-2-1 Minato Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama 220-81, Japan. Phone: (045) 224-2002; fax: (045) 224-2009; email: ywacn@apic.or.jp.

A series of bibliographies, available from **BRIDGE**, include the following topics: women in the informal sector; women in Palestine; gender issues in the Middle East; gender and humanitarian assistance; and more. For a complete listing of bibliographies and their prices, write to: BRIDGE, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 9RE, United Kingdom.

A twenty-two-page tale and original art by Pegi Clark Pearson, **THE YELLOW SLICKER: A FABLE FOR WOMEN**, tells of a young simple-living woman who meets a foreign man and must decide how much of herself she is willing to change to accommodate this new man. Available for \$16.95. Contact: Knowledge, Ideas, and Trends, Inc., 1131-0 Tolland Turnpike, Suite 175, Manchester, CT 06040.

**STOPPING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN RELATIONSHIPS: A RESOURCE INVENTORY** lists over 1,500 international resources produced since 1990, including training and teaching aids, books, audio-visual material, and articles. Send \$17 plus \$5 postage and packaging (\$4 postage and packaging in British Columbia) to: Okanagan University College, 3333 College Way, Kelowna, British Columbia, V1V 1V7 Canada. Phone: (604) 762-5445; fax: (604) 470-6001.

**ABORTION AND HEALTH** lists materials published since 1980 on a variety of abortion issues including law and policy, physical health, and regional information. The bibliography can be obtained from: Public Affairs Department, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4NS United Kingdom.

**UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SERVICE CLUB, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON: 41 YEARS OF SERVICE ... 1953-94**, compiled by Nancy Abraham and Susan Disch, presents the club's history, highlights, photographs, contributions, awards, and more. To obtain the twenty-two-page report, contact Susan Disch at (608) 262-1668 or write to her at 905 University Ave, Madison, WI 53715.

Two new reports are available from the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women. **RAISING COMPETENT GIRLS: DIVERSITY IN GIRLS' VIEWS ON LIKING ONE'S SELF** by Sumru Erkut and Fern Marx offers the views of girls of differing ethnicities on how they would rear a daughter to have high self-regard (71p., \$11, CRW #10). **WOMEN CORPORATE DIRECTORS AND NEW ENGLAND COMPANIES** by Bette Woody (1995) analyzes a survey done for the Boston Club in 1990 (27p., \$11, CRW #11). Contact the Center for Research for Women, 106 Central St., Wellesley, MA 02181-8259.

**NO SHRINKING VIOLETS**, compiled by organizer Judy Polunbaum with Janice Frey, summarizes the World Women & Media Workshop held at the University of Iowa in March, 1995 in preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China. The ninety-four-page report is available from the School of Journalism & Mass Communication, 205 Communication Center, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

From the Center for Research on Women at University of Memphis come three new publications: **PERCEPTIONS OF WORKPLACE DISCRIMINATION AMONG BLACK AND WHITE**

**PROFESSIONAL-MANAGERIAL WOMEN** by Lynn Weber and Elizabeth Higginbotham (20p., \$6); **DIVISIONS OF LABOR IN PAID CHILD CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK: THE COMMODIFICATION OF SOCIAL REPRODUCTIVE LABOR** by Lynet Uttal and Mary Tuominen (42p., \$8); and a curriculum integration paper, **DOING DIVERSITY: THE DANGERS, DECEPTIONS AND DEBATES** by Maxine Baca Zinn (32p., \$7). Order from the Center, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152.

■ R.B.

## WOMEN & AGING

bodies  
cultures  
generations

### Call for Papers

a conference at the  
Center for Twentieth Century Studies  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
April 18-20, 1996

Featured speakers include:  
Anne Basting (Minnesota)  
Cecelia Condit (UWM)  
Joanna Frueh (Nevada)  
Elinor Fuchs (Columbia)  
Margaret Morganroth Gullette (Radcliffe)  
Patricia Mellencamp (UWM)  
Nancy Miller (Lehman College, CUNY)  
Rachel Rosenthal (Los Angeles)  
Mary Russo (Hampshire College)  
Vivian Sobchack (UCLA)  
Kathleen Woodward (UWM)

Deadline for submission: December 1, 1995  
Please send one-page abstract and vita to:  
Kathleen Woodward, Conference Organizer,  
Center for Twentieth Century Studies  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201 USA

Conference papers might explore such issues as: the generational politics of women across history, race, and cultures; feminist theory and aging; ageism between women and alternative traditions that undermine it; theorizing and inventing genealogies of older women; discourses of midlife aging, including menopause; the iconography, semiotics, and phenomenology of midlife and older bodies, including body building and gender bending, fashion and masquerade, surgery and fragility; representation and self-representation of older women in cultural texts of all kinds, including performance, film and video, photography, auto/biography, the memoir and the novel, advertising and medical texts; sexualities, families, friendships, alliances, communities; women and age-related emotions; older women and consumer culture; the double standard of aging; lesbian culture and younger/older women; divergences between cultural aging and biological aging; pleasure, power, and aging; the hypervisibility and invisibility of older women.

Selected papers from the conference will be considered for inclusion in a book planned for publication in the Center series *Theories of Contemporary Culture* with Indiana Univ. Press.

## BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED

- THE 1995 INFORMATION PLEASE® WOMEN'S SOURCEBOOK.** DiMona, Lisa & Herndon, Constance. Houghton Mifflin, 1994.
- ACTIVE VOICES: WOMEN IN JEWISH CULTURE.** Sacks, Maurie, ed. University of Illinois Press, 1995.
- THE ADVENTURES OF MONA PINSKY.** Ziskin, Harriet. Calyx Books, 1995.
- THE BEACH AFFAIR.** Johnson, Barbara. Naiad, 1995.
- BREAD NOT STONE: THE CHALLENGE OF FEMINIST BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION.** Fiorenza, Elisabeth Schüssler. Beacon, 1984; 1995.
- BROKEN PATTERNS: PROFESSIONAL WOMEN AND THE QUEST FOR A NEW FEMININE IDENTITY.** Harris, Anita M. Wayne State University Press, 1995.
- BUT GOD REMEMBERED: STORIES OF WOMEN FROM CREATION TO THE PROMISED LAND.** Sasso, Sandy Eisenberg. Jewish Lights, 1995.
- THE CHALLENGE OF LOCAL FEMINISMS: WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES.** Basu, Amrita with the assistance of C. Elizabeth McGrory. Westview, 1995.
- THE COMFORT WOMEN: JAPAN'S BRUTAL REGIME OF ENFORCED PROSTITUTION IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR.** Hicks, George. Norton, 1995.
- THE COUNTRY OF WOMEN.** Kohler, Sandra. Calyx Books, 1995.
- A.D., A MEMOIR.** Millett, Kate. Norton, 1995.
- DANGEROUS VOICES: WOMEN'S LAMENTS AND GREEK LITERATURE.** Holst-Warhaft, Gail. Routledge, 1992; 1995.
- DAUGHTERS OF ANOWA: AFRICAN WOMEN & PATRIARCHY.** Oduyoye, Mercy Amba. Orbis, 1995.
- DEGREES OF EQUALITY: THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN AND THE CHALLENGE OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY FEMINISM.** Levine, Susan. Temple University Press, 1995.
- DETECTING WOMEN: A READER'S GUIDE AND CHECKLIST FOR MYSTERY SERIES WRITTEN BY WOMEN.** Heising, Willetta L. Purple Moon Press, 1994. (Address: 3319 Greenfield Rd., Suite 317, Dearborn, MI 48120-1212)
- DIRECTORY OF TWOWS MEMBERS.** Third World Organization for Women in Science. Third World Organization for Women in Science, 1995. (Address: c/o International Centre for Theoretical Physics, P.O. Box 586, Strada Costiera 11, 34014 Trieste, ITALY)
- DISCOVERING THE BIBLE IN THE NON-BIBLICAL WORLD.** Pui-lan, Kwok. Orbis, 1995.
- THE DRAGON AND THE DOCTOR.** Danish, Barbara. Feminist Press, 1971; 1995.
- DWELLINGS: A SPIRITUAL HISTORY OF THE LIVING WORLD.** Hogan, Linda. Norton, 1995.
- ECOFEMINIST THEORY: A BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Nordquist, Joan, comp. Reference and Research Services, 1994.
- A FACE NOT MY OWN: POEMS BY SHARON OLINKA.** Olinka, Sharon. West End; distr. Talman Co., 1995.
- FAITH BORN OF SEDUCTION: SEXUAL TRAUMA, BODY IMAGE, AND RELIGION.** Manlowe, Jennifer L. New York University Press, 1995.
- FEMALE RULE IN CHINESE AND ENGLISH LITERARY UTOPIAS.** Wu, Qingyun. Syracuse University Press, 1995.
- FINAL CUT.** Haddock, Lisa. Naiad, 1995.
- FIRST LADIES.** Caroli, Betty Boyd. Oxford University Press, 1995.
- FORBIDDEN VISION.** Bouraoui, Nina; trans. by Melissa Marcus. Station Hill; distr. Talman, 1995.
- FORMING AND REFORMING IDENTITY.** Siegel, Carol & Kibbey, Ann, eds. New York University Press, 1995.
- FROM VICIOUS TO VIRTUOUS CIRCLES?: GENDER AND MICRO-ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT.** Mayoux, Linda. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1995.
- GENDER AND ACADEME: FEMINIST PEDAGOGY AND POLITICS.** Deats, Sara Munson & Lanker, Lagretta Tallent, eds. Rowman & Littlefield/University Press of America, 1994.
- GENDERING BODIES/PERFORMING ART: DANCE AND LITERATURE IN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY BRITISH CULTURE.** Koritz, Amy. University of Michigan Press, 1995.
- GENTLE WARRIORS: CLARA UELAND AND THE MINNESOTA STRUGGLE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.** Stuhler, Barbara. Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1995.
- GETTING THERE.** Sommers, Robbi. Naiad, 1995.
- GODDESSES IN WORLD MYTHOLOGY: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.** Ann, Martha & Imel, Dorothy Myers. ABC-CLIO, 1993; Oxford University Press, 1995.
- THE HOUSE THAT JILL BUILT: A LESBIAN NATION IN FORMATION.** Ross, Becki L. University of Toronto Press, 1995.
- HUMAN REPRODUCTION, EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES, AND CONFLICTING RIGHTS.** Blank, Robert & Merrick, Janna C. CQ Press/Congressional Quarterly, 1995.
- THE HUMOR OF JACKIE MOMS MABLEY: AN AFRICAN AMERICAN COMEDIC TRADITION.** Williams, Elsie A. Garland, 1995.
- THE INFORMATION PLEASE® GIRLS' ALMANAC.** McLoone, Margo & Siegel, Alice. Houghton Mifflin, 1995.
- ISKWEWAK - KAH' KI YAW NI WAHKOMAKANAK: NEITHER INDIAN PRINCESSES NOR SQUAW DRUDGES.** Acoose, Janice. Women's Press, 1995.
- JAPANESE WOMEN: NEW FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.** Fujimura-Fanselow, Kumiko & Kameda, Atsuko, eds. Feminist Press, 1995.
- THE JOB/FAMILY CHALLENGE: A 9 TO 5 GUIDE.** Bravo, Ellen. John Wiley & Sons, 1995.
- JOINING THE TRIBE: GROWING UP GAY & LESBIAN IN THE '90S.** Due, Linnea. Anchor, 1995.
- LESBIAN WORDS: STATE OF THE ART.** Turoff, Randy, ed. Masquerade Books/Richard Kasak, 1995.
- LIFE AFTER JOHNNIE COCHRAN: WHY I LEFT THE SWEETEST-TALKING, MOST SUCCESSFUL BLACK LAWYER IN L.A.** Berry, Barbara Cochran with Joanne Parrent. Basic Books/HarperCollins, 1995.
- LIZZIE.** Shawhan, Dorothy. Longstreet Press, 1995.
- MODERN FEMINIST THOUGHT: FROM THE SECOND WAVE TO 'POST-FEMINISM.'** Whelehan, Imelda. New York University Press, 1995.
- MRS. SPRING FRAGRANCE AND OTHER WRITINGS: SUI SIN FAR.** Ling, Amy & White-Parks, Annette, eds. University of Illinois Press, 1995.
- MYTHMAKING: HEAL YOUR PAST, CLAIM YOUR FUTURE.** Montgomery, Patricia D. Sibyl Publications, 1994. (Address: 600 S.E. Powell Blvd., Portland, OR 97202.)
- THE NEW MEN'S STUDIES: A SELECTED AND ANNOTATED INTERDISCIPLINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY.** August, Eugene R.

Libraries Unlimited, 1994.

**NO SHRINKING VIOLETS: ANTICIPATING BEIJING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA WORLD WOMEN & MEDIA WORKSHOP, MARCH 23-26, 1995.** Polumbaum, Judy with Janice Frey. World Women & Media Workshop, 1995. (Address: c/o The University of Iowa, School of Journalism & Mass Communication, 205 Communications Center, Iowa City, IA 52242.)

**OUTSIDERS IN THE CLUBHOUSE: THE WORLD OF WOMEN'S PROFESSIONAL GOLF.** Crosset, Todd W. State University of New York Press, 1995.

**PAXTON COURT.** Salvatore, Diane. Naiad, 1995.

**PAYBACK.** Cohen, Celia. Naiad, 1995.

**PLAYS BY EARLY AMERICAN WOMEN, 1775-1850.** Kritzer, Amelia Howe, ed. University of Michigan Press, 1995.

**THE POLITICS OF INTEGRATING GENDER TO STATE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES: TRENDS, OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS IN BANGLADESH, CHILE, JAMAICA, MALI, MOROCCO AND UGANDA.** Goetz, Anne Marie. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1995.

**POST-COMMUNISM AND THE BODY POLITIC.** Berry, Ellen E. ed. New York University Press, 1995.

**THE POWER OF WOMEN: A TOPOS IN MEDIEVAL ART AND LITERATURE.** Smith, Susan L. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1995.

**PRINCIPLES AND PRIVILEGE: TWO WOMEN'S LIVES ON A GEORGIA PLANTATION.** Kemble, Frances & Leigh, Frances A. Butler. University of Michigan Press, 1995.

**RACISM IN THE LIVES OF WOMEN: TESTIMONY, THEORY, AND GUIDES TO ANTIRACIST PRACTICE.** Adleman, Jeanne & Enguïdanos, Gloria, eds. Harrington Park/Haworth, 1995.

**RAPE IN AMERICA: A REFERENCE HANDBOOK.** Hall, Rob. ABC-CLIO, 1995.

**RECOVERED LAND.** Nitecki, Alicia. University of Massachusetts Press, 1995.

**REINVENTING BIOLOGY: RESPECT FOR LIFE AND THE CREATION OF KNOWLEDGE.** Birke, Lynda & Hubbard, Ruth, eds. Indiana University Press, 1995.

**A RISING PUBLIC VOICE: WOMEN IN POLITICS WORLDWIDE.** Brill, Alida, ed. Feminist Press, 1995.

**SAVING GRACES: IMAGES OF WOMEN IN EUROPEAN CEMETERIES.** Robinson, David. Norton, 1995.

**SEEDS 2: SUPPORTING WOMEN'S WORK AROUND THE WORLD.** Leonard, Ann, ed. Feminist Press, 1995.

**SEXUAL NATURE/SEXUAL CULTURE.** Abramson, Paul R. & Pinkerton, Steven D. eds. University of Chicago Press, 1995.

**SHE DOES MATH! REAL-LIFE PROBLEMS FROM WOMEN ON THE JOB.** Parker, Marla, ed. The Mathematical Association of America, 1995.

**SILVER DOLLAR: POEMS BY CAROLANN RUSSELL.** Russell, CarolAnn. West End; distr. Talman Co., 1995.

**SUI SIN FAR/EDITH MAUDE EATON: A LITERARY BIOGRAPHY.** White-Parks, Annette. University of Illinois Press, 1995.

**SUSAN GLASPELL: ESSAYS ON HER THEATER AND FICTION.** Linda Ben-Zvi, ed. University of Michigan Press, 1995.

**SWINDLER, SPY, REBEL: THE CONFIDENCE WOMAN IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA.** De Grave, Kathleen. University of Missouri Press, 1995.

**TEACHING THE MAJORITY: BREAKING THE GENDER BARRIER IN SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING.** Rosser, Sue V., ed. Teachers College Press, 1995.

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**AND ANTI-RACISM.** Bannerji, Himani. Women's Press, 1995.

**THUNDER'S GRACE: WALKING THE ROAD TO VISIONS WITH MY LAKOTA GRANDMOTHER.** Thunder, Mary Elizabeth; ed. by Augusta Ogden. Station Hill, 1995.

**U.S. WOMEN IN STRUGGLE: A FEMINIST STUDIES ANTHOLOGY.** Moses, Claire Goldberg & Hartmann, Heidi, eds. University of Illinois Press, 1995.

**VIRTUAL EQUALITY: THE MAINSTREAMING OF GAY AND LESBIAN LIBERATION.** Vaid, Urvashi. Anchor Books, 1995.

**WE SPECIALIZE IN THE WHOLLY IMPOSSIBLE: A READER IN BLACK WOMEN'S HISTORY.** Hine, Darlene Clark, et al., eds. Carlson; distr. New York University Press, 1995.

**THE WILL TO VIOLENCE: THE POLITICS OF PERSONAL BEHAVIOR.** Kappeler, Susanne. Teachers College Press, 1995.

**WITH PEN AND VOICE: A CRITICAL ANTHOLOGY OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN.** Logan, Shirley Wilson, ed. Southern Illinois University Press, 1995.

**WOMEN AND ALCOHOL IN A HIGHLAND MAYA TOWN: WATER OF HOPE, WATER OF SORROW.** Eber, Christine Engla. University of Texas Press, 1995.

**WOMEN AND RELIGION IN INDIA: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCES IN ENGLISH, 1975-92.** Falk, Nancy Aver. New Issues, 1994.

**THE WOMEN AND THE WARRIORS: THE U.S. SECTION OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, 1915-1946.** Foster, Carrie A. Syracuse University Press, 1995.

**WOMEN, INFORMATION, AND THE FUTURE: COLLECTING AND SHARING RESOURCES WORLDWIDE.** Moseley, Eva Steiner, ed. Highsmith, 1995.

**WOMEN, MINORITIES, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING: 1994.** National Science Foundation. National Science Foundation, 1994.

**WOMEN OF THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE.** Wall, Cheryl A. Indiana University Press, 1995.

**WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE: A COMPREHENSIVE HANDBOOK.** Fogel, Catherine Ingram & Woods, Nancy Fugate, eds. Sage, 1995.

**WOMEN'S SPIRITUALITY, WOMEN'S LIVES.** Ochshorn, Judith & Cole, Ellen, eds. Harrington Park, 1995.

**WOMEN'S STUDIES: A RETROSPECTIVE.** Guy-Sheftall, Beverly with Susan Heath. Ford Foundation, 1995.

**WOMEN'S WORLD: A TIMELINE OF WOMEN IN HISTORY.** Franck, Irene M. & Brownstone, David M. HarperReference, 1995.

**THE WOP FACTOR.** Romano, Rose. malafemmina press; distr. Lincoln Springs, 1994. (Address: P.O. Box 269, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417.)

**WORKING FROM THE MARGINS: VOICES OF MOTHERS IN POVERTY.** Schein, Virginia E. ILR/Cornell University Press, 1995.

## Supplement: Index to Feminist Collections, Vol.16

- Androski, Helene, [one title in] "New Reference Works in Women's Studies," by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, vol.16, no.2, Winter 1995, pp.36-43; [one title in] vol.16, no.4, Summer 1995, pp.24-30.
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