



# FEMINIST COLLECTIONS

A QUARTERLY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES RESOURCES

Volume 12, Number 3

Spring 1991

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*Feminist Collections* is published by Susan E. Searing, UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Phone: (608) 263-5754. Editors: Susan E. Searing, Linda Shult. Graphics: Daniel Joe. ISSN 0742-7441. Subscriptions are \$6.50 to individuals and \$12.00 to organizations affiliated with the UW System; \$12.60/year for individuals and nonprofit women's programs in Wisconsin (\$23.00 outside Wisconsin); and \$12.85/year for libraries and other organizations in Wisconsin (\$43.00 outside Wisconsin). Add \$5.00 for surface mail or \$15.00 for airmail outside the U.S. Subscriptions cover all publications issued by the Women's Studies Librarian, including *Feminist Collections*, *Feminist Periodicals*, *New Books on Women & Feminism*, and bibliographies, directories, and occasional publications produced throughout the year.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### WOMEN AND THE DISCOURSES OF LITERACY

Jennifer Horsman, *SOMETHING IN MY MIND BESIDES THE EVERYDAY: WOMEN AND LITERACY*. Toronto: Women's Press, 1990. 238p. bibl. \$14.95, ISBN 0-88961-145-9. LC 154.2N6H67 1990.

What a marvelously incendiary book, challenging all the easy assumptions we literacy providers make! The research for this book was prompted by questions arising from the author's years in literacy work, and "grew out of a belief that the omission of studies about women and literacy is crucial. If we are to challenge the myths of illiteracy, we need studies which start from the standpoint of the women who are labelled 'illiterate'.... We need to listen to women's own accounts of their lives" (p.15).

Horsman interviewed twenty-three women who had been or were currently participating in literacy, up-grading, or training programs. "Literacy" programs include instruction from beginning reading to completion of Grade Five, "up-grading" includes Grade Six through Grade Twelve/GED, and "training" programs are for employment preparation and job skills (usually limited to persons having completed Grade Nine or higher). She also talked with ten workers in these programs and with staff in such areas as public health, employment, and social services.

All those interviewed lived within one county in Nova Scotia, most were of British origin, and all but one were white, although the county includes small Black and Micmac Indian communities. Incomes in the county are generally below the Canadian average, jobs are scarce, and many jobs, for both men and women, pay the minimum wage of four dollars an hour.

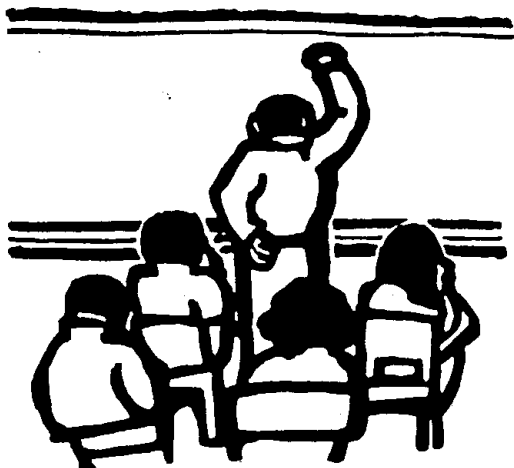
Horsman draws on the concept of "discourse" to speak about the use of language in a particular way. By "discourse" she means the complexity of language and assumptions and meanings that are implied when we use certain

terminology. What is generally meant and assumed, for example, when we say "illiterate," "functionally illiterate," "mother," "needs," or "drop-out"? What judgements are implicit when these labels are applied to human beings -- specifically these twenty-three women? How does the "discourse" surrounding these words help shape bureaucratic processes and social relations? How does wearing these labels affect how the women think of themselves?

Early in the book, Horsman challenges prevalent definitions of literacy, identifying three approaches to the subject. The first is functionality, the measuring of skill levels at the performance of specific tasks. Should skills be measured by the narrow requirements of certain jobs, or should broader educational standards be set? The second approach uses a humanistic standard, measuring literacy as the "possession of skills perceived as necessary by the particular persons to fulfill their own self-determined objectives as family and community members, citizens, job holders..."<sup>1</sup> The third approach examines the social context of literacy and its existence as only one of the social goods that a person might lack along with health care, adequate income, etc. As "literate" and "illiterate" are redefined, the numbers of persons so labelled are manipulated, raising the question of ethics regarding the people whose position within the community/workforce may be changed by arbitrary definitions. "When functional literacy is spoken of, there is usually an implicit assumption that a set of tasks that are functional for all Canadians can be agreed upon. There is rarely reference to the value judgment involved in the selection of tasks included" (p.132).

Quoting from the women themselves, the author shows that many of them have taken on the unreasonable judgements of society, seeing themselves as less competent than others. Often the women judge themselves harshly for having dropped out of school, even though further examination of their childhood situations indicates no other choice was possible for them. Most came from families where schooling was not encouraged, especially not for girls, and where transportation to school was scarce or non-existent. Many were

sexually/physically abused or pulled out of school to care for younger siblings. Even while blaming themselves, however, the women repeatedly refuse the "discourses" that would equate their illiteracy with the label "stupid." They clearly resent the assumption by social workers, their children's teachers, and employment counselors that if they can't read well they have no other skills either. The women express considerable pride in other accomplishments, particularly the roles they play within their families, and several of the women don't believe that improved reading skills will noticeably affect their daily tasks.



When asked why they participate in the educational programs, the women consistently speak of up-grading as the avenue to "a good job," "a less uncertain future," "a chance to go somewhere and do something." They also speak of "showing" this person or that who has treated them condescendingly about their limited reading or math skills. Improved personal dignity is a common goal, as it is for literacy students everywhere.<sup>2</sup> Most of the women have children, and most of these see their own improved literacy skills as the key to a better life for their children. Several of the women are single parents who feel caught in the impossible trap of trying to be adequate parents AND earn enough money to support their families, despite there being few available jobs and very little child care. The women experience great frustration about job possibilities in their county -- an area that suffers from continual high unemployment. Many

residents have left the area for Ontario because of the dearth of jobs and the low pay. The women see employers' requirement of Grade Twelve completion as an artificial criterion for most jobs, and unrelated to the reality of the work. They are also realistic about the likelihood that employers will continue to call the shots because there are so few jobs. They speak in touchingly hopeful terms even in the face of very difficult, disorganized lives.

Most of the women express enjoyment in sharing their studies with other women and describe the rest of their lives as quite circumscribed and isolated. Several live "back in the woods" and are rarely able to interact with other people. Very few speak of support from husbands or families, and many equate a lack of opposition with encouragement. Most believe that their only real support comes from other women, usually a valued family member or fellow student. Attitudes seem similar to those expressed by women literacy students in many Third World countries: women value the hope of taking some control over their own lives by acquiring skills in reading, writing, and calculation.<sup>3</sup>

Horsman's study warns us to listen more and make fewer pronouncements about literacy, recognizing how easily literacy labels and instruction can become weapons rather than tools, despite the best intentions. What about those inventive public relations programs that borrow metaphors from sports or medicine and may do more to alienate than motivate, e.g., "Illiteracy: the silent disease invading our country"? Says Horsman, "Rather than judging women as unmotivated when they enroll in or drop out of a program because they were sent by a social worker, because their friend is going, or because of the ways in which their lives are disorganized by others, programs should respond to the material circumstances in women's lives" (p.224).

Certainly this book is based on a numerically small sample of women literacy students, one taken in an unnamed Nova Scotian county troubled by chronic poverty and unemployment that probably compound the problems of limited literacy. Also, the spotty use of quotations from the women's interviews leaves the reader wishing for more continuity -- letting us get to know each woman better. Perhaps the women still haven't been allowed to tell their stories.

However, Horsman has succeeded in issuing a resounding challenge to the myths surrounding illiteracy, one all should hear and heed. She has raised significant questions and offered important considerations toward their solution. I would especially recommend this book to all who are concerned about education and the status of women.

-- Joan Sullivan

[Joan Sullivan has been Outreach Librarian for the Dane County Library Service since 1974 and Project Director for the Library Services and Construction Act (Titles I and VI) Literacy Project grants since 1984.]

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Harman, David and Carman St. John Hunter, *Adult Illiteracy in the United States: A Report to the Ford Foundation* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1979), pp.7-8.

<sup>2</sup> "The Dignity of Literacy," *The Christian Science Monitor*, January 3, 1991, p.16.

<sup>3</sup> "The Gender Gap," *The UNESCO Courier*, July 1990, pp.24-26.



## WORKING IN A FRAGMENTED WORLD: POSSIBILITIES FOR POSTMODERN FEMINISM

Jane Flax, *THINKING FRAGMENTS: PSYCHOANALYSIS, FEMINISM, AND POSTMODERNISM IN THE CONTEMPORARY WEST*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1990. 277p. bibl. index. \$27.50, ISBN 0-520-06586-7; pap., ISBN 0-520-07305-3. LC 89-4797.

Linda J. Nicholson, ed., *FEMINISM/POSTMODERNISM*. New York: Routledge, 1990. 348p. index. \$45.00, ISBN 0-415-90058-1; pap., \$14.95, ISBN 0-415-90059-X. LC 89-6432.

One of the most important tasks facing contemporary academic feminism is reconciling postmodernism's refusal of master narratives or a unified subjectivity with the need for feminist political action. As this problem is often perceived, postmodern theory provides the valuable insight that the ideals of humanism rely on the concept of a universal male subject. Along with this insight, however, comes the necessity to deconstruct this subject and the hierarchical oppositions (subject/object, male/female, self/other) that structure it. Unfortunately, this leads feminists, who have just gained the power of the Enlightenment subject, to see postmodern theory as denying them such agency. How can one understand and participate in political activism as a decentered, multiple subject? *Thinking Fragments: Psychoanalysis, Feminism, and Postmodernism in the Contemporary West*, by Jane Flax, and *Feminism/Postmodernism*, a collection of essays edited by Linda J. Nicholson, both contribute to the deconstruction of the binary opposition between post-modern subject and political agent and also provide important insight into the current nature of feminism. Their shared strength is an insistence on addressing the practice of post-modern feminism; though they refuse prescription, they succeed at providing concrete images that enable an understanding of ourselves as active post-modern subjects.

Jane Flax constructs *Thinking Fragments* as a conversation among psychoanalysis, feminism, and postmodernism, attempting in this way to avoid writing a totalizing theory. Flax characterizes the

contemporary West as being in a "transitional state" which "makes certain forms of thought possible and necessary and excludes others. It generates problems that some philosophies seem to acknowledge and confront better than others. In our time these problems include issues of self, gender, knowledge and power" (p.14). Flax suggests that thinking itself is "not the only or an innocent source of knowledge" (p.10). For her, feminism, postmodernism, and psychoanalysis are the modes that "best present and represent 'our own time apprehended in thought'" (p.14) and that, when placed in a conversation in which none is allowed to become exclusionary, enable a postmodern theoretical stance that is engaged in feminist projects.

Flax values most those aspects of each theory that are relational or can accommodate ambiguity. Freudian psychoanalysis, for example, tolerates competing stories of development -- one emphasizing pre-Oedipal libidinal economy, the other focusing on the ego -- which are equally powerful and irreconcilable. As these develop into two more rigid psychoanalytic schools -- Lacanian and object-relations -- they are less able to avoid becoming meta-narratives such as postmodernists question, although Flax sees in D.W. Winnicott's version of object relations (which emphasizes the transitional space between mother and child) a more relational theory.

Defining feminism as the study of gender systems (a definition that might be problematic for some feminists, though Flax makes a persuasive case that this understanding of feminism is crucial to a sophisticated location of our practice), Flax elegantly and comprehensively summarizes several feminisms and exposes their investments in the narratives of Enlightenment individualism. By psychoanalyzing feminism, she also suggests that inherent in it are the same "tensions and repressions often found within feminine identities" (p.179), including anxiety about our own anger and aggression and a tendency to gravitate to the extremes of either reifying ourselves as "difference" or denying significant differences between men and women. Basically, our anxieties about our own identities cause us, in our theorizing, to desire premature closure, a closure that means we also often exclude women who are different from ourselves.

Focusing on postmodernism, Flax looks at the work of Jacques Derrida, Richard Rorty, Jean-Francois Lyotard, and Michel Foucault. She argues that postmodernism, though valuable for its identification of some major problems of Western culture -- like the construction of knowledge and power -- reconstructs rather than deconstructs the privileged place of the philosopher and thus excludes or erases voices that should be heard. Most important, these theorists leave out any sustained discussion of gender systems. In the postmodern conversation proposed by Rorty, for example, all voices are presumed to be equal, and in Derrida's move away from essentializing definitions of woman, he "excludes the possibility of considering differences as arising out of nontextual and historical as well as race and class differentiated experiences" (pp.213-14). Flax is suspicious, too, of postmodernism's denial of any part of ourselves that is "inaccessible to or through discourse" (p.218). She suggests that we need an experience of a "core" (as opposed to unitary) self, partially constructed by non-textual relations, in order even to use the "transitional" space in which postmodern questions can be asked.

Flax's conversational strategy is (in contrast to Rorty's) effective at not privileging any one voice. She discusses each mode of theorizing in a separate chapter, first summarizing it and then bringing the methods of analysis of the other two to bear on it; she ends with a chapter of "No Conclusions," organizing her main points by topic (knowledge, power and justice, gender, the self) rather than by mode of thought. What emerges from the juxtaposition of the two conversations staged by Flax is a complex vision that not only emphasizes the limitations of each theory, but also is itself an interactive theory that can tolerate ambiguity by remaining partial or open. She suggests at one point that we must have "access to many aspects of the self," must find "a sense of 'we'... of which each I is a part and to which each I is responsible" (p.221); she has created just this "sense of we" among the theories she considers.

While *Thinking Fragments* relies for its structure on the metaphor of conversation, *Feminism/Postmodernism* crystallizes a moment in the actual conversation among feminist and postmodernist theorists working from the perspectives of the humanities, social sciences, and sciences.

Many of the essays speak directly to each other through quotation, and the book includes reprinted work that has recently become quite influential, such as Donna Haraway's "Manifesto for Cyborgs," Judith Butler's "Gender Trouble, Feminist Theory, and Psychoanalytic Practice" (part of her 1990 book, *Gender Trouble*<sup>1</sup>), and Jane Flax's "Postmodernism and Gender Relations," which isolates one dialogue from *Thinking Fragments*. Most selections in *Feminism/Postmodernism* work in one direction, bringing postmodern philosophy to bear on feminism or vice versa. Perhaps because many of the individual contributors are more willing to outline concrete solutions, the collection is, on the whole, more successful than Flax's book at moving toward the goal that Nancy Hartsock reiterates in her contribution: "To paraphrase Marx, the point is to change the world, not simply to redescribe ourselves or reinterpret the world yet again" (p.172).

Hartsock's article critiques an aspect of postmodernism -- Foucault's theory of power -- by examining its ability to account for gender relations. Foucault, in her view, "writes from the perspective of the dominator" and, possibly because of this, "systematically unequal relations of power ultimately vanish from Foucault's account of power" (p.165). Foucault is thus unable to explain the system of gendering; his theory is also inadequate because it, like much of postmodernism, focuses only on critique and resistance rather than on offering a plan for transformation. Hartsock's own suggestions for transformation include "constituting ourselves as subjects as well as objects of history" (p.170), partly by dissolving the notion of "ourselves" into our "real multiplicity." In addition, we need to recognize the understanding of the world that exists in our "practical daily activity" (p.172) and acknowledge an obligation to work toward change as well as the difficulty of doing so.

Some concrete images that enable us to recognize our real multiplicity are provided by Haraway's cyborg and Iris Marion Young's "unoppressive city." The figure of the cyborg is the focus for Haraway's argument that a culture shaped by high technology provides a unique opportunity for the construction of a postmodern subjectivity. She suggests that we must recognize the constructedness of the boundaries between human and machine, human and animal, and the physical and non-physical. Recognition of the effects of

technology forces an understanding of ourselves as cyborgs who can take pleasure in the confusion of boundaries and who, as feminists, "have to argue that 'we' do not want any more natural matrix of unity and that no construction is whole" (p.199) as well as to understand that "we do not need a totality in order to work well" (p.215).

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**Young exposes the denial of difference in a notion of community that "presumes subjects can understand one another as they understand themselves" and thus "relies on the same desire for social wholeness and identification that underlies racism and ethnic chauvinism on the one hand and political sectarianism on the other."**

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Young agrees with Haraway's dismissal of totality as she, refreshingly, critiques the often invoked but generally unexamined ideal of community, an ideal she says often includes a desire for a totality, or unified group. Young exposes the denial of difference in a notion of community that "presumes subjects can understand one another as they understand themselves" and thus "relies on the same desire for social wholeness and identification that underlies racism and ethnic chauvinism on the one hand and political sectarianism on the other" (p.302). She also suggests that the ideal of community is simply impractical in that it values only face-to-face relations -- again denying difference "in the form of temporal and spatial distancing" -- and in that the vision it promotes is the "complete negation of existing society" (p.302). Her solution is the unoppressive city, a model of community based on extending the positive aspects of city life. Most important to this city is an "openness to unassimilated otherness" (p.319) enabled by its "aesthetic inexhaustibility" and "being-together" of strangers" (p.318). In a city, we do not expect or require complete or "internal" knowledge either of our surroundings or of our neighbors; the impossibility of this, in fact, underlies the city's satisfactions. This ideal city provides a model for a community in which people understand themselves as related without requiring group

identification and loyalty. Young's image of the unoppressive city can also work metaphorically to enable us to locate ourselves as postmodern subjects with a partial understanding of others and ourselves.

By insisting on location -- in the theories they examine, in their own theoretical contributions, and in their practice -- the essays in *Feminism/Postmodernism* as well as Jane Flax's work in *Thinking Fragments* take, on the whole, an unromanticized view of the difficulties and contradictions involved in practicing feminism. They refuse to belittle the temptations to rely on a seemingly "instinctive" Enlightenment view of the world in our need to act, and to become professionalized by our career groups in our need to find community. Although there is an occasional, unexamined appeal to the possibility of

"knowledge," both works provide a powerful vision of how we can find ourselves as feminists in a postmodern world.

-- Susan Beth Koenig

[Susan Beth Koenig is a doctoral candidate in the Department of English at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She is currently working on a project which looks at the alternate reading subjectivities enabled by the practice of female experimental poets.]

#### NOTES

1. Judith Butler, *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity* (New York: Routledge, 1990).

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## FEMINIST VISIONS

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### USING THE INTERNET TO REACH LIBRARIES

[EDITOR'S NOTE: As more and more information is made accessible via computer -- and in many cases, only via computer -- it behooves women's studies scholars to learn the in's and out's of accessing remote databases. Of particular interest, we believe, are the electronic card catalogs of major research libraries. These are certainly valuable to any student, faculty, or librarian seeking to locate a copy of an elusive publication. In addition, library catalogs can be consulted as one would consult a printed bibliography, to get a sense of the universe of published information on a given topic. As noted below, the catalogs of the UW Madison and Milwaukee campuses are now available via the computer network Internet.

Because many computer networks evolved from projects in the hard sciences and the military, they can seem foreign and intimidating to feminist scholars. In our own daily work, we've frequently turned to Sue Dentinger, a member of the automation staff in the UW-Madison General Library System, to hold our hands as we learn new systems. Now Sue has graciously agreed to share her knowledge with our

readers. This is the first of a two-part article that will introduce you, step by step, to the vast searching powers available through the Internet and tell you how to receive more information about the Internet electronically, using an Internet feature for transferring files.]

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A researcher in Arizona recently told me that she queries the University of Wisconsin-Madison library online catalog, and the catalogs of other research libraries across the country whose collections she knows are particularly strong in her area, using a computer network called the Internet. Likewise, librarians at most universities in the U.S. are increasingly using the Internet to access large collective databases of bibliographic citations. The Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) database and the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) EPIC database are the two such resources available via the Internet.

This article provides a brief overview of the Internet, offers an example of a remote library search connection, and points you to several articles, books, and electronic documents I have found useful.



### *What is the Internet?*

The Internet is a worldwide system of computer networks connecting many regional and local networks through the use of standardized protocols (or rules for communicating between computers). These regional networks use one set of protocols to connect many different kinds of machines, from many different vendors. The machines communicating with each other via this set of protocols use a variety of hardware or connecting circuitry. Caroline Arms appropriately described the power available on the Internet in her electronically transmitted text, "Internet and BITNET Introduction":

Just as anyone with a telephone can dial a friend anywhere in the country regardless of which local or long-distance telephone companies own the lines along which the signals travel, a computer connected to the Internet can communicate with any other computer on the Internet.<sup>1</sup>

Now the largest and fastest research and education computer network in the U.S., the Internet evolved from the ARPAnet, an experimental network originally funded by DARPA (the U.S. Defense Advanced Research Project Agency). The Internet is actually composed of a collection of other networks, including:

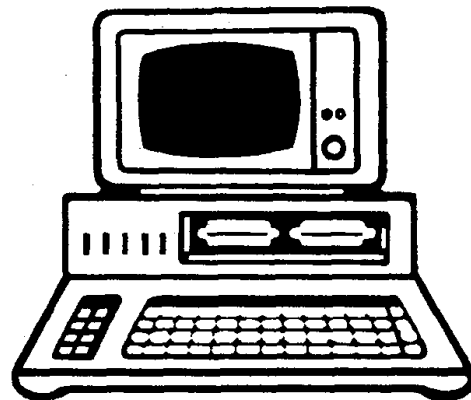
- the ARPAnet (which has been almost completely supplanted by the NSFNet),
- NSFNet (National Science Foundation network, the backbone of the Internet in the U.S., made up of "nearly 2,300 university, industry and government research networks,"<sup>2</sup> a few of which are listed following),
- regional networks such as CICNet (covering seven midwestern states including the Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago),
- WISCNet (for the state of Wisconsin),
- local networks at a number of university and research institutions, government agencies, and companies,
- a number of military networks.

By the time you read this, all UW System campuses will have an Internet "node" or machine connected to the Internet as part of the WISCNet network. A majority of sites on the Internet are in North America, although there are related networks all over the world including Europe, Japan, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. Outside of the U.S., networks that are part of the Internet include:

ARISTOTE in France,  
NORDUnet in the Nordic countries,  
EUnet covering Western Europe,  
JUNET in Japan,  
ILAN (the Israeli Academic Network),  
ACSnet covering the Australian continent.

UUCP, BITNET, NetNorth, EARN, HEPnet (High Energy Physics network), and JANET (U.K. Joint Academic network) are examples of large networks which are *not* part of the Internet.<sup>3</sup>

In the U.S., the other large academic network you may hear about is BITNET. Primarily available at universities, colleges, and research institutions worldwide, it had a grassroots beginning with a lot less initial funding, hence the types of network services offered by the BITNET are different from those offered by the Internet.



### *How does the Internet work?*

The protocols developed to allow all the different cooperating computers on the Internet to share resources are referred to as TCP/IP (for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). Even though TCP and IP are only two of many protocols used on the Internet, they are the best known, and it has become common to use the term TCP/IP to refer to the whole group of protocols

employed by the Internet community. So you may hear people refer to the Internet as the "TCP/IP network."

Several documents define the Internet and TCP/IP in greater detail. One I have found particularly informative and readable, and from which I've adapted this definition, is the electronically available document *Introduction to the Internet Protocols* by Charles L. Hedrick.<sup>4</sup> Below are the primary network services provided by the TCP/IP family of protocols as defined by Hedrick:

- 1) Electronic mail or the ability to send messages between a person on one computer and a person on another computer either on the Internet or on a computer that can receive mail forwarded from the Internet.
- 2) The ability to transfer files between computers. This is called File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and is what allows you to send or receive files between computers on the Internet. The ability to obtain a file on another computer, even though you may not be a registered user of that computer, is often called "anonymous FTP". This is how you can obtain some of the documents cited in the notes to this article. (Part II of this article will discuss how to use the FTP command in greater detail.)
- 3) Access to a remote computer, no matter where it is on the Internet. This means that from your computer you can log onto another computer on the Internet and use that computer as if you were physically linked directly to it. This is the feature used for searching library catalogs at other institutions, or for using software or data residing on another machine connected to the Internet. The TCP/IP protocols that provide this capability are Telnet (not to be confused with Telenet, the time-sharing communications system from GTE) and Tn3270.<sup>5</sup> This linking of one computer to another works very much like using a phone line and modem to connect a home computer to another computer located elsewhere, except the long distance service charges are usually hidden in your computer

usage or account fees. There is no direct charge for using the TCP/IP commands to link to another computer.

If you are not sure whether your computer is linked to the Internet, I recommend that you try it first and ask later. At the basic computer prompt, or at the prompt indicating connection with your institution's mainframe computer, try the Telnet command shown below. If you get an error message such as "unknown command," don't give up. Contact your computer center for information on how or whether this feature is available to you.

#### *How to Access a Library Catalog Via the Internet*

If you are in, say, Arizona and want to see what is in the University of Wisconsin library catalog, from your computer hooked up to the Internet, you would give the command: *telnet nls.adp.wisc.edu* (or an equivalent command on your computer system.) You are then connected to a computer at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and prompted to enter the type of terminal you are on or are emulating via your communications software. (If unsure, try VT100.)<sup>6</sup>

From the menu that appears, select NLS to reach the library catalog. (Either type the word *NLS* on the command line at the bottom of the menu, or use the TAB key to place the cursor at this selection and press the ENTER key or its equivalent). On the next screen, you are directed to press the ENTER key to use the UW-Madison library catalog, or type the word *mil* and press ENTER to access the UW-Milwaukee library catalog.

It will now appear to you in Arizona as if you are directly linked to NLS for either the Madison or Milwaukee catalog. From this point on, all commands entered are sent over the Internet to be executed by the NLS catalog, until the connection is broken.

When finished searching, enter the command *exit* on any NLS screen. On the menu that appears, select the *QUIT* option to end the connection to the computer at UW-Madison. Your Telnet session is then closed and you are returned to your own computer.<sup>7</sup>

That's a brief look at searching remote library catalogs. In Part II of this article, I'll suggest how to find out what libraries and databases are available via the Internet and tell you how to obtain electronic documents using the File Transfer Protocol mentioned earlier in this article.

-- Susan Dentinger

[Susan Dentinger is a microcomputer applications librarian for the University of Wisconsin-Madison, General Library System. One of her tasks is helping people use the Internet to access the UW Library catalog. Susan and other Automation Help Desk staff log about fifteen queries per week on using the Internet. She can be reached via electronic mail to [dentin@vms.macc.wisc.edu](mailto:dentin@vms.macc.wisc.edu) on the Internet, or [dentin@wiscmacc.bitnet](mailto:dentin@wiscmacc.bitnet) on the BITNET.]

#### NOTES

1. Caroline Arms, Electronic mail message to PACS-L (Public Access Computer Systems List), dated Aug. 2, 1989, subject line title, "Internet and Bitnet Introduction." Also in Chapter 15, "The Context for the Future" in *Campus Strategies For Libraries and Electronic Information*, ed. Caroline Arms (Bedford, MA: Digital Press, 1990).
2. Ken Horning, "NSF Announces Additional Funds; Remaining Eight Nodes Will Move to T3," in *Link Letter: The Merit/NSFNET Backbone Project*, v.3, no.6 (January/February 1991), p.1. (Electronically published newsletter)
3. John S. Quarterman, *The Matrix: Computer Networks and Conferencing Systems Worldwide* (Bedford, MA: Digital Press, 1990), p.277.
4. Charles L. Hedrick, *Introduction to Internet Protocols* (Computer Science Facilities Group, State University of New Jersey at Rutgers, Oct. 3, 1988), p.1. (Electronically published document)
5. Telnet provides a data path similar to a phone line. Tn3270 is Telnet (the data path) plus 3270 communications, which are needed if you want your computer to talk to an IBM machine that requires 3270 communications. The process works very much like someone translating your language in order to communicate with someone who speaks a different language.
6. Terminal emulation refers to the mapping of your computer's keyboard into a computer terminal that is recognized by the computer system you wish to access. This is needed so that the remote computer system will understand your typed commands. If you are not on a standard terminal (such as VT100 or IBM 3101), you will most likely have communications software available that makes your computer keyboard act like, or emulate, one of these known terminal types.
7. More complete instructions on accessing the NLS catalog via the Internet and an NLS Searching Guide are available from the Automation Help Desk at Memorial Library, UW-Madison. You can request this documentation by sending your name and postal address in an electronic mail message to: [glshelp@vms.macc.wisc.edu](mailto:glshelp@vms.macc.wisc.edu), or by calling (608) 262-8880.



## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CUTBACKS TO FEMINIST PERIODICALS

A Conservative member of Canada's parliament recently suggested that funding for women's, native, and advocacy groups be cut totally from the next federal budget. "All these groups are mad at us anyway," he said. "There's absolutely nothing we could do to make them happy."<sup>1</sup>

He was referring to last year's drastic federal budget cuts to women's groups across the country. Eighty women's centers, five feminist research groups, and three feminist magazines were affected. The total amount withdrawn from the groups was \$1.6 million.

After intense pressure from women's groups -- including demonstrations, letter-writing campaigns, telephone calls to the Prime Minister, and sit-ins at government offices -- the government agreed to reinstate funds to the women's centers, on a partial and conditional basis. The feminist periodicals and research groups were not part of the deal. Finally, after continued pressure throughout the year, the federal government agreed to extend full funding to the centers for another year. Still nothing was said of the feminist periodicals or research groups.<sup>2</sup>

### Background

In 1973, on the heels of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women (1970) and its 167 recommendations for improving the quality of life for women in Canada, the federal Department of the Secretary of State set up a Women's Program to address the funding needs of newly forming women's service and advocacy groups.

For years, the Women's Program has been the main source of government financial support for women's groups. Starting off with a budget of barely \$2 million, the Program eventually received about \$14 million, but has been consistently cut back over the years, to a point where its budget is now \$9.4 million. That represents a mere \$0.75 for every woman in Canada.<sup>3</sup>

At first, funding for women's groups was

granted on a project basis (or, for magazines, on a theme issue basis). After a long struggle, women's groups won the right to receive operational grants, a more secure and less intrusive form of funding, although the majority of groups still receive project funding. It was the groups receiving operational funds that were the specific target of two across-the-board fifteen percent cuts in 1989 and 1990. The feminist periodicals, however, were singled out for one hundred percent cuts -- an obvious attempt to undermine the stability of the periodicals and effectively silence the voice of the women's movement in Canada.

### Struggle for Survival

The three magazines -- *Resources for Feminist Research*, *Healthsharing* and *Canadian Woman Studies* -- lost a combined \$200,000 (a lot to us, but nothing compared to the millions spent by the federal government on "advertising" its unpopular new sales tax scheme). Although all three had other sources of funding (largely their own revenue from subscriptions), the cuts amounted to between thirty and sixty percent of their total budgets. *Resources for Feminist Research*, for example, lost \$45,000 and, like the other journals, has had to cut back drastically on staff hours, change its production schedule, shorten the number and length of journal issues, and scramble (and compete) for meagre funds elsewhere. Although none of the magazines has stopped publishing, the future consequences of the cuts will be considerable.

### Projects vs. Operations

The main political (rather than economic) struggle that surfaced as a result of the 1990 cuts centered on the issue of operational funding -- that is, funding for ongoing administrative costs. The government has long been more comfortable with funding groups on a project-by-project basis. What this means for the groups is a constant dreaming up and carrying out of piecemeal projects at the expense of ongoing operations. For magazines, it has meant planning theme issues that correspond to government "priorities" and are acceptable to the

prevailing political agenda. Ironically, of course, government priorities include native women and violence against women -- two areas of feminist work that were seriously affected by the federal budget directives.

More particularly, the Secretary of State Women's Program several years ago declared as ineligible for funding any groups that took a stand on abortion or advocated a lesbian lifestyle (they referred to *any* lifestyle, but they weren't talking about the hetero variety). The veto power inherent in project funding has been, therefore, a major concern of feminist groups who consider operational funding a right, not a privilege. The funds allocated are, after all, public funds, not the government's private treasury.

#### *Women's Program vs. R.E.A.L. Women*

To complicate matters, the Women's Program itself has been constantly beleaguered and is, in fact, in danger of being totally cut.<sup>4</sup> Five years ago, the Women's Program had to undergo a Parliamentary Review. After hearing from individual women and groups across the country, the Standing Committee on the Secretary of State Women's Program published its report, *Fairness in Funding*, which stated that the Program was essential to the women of Canada and that its funding should be maintained, even increased in the case of "doubly disadvantaged" groups. Unfortunately, the right wing climate of the Conservative government, supported by the small but vocal R.E.A.L. Women -- a reactionary, Christian fundamentalist, anti-feminist group -- prevailed and the Cabinet was able to ignore the Report's findings and begin the process of whittling away at the Program.

#### *Canada in the International Context*

At the same time the government cuts away at our resources and silences our voices, it pats itself on the back for its excellent reputation in the international community. Our Prime Minister sees himself as playing a leadership role in the global efforts to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. Last October (only eight months after the cuts), the federal government hosted a conference of Commonwealth Ministers for Women's Affairs to

discuss (behind closed doors and with politesse) further ways to implement the UN Convention around the world. But also on Parliament Hill was that ragtag, shrill, determined group of feminists, with banners from across the country -- from women's centers, periodicals, lobby groups, you-name-it -- telling the government, and the world, the truth about Canada's commitment to improve the status of women.

In the end, we may have suffered a temporary setback in the interests of our government's fiscal policy, but we won't be silenced, and we certainly won't let them put us out of business.

-- Philinda Masters

[Philinda Masters is currently Coordinating Editor of *Resources for Feminist Research* in Toronto and for ten years was Editor of *Broadside*, a Canadian radical feminist newspaper.]

#### NOTES

1. Progressive Conservative MP Rene Soetens, *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto), February 19, 1991, pp.A1,6.
2. *The Globe and Mail*, February 8, 1991, p.A3.
3. National Action Committee on the Status of Women, Fact Sheet, January 1991. (Address: 344 Bloor St. West, #505, Toronto, M5S 3A7, Ontario, Canada)
4. In the February 1991 budget, a further \$75 million cut in grants to "special interest groups" was announced, but no groups were specifically targeted and no details are as yet available. However, it is expected that the Secretary of State department will receive further cuts, and that women's groups, particularly the National action Committee on the Status of Women, will be the victims.



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## FEMINIST PUBLISHING

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**URBAN FOX PRESS**, the project of Lubaina Himid and Maud Sulter, got underway in 1989 by reprinting two out-of-print books, *As A Blackwoman*, Sulter's first collection of poetry, and *The Thin Black Line*, the exhibition catalog for a 1985 Black women artists show. More recent publications include another of Sulter's poetry collections (*Zabat: Poetics of a Family Tree*) and an exhibition catalog on Claudette Johnson. Plans include yet another catalog, two children's books, a novel, and a collection of essays on the creativity of Black women. Urban Fox's address: P.O. Box 2, Hebden Bridge, W. Yorkshire, U.K. HX7 6LW.

**GLB PUBLISHERS** seeks books of fiction and poetry by gay, lesbian, and bisexual authors. Founders W.L. Warner and John Hanley may be reached at 935 Howard St., Suite B., San Francisco, CA 94103, phone (415) 243-0229.

Plans are well underway for the **FIFTH INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST BOOKFAIR**, to be held in Amsterdam in 1992. In order to insure greater continuity between Fairs, organizers from

the first, second and fourth Fairs have set up both a permanent Secretariat (Carole Spedding, who helped put together the first Bookfair) and a seven-member Advisory Board comprised of planners from the various Fairs and other representatives from around the world. The Netherlands organizers may be contacted via Gerda Meijerink at Schinkelhavenstraat 29, 1075 VP Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The **MULTICULTURAL PUBLISHERS EXCHANGE** is a new organization dedicated to helping writers and publishers of color get their books published, marketed, and distributed. Growing out of an October 1990 conference in Madison attended by 110 people from around the country, the group is headed by Charles Taylor of Praxis Publications. Taylor hopes to develop a resource hub for the Exchange by filling a 22,000-square-foot office facility with minority printers, publishers, and booksellers. For information, write MPE at P.O. Box 8969, Madison, WI 53715 or phone 608-244-5633.

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## ARCHIVES

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**THE WOMEN'S ARCHIVES PROJECT** at the Rutgers' Institute for Research on Women received endorsement by the University Library Committee in 1989 and will expand the rich resources in women's history that are already part of the Rutgers library. More than two hundred collections, from colonial times to the present, include the papers of Millicent Fenwick and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the records of *Signs*, the Women's Caucus for Art, and Douglass College. The future focus of the project will be on the areas of women's leadership, feminist theory and criticism, and the history of women's organizations. The IRW is seeking funding for an archivist position and hopes to eventually fund a separate facility to house the

collection. For more information, contact the Institute for Research on Women, Voorhees Chapel, Douglass College, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

Collective members and volunteers for **THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT ARCHIVES** are gathering archival material on the contemporary women's movement in Canada. Though located in Toronto, the Archives hopes not simply to centralize materials but to be part of a national women's archives. Service is provided in both French and English as far as this can be accomplished. To learn more about the Archives, write P.O. Box 128, Station P, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S7 or call (416) 597-8865.

## NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

### CORRECTION

The Winter 1991 issue of *Feminist Collections* included a review of *EDITH WHARTON: AN ANNOTATED SECONDARY BIBLIOGRAPHY* by Kristin O. Lauer and Margaret P. Murray (Garland, 1990). Written by Susan Searing, the review praised the book as "authoritative" but lamented the lack of sufficient indexing. "Missing is an index to title-by-subject that would enable one to locate all treatments and mentions of, say, *The House of Mirth*," Susan wrote.

But she was wrong. The crowning feature of the volume, on pages 513-528, is precisely such an index. Titled "Works Index," it points to over two hundred references to *The House of Mirth* in the bibliography, plus hundreds of treatments of Wharton's other writings in the critical studies, anthologies, reviews, dissertations, and reference books that Lauer and Murray so thoroughly cite. The index is an excellent piece of work, and the entire bibliography, as another reviewer stated, "should serve as a benchmark for similar endeavors in literary bibliography" (*Choice*, October 1990, p.286).

Our apologies to Kristin O. Lauer, Margaret P. Murray, and our readers for this careless error. We are chagrined at falling so short of our high standards for accuracy and critical assessment, and we resolve to avoid such mistakes in future issues of *Feminist Collections*.

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Abromowitz, Jennifer. *WOMEN OUTDOORS: THE BEST 1900 BOOKS, PROGRAMS & PERIODICALS*. Williamsburg, MA: the author, 1990. (Address: RD 1, 345C, Williamsburg, MA 01096.) 179p. index. pap., \$28.00.

This self-published bibliography grows out of Jennifer Abromowitz's work experiences in the outdoors and her desire to learn more about

women's attitudes toward wilderness and exploration. The references represent fifteen years of research and reading; her favorites are starred. The main listing, of books by women for adults, is organized topically. It covers outdoor sports (golf, sailing, tennis) as well as wilderness activities like backpacking and mountaineering. Other topics range from animal study to "living on the land." Fiction and poetry are covered, as are trail guides and cookbooks for campers. Both writings specifically about women and instructional books by women are included.

Other sections cite children's books, relevant books by men, and periodicals. Finally, Abromowitz suggests "Resources" (bookstores, catalogs, and libraries) and recommends outdoor programs, carefully noting which ones are owned by women, offer women-only trips, etc. This volume will be cherished by devotees of the great outdoors. It will also support certain avenues of feminist research, particularly within physical education and leisure/recreation studies.

Banks, Olive. *THE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF BRITISH FEMINISTS: VOL. 2: A SUPPLEMENT, 1900-1945*. New York: New York University, 1990. 241p. index. \$75.00, ISBN 0-8147-1146-4.

The first volume of this set, published in 1985, covered the years 1800 to 1930. In this supplement, Banks concentrates on "a new generation of women [and men] who emerged after the suffrage campaign was over," a period when the British feminist movement lost momentum but did not entirely disappear. In the introduction, the criteria for selection are spelled out and justified. The entries, arranged alphabetically, detail the lives and contributions of some seventy individuals. Each ends with references to secondary and archival sources. Separate indexes to names and topical subjects conclude the volume. Both volumes of this biographical dictionary are a good choice for any reference collection supporting courses in British history or women's studies.

**THE FEMINIST COMPANION TO LITERATURE IN ENGLISH: WOMEN WRITERS FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE PRESENT.** Virginia Blain, Isobel Grundy, and Patricia Clements. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1990. 1,231p. bibl. index. \$49.95, ISBN0-300-04854-8. LC 90-70515.

The study of women's literature is one of the liveliest and best established fields of feminist scholarship. The depth of literary research has produced, in recent years, a spate of specialized biographical handbooks on women writers in English, each devoted to a particular country and/or time period. Examples include Lina Mainiero's *American Women Writers: A Critical Reference Guide from Colonial Times to the Present* (Ungar, 1979-82, 4 vols.), Debra Adelaide's *Australian Women Writers: A Bibliographic Guide* (Pandora, 1988), Janet Todd's *British Women Writers: A Critical Reference Guide* (Continuum, 1989), and the *Biographical Dictionary of English Women Writers, 1580-1720* by Maureen Bell et al. (G.K. Hall, 1990). But until now, there has been no single volume covering women writers in English trans-historically and trans-nationally.

*The Feminist Companion to Literature in English* is therefore most welcome and will surely become a standard source for students of literature and women's studies. Covering all genres (including children's books, autobiographies, letters, and diaries), this hefty volume offers concise biographies of more than 2,700 writers. The unsigned entries reflect the work of some fifty contributors in addition to the three editors. Enriching these profiles are some sixty topical essays, largely focused on genres ("Advice to women," "Science fiction," and "Slave narratives," for example) or on strands of critical theory.

The volume concludes with a "List of Works Frequently Cited," but far more primary and secondary sources are referenced within the entries. The citations in the entries are skeletal, often giving only authors and dates for a "critical study" or a "life." References to journal articles mention only author, journal title, volume and date, but not the title or pages of the article. In a work of this magnitude, such bibliographic brevity may be inescapable; it will certainly keep librarians and interlibrary loan staff busy! The entries also identify the repositories of manuscripts.

Cross-referencing is accomplished by capitalizing names and terms within the text and through an "Index of Cross-references," which covers names mentioned only within entries for other authors or topics, as well as pseudonyms and variants of names used as main entries. There is no index by nationality, because the editors pointedly stress "a tradition in women's writing based on common experience and spanning geographic and cultural boundaries" (p.x), nor any easy way to identify women of color or writers on specific themes. The alphabetic arrangement of entries assumes, and rightly so, that most users will approach this volume with an author's name in hand.

In selecting writers for inclusion, the editors gave preference to women "whose works reflect awareness of their condition as women and as women writers" (p.ix). In composing the entries, they favored "an integrated account of the personal and professional lives of our subjects" over a dry recitation of "official facts" concerning employment, honors, etc. (p.x). In other words, this is a reference book that combines a well-reasoned and carefully developed feminist perspective with rigorous scholarship. Where it differs from other literary companions (for example, in not having entries for important or well-known book titles), it does so for good reason (in this case, to undercut the notion of a feminist canon). The volume is both a corrective to earlier standard reference works in literature and a remarkable achievement all by itself. No library should be without it.

Grambs, Jean Dresden, and John C. Carr. **SEX DIFFERENCES AND LEARNING: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, 1979-1989.** New York: Garland, 1991. 280p. bibl. ISBN 0-8240-6641-3. LC 90-19600.

With nearly eight hundred annotated entries, this bibliography is aimed at researchers, classroom teachers, and educational administrators. Its limitations are clearly spelled out in the introduction: to merit inclusion, a study must report on research concerned with grades K-12 in the United States and be published in a professional journal between 1979 and 1989. Combined with the factor of accessibility, which the compilers also took into consideration, these criteria for inclusion result in a bibliography appropriate for academic libraries.



The entries are organized in twenty-three categories by topic. The larger sections include "Language/Reading/Literature," "Science," "Mathematics," and "Sex Roles/Socialization/Stereotyping." Attesting to the range of topics relevant to sex differences in learning, however, are smaller sections devoted to "Cognitive Styles/Cognitive Structures," "Family Settings," "Music and Art," and "Toys/Play/Games," among others. Cross-references cite author, title, date, and journal title, with reference to the full entry for bibliographic details and annotation. The volume concludes with author and subject indexes.

Annotations rarely exceed three sentences in length and are non-evaluative. Although the introduction points out many aspects of sex differences in learning that have yet to be studied in depth, this bibliography is a good beginning for anyone interested in an overview of scholarly work in the field.

Humphreys, Debra. *GUIDE TO GRADUATE WORK IN WOMEN'S STUDIES*, 1991. College Park, MD: National Women's Studies Association, 1991. 98p. index. pap., \$5.00.

*NWSA DIRECTORY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES PROGRAMS, WOMEN'S CENTERS, AND WOMEN'S RESEARCH CENTERS*. 1990 ed. College Park, MD: National Women's Studies Association, 1990. 104p. index. pap., \$7.00.

Students commonly pose the question, "Where can I apply to graduate school in Women's Studies?" Until now, there was no easy answer to this query. *Guide to Graduate Work in Women's Studies* fills a genuine information need by profiling sixty-nine colleges and universities. Mindful that much feminist learning occurs within the disciplines, editor Debra Humphreys designed the guide to highlight the strengths of traditional departments as well as interdisciplinary graduate study offered through Women's Studies programs.

Arranged alphabetically, the profiles offer information on degree(s) offered, the structure of the program, specific requirements, the number and types of courses, and financial aid. The guide names individual faculty and identifies departments where graduate women's studies is encouraged. In

every case, the name, address, and telephone number of the director of Women's Studies is provided. Two indexes -- one by state, one by degrees offered -- plus a list of programs that failed to respond to the NWSA survey round out the guide.

Visions of new graduate programs are rampant in women's studies circles these days, so one hopes that this guide will be regularly updated, along the lines of NWSA's annual listing of women's studies programs. The 1990 edition bears the title *NWSA Directory of Women's Studies Programs, Women's Centers, and Women's Research Centers*, signaling a gathering into one volume of descriptions of the "three vital places on campus that have been influential feminist sources of institutional, intellectual, and individual change." As Caryn McTighe Musil points out in the introduction, involvement in teaching, counseling, research, and programming often crosses the boundaries of campus units, and space and personnel are often shared.

With the inclusion of service and research centers, the directory has swelled to 1,048 entries, presented alphabetically by state, with an index by institution and degree offered. The data, obtained by questionnaire, include address, contact name, and telephone number. Entries for academic programs list the degrees offered, and entries for women's centers indicate number (if any) of paid staff. If the entries for University of Wisconsin campuses are typical, there are few errors, although inevitable turnover has made some of the contact names outdated. While Beth Stafford's *Directory of Women's Studies Programs and Library Resources* (Oryx, 1990) offers more in-depth background on over four hundred programs, this directory comes closer to being a definitive listing. Both the *Guide to Graduate Work* and the 1990 *NWSA Directory* are welcome new tools for librarians, advisors, and students.

Jackson, Guida M. *WOMEN WHO RULED*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 1990. 190p. ill. bibl. \$39.00, ISBN 0-87436-560-0. LC 89-28282.

A unique reference book, this volume claims to profile "all women rulers, de facto rulers, and constitutional monarchs, living or deceased, of the world's kingdoms, islands, empires, nations, and

Arranged alphabetically in dictionary style, the 270-plus entries are concise biographies based on secondary sources, complete with footnotes and occasional portraits.

Inevitably, some of the biographies are more strongly substantiated than others; there is simply more known about the life of Indira Gandhi than of, say, Dido, the legendary founder and ruler of Carthage in the ninth century B.C. Still, Jackson does not shrink from including women about whom little is known, leading to the volume's real strength -- its coverage of women rulers from Africa, India, the Middle East, Central Asia, the Far East, and Polynesia. In this sense it compares well to Olga S. Opfell's intentionally more limited *Queens, Empresses, Grand Duchesses and Regents: Women Rulers of Europe, A.D. 1328-1989* (McFarland, 1989).

The profiles tend to be drily written, sticking to facts and only occasionally commenting on the women's personalities. Jackson's eight-page introduction offers a regional survey of women rulers throughout history, and a chronology serves as an historical overview. The volume concludes with a bibliography but lacks an index. The absence of an index is regrettable, since no cross-references appear in the text. Thus we find an entry for Yolanda, the titular queen of Jerusalem from 1212 to 1228 -- "usually called Isabella, but here referred to as Yolanda to lessen confusion with other Isabellas" -- without any reference leading from the "I" chapter to the "Y" chapter.

Although incorporating information as recent as March 1990, the volume is already dated. The entry for Margaret Thatcher concludes, "Mrs. Thatcher says that her leadership will continue into

the 1990s" (p.150). Nonetheless, this volume will be a useful addition to any collection supporting research on women's history. The brief biographies whet the reader's appetite, and thus may create as many requests for information as they satisfy.

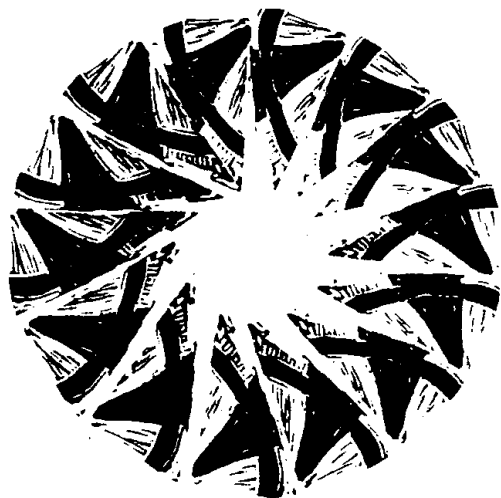
Kelly, David H. *WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A SELECT INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY*. Buffalo: Comparative Education Center, Graduate School of Education Publications, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1990. (Special studies in comparative education, no. 25) 64 p. \$6.00, ISBN 0-937033-15-4. LC 90-34881.

This typescript, unannotated bibliography focuses on women and higher education in North American, European, and industrialized Asian and African nations. It complements *Women's Education in the Third World: An Annotated Bibliography* (Garland, 1989), a more substantial reference tool compiled by David H. Kelly and Gail P. Kelly.

Books and journal articles from the 1980's predominate, although a few references from the 1970's also appear. Citations are organized topically in twenty-seven sections. Among the longer sections are those devoted to access and enrollment, student aspiration and motivation, equity issues for faculty, women's studies, educational outcomes, and the history of women in higher education. Compiled from standard reference works and indexes, this bibliography is properly labelled "select." It will serve undergraduates well and be a starting point for more advanced researchers.

Kuhn, Annette, with Susannah Radstone, eds. *WOMEN IN FILM: AN INTERNATIONAL GUIDE*. New York: Fawcett Columbine, 1990. 500p. index. pap., \$12.95, ISBN 0-449-90575-6. LC 89-92613.

Published in England under the title *The Women's Companion to International Film* (Virago, 1990), this handbook features some six hundred short signed articles by seventy-nine contributors, among them filmmakers, scholars, and critics. Illustrated with black-and-white photographs and punctuated with trivia questions, the paperback volume is aimed at the educated moviegoer and casual browser as much as the academic. Claiming



to cover "the entire spectrum of cinema -- both historically and geographically -- in terms of personalities and film movements" and to demystify technical terms and critical jargon, the editors adhere to a feminist perspective that results in a "distinctive mix of viewpoint and coverage" not found in other reference works on the cinema (p.vii).

The guide is organized alphabetically, from "Aboriginal film and video" to "Zetterling, Mai." Relatively lengthy articles address national cinemas, while the sections devoted to individual directors, actresses, and organizations are typically shorter. *Women in Film* has many strengths, but perhaps its greatest is the concise explication of technical and theoretical terms that the average reader might find daunting. Discussions of "Audience and spectator," "Femininity," "Narrative," the "Look," "Poststructuralism," and "Race and cinema," for example, are interspersed among descriptions of "Camera movement," "Special effects," and other technical concerns. Historical entries treat the "Hollywood studio system," "British documentary movement," "Censorship," and so on. Even topics like "Blondes" and "Lesbian vampire" receive serious treatment.

Most entries conclude with a single reference to a book or journal article; entries on individual women filmmakers include complete lists of their films. Cross references are handled by displaying key terms in capital letters within the text and by additional "see also" references at the end of articles. Besides the general index of personal and corporate names and film titles, there is a separate index of films directed, written, or produced by women. In sum, *Women in Film* incorporates all the features of a traditional reference book, making it easy to use and an ideal addition to library reference collections.

Leppa, Carol J. **WOMEN'S HEALTH PERSPECTIVES: AN ANNUAL REVIEW, VOL. 3.** Phoenix: Oryx, 1990. 317p. index. \$29.50, ISBN 0-89774-597-3. ISSN 1043-9951.

This yearbook has established a reputation for providing a state-of-the-art overview of current issues in women's health. In vol. 3, fourteen chapters address topics ranging from mental health to menarche. The standard format presents a

review essay, followed by citations with substantial critical annotations. Although some popular literature is cited -- the chapter on body image includes references to *Ms.* and *Glamour*, for instance -- most of the articles are drawn from medical journals. This is, I believe, the real value of this annual series. Students studying health issues within a women's studies curriculum at colleges without medical or allied health programs (and hence without a medical library) will find *Women's Health Perspectives* a priceless resource.

O'Connell, Agnes N., and Nancy Felipe Russo, eds. **WOMEN IN PSYCHOLOGY: A BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCEBOOK.** Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1990. 424p. index. \$55.00, ISBN 0-313-26091-5. LC 89-25787.

Greenwood Press continues to expand its list of biographical reference sources, following successful volumes on women philosophers (by Ethel M. Kersey, 1989), anthropologists (by Ute Gacs et al., 1988), and mathematicians (by Louise S. Grinstein and Paul J. Campbell, 1987). O'Connell and Russo pioneered in resurrecting the history of women in psychology, and this, their latest work, is an important milestone in the growth of this sub-field. The editors selected three dozen historical and contemporary leaders, relying heavily on input from colleagues in the discipline. They conscientiously chose women to represent different generations, from those who contributed to the birth of psychology as an academic field in the 19th century, such as Christine Ladd-Franklin, to contemporary psychologists like Sandra Bem. The range of sub-disciplines represented is equally wide.

O'Connell and Russo then gave their authors careful guidelines for preparing biographical essays, emphasizing not only the usual facts of family background, education, career development, and major achievements, but a critical evaluation of each woman's contributions and information on the integration of her personal and professional lives. These elements are present in every chapter, though in varying proportions. Each chapter concludes with a bibliography of writings by and about the biographee.

A separate section identifies women who have won professional awards in psychology. A sixteen-page bibliography cites not only general

sources, but writings concerning all 185 eminent female psychologists who were considered for inclusion in the early stages of conceptualizing the volume. Appendices sort the core group of thirty-six by year of birth, place of birth, and major field. The volume closes with an index and short statements about the authors of the biographical chapters.

Reardon, Joan. *POETRY BY AMERICAN WOMEN, 1975-1989: A BIBLIOGRAPHY*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1990. 232p. index. \$29.50, ISBN 0-8108-2366-7. LC 90-21020.

In 1979, Joan Reardon and Kristine A. Thorsen published *Poetry by American Women, 1900-1975: A Bibliography* (Scarecrow Press). It provided unprecedented access to more than 9,000 volumes of poetry by over 5,500 women. The present volume supplements that work by citing 2,880 more separately-published collections by 1,565 poets. Arranged alphabetically by author, with a title index, the citations note birth and death dates for many authors and the number of copies in limited print runs. The well-known poets are here, of course, but so are scores of women published only by small presses, often in chapbook editions. Once again, Reardon has created a reference tool that opens up a world of literature that might otherwise be lost.

Reynolds, Virginia. *AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN WRITERS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCES IN THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES*. Columbus: Ohio State University Libraries, 1990. 52p. + 53p. index. pap.

This guide to materials in the Ohio State University libraries is a useful publication, not only for scholars at OSU but for anyone seeking a model for a reference tool based on a single campus's holdings. Prepared by the librarian and staff of the Women's Studies Library, the guide covers materials housed in many campus locations. The spiral-bound volume contains two separate bibliographies: one on African American women generally, and the other on African American women writers. Both sections offer a list of relevant subject headings in OSU's computerized library catalog; categorized references, with locations and call numbers; and an

author index. Books are the primary format cited, although theses and special issues of journals are included too. The section devoted to writers lists both works of literature and critical/interpretative writings.

Robinson, Jane. *WAYWARD WOMEN: A GUIDE TO WOMEN TRAVELLERS*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1990. 344p. ill. bibl. index. \$29.95, ISBN 0-19-212261-4. LC 89-39701.

Setting out with the modest ambition of compiling a bibliography of English-language books by women travellers, Jane Robinson, formerly an antiquarian bookseller, was quickly drawn into the texts and the lives of these remarkable women. The result is an inspiring blend of bibliographies and background essays for some four hundred writers. Robinson groups the entries by type of traveller (missionary, pioneer settler, adventurer, etc.), appending maps, a geographical index, and an author index. Within the chapters, the women are covered alphabetically. For each, Robinson cites the first edition of her book(s); summarizes their contents, in a jaunty and sometimes sharply opinionated style; and often adds facts on the writer's background and an assessment of her work. Researchers and casual readers intrigued by this genre of women's literature can also consult Marion Tinling's *Women into the Unknown: A Sourcebook on Women Explorers and Travelers* (Greenwood, 1989).

Smith, Hilda L., and Susan Cardinale, comps. *WOMEN AND THE LITERATURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY BASED ON WING'S SHORT-TITLE CATALOG*. (Bibliographies and indexes in women's studies, no. 10) Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1990. 332p. \$45.00, ISBN 0-313-22059-X. LC 89-28652.

The *Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America and of English Books Printed in Other Countries 1641-1700*, prepared by Donald Wing, is a standard tool for literary historians -- in the words of Smith and Cardinale, a "bibliographic classic." But the abbreviated titles in the *STC* and the lack of subject access diminish its usefulness to scholars interested specifically in women writers. To further complicate matters, many women wrote anonymously or under pseudonyms during that

period; and works by men were disguised as, or mistaken for, the works of women.

In this remarkable product of literary sleuthing, Smith (a women's studies professor) and Cardinale (a librarian) cite and describe 637 works by women and another 973 for or about women. An addendum lists 183 more titles without annotations. The main listings are alphabetical by author (or title, if anonymous); each citation includes the Wing *STC* number and, where appropriate, a reference to the work's appearance in *Early English Books, 1641-1770* or *The Thomason Tracts*, the standard microform sets covering this period. Some of the citations do not appear in the *STC* and are so noted. The annotations summarize the contents of the work and often convey a sense of their style, through either short quotes or critical commentary. Because so many of the items are pamphlets, broadsides, and petitions concerning contemporary controversies, reading the well-crafted annotations gives one a sense of women's lives in the latter 17th century and the concerns -- domestic, religious, and legal -- that moved them to write. Fiction, poetry, and drama are also included. Smith and Cardinale append a list of women printers, publishers, and booksellers; a chronological index; and a general index.

Specialists in 17th century English literature will use this volume side-by-side with the Wing *STC* and other standard sources, but less advanced scholars will find it useful as a stand-alone guide to women's writings at a time when public discourse flowered. The analytical historical overview provided in the ten-page introduction is accessible to the non-specialist and provides an excellent context for consulting the bibliography.

Taeuber, Cynthia, comp. *STATISTICAL HANDBOOK ON WOMEN IN AMERICA*. Phoenix: Oryx, 1991. 385p. bibl. index. \$39.50, ISBN 0-89774-609-0. LC 90-41624.

For years, librarians have lamented the lack of a single, well-organized source for statistical information on women. Now Cynthia Taeuber, chief of the Age and Sex Statistics Branch of the Population Division at the U.S. Bureau of the Census, has admirably filled the gap, at least for women in the United States.

Over four hundred charts and graphs present data on demographics, employment, economic status, health, and social characteristics. The information is drawn from federal government publications, and most of the charts are reproduced without changes. Taeuber has edited some, however, and supplied cogent interpretations at the start of each major section. Anyone who sweats when confronted by rows and columns of tiny numbers will appreciate her concise introductory comments on the "highlights and trends" in each chart and table. Noting that data from the 1990 census will not be fully analyzed and available until 1993, Taeuber presents the latest figures attainable -- in most cases, from the late 1980's. Many of the tables include historical statistics for the last ten, twenty, or thirty years.

In addition to her helpful narrative overviews and summaries, Taeuber provides several other useful features. These include a short introduction on how to read a statistical table, directories of staff, with phone numbers, at the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and a glossary of terms. The subject index is an essential element in the guide, since one can use it to locate all the tables that break down data by such factors as race, income, or educational attainment.

There are questions this handbook won't answer, of course. The federal government doesn't quiz citizens on their sexual orientation, religious affiliation, or political opinions, for example. And libraries with extensive government documents collections may protest that this book duplicates information already in their stacks. However, the sheer convenience of having so much data on American women in one volume is a strong argument for acquiring this volume and any revised editions that will hopefully appear in the future.

*VIOLENCIA EN CONTRA DE LA MUJER EN AMERICAN LATINA Y EL CARIBE: CATALOGO BIBLIOGRAFICO / VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE*. Santiago, Chile: Isis Internacional, 1990. 178p. index. pap., ISBN 956-7126-02-9.

Isis International, a women's information and communication service, maintains a

computerized bibliographic database from which this bilingual bibliography is derived. (Forms for customized searches and document delivery, offered for a fee, are included in the back of the publication.) This printed edition focuses on the issue of violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean. As one might expect, the vast majority of cited materials are in Spanish. Abstracts, introductory matter, and the subject index, however, are provided in both Spanish and English.

The abstracts are organized by document type, as follows: denunciatory (i.e., writings that identify and protest violence); educational and action-oriented; studies and research; legislative; public policy; and reference. Within each section, abstracts are arranged geographically. Two further sections present a selection of theoretical writings and documents concerning international strategies and agreements. The volume concludes with five indexes: geographic; subject; author; conference; and serial title. Although this bibliography will be most useful to researchers able to locate and read the original documents, even those unskilled in Spanish can glean new knowledge from the informative abstracts. In sum, this is a useful tool for women's studies programs striving to bring a global perspective to their curriculum, and a bonus for Latin Americanists interested in the current status of women.

Watstein, Sarah Barbara, and Robert Anthony Laurich. *SOURCEBOOK ON AIDS AND WOMEN*. Phoenix: Oryx, 1991. 159p. index. pap., \$36.50, ISBN 0-89774-577-9. LC 90-7732.

Attractively laid out, with an arresting black-and-white cover, this oversized paperback should attract considerable praise from AIDS activists, clinicians, policy makers, and librarians. Watstein and Laurich, both on the library staff at Hunter College, have crafted a highly readable compendium of current information on a disease that is increasingly affecting women and children. As of July 1990, they state, 13,395 women had been diagnosed with AIDS; and many more women are friends, lovers, or caregivers of AIDS patients. As the authors point out in their preface, there are many questions to be raised about women and AIDS -- from whether the epidemiology of the virus

varies by gender, to whether the myths and stereotypes about women with AIDS differ from those about men. AIDS, they assert, is "a woman's issue, a woman's problem, and a woman's reality."

"The immediate goals of this *Sourcebook* are to provide the right amount of correct information and to counter the misinformation about AIDS and women by providing highlighted facts and recommended actions, background text, fully annotated references, and statistics in each chapter," Watstein and Laurich write. They accomplish this in fourteen topical chapters that follow a standard format. First, they present a checklist of facts and/or advice on the subject. In the narrative that follows, they summarize current knowledge, always avoiding over-simplification of complex issues and carefully identifying gaps in the data and areas requiring further research. The heart of each chapter is an annotated bibliography of selected books, articles, pamphlets and reports, blending citations from medical and scholarly literature with references to items from the popular press. Many of the chapters also reprint statistical charts and tables, and the one on prevention includes guidelines for safer sex.

Watstein and Laurich cover every aspect of AIDS and women, including various modes of transmission and options for medical treatment. Their sensitivity to differences among women results in chapters focused on lesbians, African women, other women of color, imprisoned women, and prostitutes. In addition to three indexes, the authors furnish lists of sources for audiovisuals, a directory of national and state organizations, and a glossary of medical terms. Librarians in particular will be delighted by the appendix titled "Materials and Methods for Continuing Research." Here Watstein and Laurich spell out the major bibliographies, statistical sources, journals, newsletters, bibliographic databases and electronic bulletin boards that offer current information on AIDS. In addition, they outline a search strategy, complete with suggested subject terms.

Although somewhat expensive for a paperback, *AIDS and Women* belongs in every academic and public library reference collection. Besides its immediate information value, it's an excellent model for sourcebooks on pressing current topics.

**WOMEN'S STUDIES INDEX: 1989.** Boston: G.K. Hall, 1990. 502p. \$125.00, ISBN 0-8161-0510-3.

*Women Studies Abstracts* has been published since 1972, and *Studies on Women Abstracts* since 1983. Does the field need another tool for accessing journal articles? As one of the librarians who advised the editors at G.K. Hall & Co. as they developed this new publication, I obviously believe we do. Although coverage may overlap, *Women's Studies Index* is different enough from its older bibliographic kin to warrant a standing order, even where the abstracting series are also held.

*Women's Studies Index* is a straightforward, alphabetic author and subject index to articles and book reviews in seventy-eight selected periodicals. Novice researchers will find it easy to use. The subject headings are based on Library of Congress headings modified or supplemented by terms from *A Women's Thesaurus*. Cross-references are liberally supplied, and full entries are repeated under several relevant terms. The editors eschew the common practice of abbreviating journal titles within the citations -- another nice touch for untrained users. Clearly, this tool is destined for public and high school libraries as well as academic reference collections.

The source periodicals include general and discipline-focused academic journals, popular women's magazines, and feminist newspapers. Although U.S. titles predominate, the index also covers publications from Canada, Great Britain, India, and Australia. All are in the English language.

Unlike the abstracting series, *Women's Studies Index* includes no references from books or from periodicals not focused on women. And, of course, it does not offer abstracts, merely citations. The annual publication schedule is probably its biggest drawback. The 1989 volume was issued early in 1991; hopefully future compilations will appear more promptly. (*Women Studies Abstracts* appears quarterly, *Studies on Women Abstracts* six times a year. Neither are cumulated, but each publishes an annual index.)

Where the budget permits, I would argue that libraries should subscribe to all three of these access tools. Their formats and coverage are sufficiently different to recommend them all as

important sources for university-level research. Smaller libraries, or campuses without sizeable women's studies programs, may find that the yearly *Women's Studies Index* alone is sufficient.

Zahniser, J.D., comp. **AND THEN SHE SAID: QUOTATIONS BY WOMEN FOR EVERY OCCASION.** St. Paul, MN: Caillech Press, 1989. (Address: 482 Michigan St., St. Paul, MN 55102, 612-225-9647) 88p. bibl. index. pap., \$6.95, ISBN 0-9624836-1-3.

\_\_\_\_\_. **AND THEN SHE SAID: MORE QUOTATIONS BY WOMEN FOR EVERY OCCASION.** 1990. 75p. bibl. index. pap., \$6.95, ISBN 0-9624836-2-1.

"Who says that women aren't inspiring? Who says they aren't witty, urbane, fiery, political, or profound?" Jill D. Zahniser asks. These two small paperback volumes could be whipped out to refute such statements on the spot! Zahniser has parleyed her life-long fascination with the words of women into compendia of quotations by women that are non-sexist and "race/culture-sensitive." These are arranged by topic; the set of topics varies somewhat between the two volumes. The speakers include women both alive and deceased. Americans predominate, but many women of other countries are quoted as well.

Although many of the quotations deal with women or women's issues, others address such themes as peace, freedom, happiness, work, and social change. A separate section for "Race" appears in the first volume and for "Race, Culture and Ethnicity" in the second, but quotations by and about women of color appear in numerous categories. A subject index, absent here, would help in identifying them. On the other hand, these books are meant to be browsed, and the category arrangement (as opposed to the chronological system used in more standard sources like *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations* and *The Quotable Woman*) facilitates this admirably. Zahniser appends brief biographical statements about the women she quotes and lists of sources consulted. Generally speaking, a library can't own too many quotation sourcebooks, and these little volumes are certainly inexpensive enough.

-- S.S.

## PERIODICAL NOTES

### NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

**ACHÉ: A JOURNAL FOR BLACK LESBIANS** 1989-. Ed.: Lisbet. 6/yr. \$10-\$25/yr. Single copy: \$2. P.O. Box 6071, Albany, CA 94706. (Issue examined: v.2, no.6, November/December 1990)

This substantial journal, now into its third year of publication, sees itself as a "publication by black lesbians for the benefit of all black women.... [and] committed to open and critical dialogue about the issues affecting our lives" (p.1). The forty-six-page sample issue includes reports on several conferences (one about "I Am Your Sister," another about women of color experience at the International Camp for Lesbians in Amsterdam), a piece on German reunification, an article on Black women in the ancient world, plus fiction, poetry, a calendar, and a bulletin board.

**BORDER CROSSING** 1991-. Ed.: Cynthia S. Rohl. 6/yr. \$45 or free with membership of \$39. International Network for Women in Enterprise and Trade, Inc., P.O. Box 6178, McLean, VA 22106. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, January 1991)

The six-page foldout sample issue offers an article on getting women business owners into international trade, briefs on INET's global membership push and the challenge of trade in the post-Cold War 1990's, short reviews of relevant publications, and a career bulletin board.

**MATRIART: A CANADIAN FEMINIST ART JOURNAL** 1990-. Editorial group. 2/yr. \$15 (indiv. Canada); \$25 (indiv. elsewhere); \$25 (inst. Canada); \$35 (inst. elsewhere). Women's Art Resource Centre, 394 Euclid Ave., Suite 309, Toronto, Ontario M6G 2S9. (Issue examined: v.1, no.2, Summer/Fall 1990)

A number of feature articles (on Gynergy Books, on a video series in conjunction with the Gay Games, on "Lesbian Art and Identity," and more), are part of this special issue on lesbian artists, "lesbian visibility and (self) representation." Other sections include art reviews, art work and poetry, and notes on exhibitions, calls for submissions, conferences, and the like.

**WHAM! FRONTLINES** 1990-. 6/yr.? Women's Health Action and Mobilization, P.O. Box 733, New York, NY 10009. (Issue examined: No.2, November/December 1990)

This brief action-oriented publication focuses on reports of demonstrations, abortion clinic defense and escort of clients, protests of Catholic church anti-choice policy, etc. Though centered on New York actions, the newsletter offers broader information on such topics as RU-486, media bias, and comment on new Supreme Court Justice David Souter.

**WOMEN: A CULTURAL REVIEW** 1990-. Eds.: Isobel Armstrong and Helen Carr. 3/yr. \$30 (North Am. indiv.); \$60 (North Am. inst.). ISSN 0957-4042. Journals Subscriptions Dept., Oxford Univ. Press, Pinkhill House, Southfield Rd., Eynsham, Oxford OX8 1JJ, UK. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, April 1990)

Its inauguration coinciding with the twentieth anniversary of the First Women's Liberation Conference at Oxford, this premiere issue includes commentary on feminism then and now, plus articles on marketing rhetoric, the women's movement in India, fundamentalism and the New Right, Belfast women, gender and science, and many more topics. An interview with actress Fiona Shaw plus book reviews and a calendar complete the issue.

**WOMEN'S RECOVERY NETWORK** 1991-. Publ.: Faith R. and Ginny Wemmerus. 6/yr. \$27 (indiv.); \$45 (inst.); Canada, add \$10. ISSN 1052-1763. WebWords Press, Inc., P.O. Box 141554, Columbus, OH 43214. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Jan./Feb. 1991)

The newsletter identifies itself as "a forum for women recovering from/living with emotional, physical, ritual, sexual, societal, spiritual, or substance abuse and the issues abuse raises" (p.1). This premiere issue carries a piece by Anne Wilson Schaefer on making amends, a statement by a women's support group on their process, a fable, excerpts from research reports on abuse, notes on resources, and more.



**WORDOC NEWSLETTER** 1987- . Ed.: Nkoli Ezumah. 2/yr. \$5 (outside Africa; surface mail unless otherwise requested). Women's Research and Documentation Centre, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. (Issue examined: v.2, no.2A, December 1988)

Within the fifteen pages of this twice-yearly newsletter are a lengthy summary of a regional conference on the food, energy, and debt crises in Africa, plus reports on a number of other regional and international conferences in Africa, Canada, and the U.S., and notes on publications of interest.

**ZIMBABWE WOMEN'S BUREAU NEWSLETTER** 1988- . Eds.: Marcellina Zhakata and Gwen Berge. \$10 (outside Zimbabwe). Zimbabwe Women's Bureau, 43 Hillside Rd., Cranborne, Harare, Zimbabwe. (Issue examined: v.1, December 1990)

Published in English, Shona, and Ndebele, the newsletter centers on issues of importance to grassroots groups, relating projects, summaries of meetings and conferences, and notes on legal questions and economic alternatives. This special issue focuses on inheritance laws, and features a detailed, illustrated section on how to register a marriage.

## SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

**AMERICAN VOICE** No.21, Winter 1990: "Silencing: On the Suppression of Writing, and Writers Who Because of Gender, Race, Class Or Sexual Preference Prejudices Have Been Suppressed, Censored Or Otherwise Silenced, By Society, Family, The Government, Etc...." Eds.: Sallie Bingham and Frederick Smock. \$12. Single copy: \$4. ISSN 0884-4356. Kentucky Foundation for Women, Inc., 332 West Broadway, Suite 1215, Louisville, KY 40202. (Issue examined)

Among the "silenced" writers in this issue: Kate Braverman ("Notes From The Pink Archipelago"); Catherine Bush ("Claiming Voices" - on the Women's Press/Canada split over questions of racism); Terri L. Jewell ("Letters Between Women: In Defense of The Cursive"); Andrea Dworkin ("April 30, 1974" -- from the second ending to her novel *Mercy*); Barbara Smith ("The NEA Is the Least Of It"); and Dale Spender ("Sounds of Silence").

**CALLALOO** v.13, no.3, Summer 1990: Special section on Toni Morrison. Ed.: Charles H. Rowell. \$20.50. ISSN 0161-2492. Johns Hopkins University Press, Journals Publishing Division, 701 W. 40th St., Suite 275, Baltimore, MD 21211. (Issue examined)

The special section consists of: "Transgression as Poesis in *The Bluest Eye*" (Shelley Wong); "Unruly and Let Loose": Myth, Ideology, and Gender in *Song of Solomon*" (Michael Awkward); "The Ancestor as Foundation in *Their Eyes Were Watching God* and *Tar Baby*" (Sandra Pouchet Paquet); and "*Beloved*: A Spiritual" (Karla Holloway).

**JOURNAL OF AESTHETICS AND ART CRITICISM** v.48, no.4, Fall 1990: "Feminism and Traditional Aesthetics." Guest eds.: Peg Brand and Carolyn Korsmeyer. \$25; Canada \$36. Single copy: \$8.50; Canada \$10.50. ISSN 0021-8529. American Society for Aesthetics, 4-108 Humanities Centre, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E5.

Partial contents: "The Role of Feminist Aesthetics in Feminist Theory" (Hilde Hein); "Oppressive Texts, Resisting Readers and the Gendered Spectator: The *New Aesthetics*" (Mary Deveraux); "The Image of Women in Film: A Defense of a Paradigm" (Noël Carroll); "A History of Music" (Renee Cox); and "Mothers and Daughters: Ancient and Modern Myths" (Ellen Handler Spitz).

## TRANSITIONS

**WOMEN ARTISTS SLIDE LIBRARY JOURNAL** has changed its name to **WOMEN'S ART** but is still affiliated with The Women Artists Slide Library, Fulham Palace, Bishops Avenue, London SW6 6EA, UK.

**BISEXUALITY: NEWS, VIEWS, AND NETWORKING** is ceasing for the time being, but subscribers will receive a new quarterly journal **ANYTHING THAT MOVES** (which *FC* will review when we receive the first issue) in its place until the newsletter starts up again. Address for the newsletter is Gibbin Publications, P.O. Box 20917, Long Beach, CA 90801-3917.

-- L.S.

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## ITEMS OF NOTE

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The Project on the Status and Education of Women of the Association of American Colleges has made available a poster-sized chart, **FEDERAL LAWS & REGULATIONS PROHIBITING SEX DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**, which outlines, in an easy-to-read and condensed format, the federal laws and regulations prohibiting sex discrimination in higher education. The twenty-three by thirty-five inch chart highlights the provisions for affirmative action and against sex discrimination (Executive Order 11246, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972) in a simple question-and-answer format. Order for \$5 (prepaid) from PSEW, AAC, 1818 R St., NW, Washington, DC 20009.

The Iowa State University Affirmative Action Office has published four directories compiling the names of over 2500 women and minority persons enrolled in advanced degree programs at more than one hundred higher educational institutions. **WOMEN AND MINORITIES ENROLLED IN DOCTORAL OR TERMINAL DEGREE PROGRAMS AT SELECTED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION** lists, by discipline, the student's name, address, phone number, major, minor, projected graduation date, dissertation title (if known), and the name, address, and phone number of the student's major professor. Costs of the directories are: Life Sciences, \$15; Engineering and Physical Sciences, \$15; Education and Professional Fields, \$20; Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, and the Humanities, \$20. Order from the Affirmative Action Office, 214 Beardshear, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.

**EXPANDING OPTIONS: A PROFILE OF OLDER GRADUATES OF WOMEN'S COLLEGES** is a thirty-one page report issued by the Women's College Coalition and based on a national survey of nearly thirty-four hundred women over age twenty-three, enrolled in thirty-three women's colleges. According to the report, two-thirds of the women surveyed accepted positions at salaries of \$20,000 to \$40,000 per year after graduation, whereas previously fewer than half had worked full time, and had earned on average less than \$20,000 per year.

The cost is \$10 (\$7.50 for members) from: The Women's College Coalition, 1101 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Feminist Majority has released a new **FEMINIZATION OF POWER** organizational strategy and legal kit aimed at inspiring women to seek positions of leadership in politics and on college campuses. Its goal is to correct the imbalance of power experienced by women working in legal decision-making and professional law positions, in both the private and public sectors. The kit involves fact sheets on the current status of women in legal professions, statistics on judgeships filled by women, and a listing of resources and strategies for building a local "Feminization of Power" campaign. Send \$6.50 to The Feminist Majority, 1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 704, Arlington, VA 22209; telephone: 703-522-2214.

The **HIGHER EDUCATION SALARY EVALUATION KIT**, now available from the American Association of University Professors, provides an alternative to multiple regression analysis for determining whether the salaries of women and minority faculty members are lower than those of their white male colleagues. The kit offers a method of obtaining information with the same level of accuracy as multiple regression, but using more readily obtainable data, and also includes a listing of studies at universities and colleges, studies of professional societies, and general studies of salary inequity in academe. Cost is \$5 from the American Association of University Professors, 1012 14th St., NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005.

An updated position statement from the American Council on Education, entitled **SEXUAL HARASSMENT ON CAMPUS: SUGGESTIONS FOR REVIEWING CAMPUS POLICY AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS**, discusses the recent expansion of the legal definition of sexual harassment to include "creating a hostile environment," offers policy guidelines, and also includes a short list of resources. For a free copy send a self-addressed, stamped #10 envelope to: The Office of Women, ACE, One Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation has launched its second annual nationwide campaign, **ACTIONS FOR COMPASSION: STOP THE WAR AGAINST WOMEN**. Their organizer's packet includes fact sheets and background information on acquaintance rape and domestic violence, event ideas and organizing tips, a resource list, and suggestions for working with the media. The cost of the packet is \$5. To order, or for more information, contact Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960; telephone: 914-358-4601.

A series of posters available from the **CENTRAL MINNESOTA SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER**. The posters is designed with four specific audiences in mind: sexual assault victims in general, students, male victims, and children. Write for an order form depicting poster designs, or send payment of \$5 per poster (minimum orders are for twenty-five posters) to: Awareness Posters, 705 Mall Germain, St. Cloud, MN 56301; telephone: 612-251-4357. Checks should be made out to the Central Minnesota Sexual Assault Center. Proceeds go to help sexual assault survivors.

The **SEXUAL HARASSMENT PANEL OF HUNTER COLLEGE** has published a series of pamphlets, bibliographies, resource lists, articles, and training materials dealing with various aspects of sexual harassment. Among the materials are *The Student in the Back Row: Avoiding Sexual Harassment in the Classroom*, and *Sexual Harassment: Myths and Realities* -- both available for \$2 each. For more information on prices and ordering, write to Michele A. Paludi or Richard B. Barickman, Co-coordinators, Sexual Harassment Panel, Hunter College, 695 Park Ave., New York, NY 10021.

The State University of New York at Binghamton has developed a pamphlet that addresses sexual harassment involving foreign students on U.S. campuses. **INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ADVISING: CULTURAL ASPECTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT** discusses the problems arising from mixing cultures, defines harassment, informs about University policies and procedures, and lists resources. Free copies are available from the Affirmative Action Office, SUNY-Binghamton, Box 6000, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000; for further information contact: Ellen Badger, Coordinator, International Student Advising Office, 607-777-2510.

A new survey, **THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN, NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL, 1989** conducted by Alexander M. Austin, education professor at UCLA, offers statistics on current attitudes about abortion, rape, the roles of women in regard to the family and home, and more. To order, send \$19 (plus \$3 for first class shipping) to the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California-Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Ave., 320 Moore Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1521.

**WOMEN MAKE MOVIES** has announced *Women and Words*, a multicultural collection of seven award-winning films on poets, essayists, and novelists, from historical women writers such as Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Sarah Orne Jewett, to contemporary favorites like Alice Walker and Toni Morrison. The collection is available for purchase or rental, individually or for video sale as a discounted set. For ordering information or to obtain a brochure, contact Women Make Movies, 255 Lafayette, Suite 207, New York, NY 10012; telephone 212-925-0606.

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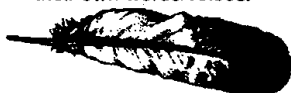
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The National Council for Research on Women has published *MLD: A WOMAN'S MAILING LIST DIRECTORY* as a resource for anyone interested in purchasing mailing lists. The directory includes indexed descriptions of diverse U.S. women's groups and organizations (publishers, bookstores, activist organizations, research centers, and more), and includes information about purchase and exchange of lists, available formats, and methods of compiling and maintaining lists. The cost is \$20 from NCRW, 47-49 East 65th St., New York, NY 10021.

The 1990 revised edition of the *DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE AREA WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS* is a comprehensive guide to local women's organizations ranging from personal and family

services to political and business organizations. The directory, listing about 175 entries, is available for \$3 from the Center for Women's Studies, UW-Milwaukee, Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

*RESEARCH ON WOMEN & GENDER: A DIRECTORY OF UCLA SCHOLARS, 1989* has been published by the Center for the Study of Women at the University of California at Los Angeles. It includes research statements, publication citations, addresses, and phone numbers of 154 scholars doing research on women and gender. To order a copy, send a check for \$5, payable to UC Regents, to: Directory, Center for the Study of Women, 236 A Kinsey Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1504.

-- I.M.

## BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED

*AIDS and Women: A Sourcebook.* Phoenix, AZ: The Oryx Press, 1991.

*And a Deer's Ear, Eagle's Song and Bear's Grace: Animals and Women.* Ed. by Theresa Corrigan and Stephanie Hoppe. Pittsburgh, PA: Cleis Press, 1990.

*And Then She Said: Quotations By Women For Every Occasion.* Comp. by J.D. Zahniser. St. Paul, MN: Caillech Press, 1989. (Address: 482 Michigan St., St. Paul, MN 55102)

*And Then She Said: More Quotations By Women For Every Occasion.* Comp. by J.D. Zahniser. St. Paul, MN: Caillech Press, 1990. (Address: 482 Michigan St., St. Paul, MN 55102)

*At The Boundaries of Law: Feminism and Legal Theory.* Ed. by Martha Albertson Fineman & Nancy Sweet Thomadsen. New York: Routledge, 1991.

*At the Foot of the Mountain: Discovering Images For Emotional Healing.* By Alla Renee Bozarth. Minneapolis, MN: CompCare, 1991.

*Awakening Female Power, The Way of the Goddess Warrior.* By Karen LaPuma, with Walt Runkis. Fairfax, CA: SoulSource Publishing, 1991. (Address: P.O. Box 877, Fairfax, CA 94978)

*Battered Women as Survivors.* By Lee Ann Hoff. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*Becoming a Woman Through Romance.* By Linda K. Christian-Smith. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*Black Macho and the Myth of the Superwoman.* By Michele Wallace. Dial Press, 1978; New York:

Verso, 1990 (New introduction and bibliography). *Caribbean Women Writers: Essays From the First International Conference.* Ed. by Selwyn R. Cudjoe. Amherst, MA: Calaloux/University of Massachusetts Press, 1990.

*Conflicts in Feminism.* Ed. by Marianne Hirsch & Evelyn Fox Keller. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*Cries of the Spirit: A Celebration of Women's Spirituality.* Ed. by Marilyn Sewell. Boston: Beacon Press, 1991.

*Different Mothers: Sons and Daughters of Lesbians Talk About Their Lives.* Ed. by Louise Rafkin. Pittsburgh, PA: Cleis Press, 1990. (Address: P.O. Box 8933, Pittsburgh, PA 15221)

*Diversity and Complexity in Feminist Therapy.* Ed. by Laura S. Brown & Maria P.P. Root. Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Press, 1990.

*The Elect: Rhode Island Women Legislators, 1922-1990.* By Emily Stier Adler & J. Stanley Lemons. Providence, RI: League of Rhode Island Historical Societies, 1990. (Address: Rhode Island History Project, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI 02908)

*Feminism: Freedom From Wifism.* By Mia Albright. New York: National Feminist Studies Institute, 1987. (Address: P.O. Box 1348, Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10159)

*The Female Fear: The Social Cost of Rape.* By Margaret T. Gordon & Stephanie Riger. The Free Press, 1989; Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1991.

*Feminism/Postmodernism.* Ed. by Linda J. Nicholson. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*The Feminist Critique of Language: A Reader.* Ed. by Deborah Cameron. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*Feminist Praxis: Research, Theory and Epistemology in Feminist Sociology.* Ed. by Liz Stanley. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*Femininity and Domination: Studies in the Phenomenology of Oppression.* By Sandra Lee Bartky. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*Gender and Authorship in the Sidney Circle.* By Mary Ellen Lamb. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1991.

*Gender & Genre in Literature: Redefining Autobiography in Twentieth-Century Women's Fiction: An Essay Collection.* Ed. by Janice Morgan & Coletter T. Hall. New York: Garland, 1991.

*Goddesses in Religion and Modern Debate.* Ed. by Larry Hurtado. Atlanta, GA: Scholars Press, 1990.

*Guide to Graduate Work in Women's Studies: 1991.* Ed. by Denra Humphreys. College Park, MD: National Women's Studies Association, 1991. (Address: University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1325)

*Gyn/Ecology: The Metaethics of Radical Feminism.* By Mary Daly. Boston: Beacon Press, 1978; 1990. Second edition.

*Hansberry's Drama: Commitment and Complexity.* By Steven R. Carter. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1991.

*The History of Hera: A Women's Art Cooperative, 1974-1989.* By Valerie Raleigh Yow. Wakefield, RI: Hera Educational Foundation, 1989. (Address: Hera Gallery, Box 336, Wakefield, RI 02880)

*I Left My Heart: A Robin Miller Mystery.* By Jaye Maiman. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1991.

*In China With Harpo and Karl.* By Sibyl James. Corvallis, OR: Calyx Books, 1990.

*Invisibility Blues: From Pop to Theory.* By Michele Wallace. New York: Verso; distr. by Routledge, 1990.

*Jasmine.* By Bharati Mukherjee. Fawcett Crest, 1989; repr. New York: Ballantine, 1991.

*Julia Kristeva.* By John Lechte. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*Jacques Lacan: A Feminist Introduction.* By Elizabeth Grosz. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*The Lecherous Professor: Sexual Harassment on Campus: Second Edition.* By Billie Wright Dziech & Linda Weiner. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1984; 1990.

*The Lesbian Erotic Dance: Butch, Femme, Androgyny and Other Rhythms.* By JoAnn Loulan, with Sherry Thomas. San Francisco: Spinsters Book Company, 1990. (Address: 223 Mississippi, P.O. Box 410687, San Francisco, CA 94141)

*"Life is Painful, Nasty & Short...In My Case It Has Only Been Painful and Nasty.": Djuna Barnes 1878-1981.* By Hank O'Neal. New York: Paragon House, 1990.

*Misogynies: Reflections on Myth and Malice.* By Joan Smith. Faber & Faber, 1989; pap., New York: Ballantine, 1990.

*NWSA Directory of Women's Studies Programs, Women's Centers and Women's Research Centers: 1990 Edition.* College Park, MD: National Women's Studies Association, 1990. (Address: University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1325)

*On Her Own: Growing Up in the Shadow of the American Dream.* By Ruth Sidel. Viking Penguin, 1990; New York: Penguin Books, 1991.

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*Out of Bounds: Male Writers and Gender(ed) Criticism.* Ed. by Laura Claridge & Elizabeth Langland. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1991.

*Peacework: Oral Histories of Women Peace Activists.* By Judith Porter Adams. Boston, MA: Twayne/G.K. Hall, 1990.

*The Pink Guitar: Writing as a Feminist Practice.* By Rachel Blau Duplessis. New York: Routledge, 1990.

*Proceedings of the National Conference on Women in Mathematics and the Sciences: St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, MN: November 10-11, 1989.* Ed. by Sandra Z. Keith & Philip Keith, et al. St. Cloud, MN: Sandra Keith/Dept. of Mathematics and Statistics, 1990. (Address: St. Cloud State Univ., St. Cloud, MN, 56301)

*The Providence File: A Madison McGuire Espionage Thriller.* By Amanda Kyle Williams. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1991.

*Reading Black, Reading Feminist: A Critical Anthology.* Ed. by Henry Louis Gates, Jr. New York: Meridian/Penguin Books, 1990.

*Reflections of Ourselves: The Mass Media and the Women's Movement, 1963 to the Present.* By Sharon Howell. New York: Peter Land Publishing, 1990. (Address: 62 West 45th St., New York, NY 10036)

*The Revolution in Words: Righting Women 1868-1871.* Ed. by Lana Rakow & Cheris Kramarae. New York: Routledge, 1991.

***Sexual Difference: A Theory of Social-Symbolic Practice.*** By The Milan's Women's Bookstore Collective. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1990.

***Side By Side.*** By Isabel Miller. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990. ***Sleep of the Innocents.*** By Carole Fernandez. Houston, TX: Arte Publico Press, 1991. ***Subversive Intent: Gender, Politics, and the Avant-Garde.*** By Susan Rubin Suleiman. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1990.

***Sojourner's Truth & Other Stories.*** By Lee Maracle. Vancouver: Press Gang, 1990. (Address: 603 Powell St., Vancouver BC V6A 1H2 CANADA)

***Statistical Handbook on Women in America.*** Ed. and comp. by Cynthia Taeuber. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 1991.

***Struggle to Be the Sun Again: Introducing Women's Theology.*** By Chung Hyun Kyung. Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books, 1990.

***Telling It: Women and Language Across Cultures.*** Ed. by The Telling It Book Collective. Vancouver: Press Gang, 1990. (Address: 603 Powell St., Vancouver, BC V6A 1H2 CANADA)

***They're Not Dumb, They're Different: Stalking the Second Tier.*** By Shelia Tobias. Tucson, AZ: Research Corporation, 1990. (Address: 6840 East Broadway Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85710-2815)

***Ties That Bind: Essays on Mothering and Patriarchy.*** Ed. by Jean F. O'Barr, et al. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990.

***Uncertain Terms: Negotiating Gender in American Culture.*** Ed. by Faye Ginsburg & Anna Lowenhaupt Tsing. Boston: Beacon Press, 1991.

***Violencia en contra de la Mujer en America Latina y el Caribe: Catalogo Bibliografico: Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: Bibliographic Catalogue.*** By Proyecto/Project Unifem RLA/88.WO1. Santiago, Chile: Isis Internacional, 1990. (Address: Casilla 2067, Correo Central, Santiago, Chile)

***White Slavery: Myth, Ideology, and the American Law.*** By Frederick K. Gritner. New York: Garland, 1990.

***A Woman Making History: Mary Ritter Beard Through Her Letters.*** Ed. by Nancy F. Cott. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1991.

***Women and Gender: A Directory of Scholars at Rutgers University.*** New Brunswick, NJ: The Institute for Research on Women, 1989. (Address: Voorhees Chapel/ Douglas College, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, P.O. Box 270, New Brunswick, NJ 08903-0270)

***Women Assembly Line Workers and the New Industries in Inter-War Britain.*** By Miriam Glucksmann. New

York: Routledge, 1990.

***Women Online: Research in Women's Studies Using Online Databases.*** Ed. by Steven D. Atkinson & Judith Hudson. Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Press, 1990.

***Women Outdoors: The Best 1990 Books, Programs & Periodicals by Jennifer Abromowitz.*** Williamsburg, MA: Jennifer Abramowitz, 1990. (Address: RD 1 345C, Williamsburg, MA 01096)

***Women's Health Perspectives: An Annual Review: Volume 3.*** Ed. by Carol J. Leppa. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 1990.

***Women's Lives.*** By Sue Llewelyn & Kate Osborne. New York: Routledge, 1990.

***Women's Studies in the South by Rhoda C. Barge Johnson.*** Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt, 1991. (Address: 2460 Kerper Blvd., P.O. Box 539, Dubuque, IA 52004-0539)

***The World of Emily Dickinson.*** By Polly Longworth. New York: W.W. Norton, 1990.

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