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Published by Phyllis Holman Weisbard

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A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources

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FROM THE EDITORS

Late April, 2005. I have a new friend whose name is the same as mine, except for a lower-versus-upper-case “A.” Joanne Lehman and I met last week, online. But I’d first learned of her existence a few years ago.

Have you ever Googled yourself, or maybe an old acquaintance? To “Google” someone means simply to type a name into a search engine (the obviously most popular one being Google) and see what comes up. I first heard this phenomenon, particularly the self-searching variety, referred to as “ego surfing.” You might find references to yourself that you had no idea were online. If you have an unusual name like my partner’s, the hits might all be about you. Or there might be nothing at all. I can’t find any trace of my first-grade classmate Peggy C., for instance, and only four sites — none useful to me — come up when I search for her surname. (I assume she married and took another name, or is reclusive, or both.) If your name is Jane Smith, on the other hand, Google will return about 193,000 links unless you narrow the search with other terms.

“Joanne Lehman” gets 374 hits these days, representing, as far as I can tell, fewer than 20 different people with this spelling. They include the following “doubles”: the actress who played “Yvonne” in a few episodes of the Australian TV series “Prisoner: Cell Block H”; a Canadian instructor in media studies; the director of a before-and-after-school program in New Jersey; a Nebraskan elementary-school teacher; a basketball player at a small

Christian college in Iowa; a Master Gardener in another Wisconsin town; a racecar driver from Oregon; and the widow of a worker who died in the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

But the Joanne Lehman who caught my eye during one of my first ego-surfing adventures was a Mennonite in rural Ohio who worked for a mental health organization and had published a nonfiction book. I wondered if she might be related to me — my ancestors were Mennonites and I’ve had Ohio relatives — and I mused that we had other things in common, like interests in creative writing and (for me

winner of Kent State’s Wick Poetry Prize. This Joanne had to be my Ohio double, I thought, and sure enough, she was. I still couldn’t find her email address, but my message to someone at the University of Akron’s Wayne College, where Joanne had just taught at a writers’ workshop, got forwarded to her, and she wrote back.

The other Joanne is a Lehman by marriage, and her husband’s Mennonite ancestors, like mine (although not necessarily close relatives of them), left Switzerland for reasons of religious freedom and settled in North America. Joanne’s ancestors were Mennonites too, as she and her husband are today.

In my family’s history, by contrast, Lehmans left the Mennonite church for a spin-off denomination; my own parents left that denomination to become Baptists; and I’m a Unitarian Universalist with Quaker leanings. Still, I feel a kinship with her on a number of levels. And our fledgling friendship has already led us to exchange pieces of writing in progress. (Her first novel will be published by Herald Press this fall.) I hope we can meet in person someday. I wonder if our shared ethnic history will

show in, say, similar facial structure?

If there’s a point to my telling of this story here — beyond the desire to promote a woman writer’s work — perhaps it’s about the satisfaction of connecting with kindred spirits, and how those connections can be made in surprising ways. Oh, and maybe that Internet surfing, even the ego kind, isn’t necessarily a waste of time.

○ J.L.



Miriam Greenwald

nonprofessionally) in mental health and illness. I couldn’t find her book (*Traces of Treasure*) in any nearby library, or an email address anywhere online, but I tucked the information I did have into a corner of my mind.

Then, a week or so ago, a colleague left a library notification slip on my desk that listed a new poetry chapbook from Kent State University Press, by Joanne Lehman: *Morning Song*,

BOOK REVIEWS

NEW MILLENNIUM TRANNIES: GENDER-BENDING, IDENTITIES, AND CULTURAL POLITICS

by Joelle Ruby Ryan

Charlotte Suthrell, *UNZIPPING GENDER: SEX, CROSS-DRESSING AND CULTURE*. Oxford, UK: Berg, 2004. 220p. \$24.95, ISBN 1-85973-725-0.

Helen Boyd, *MY HUSBAND BETTY: LOVE, SEX, AND LIFE WITH A CROSS-DRESSER*. New York: Thunder's Mouth Press, 2003. 285p. \$16.95, ISBN 1-56025-515-3.

Henry Rubin, *SELF-MADE MEN: IDENTITY AND EMBODIMENT AMONG TRANSEXUAL MEN*. Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt University Press, 2003. 217p. \$22.95, ISBN 0-8265-1435-9.

J. Michael Bailey, *THE MAN WHO WOULD BE QUEEN: THE SCIENCE OF GENDER-BENDING AND TRANSEXUALISM*. Washington, DC: Joseph Henry Press, 2003. 233p. \$24.95, ISBN 0-309-08418-0.

It can no longer be said that transgender issues are invisible. In fact, they seem to be everywhere. Flipping through television channels, one can see gender variance represented on sensationalistic daytime talk fests like *Jerry Springer* and *Maury Povich*, on pseudo-scientific programs like *Changing Sexes: Male to Female* on the Discovery Channel, in poignant and provocative documentaries like *Southern Comfort* and *Venus Boyz*, and even in the realm of reality TV on shows like TBS's *He's a Lady*, where "macho" straight men dress and live as women in order to vie for a cash prize. A plethora of websites deal with gender diversity, and a slew of popular films—such as *To Wong Foo, Different for Girls*, *Normal*, *Soldier's Girl*, and the Oscar-winning *Boys Don't Cry*, about the real-life rape and murder of transgendered Nebraskan Brandon Teena—have emerged. In addition to these media texts, a number of books that have joined the gender debate have centered transpeople's lived expe-

riences and identity categories. These have included texts for both academic and general audiences, penned by both trans-identified and non-trans authors.

Since the early 1990s, transgender studies has begun to emerge in academia, although it has often been difficult to place this burgeoning field of study within pre-existing academic disciplines. Like women's studies and queer studies, transgender studies is an inter- and trans-disciplinary field that makes use of a variety of epistemological and methodological traditions to further knowledge about the diversity of sex, gender, and sexuality in cultures all over the globe. One of the central concerns of transgender studies has been to radically interrogate the binary system of sex, gender, and sexual orientation that so stubbornly persists in patriarchal, androcentric societies. This work is perhaps best exemplified by Kate Bornstein's brilliant *Gender Outlaw*, the first book of gender theory written by a transperson. Working in

concert with feminism and queer theory, transgender studies scholars have sought to destabilize hegemonic gender categories and call into question cultural assumptions regarding the presumed unity among biological sex, gender identity, and gender expression.

While as a community we have gained increased visibility in many areas of society and culture, such as media, academia, and publishing, we must continually ask, What *kind* of visibility? And at what cost? The political stakes for texts that explicate the realities and complexities of transgender lives are enormous, particularly during this conservative cultural epoch. Further, in order to facilitate analyses that interrogate reigning systems of power, exploitation, and physical, economic, and psychical systems of violence, we must ask difficult questions about texts that explore transgen-

der issues. Viviane Namaste, author of *Invisible Lives*, has provided an excellent critique of studies of transgenderism in both the humanities and social sciences. She writes that “queer theory as it is currently practiced must be challenged because it exhibits a remarkable insensitivity to the substantive issues of transgendered people’s everyday lives” (p.23). Namaste and others seek to promote a mode of academic inquiry that is “theoretically sophisticated, politically engaged and practically relevant” (p.1). Each of the texts reviewed below contributes to ongoing political and scholarly debates about the nature of sex, gender, and desire in the new millennium. Each achieves a different level of success in making a connection between theory and praxis.

The central objective of Charlotte Suthrell’s *Unzipping Gender* is to examine the ways that culture shapes and constructs notions of gender and sexuality. In order to accomplish this important goal, Suthrell examines and compares the culture of British male-to-female transvestites and that of the *hijras* — also called eunuchs — of contemporary India. While many in the U.S. have eschewed the term “transvestite” for its clinical, fetishistic, and psychiatric connotations, in the U.K. the term has a different, more positive valence. Through an ethnography of these two groups, Suthrell attempts to center their experiences in order to analyze larger cultural questions about the nature of sex, gender, and sexuality. Suthrell conducted extensive fieldwork

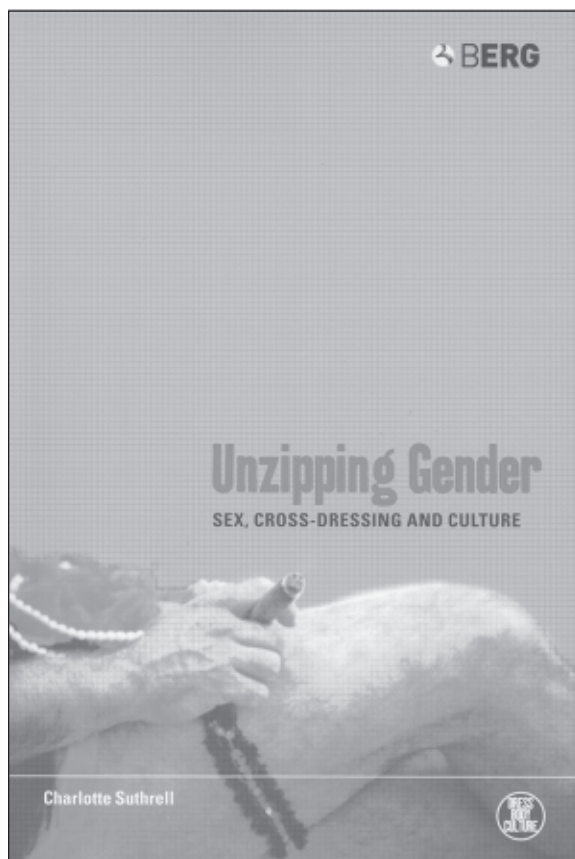
in both India and the U.K., consisting mainly of extensive in-person and phone interviews with individuals who identified as transvestites or *hijras*.

Central to Suthrell’s mission is an examination of clothing and its relation to prevailing cultural categories, ideologies, and contradictions. Suthrell sees clothes as a “tangible indicator of normative structures which are so taken-for-granted, so obvious, they can remain almost invisible if they stay within permitted, ‘common-sense’ boundaries” (p.3). Once these boundaries are

theoretical debates about gender and sexuality within material culture.

Unzipping Gender is cogently written and enjoyable to read. Suthrell clearly lays out her methodology (included are four appendices that reveal some of her questions and her subjects’ responses) and includes detailed descriptions of some of the interviews she conducted with both British transvestites and Indian *hijras*. One of her chief concerns is with the conflicting ways in which transgenderism is conceived and treated in different cultural and geographical contexts.

Other researchers have attempted cross-cultural and trans-historical projects in order to create historical continuity and cultural parallels between disparate “transgender” subjects. For instance, Leslie Feinberg explores transgender identity and resistance to oppression throughout history in *Transgender Warriors*, while Serena Nanda examines seven gender-variant groups across the globe in *Gender Diversity*. One of the fundamental credos guiding such work is that gender-variant people have existed throughout time and in every society throughout the globe; it is neither a “new” phenomenon nor one confined to Western, capitalist culture. Although there is scholarly merit to such an endeavor, and often positive political intention, this approach is also very problematic. Postmodernism has insisted on the importance of analyses that are localized and specific and that avoid universalizing generalizations. Cross-cultural comparisons often center Western subjectivity and “other” Third World cultures and identity categories.

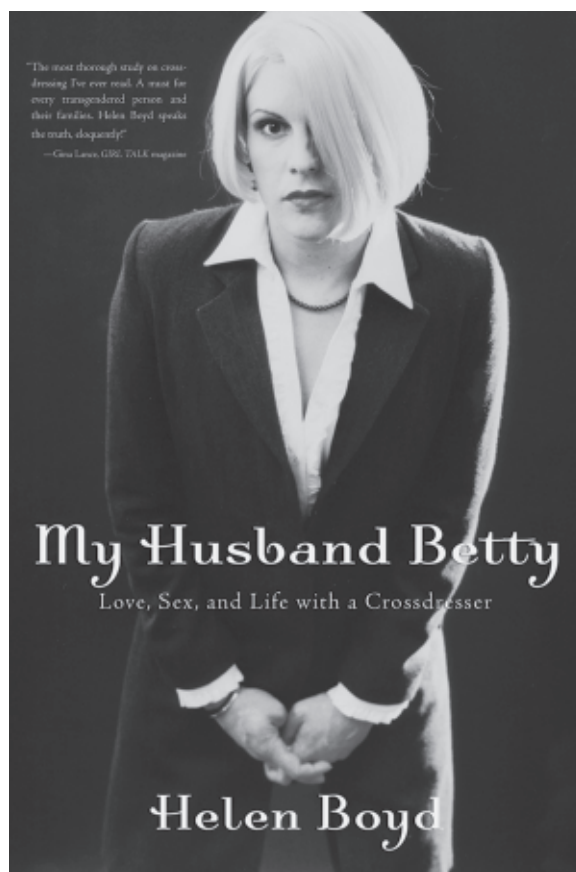


violated through gender crossing, however, cultural ideology becomes readily apparent, and clothing can serve as a “material marker of ideas, notions and theories” (p.3). Suthrell uses the discussion of clothing to ground complex

violated through gender crossing, however, cultural ideology becomes readily apparent, and clothing can serve as a “material marker of ideas, notions and theories” (p.3). Suthrell uses the discussion of clothing to ground complex

While Suthrell's attempt to examine the differential ways that gender variance is treated in two cultural traditions is important and ambitious, there is very little analysis devoted to race and class, ethnocentrism, and the huge impact of imperialism and colonization on India. Given Great Britain's long imperialist rule of India, Suthrell's text could have benefited from a longer analysis of imperialism, post-coloniality, and the way hegemonic Western culture has affected sexual and gender identity formation. Further, Suthrell would do well to interrogate her own privileged social location vis-à-vis the hijra population that she studies. Suthrell calls herself "handicapped" by her "English-ness" and "white-ness" (p.76) and notes that she found most of the hijras she met "difficult to talk to, uncivil in their manner and considerably more interested in financial reward than in any notion of hospitality or friendship" (p.111). Here, she seems to have an attitude of entitlement that sadly reinstates the colonizing impulse of the British over the Indians. As Suthrell points out, attitudes toward the hijras have gone from general spiritual and cultural respect and acknowledgement to increasing derision and hostility, largely because of globalization, westernization, and secularization. Many hijras are unable to find steady employment and must resort to sex-industry work to survive. The fact that payment is foremost in their minds for the interviews reflects their economic survival instinct; Suthrell's analysis could better take these concerns into account. Despite these blind spots, however, Suthrell's text provides a fascinating glimpse into two seg-

ments of the global gender-variant community and asks pivotal questions that are relevant to all scholars of gender studies and to textile and apparel studies in particular.



Like Suthrell, Helen Boyd invites readers to enter an often secret world: in this case, that of cross-dressing. In the nearly 300 pages of *My Husband Betty*, Boyd brings readers on both a highly subjective and a more factual and universal gender journey. To do this, she discusses her own experience as the girlfriend and now wife of a cross-dresser named Betty, interweaving it with accounts of other cross-dressers and their wives as well as of transsexuals, scientists, and theorists. The book provides an overall introduc-

tion to the transgender community, but it never veers far from its true focus, which is to demystify the experiences of heterosexual cross-dressers and their wives and family members.

Boyd writes in her introduction, "I am writing this book because many of the crossdressers' wives I've met are angry and bitter... If and when they do come around to accepting their husbands' peculiarity, they only tolerate it, and rarely enjoy it" (p.13). Although the book focuses on a variety of important topics, I find most compelling its exploration of cross-dressing from the point of view of the girlfriend, fiancée, or wife. Why are so many female significant others "angry" and "bitter" about their male partners' cross-dressing? Why do they not accept it?

The answer, as you might expect, is highly complex. In reality there is a complicated continuum of acceptance/non-acceptance, and the reasons for this vary tremendously. Boyd writes that she wants her work to "be the kind of book a wife or a girlfriend can read with her cross-dressing husband or boyfriend that might lead to a new level of communication between them" (p.18). Reaching that level of communication requires, in part, that female partners express honestly how they feel about a mate's cross-dressing activities and be able to create appropriate limits and boundaries. A woman typically experiences two immediate fears upon learning that her male partner is a cross-dresser. The first is that he is a latent or closet homosexual. The second is that

he is a transsexual and will want to transition into full-time womanhood in the near future. I appreciate that Boyd clarifies these concerns but does not dogmatically dismiss them. For the most part, heterosexual cross-dressers are just that: straight men who like to dress in clothing associated with femininity, on a part-time basis. They cross-dress neither primarily as a means of attracting men or declaring a gay identity nor as a precursor to coming out as transsexual women. Wives and girlfriends almost universally fear exactly that, however, because the general public tends to automatically and reflexively link cross-dressing, or “drag,” with male homosexuality. When a man puts on a dress, he is assumed to be gay. Further, with the increased visibility of transsexuals and sex reassignment surgery in media culture, many women are at least casually acquainted with the idea of men wishing to move from male to female through hormones and surgery. Meanwhile, the heterosexual male cross-dresser has remained largely invisible. Thus, many women are thrust into a whole new world that they knew nothing about, and often they feel angry, scared, or isolated. While their husbands may have had decades to adjust to their own cross-dressing, the wives are forced to confront it all at once.

Boyd’s writing is direct, engaging, and blunt, especially when she discusses the wives’ and girlfriends’ situations and her own personal journey of being married to a cross-dresser:

So let’s get this straight: cross-dressers’ wives are not necessarily overweight or suffering from low self-esteem. We are not closet lesbians, although some of us are bi-

sexual, bi-curious or have had lesbian experiences. We are not desperate, in denial, or submissive to our man’s needs. The ones who are accepting do not belong to any one political party or belief. Quite conservative women have wrapped their heads around cross-dressing. They have found their way towards acceptance as I have, although we may have taken different paths. (p.58)

Boyd, a New York City denizen, reports that she has gay friends and friends of color, and that she is a feminist. She didn’t expect to have any problems accepting her husband’s cross-dressing, and yet she did. She is ever so candid about the many struggles she has endured in trying to accept her husband’s identity and practices. She struggles openly with her expectations of her husband and of masculinity, and with how her husband’s cross-dressing reflects (and does not reflect) on her in the outside world. Overall, I would highly endorse Boyd’s book as a balanced, clear, and lucid account of the heterosexual cross-dressing community and the most salient issues it faces in contemporary society. It will coax readers into interrogating their own views regarding cross-dressing and sexuality.

Many people have the idea that transgender equates with “a man in a dress.” Because of this misconception, the experiences of those on the female-to-male (FTM) spectrum have often been ignored or disregarded. Within the last fifteen years, there has been both a burgeoning transgender political rights movement and a parallel move in academia to study transgendered people in a way that gives them

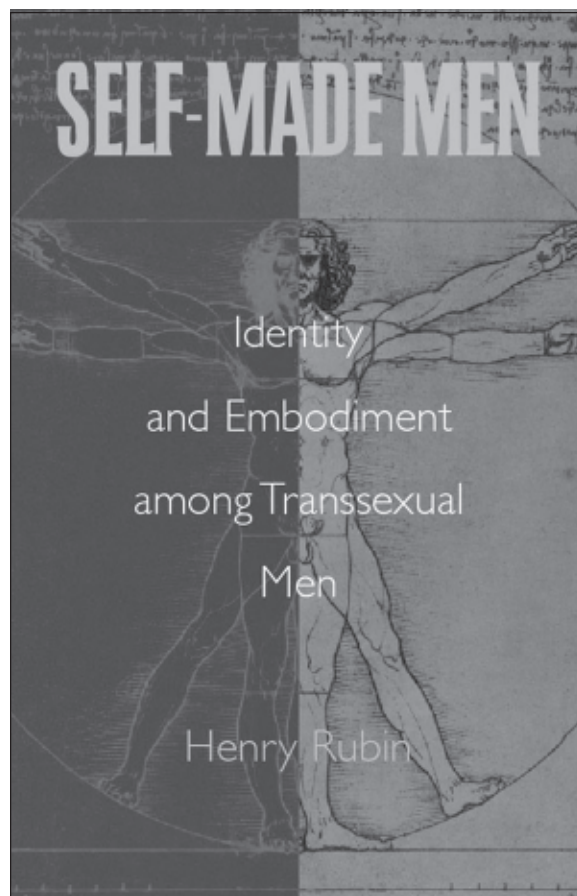
agency and voice. Building on the work of such scholars as Jason Cromwell and Aaron Devor, Henry Rubin explores, in *Self-Made Men*, the lives of the twenty-two female-to-male transsexuals he interviewed in Boston, San Francisco, and New York. The book combines rich theoretical insights about transsexuals with the grounded, lived experiences of these men. Traditionally, academic treatises about transsexualism have been conducted by non-transgender people with an ideological axe to grind, such as Janice Raymond in her scathing diatribe *The Transsexual Empire* in 1979. Rubin, himself a transsexual man, shows the utmost respect for his interviewees, but still manages to ask tough, probing questions that reveal the controversies surrounding transsexualism in contemporary culture.

Rubin uses Foucauldian genealogy and phenomenology to trace his transsexual subjects. In the first chapter, he does a genealogical history of endocrinology and plastic surgery, practices that are central to his subjects’ abilities to transition physically. Rubin discusses how female-to-male transsexualism emerged as a result of both the emerging science of endocrinology and the surgical treatment of war veterans. In Chapter 2, he examines the historical importance of lesbian-feminism and its relationship to transsexualism. In the years before feminism’s second wave, there existed a rich history of butch-femme identities in working-class gay bar culture. Some nascent FTMs existed as butches in this framework because resources for claiming or exploring a specifically transsexual identity were lacking. With the advent of lesbian-feminism, butch-femme roles came under attack. They were criticized as aping and reproducing hegemonic, heterosexual roles, and

such roles were seen as bad for both lesbianism and feminism. Rubin traces how this political and ideological development in 1970s U.S. feminism helped to propel an increase in female-to-male identification. In the remainder of the book, he turns to his ethnographic data, while still maintaining theoretical engagement.

Rubin sees the question of embodiment as central to the experiences of his subjects. His subjects almost unanimously feel a radical incongruence between their own gender identity and their corporeality. In order to manifest their innermost selves, they feel a need to transform their bodies physically to make them recognizable to others as male. Rubin quotes his subjects extensively and allows their voices to guide us closer to an understanding of these intense feelings of gender dysphoria. He also explores what he terms the “transsexual trajectory” and pays considerable attention to the issue of sexual orientation and to how FTMs identify their sexuality before, during, and after gender transition. Finally, Rubin discusses how FTMs feel about the physical changes wrought by androgenic hormonal therapy. His suggestions for the insights FTMs can offer society and researchers about the nature of desire, sex, and gender will prove unsettling to many who advocate a socially constructed vision of gender.

While this book is highly readable, cogent, and theoretically sophisticated, it also has some shortcomings. Perhaps most important is the lack of diversity among the voices represented. Race and class greatly affect the trans-



sexual experience, but for the most part Rubin does not discuss the impact of these social categories on his subjects, thus reifying a white, middle-class notion of transsexual subjectivity. Further, Rubin states that he was pressured by a prominent FTM to explore transsexuals who are in some way medically transitioning (with hormones and/or surgery), and thus non-hormonal and non-surgical trans voices are completely absent. Rubin's FTMs are emphatically *men*, and they are often quite essentialist in their gendered pronouncements. Although both he and his subjects show awareness of this problem, Rubin seems to elide these concerns by noting the importance of “intersubjective recognition.” This

serves to further concretize gender relations by naturalizing the need for humans to sex bodies visually. In our Western tradition, visibility is at the heart of gender attribution. Gender attribution is the culturally mediated process whereby someone assigns a gender to another human based on social, behavioral, and sartorial cues: type of dress, gait, tone of voice, mannerisms, hairstyle, cosmetics usage, jewelry, etc. But gender identity (one's sense of self) and gender expression (communication of gender to others) are two separate issues. Why is it necessary to have a “feminine” gender expression in order to be culturally regarded as a woman? Why are our society's criteria for gender designation based on visual criteria rather than on a communal pact or shared social agreement?

While Rubin is entirely correct to note the historical invisibility of FTMs vis-à-vis their male-to-female counterparts, statements such as “there are no natural affinities between FTMs and MTFs” (p.123) are over-determined and impede political unity between these two potentially allied groups. Rubin is to be commended for treading on controversial ground, but some of his findings are unsatisfying because he seems to accept hegemonic social constructs rather than radically interrogate them. Despite these problems, readers of *Self-Made Men* will gain a thorough understanding of many of the theoretical challenges surrounding transsexual identity, embodiment, and politics.

I will end with the book that has ignited the most controversy: J. Michael Bailey's *The Man Who Would Be Queen*. Bailey, claiming to use scientific methods, discusses sexual orientation, gender identity, and transsexualism in a book intended for a non-academic or "lay" audience. Surprisingly, the book is highly readable and engaging; Bailey invites readers along for a gender and sexual journey that explores subjects previously deemed taboo in American culture. He proceeds, however, to make gross generalizations and inappropriate stereotypes and to spread blatant misinformation throughout the bulk of the text. Given the gains of the autonomous transgender liberation movement of the past decade, his book is particularly egregious and troubling. His work might well be characterized as backlash against the gender diversity movement, and all who read it should do so with a discerning and critical eye.

Transgender is a grassroots political term that emerged in the early 1990s to refer to a "big-tent" approach to gender diversity; it's an umbrella term that encompasses transsexuals, cross-dressers (formally termed transvestites), transgenderists, drag queens and drag kings, gender-benders, and a wide array of differing identity categories that connote gender-diverse individuals and constituencies. In terms of both its definition and its inclusive constituencies, the term has overtly *political* connotations. It is not surprising that Bailey, a psychologist, generally eschews the term, or places it in scare quotes, in favor of the outdated and politically incorrect "transsexual." In addition, at root in his transsexual project is the intention to prove that there are two and only two "types" of male-to-female transsexuals—"feminine homosexual" and "autogy-

nephilic." Anyone with even a cursory understanding of transgenderism understands that male-to-female transsexuals are an extremely diverse lot, with differing motivations, identities, and outlooks on life. Bailey, following Canadian sex researcher Ray Blanchard, feels the need to neatly categorize male-to-female transsexuals. He writes that "Blanchard's observations transformed male-to-female transsexualism from a seemingly chaotic and bizarre collection of phenomena into two straightforward and clinically comprehensible patterns" (p.158). Thus, Blanchard's and Bailey's desire for neat, orderly categories is made visible and apparent; postmodern gender "chaos" must be transformed into "straightforward and clinically comprehensible patterns." In Bailey's text, transwomen who challenge traditional notions of femininity and/or who identify as lesbians are ignored, since they do not fit the model of the hyper-feminine creature who lusts after straight, "masculine" men.

It is impossible to enumerate all of the other problems with the book, but they include Bailey's body/beauty fascism, his delimiting and oppressive feminine stereotypes, his reliance on and reification of bipolar systems of gender and sexual orientation, his sensationalizing of the transsexual body, his obsession with lurid details of transpeople's sexual lives, his shoddy "junk" science, and his problematic, paternalistic positioning as "benevolent scientist." Information has come to light suggesting that Bailey included interviews for which he did not have proper human subject review clearance (see Robin Wilson's pieces in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, June 20 and July 17, 2003). Bailey's lack of ethics, including his scandalous "picking up" of research subjects at Chicago-

area gay bars, is among the many reasons that I strongly oppose use of this text. While other texts attempt to further information on gender as social construct, Bailey operates within a conservative, medical model of transsexualism that privileges the biological and the "scientific" and also serves to essentialize gender categories.

All of the titles reviewed here discuss trans identities in the new millennium and their relationship to dominant arrangements of sex, gender, and sexual orientation. All of them could benefit from increased attention to power dynamics, as well as to the continued oppression of transpeople in all aspects of contemporary life despite increased representation and visibility. However, with the exception of *The Man Who Would Be Queen*, all of these works make very valuable contributions to gender and women's studies, feminist and queer theory, and the explication of highly stigmatized identities and their relationships to ongoing political debates. As the push for transgender liberation continues to gather steam, books on trans issues can provide useful jumping-off points for provoking dialogue, illuminating transphobic cultural institutions, and encouraging social change.

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Miriam Greenwald

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

GLOBAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

Lynn Walter, ed.-in-chief, *THE GREENWOOD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN'S ISSUES WORLD-WIDE*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2003. 6 vols. \$550.00, ISBN 0-313-32787-4 (set). *Reviewed by Phyllis Holman Weisbard & others.*

Each volume in this excellent *Encyclopedia* can stand alone in introducing readers to women's issues in a region of the world. Taken as a whole, the set does even more, because following the same outline for each essay eases comparisons of women's status and place across vastly different nations, regions, and cultures. A general index at the end of Volume 6 facilitates comparative work, too. The general editor, volume editors, and individual contributors have done a great service for teachers committed to globalizing their women's studies courses, whether or not they have expertise in women's issues somewhere beyond the United States.

Surely no one would claim to have a grasp of the facts surrounding the issues confronting women in every country represented in the set. It's therefore difficult for instructors (and librarians) to know which resources to recommend to students embarking on course papers or assignments on women in a particular country. Sending students to the campus library catalog, to databases, and to Internet search engines will result in plenty of hits that are daunting in their sheer number, but will do little to help them evaluate which resources are most important or even good. The Resource Guides included in every essay in this *Encyclope-*

dia serve that purpose perfectly by first offering a short list of "suggested reading," followed by a longer "selected bibliography" of print resources, along with separately listed websites, organizations, and sometimes films and videos. Each volume also includes a glossary.

The *Greenwood Encyclopedia of Women's Issues Worldwide* is a must for all college libraries, and highly recommended for public and high school collections.

[*Phyllis Holman Weisbard is the Women's Studies Librarian for the University of Wisconsin System and co-editor of Feminist Collections.*]

Given the breadth of coverage in the set as a whole, we have asked reviewers to offer more details about the individual volumes:

Vol.1 (ed. by Manisha Desai): *ASIA AND OCEANIA*. ISBN 0-313-32087-X. *Reviewed by Janice M. Bogstad.*

The first volume in this set focuses its twenty-four essays on twenty-eight countries as diverse as Australia and Laos. Each essay has a different author, and each has notes and a bibliography that includes books, websites, and organizations. All of the books in the bibliographies are in English — despite the fact that at least twenty language groups are represented — and all deal with the contemporary status of women in the represented countries, leading one to speculate about the short shelf-life of these print resources.

Most essays focus on one country, while "Central Asia" covers Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Kyr-

gyzstan. The most useful parts of this particular essay are the country overviews and the "Comparative Demographic Statistics" on page 113, especially as these show sensitivity to the religious differences within these countries. The regional division, however, means that the enormous land-mass of Kazakhstan, for example, receives much less attention than much smaller Afghanistan, Pakistan, Vietnam, or Micronesia, each of which is represented on its own. Another inevitable result of both the regional division of this encyclopedia and the "repeated category" format within each entry is that very small countries with small populations, like Myanmar, get a disproportionate amount of copy in relation to larger countries with substantial populations and diverse cultures, such as China. At the same time, the organization of the volume around issues relevant to women ensures that such problems as job and pay discrimination, educational disparities, and trafficking in women are not lost within essays of general information, but instead invite comparison. Additionally, the authors have obviously been given much latitude to focus on the issues most relevant to the country under discussion. Thus the issues of gender roles, reproduction, and health care are emphasized for China (Taiwan has a separate entry), marriage and domestic violence for India, and job and career opportunities and sexual harassment for Nepal. The entry on Thailand, a country notorious for its involvement in trafficking in women and children, gives more complete coverage to this serious issue, while also addressing improvements in access to education and literacy levels for women.

It has been mentioned elsewhere (*Booklist*, Jan. 1, 2004), that the *Greenwood Encyclopedia of Women's Issues Worldwide* as a whole compares well with the *Routledge International Encyclopedia of Women* (Cheris Kramarae & Dale Spender, eds., 2000), but that most other women's-issues encyclopedias, such as Stanford's *Occupational Ghettos: The Worldwide Segregation of Women and Men* (Maria Charles & David B. Grusky, eds., 2004) and the Gale Group's *Chronology of Women Worldwide: People, Places, and Events That Shaped Women's History* (Lynne Brakeman, ed., 1996), represent only one aspect of women's lives. This particular volume of the Greenwood set is especially useful for identifying the common concerns, such as lack of educational opportunity, employment protection, reproductive control, and trafficking in women and girls, that are shared across at least half of the twenty-eight countries regardless of their size. Sacrifices in depth of coverage are compensated for by the potential for both establishing "the big picture" of regional issues and providing ready reference to more detailed resources for further study.

[Professor Janice M. Bogstad is Head of Collection Development for the University of Wisconsin—Eau Claire's McIntyre Library.]

Vol.2 (ed. by Amy Lind): **CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA**. ISBN 0-313-32129-9. Reviewed by Karen Rosneck.

The Greenwood volume on *Central and South America* offers a wealth of facts and figures about women's issues in twenty counties: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colom-

bia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela. As in the other volumes in the set, each of a variety of scholars and researchers worldwide, under the leadership of a volume editor (in this case, Amy Lind), contributes a chapter about women's concerns in a single country. While exploring issues in seven broad subject areas — education, employment, family and sexuality, health, politics and law, religion and spirituality, and violence — the author of each chapter also succeeds in providing a surprising amount of detail about a complex and sizeable region.

The fascinating facts and figures in this volume include information on the struggle of Argentine health officials to confront the world's highest rates of anorexia and bulimia, as well as on the availability of legal abortion in Brazil, since the late 1940s, in the event of rape, incest, or threat to the mother's life. Another health issue, rape, was defined by the Brazilian legal code at that time as a crime against custom, not against an individual, a view that encouraged the social tendency to view marriage as a way to compensate for the violence. The introduction of a law in 1998 to decriminalize same-sex sexual relations in Chile followed the legalization of homosexuality in Ecuador in 1997. While most Peruvians today consider themselves Roman Catholics, rituals and beliefs often reveal the influence of local, Incan, or pre-Incan customs. For example, a famous cathedral in the city of Cuzco contains a colonial painting of the Last Supper featuring a guinea pig — a common meat source throughout the Andes region — as the main dish.

Like the other volumes in the series, this one includes abundant data on indigenous and minority women. For example, the descendants of escaped slaves are numerous throughout the region, especially in Ecuador, where slaves escaped from one particular ship traveling to Peru. Political differences between countries also offer striking cross-cultural contrasts to other parts of the world. Suffrage movements for women in Central and South America, for example, began as early as the eighteenth century, in some cases dozens of years earlier than in the United States. However, Ecuador finally became the first country in the region to grant women the right to vote in 1929.

To facilitate access to the volume's rich content, an index in the back of the book supplements the comprehensive index available in the set's final volume on Sub-Saharan Africa. An extremely useful introduction provides a broad overview of women's major problems and concerns in the region. The straightforward, concise presentation of information in this volume will prove especially valuable to students, scholars, and general readers interested in exploring women's issues in one or more of these countries from a cross-cultural perspective.

[Karen Rosneck is an acquisitions staff member at the University of Wisconsin's Memorial Library as well as an independent researcher and translator.]

Vol. 3 (ed. by Lynne Walter): **EUROPE**. ISBN 0-313-32787-4. Reviewed by Lisa Wettleson.

The European continent has undergone numerous changes over the

last century. Several wars and other conflicts, the rise and fall of communism, increased immigrant populations, and the influence of a global economy are just some of the factors that have shaped modern Europe. Yet despite the formation and influence of the European Union, there are still many differences between its eastern and western nations. It is within this context that Volume 3 of this *Greenwood Encyclopedia* endeavors to address women's positions in society.

Lynn Walter, Professor of Social Change and Development at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay and editor-in-chief for the six-volume set, is also the volume editor for *Europe*. The other contributors are scholars from well-respected institutions in Europe and the United States, selected for their knowledge of women's issues in a particular country or region. In general, the information provided in this work is well-written and certainly current as of 2003, but with the addition of ten more nations to the European Union in 2004 and the ongoing process of adding more, researchers will want to also look at more recent resources for timely information about new member states.

Because each chapter is written by a different author, the depth of analysis is quite varied throughout the volume. As noted in the introduction, eleven countries receive a more detailed treatment. The number of cited references also varies quite a bit, from just one footnote in some chapters to 157 in Sweden's, and this corresponds directly to the impact of the writing. The authors do best when they support their statements with facts and give specific figures, as does the author of the chapter on Belgium when discussing gender differences in educational attainment ("10 percent more women than men received university diplomas" in 1998;

p.72). In contrast, some other authors offer only a single vague and somewhat subjective statement, such as "The incidence of teen pregnancy in Georgia is quite low" (p.227), to cover an entire topic.

I was particularly impressed by this volume's well-organized layout, which is, of course, duplicated in the other five works in the set. *Europe* begins with a foreword describing the purpose and scope of the entire encyclopedia, then a helpful user's guide outlining the sections within each chapter. Next comes Walter's rather extensive volume introduction, with an excellent summary of current women's issues in Europe. Here she provides a relatively thorough treatment of the numerous concepts that will be covered, by effectively placing them within a broader historical and regional framework.

The body of this work is an alphabetical listing of the forty-one countries that comprise Europe today. The major topics covered are a national profile, an overview of women's issues, education, employment and the economy, family and sexuality, health, politics and law, religion and spirituality, violence, and an outlook for the twenty-first century. Government institutions, along with women's movements and their nongovernmental organizations, are described from the local to national level, and the interpretation of social, civil, and political rights for women as stated in the United Nations' 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a common theme. Each chapter concludes with notes, a resource guide (a list of suggested readings, videos, websites, and relevant organizations), and a bibliography. These final sections are especially useful reference sources for anyone wanting to do further research.

This thoughtful arrangement of the subject matter is repeated for each country and in each volume, so that one can either read straight through entire chapters or compare particular topics among different countries and even among multiple volumes of the set.

The typeface of the text is easy to read, and each entry is enhanced with one photograph and a small map. The black-and-white photographs vary in mood, but tend to depict one or more women at work and/or engaged with children. The maps are quite simple, each one including only a few cities in addition to the country's capital, with an occasional body of water or other geographical feature noted. A larger regional map is printed on the inside front and back covers.

In the foreword to the complete encyclopedia, Walter writes that she was most moved by "the sheer force and determination of the many women and men who are seeking solutions to the problems of inequality and poverty, discrimination, and injustice that lie at the root of women's experiences worldwide. I hope this series will further their vision" (p.x). Judging by the *Europe* volume, I certainly share her impression as well as her optimism. I highly recommend this encyclopedia for the reference collection of any academic, public, or high school library; and for every institution with a women's studies program, it is essential.

[Lisa Wettleson is Research Intern for the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Biology Library.]

Vol.4 (ed. by Bahira Sherif-Trask): **THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**. ISBN 0-313-31888-3. Vol.6 (ed. by Aili Mari Tripp): **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**. ISBN 0-313-32145-0. Reviewed by Phyllis Holman Weisbard.

This division of volumes, with one for Middle East/North Africa and another for Sub-Saharan Africa, is a helpful grouping, allowing the volume editors to focus on both the expected commonalities and the diversity within the regions. Bahiri Sherif-Trask stresses the latter in her introduction to the Middle East/North Africa volume:

In the countries of North Africa and the Middle East, there are very wealthy women who wear the latest Western fashions, travel, and are highly educated; there are less well-to-do women, some of whom work outside the home and some of whom stay home; there are women who work on farms; and there are women who live their whole lives as nomads, moving from place to place with their families and animals. There is also a great deal of religious diversity: some women are Muslim, some are Christian, some are Jewish, some are Zoroastrian, and some are secular. Furthermore, North African and Middle Eastern women represent an array of races, including African, Caucasian, and Asian. (Introduction, p.1)

Sherif-Trask also discusses veiling (and the seclusion of women) in practice and in terms of its symbolic value. Aili Mari Tripp uses her introduction to the Sub-Saharan volume to highlight the changes the region has undergone with respect to women's status, particularly since the United Nations conference on women held in Nairobi in 1985. She points to successes in increasing the participation of women in national parliaments throughout the continent and the mixed economic results (some positive, some negative) of structural adjustment programs imposed by the World Bank and Interna-

tional Monetary Fund. She also covers the serious health problems affecting Africans, citing the fact that seventy percent of all persons infected with HIV/AIDS are Africans, and reviewing the steps being taken by African women's organizations to eradicate female genital cutting.

It is instructive to look at countries that are currently in the news to see how they are handled, bearing in mind that this work was published in 2003 and the essays were probably written a year or so earlier. In the Middle East/North Africa volume, the essay on Iraq is of course the most dated, since it largely describes conditions when Saddam Hussein and the Ba'ath Party were in power. Nevertheless, it is still valuable in understanding women's lives under that regime and the complex effects on women of the UN sanctions imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait. As contributor Ghoncheh Tazmini explains, the Ba'athists in the 1970s regarded women as

[an] untapped resource with the potential of performing an array of nontraditional roles and functions. With this end in mind, the government moved to expand the role of women, particularly in the public sphere, through a vast series of benefits, incentives, and remunerative inducements....However, the UN sanctions have undone these efforts and have reversed many of the gains of the 1970s. The shrinking job market brought about by poverty has forced women to resort to marriage as a means of survival. Often, families have been keen to wed their daughter to the highest bidder. This state of extreme desperation has led to a gender imbalance and the restored practice of polygamy. (pp.156-57)

In her conclusion, Tazmini cites further decline following the American-led invasion of 2003, yet ends with the hope that if a democratic government actually results, female participation in public life will increase.

In the Sub-Saharan volume, the essay on Sudan by Asma Mohamed Abdel Halim, while not yet covering the situation in Darfur in western Sudan, does summarize the history of resistance to the central government by Sudanese in the south, starting in 1955, a year before independence. The ethnic and religious divisions underlying the war would seem to make it difficult to speak about Sudanese women as a whole. Ironically, Abdel Halim points out, whether one is discussing women in Muslim-dominated areas (northern, central, eastern and western Sudan) who live under *shari'a* (Islamic law) or women in the south where traditional religions (sometimes mixed with Christianity) prevail, the reality is that women are subordinated to men, either through religion or through tradition.

The other essays in Volumes 4 and 6 cover countries for which changes have not been as dramatic in the last two years; those remain up-to-date.

One proviso about the two volumes: They do not include essays on every country in their regions. The Middle East/North Africa volume has sixteen articles, including one on the West Bank and Gaza, titled "the Occupied Territories," but none on Kuwait or Oman. The Sub-Saharan volume has twenty-two, lacking, among others, Angola, either Congo, Chad, and the Central African Republic. Volume editor Tripp points out that the countries included are representative of the Sub-Saharan religions (Islam, Christianity and traditional), economic status (from relatively wealthy Botswana and South Africa to the poorest, namely Mozam-

bique and Ethiopia), level of activity of independent women's movements (Uganda, South Africa, and Tanzania have them; Eritrea, Niger, and Cameroon don't); and range of colonial experiences under British, French, Portuguese, Belgian, or German domination. The volume also compensates for the gaps with appendices that give available statistics for all countries in the region on education and literacy; economic activity indicators; higher education; HIV/AIDS, maternity care, and maternal mortality rates; childbearing, infant mortality, and life expectancy; maternity leave benefits; women administrators and managers; and women in government.

Vol.5 (ed. by Cheryl Toronto Kalny): ***NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN***. ISBN 0-313-31852-2. Reviewed by Karen Rosneck.

In conformity with the editorial design for the series, the slender volume entitled *North America and the Caribbean* opens with a helpful "User's Guide" and an invaluable sweeping introductory overview of women's issues in the region. Each of the following chapters, devoted to one of fourteen nations or island groups — the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the French Caribbean, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles, the Organization

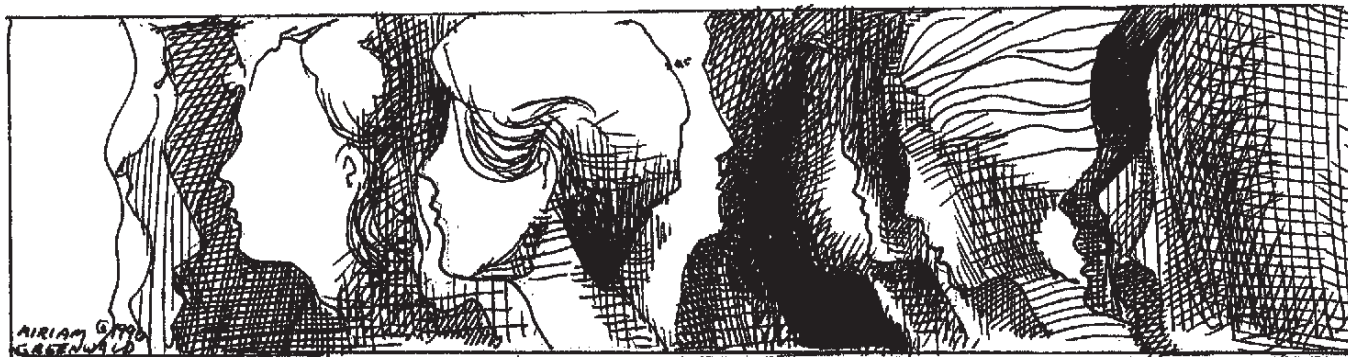
of Eastern Caribbean States, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States — explores women's issues in greater detail.

Accompanied by a map, each chapter begins with a brief historical overview of the land, peoples, government, and economy, as well as a summary of women's most pressing problems and concerns. The wide spectrum of information and statistics in each chapter examines seven broad areas: education, employment, family and sexuality, health, politics and law, religion and spirituality, and violence. Most of the chapter authors also include an exploration of the effects of racial, religious, and class differences among women, such as the influence of African religious belief and traditions on Roman Catholicism as practiced in Cuba and the more egalitarian gender relations of many Aboriginal communities in Canada.

The section in each chapter devoted to politics and law often includes a discussion of the historical development of relevant women's and feminist movements, as well as women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Among the interesting facts and figures is the high percentage of women's participation in politics and economic decision-making in Barbados compared to the rest of the Caribbean; the absence of well-defined laws to address violence against women in Haiti; and the development and influence of the

Federation of Cuban Women in establishing women's rights within the socialist framework of Cuba. The failure of the United States to ratify the influential 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) contrasts sharply with the wide spectrum of nations in the region that ratified it. Canada's sixth-place ranking in the gender empowerment index also contrasts surprisingly with its first-place ranking among 174 nations in the United Nations human development index in 1997.

While focusing largely on sociopolitical issues, most chapters in this volume also contain an abundance of information on arts and culture, including the names of important women poets, singers, artists, and songwriters. As in the other volumes in the series, each chapter concludes with an outlook for the future, as well as brief selected bibliographies of printed sources, websites, videos, and the names and addresses of relevant organizations. The comprehensive index to the set in the series' final volume on Sub-Saharan Africa supplements the general index in the back of this volume. Written in a straightforward, concise, and accessible style, the information in this volume will prove valuable for students, scholars, and general readers interested in examining contemporary women's issues in one or more of these fascinating countries and island groups.



HEALTH

Sana Loue & Martha Sajatovic, eds., *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WOMEN'S HEALTH*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum, 2004. 710p. index. \$250.00, ISBN 0-306-48073-5. *Reviewed by Gerri Wanserski.*

Women in the health professions today are a powerful force, delivering a vast array of services in a variety of settings. The entry of women into formerly male-dominated professions is changing the fact of medicine for both patients and health care providers... In many instances, women patients prefer to be cared for by women providers, and women patients are more likely to share information with their women health care providers regarding such sensitive and stigmatized issues as domestic violence and addictions. (p.30)

This could be considered the basis for the *Encyclopedia of Women's Health*, an interdisciplinary, collaborative text with contributions from more than two hundred clinicians and academics, most of whom are medical doctors, and women. The text, edited by Sana Loue and Martha Sajatovic of the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, brings together information by contributors from the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, law, public health, social work, history, and psychology.

The *Encyclopedia* is intended for "nonhealth professionals who wish to have a more in-depth understanding of various topics, and for health professionals searching for an introduction to fields outside of their own" (preface). Entries are easy to understand and appropriate for a public or academic li-

brary collection. In addition to providing basic information on topics, the text would provide a rich source of research ideas for students.

The fifty-page introduction, "Foundation Topics in Women's Health," provides an overview of the history of women's health in the United States, disparities that affect the health of women, trends in the participation of women in health occupations, and biographical sketches of women who made an impact on the development of modern health care.

The encyclopedia has an alphabetical arrangement ("Abdominal Pain" to "Youth") with entries varying in length from one to four pages. The reader will find sections about specific populations, such as "Adolescents," "Immigrant Health," and "Latinos"; issues that may affect women throughout their life span, such as "Ageism," "Day Care," "Medicare," and "Teen Pregnancy"; specific medical conditions; and social topics, such as "Health Insurance" and "Patients' Rights." Entries for topics in similar categories vary in length and detail but typically include background information, demographic or statistical data, and a discussion of how women are likely to be affected. Most entries for diseases and clinical conditions also include known causes, diagnostic tests, preventive measures, and therapy.

The index lists all major topics and is cross-referenced. Each encyclopedia entry includes references to related entries, a few relevant articles, and recommended websites. Author names are listed for each entry, so readers can determine the authority of the information by checking author credentials in the appended "Contributors" list.

Since new clinical research will very likely supersede some of the factual information or recommendations in

this text, anyone consulting the *Encyclopedia of Women's Health* for clinical information will want to supplement it with a MEDLINE search. Also, other references, such as the *New Harvard Guide to Women's Health* (Harvard University Press Reference Library, 2004), include common medical topics of interest to women, some of which are not covered in the Kluwer *Encyclopedia* (e.g., biopsy, glaucoma, dieting). However, the *Encyclopedia's* interdisciplinary approach, coupled with the fact that entries have been written by female professionals, makes it a valuable resource. Although the cost will be prohibitive to many libraries and individuals, this reference work should be considered as an addition to academic medical libraries as well as undergraduate libraries.

[Gerri Wanserski is Health Sciences Librarian at Ebling Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison.]

LGBT HISTORY

Marc Stein, ed.-in-chief, *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER HISTORY IN AMERICA*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons/Thomson Gale, 2004. 3 vols. 1423+p. index. \$400.00, ISBN 0-684-31261-1; e-book, ISBN 0-684-31427-4. *Reviewed by Pamela O'Donnell.*

In the 1911 edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the legacy of Oscar Wilde is all but dismissed in the concluding statement that "the Old Bailey revelations removed all doubt as to the essential unhealthiness of his [Wilde's] personal influence."¹ Readers today would no doubt be surprised at a reference book that delights in reporting

that as an undergraduate, Wilde adopted “the effeminate pose of casting scorn on manly sports,” and verified his tendency to affect the “languishing attitudes” of the Aesthetic movement.²

Not surprised at the use of such loaded (and coded) language, however, are the editors of the newly released *Encyclopedia of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender History in America*, published under the auspices of the Scribner American Civilization Series. They recognize that “for centuries encyclopedias have offered a general course of instruction in how to hate, despise, loathe, pathologize, control, erase, and eradicate sexualities and genders viewed as transgressive” (p.xiii). In an effort to rectify this situation, to treat LGBT subjects in a historical (rather than scientific, medical, or psychological) context, hundreds of researchers and editors worked eighteen months to bring this three-volume encyclopedia to its intended audience of students, teachers, and researchers, as well as to the general public.

This being an encyclopedia of all things “queer” in *American* history, Oscar Wilde unfortunately does not have his own, more appreciative entry, but the influence of his life and sexual martyrdom are noted in the biographical entries of a number of American artists and poets. One may trace these connections by using a comprehensive index located at the end of the third volume. Indeed, it is recommended that one start with the index when searching for specific individuals or writings, since a number of authors, artists, historical figures, etc., are found under broader topics such as “Visual Art,” “Music,” or even “Violence.” In addition to the 127-page index, the *ELG-*

BT also provides a directory of contributors, a systematic outline of the volumes’ content, and an appendix listing repositories of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender-related materials in the United States and Canada.

Although the language of the encyclopedia, with its desire to be both explicit and inclusive, can be stylistically awkward on occasion, the entries themselves are well-written, concise, and remarkably free from the abstruse language endemic to most academic publications in the field of queer theory. For students and researchers, nearly every entry includes a bibliography that serves as a useful starting point for more in-depth exploration of a given subject. This emphasis on clarity of expression and scholarship extends to the graphic quality of the work itself. Not only is the font easily readable, the numerous illustrations well-reproduced, and the headings distinguished by size and font variations, but the page numbers are enormous — a quality one begins to truly appreciate after using the encyclopedia for even a brief period of time.

The *ELGBT* strives to differentiate itself from other reference tools by placing “more emphasis than some readers might expect on pre-1969 developments” in an effort to work “against the belief that LGBT identities, communities, cultures, and movements only emerged after the New York City Stonewall Riots” (p.xv). By focusing on over 400 years of American history and “debunking the view that same-sex sexual and cross-gender desires and acts from pre-twentieth century worlds are not recoverable” (p.xv), this encyclopedia proves itself to be a valuable resource for libraries and institutions of higher learning.

Notes

1. Hugh Chisholm, “Wilde, Oscar O’Flahertie Wills,” in *The Encyclopædia Britannica: A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature and General Information*, 11th ed., vol.28 (Cambridge, England/New York: The University Press, 1911), p.633.

2. Ibid, p.632.

[Pamela O’Donnell is an Associate Academic Librarian at College Library, University of Wisconsin–Madison.]

LITERARY CRITICISM

Shari Benstock, Suzanne Ferriss, & Susanne Woods, *HANDBOOK OF LITERARY FEMINISMS*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. 292p. index. \$31.95, ISBN 0195102061. Reviewed by Kate Rubin.

On the surface, this handbook appears to do only two things: (1) look at the literary contributions throughout history by women and establish the legitimacy of the female literary tradition, and (2) validate the role of feminist literary criticism through a historical context. In truth, it offers a third, more important argument that lies beneath the well-presented text. By carefully presenting literary theory and the history of literary contributions together,¹ it serves as a testament to the fact that the female literary tradition and feminist literary theory no longer need to be considered marginalized or secondary. Further, this text does not attempt to insert a modernized feminist agenda into each work. Rather, it aligns historical incidents with publications by women authors and tries to identify the elements of each author’s

particular influence on literary tradition. In this way Benstock, Ferriss, and Woods try to answer how, what, and why these women wrote. There is also a timeline in the appendix that shows the sociological, political, and cultural events that coincide with major publications; in its thirty pages, it provides a clear snapshot of the events discussed in the text.

The *Handbook of Literary Feminism* looks only at the literary feminisms of Great Britain and the United States; those who want to study other cultures need to look elsewhere. It would, however, be a useful text for university courses in history or literature. The bibliography is an excellent resource because it is broken down by historical period and source type. The glossary should prove helpful in keeping straight the various terms used, particularly for students new to feminist literary theory. The thorough index references subjects by keyword, author name, and title of work.

A similar work is Ruth Robbins's *Literary Feminisms* (St. Martin's Press, 2000), which also focuses on English female writers and is intended to be a resource for students. The Benstock et al. volume is as much a study on gender as it is an examination of the genre of writing; another text to look at in this vein is Hilary Fraser's 1994 *Constructing Gender* (WAU Press).

Shari Benstock is a professor of English at the University of Miami and has collaborated previously with Suzanne Ferriss, Associate Professor at Nova Southeastern University, in the editing of *On Fashion* (Rutgers University Press, 1994) and more recently of *Footnotes: On Shoes* (Rutgers, 2001). Susanne Woods is Provost and Professor at Wheaton College and Adjunct Professor at Brown University, and has written on Renaissance English literature, Chaucer, and Aemilia Layner.

Note

1. The text is divided into two major sections. The first outlines the history of women authors from the 1500s to the year 2000. The second, much shorter than the first, looks at the history of feminist literary criticism, European and American in scope, starting in the early 1960s.

[Kate Rubin is Reference Librarian for Tutor.com.]

MENTAL HEALTH

Lauren Slater, gen. ed., Jessica Henderson Daniel & Amy Banks, assoc. eds., *THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO MENTAL HEALTH FOR WOMEN*. Boston: Beacon Press, 2003. 403p. illus. bibl. pap., \$24.95, ISBN 0807029254. Reviewed by Ulrike Dieterle.

The impact of mental illness on the health and productivity of our population is staggering. This reference guide incorporates more than introductions to major mental disorders affecting women from their late teens to old age; it describes the stages, transitions, and biological changes of a woman's life.

The editors work from the premise that "men and women are different in mind and body, in soma and psyche" (p.vii). The fifty-six contributing authors, many of them experts in their fields, are given broad latitude in both writing style and depth of detail. The corresponding essays are readable and engaging and provide a comprehensive overview of psychosocial issues as well as current trends and practices. They are good starting points in an exploration of women's mental health issues,

but are not the classic, fact-filled entries one might expect to find in reference collections.

The volume is organized into four parts. Part One, "Psychology and the Life Cycle," focuses on life issues such as the passage of age, sexual health, relationships, and traumatic experiences (including domestic violence and abuse). Part Two, "Mental Disorders," focuses on identifiable illnesses such as depression, schizophrenia, and bipolar disorder, as well as conditions related to stages of a women's life cycle such as marriage, motherhood, and menopause. Part Three, "Getting Help," covers treatment and psychotherapy options and includes a detailed table of medications. Part Four, "Life Enhancements," consists of four brief essays covering exercise, stress management, play, and spirituality.

"Related Entries," listed in the margins throughout, provide an interesting cross-reference to other essays within the book. Other "call-out" boxes emphasize content and supplemental information. There are few illustrations or tables, but this is in keeping with the nontechnical, nonclinical format the editors have consciously chosen. What the incomplete bibliography lacks is somewhat made up for by a detailed index.

While this is a welcome addition to the limited existing literature on this subject in book format, it is by design a "soft" reference resource, appropriate for general circulating collections or home use. The editors would do well to issue periodic revisions that provide updates on drug information, best practices, and websites. Those seeking more medical content supported by research are advised to look elsewhere,

possibly to *Women's Mental Health: A Comprehensive Textbook* (Kornstein & Clayton).

[Ulrike Dieterle is Distance/Outreach Coordinator at the Ebling Library for the Health Sciences, University of Wisconsin–Madison.]

POETS & WRITERS

Katharine Dean, Miriam Conteh-Morgan, & James K. Bracken, *THE UNDERGRADUATE'S COMPANION TO WOMEN WRITERS AND THEIR WEB SITES*. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited (Greenwood Publishing), 2002. 200p. \$29.95, ISBN 1563089351. Katharine A. Dean, *THE UNDERGRADUATE'S COMPANION TO WOMEN POETS OF THE WORLD AND THEIR WEB SITES*. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited (Greenwood Publishing), 2004. 216p. \$29.95, ISBN 1591580447. *Reviewed by Kimberly Raschka.*

The Internet's rapid growth made information very accessible and college professors very suspicious. Until recently, many professors would not accept Internet sources in papers. But it's no secret that undergraduates start their research on the Internet, so it seems that a compromise is in order. These two "companions" from Libraries Unlimited, written and compiled by librarians, are capable of serving a larger purpose than merely being a list of good starting points for women's literature research. *The Undergraduate's Companion to Women Writers and Their Web Sites* and *The Undergraduate's*

Companion to Women Poets of the World and Their Web Sites just might change the minds of academics who still proclaim that print sources are academia's best sources — or only sources.

Selection guidelines take precedence in determining a reference book's usefulness. These volumes, both necessary and ambitious projects, excel in offering the best free resources on the Internet at the time of publication, as well as the most noteworthy print references to be found in academic libraries. Combined, the works cover four hundred women, including well-known writers and poets as well as some important ones who are often overlooked. The websites, which take center stage, are generally diverse and interesting, and some have multimedia features. Many of the sites have the support of educational institutions or are maintained by literary societies, and they mirror the content one would expect to find in a reputable print reference book, including solid bibliographies, biographies, and historical content about the period of the woman being studied. Readers should be warned, however, that the sections "Frequently Cited Web Sites" and "Frequently Cited References" refer to sites and reference books that are frequently mentioned in the *Companions* — not necessarily to those that are frequently accessed online or in libraries. Nonetheless, the "Frequently Cited" sections are a sensible addition and have full bibliographic citations.

Targeting the *Companions* to undergraduates makes them a tremendous asset for beginning researchers. Each work's choosy selections and serious comprehensiveness will aid students from a variety of disciplines who are interested in women's studies. However, listing the women solely in alpha-

betical order may not have been the best approach, even if students are merely looking for one particular author. In order to engage the student in the women's studies field and encourage further research, categorical listings should have been employed following the alphabetical listings. Subject headings like "African-American Writers," "Non-Fiction Writers," "Pre-1900 Writers," and the like would prove quite useful for the beginning researcher. *Women Poets* does attempt to address this issue by listing each woman's ethnicity and/or country of origin in the heading field, a feature I hope future *Companions* in the series will consider.

These two volumes are valuable additions to academic libraries and academic departments interested in women's studies, as care was taken to include only women writers and poets about whom ample resources are available. Both works are comprehensive, enlightening endeavors that can serve as foundational sources of information, as well as springboards leading to deeper intellectual pursuits.

[Kimberly Raschka is a graduate student in Library and Information Science at the University of Wisconsin–Madison.]

POVERTY

Gwendolyn Mink & Alice O'Connor, eds., *POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES: AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, POLITICS, AND POLICY*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2004. 895p. 2 vols. ill. \$185.00, ISBN 1576075974. *Reviewed by Vicki Tobias.*

Poverty, as experienced in the United States, is an institution whose foundation and existence are intrinsic

cally intertwined with every aspect of our nation's evolution. From immigration, population growth, and the development of a complex social structure to industrialization, civil rights, and issues related to women and minorities, there is no simple or succinct explanation for its pervasiveness throughout our country's history. Actions conceived to resolve poverty and the individuals who advocated them are as varied and complex as the problem itself. For this reason, *Poverty in the United States: An Encyclopedia of History, Politics, and Policy* provides an exceptional basis for a broad examination of this multifaceted issue.

Five short, chronologically ordered essays precede the main text and provide a historical introduction to poverty in the United States. Beginning with the colonial period and spanning three centuries into the mid-1990s, these essays review significant subjects, events, and individuals, such as Adam Smith, market economy, post-Civil War economics, and welfare, creating broad context for subsequent topics. Some of the topics are expected—those dealing with individuals, institutions, milestone events, and circumstances related to poverty, including, for example, Appalachia, child labor, Dust Bowl migration, food stamps, minimum wage, rural poverty, social security, and the Public Works Administration (PWA). Other topics, such as domestic violence, mental health policy, juvenile delinquency, and community development, have perhaps a less obvious yet particularly intriguing association with poverty. Equally useful are excerpts from primary source documents interspersed throughout the volumes, such as state and federal legislation, speeches, court decisions, and photographs, that further inform the issue—for example, *Goldberg v. Kelly*, a 1970 court case that explored criteria for states' terminating public assistance payments

to an individual. These documents are clearly presented and intelligible, and they complement the breadth of information presented.

Women's issues related to poverty are presented both directly and indirectly through a variety of topics such as affirmative action, birth control, feminism, gender discrimination, the temperance movement, YWCA, homelessness, and sexism. As with other entries, these articles present an outstanding introduction to subjects worthy of more indepth analysis. Although this resource does not provide lengthy biographical information on historically remarkable women, these individuals are cross-listed and presented in context with their associated issues and events. Particularly compelling and noteworthy women (and their related issues) represented in this resource include Jane Adams (Hull House); Irene Ashby (child labor in the South); Dorthea Lange (migrant workers during the Depression); Margaret Hagood (Mothers of the South); and Josephine Shaw Lowell (New York Charity Organization Society).

In general, this resource is well organized, and it facilitates basic research. Individual entries are introduced in a general table of contents that precedes the articles. The back-of-the-book index provides more detailed listings of individuals, events, institutions, and legislation that appear as separate articles or within the context of a broader subject. Some subtopics or individuals of importance are cross-listed within the main text.

This resource succeeds in its mission, as put forth by its editors, to serve as "both a comprehensive resource and a gateway to deeper inquiry about issues of enduring historical and contemporary significance." Befitting the volume's encyclopedic format, most

entries present a rudimentary introduction to their topic, providing information that could serve as a basis for pursuing more in-depth exploration and analysis. Nonetheless, articles are concise and accurate and offer readers a wealth of information on issues with direct or, more often, subtle relationships to the history of poverty in the United States.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Claire L. Felbinger & Wendy A. Hayes, eds., *OUTSTANDING WOMEN IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: LEADERS, MENTORS, AND PIONEERS*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 2004. 200p. index. \$24.95, ISBN 0765613697. Reviewed by Barbara J. Arnold.

In this volume, passionate public servants whose lives were intertwined with the politics of their time and shaped by their place in history are linked to contemporary life by their work. Laverne Burchfield helped compile *Social Science Abstracts* (published now as *PAIS — Public Administration Information Service*), *Sociological Abstracts*, and *Psychological Abstracts*. Mary Livermore organized a huge volunteer operation to carry food and medical supplies to the Civil War battle fields.

The methods she employed are used today by the International Red Cross to help the tsunami victims in South Asia. Frances Perkins helped implement the forty-eight-hour work week, unemployment compensation, and the social security system. Patricia Roberts Harris dedicated her life to civil rights. She administered the urban revitalization programs that transformed American inner cities and increased housing options for low-income people and the working poor. The names of these women are not immediately recognized, because their work was done under the authority of a man with a title.

This compilation of eight historic and contemporary biographies (1820–2000) is recommended reading for high-school social studies classes. Undergraduate or graduate courses in sociology, social justice, women's studies, or public administration could use these stories as well for discussions related to race, gender, the role of public service in a democratic society, and changing social norms for women and careers in America. *Outstanding Women* is a guide to the development of the profession of public administration and to the role that outstanding women have played in it. It would also lend itself well to a women's book group, and it would be good professional development course reading for young women.

The lives of these most interesting women are presented in short chapters that range in length from fourteen to thirty pages. The chapters are grouped into three parts, each having an introduction, a foreword, and an afterword. Most of the chapters have notes as well as references. The information on the editors and contributors is an added

biographical bonus, listing other contemporary scholars, professors, and public administrators. There also is a fairly thorough index to the volume. Four photographs are included in the chapter on Patricia Roberts Harris. Portraits or photos would have improved the other chapters.

Part I, "A Different Way of Serving, A Different Way of Seeing," and Part II, "Pioneers in the Upper Echelons of the Federal Government," meet the book's goal: "to publish a compendium of research-based chapters on women who would be considered outstanding under any definition of the term...women in public administration" (p. x). The histories are well researched, and they do address the social constraints that these women struggled against to get their jobs done. Part III, "Into the Twenty-First Century: More Women of Courage and Substance," doesn't work as well. Some of the historical context is missing. Naomi Lynn's work doesn't have the same direct link to contemporary life that the work of the others does. Van Johnston's chapter on Maxine Kurtz says more about what was happening around Kurtz than about her work as a city planner in Denver.

The shortcomings of the book, however, are far outweighed by the strength of these stories. *Outstanding Women in Public Administration* should, as the editors assert, be required reading for every aspiring public service practitioner. There must also be many other stories of passionate public servants out there waiting to be told.

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SCIENCE

Moira Davison Reynolds, *AMERICAN WOMEN SCIENTISTS: 23 INSPIRING BIOGRAPHIES, 1900–2000*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 2004 [paperback reprint of 1999 hardcover]. 149p. bibl. index. \$24.95, ISBN 0786421614.

A cytologist who demonstrated that the Y chromosome determines maleness; a psychiatrist who disputed Freud's theories; a computer programmer who championed the COBOL language. Six Nobel laureates. From Astronomy to Zoology, Moira Davison Reynolds profiles women trained in a variety of scientific disciplines in *American Women Scientists: 23 Inspiring Biographies, 1900–2000*. Starting with Cornelia Clapp and ending with Mary Good, the volume also includes biographies of Annie Jump Cannon, Gerty Cori, Barbara McClintock, Virginia Apgar, and Rachel Carson. Surprisingly, no African-American women are included.

Aimed at a popular audience, each four- to six-page biography provides family and personal history, outlines the scientist's formal training and employment, and highlights the scientist's contribution to her chosen field. Reynolds does an excellent job of explaining the scientific and historical context within which each woman worked. Although *American Women Scientists* is heavy on the first half of the twentieth century, the profiles of later women are bolstered by personal communication with the author, herself a retired biochemist. An illustration accompanies each biography. Reynolds cross-references the biographies where appropriate, and the bibliography includes primary research by the scientists profiled. The unique strength of Reynolds' work is in combining the personal stories of

these women with their professional struggles and accomplishments. Unfortunately, too much emphasis is placed on physical appearance. This approach can make these highly specialized scientists more real to the reader. For example, we learn that experimental nuclear physicist Chien-Shiung Wu, noted for her beauty, ordered her clothing from China as a continued connection to her homeland. However, it can also lead to some wild conclusions. For example, public-health reformer Florence Sabin "accepted the fact that she lacked good looks and had to wear glasses; this may have contributed to her decision to reject marriage in favor of a demanding career" (pp.31–32). Within each biography, the chronology itself can be confusing. Luckily, the women profiled shine despite Reynolds' style remarks and choppy prose.

In her epilogue, Reynolds highlights some common threads among the women she has chosen: supportive families, dedication, perseverance, and enthusiasm for science. She gives the general reader an idea of what it means to be a successful scientist (male or female) in academia and in industry. Reynolds rightly comes to no definitive conclusions about the work vs. marriage debate but simply states, "To include marriage and children in a successful career is a continuing problem for women" (p.140).

With its substantial entries, *American Women Scientists* can serve as a complement to other biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias of women in science. Useful for its wide variety of scientific disciplines, this volume of personal and professional stories of American women scientists should inspire the next generation of scientists.

[Kate Anderson is an Associate Academic Librarian at Wendt Engineering Library, University of Wisconsin–Madison.]

A Journal of the Practices, Theories, and Scholarship of Feminist Teaching

Feminist Teacher

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THE POWER OF PEN PUBLISHING: INTERNATIONAL GRRRL ZINES AND DISTROS

by Elke Zobl

According to Lil, one of the creators of the Argentine riot grrrl e-zine *PinkPunkies* (<http://pinkpunkies.8m.com>), zine making is “a pleasure, it’s getting to know people from all over the world and from my own country, it’s to share ideas and opinions, it’s to learn and teach, it’s to open my mind and help others to open their minds. It’s a very good and fun way to get information without all the bullshit that TV or radio give.” Lil’s comments, as well as her zine, indicate the very active presence of feminist zinesters worldwide, not just in the vibrant North American zine network. Even though the phenomenon may not be as widespread in other countries, and such publications may not even be called “zines” in other places, the medium has nevertheless evolved in various parts of the world.

This article introduces a number of international feminist print and online zines and “distros” (distribution service providers) outside North America. Please keep in mind that these represent only a small selection from the worldwide wealth of contemporary grrrl zines!

LATIN AMERICA

La Línea (nos. 1–2, 2003–2004)
[in Spanish]

La Línea presents the interdisciplinary, collaborative literary and artistic work of a diverse group of young women, most of whom live and work in the city of Tijuana, Mexico (two live in San Diego, California). Abril Castro, a poet and the member of the group responsible for visual coordination, says that “the name and the idea were given by the place we inhabit: The border (literally ‘The Line’). The border between the first and third world.” Coming

from philosophy, literature, and visual arts, the five members of *La Línea* try to span a bridge by performing in both cities of the border. The project started when the group realized the lack of opportunities for young women in Tijuana in specific and in Mexico overall: “We began this project after seeing the necessity, urgent in our city and in our country, of creating a space in which to promote the work of young women that are somehow involved, in a preliminary and professional level, with art and literature” (Abril). The zine comprises different literary forms as well as photographic works and other visual art forms. Contributions, all written in Spanish, come not only from members of the group but also from all over Mexico. Each of the issues published so far has had a special topic: The first (2003) was dedicated to “Heroínas” (“Heroines”), the second (2004) to issues of identity.

Email: publicacionlaline@gmail.com. Price per issue: USD \$1.00.

Bendita: Minha boca muda grita em tua orelha surda (nos. 1–4, 2001–2004) [in Portuguese]

Bendita, a Latin American women’s initiative against violence towards women, is based in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Edited by the feminist group Coletivo Artemisia, which formed in October 1999, the zine contains stories by women who have suffered from sexual violence. It was founded to end the silence that prevails around sexual violence, and to make women’s voices heard: “We want to tell our stories so that raped girls/boys can identify with it and also because we wanna break the invisible walls that surround this subject. It’s our big FUCK YOU to a patriarchal society that tells us to shut up when it comes to rape” (Isabella



Gargiulo, former co-publisher). The stories, currently forty-one texts by anonymous authors, are available in Portuguese in printed form as well as online. For Isabella, who also played bass in Dominatrix, Brazil's first all-female, feminist band, zine making has played a significant role: For her it means "creating our own channel to express just about everything we wanna say and were never given a chance. It's so empowering. Especially coz in a lot of occasions it gives a voice to marginalized groups whose voices (and lives) have never been considered by mainstream society in general. Zine making is a way to exist, really." Indeed.

Geisa França (*Bendita Zine*), Caixa Postal 448, São Paulo/SP, Brazil, 01059-970. Email:

bendita@benditazine.com.br, website: **http://**

www.benditazine.com.br. USD \$2.50 for each issue, postage paid.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Pretty Ugly (nos. 1–4, 2002–2004)

This zine is published by a collective of writers, artists, and zinesters from all over Australia who are "keen to see more Aussie gals turn on to the power of pen pushing!" *Pretty Ugly* provides a forum for young Australian writers, especially women, to share their words and meet other creative souls. The editor of this "100% feminist" print and online zine, self-described "web designer, radio presenter, zinester + sociology geek" Kelly Elizabeth, says about her motivation to establish this zine, "When I started the first incarnation of *Pretty Ugly* [then titled *Kill the Real Grrls*] I hoped to refocus people's attention to feminism as a valid and essential movement, [and] the zine was also a great medium to explore feminist issues and concerns on a personal level. As the zine transformed into the *Pretty Ugly* project, a major goal of ours became to inspire young people, especially women, to write and perhaps make their own zine." In this spirit, Issue 3 explores various forms of writing, such as pen pal correspondence, songwriting, and journal and zine writing.

Most issues of *Pretty Ugly* are available online. The excellently designed and updated website provides plenty of links to resources on the topics of art, music, sexuality, spirituality, activism, and feminism, and furthermore offers "community," "zine," "shop," and "write" sections to inspire visitors.

Pretty Ugly, PO Box 469, Croydon, Victoria 3136, Australia. Email: **kelly@pretty-ugly.com**; website: **http://**

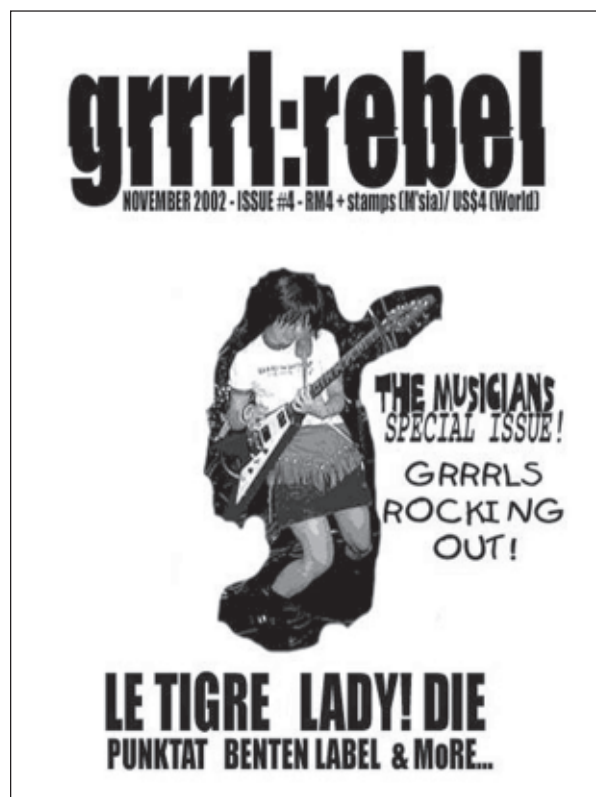
www.pretty-ugly.com. USD \$2.60, postage paid (PayPal accepted).

Personality Liberation Front (no. 4, 2003)

Here's another Australian feminist zine dedicated to challenging mainstream society's ideals and gender stereotypes as well as to putting the so-called "liberated" DIY (do-it-yourself) hardcore punk scene under the microscope.

Personality Liberation Front is produced by Kylie, who explains her motivation: "[B]y zinemaking/creating i want to express myself, explore my beliefs and connect/collaborate with other people. I write a lot about feminism, body image politics, gender and queer issues in the context of how I experience them and how I encounter them in my daily life, which is through conversations, interactions, attitudes."

Kylie has also been involved with other zines: She produced the one-off (only one issue published) *Letter to Kathleen Hanna*, which discusses how riot grrrl and third-wave feminism have been misrepresented by mainstream media and been co-opted into commercialized "girl power" and "girls rock!" t-shirt slogans. With her zine project *ladies liberation handbook*, Kylie wants to communicate directly with



women at events like “Reclaim the Night” and International Women’s Day. When Kylie is not busy traveling the world and publishing all her zines, she runs a mail-order distro and gets involved in many DIY-feminist-punk community projects in Australia and abroad. Phew!

Personality Liberation Front, PO Box 3023, South Brisbane, BC, Queensland 4101, Australia. Email: unigeek@yahoo.com. Issue 4 with compilation CD, AUD \$6.00.

Smitten Kitten Distro (1999–2005)

Smitten Kitten is a DIY feminist mail-order distribution service with a great selection of small press zines and comics. Operating since 1999, Kristy has brought the publications of many zine and comic creators to a wider audience and thus has helped the zine scene in Australia grow. She started this distro because of a “serious lack of fanzine distributors in Australia. I love zines so much as a means of artistic expression, and it makes me so happy to provide this service as a means of getting these amazing creations out there.”

Currently the distro carries about forty zines, mainly from Australia and the United States, but also a few from Canada and Europe. Very reliable! Kristy has also published seven issues of a zine with the name *Smitten Kitten*, as well as a one-off called *Muppet in Training*.

Smitten Kitten Zine Distro, c/o Kristy, PO Box 1219, Camberwell, VIC 3124, Australia. Email: kristy@smittenkitten.net; website: <http://www.smittenkitten.net>. Print catalog: AUD \$2.00, postage paid.

Moon Rocket Distribution (2000–2005)

Moira Clunie has run this distro out of her house in Auckland, New Zealand, since 2000. She also publishes several zines of her own: *Child That Mind* (a personal zine), *Woven* (collaborative, poetry), *Small Print* (collaborative), and *Mittenfist*, “about clothes and what they mean to different people.”

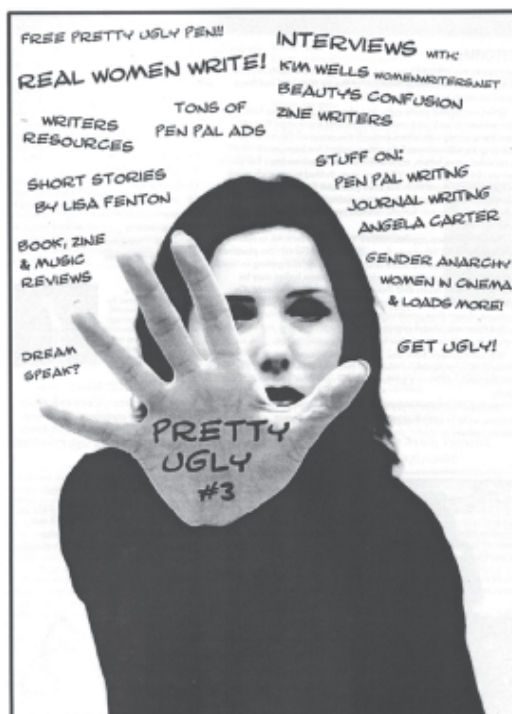
Moon Rocket is a distribution catalogue for self-published zines, comics, small press literature, music, art, and other things made by individuals or small groups of people. Moira created the distro “to support New Zealand-based and international small press & independent DIY artmaking, to encourage people to make their own media, to share some resources that make publishing and disseminating that

media easier, to make small scale, self-made art/media more accessible to people (especially in New Zealand) and more visible, and especially to encourage and be part of a supportive network for projects that I feel enthusiastic and excited about” (quotation from website). Her breathtaking catalog lists more than 100 personal zines, around 60 general zines, more than 40 literary and art zines, more than 100 comics, 7 metazines, and a few books from Australia, Asia, Europe, New Zealand, and the United States, as well as music, buttons, stickers, and patches. Extremely reliable with orders and equipped with an up-to-date website offering extensive worldwide resources, this distro is truly a zinester’s paradise!

Moon Rocket Distribution, P.O. Box 7754, Wellesley Street, Auckland, New Zealand. Email:

moira@moonrocket.co.nz; web-

site: <http://www.moonrocket.co.nz>. *Child That Mind* #3: NZD \$2.00.



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Jawbreaker (no. 1, 2002) [in English]

Claire and Paolo in Manila, the Philippines, created this zine “when they realized that all other Filipino girl-centered youth glossies...fell short of engaging post-EDSA [the period after the Ferdinand Marcos dictatorship when democracy was restored by the People Power movement in 1986] Filipinas in a smart, witty, and most of all fun way” (quotation from website). Appropriating and enriching a teen girl magazine aesthetic with feminist viewpoints, *Jawbreaker* is “both a print and digital space *by* and *for* kick-ass Pinays — and token boy-allies — who have a love/hate relationship with

pop culture, both local and international.” As a website and print zine, *Jawbreaker* envisions an “independent, queer-positive, and proudly feminist” forum. Claire and Paolo also created the distro Dumpling Press in 1999 to make zines more accessible. Currently, the catalog stocks nine zines, mostly from the Manila area and including Claire and Paolo’s own works, such as *Halo-Halo* and *Chopsuey: Stuff from ZineCon ’02 & Beyond*. Claire has been involved in the grrrl zine scene in the Philippines, a subject of many of her writings, for a long time. She is also in charge of a website called **Own!** (<http://www.wfsphil.com/own/>), which aims to encourage intergenerational exchanges between feminists. Let the dialogue begin!

Claire and Paolo, P.O. Box 1126, Makati Central Post Office, 1251 Makati City, Philippines. Email: dumplingpress@hotmail.com; website: <http://www.jawbreaker.ph>. *Jawbreaker*, USD \$3.00, postage paid.

Grrrl:Rebel (nos. 1–4, 1998–2003) [in English]

This riot grrrl/feminist punk zine from Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia, is produced by Carol, Elise, Michelle, and Rizal, a group of friends whose main mission is “to promote underground female acts from all over the world [and] to raise awareness among the girls in the punk/HC [hardcore] scene.” Their zine covers women’s and riot grrrl issues, punk, DIY tips, interviews with all-female bands, zine and concert reviews, and more. Amazingly, I got to know *Grrrl:Rebel* when I was living in California and Carol was writing about the Malaysian underground grrrl scene in the German grrrl zine *It’s Not Just Boy’s Fun!* (www.notjustboysfun.de/). That’s the global grrrl zine network at its best!

Grrrl:Rebel, c/o Rizal, 23 Jalan Bakti, Off Jalan Kamaruddin, 20400 Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia. Email: grrrlrebelzine@excite.com. USD \$4.00 or trade.

MIDDLE EAST

Thaili Distro and *Maya* (zine) (2004–2005) [in English]

Rahel, the first grrrl zinester I have met from the Middle East, operates her distro and her zine out of Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The distro’s mission is to “promote an underground press where there is none; literacy and awareness in a cultural wasteland. We believe...that feminism is not a dirty word and that the personal is political. We support passion over passiveness and other good stuff.” The team behind Thaili hopes “to eventually cater to the whole Middle eastern region, where a zine culture is almost unheard of; through this distro we aim to help establish one,

bringing independent literature in from around the world, while also getting local voices heard” (quotations from website). Rahel’s distro will carry zines from the Gulf and Greater Arab regions, such as *My Very Own Guide to Life* and *Ultra-Reflective Cat Organ*, as well as international zines. Let’s support this amazing endeavor!

Rahel, PO Box 1989, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Email: distro@thaili.port5.com; website: <http://thaili.port5.com>. *Maya*, USD \$2.00, postage paid.

EUROPE

FingerBang Distro and *Varla’s Passed Out* (zine) (2001–2005) [in English]

Inspired by riot grrrl politics and the desire to create and educate, Red Chidgey created the UK-based FingerBang, a small independent distributor of “ladymade” and feminist goods, as well as the zine *Varla’s Passed Out*. The distro wishes to “support underground, d.i.y. and alternative cultures and publications, [to] promote the art, music, crafts and organisational projects of emancipatory social groups and rebel grrrls/guys, [to] organise events, panels, workshops, film screenings [and to] promote zine and comic communities through establishing the UK Zine Network [<http://uk.groups.yahoo.com/group/ukzinenetwork>] as a forum for discussion and skill-sharing.” As if that’s not enough, Red also started the Ladyfest Film Archive (<http://www.geocities.com/fingerbangdistro/listings.html>) to provide a non-profit lending resource for UK Ladyfests and other activist and feminist events. She has also been involved in the amazing collaborative *Riot Grrrl London* zine (http://www.geocities.com/rg_london). “It’s been totally empowering as I’ve learnt how easy it is to take charge and create something sustainable,” Red told me. “I learn a lot from zines and have become more confident since writing my own. Feminism, riot grrrl and Ladyfest constantly inspire me to take action and spread revolution like fire burns and kisses.”

Red Chidgey, 29 Wellesley Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, Co15 3PW, United Kingdom. Email: red_chidgey@yahoo.com; website: <http://www.geocities.com/fingerbangdistro>. *Varla’s Passed Out*, USD \$4.00, postage paid.

Bloody Mary (nos. 8 & 9, 2003–2004) [in Czech]

In 2000, four grrrls in Prague started a zine revolution in the Czech Republic with the first issue of *Bloody Mary*. This team wants “to inform people — give them another

point of view. We want to show that women have also something to say and that they can do it. We want to spread feminist/riot grrrls ideas. And, we want to have fun and amuse other people as well" (Emca Revoluce). Each issue focuses on a certain topic, such as female warriors, pregnancy, menstruation, subcultures, or patriarchy, and combines serious articles on feminism and women's rights with fun, ironic, and absurd contributions. Besides doing their zine, the collective is organizing concerts and feminist parties to raise money and promote grrrl bands, and is making t-shirts, badges, and patches with feminist themes as well. Emca notes that there are many alternative magazines in the Czech Republic, but most don't call themselves "zines," a situation I have noticed in many other countries. It's not that there are no zines, it's mainly a matter of labeling and of speaking the language. So for starters, let's dive into the Czech language!

CSAF [Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation], *Bloody Mary*, P.O. Box 223, Praha 1111 21, Czech Republic.
Email:
bloodymary@bust.com.
USD/EUR \$1.00.

Clit Rocket (no. 2–3, 2002–2004) [in English and Italian]

Veruska Outlaw has been publishing this anarchist feminist zine out of Rome, Italy, since 1999. Written in a mix of English and Italian, *Clit Rocket* focuses mainly on queer and lesbian issues and feminism. For Veruska, the main motivation to do the zine lies in making her voice of resistance heard: "I want my voice [to be transmitted] across the wires and be heard. And I want definitely [to] put a break [to] the racist-patriarchal-homophobic rules which regulate our cultures and lives cuz that suffocates me!" Veruska also runs an anarchist feminist radioshow, "Queen Bee," on the local pi-

rate radio station Radio Onda Rossa, giving visibility to feminist and queer history and expression. Apart from publishing *Clit Rocket* and another lesbian zine, she has recorded the spoken word demo tape "Die Bitch" to document the ways misogyny and sexual abuse affect women's lives and their relationships with their own bodies and each other. If you order her zine, Veruska will truly amaze your postmaster with a beautiful cut-and-paste envelope...and be prepared for some quite radical feminist and queer imagery!

Email: **veruskaoutlaw@yahoo.it**;
website: **<http://clitrocket.altervista.org/>**
blog. *Clit Rocket* nos. 2–3, EUR \$4.00.
No. 4 to be published in April 2005.

At the end of our grrrl zine planet tour, let's keep Kelly's (*Pretty Ugly*) striking words in mind and turn them into action: "Grrl zines are especially important because we live in a world where male voices reign supreme and strong, independent, feminist women's voices are few and far between. They are out there, but we don't often get to hear them...unless you pick up a zine to read!"

Note: Interviews with these zine editors can be accessed at **<http://www.grrrlzines.net/interviews/interviews.htm>**.

[Elke Zobl is the creator of Grrrl Zine Network, a website that lists international feminist zines, distros, and DIY projects (**<http://grrrlzines.net>**). She also facilitates a mailing list and zine exhibits, as well as zine workshops with the San Diego-based group Grrrl Zines A-Go-Go (**<http://www.grrrlzines.net/agogo.htm>**). Having finished her doctorate in Vienna, Austria, she is now having fun working on an anthology of international grrrl zines. Elke is greatly indebted to all the zine grrrls, as well as the Austrian Science Fund. She can be reached at **elke@grrrlzines.net**.]



E-SOURCES ON WOMEN & GENDER

Our website (www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/Womens-Studies/) includes all recent issues of this column, plus many bibliographies, a database of core women's studies books, and links to hundreds of other websites by topic.

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

WEBSITES

APA ONLINE, the website for the American Psychological Association, offers a **WOMEN & MEN** topic page (<http://www.apa.org/topics/topicwomenmen.html>), with links to news features, press releases, journals, books, and articles in APA's periodical *Monitor on Psychology*.

The mandate of the **COALITION FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS** (<http://www.womensrightcoalition.org>) is "to ensure that crimes committed against women in conflict situations are adequately examined and prosecuted." A current major focus is on the failures of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in dealing with the widespread crimes of sexual violence against women that were committed during the 1994 genocide.

GENDER AT WORK is "a new knowledge and capacity building network focused on gender and institutional change...created...by AWID (Association for Women's Rights in Development), WLP (Women's Learning Partnership), CIVICUS (World Alliance for Citizen Participation), and UNIFEM (United Nations Fund for Women)...We aim to develop new theory and practice on how organizations can change gender-biased institutional rules (the distribution of power, privileges and rights), values (norms and attitudes), and practices. We also aim to change the political, accountability, cultural and knowledge systems of organizations to challenge social norms and gender inequity." Visit the network's website and read its e-zine at <http://www.genderatwork.org>

GENDERIT is a new Internet portal for monitoring the gender aspects and implications of policies about information and communication technologies:

<http://www.genderit.org>. If that sentence makes you yawn, take a look at the stories here about poor Brazilian women farmers learning to navigate the Internet; the use of "tele-medicine" to get health information and care to pregnant women in remote locations in Africa; and women in Nigeria using radio to inform each other about their reproductive rights under Islamic law.

The **GIRLS, MATH AND SCIENCE PARTNERSHIP** of Family Communications, Inc. (think Mister Rogers' Neighborhood) "helps individuals in the community think differently about what science is and who can do it." One project sponsored by GMSP is **CLICK! 2005**, an overnight "urban adventure" at the Carnegie Science Center in Pittsburgh, during which girls aged 11-14 will use science knowledge to solve a crime. Find out more at http://www.fci.org/corporate_information/gmsp.asp and <http://www.click2005.org/main.php>

The NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund has a new name — **LEGAL MOMENTUM** — and a website at <http://www.legalmomentum.org> that offers everything from the text of amicus curiae briefs filed by the organization in current court cases (see, e.g., <http://www.legalmomentum.org/courts/CastlerockVGonzales.pdf>) to position statements on bills currently before Congress (see the material on the federal marriage amendment at <http://www.legalmomentum.org/congress/fma.shtml>), to numerous publications that can be ordered online.

The brand-new edition of **OUR BODIES, OURSELVES** is now in bookstores (and will be reviewed in an upcoming issue of *Feminist Collections*). The **BOSTON WOMEN'S HEALTH BOOK COLLECTIVE**, which originated this women's health publication phenomenon more than thirty years ago, has also developed a fabulous new companion website, at <http://www.ourbodiesourselves.org>, which includes extensive excerpts from the book and *lots* of great supplemental content about women's health.

P.M.S. MEDIA exists to meet “the dire need for feminist independent media.” Heading the group’s list of goals (called “the Un-Missionary Positionary”) is “Use media as a tool to deconstruct the patriarchal paradigm”; the list also includes “Amp the voices of creative combatants who are fiercely resisting death culture” and “Spotlight the ignored, erased, distorted, swept under, cast away, and on-the-fringe folks.” The young organization, which launched its website at <http://www.pmsmedia.org> in 2004, has, among other activities, made two videos — one about the murdered young women in Juarez, Mexico, and one documenting the March 2004 March for Women’s Lives — and is working on other projects that include “a probing investigation into the attitudes of Cornell College boys’ attitudes about their ‘girl-friends’ periods.”

Oklahoma State University’s Psychology Museum and Resource Center (that’s right, a psychology museum!) has a special section by Melanie Page and Charles Abramson devoted to **WOMEN IN PSYCHOLOGY**. The site at <http://psychology.okstate.edu/museum/women/cover2.html> has links to brief, outline-style biographies of some forty women born in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries — from “household names” Karen Horney and Anna Freud to the perhaps less-well-known Sugi Mibai and Else Frenkel-Brunswik — who have made significant contributions to the field of psychology. “Rather than provide complete biographies of our contributors, we decided to provide thumbnail sketches that provide biographical information and career highlights,” write Abramson and Page in the introduction to the website. Users are encouraged to follow links to more information as well as to do their own research to create more complete biographies for some of the lesser-known women.

The **WOMEN’S BIOETHICS PROJECT** is “a nonprofit, nonpartisan public policy institute dedicated to ensuring that women’s voices, health, and life experiences are brought to bear on ethical issues in health care and biotechnology.” The project, which has a website at www.womensbioethics.org, is primarily concerned with issues of neuroethics, women’s health, and reproductive technologies, asking such questions as “Who is harmed when women are excluded from disease studies and clinical trials of new drugs?” “Should we be concerned that the number of 18-year-olds who underwent breast-implant sur-

gery nearly tripled last year?,” and “Will it become obligatory to enhance our children genetically before they are born?”

The **WOMEN’S ENTREPRENEURSHIP PORTAL** at http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/entrepreneurship/craft/craft-women/womenentr_portal.htm is part of the European Union’s “Europa” website. Here you can find information about national organizations for businesswomen in Syria, Latvia, the UK, the Netherlands, Italy, Austria, Spain, France, and Finland as well as projects promoting women’s entrepreneurship in Bulgaria, Greece, and elsewhere; explanations of “micro,” “small,” and “craft” businesses; and the EU’s immediate goals for promoting such businesses.

A fourteen-year-old bride describes moving from Mackinac Island, Michigan, to Green Bay, Wisconsin in 1824; a Civil War captain gets letters from his sister back in Woodlawn; a Wisconsin nurse on duty in France during World War I writes home about her working conditions. Access these and other primary documents about **WOMEN’S HISTORY IN WISCONSIN** on the Wisconsin Historical Society’s website at <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/womenshistory/>

ONLINE PUBLICATIONS

From **BRIDGE** (“a specialised gender and development research and information service within the Institute of Development Studies” in the U.K.): new and recent **CUTTING EDGE PACKS** that “provide accessible overviews of the latest thinking on a gender theme and summaries of the most useful resources” on the following topics: **GENDER AND ICTS**; **GENDER AND CITIZENSHIP**; **GENDER AND ARMED CONFLICT**; and **GENDER AND BUDGETS**. For each topic, there is an overview report, a “supporting resources collection,” and a relevant issue of the BRIDGE bulletin *Gender and Development in Brief*. Downloadable in PDF or HTML from http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports_gend_CEP.html

From the **EUROPEAN COMMISSION: WASTE OF TALENTS: TURNING PRIVATE STRUGGLES INTO A PUBLIC ISSUE—WOMEN AND SCIENCE IN THE ENWISER COUNTRIES**. The entire 179-page report as

well as chapter-by-chapter files are downloadable in PDF from http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/documents_en.html (look under “Women and Science”).

From **INTERNATIONAL ALERT** (“a London-based international NGO respected around the world for our work in capacity building, mediation and dialogue with those most affected by conflict”): ***GENDER JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS: CLOSING THE GAPS***, by Pam Spees (32p., February 2004), at www.international-alert.org/pdf/pubgen/gender_justice_accountability_peace_operations.pdf

From **WOMEN WORK! THE NATIONAL NETWORK FOR WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT: CHUTES AND LADDERS: THE SEARCH FOR SOLID GROUND FOR WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE** (“an update on the status of displaced homemakers and single mothers in the United States”). Available in PDF at <http://www.womenwork.org/issues/chutes.htm> are the full report (48 pages), the executive summary alone, a press release, and tables of state-by-state data.

OTHER

Data from recent research by the American Association of University Women are shown in a map graph of U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, along with explanatory text and related tables and reports, under the title ***GAINS IN LEARNING, GAPS IN EARNINGS: A GUIDE TO STATE AND NATIONAL DATA***, at <http://www.aauw.org/research/statedata/index.cfm>. Click on a state to find out the percentage of women there with a four-year college degree, the median annual earnings of those women, and the earnings ratio between the state's college-educated women and its college-educated men.

The **SLOAN WORK AND FAMILY RESEARCH NETWORK** at Boston College, <http://wfnetwork.bc.edu/>, offers a searchable **LITERATURE DATABASE** of some 5,000 citations, many of them annotated, to studies on work and family “from a wide variety of sources: peer-reviewed journals, books, chapters in books, reports from research organizations, dissertations, and academic working papers.”

○ Compiled by JoAnne Lehman

PRIMARY SOURCES ON WISCONSIN WOMEN'S HISTORY

are accessible online through the Wisconsin Historical Society's website:

<http://wisconsinhistory.org/womenshistory/>

“[O]riginal documents, pictures, eyewitness accounts, and other primary sources...that reveal the history of Wisconsin women,” in five categories: European Exploration and Fur Trade, White Settlement and Immigration, Civil War Era, Industrialization and Change, and Suffrage and World War.

PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW PERIODICAL

MEOWPOWER FEMINIST JOURNAL ONLINE 2004—. Eds.: Alison Edwards, Lynda Hinkle, Jolie Mandelbaum, & Kerri Provost. Online only; free. Website: <http://meowpower.org/>. (Issues examined: v.1, no.1, December 2004; v.1, no.2, March 2005)

"Empowerment just got a whole new ball of yarn... *Meowpower* is an online, feminist, peer-reviewed, international feminist journal... [FAQ:] Do you hate men? No, we hate oppression. But *Meowpower* isn't about hate, it's about discourse, and a revolution you can dance to."

Each issue so far has had a theme: the first was "Gender and the Body"; the second, "The Academy, Writing and Gender." Despite the ultra-hip name, this journal is plenty academic, and you'll find references to Lacan, Cixous, and Judith Butler as well as to T.S. Eliot, current events, TV shows, and Michael Moore. Here's a sampling of article titles from the first two issues: "Tough and Tender, Buff and Brainy: A New Breed of Female Television Action Hero Blurs the Boundaries of Gender," by Diana Dominguez; "Masquerade: The Female Body in Post-Modern Films," by Kathleen Barbara; "Parodying Lesbianism: Deconstruction in Djuna Barnes's *Ladies Almanack*," by Susanne Hamscha; "Feminine Writing as an Alternative to the Patriarchal Language," by Seda Peksen; "The Underbelly of the Essay," by Sosha Stuckey; "The Blind Spots in the Feminist Classroom: A Hong Kong Example," by Amy Lee; "A Thousand Words: Messages in the Illustrations of Turn-of-the-Century Periodicals," by Sonja Lynch; "Woman, Womyn, Wom: A Word of One's Own," by Deborah Hauser.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

CRITICAL ASIAN STUDIES v.36, no.2, June 2004: "Crafting Genders: Asian Women Making Decisions." Issue eds.: Hillary Crane & Kathy Nadeau. ISSN: 1467-2715 (print), 1472-6033 (online). Published by Routledge Journals, Taylor & Francis. For subscription and single-copy information, see <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/14672715.asp>. Content also available online to licensed users through Ingenta.

Partial contents: "Aspiring to Craft Modern Gendered Selves," by Sarah Soh; "'Women Will Keep the Household,'" by Pilapa Esara; "Alienation and Labor Export in the Context of Globalization," by Ligaya Lindio-McGovern; "Choosing Between Life and Love," by Shansan Du; "Resisting Marriage and Renouncing Womanhood," by Hillary Crane; "'We Women Aren't Free to Die,'" by Chitra Sankaran & Chng Huang Hoon.

HIGHER EDUCATION QUARTERLY v.56, no.4, October 2002: "Special Issue on Women in Higher Education." Issue ed.: Rosalind Pritchard. ISSN: 0951-5224. Published by the Society for Research into Higher Education in conjunction with Blackwell Publishing. For subscription and single-issue purchases, see www.blackwellpublishing.com. Contents also available online to licensed users through Blackwell-Synergy.

Partial contents: "The Opening of Higher Education to Women in Nineteenth Century England: 'Unexpected Revolution' or Inevitable Change?" by Deirdre Raftery; "Female Academics in a Knowledge Production Society," by Erica Halvorsen; "Women in Science, Engineering and Technology: A Review of the Issues," by Diane Bebbington; "Women, Academia and Identity: Constructions of Equal Opportunities in the 'New Managerialism' — A Case of 'Lipstick on the Gorilla'?" by Wendy Saunderson; "Academia as a Profession and the Hierarchy of the Sexes: Paths out of Research in German Universities," by Beate Kraus; "Globalisation and the Restructuring of Higher Education for New Knowledge Economies: New Dangers or Old Habits Troubling Gender Equity Work in Universities?" by Jill Blackmore.

HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW v.81, nos.3-4, Aug.-Nov. 2001: "Gender and Sexuality in Latin America." Issue ed.: Gilbert M. Joseph. ISSN: 0018-2168. Contents available to licensed users through Academic Search Elite, Ingenta, JSTOR, ProQuest, and Project Muse. Also available as a book with the same title: 350p., pap., ISBN 0-8223-6498-0, \$20.00. Duke University Press, PO Box 90660, Durham, NC 27708-0660; phone: (919) 687-3600; fax: (919) 688-4574; website: <http://dukeupress.edu>

Partial contents: "The History of Gender in the Historiography of Latin America," by Sueann Caulfield; "Writing the History of Women and Gender in Twentieth-Century Chile," by Thomas Miller Klubock; "From 'La Mujer Esclava' to 'La Mujer Limón': Anarchism and the Politics of Sexuality in Early Twentieth-Century Chile," by Elizabeth Quay Hutchison; "Charity, Rights, and Entitlement: Gender, Labor, and Welfare in Early Twentieth-Century Chile," by Karin Alejandra Roseblatt; "Good Wives and Unfaithful Men: Gender Negotiations and Sexual Conflicts in the Chilean Agrarian Reform, 1964–1973," by Heidi Tinsman; "'El Chalequero' or the Mexican Jack the Ripper: The Meanings of Sexual Violence in Turn-of-the-Century Mexico City," by Pablo Piccato; "'She neither Respected nor Obeyed Anyone': Inmates and Psychiatrists Debate Gender and Class at the General Insane Asylum La Castañeda, Mexico, 1910–1930," by Cristina Rivera-Garza; "The Complicated Terrain of Latin American Homosexuality," by Martin Nesvig.

JOURNAL OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY v.89, no.3, Summer 2004: "New Directions in African American Women's History." Issue ed.: Francille Rusan Wilson. ISSN: 0022-2922. For subscription and single-issue information, contact Sylvia Y. Cyrus-Albritton, Association for the Study of African American Life and History, Howard University, CB Powell Building, 525 Bryant Street, Suite C142, Washington, DC 20059; phone: (202) 865-0053; fax: (202) 265-7920; email: asalh@earthlink.net; website: www.asalh.com/intro.htm. Contents also available online to licensed users through Academic Search Elite and ProQuest Research Library.

Partial contents: "Thinking Locally, Acting Globally: The International Agenda of African American Clubwomen, 1880–1940," by Michelle Reif; "A Generation of Women Activists: African American Female Educators in Harlem, 1930–1950," by Lauri Johnson; "Black Women Historians from the Late 19th Century to the Dawning of the Civil Rights Movement," by Pero Gaglo Dagbovie; "Essay Review I: African American Women, Civil Rights, and Black Power," by June O. Patton; "Essay Review II: Black and White Women Historians Together?" by Francille Rusan Wilson.

JOURNAL OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT v.7, nos.3/4, 2003: "Women and Girls in the Social Environment: Behavioral Perspectives." Issue ed.: Nancy J. Smyth. ISSN: 1091-1359. Also published (2003) as a book with the same title: ISBN 0-7890-2220-6, \$59.95; pap., ISBN 0-7890-2221-4, \$34.95). The Haworth Social Work Practice Press (an imprint of The Haworth Press, Inc.), 10 Alice St. Binghamton, NY 13904; phone: (800) 429-6784 or (607) 722-5857; fax: (800) 895-0582 or (607) 771-0012; email: getinfo@haworthpress.com; website: www.haworthpress.com

Partial contents: "Social Support and Loss During Adolescence: How Different Are Teen Girls from Boys?" by Mimi V. Chapman; "Children's Psychological Response to Parental Victimization: How Do Girls and Boys Differ?" by Catherine N. Dulmus et al.; "Racial Differences in Neighborhood Disadvantage Among Childbearing Women in New York City: 1991–1992," by Kim D. Jaffee & Janet D. Perloff; "Exit from Poverty: How 'Welfare Mothers' Achieve Economic Viability," by Pamela A. Strother; "American Indian Women and Domestic Violence: The Lived Experience," by Sharon B. Murphy et al.; "Women with Disabilities and Experiences of Abuse," by Elizabeth P. Cramer et al.; "Caregiving Issues for Grandmothers Raising Their Grandchildren," by Deborah P. Waldrop.

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY v.37, no.3, November 2002: "Special Issue on Empowerment of Women." Ed.: Ajit K. Danda. ISSN: 0019-4387. For subscription or purchase information, contact Managing Editor, JIAS, 27, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Calcutta 700 016, INDIA.

Partial contents: "Religion, Modernity and Change: Mizo Women and the Paradox of Empowerment," by Bonita Aleaz; "Empowerment of Women: Some Disturbing Issues," by Dipali G. Danda; "How Poor Peasant Women of Jhargram Encountered a Group of University Teachers: The Narrative of a Recent Workshop," by Abhijit Guha; "Empowerment of Women: A Case Study in Kolkata," by Gayatri Bhattacharyya; "Women in Craft Production: A Case Study of Jari Embroidery in Bengal," by Sekh Rahim Mondal; "Religious Sects and Women in Bengali Society: A Preliminary Statement," by Mita Barman; "A Study on Gender Difference in Job Satisfaction in an Urban Setting," by Susmita Mukhopadhyay et al.

CEASED PUBLICATION

THE WOMEN'S REVIEW OF BOOKS suspended publication after its December 2004 issue (v.22, no.2), citing a long struggle with "rising costs and falling subscription and advertising revenues." Hosted since 1983 by the Wellesley Centers for Women, which can no longer afford to carry the publication's debt, the *Women's Review* hopes to "reconceive and relaunch" itself if "an additional institution — or long-term donor" can be found. Here's hoping that happens. Stay posted at www.wellesley.edu/womensreview

TRANSITIONS

FEMSPEC — "an interdisciplinary feminist journal dedicated to critical and creative works in the realms of SF, fantasy, magical realism, surrealism, myth, folklore, and other supernatural genres" — is now published by Lexington Books, an imprint of Rowman & Littlefield, and the journal's offices have been consolidated into the basement of editor Batya Weinbaum's home. Learn more about *Femspec* at www.femspec.org

○ Compiled by JoAnne Lehman

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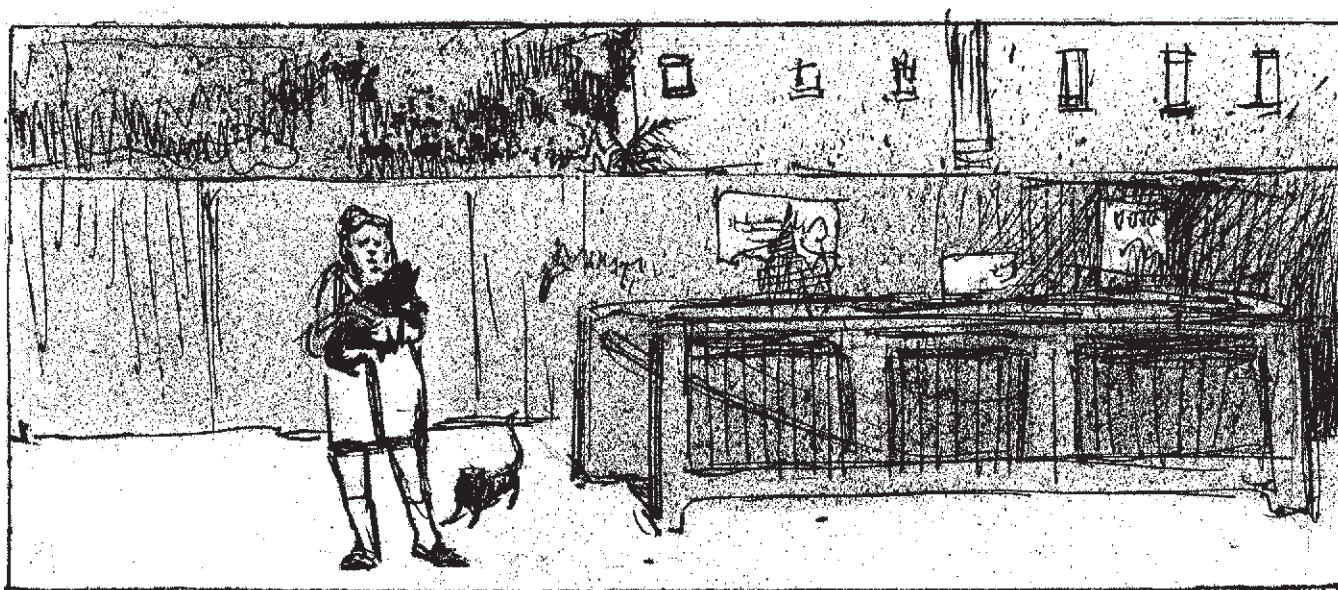
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ITEMS OF NOTE

Three new publications from the **WELLESLEY CENTERS FOR WOMEN**:

1. ***A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS METHOD FOR FEMINIST RESEARCHERS: A GENTLE INTRODUCTION***, by Allison J. Tracy and Lynn Sorsli (18p., 2004, WCW Working Paper No. 414), focuses on a new data analysis modeling approach called latent variable mixture modeling (LVMM) that can be used for quantitative feminist research. The paper is available in hard copy (mailed) or PDF (emailed) for \$10.00 (plus \$4.00 for mailed hard copy) from the WCW Publications Office: order online at <http://www.wcwonline.org/title427.html>, or print out the online order page and mail or fax it to Wellesley Centers for Women, Wellesley College, 106 Central Street, Wellesley, MA 02481; fax: (781) 283-2504. Phone: (781) 283-2500; email: wcw@wellesley.edu
2. ***WOMEN'S STAY-LEAVE DECISIONS IN RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE***, by Vera E. Mouradian (23p., 2004, WCW Working Paper No. 415), aims to "provide a better understanding of the dynamics of abusive relationships and the emotional and practical obstacles that must be overcome in attaining safety." The paper also contains a contact list of resources for those who wish to become more involved in the issue. The paper is available in hard copy (mailed) or PDF (emailed) for \$10.00 (plus \$4.00 for mailed hard copy) from the WCW Publications Office: order online at <http://www.wcwonline.org/title428.html>, or print out the online order page and mail or fax it to Wellesley Centers for Women, Wellesley College, 106 Central Street, Wellesley, MA 02481; fax: (781) 283-2504. Phone: (781) 283-2500; email: wcw@wellesley.edu
3. A **HOME-STUDY PROGRAM**, based on Jean Baker Miller's book ***TOWARD A NEW PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMEN*** and created by the Jean Baker Miller Training Institute, was released in 2004. The program has three goals: "To examine a groundbreaking framework for understanding women's psychological development," "to enlarge understanding of women's strengths and abilities," and "to identify characteristics of relationships that foster mutual growth." The home study program, listed as No. HS2, is available alone for \$50.00 or with a copy of Miller's book for \$65.00. To order, use the shopping cart feature at <http://www.wcwonline.org/title430.html>, or print out the online order form and mail or fax it to Wellesley Centers for Women, Wellesley College, 106 Central Street, Wellesley, MA 02481; fax: (781) 283-2504. Phone: (781) 283-2500; email: wcw@wellesley.edu



Miriam Greenwald

As part of its Democracy, Governance and Human Rights Programme, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) released **LESSONS FROM WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**, a twenty-six-page report by Cecilia Blondet, in 2004. *Lessons...* addresses the impact of women on politics in Peru, focusing on two main questions: Is the presence of women in public life helping to promote women's issues on the national political agenda? And "do women constitute a discrete social group that can be represented as such?" The price for the report, in either Spanish or English, is \$12.00 for readers in industrialized countries and \$6.00 for readers in developing or transitional countries and for students. For more information, contact Nicolas Bovay, phone: 41 (0)22 917 1143; email: bovay@unrisd.org. For review copies, contact Sylvie B. Liu, phone: 41 (0)22 917 3011; email liu@unrisd.org. To contact the institute: UNRISD, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; website: www.unrisd.org

IMPACT OF INTERNAL ARMED CONFLICT ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN, an eighty-two-page research report of the Sindhuli District of Nepal, was published in 2004 by the Institute of Peace and Development (INPED). The report (ISBN 9993382116) addresses the dire situation in Nepal and discusses not only the impact of conflict on women and children but also the "nature and causes of IDPs (internally displaced)" and ways to resolve the problem. It can be ordered online for \$3.00 plus shipping at www.akhilbooks.com (type title in search window); or contact Akhil Books, 4675/21 Ganpati Bhawan, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110002, INDIA; phone: 91-11-23266030 or 91-11-55302465; fax: 91-11-22910453; email: info@akhilbooks.com

EFFORTS AT PROMOTION OF WOMEN IN NEPAL, written by Dr. Meena Acharya, was released in 2003 by the Tauka Prasad Acharya Memorial Foundation and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES). The sixty-four-page publication (ISBN 9993389943) is divided into five parts, including "Understanding the Gender Concepts: A Framework for Analysis," "Development Plans and Policies in Nepal," and "Changing Gender Status:

Achievements and Challenges." The book examines issues of gender sensitivity and the existing social structure in Nepal. A free full-text download (zipped Word file) is available at www.fesnepal.org. For more information, contact Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Sanepa, Ward No. 2, Lalitpur, P. O. Box 11840, Kathmandu, NEPAL; phone: 00977-1-5522526 or 00977-1-5542406; fax: 00977-1-5521101; email: fes@fesnepal.org

A voter guide titled **THE ABC'S OF WOMEN'S ISSUES** was published by the National Council of Women's Organizations in 2004. The seventeen-page paperback guide, which summarizes key ideas for women voters to consider when making their political decisions, is available for free from the National Council of Women's Organizations, 733 15th St, NW Suite 1011, Washington D.C. 20005; phone: (202) 393-7122; email: ncworg@aol.com; website: www.womensorganizations.org

Created by Sister Namibia, **THE NAMIBIAN WOMEN'S MANIFESTO: WORDS INTO ACTION** is a thirty-nine-page guide outlining women's issues in Namibia, and goals to be met to create equality in the political system. The guide, published in 2004, includes an informational brochure explaining the current political situation in Namibia and the need for gender equality in politics. To order the guide or obtain other information contact Sister Namibia, P.O. Box 40092, Windhoek, NAMIBIA; phone: 264-61-230618; email: sister@iafrica.com.na

SAFE MOTHERHOOD STRATEGIES: A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE, is a set of scientific papers that were initially commissioned by the European Commission for a



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meeting of experts in Brussels in 2000. The papers were published in book form in 2001 and eventually issued on CD-ROM in three languages. The result of collaboration between the European Commission, the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp University, and John Snow International UK, *Safe Motherhood Strategies* “is intended as a basis for defining a clear European Union (EU) strategy for the reduction of avoidable maternal deaths.” The content of the publication can be searched or read online for free — in English, French, or Spanish — at www.jsiuk.com/safem/cgi-bin/library.fcgi. To order a free copy of the CD-ROM version, contact John Snow International UK, Centre for Sexual and Reproductive Health, 325 Highgate Studios, 53-70 Highgate Road, London NW5 1TL, UK; fax: +44-20-7482-4395; email: info@jsiuk.com; website: www.jsiuk.com

BREAKING THE SILENCE: THE GLOBAL GAG RULE'S IMPACT ON UNSAFE ABORTION a 2003 report from the Center for Reproductive Rights, discusses the Global Gag Rule and its impact on the sexual and reproductive health of women in Ethiopia, Kenya, Peru, and Uganda. The Gag Rule prevents women living in countries receiving USAID funding from obtaining correct information about abortions, access to safe abortion services, and many other services. The forty-one page report can be ordered for \$7.00 from the Center for Reproductive Rights at 120 Wall Street, 14th Floor, New York City, NY 10005; phone: (917) 637-3600, email: publications@reprorights.org; or viewed online at www.reproductiverights.org/pdf/bo_GGR_impact_1003.pdf

EARLY ABORTIONS: PROMOTING REAL CHOICE FOR WOMEN, written by Dr. Caroline Mawer and Margaret McGovern of the UK's Family Planning Association (FPA) and presented to the All Party Parliamentary Pro-Choice Group in 2003, calls for new legal measures to be taken toward integrating abortions into more accessible health services. Recommendations include “a target waiting time of 72 hours for abortion from the time a woman first contacts a health professional,” a set percentage of abortions to be paid for by the National Health Service, and increased roles for nurses in providing abortions. The report is available for £5 directly from the FPA, 2-12 Pentonville Road, London N19FP, UK; phone: 018657 19418; fax +44 (0)20-7837-3042. A press release about this report is archived on the FPA's website at <http://www.fpa.org.uk/news/press/031210.htm>

IMPROVING THE HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: A RESOURCE MANUAL FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, an electronic manual released in 2004 by the International Planned Parenthood Federation / Western Hemisphere Region (IPPF/WHR), “provides tools and guidelines for programme managers working in developing countries.” Topics deal with health services, network building, and legal issues. This manual is available for free, either as a mailed CD-ROM or a downloaded PDF, in English or Spanish, at <http://www.ippfwhr.org/publications/index>

○ Compiled by Christine Kuenzle

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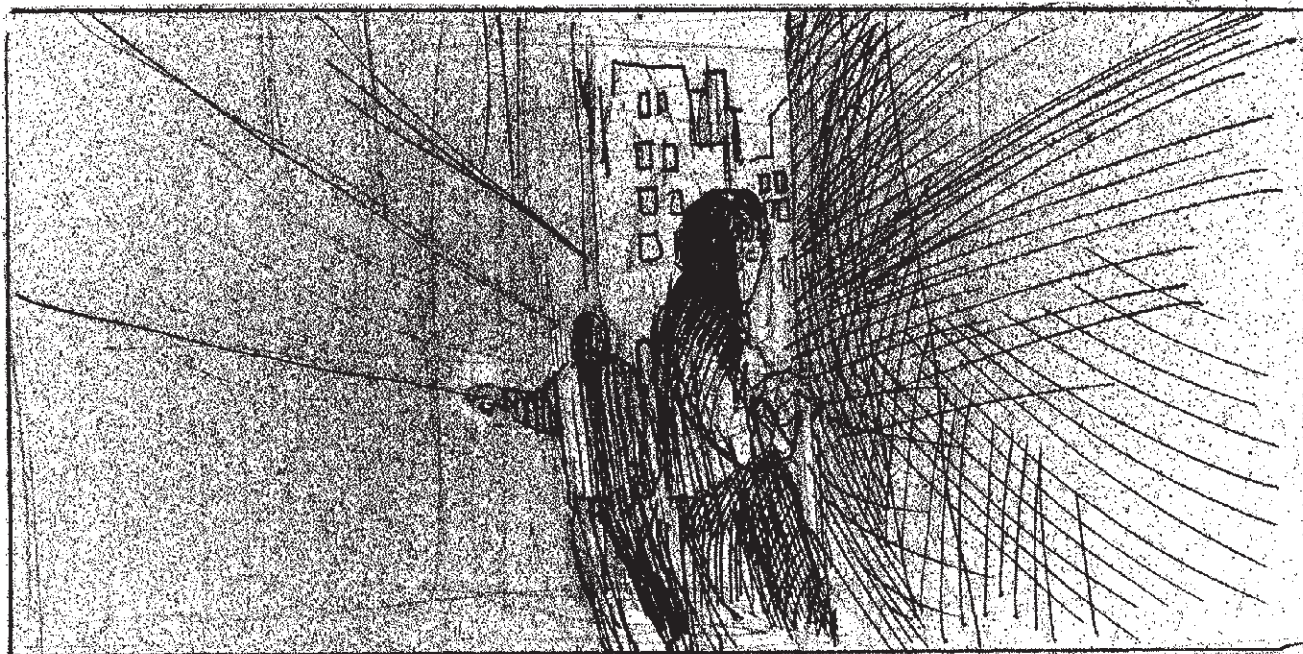
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