

feminist collections

women's studies library resources in wisconsin
vol. 5, no.3, spring 1984

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FROM THE EDITORS	3
Thoughts on how bibliographic instruction can empower women, by Susan Searing.	
FEMINIST LIBRARY EXHIBITS	5
Celebrating Women's History Week: The Berkeley Experience, by Beth Sibley.	
BREAKING INTO PRINT: GUIDES TO PERIODICALS AND PRESSES	8
A review of reference sources that can aid women's studies scholars in getting their work published, by Susan Searing.	
NEWS FROM WOMEN'S EDUCATION RESOURCES-UWEX	13
By Constance F. Threinen.	
EDITORS' NOTE	15
NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES	15
New sources on the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library, the Gerritsen Collection of Women's History, farm women on the prairie frontier, Australian women, American women and politics, and working women. Reviewed by Susan Searing.	

Continued on next page

EDITORS: Susan Searing, Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large and Catherine Loeb, Women's Studies Specialist. Graphic Artist: Moema Furtado. Typist: Nancy Laehn.
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM 112A Memorial Library 728 State St.
Madison, WI 53706 (608) 263-5754

Continued from page one

PERIODICAL NOTES	19
New periodicals: <u>Anais: An International Journal</u> ; <u>Interfem: The National Newsletter for Women in Higher Education</u> ; <u>Seahorse: The Anais Nin/Henry Miller Journal</u> ; <u>Vintage '45</u> . Special issues on Asian women; Judaism and feminism; women in library history; women and representation; German film women; women and the arts; women and multinationals; women in state and local politics. Ceased publication: <u>Equal Times</u> ; <u>Focus: A Journal for Lesbians</u> ; <u>Lady-Unique-Inclination-of-the-Night</u> ; <u>The Longest Revolution</u> ; <u>Primipara</u> ; <u>WomanSpirit</u> .	
ITEMS OF NOTE	21
"The Culture of Southern Black Women," a curriculum guide; the "1984 Ladyslipper Catalog and Resource Guide of Records & Tapes by Women"; the 1984 "Index/Directory of Women's Media"; more rare and out-of-print books for women's studies; the 1983/84 U.W. women's studies directory; publications from the Women's Educational Equity Act Publishing Center; sources on integrating women's studies into the traditional curriculum.	
WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES	23
New bibliographies on women and politics in Latin America, and the lives and politics of Latinas in the United States.	
BOOK REVIEWS	24
Virginia Woolf Criticism 1973-1983, by Annis Pratt. Information Technology and Women, by Linda Shult.	

Feminist Collections is published by Susan E. Searing, Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large for the University of Wisconsin System, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Phone: (608) 263-5754. Editors: Susan E. Searing, Catherine Loeb. Graphics: Moema Furtado. ISSN 0742-7441. Publications of the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large are available free of charge to Wisconsin residents. The subscription rate outside Wisconsin is \$12/year for individuals and women's programs, \$24/year for institutions. This fee covers all publications of the Office, including Feminist Collections, Feminist Periodicals, New Books on Women & Feminism, and bibliographies, directories, and occasional publications produced throughout the year.

FROM THE EDITORS

"Empowerment" is a concept that resonates throughout the women's movement and feminist studies. All learning should ideally grant the student a new degree of influence over her environment and her life, whether that power comes from knowing how to operate a piece of equipment and thereby commanding a better wage, or from grasping the principles of human psychology and thereby operating more effectively in her relationships. Women's studies in particular is rooted in the desire to empower women -- both students and teachers -- to understand and change themselves and the society in which they live.

As a librarian, I know that my work empowers women and nurtures scholarship by giving researchers the tools to seek new knowledge. By tools, I mean not only the bibliographies, handbooks, critiques and so forth that serve as keys to the library's vast resources, but also the critical perspective and modes of analytical thought that result from a solid training in research method. Imparting the skills of library research is one of the most exciting things I do; it is the aspect of my work that brings the strongest sense of accomplishment.

I've been musing about the empowering role of librarians ever since taking part in a lively discussion at the last American Library Association Midwinter Meeting. Bibliographic instruction was on the agenda of a newly formed caucus, the Women's Studies Discussion Group.

For our non-librarian readers, a definition of "bibliographic instruction" is in order. BI (as it's inevitably abbreviated) refers to a wide variety of teaching methods librarians employ to lead library users toward self-sufficiency. The goal is "library literacy" -- the ability to identify, articulate, and meet one's own information needs. (1)

BI goes beyond the traditional library tour, which has the modest but important purpose of orienting new students and faculty to the physical facilities, policies, and procedures of a particular library. BI programs usually incorporate some degree of library "survival training," but the goals are grander: to introduce students to the key resources in their fields; to provide hands-on practice with indexes, abstracts, and the like; to guide researchers in formulating a systematic and efficient plan for unearthing the information they seek.

The methods of BI are varied; not every library uses every approach, and sometimes different methods are used for different audiences. The most basic BI (though often quite sophisticated in its content) is the traditional lecture, occasionally supplemented by audiovisual presentations. A typical lecture in, for example, a women and literature class might involve a show-and-tell of the most useful specialized bibliographies, a demonstration of appropriate headings to look under in the library catalog, an overview of such disciplinary tools as the MLA International Bibliography and their relevance to women's studies research, and some discussion of how to organize the research process to make the best use of one's time in the library. This last concept is usually termed "search strategy," and librarians deem it the most important component of a successful BI session.

The one-shot class lecture is a highly effective method of library instruction, especially if scheduled at mid-semester when students are

embarking on term paper assignments. Other possibilities based on the lecture format include full-semester courses for credit, series of topical seminars, and open-enrollment term paper clinics.

Librarians have also turned to media technology to aid the BI endeavor. Precedents abound for instruction in the form of computer programs, slide/tape modules, videotapes, self-guided cassette tours, and "point-of-use" exhibits explaining standard reference tools. Self-paced workbooks have also proved highly successful at colleges like UW-Parkside.

On some campuses, BI has not been targeted at students alone. Berkeley, for instance, offers well-attended library seminars for faculty. For women's studies faculty trained in traditional fields, such seminars offer an easy opportunity to "re-tool" for interdisciplinary research and to become familiar with the host of new women-focused reference sources.

The benefits of BI are obviously many. Librarians cite the efficiency of teaching basic skills to large groups rather than one-on-one. Students who have received such instruction ask more intelligent questions at the information desk, and the library staff can spend more time on individualized research assistance. Faculty find that students are eager to tackle more challenging paper topics, and that the resulting papers are better researched and more interesting reading. For students, there are no minuses. Being better prepared to utilize the resources of the library will have tangible results -- they'll learn more, they'll write better papers, and they'll get higher grades.

So why isn't BI an integral part of every women's studies course? From my vantage point, the villain appears to be Time. Understaffed libraries find it hard to spare librarians from more traditional duties to meet with classes, or to engage in the vastly more time-consuming task of preparation. Professors are often unwilling to give up a class period. Nor are faculty usually successful in motivating students to attend voluntary extra sessions in the library.

Negative attitudes can hinder the development of BI programs also. Students are seldom enthusiastic at the outset; they expect a session on libraries to be dry and boring. Library schools are just beginning to prepare their students to teach; many practicing librarians feel out-of-place at the head of a classroom. Most distressing to me, however, are the faculty (fortunately a minority) who take the "School of Hard Knocks" approach. Research, they seem to feel -- particularly graduate-level research -- ought to be fraught with difficulty, and initiation into the world of higher scholarship requires a rigorous and frustrating apprenticeship. Despite their hard-earned competence in their own fields, these same faculty may themselves have only a shaky grasp of the organization of the new feminist scholarship and be totally unaware of reference sources that could aid their own current research.

There are, indeed, obstacles to BI, but nonetheless the advantages clearly outweigh the difficulties. The concept of empowerment remains central. The current cliché declares that we have entered the "Information Age," and that the ability to mobilize information is now the key to professional success. Coupled with this new view of our "post-industrial" lives is a shift in cultural values toward the concept of lifelong learning. No longer is education presumed to stop with the B.A., or even the Ph.D. A knack for library research will be an important survival skill in the years to come, if

we are to live full, productive lives in our workplaces and our communities. By training students in the mysteries of information-seeking, by putting the tools of discovery in their hands, librarians and faculty can cooperate to prepare them for full and equal participation in the society of the future.

Perhaps these claims sound a bit flowery, and my view of BI's crucial role in the learning process appears overstated. But think about it. If you're a librarian already involved in BI in the disciplines, think about adding an interdisciplinary women's studies component to your program. If you're a teacher, contact a reference librarian and talk over the possibilities. If you're a student or researcher, ask your professors and librarians what opportunities already exist, and tell them what you need. BI is not a new idea, but it's still far from being universally applied. Because the goals of BI are consonant with the goals of women's studies, great things can happen when librarians and professors work together to empower their students.

-- S.S.

¹ Anne K. Beaubien, Sharon A. Hogan, and Mary W. George, Learning the Library: Concepts and Methods for Effective Bibliographic Instruction (New York: Bowker, 1982), p.1.

FEMINIST LIBRARY EXHIBITS ---

When one thinks of libraries, exhibits are not the first service to come to mind. Yet most libraries do have exhibit space, space that can be used creatively to highlight women's issues and publicize feminist materials. Examples abound of successful library displays on women's studies themes. The James Albertson Center for Learning Resources at UW-Stevens Point acquired the poster set, "Black Women Against the Odds," produced by the Smithsonian Institution, to catch the attention of library users. The Golda Meir Library at UW-Milwaukee installed a locally-produced exhibit that documented the history of Milwaukee Downer College, the women's college whose grounds UWM annexed in the sixties.

Other libraries have taken the lead in creating displays from scratch. Such efforts can range from book jackets pleasingly arranged on a bulletin board, to more elaborate exhibits drawing on a variety of print and archival resources. Beth Sibley's description of Berkeley's all-out effort for Women's History Week 1983 provides an inspiring example.

-- S.S.

CELEBRATING WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK: THE BERKELEY EXPERIENCE

Certainly one of the most appropriate times of the year to highlight library materials on women is during National Women's History Week (NWHW), an annual event celebrated during the week in March which includes International Women's Day (March 8). Women's History Week originated in 1978 as a local effort to promote the multi-cultural study of women and women's history in Sonoma County, California, schools and communities. The idea has since spread throughout the country to schools, civic and religious groups, women's organizations, libraries, and universities. For three years a Joint Resolution has been passed by Congress giving national recognition to the week.

Last year the University of California, Berkeley Library joined the campus-wide celebration of NWHW by opening a display honoring Berkeley women: students, faculty, staff, alumnae, and local citizens. Materials selected from the research collections, including the University Archives and Regional Oral History Office, were arranged in six cases according to various themes. Additional material was solicited from the campus Women's Center and the Women's Studies Program. Running from early March through mid-April, the exhibit was seen by hundreds of library patrons and campus visitors, and was very well received.

The "Women on Campus" case included a montage of photographs of Berkeley women students, faculty, and staff from the past. One particularly interesting photo was of a student who left school to become an ambulance driver in France during WWI. Well-known benefactors to the school, such as Phoebe Hearst, were also highlighted. Student memorabilia -- scrapbooks, club pins, class notebooks, etc. -- further enhanced the sense of history created by the exhibit.

"Berkeley Alumnae" contained short biographies, portraits, and books or articles about 12 alumnae of national prominence, including Adele Davis, Lillian Gilbreth, Julia Morgan, and Joan Didion. Also profiled were women who had made an impact in their local communities, such as Ida Jackson, the first black woman to teach in the Oakland schools in the early 1920s.

Photographs, newspaper clippings, club minutes, and scrapbooks of various Berkeley women's organizations (League of Women Voters, Berkeley Women's City Club, Berkeley Day Nursery) were displayed in the "Women in the Community" case. Oral histories of several women who had served the city in the areas of education and civil rights filled the case titled "In Their Own Words." And, in another hallway, two cases displayed publications on women by 19 women currently on the UC Berkeley faculty, their specialties ranging from architecture to statistics.

Celebrating its tenth anniversary, the Women's Center loaned brochures and flyers describing its services and programs, as well as photos and research publications. The Coordinator of Women's Studies contributed copies of student term papers and graduation pictures of recent women's studies students.

At Moffitt Undergraduate Library, the origin of International Women's Day was the focus of a display featuring a booklist of new titles on the international status of women. Also posted were announcements of various campus and community events related to NWHW.

Library literature has documented other celebrations of NWHW in library settings. For example, in 1982 the Illinois Library Association, the ERA Task Force, and Women Library Workers sponsored a discussion on the current legal status of women. Brooklyn Public Library celebrated the whole month of March in 1983 with a series of information programs, films, and lectures. That same year, Sonoma County Public in Santa Rosa, California, distributed a booklist for children titled "Brave Girls and Strong Women." Selected resources for libraries interested in planning future NWHW programs and exhibits are listed below.

-- Beth Sibley

[Beth Sibley is Reference and Library Instruction Librarian at the Moffitt Undergraduate Library of the University of California, Berkeley.]

RESOURCES

The National Women's History Project.

Now in its seventh year of promoting NWHW, the National Women's History Project serves as a clearinghouse for resources and provides technical assistance to educators, community organizers, historians, and others. The Project's publication, National Women's History Week Community Organizing Guide, offers several suggestions for libraries wishing to celebrate NWHW, such as:

- * compile bibliographies on women in history and distribute them to the schools;
- * hold book donation drives for contributions of books related to women's history;
- * sponsor informal lectures on contemporary women authors or women in literature.

The Project publishes a free annual Resource Catalog of materials to be used for promoting NWHW, including curriculum guides, books, bibliographies, posters, records, slides, buttons, T-shirts, card games, etc. The Project has also formed the Women's History Network, which provides members with a newsletter, clearinghouse referrals, a resource directory, product discounts, and technical assistance. Write to: National Women's History Project, P.O. Box 3716, Santa Rosa, CA 95402; or phone: (707) 526-5974.

The American Federation of Teachers.

The Department of Human Rights and Community Relations of the American Federation of Teachers makes available a pamphlet by Marjorie H. Stern entitled "How to Celebrate National Women's History Week." This publication offers numerous suggestions for how state federations, locals, and individual educators can create celebrations of NWHW. It also lists other resources, including organizations, publishers, books and films. Single copies of the pamphlet (Item no. 602) are free from the American Federation of Teachers, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

TABS: Aids for Ending Sexism in School.

Another useful resource is the journal TABS: Aids for Ending Sexism in School, a quarterly publication featuring posters, lesson plans and awareness exercises, textbook reviews, cartoons, resource reviews, news items, and readers' ideas. Although for the most part the focus is primary and secondary school education, many of the journal's ideas and materials -- especially the posters -- are easily adapted to other educational settings. Write: TABS: Aids for Ending Sexism in School, 744 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11215; or call: (212) 788-3478.

BREAKING INTO PRINT: GUIDES TO PERIODICALS AND PRESSES ---

The worn cliché, "publish or perish," aptly describes the plight of academicians who are pressed to append an ever-growing string of publications to their vitae. The publishing imperative is felt acutely by feminist scholars. As Audrey Roberts (UW-Whitewater) notes, academic publishing has been vital to the development of women's studies, both in "establishing communication among the teachers and researchers" and in "disseminating information throughout the profession in order to establish the legitimacy of the academic endeavor." (1)

In this short survey, we review works that can aid women's studies scholars in getting their work published, primarily in journals. Some of the guides treated here focus on the alternative feminist press. Others are devoted to publishing outlets in the traditional disciplines. Feminist scholars must weigh several factors in determining where to submit manuscripts: the audience they seek to reach; their need for the status associated with establishment journals and presses; their commitment to a dialogue within women's studies; their zeal for engaging the attention of non-feminists; their loyalty to the independent women's presses.

Acceptance of articles by "mainstream" journals and presses can further the careers of women faculty and solidify their reputations, thus lending legitimacy to women's studies as an enterprise. Moreover, the increased reporting of research on women in the established communication vehicles of the disciplines will support the incorporation of women's studies ideas and materials into departmental courses -- a major goal of feminist scholars in the '80s. It should also be noted that printed and online indexes offer slim coverage of alternative publications, thus limiting the impact of small press publishing on the scholarly process. Feminist scholars are thus placed in the familiar bind of working (or writing) within the system to change the system. When Roberts surveyed some 60 feminist scholars about their publishing experiences, most agreed that "papers [should] be submitted to traditional journals as often as possible." (2)

However, women's studies practitioners cannot afford to ignore the alternative feminist media, nor to view it merely as a poor second choice. June Arnold (3) and more recently Lynn Spender (4) have made cogent arguments in favor of feminist presses as outlets for women's studies writing. In her critique of male "gatekeeping," Spender states,

For centuries the institution of publishing has been instrumental in determining what will be made publicly known.... Publishers have acted as guardians of the gate and private, written words have required their approval in order to be transformed into public printed words. (5)

Thus the choice of publisher is a political as well as pragmatic act -- remembering, of course, that authors can rarely be choosy!

The second volume of Women in Print (6) provides an excellent overview of these issues by offering 12 viewpoints on "Establishment Publishing" and four on "Alternative Publishing." The assembled papers (all focused on the fields of language and literature) contain considerable information on university presses, reprint publishers, textbook publishers, trade firms, women's presses, feminist periodicals, general interest and activist small presses,

and popular magazines -- including, in some cases, the quoted wisdom of editors and guidelines for submission. Unlike the many titles treated below, however, the volume lacks indexing which would facilitate finding data on particular periodicals or presses.

GUIDES TO WOMEN'S PUBLISHING

Zeroing in on the alternative press, Guide to Women's Publishing by Joan and Chesman (7) is a generally useful handbook for feminists hoping to break into print. Women publishers, both small and large, are listed, with notes on the types of manuscripts they seek and often a brief historical sketch. The descriptions are well written, conveying the "feel" of each publication as well as its stated scope and policies. Dustbooks is compiling a new edition of this aging work, but is moving very slowly on the project. This is indeed a disappointment, since a number of publishers described by Joan and Chesman have now folded, while many new ones have appeared on the scene. Shirley Frank's chapter in Women in Print provides more up-to-date background on a sampling of feminist presses. (8)

Although it offers scantier data on each title, Mehlman's offset Annotated Guide to Women's Periodicals in the U.S. and Canada (9) has the advantage of currency. It is the most up-to-date, comprehensive list of women's magazines, newsletters, and journals, with a decided emphasis on small circulation and special interest items. Entries are arranged under 30 categories, including sub-groups of women (e.g., "lesbian," "older women," "Third world women"), subjects ("business and professional," "health," "news"), types of publications ("reviews," "journals of ideas"), and perspectives ("academic," "socialist"). Each section opens with a short review comparing the titles in that category. Entries include address, frequency, price, and writers' guidelines.

Another excellent up-to-date source for identifying women's book and periodical publishers is the annual Index/Directory of Women's Media. (10) Authors can also get a taste of over 60 periodicals, both scholarly and community-directed, by scanning their tables of contents as reproduced in Feminist Periodicals. (11)

GUIDES TO PUBLISHING IN THE DISCIPLINES AND PROFESSIONS

Guides to publishing in traditional fields focus almost exclusively on journals. Many such directories have appeared in recent years, aimed at a market of anxious junior faculty and up-and-coming professionals. The advent of such guides reflects the proliferation of academic journals devoted to ever more esoteric sub-specialties, and an increasing effort to rationalize the process of writing for publication. Critic Lynn Spender responds scathingly to this trend:

"...the handbooks which are presented to the public do not facilitate publication but instead serve to make it more difficult. By projecting the myth that there is some rational and knowable 'standard' that writers must attain before their work is acceptable, writers are kept busily writing and re-writing in order to 'crack the code' and reach the standard, while publishers, removed from pressure or accountability, can pursue their real work of commissioning and editing manuscripts that suit their personal or company

requirements." (12)

Spender may be right. But because women's studies is an interdisciplinary endeavor, scholars might still profit from consulting guides to publishing possibilities outside their own fields. In the faith that such handbooks could be useful to our readers, we briefly highlight some of them here.

Author's Guide to Journals in the Health Field (13) is typical of such volumes. It presents data gathered by questionnaire from 261 journals, including the types of articles each features (research reports, review essays, theoretical pieces, etc.), preferred areas of content, specifications for manuscript preparation, and reporting time on submissions. The demand for blind refereeing of scholarly submissions has been raised loudly by women writers, so it is unfortunate that this (and several other of the volumes discussed here) make no note of refereeing practices. Other handbooks in the health sciences are Author's Guide to Journals in Nursing and Related Fields (14) and Information to Authors 1980-1981 (15), which simply reproduces the editorial guidelines as printed in 246 clinical medical journals.

Haworth Press has taken the lead in developing authors' guides, with current titles covering sociology (16), psychology, psychiatry, and social work (17), law, criminal justice, and criminology (18), and library and information science (19). With some variance mirroring the organization of the literature in the different disciplines, these volumes offer fairly consistent information on the subject scope of journals, the time lags for review of manuscripts, editorial policy, and the percentage of submissions accepted. All include such basic information as address, circulation figures, frequency, and name of editor; sometimes coverage in standard indexes and abstracts is indicated. If new editions are compiled regularly, this series will prove invaluable.

Noted reference publisher ABC-Clío has also entered the field with two well-wrought guides: Historical Journals: A Handbook for Writers and Reviewers (20) and Political and Social Science Journals: A Handbook for Writers and Reviewers (21). Both are recommended.

In the field of education, Education and Education-Related Serials: A Directory (22) must suffice, although it is somewhat old. Policy Publishers and Associations Directory (23) is a unique interdisciplinary guide to scholarly associations, journals, books publishers and interest groups concerned with policy studies.

In literature, the MLA Directory of Periodicals: A Guide to Journals and Series in Languages and Literatures (24) is the key to over 3,000 publications. It offers a full listing of submission requirements and an outline of editorial and advertising policies, with indexes by subject, sponsoring organization, editorial personnel, and language of publication.

GENERAL GUIDES TO PUBLISHING

The guides in the preceding section are geared to publishing in specific disciplines. The titles discussed in this final section, by contrast, may prove most useful to writers in search of opportunities to air their work in a broad array of mainstream publications.

Directory of Publishing Opportunities in Journals and Periodicals (25) is a

guide to over 3,900 specialized and professional journals in 73 fields of interest. It includes scholarly titles along with many publications aimed at professionals in the field. Entries are arranged by topic and provide full data on scope, editorial policies, manuscript requirements, and review process, plus information on payment, copyright, and simultaneous submission.

Literary Marketplace (26) and Writer's Market (27) are familiar reference works. The former is an annual directory of the book publishing world which encouragingly lists 47 publishers under the subject entry "Women's Studies." The latter is notable as a guide to mass circulation women's magazines and other consumer-oriented publications, as well as trade, technical and professional journals in a wide variety of subjects.

Our Wisconsin readers may delight in a small publication titled 100 Markets for the Freelance Writer (28). Focusing exclusively on in-state publishers, it is divided into sections by type of manuscript -- articles, poetry and fiction, plays and books -- but lacks a subject approach. Lastly, authors may find some guidance in a work intended for librarians and library users, Magazines for Libraries (29). In a section devoted to women, it provides short reviews of all the major women's magazines, feminist journals, and a fair number of literary periodicals.

* * * * *

From the first stirrings of the contemporary women's movement, the print media were seen as a vital link in the development of feminist scholarship, politics and ideology. As Women's Studies matures, the importance of access to formal channels of communication is ever more salient. The new scholarship on women is fast transforming every field of thought and study. In the process, the need to reach out to audiences beyond the feminist community -- at least in part through increased visibility in mainstream publications -- is becoming more deeply felt. At the same time, the alternative feminist press continues to nurture and sustain much of the newest and most radical feminist thinking and writing. This coexistence of traditional academic publishing and vibrant independent women's publishing creates a lively environment for feminist discourse and exciting opportunities for authors and readers alike.

-- Susan Searing

NOTES

¹ Audrey Roberts, "Publishing in an Emerging Field: Women's Studies," JGE: The Journal of General Education, 31, no.4 (Winter 1980), 287.

² Roberts, p.293.

³ June Arnold, "Feminist Presses and Feminist Politics," Quest 3, no.1 (1976), 18-26.

⁴ Lynne Spender, Intruders on the Rights of Men (London: Pandora Press, 1983).

⁵ Spender, p. 13.

⁶ Joan E. Hartman and Ellen Messer-Davidow, eds., Women in Print II: Opportunities for Women's Studies Publication in Language and Literature (New

York: Modern Language Association of America, 1982).

⁷ Polly Joan and Andrea Chesman, Guide to Women's Publishing (Paradise, CA: Dustbooks, 1978).

⁸ Shirley Frank, "Feminist Presses," in Women in Print II, pp. 89-116.

⁹ Terry Mehlman, Annotated Guide to Women's Periodicals in the U.S. and Canada, 4th ed. (Richmond, IN: Women's Programs Office, Earlham College, 1983; address: c/o N.S.I.W.S., Box 3-94, Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374).

¹⁰ Martha Leslie Allen, ed., Index/Directory of Women's Media, 1984 (Washington: Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, 1984; address: 3306 Ross Place, N.W., Washington, DC 20008).

¹¹ Feminist Periodicals: A Current Listing of Contents (Madison, WI: UW System Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large, 1981-).

¹² Spender, p. 30.

¹³ Donald B. Ardell and John Y. James, Author's Guide to Journals in the Health Field (New York: Haworth Press, 1980).

¹⁴ Steven D. Warner and Kathryn D. Schweer, Author's Guide to Journals in Nursing and Related Fields (New York: Haworth Press, 1982).

¹⁵ Harriet R. Meiss and Doris A. Jaeger, comps., Information to Authors 1980-1981: Editorial Guidelines Reproduced from 246 Medical Journals (Baltimore: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1980).

¹⁶ Marvin B. Sussman, Author's Guide to Journals in Sociology and Related Fields (New York: Haworth Press, 1978).

¹⁷ Allan Markle and Roger C. Rinn, Author's Guide to Journals in Psychology, Psychiatry and Social Work (New York: Haworth Press, 1977).

¹⁸ Roy M. Mersky, Robert C. Berring, and James K. McCue, Author's Guide to Journals in Law, Criminal Justice, and Criminology (New York: Haworth Press, 1979).

¹⁹ Norman D. Stevens and Nora B. Stevens, Author's Guide to Journals in Library and Information Science (New York: Haworth Press, 1982).

²⁰ Dale R. Steiner, Historical Journals: A Handbook for Writers and Reviewers (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 1981).

²¹ Political and Social Science Journals: A Handbook for Writers and Reviewers (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 1983).

²² Wayne J. Krepel and Charles R. DuVall, Education and Education-Related Serials: A Directory (Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1977).

²³ Policy Publishers and Associations Directory (Urbana, IL: Policy Studies Organization, 1980).

²⁴ MLA Directory of Periodicals: A Guide to Journals and Series in

Languages and Literatures, 1980-81 ed. (New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1981).

²⁵ Directory of Publishing Opportunities in Journals and Periodicals, 5th ed. (Chicago: Marquis Academic Media, 1981).

²⁶ LMP 1984: Literary Marketplace: The Directory of American Book Publishing with Names and Numbers (New York: Bowker, 1983).

²⁷ Bernadine Clark, ed., 1984 Writer's Market: Where to Sell What You Write (Cincinnati: Writer's Digest Books, 1983).

²⁸ Stephen Shepherd, 100 Wisconsin Markets for the Freelance Writer (Farley, IA: Bearstone Publishing, 1982; address: P.O. Box 324, Farley, IA 52046).

²⁹ Bill Katz and Linda Sternberg Katz, Magazines for Libraries, 4th ed. (New York: Bowker, 1982).

NEWS FROM WOMEN'S EDUCATION RESOURCES-UWEX

Extension has been through some difficult times recently, facing major changes some of which are still pending. Specifically, the 1966 merger of the old Extension Division and the Cooperative Extension Service was undone, and at the same time the statewide programming system was abandoned and split among the campuses. Women's Education Resources (WER) was designated as part of the newly-named General Extension. Its integration with the Madison campus is tentatively scheduled for July.

At an early stage in the current reorganization, Women's Education Resources was made a program unit of the Department of Governmental Affairs, and moved to 619 and 620 Lowell Hall. This union seems appropriate in view of the major emphasis of both on public policy. Women's Education Resources continues to operate much as in the past, and WER staff -- Kay Clarenbach, Marian Thompson, and Connie Threinen -- anticipate greater involvement with the Governmental Affairs programming as time goes on.

Kay Clarenbach is currently teaching a credit class on Women and Politics at UW-Milwaukee one evening a week, as she did last year. She has also been working on a proposal for a national conference on Women and the Arts to follow up the landmark Wingspread Conference held 10 years ago. Last year she arranged a "planning conclave" at Wingspread for the proposed conference.

Kay was appointed to the new Wisconsin Women's Council, which is an official agency of the state rather than a governor's advisory committee as was the old Commission on the Status of Women. As a member of the Council's executive committee, she is preparing a directory of women's groups and services in the state that should be available soon.

Kay is a founding member of the National Forum for Women, the group that was recipient of the Woodstock (Illinois) Conference Center. The gift of the Woodstock land, building, and furnishings was the largest donation ever made to a women's group. The National Forum hopes many more groups will book the Woodstock Center for retreats and meetings. Kay serves on the Forum's Board of Directors.

Kay's two-year term as president of NOW's Legal Defense and Education Fund ended as of January 1984, but she continues to give major speeches around the country. Her recent address to the American Home Economics Association analyzed the drastic impact of the "new federalism" on women. The substance of the speech was highlighted in the December newsletter of the Wisconsin Home Economics Association.

Kay is serving on a committee to revitalize the Association of University Community Women on the Madison campus. Perhaps the next step should be to do the same for the Coordinating Committee of Women in Higher Education that existed in the System in the mid-seventies.

Marian Thompson works with both Women's Education Resources and Family Living Education. She is housed with WER and shares WER's files and thoughts, while serving as a specialist for Family Living Education, a part of Cooperative Extension. Marian provides information and training for Extension home economists on public policy matters. She works with the planning committee for the Kellogg-funded Wisconsin Rural Leadership Program, which trains young rural women and men leaders on issues and leadership strategies. She also writes and edits a quarterly newsletter, Wisconsin Women and Public Policy, which is available to the public at \$4/year from UWEX Family Living Education, 428 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon Street, Madison, WI 53703.

Marian chairs the Wisconsin Women's Network, a coalition of 64 statewide organizations concerned with women's issues. Working with 13 issue-oriented task forces, the Network has significantly increased the impact of its member organizations on legislation and public policy. In addition, Marian serves on the Advisory Council for Female Offenders appointed by Walter Dickey, head of the Department of Corrections, to make recommendations to increase equality of opportunity for women offenders in Wisconsin.

Marian and Connie Threinen serve on the executive board of College Week for Women, as they have for the past 15 years. Both are also on the Legislative Committee of the League of Women Voters of Wisconsin.

Connie arranges and coordinates WER non-credit programs. She is presently giving special attention to a conference for coaches of high school girls to be held in Madison in April. Called "Time Out," the conference will be co-sponsored by the Athletic Department of the Madison campus. Paula Bonner, director of Women's Athletics, UW-Madison, is co-chair, and Liz Mularkey and Laurie Irwin from UW-LaCrosse are on the planning committee.

"Increasing Options Through Life/Work Planning" is a program designed to help teachers assist teenagers to make wise decisions and plan for their futures. Developed with the financial cooperation of the Department of Public Instruction, the program is coordinated by Connie. Training sessions are offered occasionally, and the program workbook is available to all Wisconsin public school teachers at no charge.

Connie also coordinated the recent revision of WER's directory of Wisconsin Women's Centers (available upon request) and co-authored Ten Years of Title IX: A Review of Sex Equity in Wisconsin Public Schools, 1972-1982 (Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1983).

In an effort to bring women in state agencies together with women faculty members, Connie prepared a grant proposal to the Department of Employment Relations requesting funds for several joint meetings. While the proposal was not accepted, the idea remains one that we all might keep in mind.

Connie chairs the Advisory Committee to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on Human Growth and Development, the state's sex education program. She is also a member of the Wisconsin Women's Network's executive board, and is responsible for liaison with the various task forces.

As the integration of Extension with the campuses is clarified and takes shape, the staff of WER anticipates the opportunity to strengthen relationships with Women's Studies programs throughout the University of Wisconsin System.

-- Constance F. Threinen
Women's Education Resources

EDITORS' NOTE

"Feminist Visions," FC's regular review of nonprint sources for women's studies, will be back with the Summer 1984 issue. Author Elizabeth Ellsworth took a break this past quarter to turn her full attention to finishing and defending her PhD dissertation on the political uses of film within the feminist community. We congratulate Liz on her successful completion of the degree!

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

Duane R. Bogenschneider, ed., The Gerritsen Collection of Women's History, 1543-1945: A Bibliographic Guide to the Microform Collection. Sanford, NC: Microfilming Corporation of America; distr. by University Microfilms International, 1983. 3 vols. in 2. \$150.00, ISBN 0-667-00683-4.

Carol Fairbanks and Sara Brooks Sundberg, Farm Women on the Prairie Frontier: A Sourcebook for Canada and the United States. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1983. 237p. ill. bibl. index. \$17.50, ISBN 0-8108-1625-3. LC 83-4498.

The History of Women in America: Catalogs of the Books, Manuscripts, and Pictures of the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1983. 10 vols. \$2,000.00, ISBN 0-8161-0425-5.

Andrea Lofthouse, Who's Who of Australian Women. North Ryde, Australia: Methuen Australia, 1982. 504p. ports. index. ISBN 0-454-00437-0. LC 82-242192.

Barbara A. Nelson, American Women and Politics: A Bibliography and Guide to the Sources. New York: Garland, 1983. 255p. index. \$38.00, ISBN 0-8240-9139-6. LC 82-49142.

Betty M. Vetter, Eleanor L. Babco, and Susan Jensen-Fisher, Professional Women and Minorities: A Manpower Data Resource Service. 3rd ed. Washington: Scientific Manpower Commission, 1982. 296p. bibl. index. \$60.00.

Women at Work: A Chartbook. Washington: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1983. 29p. ill. (Bulletin 2168) \$4.00. (Address: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402)

The big news is a big source indeed -- the second edition, in ten volumes, of the catalog of the Schlesinger Library. The Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe is the premier collection of printed and archival materials on American women's history. Its holdings have tripled since the first three-volume catalog was published in 1973. The library now houses some 18,000 books, more than 400 manuscript collections, and many photographs.

Eight volumes of the new set are devoted to the book collection. Originally designed as a reference collection for staff and researchers working with manuscripts, the book collection has grown to include a wealth of contemporary secondary literature, as well as historically important cookbooks and etiquette manuals. The catalog of books is a dictionary catalog of authors, titles, and subjects, except for the voluminous entries beginning with "woman" and "women," which have been sorted into title, subject, and corporate author sections.

The manuscript inventories describe in detail the contents of individual collections of family papers, organizational archives, and oral histories. The set reproduces the card catalog that serves as a name and subject index to the manuscripts; chronological access is also provided. Photographs are listed by subject and proper name. Old-fashioned subject headings appear to have been thoroughly revised, making it easier for the researcher to move from her own library's catalog to the Schlesinger set.

As director Patricia King notes in her introduction, the Schlesinger Library's scope has expanded over the last decade. Once dedicated to preserving records of the achievements of notable women, especially those who pioneered in male professions or led reform movements, the curators have now turned their attention to the lives of "anonymous" women. The experiences of women of color, working class women, and women who abided by the social norms of their day have seldom been documented in primary sources. It is heartening to know that the Schlesinger Library is a repository for rare materials on the lives of common women, and that these resources can now be discovered by consulting the published catalog.

Among the North American women whose lives and words are being recovered by historians are those who braved hardship and uncertainty to settle the central plains. Carol Fairbanks and Sara Brooks Sundberg have done scholars a remarkable service by surveying the growing literature on pioneer women. The four introductory essays in Farm Women on the Prairie Frontier -- two by each contributor -- offer historical background for students, teachers, and general readers; the topics range from grasslands ecology to images of "prairie matriarchs" in women's fiction.

The remainder of the volume is an annotated bibliography of secondary and primary sources, including many first-person accounts. The interdisciplinary scope of the bibliography is noteworthy; it embraces social history, works of fiction, literary criticism, and natural history. Fairbanks previously prepared two well received women's studies reference works, Women in Literature: Criticism of the Seventies (Scarecrow, 1976) and More Women in Literature (Scarecrow, 1979). Fairbanks is a professor and Sundberg a graduate student at the UW-Eau Claire.

Another new bibliographical work on women in the United States is Barbara A. Nelson's American Women and Politics. Nelson takes a broad view of what is "political"; thus she includes materials on women's history, feminist theory, the nature-vs-nurture controversy, and women in the paid labor force. Faced with such a wide subject scope, the researcher is disadvantaged by the lack of annotations and the somewhat sloppy index. Entries are organized into 13 topical chapters, presented in a conceptual progression that reflects a model syllabus for a women and politics course. The 1,611 entries cover books, journal articles, government documents, and research reports. With its focus on electoral politics, plus its attention to social movements, adult political socialization, and women's role in the welfare state, this bibliography is a good doorway to the literature of women in political science and related fields. Nelson emphasizes publications from 1970 to 1982. For older materials, researchers should consult The Political Participation of Women in the United States: A Selected Bibliography, 1950-1976, prepared by Kathy Stanwick and Christine Li for the Center for American Women and Politics (Scarecrow, 1977).

* * * * *

Statistics are often the bane of scholars and librarians alike. Difficult to track down, suspect in their origins, and open to conflicting interpretations, statistics are a necessary but often exasperating category of information. The Department of Labor goes some way to demystify the facts and figures on women in the paid labor force with its pamphlet, Women at Work: A Chartbook. In fifteen easy-to-understand charts, this guide reveals the percentage of the employed (and the unemployed) who are women, the growth in the number of women in the labor pool, the sectors of the economy in which women are concentrated, the proportion of wage-earning women who are also wives and mothers, and the wages that women earn. The simple text that accompanies the illustrations provides additional facts and figures. This inexpensive pamphlet is perfect for vertical file and ready reference collections and should be useful to teachers preparing handouts and visual aids.

Much more complex is the new edition of the sourcebook, Professional Women and Minorities: A Manpower Data Resources Service. Prepared by the Scientific Manpower Commission, this volume presents the latest statistics on the race, sex, and education of America's professional workforce. The figures are drawn from over 200 data sources. This guide is issued annually, with a cumulative index in each volume.

* * * * *

Considering the growing interest in global feminism and international women's studies, it is gratifying to see new reference works that focus on women in other nations. Who's Who of Australian Women will probably find its largest audience in the Commonwealth, but it belongs in the reference collections of larger U.S. libraries as well. 1,425 living Australian women are listed in it. Three paragraphs are devoted to each woman, in which the usual biographical data on education and career are presented, plus a personal statement by most of the women about their ideals and beliefs. This last element gives the work real substance and makes it enlightening to browse through, as well as to consult for specific facts.

The final work to be highlighted brings this column full circle, for it is a rich resource for the study of international feminism in historical perspective. And, like the catalog of the Schlesinger Library, it reveals an amazing special collection of women's materials. The Gerritsen Collection of Women's History, 1543-1945: A Bibliographic Guide to the Microform Collection has been patiently awaited by librarians and scholars ever since the microform set was released in 1976. The three-volume guide (bound as two) is a vast improvement over the interim short title lists hitherto available, for it offers a variety of approaches -- by subject, author, title, language, and date -- to the materials in microformat.

The Gerritsen Collection was developed in the late 19th century by Aletta H. Jacobs, the first woman doctor in the Netherlands and founder of the world's first birth control clinic, and her husband Carl V. Gerritsen, a prominent Dutch political activist. Both were deeply involved at the international level in the suffrage and pacifist movements of their day, and these interests are reflected in the collection. Other topics strongly represented, according to the preface, include "the nature and role of women, the historical and legal status of women, prostitution, the education of girls and women, biography and autobiography, and secondary materials on women writers, marriage and the family, employment of women, women and religion, and women's voluntary associations." In 1903 the private collection was sold to the John Crerar Library in Chicago, which continued to add new works. In 1954 the collection was broken up and sold; the largest portion -- some 4,000 titles -- was acquired by the University of Kansas, which kept it intact as a research collection. At the time of microfilming, nearly 800 additional works were included from the Woman's Collection at the University of North Carolina at Greenboro, strengthening the set's coverage of American and British publications.

Volume 1 of the guide provides full bibliographic entries grouped by language. English, German, French, and Dutch works predominate, although other languages are also represented. The volume is indexed by main and added entries, titles, subjects, and dates of publication. Volume 2 arranges the entries in a topical outline. The main categories are: bibliography; history and social conditions; education and professional training; women and employment; feminism; physiology of women; psychology of women; biography and autobiography; opinions, satires, anecdotes, aphorisms; women and the arts; political and social reform; and women and religion. Within these categories are further topical divisions, plus sub-divisions by language. Volume 3 provides detailed catalog records for 265 serials in a listing arranged alphabetically by main entry, with added entry, title, and subject indexes.

Through the modern technique of micropublication, the Gerritsen Collection, created as a unique private resource a century ago, has been made widely available to scholars. With the availability at last of the computer-generated guide, researchers have full access to the important body of materials gathered by the remarkable Dr. Jacobs.

-- S.S.

PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW PERIODICALS

Anais: An International Journal. 1983-. Editor: Gunther Stuhlmann. Annual. Subscriptions: \$7. Subscription address: Anais Nin Foundation, Business Office, 2335 Hidalgo Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90039. (Issues examined: v.1, 1983; v.2, 1984)

This new annual offers selections from Nin's unpublished diaries, critical articles and narratives on Nin and her circle, poetry, interviews, letters, and documents. See also Seahorse below.

InterFem: The National Newsletter for Women in Higher Education. November 1983-. Editor: Carol Burkard. Monthly. Subscriptions: \$48. Subscription address: InterFem, Inc., P.O. Box 17379, Milwaukee, WI 53217. (Issue examined: v.2, no.4, April 1984)

In the sixth issue (8 pages): news on Title IX, the Women's Educational Equity Act program, and more; listings of resources, jobs and conferences; and an article on writings by women in the American Geographical Society Collection, UW-Milwaukee (reprinted from Feminist Collections).

Seahorse: The Anais Nin/Henry Miller Journal. February 1982-. Editor: Richard R. Centing. Quarterly. Subscriptions: \$5. Subscription address: Richard R. Centing, The Ohio State University Libraries, 1858 Neil Ave. Mall, Columbus, OH 43210. (Issues examined: v.1, no.2, 1982 - v.2, no.2, 1983.)

Each issue (12-16 pages) includes a bibliography of writings about Anais Nin, issued as a supplement to Rose Marie Cutting's Anais Nin: A Reference Guide (G.K. Hall, 1978). Also includes brief critical articles, memoirs, interviews. See also Anais above.

Vintage '45. Autumn 1983-. Editor: Susan L. Aglietti. Quarterly. Subscriptions: \$7.45. Subscription address: P.O. Box 266, Orinda, CA 94563-0266. (Issue examined: Winter 1984)

Vintage '45 is a new journal "to focus primarily on the needs and interests of women born in the years 1935 through 1949." The 24-page second issue includes a review, creative writing, and articles on job hunting and selecting a financial advisor.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

Bridge: Asian American Perspectives v.8, no.3, Summer 1983: "Asian Women." Available from: Bridge Magazine, 32 East Broadway, 4th floor, New York, NY 10002. Subscriptions: \$10 (indiv.); \$15 (inst.). Single copy: \$3 plus \$1 postage and handling. (Issue examined)

Article on Japanese women atomic bomb survivors as activists in the world disarmament movement; interview with lesbian-feminist writer and activist Kitty Tsui; profile of artist Mayumi Oda; fiction; poetry; book, art, and film reviews; and a women's resource guide. Bridge previously published two special issues on Asian women in 1978.

Genesis 2 v.15, no.5, April 1984 [Nisan 5744]: "Special Focus on Judaism and

Feminism." Available from: 99 Bishop Allen Drive, Cambridge, MA 02139.
Subscriptions: \$10. Single copy: \$2. (Issue examined)

Includes articles on Judaism, feminists and families; the politics of power; Jews in the women's movement; Israeli women's fight against rape; divorce and Jewish law; gay and lesbian Jews; and a review of Alice Bloch's novel, The Law of Return.

The Journal of Library History v.18, no.4, Fall 1983: "Women in Library History: Liberating Our Past." Available from: University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, TX 78712. Subscriptions: \$18 (indiv.); \$24 (inst.). (Issue examined)

Includes articles on biographical research; theoretical reflections on women in library history; librarianship as a female-dominated profession; women librarians in France; and women's studies in American library history. Some of the papers were originally presented at a 1982 research forum of the American Library Association's Library History Round Table.

Jump Cut: A Review of Contemporary Cinema no.29, [February 1984]: special sections: "Women and Representation"; "German Film Women." Available from: P.O. Box 865, Berkeley, CA 94701. Subscriptions: \$6 (indiv.); \$9 (inst.). Single copy: \$2. (Issue examined)

The section "Women and Representation" offers critical reviews of recent books and films representing "a redirection of interest away from forms now established as 'male' to forms we might call 'female'" (p.25). The section "German Film Women" follows an earlier section on German women and film published in Jump Cut no.27 (see FC Fall 1982). Included here are interviews with filmmakers Christina Perinciotti, Erika Runge, Ula Stockl, Ulrike Ottinger, Helke Sander, along with reviews and critical articles.

The Massachusetts Review v.XXIV, no.1, Spring 1983: "Woman: The Arts 1"; v.XXIV, no.2, Summer 1983: "Woman: The Arts 2." Guest editors: Mary Heath and Anne Halley. Available from: Memorial Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003. Subscriptions: \$12. Single copy: \$4. (Issues examined)

Each of these special issues offers poetry, fiction, photography, short plays, reviews and criticism. Number 1 is 241 pages; number 2 is 481 pages. Both are packed with high quality material and are beautifully produced and illustrated.

Multinational Monitor v.4, no.8, August 1983: "By the Sweat of Her Brow: Women & Multinationals." Guest ed.: Kathleen Selvaggio. Available from: P.O. Box 19405, Washington, DC 20036. Subscriptions: \$15 (indiv.); \$20 (non-profit inst.); \$30 (business inst.). Single copy: \$1.50. (Issue examined)

Articles on: women as "the new factory girls" for multinationals globally; women workers of the U.S. corporations developing the U.S./Mexican border; how corporations sell Western images of women to the Third World; and a debate on whether multinationals are to blame for the exploitation of women workers.

The Social Science Journal v.21, no.1, January 1984: "A Symposium on: Women in State and Local Politics." Guest ed.: Janet M. Clark. Available from: Editor, Andrew G. Clark Building, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Subscriptions: \$15. Single copy: \$4. (Issue examined)

Articles on: female county party leaders; Southern state legislators' attitudes towards women in politics; women candidates for state office; recruitment of women for cabinet-level posts in state government; plus case studies of women in politics in Georgia, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

CEASED PUBLICATION

Equal Times ("Boston's Newspaper for Women") v.1-v.9, no.178, 1976-January 29, 1984. Edited and published by Eunice West. Biweekly. 235 Park Square Bldg., Boston, MA 02116. (Information from Sojourner February 1984)

Focus: A Journal for Lesbians 1970-1984. Published by the Boston Daughters of Bilitis. Bimonthly. 1151 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138. (Information from Peg Cruikshank in a letter to Gay Community News, February 11, 1984)

Lady-Unique-Inclination-of-the-Night Cycle 1-6, 1976-1984. Edited by Kay Turner. Irregular. SSB 3.106, Folklore Center, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Cycle 6 now available for \$2.50. (Information from New Women's Times Feminist Review March/April 1984)

The Longest Revolution v.1-v.8, no.2, 1977-January 1984. Edited by Carol Rowell and Lisa Cobbs. Bimonthly. P.O. Box 350, San Diego, CA 92101. (Information from Wisconsin State Historical Society)

Primipara 1974-1984. Edited by Jane Farrell, Ellen Kort and Diane Nichols. Semiannual. P.O. Box 371, Oconto, WI 54153. Primipara will cease after publishing its 10th anniversary issue in 1984. (Information from publisher)

WomanSpirit v.1-v.10, no.40, 1974-1984. Editorial collective. Quarterly. 2000 King Mountain Trail, Wolf Creek, OR 97497-9799. WomanSpirit will cease with its Summer Solstice (June) 1984 issue. (Information from publisher)

ITEMS OF NOTE

THE CULTURE OF SOUTHERN BLACK WOMEN: APPROACHES AND MATERIALS. This curriculum guide was produced by the Archive of American Minority Cultures and the Women Studies Program at the University of Alabama, and funded by a grant from the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE). After an original course was developed and offered at the University of Alabama, the assembled resource materials were provided to 12 instructors throughout four Southern states; the instructors incorporated the materials into a variety of courses, using different teaching approaches with different student populations. Project staff and instructors then evaluated the results of the teaching experiences and compiled this curriculum guide as a resource for development of other courses on southern black women's culture. Included are suggestions for approaches and materials on "Southern Black Female Identity," "Women's Roles in Afro-American Culture and Community," and "Cultural Expressions of Southern Black Women." Rounding out the guide are suggestions for student fieldwork, and a substantial list of resources (print, film/videotape, audiotape, etc.). The guide is distributed by the Project on the Culture of Southern Black Women, P.O. Box 1391, University, AL 35486.

The 1984 LADYSLIPPER CATALOG AND RESOURCE GUIDE OF RECORDS & TAPES BY WOMEN is now available. This 45-page annotated catalog covers a wide range of musical recordings by women including a healthy selection of women's/feminist music, plus classical; new age; punk and new wave; rock; gospel, soul and disco; reggae and calypso; jazz, blues; folk, country, traditional. In addition there are listings for spoken works, recordings for children, songbooks, and postcards. An artist index will help to locate a favorite musician. For a copy of the catalog, write to Ladyslipper, Inc., P.O. Box 3124, Durham, NC 27705.

The Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press (WIFP) has just released the 1984 edition of its INDEX/DIRECTORY OF WOMEN'S MEDIA. Listed are 408 women's periodicals; 101 women's presses and publishers; 79 women's bookstores; 59 art/graphics/theater groups; 33 women's film groups; 31 music groups; 20 video and cable groups; and 33 regular radio or TV programs on women. Also listed are women's news services, speakers bureaus, distributors, media organizations and special library collections on women, plus 400 individual media women and media-concerned women. The Index section indexes two years of Media Report to Women. A copy of the Index/Directory may be ordered for \$8.00 from: WIFP, 3306 Ross Place, N.W., Washington, DC 20008.

MORE RARE AND OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES. "Elysian Fields is an openly, proudly gay-owned and operated book service.... Gay and Lesbian literature is our speciality and we welcome specific search requests for titles or authors not listed." Catalog No. 25 from Elysian Fields offers 1153 items listed alphabetically by author -- primarily fiction, biography, poetry, with some works in the humanities and sociology, and a listing of original issues of The Ladder. Write: Elysian Fields, Booksellers, 80-50 Baxter Ave., Suite 339, Elmhurst, NY 11373; or call: (212) 424-2789. Aislinn Books specializes in used, out-of-print and hard-to-find books for, by and about women. Catalogs are available (with a SASE) from: Aislinn Books, P.O. Box 589, Bennington, VT 05201. List Number 6 from Ardvare Books, titled "Women," includes 244 titles, primarily 20th century. Write Carol Reffell, Ardvare Books, P.O. Box 9656, Washington, DC 20016. Books Bohemian specializes in gay and lesbian literature, issuing its Catalogue at least four times a year. Barbara Grier's coding system from The Lesbian in Literature is used to help readers evaluate lesbian works. Write: Books Bohemian, P.O. Box 6246, Glendale, CA 91205; or call: (818) 243-9335. In the last issue of FC, we reported that Independent Woman Books, another dealer specializing in lesbian literature, was seeking a buyer. News comes to us from Joan Hyer of The Untamed Shrew (Waterloo, WI; see FC Winter 1983) that Kathleen S. Koch has bought the business. Her address is 74 Grove Avenue, Groton, CT 06340.

The Winter 1983-84 edition of WOMEN'S STUDIES: DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTION PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS, CONTACT PERSONS, COMMITTEES AND PROGRAMS is now available from the UW System Administration Office (Dr. Karen L. Merritt, UW System Administration, 1654 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706). Women's studies program administrators/contact persons are listed, the program at each of the University of Wisconsin campuses is briefly outlined, and an extensive listing of courses in women's studies on each campus is provided in standardized table form.

Our office has recently received a brochure from the WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL EQUITY ACT PUBLISHING CENTER listing a number of materials available from the Center. Among the items are: "New Directions for Rural Women: A Workshop Leader's Manual"; "Minority Woman's Survival Kit: Personal and Professional Development for Minority Women"; and "Women in Jail: Problems, Programs, and

Resources." Prices range from \$1.50 to \$13.00. A catalog listing more than 200 additional audiovisual and print materials designed for use at elementary, secondary and post-secondary levels is available from: WEEA Publishing Center, Education Development Center, Inc., 55 Chapel Street, Newton, MA 02160; phone: (800) 225-3088.

MAINSTREAMING WOMEN'S STUDIES INTO THE CURRICULUM. Three works on integration of women's studies into the traditional curriculum have recently come our way. Selected Bibliography for Integrating Research on Women's Experience in the Liberal Arts Curriculum, compiled by Marilyn Schuster and Susan Van Dyne, is divided into subject areas within the liberal arts. Each section lists resources geared toward classroom use, as well as items for teacher preparation. An expanded second edition is now available for \$5.00 from: Susan Van Dyne or Marilyn Schuster, Wright Hall, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063. The Sourcebook for Integrating the Study of Women Into the Curriculum "contains sample materials from the ten projects participating in the Northern Rockies Program on Women in the Curriculum and selected established curriculum change projects." Included are program descriptions, curriculum and faculty development materials, evaluation materials, and bibliographies. Cost is \$22.00 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling, with checks made payable to Sourcebook and mailed to: Betty Schmitz, Letters and Science, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717. Restoring Women to History: Materials for Western Civilization I is the first of a series of curriculum guides to be made available on teaching women's history. Edited by Elizabeth Fox-Genovese and Susan Mosher Stuard, this looseleaf-style guide moves through chronological topics, each with general discussion, suggested assignments and discussion topics, a listing of audio-visual aids and a bibliography. The Western Civilization II and United States I packets should be available soon. Western Civilization I costs \$8.00 (payable to the Organization of American Historians), plus \$2.00 for shipping; it may be ordered from: Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401. (Susan Searing of our office has compiled a two-page unannotated bibliography on this subject titled "Women's Studies in the Traditional Curriculum: Selected Readings on "Mainstreaming," available free from the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large.)

WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

The latest two titles in our bibliography series look at Latina women in the Americas. "Women and Politics in Latin America: A Selective Bibliography," compiled by Susan Searing, looks at women's political participation in Latin America. It includes materials treating Latin America as a whole, national studies, and bibliographies and reviews of the literature. "The Lives and Politics of Latinas in the United States: A Selective Bibliography," compiled by Catherine Loeb, is a partially annotated listing of general works on Latinas in the U.S.; sources on specific groups of Latinas -- Chicanas, Cubanas, Puertorriquenas, and women from Central and South America; and statistical portraits, bibliographies, and reviews of the literature. Both bibliographies were compiled for a series of lectures and workshops on "Latina Women in the Americas" held this past March and sponsored by the UW-Madison Women's Studies Program and the Ibero-American Studies Program. The bibliographies are available from: Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, WI 53706.

BOOK REVIEWS

VIRGINIA WOOLF CRITICISM 1973-1983

When Quentin Bell's full-length biography of Virginia Woolf appeared in 1972 (1), it was quickly followed by publications of her letters, diaries, and manuscript drafts, along with an outpouring of Bloomsbury Memorabilia. The voluminous literary criticism produced over the last decade has benefitted not only from this new biographical material on Woolf, but also from several other areas of scholarship which flourished during the period.

First, feminist criticism, simply by reevaluating the meaning of personal experience in women's literature, has overcome earlier assessments of Woolf's (female) "subjectivity" as a negative and limiting quality. Secondly, new feminist psychology and psychoanalytic theories (which examine, for example, the mother/daughter bond and its impact on women's consciousness) have opened up new explorations of the relationship between the conscious and the unconscious in Woolf's art. Thirdly, a revival of interest in the Post-Impressionist Movement, including the work of Woolf's sister Vanessa Bell and the Omega Workshops with which she was associated, has provided fresh material for considering the relation between Woolf's fiction and modern art. And finally, scholarly studies of Woolf's manuscripts have stimulated investigation of the way she developed each text.

In this review essay I will be surveying representative criticism which has emerged in each of these areas; a more complete bibliography will soon be available from Feminist Collections.

Biography and Psychological Studies

Recent studies of Virginia Woolf's bouts of insanity, such as Roger Poole's The Unknown Virginia Woolf (2) and Stephen Trombley's All That Summer She Was Mad (3), provide a compassionate analysis of Woolf's quest for a balance between consciousness and unconsciousness in her personal life, a quest which also became the goal of her art. According validity to Woolf's experience in all of its irony and pain, Poole and Trombley also provide fresh insights on her novels. I also find Kenney and Kenney's essay on "Virginia Woolf and the Art of Madness" (4) a well-balanced exploration of the relationship between Woolf's mind and her fiction.

In Phyllis Rose's Woman of Letters: A Life of Virginia Woolf (5), we find a more complete melding of criticism with biography, an examination of Woolf's opus in light of such biographical themes as her struggle between autonomy and dependence, and her artistic attempt to create "wholes" out of the "intruding, destructive, assertive elements of life" (pp.15-16). A similar approach to Woolf's art as a formal resolution between contrary life experiences informs Vijay Kapur's Virginia Woolf's Vision of Life and Her Search for Significant Form. (6) Kapur traces the disruptions in Woolf's personal life (including the violent history of her times), developing the thesis that Woolf devoted her writing to a balance between affirmation of life and recognition of the abyss beneath it. Despite Woolf's vivid analysis of violence and militarism as aspects of masculinity, Kapur sees her fiction as essentially positive in vision, reflecting "a fundamental belief that there is a pattern underlying this universe" (p.162), a pattern which contrasts to the more nihilistic vision of much modern literature.

In another inquiry into the psychobiographical context of Woolf's fiction (7), Mark Spilka applies new theories about grief to her writing. Spilka

hypothesizes that Woolf's unresolved grief affects her characterizations and plots in specific ways. While often provocative, Spilka tends to mine texts for symptoms rather than use psychological insight to elucidate them.

Among the most useful combinations of biography and psychological theory is Elizabeth Abel's essay "Narrative Structure(s) and Female Development: The Case of Mrs. Dalloway." (8) Recognizing the primacy of pre-Oedipal bonding between mother and daughter, and the fact that Freud's "Oedipal" (or "Electra") experience forces the girl into an alien, masculine world, Abel creates a commentary focussed on the structure of Mrs. Dalloway.

New descriptions of the interplay between the conscious and unconscious in Woolf's work are rendering obsolete earlier definitions of her style as "stream of consciousness writing" (still mindlessly promulgated in Monarch Notes and, alas, far too many university classrooms). In analyzing Woolf's perspective on the Ego so valued by Freud, feminist critics like Jane Marcus and Elizabeth Abel have laid the groundwork for an entirely fresh perspective on Woolf's quest for an apatriarchal human personality, a feminine consciousness which she dedicates her art to describing. Louise A. Poresky's The Elusive Self: Psyche and Spirit in Virginia Woolf's Novels (9) also recognizes the profound divergence between what Woolf valued as "the soul" and ordinary day-to-day life in culture, and, again, the "soul" at the core of Woolf's works consists of an entirely new definition of the inner world of women. Poresky describes Woolf's entire opus as the quest of many single selves for Self or "soul," and although one would think that her conflation of many characters into a single questor might oversimplify Woolf's achievement, Poresky provides interesting readings of the major novels.

Virginia Woolf and Modern Art

The revival of interest in the Post-Impressionist Movement during the last decade has brought about new exhibits of the original 1910 show as well as of Vanessa Bell's work, shedding fresh insights on the conjunction between Woolf's theory of fiction and the art movements with which she was so intimately connected. Frances Spalding's biography of Vanessa Bell (10) and Isabelle Anscombe's beautifully illustrated Omega and After: Bloomsbury and the Decorative Arts (11) can be consulted, along with such contemporary materials as Virginia's letters to Vanessa and Roger Fry, diary entries speculating on the relationship between Vanessa's work and her own, and the useful array of materials collected by Robin Majumdar and Allen McLaurin in Virginia Woolf: The Critical Heritage. (12)

Among a number of interesting essays which have profited from the recognition of how much Woolf's fictional techniques owe to modern art, I have found Katharine Kendorza's "'Life Stand Still Here': The Frame Metaphor in To The Lighthouse" (13) and Henry R. Harrington's "The Central Line Down the Middle of To The Lighthouse" (14) most useful. In The Razor Edge of Balance: A Study of Virginia Woolf (15), Jane Novak devotes a chapter to "The Balance of Art and Life," and also raises the provocative question of similarity between such modern film techniques as Eisenstein's montage and Woolf's juxtaposition of image and scene.

I have found the analogy between art and fiction technique in Woolf most useful in introducing her works to undergraduates. A slide show of works from Vanessa Bell and her associates in the Omega Workshop, and of paintings from the Post-Impressionist exhibit of 1910, enables students to discern the role

of light and color imagery in such stories as "Kew Gardens" and to grasp the role of geometric form underlying the structure of To The Lighthouse.

Criticism Arising from Manuscripts

As the original manuscripts and holograph drafts of Virginia Woolf's novels have been released, critics have been able to examine Woolf's process of writing and rewriting for clues to her evolving form. Susan Dick's edition of To The Lighthouse: The Original Holograph Draft (16) laid the groundwork for further insights into specific texts -- for example, her own analysis of the evolution of "Time Passes" through successive drafts (one in French). (17) Similarly, Louise De Salvo's edition of Melymbrosia allows her to elucidate the genesis of The Voyage Out. (18)

Mitchell A. Leaska's edition of The Pargiters: The Novel-Essay Portion of "The Years" (19) and Grace Radin's assessment of the Years holograph in Virginia Woolf: The Years (20) have opened up the whole question of how self-censorship prevented Woolf from writing the combined fiction and non-fiction assessment of the relationship between property, masculinism, and militarism which was her thwarted goal for the years 1931-1938. Thus examination of Woolf's process of composition -- clearly interesting from a linguistic and critical point of view -- has also made possible further inquiry into the way "discouragement of the mind" affected Woolf in the last years of her writing career.

Virginia Woolf as Radical Feminist

In spite of recent elucidations of Woolf's texts by applications of a sophisticated psycholiterary method; in spite of Woolf's intricate aesthetic structures disclosed by analogues to the techniques of modern art; and in spite of manuscript evidence of her process of selection and revision to the end of harmony in form, there remain plenty of critics dismissive of the work of Virginia Woolf. There are those who find Woolf merely solipsistic, an "engorged subjectivity" uncomfortably "personal." Others see her as so corrupted by "elitism" as to call her feminist and socialist themes into doubt. (Thus Cynthia Ozick, declaring Woolf "elite" and "not political," discounts her "sufferings" as merely "the minor inflammations of the literary temperament." [21])

It is into this atmosphere of derision and dismissal that feminist scholar Jane Marcus comes riding, her critical sword flashing and her "lupine" wit (a phrase used by Quentin Bell to characterize her brand of feminist criticism) restoring us all through laughter. Marcus' running debate with Quentin Bell concerning Woolf's lesbian, Marxist and feminist themes can be followed in The Virginia Woolf Miscellany (22). Despite considerable opposition she has managed to bring out two volumes of feminist essays on Woolf (23), while she has kept Woolf's radical alienation from everything capitalistic, military and masculine clearly before us in a series of brilliant essays like "No More Horses: Virginia Woolf on Art and Propaganda" and "Storming the Toolshed." (24)

The critics taken on by Marcus include both Woolf's contemporaries and our own, from E.M. Forster, who "claimed that Woolf's novels were not great because 'she had no great cause at heart,'" to Jeremy Hawthorn, who overlooks both Woolf's "anti-war and anti-establishment" satires in Mrs. Dalloway. (25) Jane Marcus provides a crucial antidote to critics who have viewed Woolf's

contribution as limited to the minor fevers of a madwoman -- a madwoman so distant from both the political upheavals and significant literary trends of the 20th century as to be either erasable from, or safely blurred over within, that religiously guarded literary shrine, the "canon."

-- Annis Pratt

[Annis Pratt teaches English and Women's Studies at the UW-Madison. Her primary field is feminist criticism, with special emphasis on archetypes in women's literature. Her book on Archetypal Patterns in Women's Fiction was published by Indiana University Press in 1981, and a new article, "Spinning Among Fields: New Directions in Feminist Archetypal Theory," is forthcoming in a collection of essays on Feminist Archetypal Theory, edited by Estella Lauter and Carol Rupprecht (University of Tennessee Press, Fall 1984).]

NOTES

¹ Quentin Bell, Virginia Woolf: A Biography (New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1972).

² Roger Poole, The Unknown Virginia Woolf (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978; reprint Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, 1982).

³ Stephen Trombley, All That Summer She Was Mad: Virginia Woolf, Female Victim of Male Medicine (New York: Continuum, 1982).

⁴ Susan M. Kenney and Edwin J. Kenney, Jr., "Virginia Woolf and the Art of Madness," Massachusetts Review XXIII, no.1 (Spring 1982), 161-185.

⁵ Phyllis Rose, Woman of Letters: A Life of Virginia Woolf (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978).

⁶ Vijay Laxmi Kapur, Virginia Woolf's Vision of Life and Her Search for Significant Form: A Study in the Shaping Vision (Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, 1980).

⁷ Mark Spilka, Virginia Woolf's Quarrel With Grieving (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, c1980).

⁸ Elizabeth Abel, "Narrative Structure(s) and Female Development: The Case of Mrs. Dalloway," in The Voyage In: Fictions of Female Development, ed. Elizabeth Abel, Marianne Hirsch, and Elizabeth Langland (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1983), pp.161-185.

⁹ Louise A Poresky, The Elusive Self: Psyche and Spirit in Virginia Woolf's Novels (Newark: University of Delaware Press, 1981).

¹⁰ Frances Spalding, Vanessa Bell (New Haven: Tichnor and Fields, 1983).

¹¹ Isabelle Anscombe, Omega and After: Bloomsbury and the Decorative Arts (London: Thames and Hudson, 1981).

¹² Robin Majumdar and Allen McLaurin, Virginia Woolf: The Critical Heritage (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1975). This collection is also useful in understanding Woolf's fictional theory as it was engendered during a debate over her "Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Brown," the original draft of which is

included in this collection, along with contemporary reviews and responses.

¹³ Katherine Kendorza, "'Life Stand Still Here': The Frame Metaphor in To the Lighthouse," Virginia Woolf Quarterly III, no.3/4 (Summer/Fall 1978), 252-267.

¹⁴ Henry R. Harrington, "The Central Line Down the Middle of To the Lighthouse," Contemporary Literature XXI, no.3 (Summer 1980), 363-382. See also Sharon Proudfit, "Lily Briscoe's Painting: A Key to Personal Relationships in To the Lighthouse," Criticism 13 (Winter 1971), pp.26-38, and Jacqueline Gaillet Thayer, "Virginia Woolf: From Impressionism to Abstract Art," Diss. University of Tulsa, 1977 (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1977).

¹⁵ Jane Novak, The Razor Edge of Balance: A Study of Virginia Woolf (Coral Gables, FL: University of Miami Press, 1975).

¹⁶ Susan Dick, ed., To the Lighthouse: The Original Holograph Draft (Toronto, Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1982; London: Hogarth Press, 1983).

¹⁷ Susan Dick, "The Restless Searcher: A Discussion of the Evolution of 'Time Passes,'" English Studies in Canada 5 (1979), pp.311-329.

¹⁸ Louise De Salvo, Melymbrosia: An Early Version of "The Voyage Out" (New York: New York Public Library, 1982) and Virginia Woolf's "First Voyage": A Novel in the Making (Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1980).

¹⁹ Mitchell A. Leaska, ed., The Pargiters: The Novel-Essay Portion of "The Years", (New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1977; London: Hogarth Press, 1978).

²⁰ Grace Radin, Virginia Woolf: The Years: The Evolution of a Novel (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, c1981). See also, in this category of manuscript studies, Mitchell A. Leaska, ed., Pointz Hall: The Earlier and Later Transcripts of "Between the Acts" (New York: John Jay Press, 1981; New York: University Publishers, 1983) and J.W. Graham, ed., The Waves: The Two Holograph Drafts (Toronto, Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1976).

²¹ Cynthia Ozick, "Mrs. Virginia Woolf: A Madwoman and Her Nurse," in her Art and Ardor (New York: Knopf, 1983), p.53.

²² For the Marcus/Bell debate, see Virginia Woolf Miscellany no.20 (Spring 1983) and no.21 (Fall 1983). Laura Moss Gottlieb has indexed the entire Miscellany from 1983-1983 in her Index to The Virginia Woolf Miscellany (available from Virginia Woolf Miscellany, Dept. of English, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928).

²³ Jane Marcus, ed., New Feminist Essays on Virginia Woolf (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1981) and Virginia Woolf: A Feminist Slant (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983).

²⁴ Jane Marcus, "No More Horses: Virginia Woolf on Art and Propaganda," Women's Studies IV, no.1-3 (1977), 265-290, and "Storming the Toolshed," Signs VII, no.3 (Spring 1982), 622-640.

25 Jane Marcus, "Middlebrow Marxism: Mrs. Dalloway and the Masses," Virginia Woolf Miscellany 5 (Spring/Summer 1976), pp.4-5. See also Lee R. Edwards, "War and Roses: The Politics of Mrs. Dalloway," in The Authority of Experience: Essays in Feminist Criticism, ed. Arlyn Diamond and Lee R. Edwards (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1977), pp.160-177; Alex Zwerdling, "Mrs. Dalloway and the Social System," PMLA 92, no.1 (January 1977), 69-82; and Susan Squier, "The Politics of City Space in The Years: Street Love, Pillar Boxes and Bridges," in New Feminist Essays on Virginia Woolf, ed. Jane Marcus (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1981), pp.216-237.

* * * * *

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND WOMEN

Microelectronics -- the new technology. It's all around us, and clearly few can escape the impact of these electronic marvels, tiny chips with their etched surfaces and connector wires, which inhabit everything from dishwashers to library checkout machines.

It may be less obvious, however, that it is women whom the "new technology" has most affected. Women are the ones overwhelmingly employed in the manufacture of component parts, which eventually wind up in the information-processing equipment that is rapidly transforming the work of (primarily women) clericals. So it is important to look at both the manufacturing and end-use phases of information technology as they affect women. This review essay surveys helpful works on both ends of the spectrum, and also examines works that suggest the possibility of women turning the new technology to our own advantage.

One of the most thorough and well-documented examinations of the manufacturing end of microelectronics is Maria Patricia Fernandez-Kelly's For We Are Sold, I and My People: Women and Industry in Mexico's Frontier. While the study's specific focus is Mexico, many of its findings shed light on conditions elsewhere. Fernandez-Kelly has used a combination of research techniques in gathering the information for her study. Initially, she took a job in one of the off-shore manufacturing plants, or *maquiladoras*, just across the U.S. border with Mexico, for a period of two months. Following that experience, she surveyed and subsequently interviewed women employed in production in 14 different plants (some in electronics, some in apparel). Finally, she gathered ethnographic information from government officials, management, trade-union leaders, and others to provide additional background material for her study of the *maquiladora* women.

Fernandez-Kelly places her discussion of Mexico's Border Industrialization Program within the larger context of the business trend known as "offshore sourcing" -- expansion by corporations outside their native countries to take advantage of low-cost labor. Since 1965, when Mexico began offering economic incentives to attract foreign investors, the number of offshore plants has increased dramatically. Fernandez-Kelly demonstrates that the disproportionately high number of women employed in the *maquiladoras* must be viewed within the context of the historical division of labor according to gender in Mexico. Her analysis is carefully developed and well documented in an extensive bibliography.

Struggling to Survive: Women Workers in Asia also looks at the manufacturing end of the microelectronics industry, recounting interesting (and frightening) personal stories of workers in Southeast Asia. Published by the Christian Conference of Asia-Urban Rural Mission, Struggling to Survive is relatively brief and less carefully documented than Fernandez-Kelly's study. Nonetheless, the book is eye-opening in its discussion of working conditions, including compulsory and extended overtime, occupational diseases, high quotas and low wages, and incentive programs (such as beauty pageants).

Women and Technological Change in Developing Countries, edited by Roslyn Dauber and Melinda L. Cain, reviews a number of theories of economic development, exploring the impact of emerging technologies on women. Two chapters look specifically at offshore sourcing in Mexico, Malaysia and Singapore. The chapter by Linda Y.C. Yim is based on an important study of electronics sourcing in Asia, but unfortunately is published here without its full documentation. However, Yim's original paper is still available, with bibliography, from the Women's Studies Program in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Several conclusions may be drawn from the three works reviewed above. For one thing, the overwhelming majority of workers involved in the manufacture of microelectronic parts are women: Yim estimates that by the mid-1970s, about 90 percent of workers in offshore electronics assembly plants in Asia were women. "Feminine" qualities such as meticulousness, patience and obedience are cited by management as reasons why women are preferred as workers. However, these industries undoubtedly also prefer the lower wages commanded by women. While the wages are attractive to young women who need to support themselves or their families, they are very low -- about one-sixth that paid for comparable work in the U.S., according to Fernandez-Kelly.

Workers also tend to be very young: the median age of electronics workers in Fernandez-Kelly's sample was 20. Corporation policy strives to maintain a youthful work force, partly because young workers are cheaper (and easy to come by). In addition, some of the work is so tedious and detailed that health deteriorates: "bonding," for example, requires looking through microscopes for many hours a day every day. More experienced workers are more likely to complain of health problems than are the newly hired.

Offshore plants have created problems related to migration in the border areas of both Central America and Asia. Attracted by rumors of jobs available in the assembly plants, many otherwise rural people trek to the border areas, sometimes with family in tow. Not only are there not enough electronics jobs available to accommodate the influx, but as workers quit, retire due to health problems, or are laid off, there are extremely few alternative jobs available. The result is high unemployment and a host of social problems.

Once the microelectronic parts are assembled and the finished machines shipped back to the industrialized nations, the problems of women are only beginning in another part of the world. The most thorough study I have found on the effects of microelectronic technology on the end-use work environments of women is Heather Menzies' Women and the Chip: Case Studies of the Effects of Informatics on Employment in Canada. Menzies begins with an overview of women's participation in the workforce and of the automation of information-handling that is occurring rapidly in offices. She then goes on to analyze Canadian corporations, insurance companies, banks, and supermarkets in detail.

In studying a major insurance company, Menzies found that the corporate structure has evolved from a bottom-heavy pyramid (indicating a substantial number of women clericals) to something of a barrel-shape (revealing more mid-level professionals and specialists). The job loss for clericals is not insignificant: total employment increased by 260 in three years of information technology innovation in the insurance company, but during that same period, clericals' share of total employment declined by 12 percent. As the new technology is introduced, the skills required for available jobs move beyond the skill levels of the average clerical worker, with little if any opportunity for clericals to upgrade their skills. The "deskilling" of existing clerical work functions to further widen the skills gap, and also to diminish the quality of work life, as tasks become more repetitive and more closely monitored (by computer, of course). Statistics and tables thoroughly document Menzies' work, and her bibliography is substantial.

A number of studies and manuals have appeared during the last few years documenting the impact of information technology on women's health. The most detailed work I have located is a British publication entitled Office Workers Survival Handbook: A Guide to Fighting Health Hazards in the Office, by Marianne Craig. Beginning with general chapters on office stress, noise, lighting, sitting/standing/strains, temperature and ventilation, etc., the handbook moves on to a section on the new technology, which pays particular attention to video display terminals (VDT's). Craig cites a number of studies of information-processing equipment, along with some anecdotal accounts, in detailing the problems that can result from VDT work.

Glare from a poorly-made or improperly-lit terminal can cause eyestrain, as can flickering characters and constant focus on the video display screen. Workstations are often not designed to accommodate the new equipment, demanding that the worker adjust her body instead, resulting in sore muscles, neck, back and arm strain. Stress is common among VDT workers: the work can be extremely monotonous, and every keystroke may be monitored by a central computer station. There is less chance for the normal interruptions of office work, which provide relief through body movement and interaction with fellow workers. The Handbook lists the recommendations of several British unions regarding work with VDT's: most suggest a limited number of hours per day, with regular, substantial breaks (preferably hourly) away from the machine.

While the new technology exploits women in a number of ways, it is difficult to ignore the fact that this technology is something we must eventually deal with in one way or another. Computer Confidence: A Woman's Guide by Dorothy Heller and June Bower is the only work I have encountered aimed specifically at women and dealing with computers in a positive, supportive way. Heller and Bower begin by discussing "computerphobia"; go on to examine a number of career applications related to computers (not all of which necessitate knowing the innards of computers and programming!); explain how computers work in an understandable way; advise on how to evaluate and purchase computers and peripheral equipment; and finally offer the personal stories of a number of women who have "made it" in the computer field. Some of the chapters offer recommended readings, but a serious weakness of the book is its lack of source documentation and bibliography.

Two other works deserve mention as overviews of how the new technology relates to the condition of women. G.L. Simons' Women in Computing begins with a history of women in the computing field (including Ada Byron Lovelace, the

first programmer). Like Menzies, Simons looks at how the deskilling of clerical work has changed the office environment, and concludes with a discussion of the potential for freelance and homebased computer work for women. An extensive bibliography is included.

The ISIS (Women's International Information and Communication Service) collective has recently published a special issue of its International Bulletin based on the "International Women and New Technology Conference" -- the first of its kind -- held in Geneva, Switzerland, in June of 1983. This special issue, with its conference notes, is an excellent companion to ISIS' earlier issue on "Women and New Technology" published in 1982. These special issues look at the conditions of women involved in the manufacture of microelectronic parts in developing countries and at the impact on women in industrialized countries, whose work lives -- and even everyday lives -- are being affected so greatly by the technology.

There is a romance surrounding information technology as more and more people discover the wonderful things it can accomplish. Some of the most radical women's groups use computers for their mailing lists, and the vision of an on-line database in women's studies is enticing to scholars. At the same time, women in particular have developed a healthy skepticism about the omnipotence of the machines. As with many of the earlier "new technologies," what may be a marvelous labor-saving idea can make the lives of those not in control of it even more dismal than before. It is important to maintain awareness of the new technology's impact on all aspects of women's lives, in every part of the world, and to control the development and applications of that technology in whatever ways we can. The works reviewed above are a start in the right direction, but there is a real need for further scholarship in this rapidly growing area.

-- Linda Shult

[Linda Shult is a staff assistant to the Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large and has spent much of her recent work time coercing the office computer into fulfilling the functions for which it was purchased. She does occasional freelance writing and is finishing a masters degree in journalism at the UW-Madison.]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(A more complete, annotated bibliography on the topic is available from the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large.)

Christian Conference of Asia-Urban Rural Mission. Struggling to Survive: Women Workers in Asia. Hong Kong: Christian Conference of Asia-Urban Rural Mission, 1981. 162p. ill. \$1.00. OCLC 8830136. (Available from CCA-URM Office, 57 Peking Rd, 5/F, Kowloon, Hong Kong)

Craig, Marianne. Office Workers Survival Handbook: A Guide to Fighting Health Hazards in the Office. London: British Society for Social Responsibility in Science (BSSRS), 1981. 195p. index. bibl. OCLC 8334783. (Available from: Trade Union Bookservice, 265 Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, London N4 2DE)

Dauber, Roslyn, and Melinda L. Cain, eds. Women and Technological Change in Developing Countries. (AAAS Selected Symposium; 53) Boulder, CO: Westview Press, for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1981. 266p. bibl. ISBN 0-89158-791-8. LC 80-21653.

Fernandez-Kelly, Maria Patricia. For We Are Sold, I and My People: Women and Industry in Mexico's Frontier. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1983. 195p. bibl. (SUNY series in the anthropology of work) ISBN 0-87395-717-2; pap., ISBN 0-87395-718-0. LC 82-19249.

Heller, Dorothy Kunkin, and June Bower. Computer Confidence: A Woman's Guide. Washington, D.C.: Acropolis Books, 1983. \$16.95, ISBN 87491-555-4; pap., \$9.95, ISBN 87491-703-4. LC 83-8831. OCLC 9557996.

ISIS International Bulletin 24 (September 1982): "Women and New Technology."

ISIS International Bulletin 28 (September 1983): "International Women and New Technology Conference."

Menzies, Heather. Women and the Chip: Case Studies of the Effects of

Informatics on Employment in Canada. Montreal: The Institute for Research on Public Policy, 1981. 98p. bibl. ISBN 0-920380-88-3. (Available from Institute for Research on Public Policy, 2149 Mackay St., Montreal H3G 2J2)

Simons, G.L. Women in Computing. Manchester, England: National Computing Centre, Ltd., 1981. 210p. ill. bibl. index. ISBN 0-85012-296-1. OCLC 8205022.

Yim, Linda Y. C. "Women Workers in Multinational Corporations: The Case of the Electronics Industry in Malaysia and Singapore." (Available from Michigan Occasional Papers in Women's Studies, 1058 L.S.A. Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109)

Alternative Cataloging in Publication Data

Feminist collections: women's studies library resources
in Wisconsin. Madison, WI: Women's Studies
Librarian-at-Large, University of Wisconsin System.

quarterly.

Began publication 1980.

Includes articles, reviews, directories, bibliographies,
interviews, and "items of note."

1. Feminist literature--Publishing--Periodicals.
2. Feminist literature--Reviews--Periodicals. 3. Women's
studies--Library resources--Periodicals. 4. Libraries--
Special collections--Women's studies--Periodicals.
5. Feminism--Book reviews--Periodicals. 6. Feminism--
Bibliography--Periodicals. 7. Feminist literature--
History and criticism--Periodicals. 8. Feminist literature
--Bibliography--Periodicals. I. University of Wisconsin
System. Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large. II. Title:
Women's studies library resources in Wisconsin. III. Title:
Wisconsin women's studies library resources.

Courtesy of Sanford Berman.