

feminist collections

a quarterly of women's studies resources

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FROM THE EDITORS	3
Reflections on two recent name changes in the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian, by Susan Searing.	
ARCHIVES	4
Women of the Right, by Kathleen Blee.	
WOMEN IN PRINT	6
Part I: Feminist publishing and scholarship in Western Europe, by Susan Searing. Part II: news on recent and upcoming women-in- print gatherings, by Cathy Loeb.	
FEMINIST PUBLISHING	11
Reports on three feminist presses, two of them new.	
EDITORS' NOTE	12
NEWS FROM UW-STOUT	12
By Janet Polansky.	
NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES	14
New sources on men's studies, incest, poetry, sports, India, scientists, and Faulkner's women characters.	

Continued on next page

EDITORS: Susan Searing, Women's Studies Librarian and Catherine Loeb, Women's
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Continued from page one

WOMEN'S STUDIES IN WISCONSIN 17

Third edition of Women's Studies in Wisconsin: Who's Who & Where now available.

PERIODICAL NOTES 18

New periodicals on: new books by women; women and law; women's history sources; Indian women; premenstrual syndrome; women in the built environment; lesbian fantasy and science fiction; and women and social work.

Special issues on: women and agriculture; affirmative action; women and the environment; black women and feminism; feminine writing; women, poverty, and community development; feminist ethics and social science research; and feminist education.

Transitions: Hypatia becomes an independent journal of feminist philosophy.

ITEMS OF NOTE 22

A new poetry series from the Women's International Resource Exchange; documents from the Raya Dunayevskaya Collection on microfilm; tapes from the Second National Conference on Women and the Arts; a directory of women's radio programming; bibliographies on women's resources; papers on women and federal tax policy; and two guides for developing programs for rural women.

BOOK REVIEWS 23

American farm women: work and family, by Wava G. Haney.
Feminist perspectives on anti-Semitism and racism, by Judith G. Stitzel.

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FROM THE EDITORS

What's in a name? According to many feminists, a lot. Some of us choose to retain our own last names when we marry; some of us reclaim them; others of us create entirely new names for ourselves. The same care goes into the names we choose for our organizations and agencies. Precision in language and attention to potentially demeaning connotations are earmarks of naming in the women's movement.

Although I can't claim that elevated political principles were at work in two recent re-namings in our office, I do want to share them with our readers and explain our rationale.

From its inception in 1977, our office has been directed by a "Women's Studies Librarian-at-Large." The "at-large" designation signaled the librarian's responsibilities to all twenty-six campuses of the University of Wisconsin. As a job title, it's caused more than its share of jokes and misunderstandings. As I began to travel around the state after joining the office staff in 1982, I rapidly developed a repertoire of "at-large" anecdotes and a nutshell explanation of what the title implied. (At one point, I contemplated printing up posters: "LIBRARIAN AT LARGE! SUSPECTED OF ADVOCATING THE OVERTHROW OF THE PATRIARCHY AND DISTRIBUTING SUBVERSIVE LITERATURE. MAY BE ARMED WITH BOXES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND NEWSLETTERS. LAST SEEN HEADED TOWARD STEVENS POINT.")

So it was with mixed feelings that I received my annual evaluation from the office's nine-member advisory panel last spring, with their recommendation that my title be trimmed to simply "UW System Women's Studies Librarian." Citing the "general recognition of the office as a truly Systemwide service," they deemed the "at-large" title "cumbersome and no longer necessary." Since then, we've gradually changed the wording in our presentations and publications, and as stationery supplies run out, we'll be modifying our letterhead as well. But our mission remains the same, and our constituency is in no way narrowed.

If anything, our constituency has grown over the past few years. To signal our increasingly national role in the women's studies information network, we decided to modify the subtitle of Feminist Collections. With this issue, it's no longer Feminist Collections: Women's Studies Library Resources in Wisconsin, but Feminist Collections: A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources. The changes are subtle, but telling.

First, we've deleted "Wisconsin" from the subtitle, in recognition not only of expanding national readership, but of the increasing numbers of non-Wisconsinites who contribute reviews and articles. Furthermore, the topics we cover have never been limited to our own state, since we alert our readers to new books, periodicals, nonprint resources, small press publishers, and special collections around the country.

Second, we've scrubbed the word "library." This was, admittedly, a matter of long, at times almost acrimonious debate among us. But again, we concluded that the phrase "library resources" was hardly a full description of what we

endeavor to convey in the pages of FC. We've covered bookstores, grassroots archives, alternative publishers, films and videos for classroom use, community information projects -- all vital parts of feminist education, but not all library-based.

Finally, as an expression of pride, we've added the noun "quarterly." Feminist Collections has maintained a rigorous four-per-year distribution schedule -- not always easy in a hectic academic setting. And at over thirty pages per issue, we're meatier than the average newsletter, but too slim and informal to carry the label "journal." "Quarterly" feels like a comfortable compromise, a name within which we can change and grow.

Our names have changed, but the services, publications, and goals of the office remain unaltered. We're still dedicated to bringing you the latest word on resources for feminist scholarship.

-- S.S.

ARCHIVES

WOMEN OF THE RIGHT

Recent feminist scholarship has begun to uncover the history of women's involvement in political movements in the United States. Yet, these studies primarily have focused on women in feminist and progressive organizations. We know a great deal about how and why women were active in female suffrage, abolitionism, temperance, reform, civil rights, socialist/communist/anarchist, feminist and labor movements. Little is known, however, about women's role in right-wing or antifeminist movements.

Two factors help explain this paucity of research. First, it is difficult to find good sources of archival data on many right-wing movements in history. Racist, far-right and publicly discredited organizations are unlikely to maintain or preserve membership lists or to donate records to archives. Libraries that develop collections in women's history often seek to correct the historical record by building archives on progressive and suffrage/feminist movements, and are slower to establish archives on right-wing movements.

Secondly, archival material on women in political movements, across the spectrum, is limited and difficult to find. The identity of individual women often is buried within unattributed organizational statements, unsigned essays and pamphlets, or filed under names of husbands or political mentors. Women's contribution to the ongoing work of a political movement is likely to be seen as marginal, trivial, unimportant or peripheral to the "main work" of the organization. We may be able to reconstruct a history of the involvement of men who wrote (and signed) statements, gave public speeches, held offices and whose actions were recorded by contemporary observers of political movements. The political work of women, on the other hand, is more likely to be lost to history. These problems are especially acute in studying right-wing and antifeminist movements in which women often are explicitly defined as non-political "helpmates" to a male-defined politics.

These problems aside, there is much that can be learned from the history of women on the right. As anti-ERA, anti-abortion and other right-wing organizations draw large numbers of women participants (if not leaders), it is necessary for feminists to understand how and why women are recruited into movements on the right. Looking back into history may give some clues about the modern situation.

Each project in women's right-wing history will involve different types of detective work, but some general guidelines may apply. In my research on women in the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s and the U.S. Nazi movement of the 1940s, it has been necessary to tap many types of sources. Among the most valuable have been the pre-1956 National Union Catalog listings under organizational names, Congressional hearings (especially appendices listing names or reproducing organizational documents), archives of contemporary organizations opposed to the right (such as the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching), court records in lawsuits against right-wing organizations, contemporary progressive journals and newspapers, lists of archival holdings of local newspapers (indexed by organization) and photo archives of the Library of Congress. Special libraries are also valuable sources. Several Southern history archives, for example, have collections on the Ku Klux Klan; church archives may yield information on right-wing movements with a religious base.

Once archival sources are found, the detective process enters another stage, with a new set of questions. Were women really active in the movement or were they merely figureheads for a movement controlled by men? Were women recruited into a movement independently or did they enter only as sisters, wives or daughters of male members? Was a women's auxiliary really auxiliary to a male political organization or was it the mainstay of the movement? Was there dissension within the movement over female and male roles and/or did these change over time? Do organizational statements written by women differ from those written by men? Was there an organizational division of labor by task or by topic between women and men? An openness to defining political work in the broadest sense (encompassing what is traditionally dismissed as "support" work), and attention to clues of women's participation help the researcher to answer these and related questions.

Two aspects of researching right-wing women remain problematic even if data sources are located and research questions developed. First, in doing research on the history of political movements, one needs to be careful about "reading back" into that history the political categories that make sense today. For example, we are accustomed to seeing right-wing politics and antifeminism as parallel, if not identical, sentiments. Yet this is not the case across time. In the 1920s, the Ku Klux Klan was explicitly racist, nationalistic and right-wing but also supportive of numerous measures, like female suffrage, that favored rights of (white native Protestant) women.

Second, searching out and reading archives of anti-female, racist, anti-Semitic and ultra-nationalistic material can be an emotionally stressful endeavor. Primary source material often contains such offensive racist and sexist statements that it can be difficult to maintain emotional distance. No amount of preparation can offset the shock of uncovering networks of right-wing organizations and "hate groups," and the propaganda they distribute. The most effective strategy may be to undertake research on right-wing women as a

collective, rather than an individual, research project, so that the impact of the material can be partially diffused in discussion with supportive colleagues.

-- Kathleen Blee

[Kathleen Blee is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Kentucky. Her research interests include the historical study of right-wing women, the politics of family life and women's labor force participation.]

WOMEN IN PRINT

[Editors' note: this issue, our column on "Women in Print" is in two parts. In Part I, Susan Searing reports on feminist publishing in Western Europe. In Part II, Cathy Loeb describes recent and upcoming women-in-print gatherings around the world. Thanks to Rose Katz and Sandi Torkildson of A Room of One's Own, Madison's feminist bookstore, for sharing their impressions of the Third National Women in Print Conference.]

PART I: FEMINIST PUBLISHING AND SCHOLARSHIP IN WESTERN EUROPE

On July 7 at the annual conference of the American Library Association, some one hundred librarians gathered to hear a panel of speakers on Western European women's studies. A smaller group met afterward to discuss strategies for improving U.S. libraries' holdings of Western European feminist scholarly and activist output.

All four speakers were thought-provoking. Beth Stafford, librarian for women's studies and women in development at the University of Illinois, jokingly titled her presentation "Frauenfemmesvrouwenstudies [WomenWomen-Women's Studies]: Recent Trends." As she surveyed the place of feminist scholarship in formal structures of higher education in the United Kingdom, the countries of Scandinavia, the Netherlands, France, and Germany, no single pattern emerged across nations. Nonetheless, Europe has produced significant advances in women's studies and feminist theory.

Rita Pankhurst, librarian for the Fawcett Library in London, gave an overview of the Fawcett's history and holdings and discussed some of the dilemmas faced in building a contemporary collection. Sarah Sherman, curator of the Women's Collection at Northwestern University, described how her collection documents the post-1960 women's movement by emphasizing small press materials. Admitting that Northwestern has concentrated on North American holdings, she called for cooperation among libraries to assure that European materials are acquired and preserved on this side of the Atlantic.

For librarians actively participating in collection building, Virginia Clark's presentation was surely the highlight of the program. Clark, assistant editor at Choice, addressed women's publishing in Western Europe. She estimated that materials about women emanating from Europe have quintupled in the last decade, with the women-in-print movement especially strong in Great Britain. Although no one can provide an accurate measure of the extent of feminist publishing in Europe, the International Archives of the Women's

Movement in Amsterdam (1) now adds some four thousand titles to its catalog each quarter, Clark reported.

Judging by the viewpoints expressed at the later session, the audience strongly agreed with Clark's statement that North American bibliographers and collection development officers have difficulty keeping current with European feminism and its printed record. Clark hypothesized that researchers now look increasingly to the Third World and issues of women in development; lessened interest in Europe on the part of U.S. scholars means that adequate bibliographic tools are not being prepared.

Other difficulties in building well-rounded collections of European feminist materials derive from European publishing practices, distribution methods, and the nature of the literature itself. Although commercial publishers are active in the field, other producers are also central. Governments and multinational agencies are a primary source of information about women, and Clark noted that socialist governments in Western Europe play a more active role in publishing and distribution -- for better or for worse -- than does the U.S. government. It is sometimes harder to acquire materials from government bureaucracies than from profit-conscious publishers and vendors.

Women's groups are also prolific publishers. Feminist organizations not only disseminate literature, but also maintain archives and research centers. Luckily, most nations have an umbrella organization uniting women's groups and making it easier for bibliographers to identify and contact them. As in the U.S., there are specialized women's book publishers, periodicals, and bookstores throughout Western Europe. Yet many of these groups, Clark found, are less willing than their American counterparts to cooperate with mainstream libraries. And much of their material -- an estimated forty percent -- is in pamphlet format, a format not favored by U.S. librarians or scholars.

The European women's presses emphasize belles lettres and autobiography, and translations from English figure among their best sellers. Nonfiction works, Clark generalized, are more theoretical and "serious" than much U.S. feminist writing. Clark pointed to other trends in women's publishing as well: the increasing importance of nonprint materials, and the appearance of more publications that speak to and of special groups of women, including lesbians and women of color.

Toward the end of her talk, Clark drew attention to an overlooked form of publishing. She explained that European women's groups have exploited the widespread popularity of thematic calendars and appointment books. Like their English-language counterparts, these illustrated datebooks highlight special days in women's history and commemorate outstanding women of the past and present. Libraries typically label such materials "ephemera"; rarely do they add them to permanent collections. However, Clark reported that the appointment books frequently contain directories and bibliographic listings. Because they are reissued every year, they are a marvelous source of current addresses for publishers, periodicals, groups, and services. Examples are the Spare Rib Diary, Frauenkalender, and Vrouwenagenda (2).

Several points raised by the speakers were elaborated in the afternoon discussion session. Clark's comments on ephemeral materials sparked a debate

on popular literature. How extensively, the participants wondered, should an academic library collect European women's magazines -- the equivalents of Good Housekeeping or Vogue? Are they only valuable for current cultural awareness, or should libraries be committed to binding and retaining them? If so, can libraries across the nation cooperate better to share the costs of purchase, preservation, and storage?

Bibliographic access to European women's materials, though still inadequate for U.S. researchers, is slowly improving. One discussant noted that a database of women's materials in Scandinavian languages will soon be available through the Euronet online network. Rita Pankhurst described the Fawcett Library's microform catalog, "Bibliofem," which is readily available on subscription. (3)

There remains a major gap in North American students' knowledge of feminist activity in Europe, however. Books like New French Feminisms, German Feminism, and Women's Studies in Italy (4) provide an important perspective on women's studies beyond our borders, and they are excellent background reading for librarians.

In addition to works that explicate European feminist thought for American readers, scholars need access to original works of literature. Here another problem emerges, one only touched upon in this meeting of Western European specialists. The days when students could be expected to read French or German writings in their original editions are long gone. And there are few feminist academics in the U.S. skilled in Norwegian, Danish, or Swedish -- despite the vibrant and well-documented women's movement in Scandinavia. Those fluent in Spanish, Dutch, or Italian are also rare. The need for translations is acute.

Fortunately, progress is being made in bringing the works of European women authors to English-language readers. Margery Resnick and Isabelle de Courtivron have made an exemplary beginning with their bibliography, Women Writers in Translation (5). Limited to literary writings and largely restricted to books, one-third of the volume cites translations of works by French, French-Canadian, and other Francophone authors. Other chapters treat materials originally published in Portuguese, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish.

The Feminist Press, which has resurrected the works of such U.S. writers as Agnes Smedley, Zora Neale Hurston, and Tess Slesinger, recently announced its intention to publish in English or bilingual editions the works of neglected women authors from other countries. The first volume off the press is Moa Martinson's Women and Appletrees (6), a novel originally published in Sweden in 1932. The Feminist Press is also developing a four-volume set of poetry by women, covering French, Hispanic, Italian, and German works from the Middle Ages to the present. (7)

The Seal Press, already committed to a celebration of women's diversity in such offerings as Gathering Ground and The Things That Divide Us (8), has also initiated a translation series. An Everyday Story, a collection of Norwegian women's fiction, appeared in 1984, and Early Spring, the memoirs of Danish writer Tove Ditlevsen, was published this year (9).

Journal literature is also worthy of translation. Feminist Issues (10) makes a special effort to include works by European feminist theorists, while Connexions (11) presents reports from women's movement activists around the world, juxtaposing the experiences of feminists in Third World and developed nations.

Librarians should be in the forefront of improving access to European women's materials, both in translation and in the original languages. Librarians responsible for women's studies acquisitions should consult with their colleagues responsible for area studies to assure that collections are well-balanced and representative of all points on the feminist spectrum. Particular efforts must be made to capture the output of women's presses. And the mechanisms for bibliographic access -- bibliographies, checklists, accession lists -- must be developed and shared.

In this regard, it is regrettable that our own office can do so little. Limitations of staff time and expertise have dictated that we confine our bibliographic efforts to the English language. We try to stay abreast of British, Canadian, Australian, Indian, and other English-language literatures; and that alone is a daunting task. Yet if our vision of global feminism is to endure and to have an impact on the world, we must build bridges of books and journals as well as sisterly networks.

-- Susan E. Searing

NOTES

¹ The International Archives of the Women's Movement (Internationaal Archief voor de Vrouwenbeweging) is located at IAV Keizersgracht 10, 1015 CN Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

² Spare Rib Diary (London: Spare Rib, annual; address: 27 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1R 0AT, England). Frauenkalender (Cologne: Frauenkalender Selbstverlag, annual; address: c/o Emma, Kolpingplatz 1-a, D-5000, Cologne, West Germany). Vrouwenagenda (Amsterdam: Feministische Uitgeverij Sara, annual; address: Keizergracht 231, 1016 DV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands).

³ BiblioFem (London: Fawcett Library, 1978- , 6/year). Microfiche. Address: BiblioFem/Cataloguing Coordinator, Fawcett Library, City of London Polytechnic, Calcutta House, Old Castle St., London E1 7NT, England.

⁴ Elaine Marks and Isabelle de Courtivron, eds., New French Feminisms: An Anthology (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1979). Edith Hoshino Altbach, Jeanette Clausen, Dagmar Schultz, and Naomi Stephan, eds., German Feminism: Readings in Politics and Literature (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1984). Laura Balbao and Yasmine Ergas, Women's Studies in Italy (Old Westbury, NY: The Feminist Press, 1982).

⁵ Margery Resnick and Isabelle de Courtivron, Women Writers in Translation: An Annotated Bibliography, 1945-1982 (New York: Garland Press, 1984).

⁶ Moa Martinson, Women and Appletrees (Old Westbury, NY: The Feminist Press, 1985).

⁷ Angel Flores and Kate Flores, eds., The Defiant Muse: Feminist Poems from the Middle Ages to the Present (Old Westbury, NY: The Feminist Press, forthcoming). The individual bilingual volumes in the set will be: French Feminist Poems, ed. by Domna C. Stanton; Hispanic Feminist Poems, ed. by Angel Flores and Kate Flores; Italian Feminist Poems, ed. by Muriel Kittel, Beverly Allen, and Keala Jewell; and German Feminist Poems, ed. by Susan Cocalis.

⁸ Jo Cochran, J. T. Stewart, and Mayumi Tsutakawa, eds., Gathering Ground: New Writing and Art by Northwest Women of Color (Seattle: Seal Press, 1984). Faith Conlon, Rachel da Silva, and Barbara Wilson, eds., The Things That Divide Us: Short Fiction by Women (Seattle: Seal Press, 1985).

⁹ Katherine Hanson, ed., An Everyday Story: Norwegian Women's Fiction (Seattle: Seal Press, 1984). Tove Ditlevsen, Early Spring (Seattle: Seal Press, 1985).

¹⁰ Feminist Issues (New Brunswick, NJ: 1980- , 2/year). Address: Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Dept. 8010, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

¹¹ Connexions: An International Women's Quarterly (Oakland, CA: 1981- , 4/year). Address: 4228 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, CA 94609.

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PART II: WOMEN-IN-PRINT NEWS

THE THIRD NATIONAL WOMEN IN PRINT CONFERENCE was held in Berkeley, California, May 29 - June 1, 1985, following the American Booksellers Association (ABA) Convention held in San Francisco a few days earlier. While some women-in-print participants who attended both gatherings complained about burn-out, the feminist meeting may have had a positive influence on the ABA convention, where feminist publishing achieved significant visibility both through publishers' booths and through panel discussions on "Using a Gay/Lesbian Section to Increase Store Sales" and "Selling Feminist Books: Attracting Customers & Increasing Sales." Carol Seajay reported in the June 1985 issue of The Feminist Bookstore News, "...I can probably count on one hand the publishers I approached [at the ABA Convention] who didn't have a reasonable sense of what I meant when I asked about the feminist books on their new list." The women-in-print conference brought together some two hundred women representing feminist and lesbian newspapers, journals, publishers, bookstores, and print shops. Reaction to the conference was mixed. The consensus seems to be that it was less successful than the exuberant second conference (held in Washington, DC, in 1981) -- specifically, that it was less well-organized, providing little time for overview and political discussion by all participants, for smaller caucus gatherings, or for dialogues between the different "disciplines"; that it failed to achieve reasonable representation of women of color; and that it failed to produce any new strategies for strengthening the women-in-print network. Controversy surrounding Naiad Press' sale of portions of the Lesbian Nuns anthology to Forum, a publication owned by Penthouse, consumed a substantial amount of conference time and energy. On the other hand, the conference has been praised for its attention to issues of accessibility, and for the productive discussions of pornography

and censorship. Steps have already been taken towards planning the fourth national women-in-print conference, which -- rumor has it -- may be held in Chicago. (Information from A Room of One's Own Feminist Bookstore, Madison; Publishers Weekly June 21, 1985, p.62; Gay Community News June 22, 1985, p.3; The Feminist Bookstore News June 1985, pp.2-5; and conference literature)

Plans are underway for the SECOND INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST BOOK FAIR, to take place in Oslo, Norway, June 21 to June 27, 1986. The enormously successful First International Feminist Book Fair was held in London in June 1984. The Oslo Fair is being planned by a committee composed of representatives from various publishing houses, the universities, research institutions, and the main Norwegian political parties. Planners "see this as a wonderful opportunity to inform the rest of the world of what the Nordic countries have contributed to feminist literature." The Book Fair, which will feature a wide range of fiction and nonfiction books, will be followed by an event-filled Book Week, hoping to reach authors, translators, publishers, literary agents, journalists, critics, printers, designers, book dealers, librarians, and the general reading public. For more information, contact Elisabet W. Middelthon and Elisabeth Bjelland at P.O. Box 2959 To/yen, 0608 Oslo 6, Norway. (Information from The Feminist Bookstore News, June 1985, pp.10-11).

Another international feminist book fair, the FIRMATO DONNA, will take place November 24 through December 1, 1985 in Rome. The first "Firmato Donna" was held in June 1984. The 1985 gathering will feature book exhibits -- Italian, European, and American -- as well as debates, film shows, and other exhibitions. For further information, contact M.R. Cutrufelli or C. Fanelli, Lega Nazionale Cooperative, Via Guattani, 9 - 00161 Rome, Italy. Giovanni's Room, a distributor of feminist, lesbian, and gay books, is offering to represent North American publishers at the fair; write Giovanni's Room, 1145 Pine St., Philadelphia, PA 19107.

-- Cathy Loeb

FEMINIST PUBLISHING

FIREBRAND BOOKS is a new lesbian and feminist publishing company founded in November, 1984, by Nancy Bereano. Bereano was previously editor of the Feminist Series at Crossing Press, where she was responsible for twenty titles over four years, including such works as Michelle Cliff's Abeng, Pat Parker's Movement in Black, and Audre Lorde's Sister Outsider. Firebrand's first three titles are already out: Mohawk Trail, a collection of prose by Indian writer Beth Brant; Jonestown & Other Madness, poetry by Pat Parker; and Moll Cutpurse, a lesbian novel set in Elizabethan England, by Ellen Galford. Forthcoming titles will include Michelle Cliff's The Land of Look Behind (poetry and prose); The Sun Is Not Merciful, short stories by Navajo writer Anna Lee Walters; and My Mama's Dead Squirrel: Lesbian Essays on Southern Culture, by Mab Segrest. Contact Firebrand Books at 141 The Commons, Ithaca, NY 14850 (phone: 607-272-0000).

KALI FOR WOMEN is a professional society based in New Delhi, India. Hoping to provide Third World women with an opportunity to speak out for themselves, and to make available reasonably priced material on Third World women in Third World countries themselves, Kali is initiating a program to publish research

in the social sciences and humanities, general nonfiction, and fiction. Kali also hopes to set up a training program for women in printing and bookmaking. Thus far Kali has published a women's diary for 1985 and a journal issue on women and media in South Asia (in collaboration with Isis International and the Pacific and Asian Women's Forum). Forthcoming titles include: The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of the Women's Movement in India, by Radha Kumar; Women, Religion and Social Change, edited by Devaki Jain and Diana Eck; and Women in Muslim Paradise, by Fatima Mernissi. Kali is currently negotiating sale of U.S. rights on some of these publications. For more information, contact Kali for Women, N 84 Panchshila Park, New Delhi 110 017, India.

THE FEMINIST PRESS has recently announced a major transformation. Now in its fifteenth year, the press is in the process of moving to The City University of New York, on the invitation of the Chancellor. There, the press will continue its existing publishing commitments -- retrieving the lost history and literature of American women writers, and launching its promised series of translations -- as well as broaden its program to include ethnic studies, urban studies, and the history and culture of New York City. Before the decade is out, the press will become the nucleus of a new City University Press. The press is soliciting contributions to help defray the costs of this transition. For further information, contact The Feminist Press, Box 334, Old Westbury, NY 11568.

As of September 1985, the VIRAGO MODERN CLASSICS, a trade paperback reprint series of fiction by or about modern women, will be published in the United States by Viking Penguin. The Dial Press, which previously handled the series, published only a selected number of the titles issued each year by London's Virago Press. Penguin has committed itself to publish all books in the series as they are released in London, as well as some earlier titles never published in the U.S. Penguin will retain the distinctive Virago covers. The first eight titles to be issued by Penguin include works by Vita Sackville-West, Mrs. Oliphant, M.J. Farrell (Molly Keane), Elizabeth Taylor, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Kate O'Brien.

EDITORS' NOTE

Liz Ellsworth, who regularly contributes to our "Feminist Visions" series on feminist nonprint media, took a well-deserved vacation this summer, and thus won't be found in the pages of this issue of Feminist Collections. She will be back with her next installment in the Winter 1986 issue of FC.

NEWS FROM UW-STOUT

Women's studies at UW-Stout has always been intended as a feminist framework for specialized programs leading to professional careers. This frankly utilitarian philosophy can be seen in the subtitle of Stout's twenty-two-credit women's studies minor: Theory and Practical Applications. Approved in 1976, this minor comprises a core of women's studies courses, including an introduction with a four-week section on women and work, courses in assertiveness training and the changing roles of women, and optional special topics such as women in economics, women in management, and women in industry

and technology. In addition, students take courses in other areas that offer significant information for or about women. All women's studies students take courses in non-traditional or basic technology areas.

During the academic year 1984-1985, a team of twenty faculty from disciplines all across the university participated in a faculty development project designed to help them integrate material on women into their courses and make programs and classrooms more hospitable to all students. Supported by local development funds and the Wellesley Faculty Development Consulting Project, Stout's Gender-Balancing Across the Curriculum (GBAC) program began with a day-long training session facilitated by a team of UW-System consultants -- Julie Brickley and Jerry Rodesch from Green Bay, and Agate Nesaule from Whitewater; continued with monthly sessions during the winter and spring on classroom atmosphere, resources (with Susan Searing), and the women's studies perspective; and culminated in April with a wrap-up session and address by Autumn Stanley (Stanford Center for Research on Women), whose book on women innovators and inventors, Mothers of Invention, will be published by Scarecrow this fall. Project participants are now assembling and will distribute a teaching manual with classroom strategies, course materials and revised syllabi, resource lists, and analysis of their attempts to integrate information about women into courses on economics, power mechanics, industrial design, statistics, graphics, political science, early childhood education, career guidance, and other subjects.

Next fall, the women's studies committee, which directs academic programming, will be working on grant proposals for projects designed to promote educational equity and to upgrade the status of the traditionally female occupations in professional education. A series of late-afternoon coffee-and-cookie meetings will be held for faculty and staff doing research or programming for or about women so that they can share their progress. At the first meeting, Lee Morical, author of Where's My Happy Ending?, and Susan Thurin, who has written on the accomplished lady in the nineteenth-century novel, will read from their works and discuss the superwoman myth, then and now. In addition, the women's studies committee has been awarded Undergraduate Teaching Improvement Council guest faculty and resource program funds to sponsor two special events: a collegial session on feminist theory in the humanities and social sciences for our staff and several faculty members from the UW-Eau Claire -- Elaine Blakemore, Rita Gross, Tim Hersch, Howard Lutz, and Helaine Minkus; and a display of the "Heritage of Milwaukee-Downer College" photo exhibit.

-- Janet Polansky

[Janet Polansky is an Associate Professor of English and directs the women's studies program at the University of Wisconsin-Stout.]

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

August, Eugene R. Men's Studies: A Selected and Annotated Interdisciplinary Bibliography. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1985. 215p. index. \$30.00, ISBN 0-87287-481-8. LC 84-28894.

De Young, Mary. Incest: An Annotated Bibliography. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1985. 161p. index. pap., \$29.95, ISBN 0-89950-142-7. LC 84-43226.

Guy, Patricia A. Women's Poetry Index. Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 1985. 174p. index. \$65.00, ISBN 0-89774-173-0. LC 84-42816.

Markel, Robert, Nancy Brooks, and Susan Markel. For the Record: Women in Sports. New York: World Almanac Publications; distr. by Ballantine, 1985. 195p. 111. index. pap., \$8.95, ISBN 0-345-32192-8.

Pandit, Harshida. Women of India: An Annotated Bibliography. New York: Garland Press, 1985. 278p. index. \$52.00, ISBN 0-8240-9175-2. LC 82-49172.

Siegel, Patricia Joan, and Kay Thomas Finley. Women in the Scientific Search: An American Bio-Bibliography, 1724-1979. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1985. 399p. index. \$32.50, ISBN 0-8108-1755-1. LC 84-20290.

Sweeney, Patricia E. William Faulkner's Women Characters: An Annotated Bibliography of Criticism, 1930-1983. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO Information Services, 1985. 497p. index. \$50.00, ISBN 0-87436-411-6. LC 84-24572.

Laboring daily on our current office project, a five-year supplement to Esther Stineman's Women's Studies: A Recommended Core Bibliography (Libraries Unlimited, 1979), I have grown aware of the increasing volume of writings on gender issues from a male perspective, only a handful of which will fit into our work. So it's good to see that Libraries Unlimited has issued what amounts to a companion work, Men's Studies: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography. Its compiler, Eugene R. August, asserts that men's studies is "the logical complement to women's studies and a necessary component of any balanced gender-related scholarship" (p.xi). He selects nearly six hundred books about the male experience, sorting them into twenty-one chapters by topic, discipline, and type of material. "Men in Families," "Masculinity," and "Men's Awareness" are among the longest chapters. Both scholarly and popular literature are cited, with long evaluative annotations. Cross-referencing between chapters somewhat compensates for the lack of a subject index.

Feminist scholars will continue to argue the validity of men's studies, but this bibliography clearly documents the growing interest in a fresh perspective on male experience. It also reveals a substantial backlash to the women's movement, and defensive snipes at "feminist bias" (e.g., p.94) and "militant feminists" (e.g., p.106) occasionally mar August's otherwise

well-written annotations. Nonetheless, Men's Studies is a timely addition to the reference shelf.

Bridging the chasm between men's and women's studies in literature is a new specialized bibliography by Patricia E. Sweeney -- William Faulkner's Women Characters: An Annotated Bibliography of Criticism, 1930-1983. Sweeney writes that Faulkner's depictions of women are controversial, and that, contrary to expectation, male critics frequently label them misogynistic, while feminists find them sympathetic. This bibliography is exemplary: straightforwardly organized by book and short story title; fully annotated; and amply indexed by author, title, subject, and character name. Books and articles that treat more than one work are given repeated citations, each time with a new annotation highlighting the particular work of Faulkner's under review. Thus a source list of some five hundred secondary works yields a rich bibliography of over twenty-three hundred entries.

Students of literature and general readers alike will appreciate Patricia Guy's Women's Poetry Index, a much-needed tool for locating poems in anthologies. The index complements Poetry by American Women, 1900-1975: A Bibliography, by Joan Reardon and Kristine A. Thorsen (Scarecrow, 1979), which is limited to U.S. poets and lists only separately-published volumes. Guy's index covers the years 1945 through 1983 and pointedly includes anthologies with ethnic perspectives, as well as collections of translations from other countries. The standard Granger's Index to Poetry has meager coverage of women-focused anthologies, so Guy's volume (which omits books indexed in Granger's) is welcome indeed. Librarians have further reason to praise this work: in her source list, Guy cites LC and ISBN numbers and stars those anthologies that offer biographical data on the poets they cover.

Women's Poetry Index follows the usual format, with full information under the poet's name in the Poet Index, and title and first line indexes referring back to it. Missing, sadly, is one feature that makes Granger's so valuable -- a subject index. One longs to be able to access poems on the themes of motherhood, old age, lesbianism, the experiences of women of color, war and peace.... As it stands, Women's Poetry Index is immensely useful for tracking down known poems, but it cannot serve the added purpose of leading readers to unfamiliar works.

Poetry indexes are staple items in any reference department; so are sports record books. Thus it's odd that a volume devoted solely to women's athletic achievements hasn't appeared until now. For the Record: Women in Sports covers twenty-six competitive sports, from badminton to volleyball. Each chapter opens with a short historical overview, followed by selected biographies and chronological lists of champions in Olympic events and other major contests. Most of the biographical entries include place and date of birth; some have photographs. The compilers give no explanation of how they selected women for inclusion, and the reader cannot help but wonder. The Women's Book of World Records, by Lois Decker O'Neill (Doubleday, 1979), has a chapter on sports and games that lists many title-holders and record-breakers who do not receive entries in For the Record. The main value of For the Record lies in its timeliness, particularly its inclusion of the results of the 1984 Olympics.

If good reference sources about women in sports are hard to find, ones about women in science may be even rarer. Patricia Joan Siegel and Kay Thomas Finley have done a real service, therefore, in compiling Women in the Scientific Search. The work is an index to biographical writings about 160 American women scientists, all deceased by 1979. The bibliography will be especially useful to historians of science and to young women seeking role models in the scientific professions. Siegel and Finley point out that over half the women they cover are not included in Notable American Women, the standard biographical dictionary for women in the U.S.

The volume treats individuals first by scientific field, then chronologically by birth date. The fields most heavily represented are astronomy, botany, chemistry and biochemistry, mathematics, medical science, psychology, and zoology. Biographical and bibliographical entries are merged in a single numbered sequence. The first entry for each woman is a two- to three-paragraph biography emphasizing her career and the significance of her work. The remaining entries are citations with evaluative annotations. The volume closes with an index to proper names, the names of organizations and colleges, the titles of journals and other source materials, and a very few subject terms.

Two new bibliographies treat topics already covered in the reference literature and should be carefully compared to their predecessors. Harshida Pandit's Women of India has a more limited geographical scope than Carol Sakala's mammoth Women of South Asia: A Guide to Resources (1) and a vastly simpler topical organization. Sakala cites over forty-six hundred items; Pandit, some eleven hundred. Skimming the author indexes, one finds considerable overlap. Both provide short annotations; Pandit is more informative in some cases, but her English is occasionally awkward. Although Pandit emphasizes twentieth-century English-language sources, few references from the 1980s are evident, so her work cannot be said to update Sakala's.

Pandit is useful for background on current concerns. A lengthy section on "Social Problems" covers such topics as child marriage, dowry, divorce, family planning, prostitution, and widowhood. There are sections devoted to "Women's Movement and Political Participation," "Women in Art and Culture," "Psychological Studies," and "Eminent Women," plus a short list of films, in addition to the economic, educational, legal, and social issues usually treated in bibliographies that combine women's studies and area studies. Unfortunately, Women of India lacks a subject index. This makes it difficult to locate all the relevant citations on a given topic. For example, sati (the self-immolation of widows) and divorce are subjects treated in both the section on law and the section on social problems.

Mary de Young's Incest: An Annotated Bibliography follows closely on the heels of Incest: The Last Taboo, by Rick Rubin and Greg Byerly. (2) Both works cover about the same number of titles, yet there is far less overlap than one would expect. Rubin and Byerly select from a wide range of publications. De Young emphasizes professional journal articles and books; she excludes popular literature and pamphlets from agencies or organizations that specialize in the treatment or prevention of incest. The citations are accompanied by long, objective annotations geared toward clinicians and researchers. Introductions to chapters and sub-chapters identify central themes and theories. De Young employs a subject arrangement that highlights

types of incest (the chapter on father-daughter incest is the longest), its effects on victims, intervention, and treatment. Whereas Rubin and Byerly stress works of the last ten years, de Young cites more studies from the 1960s and earlier, and also adds some 1984 references. De Young's bibliography is of obvious value to collections serving students of psychology, social work, and women's studies.

-- Susan E. Searing

NOTES

¹ Carol Sakala, Women of South Asia: A Guide to Resources (Millwood, NY: Kraus International, 1980). Reviewed in Feminist Collections v.2, no.4 (Summer 1981), pp.17-18.

² Rick Rubin and Greg Byerly, Incest: The Last Taboo: An Annotated Bibliography (New York: Garland, 1983). Reviewed in Feminist Collections v.5, no.2 (Winter 1984), p.20.

WOMEN'S STUDIES IN WISCONSIN ---

In 1980, the UW System Women's Studies Librarian published the first edition of Women's Studies in Wisconsin: Who's Who & Where, hoping to "foster new avenues of communication and make possible increased collaboration among the many Wisconsin residents concerned with feminist issues and research." The second directory was published in April 1982. The Office of the Women's Studies Librarian is now pleased to announce the publication of the third edition of Women's Studies in Wisconsin. Like its predecessors, the new edition provides a guide to the faculty, librarians, students, and community representatives working in the field of women's studies across the state.

Some 2800 questionnaires were distributed between March and April of 1985, resulting in a listing of 461 persons. For each individual, the following information is provided: name; home and work addresses and phone numbers; occupation; faculty field or discipline; community work related to feminism/women's studies; and current research or subjects of interest in women's studies. In addition, entries are indexed by geographic region, occupation, college and university, organization, and area of specialization and interest. Copies of the directory have already been distributed free of charge to all our Wisconsin subscribers. Out-of-state subscribers may also receive a copy free of charge upon request. Write Women's Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706.

PERIODICAL NOTES

(Thanks to Kay Wittenwyler, Deborah Reilly, and Debbie Zeier for alerting us to new special issues of periodicals. We depend on assistance from our readers to make this listing as comprehensive as possible.)

NEW PERIODICALS

Belles Lettres: A Review of Books by Women. May 1985 [preview issue]-. Eds.: Janet Palmer Mullaney, Deanna Cook. 6/yr. \$18. P.O. Box 987, Arlington, VA 22216. (Issue examined: Preview issue, May 1985)

"...feminism informs rather than dictates our criticism....we do not believe that any one critical theory should be imposed upon a work...." Thus the editors describe the "editorial stance" of this new review, which intends to be both scholarly and popular, and to cover "trade, university, and small press titles." Among works reviewed at some length in this first issue are: Salome: Her Life and Work, by Angela Livingstone; Hollywood Androgyny, by Rebecca Bell-Metereau; Love Medicine, by Louise Erdrich; I Hear Men Talking, by Meridel LeSueur; This Place, by Andrea Freud Loewenstein; and Lesbian Nuns: Breaking Silence, edited by Rosemary Curb and Nancy Manahan. The issue also includes articles on feminist publishers, short reviews, and an interview.

Berkeley Women's Law Journal. 1985-. Eds.: Karen Schryver, Dorene Giacobini. Annual. \$12 (indiv.); \$18 (inst.); \$8 (low-income). Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. (Flyer from publisher)

The first issue of this new journal is due this fall, with articles on pregnancy disability; sexual harassment; comparable worth; custody issues and domestic violence; artificial insemination and parental rights; and feminist jurisprudence. The journal will differ from traditional law reviews in its feminist perspective, its multidisciplinary approach, and -- most significantly -- its attention to legal issues confronting underrepresented women. The editors are very interested in receiving manuscripts.

Bulletin of Women's History Sources. June 1985-. Eds.: Jane Knowles, Elizabeth Snapp. Texas Woman's University Library, Woman's Collection, Box 23715, Denton, TX 76204. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, June 1985)

This newsletter is an outgrowth of the "Preserving Women's History Conference," held at Smith College in May 1984. The publication is envisioned as "a mechanism to engage archivists, librarians, historians, and other researchers in a dialogue about women's history sources" (p.1). Topics discussed in the first issue include collecting policies, deaccessioning, the Black Women Oral History Project, and the National Council for Research on Women.

Moccasin Line. Winter 1984-. Eds.: Janet McCloud, Barbara McCloud. Quarterly. \$15 (indiv.); \$25 (inst.). Northwest Indian Women's Circle, P.O. Box 8279, Tacoma, WA 98408. (Issue examined: Summer/Fall 1984)

In the thirty-six-page, Summer/Fall 1984 issue are articles on the Northwest Indian Women's Circle, a nonprofit, grassroots organization; domestic violence; Indian fishing rights; religious freedom; Indian women's history; and defense committee work for Indian prisoners.

PMS Access. May/June 1985-. Ed.: Treacy Colbert. Bimonthly. \$15. P.O. Box 9326, Madison, WI 93715. (Issues examined: no.1, May/June 1985; no.2, July/August 1985).

This eight-page publication is the newsletter of PMS Access, an information and referral service of Madison Pharmacy Associates, Inc., a pharmacy specializing in premenstrual syndrome management, consultation, and education. The newsletter features brief articles (e.g., "PMS and Adolescence"), "Perspectives" by directors of PMS clinics around the country, "Ask the Expert," "PMS Cuisine," and book reviews.

WEB Quarterly: Newsletter of Women in the Built Environment. Spring 1984-. Quarterly. 2.50 pounds (waged); 1.50 pounds (unwaged); 5.00 pounds (inst. and overseas). 1 Ferdinand Place, London NW1, England. (Issues examined: no.1, Spring 1984; no.2, Autumn 1984)

"Our interest as feminists is in the physical aspects of the environment and women's experience of it. We would like to draw together various perspectives and tackle issues about race, class, disability and childcare and break down barriers between different groups." WEB features articles, reviews, reports on conferences, and interviews. Representative topics are feminism versus professionalism, women in surveying, women architects, and the new technology.

Webs Inviolate: A Lesbian Fantasy and Science Fiction Journal. May 1985 ["Pre-Issue"]-. Ed.: Vivienne Louise. Semiannual. \$25/5 issues. P.O. Box 11469, Oakland, CA 94611-1469. (Issue examined: Pre-Issue, May 1985)

"To dare to dream is the beginning of a brazen reality and to create lesbian visions is to place our feet on a path towards a new horizon. WEBS INVIOATE wants to contribute to this dreaming process through publication of those collective visions" (p.2). Included in the preview issue are short fiction and poetry drawn from the first full issue of the journal, due to appear this fall. Contribution to Webs is limited to lesbians.

Women and Social Work. Fall 1985-. Quarterly. \$20 (charter); \$25 (regular). Dr. Elaine Norman, WOMEN AND SOCIAL WORK c/o The Feminist Press, Box 334, Old Westbury, NY 11568. (Flyer from publisher)

"WOMEN AND SOCIAL WORK is a journal committed to the discussion and the development of feminist values, theories, and knowledge as they relate to social work research, education, and practice.... The intent of the journal is to bring insight and knowledge to the task of eliminating discrimination and oppression, especially with respect to gender, but including race, ethnicity, class, age, disability and sexual and affectional preference as well." The journal is soliciting both subscriptions and manuscripts in advance of its first issue, due out late this fall. The editors welcome "all forms of writing and analysis...articles, reports of research, essays, poetry, and literary pieces."

Women's Quarterly Review. 1984?-. Ed.: Camille Errante. Quarterly. \$10. Single copy: \$2.75. P.O. Box 708, New York, NY 10150. (Issue examined: v.1, no.3, Summer 1985)

Nicely produced, the WQR describes itself as "a new, sophisticated magazine featuring both articles and literature relating to women's changing roles in society and the arts." The third issue is dedicated to the theme "Women Keeping the Peace," and includes articles, poetry, fiction, and

artwork. A special pull-out center section lists women's peace encampments and feminist peace groups throughout the world.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

Agriculture and Human Values v.2, no.1, Winter 1985: "Women and Agriculture." Eds.: Cornelia B. Flora and Richard P. Haynes. Managing Editor, Humanities and Agriculture, 243 Arts and Sciences Bldg., Dept. of Philosophy, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. (Table of contents examined)

Partial contents: "Women and Agriculture" (Cornelia B. Flora); "The Role of Farm Women in American History: Areas for Additional Research" (Joan M. Jensen); "Women's Work in the U.S.: Variations by Region" (Carolyn Sachs); "Science and Farm Women's Work: The Agrarian Origins of Home Economics Extension" (Jane Knowles); "The Underside of Development: Agricultural Development and Women in Zambia" (Anita Spring and Art Hansen). Also includes book and movie reviews.

American Behavioral Scientist v.27, no.3, January/February 1984: "After Affirmative Action: Barriers to Occupational Advancement for Women and Minorities." Ed.: Jennifer Crocker. \$28 (indiv.); \$71 (inst.). Single copy: contact publisher. Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Blue-Collar Barriers" (Kay Deaux); "Afro-American Scholars in the University" (William M. Banks); "Sex Stereotypes" (Thomas L. Ruble, et al.); "The Denial of Personal Discrimination" (Faye Crosby). The July/August 1985 issue of American Behavioral Scientist is devoted to "Affirmative Action: Past, Present, and Future," with the major emphasis on racial discrimination.

Antipode: A Radical Journal of Geography v.16, no.3, 1984: "Women and the Environment." Eds.: Suzanne Mackenzie, Jo Foord, and Myrna Breitbart. \$12 (indiv.); \$27 (inst.). Single copy: \$5. P.O. Box 339, West Side Station, Worcester, MA 01602. (Reviewed in Women & Environments Spring 1985, p.23)

Partial contents: "On Being a Woman in American Geography: A Personal Perspective" (Mildred Berman); "Feminist Perspectives in Geographic Theory and Methodology" (Myrna Breitbart); "A Woman's Place Is in the City" (Gerda Wekerle); "From Critique to Intervention: Socialist-Feminist Perspectives on Urbanization" (Sue Brownhill); "The Role of Female Employment in the Industrial Restructuring and Regional Development of the Post-War United Kingdom" (Jane Lewis); "The American Family Goes Camping: Gender, Family and the Politics of Space" (Margaret Cerullo and Phyllis Ewen).

The Black Scholar: Journal of Black Studies and Research v.16, no.2, March/April 1985: "Black Women and Feminism." \$20 (indiv.); \$30 (inst.). Single copy: \$4. P.O. Box 7106, San Francisco, CA 94120. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Home Truths on the Contemporary Black Feminist Movement" (Barbara Smith); "Has Poverty Been Feminized in Black America?" (Linda Burnham); "Current Economic Trends and Black Feminist Consciousness" (Julianne Malveaux); "White Power, Black Despair: Vanessa Williams in Babylon" (Andree Nicola-McLaughlin); "Battered Black Women: A Challenge for the Black Community" (Beth Richie); "Black Women in the U.S.: A Bibliography of Recent Works" (Rosemary Stevenson).

Boundary 2: A Journal of Postmodern Literature v.12, no.2, Winter 1984: "On Feminine Writing: A Boundary 2 Symposium." Eds.: Verena Andermatt Conley and William V. Spanos. \$15 (indiv.); \$25 (inst.). Single copy: \$7. Dept. of English, SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "12 Aout 1980" and "Reading Clarice Lispector's 'Sunday Before Going to Sleep'" (Helene Cixous); interview with Helene Cixous; correspondence between Jacques Derrida and Verena Andermatt Conley; interview with Lucette Finas; "Feminisms Wake," by Elaine Marks; "Splitting Subject/Splitting Seduction" (Betty McGraw); "Emily Dickinson: Playing House" (Judith Witt); "Unmastered Exchanges in Richardson and Freud" (Patricia McKee); "The Politics of Desire in Julia Kristeva" (Carol Mastrangelo Bove). Some texts appear in both English and French.

Community Development Journal: An International Forum v.20, no.2, July 1985: "Women, Poverty, and Community Development." Eds.: Hermione Lovel and Marie-Therese Feuerstein. \$38. Single copy: \$14. Journals Subscriptions Dept., Oxford University Press, Walton St., Oxford OX2 6DP, England. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Editorial: Women, Poverty and Community Development in the Third World" (Hermione Lovel and Marie-Therese Feuerstein); "Rural Women, Money and Financial Services" (Janice Jiggins); "Integration or Segregation?-- The Gap Between Good Intentions and Appropriate Actions" (Kirsten Borger-Poulsen); three case studies from East Africa (Zakia Meghji; Maureen O'Brien; Kevine Ombina and Nicky May); "The Intersecting Needs of Women and Children" (Judith L. Evans); "Organizing Landless Women in Bangladesh" (Naila Kabeer); "Confronting Gender, Poverty and Powerlessness" (Sundari Ravindran).

Humanity & Society v.8, no.4, November 1984: "Feminist Ethics and Social Science Research." Eds.: Beth Hartung, Jane C. Ollenburger, Helen Moore, Mary Jo Deegan. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "The Deep Structure of Gender Antithesis: Another View of Capitalism and Patriarchy" (Dorothy E. Smith); "Lesbian Research Ethics" (Pauline Bart); "Researching Prostitution: Some Problems for Feminist Research" (Carol Smart); "Feminism and Sociology: An Unfortunate Case of Nonreciprocity" (Mary Stewart); "Am I My Sister's Gatekeeper? Cautionary Tales from the Academic Hierarchy" (Judith A. Cook and Mary Margaret Fonow); "Lesbianism, Feminism and Social Science" (Vera Whisman); "A Feminist Research Ethos" (Ann R. Bristow and Jody A. Esper); "On the Ethics of Research on the Triple Oppression of Black American Women" (Linda Williams).

Journal of Thought: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly v.20, no.3, Fall 1985: "Feminist Education." Guest ed.: Barbara Hillier Davis. \$15. Single copy: \$10. Editor, Journal of Thought, College of Education, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73070. (Publisher's brochure)

Partial contents: "Knowers, Knowing, Knowledge: Feminist Theory and Education" (Ellen Messer-Davidow); "The Feminist Curriculum: Issues for Survival in Academe" (Paula R. Holleran); "A Deeper Way of Looking at Multiple Roles" (Joan I. Roberts); "The Taycheedah Experience: Teaching Women's Studies in a Women's Prison" (Jacqueline Ross and Jane Holbrook); "Teaching About Racism and Sexism: A Case History" (Paula Rothenberg); "Feminist Process as an Instrument of Institutional Change" (Susan Harden Borwick and Margaret Supplee Smith); "Teaching for Change: Feminism and the Sciences" (Anne M. Woodhull, Nancy Lowry, and Mary Sue Henifin); "Teaching About Women in the Arts" (Sibyl James).

TRANSITIONS

Hypatia: A Journal of Feminist Philosophy was founded in 1983 as a "journal within a journal," published as special issues of Women's Studies International Forum (WSIF), but with its own board of editors. Hypatia is now in the process of becoming an autonomous journal. Beginning in 1986, Hypatia plans to publish two issues per year. Persons interested in becoming charter subscribers may contact Margaret A. Simons, Editor, Hypatia, Dept. of Philosophical Studies, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Edwardsville, IL 62026-1001. It is estimated that subscription rates will run \$20 for individuals, \$40 for institutions. The first three issues of Hypatia will continue to be available from Pergamon Press as back issues of WSIF.

ITEMS OF NOTE

VOICES OF WOMEN: POETRY BY AND ABOUT THIRD WORLD WOMEN is the first offering in a new poetry series edited by the Women's International Resource Exchange (WIRE) collective. The forty-page packet includes poetry from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. Contact WIRE, 2700 Broadway, Rm. 7, New York, NY 10025.

THE RAYA DUNAYEVSKAYA COLLECTION: MARXIST-HUMANISM--1941 TO TODAY, ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.S. is a collection of more than seven thousand pages of archival documents now available on microfilm from Wayne State University Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs, Detroit, MI 48202. Cost is \$60.00. A forty-five page guide to the collection may be obtained for \$1.50 from News & Letters, 59 E. Van Buren, Rm. 707, Chicago, IL 60605.

Tapes of eight major speeches and a panel presentation from the SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND THE ARTS, held June 3-6, 1985 in Madison, are available for \$9.50 each (with a ten percent discount on purchase of two or more). Among the speakers are Elizabeth Janeway, Gloria Orenstein, Elizabeth Durbin, Paule Marshall, and Robin Morgan. Checks should be made payable to University of Wisconsin-Extension and sent to Instructional Communications Systems, Attn.: Bill Braun, 975 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706.

Also in the audio department, the National Federation of Community Broadcasters has announced release of a WOMEN'S PROGRAMMING DIRECTORY, listing sixty-seven women's programs at thirty-five different stations. Send \$2.50 to Betsey Rubinstein, Director of Publications, National Federation of Community Broadcasters, 1314 14th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005 (phone: 202-797-8911).

The Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship of the American Library Association has announced a new series of short BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON WOMEN'S RESOURCES. The series of attractively designed brochures is the result of a Carnegie Reading List Fund Award. An information brochure describes general library resources and services for women, including basic reference tools. Other brochures cover such topics as Black Women, Job Hunting for Women, Images of Women in Literature, Pay Equity, and Women's History. The entire series of twelve brochures may be ordered for \$2.00 from the Committee on the

Status of Women in Librarianship, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611 (phone: 312-944-6780). Ask ALA about multiple-copy discounts.

FEDERAL TAX POLICY: WHAT'S IN IT FOR WOMEN AND FAMILIES? is the title of a new series of four papers recently released by the Women's Research and Education Institute. Among the papers are a history of women and families as taxpayers, a study of the income transfer system, a look at tax reform and the family, and a study of ten families and how they fare under five tax alternatives. The entire set is available for \$25.00 from WREI, 204 Fourth Street, S.E., Washington, DC 20003 (phone: 202-546-1090).

THE NEW DIMENSIONS PROJECT, set up to help connect rural women with postsecondary educational opportunities, has made available two "how-to" publications. "Building Bridges: An Outreach Approach to Developing Programs for Rural Communities" (\$3.00) provides an overview of the model developed by the project. "New Dimensions in Basic Skills: A Workshop Manual for Rural Women" (\$6.00) outlines how to set up successful learning experiences for adults. Send check payable to Women Studies Program, 301 Wilson Hall, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4032.

BOOK REVIEWS

AMERICAN FARM WOMEN: WORK AND FAMILY

Carolyn Sachs, The Invisible Farmers: Women in Agricultural Production. Totowa, NJ: Rowman & Allanheld, 1984. 138p. bibl. index. \$23.95, ISBN 0-86598-094-2.

Rachel Ann Rosenfeld, Farm Women: Work, Farm, and Family in the U.S. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. (Forthcoming in December 1985.)

From the academy to the movie theater, American farm women are being discovered. Yet women and food production have been linked throughout human history. Women often provided most of the food among hunter-gatherers and were the primary cultivators in horticultural societies. Only in agrarian and industrial societies did men assume the dominant position in food production. Though reduced, women's economic roles were not eliminated; they became "invisible."

These first book-length studies by Sachs and Rosenfeld -- together with the scholarship of historians such as Joan Jensen and Jacqueline Jones (1) -- contribute substantially to an understanding of the connection between women and agriculture in industrial America. Neither study deals systematically with the entire range of American women's productive relations to agriculture. The contributions of minority women as farm workers, migrant laborers, sharecroppers and tenants stand out as important omissions. The overriding focus of both books is farm women in household-based production units. In these workplaces, typically referred to as "family farms," ownership, management and labor are not separated, and family and workplace are overlapping and often indistinguishable.

Sachs' approach is historical, theoretical and illustrative; it is in the tradition of interpretative social science. Through the use of published historical research, as well as her own case studies of Midwestern farm women, Sachs attempts to show how transformations in the structure of agriculture and patriarchy have shaped American women's relationship to agricultural production in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Sachs' account suggests that historically American agriculture relied heavily on the labor of farm women, and that women's work on farms was interconnected with emerging industrialization. Sexual division of labor characterized social production in the diversified subsistence economies of the northern colonies and the frontier. Men cleared land, grew field crops and raised large livestock; women grew vegetables, tended small livestock, processed food, made cloth and clothing, and plowed, planted and harvested field crops when male labor was unavailable. By the nineteenth century, however, industrialization began displacing women's domestic production to factories, undercutting women's ability to earn cash by sale of surplus farm products, processed foods and other goods produced primarily for household consumption.

Meanwhile, Sachs argues, the switch to market-oriented production in agriculture to feed and clothe the growing urban population perpetuated the dominance of men's labor in the fields and increased its economic value. The emergence of domestic ideology supported by science, church and state reinforced reproductive work, including gardening for family consumption, as women's proper realm. In reality, however, often only wealthier farmers could keep their women's work and decision-making limited to home and family. Men farmers faced with labor shortages and recurring cost-price squeezes in agriculture often needed women's labor on the family's production unit and in earning cash. Farm women worked for wages in the fields, factories and homes of others. On patriarchal family farms, women's earnings were often used for land and capital purchases, but seldom for the purchase of equipment to relieve the drudgery of women's work.

Sachs shows that the plantation agriculture of the South also depended on women's labor. In fact, she finds that, historically, Southern women, black and white, have been more active in agriculture than women in other parts of the country. White women of the plantation managed the domestic realm, overseeing food production, processing, purchasing and distribution, and the estate's domestic labor force. Most black slave women on cotton plantations worked in the fields throughout the crop cycle. They were also responsible for child care and domestic activities. In the crop lien system that succeeded plantation agriculture, both black and white tenant farm women worked as much as their domestic duties permitted in all phases of cotton and tobacco production.

Hoping to discover how women's work on farms today is affected by hierarchical gender relations, Sachs undertook research of her own, interviewing twenty-one married, single and widowed women farmers in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. As she suspected, the presence or absence of a husband in farming accounted for many differences in women's work. Even when a woman worked long hours in the fields alongside her husband and operated farm equipment, she was, like hired labor, subject to his, the farm manager's,

direction; in effect, she was an unpaid agricultural worker rather than a partner in the family enterprise. In contrast, Sachs found that women married to nonfarmers had control over their labor and the farm. However, since their husbands expected them to perform domestic duties and to care for the children, these women farmers had work loads similar to nonfarm women who combine work outside the home with work inside the home. Compared to male farmers, their work load was much greater. (2)

In contrast to Sachs' exploratory work, Rosenfeld's book is a national statistical simulacrum of contemporary American farm women. It reports the results of the first national survey of farm women's work, family and community roles, conducted in 1980 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in cooperation with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC). (3) NORC completed half-hour telephone interviews with resident farm operators and spouses identified by a multi-stage area probability sample of land parcels. Rosenfeld's analysis focuses on 2,509 farm women (about 4% of whom farm independently) and 497 farm couples.

Rosenfeld's book is about the work these women do -- on the farm, in the home, off the farm and in the community -- and how they feel about it. In general, she found that farm women made vital contributions to farm operations, although there was a wide range and variation in their work patterns. Very few women did no farm work. They were most likely to keep farm accounts, to do the "go-ferring" (run errands) and to tend a vegetable garden. Typically, these women did some field work, but they were more likely to care for farm animals. Farm management activities such as product marketing, purchasing of major supplies and labor supervision were performed by about one-third of the women. Almost all of them did all of the housework and child care.

Like Sachs, Rosenfeld found that the extent of farm women's farm work depended upon the need for their labor. While a woman's own characteristics and decisions influenced her participation in farm tasks, farm and family characteristics -- commodity, size and type of farm operation, and the presence of husband and children -- were particularly important to the range and type of farm tasks she performed. Thus women's farm work was more specialized in ancillary services on large commercial farms with hired management and those which produced mostly crops, while women on specialty or small limited-resource farms frequently assumed major responsibility for field work and farm management. The presence of children did not always inhibit farm women's participation in farm work. In fact, when young and school-age children were not regularly involved in farm work, the range of women's work was less than when the children did farm work regularly. Women who had some legal control over the land farmed tended to contribute labor to most aspects of the farm production. On the other hand, farm women employed off the farm were somewhat less likely to engage in farm chores.

Rosenfeld suggests that, as with labor, women making farm production decisions or being displaced depends on the presence of men. Only women engaged in a wide range of farm activities participated in a greater proportion of production decisions. Thus, women on larger farms, on crop farms and on farms that hired labor were less involved in farm decisions.

Rosenfeld's book also develops Sachs' theme of farm women connecting agriculture and industry, rural and urban. Whether farm women worked off the farm or not was conditioned by farm and family characteristics; the kinds of jobs they held off the farm were mainly affected by their personal characteristics. Although women were less likely to be full-time and more likely to earn less, their earnings made important contributions to family income, especially among the lower income farm families. The combined farm and off-farm labor patterns of men and women suggest that men stay primarily in farming when farming pays. When farming does not pay, the men go off-farm for employment, and the wife substitutes her labor for her husband's. When both work off the farm, division of labor on the farm is more equally distributed.

Both these books accomplish the important task of disentangling the impacts of farm and family (especially the presence of a farm husband) on farm women's work and decision-making in household-based production units. They also demonstrate the importance of off-farm employment to farm-based families and show the role of this employment in farm labor allocation. (4) Each book is well worth reading for its portrayal of farm women's work culture and as a case study of the interconnection of work life and family life. By illuminating the connection between women and agriculture, these books also advance our understanding of the transformations underway in rural America.

Sachs' book is geared to a broad audience, and is highly readable. As a general statement of women's farm lives in nineteenth- and twentieth-century America, it is a work that seems more likely to be effective in undergraduate women's studies courses and courses on the sociology of agriculture. Rosenfeld's careful statistical analysis of national data will be most useful to the specialist in either of these fields.

-- Wava G. Haney

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NOTES

¹ Joan Jensen, With These Hands: Women Working the Land (New York: Feminist Press, 1981), and Jacqueline Jones, Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow: Black Women, Work and the Family from Slavery to the Present (New York: Basic Books, 1985).

² The 1978 Census of Agriculture was the first to distinguish between farms operated and managed by women and men. See Judith Kalbacher, A Profile of Female Farm Operators in America (Washington: USDA, Economic Research Service, 1985).

³ For another analysis of this survey, see Peggy J. Ross, "Farm Women's Participation in United States' Agricultural Production: Selected

Assessments," Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University, 1982. Ms. Ross served as a USDA Project Director for the study and as the liaison between USDA and NORC.

⁴ For an excellent case study, see Keith M. Moore, "The Household Labor Allocation of Farm-Based Families in Wisconsin," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1985.

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FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON ANTI-SEMITISM AND RACISM

Elly Bulkin, Minnie Bruce Pratt, and Barbara Smith, Yours in Struggle: Three Feminist Perspectives on Anti-Semitism and Racism. Brooklyn, NY: Long Haul Press, 1984. 233p. pap., \$7.95, ISBN 0-9602284-3-8. LC 84-80956.

Oppression does not make for hearts as big as all outdoors.
Oppression makes us big and small. Expressive and silenced.
Deep and dead.

-- Cherríe Moraga

but when we are silent
we are still afraid

-- Audre Lorde

To read Yours in Struggle is to engage in the struggle that it documents. Racism and anti-Semitism exist outside the women's movement, to be sure, but to many within the movement, confronting these virulent forces is felt both as obligation and opportunity. This is clearly how it is perceived by Elly Bulkin, Minnie Bruce Pratt, and Barbara Smith. All three have been working in their lives and in their writing to untangle the webs of fear, self-deceit, and anger that obscure thought and stymie action. And as each of the essays comes out of the concrete realities of the writer's historical, ethnic, and racial experiences, each reader will intersect with the book differently, reading the essays out of and struggling with her own realities.

I read these essays as a non-observant Jew whose Judaism is more properly described in terms of emotional resonance and loyalty than of intellectual commitment and theology. Yet there is no escaping it, nor the desire to. I am a Jew, and I read this book and write about it through that lens.

The book opens with Minnie Bruce Pratt's autobiographical essay, "Identity: Skin Blood Heart." Pratt, raised in the South, white and Christian, exposes her vulnerabilities, fears, and resistances in a moving evocation and analysis of the impediments to change, the deceptive comforts of privilege, the painful adjustments and readjustments we make as we sacrifice comfort to move towards honesty.

Where does the need come from, the inner push to walk into change, if by skin color, ethnicity, birth culture, we are women who are in a position of material advantage, where we gain at the expense of others, of other women? (p.16)

Wrenched violently out of the "shell of [her] privilege" (p.27) by the rejections she endured as a lesbian, Pratt reveals how slow and painful it still was to extend the boundaries of her protected womanplace. She found, for instance, that she could be involved in an energetic whirl of women-centered activities without seeing that those activities were being carried out in an implicitly racist and anti-Semitic context. The event that "changed forever [her] map of the world" (p.33), that demonstrated finally the price of white privilege, was her shocked identification with the wife of a Klansman who had killed five people, a wife who said, "I knew he was a Klan member, but I don't know what he did when he left home. I was surprised and shocked" (p.34). The Klansmen had defended their violence in the name of protecting Klanswomen, and Pratt, immersing herself in the history of the South -- Black and White -- in her own history, "set out to find out what had been or was being done in [her] name" (p.34). How she assumes responsibility without letting her avowal of complicity destroy or immobilize her is the emotional and intellectual center of this essay, whose strengths are rooted in the energizing specificity of Pratt's memories.

I found the limitations of my own activities mirrored in Pratt's self-revelations, as when lamenting the relatively few minority women present at a community forum, she tersely remarks, "attendance at the forum was overwhelmingly white; we questioned our publicity instead of our perspectives on power" (p.30). And yet, as a Jewish reader, I felt as if I were being asked primarily for my forgiveness and understanding, and I did not feel as challenged or unsettled as I did reading Smith and Bulkin.

In "Between A Rock and A Hard Place: Relationships Between Black and Jewish Women," Smith takes on with dignity and courage and intelligence what she describes as the no-win task of being "a Black woman writing about racism and anti-Semitism.... It's certainly not about pleasing anybody, and I don't think it should be" (p.68). My responses to Smith's article are not consistent. Reading it one day, I find a statement that angers me and seems insensitive or excessive; another day I hear the same statement less defensively within a context of mutual feminist goals. But in general, there is for me in Smith's chapter a hard edge, even an edginess. It intimidates me. It saddens me. Yet ultimately it causes me to examine my own behavior and feelings in ways I find salutary.

Smith acknowledges the highly charged relationship between Black and Jewish women:

The dynamic between us is often characterized by contradictory and ambivalent feelings, both negative and positive, distrust simultaneously mixed with a desire for acceptance; and deep resentment and heavy expectations about the other group's behavior. (p.71)

And she clarifies how these very expectations can feed into racism and anti-Semitism, making it easier for either group to focus its attention and displeasure on the other.

Smith is right. I do expect more of Black women, assuming their recognition, no, their faith that as a Jew, I am, and will be, "on their side"; and it was painful, but valuable, for me to be reminded by Smith that despite the acknowledged emotional affinity between many Black and Jewish women, from the perspective of Black women (and men), Jews are white people. And, says Smith, "A major problem for Black women, and all people of color, when we are challenged to oppose anti-Semitism, is our profound skepticism that white people can actually be oppressed" (p.79).

Smith demonstrates that skepticism when she writes about American Jews benefitting from white-skin privilege:

I have to admit that this is certainly the aspect of the position of Jewish people in this country that I have the most problems with and I think many other people of color do too. White skin and class privilege make assimilation possible and provide a cushion unavailable to the majority of people of color. Sometimes I get disgusted when I see how good other people can have it and still be oppressed. (p.80)

Smith does not assume that all Jews benefit from class privilege, and she does go on immediately to say that her envy and anger are dissipated when "white economically privileged Jews admit to their privilege....," but there is a sharpness in her tone that she doesn't mute. I admire her courage in leaving it there as something honest for me to push against. But it angers me and makes me feel lonely.

From other parts of Smith's essay, from the essay's existence within the context of the book, and from Smith's many cooperative ventures with Elly Bulkin and other Jewish feminists, we know of the depth and resilience of her commitment to individual Jewish women. Yet there are times I feel she is suspicious of personal commitment as a legitimate source of strength and direction. Whereas Pratt boldly states that "falling in love with and becoming sexual with a particular woman...led [her] directly, but by a complicated way, to work against racism, and anti-Semitism" (p.19), Smith seems reluctant to acknowledge the personal (even when it is not sexual) as a primary motivation in fighting either: "Only a conscious, usually politically motivated desire to work out differences, at the same time acknowledging commonalities, makes for more than superficial connection" (p.73). She is telling us that it is less important that we are friends than that we can work together, when necessary, on behalf of shared goals. What I hear her saying is, "Do not presume, do not mistake, 'feelings of affinity' for shared politics; above all, do not oversimplify."

Suspicion of oversimplification is one of Bulkin's major themes as well in "Hard Ground: Jewish Identity, Racism, and Anti-Semitism." I had the most difficulty assimilating Bulkin's article, and I can't help wondering whether, as a Jew, I demand more from her than I do from the others. What I find most impressive and am most grateful for is her passion for history, for the detail that will forestall the knee-jerk response. She has made it her

responsibility to acknowledge complexity, to know about the differences between anti-Semitism in this country and in Europe, about the intersections of Jewish, Black, and left-history, about the Arab-Israeli conflict and its reverberations in the American feminist community. In fact, the knowledge and passion and sorrow that inform her chapter, "Semite vs. Semite/Feminist vs. Feminist," would be reason enough to give the book an honored place on one's shelves.

But I am sometimes overwhelmed by the lists of atrocities, the statistics, the quotations, and the critiques of other Jewish feminists. And as I stumble over the ubiquitous qualifiers and negatives -- e.g., non-Jewish people of color, non-Jewish whites, Third World anti-Semites -- the language itself seems the mined territory we traverse when we talk about racism and anti-Semitism. Ultimately, I think Bulkin tries to do too much. Her essay, originally written as separate articles, is divided into eight chapters (plus notes and appendices) and is five times the length of Smith's, twice the length of Pratt's.

Perhaps she is making up for lost time, for Bulkin came relatively late to a sense of herself as a Jewish feminist. Growing up in New York, she did not as a child feel threatened as a Jew, and in fact associated her "lack of a strong Jewish identity" (p.94) with her anti-racist activism. Painstakingly reappropriating "the Jewish radical tradition and the Jewish anti-racist tradition that [she] had been told existed" (p.95), Bulkin insists that in fighting oppression, we must come from a stance that is ultimately self-affirming and authentic in its inclusion of all our particularities. This insistence leads, for instance, to her rejection of the oversimplified characterization of the left as "male," a characterization that has robbed her cruelly of part of herself. Urging that we acknowledge how oppression and privilege intersect in our own lives, Bulkin models for us the importance and the pain of insisting on our multiple identities, as we reach within and beyond ourselves.

That pain finally is worth it for Bulkin, as it is for Smith and Pratt, because it is necessary. What supports each of them in her task of self-exploration and risk-taking is a sense of urgency as well as a sense of justice. Each sees racism and anti-Semitism as impediments to coalition and sees coalition, not as an intellectual's luxury, but an activist's necessity. Other readers will respond differently to the individual authors than I have, in part on the basis of ethnicity and race, but also because of comfort with a certain writing style or turn of mind. This is as it should be. It doesn't matter finally through which of these authors we enter this remarkable book, as long as, unlike Goldilocks, we sit (even in the uncomfortable chairs) long enough to hear the stories being told.

-- Judith G. Stitzel

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