



FEMINIST COLLECTIONS

A QUARTERLY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES RESOURCES

Volume 10, Number 1

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Feminist Collections is published by Susan E. Searing, UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Phone: (608) 263-5754. Editors: Susan E. Searing, Linda Shult. Graphics: Daniel Joe. ISSN 0742-7441. Subscriptions are \$5.00 to individuals and \$10.00 to organizations affiliated with the UW System; \$10.00/year for individuals and nonprofit women's programs in Wisconsin (\$20.00 outside Wisconsin); and \$15.00/year for libraries and other organizations in Wisconsin (\$38.00 outside Wisconsin). Add \$5.00 for surface mail or \$10.00 for airmail outside the U.S. Subscriptions cover all publications issued by the Women's Studies Librarian, including *Feminist Collections*, *Feminist Periodicals*, *New Books on Women & Feminism*, and bibliographies, directories, and occasional publications produced throughout the year.

FROM THE EDITORS

With this issue -- the first of our tenth volume-- we adopt a bold new look for *Feminist Collections*. Daniel Joe, graphic artist for the UW-Madison General Library System, designed our new masthead and layout, and helped us explore the capabilities of desk top publishing. Our goal is a livelier, more legible publication -- one you can't resist reading cover-to-cover the moment it arrives!

After ten years of publishing, we're also evaluating the content of *FC*, with an eye to matching our columns and reviews more closely to the needs of our readers. The subscriber survey undertaken last spring reveals some intriguing facts about the nature of our readership. Only 15% of the respondents are new to our mailing list in 1988, while 53% have subscribed for over three years. Our subscribers are highly educated -- 79% of you have earned a masters degree or Ph.D. Although only 9% listed "student" on an open-ended question about current occupation, 21% replied "yes" to the question, "Are you a student now?" We surmise that many of you who take courses are also employed in full- or part-time careers, and that you derive your self-identity more from the world of work than from your studies. On that same open-ended question regarding occupation, 31% indicated "teacher," 21% "librarian," and 10% "administrator."

As might be expected, respondents report an abiding interest in the field of women's studies. Forty-three percent are "very involved" and 36% are "moderately involved." These admittedly subjective ratings are borne out when your reading

habits are measured. Fifty percent claim to read eleven or more books in women's studies each year, while 25% read between six and ten books. Sixty-two percent read more than twenty-one journal articles on women's topics annually; 18% read eleven to twenty articles; and 14% read six to ten. After books and articles, informal communications from colleagues and newsletters from women's organizations rank as the most important sources of information for research and teaching.

The questionnaire also sought specific feedback on *Feminist Collections*, *Feminist Periodicals*, and *New Books on Women & Feminism*. The detailed data are still being analyzed, but what stands out is your overwhelmingly positive assessment. Eighty-five percent are "very satisfied" and 15% are "moderately satisfied" with the publications as they are. Yet we know there's room for improvement, so careful analysis of the other questions should point us in the direction of revised content and arrangement. We weren't surprised to learn that 42% of you find *Feminist Periodicals* the most useful of our materials; informal feedback has always affirmed its popularity among women's studies researchers.

A final objective of the survey was to begin mapping how women's studies researchers find information via library collections, journals, databases, and other sources. We'll highlight these findings in a future issue of *FC*.

-- S.S. and L.S.

FEMINIST PUBLISHING

Formed at the first East Coast Women's Newspaper Conference in February of this year, **THE FEMINIST PRESS ASSOCIATION** hopes to develop a syndicated news and graphics service among feminist newspapers, print a quarterly newsletter, and hold an annual conference, with Wisconsin as a possible 1989 site. The fledgling FPA invites interested publications and individuals to join: fees are \$25 for organizations, \$10 for individuals. *Womenews* in New York is coordinating sign-up and suggestions for projects and may be contacted at P.O. Box 220, Village Station, New York, NY 10014.

A new women's publishing company specializing in women writers from Oklahoma and the south central region is **RED DIRT PRESS, INC.** "The company's name reflects the heart and soul of Oklahoma, its red dirt," according to a promotional flyer. One of the press' first projects is *Piecework*, a quarterly women's poetry publication. The address is P.O. Box 60693, Oklahoma City, OK 73146.

Womankind Books is launching its **RISING TIDE PRESS** in order to publish "quality lesbian fiction, with a special emphasis on romantic novels, mysteries, and science fiction." Send inquiries to Womankind at 5 Kivy St., Huntington Station, NY 11746.

The first offering from *CHICORY BLUE PRESS* is *A Wider Giving*, an anthology of work by twelve women who began writing professionally "after long silence." The press' second title is *On Your Own Day*, a poetry collection by Honor Moore, due out this fall. Publisher Sondra Zeidenstein named the press for the wildflower that grows along roadsides and in wastelands. Chicory Blue Press may be reached at East Street N., Goshen, CT 06756.

Finally, the Third International Feminist Book Fair took place in Montreal June 14-19, attended by more than 600 women from 52 countries. Held on the campus of the University of Montreal, the Fair included several days reserved for "shop talk" among those in the book trade, a large number of workshops, book exhibits open to the public, plus special events such as an exhibition on art and feminist literature, film and video presentations, and more.

NEWS FROM THE UW SYSTEM

UW-River Falls hosted the annual University of Wisconsin System Women's Studies Conference on October 7-8. Thanks to the hard work of women's studies head Laura Quinn and the local planning committee, the conference ran smoothly and offered many opportunities to listen, network, and learn. Papers and workshop sessions addressed a wide range of topics, from American Indian women's concerns to pioneering women filmmakers, from Black women's literature to the lesbian presence in women's studies classrooms. Real-life problems were discussed alongside more academic subjects in sessions focused on services for previously incarcerated women, strategies for women in female-intensive professions, the struggles and successes of single-mother students, and computerized counseling aids for contraceptive decision-making, as well as other topics. A rivetting reading by two Minneapolis authors, poet Barrie Borich and short story-writer Davida Kilgore, capped a full day of programming on Friday. Saturday featured more topical sessions and a wrap-up discussion.

The directors of women's studies programs and departments at the various UW campuses met twice during the conference to update each other on local activities and to plan for joint projects. Discussion centered on the recent designation of the Women's Studies Consortium as an interinstitutional Center of Excellence. The Consortium will formalize the loose network of women's studies programs that has been active for over a decade. It is the only multicampus program among the forty-nine designated Centers of Excellence, which were selected from nearly three hundred initial proposals. In thus designating women's studies Systemwide, the UW Board of Regents seconded the opinion of outside evaluators that the women's studies programs have achieved an extraordinary degree of success both individu-

ally and as a group, and that the Consortium is deserving of added fiscal support.

The successful proposal for the Center of Excellence outlined new initiatives in four vital areas: curriculum development, research incentives, improved library and AV resources, and off-campus outreach. In addition, the Consortium will assume coordination of the annual conference, the yearly directory of programs, and other existing activities. The timetable for moving ahead on these initiatives and for implementing the proposed administrative structure for the Consortium will depend on as-yet-undetermined new state and outside funding.

Nonetheless, the Women's Studies Consortium is forging ahead. Its first major project is an application to the federal Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) for support of a visiting professorship program in women and science. Significant progress has been made toward establishing a women's studies film and video clearinghouse at UW-Platteville's Elton S. Karrmann Library. A national conference on women's studies in prisons is also in the works. At the same time, individual campuses are initiating exciting new projects. Of particular note is the UW-Madison Women's Studies Research Center's application to the Ford Foundation for funding to incorporate information on ethnic minority women into the core liberal arts curriculum. This project will involve faculty participants from eleven UW campuses in intensive workshops in Madison, and will have impact on many more teachers as the original participants organize seminars and curriculum revision efforts on their home campuses. Watch FC for updates on these and other developments!

-- S.S.

WOMEN'S HISTORY ARCHIVES: DOCUMENTING WOMEN'S LIVES AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS TODAY.

The variety of small, often short-lived feminist organizations that have sprung up in communities across the country will make up a significant part of the history of the contemporary women's movement. The records of these groups and the personal papers of their members, however, often lie forgotten and moldy in people's attics or are thrown out when people move. For an organization motivated by pressing social and political issues, the preservation of its records may be a low priority. Also, leftist, radical, and minority groups have reason to protect the confidentiality of their records and to prevent misuse by those hostile to their aims. At the same time, if an organization wants its message and activities to be remembered, it must give some attention now to saving its records and to planning donation to an archives. Women should do the same with their personal papers.

There are now more institutions preserving women's history sources and more archives to whom women can give personal and political papers than ever before. Archives collect unpublished materials such as correspondence, diaries, family photographs, minutes of meetings, membership lists, grant proposals, financial records, and political flyers. These materials may not seem especially important to people today, but they may be the only sources giving future generations a detailed picture of how women's groups today functioned and what individuals' lives were like.

Three kinds of women's history archives exist: those set up by an organization to document itself; independent, special subject archives maintained by community groups or individuals; and professional archives affiliated with state or academic institutions. Each has its own advantages and limitations.

The National Women's Martial Arts Federation (NWMAF) Archives is an example of the archives of a single organization. The NWMAF promotes martial arts for the widest range of women possible, and some members have been conscious enough of the importance of NWMAF to begin preserving its history. NWMAF saves photographs, news stories, and programs from training camps, women's tournaments, self-defense demonstrations,

and other events. Each year at the national training camp, the archives display draws flocks of women who wander by, looking at the faces from years past and seeing how the event has grown and changed.

Individuals involved in an organization often have the enthusiasm and knowledge that make them best suited for documenting it. The drawback of such archives is that they are not easily accessible to researchers. The collections may not have a permanent location (often they are held in individual homes), regular hours, or facilities such as photocopy machines. Also, there may be no plan for permanent preservation of the materials in the event the organization dissolves. Women interested in saving the history of organizations to which they belong, whether national or local in scope, should work to document the activities of the group, then also arrange for eventual donation of the materials to a more established independent or professional archives.

Independent, special subject archives have a broader focus and mission than single organization collections. They are generally set up to document a group of women, such as Black women, Asian women, or lesbians, who have been marginalized in society and ignored by traditional archives. Collectors often document many aspects of the group and consciously play a role in building community pride and strength.

The Bethune Museum-Archives (BMA) for Black Women's History in Washington, D.C. has collections ranging from civil rights movement documents to records of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, an organization to promote Black women in fashion design. The BMA collects records of both elite and non-elite Black women, seeking to preserve the diversity of Black women's experience in American society so that Black women today can have a full sense of their history.

The Lesbian Herstory Archives in New York City, motivated by the "memory of the voices we have lost," is dedicated to collecting broad documentation of lesbians' lives -- from traditional archival sources, such as personal correspondence and records of organizations, to books and periodicals about lesbians, photographs, videotapes, t-shirts,

leather jackets, and political buttons. The curators accept material from lesbians in all regions of the country and also look for "regional clippers," women who will clip local news stories about lesbians or anti-lesbianism for the archives. (1)

Independent, special subject collections have some of the same strengths and problems as single organization archives. Established and maintained primarily by volunteers with a personal interest in the material, they have the advantage of insiders' knowledge and connections with the people they want to document. On the other hand, lacking established funding, they face similar problems guaranteeing permanent and safe preservation of records and good facilities for researchers.

However, with community support and the impassioned work of individuals, archives attempt to overcome these problems. Successes have sometimes come after years of dedication. As early as 1927, Mary McLeod Bethune advocated preserving the history of Black women's activities. The National Council of Negro Women, founded by Bethune in 1935, had an Archives Committee from its beginning through the 1970's that worked to preserve the history of both exceptional and ordinary Black women and to promote the study of Black women and the integration of Afro-American history into textbooks. In 1979, the efforts finally resulted in the Bethune Museum-Archives gaining a permanent home for its collections and the ability therefore to expand their collecting plans. (2)

For researchers and for those interested in donating records, finding out about these archives is often the problem. People must rely on announcements in feminist periodicals or on word of mouth. Sage and Matrices (3) are good sources of information about Black women's archives and lesbian archives, respectively. The Canadian Gay Archives has compiled a useful directory of gay and lesbian archives internationally. It would be very useful to have an established program (an archives or library, a publication, or a women's studies program) assume responsibility as clearinghouse for information about independent archives relevant to women's history research. Having a well-known central place to handle changes of address and to announce new programs and acquisitions would greatly assist researchers and those interested in the history of their community.

The third category of women's archives, those housed at established professional archives,

include the following major collections: the Woman's Collection at Texas Woman's University Library, the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College, and Radcliffe College's Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women. Because of their established, institutional backing, these repositories provide the most secure and permanent home for records. They have resources for providing climate-controlled environments for better preservation, and the professional staff to describe the records, produce finding aids, and generally make the records accessible to researchers.

The Texas Woman's Collection was begun in 1932; it holds the writings, autobiographies, letters, and memoirs of women prominent in literature, the arts, and politics, and includes the papers of noted author, Willa Cather. An important collection of women in Texas and in the southwest, it has recently acquired records of contemporary feminist organizations such as the Texas Rape Prevention and Control Project and the Texas Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

The Sophia Smith Collection was established in 1942 with the aim of documenting the intellectual and social history of women both in the U.S. and around the world. The archives has collected in the areas of women in the arts, humanities, education, health care, industry, science, and other professions; sex roles and the psychology of women; and activism for women's rights, peace, social reform, and sports.

In 1943, another Massachusetts' private women's college, Radcliffe, began a comparable program that became the Schlesinger Library, now the largest women's collection in the country. Its goals were similar to Smith's, but limited to the U.S. and focused on politics and reform rather than arts and literature. Schlesinger holds important papers of educated, successful professional women such as physicians Elizabeth Blackwell, Alice Hamilton, and Mary Putman Jacobi, as well as papers documenting the working conditions and union organizing of lower class women in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Aware of inadequate documentation of Black women's lives, in 1976 the Library staff began an oral history project to interview seventy-one distinguished older Black women. Current manuscripts curator Eva Moseley works to document not only women's achievements, but also the common drudgery of many women's lives. She strives to convince non-elite women of the importance of saving the records of their lives. (4)

Another important source for women's history research will be the newly established History of Human Sexuality Collection at the Cornell University Archives. This project was launched with the acquisition of the Mariposa Foundation collection of gay and lesbian material, with funding from the estate of David Goodstein, gay activist and founder of the national gay publication, the *Advocate*. Here issues of sexuality, a central aspect of both heterosexual and lesbian women's lives, can be documented and preserved in an environment with permanent institutional support.

In addition to the variety of archives with particular focuses on women's history, materials about women may be found in every archives, from local historical societies to the National Archives in Washington, D.C. The records of the commission that organized the 1977 national women's conference in Houston, Texas, for example, are at the National Archives. (5) Sometimes these records may not be easy to find — a woman's papers may be listed only under the name of her husband, for instance. Discovering records of women's lives may require great ingenuity and perseverance.

Several published guides can help locate relevant collections. Andrea Hinding's *Women's History Sources* (Bowker, 1979) lists over 18,000 collections at archives around the country. Jim Danky's *Women's History Resources at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* (4th ed., SHSW, 1982) is an indispensable tool for researchers in Wisconsin. A two-volume guide to women's records at the National Archives, in development for several years, is nearing completion under the editorship of Virginia Purdy. A forthcoming book by Anne R. Kenney, *Archival Sources for Women's History: An Annotated Bibliography of Guides, Inventories, and Catalogs to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States* (Garland), will be the first comprehensive list of guides to archival sources for women's history at the national, regional, and local levels.

The archives profession has devoted much attention in the last decade to its mission of preserving a balanced and representative picture of society. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has been in the forefront of experimenting with new ways of carrying out this task, and has just completed a subject analysis of its collections in order to evaluate current strengths and gaps. Women's history emerged among the top priorities in its detailed new collection development plan.

With many archives now focusing on aspects of women's history, women should be able to find places suitable for their own papers. If you have or know of any collections you think should be preserved, contact an appropriate archives to discuss the process. At the State Historical Society, you can call Barbara Kaiser at 608-262-0629.

-- Brenda Marston

[Brenda Marston is a public records archivist at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. In January, she will go to Cornell as Curator of the new History of Human Sexuality Collection. Her personal hero is Eva Moseley.]

NOTES

¹ For details about LHA, see Cathy Loeb, "Radical Archiving: the Lesbian Herstory Archives," *FC* v.2, no.4 (Summer 1981), pp.2-4.

² See Bettye Collier-Thomas, "Towards Black Feminism: The Creation of the Bethune Museum-Archives," in *Women's Collections: Libraries, Archives, and Consciousness*, ed. Suzanne Hildenbrand (Haworth, 1986), pp.43-66; and Gaye Williams, "Saving Black Women's History," *Sojourner* (March 1984), pp.14-15.

³ *Matrices* stopped publishing about a year ago due to lack of funds, but is raising money now and plans to publish three issues a year, starting January 1989. See the address below.

⁴ See Hildenbrand for a more complete descriptions of these collections. Also, Kathi Maio, "Rambling Through the Archives," *Sojourner* (March 1984), p.15.

⁵ Anne R. Kenney, "The Papers of International Women's Year, 1977," *American Archivist* 42 (July 1979), pp.345-347.

USEFUL NEWSLETTERS AND PERIODICALS:

Society of American Archivists Women's Caucus Newsletter

Lucinda Manning, ed., c/o Wollman Library, Archives Room 303, Barnard College, Columbia University, 3009 Broadway, New York, NY 10027. Subscription: \$5.

Matrices: A Lesbian Feminist Research Network
Jacquelyn Zita and Liz Tufte, eds., Women's Studies Dept., 492 Ford Hall, University of Minnesota,

Minneapolis, MN 55455. Subscription, U.S.: \$5 (one year); \$9.50 (two years); Foreign: \$9.50 (one year); \$13.50 (two years).

Sage: A Scholarly Journal on Black Women

Patricia Bell Scott, et al., eds., P.O. Box 42741, Atlanta, GA 30311-0741. Subscription: \$15 (ind.); \$25 (inst.).

(Also notice newsletters associated with several archives below.)

PARTIAL LIST OF ARCHIVES WITH A FOCUS ON WOMEN:

(Also see Hildenbrand, although some addresses there are already out of date.)

Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Museum and National Archives for Black Women's History

1318 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20005. (202-332-1233)

Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America

Radcliffe College, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. (617-495-8647)

Sophia Smith Collection

Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063. (413-584-2700, Ext. 622)

The Woman's Collection

Texas Woman's University, Denton, TX 76204.

History of Human Sexuality Collection

Cornell University Archives, Olin Library, Ithaca, NY 14853-5301.

Lesbian Herstory Archives

P.O. Box 1258, New York, NY 10116. (212-874-7232) Newsletter available; donation requested.

San Francisco Bay Area Gay & Lesbian Historical Society

Box 42126, San Francisco, CA 94142. Membership (includes subscription to newsletter): \$15; \$30 (sustaining); \$6 (low-income).

Canadian Gay Archives

Box 639, Station A, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5W 1G2. (416-364-2759) Newsletter available.

Southeastern Lesbian Archives

Atlanta Lesbian Feminist Alliance (ALFA), Box 5502, Atlanta, GA 30307.

Lesbians in Publishing Archives

Marie Kuda, Archivist, Metis Press, P.O. Box 25187, Chicago, IL 60625.

Lesbian and Gay Archives of Naiad Press

P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302.

June L. Mazer Lesbian Collection (formerly West Coast Lesbian Collections, Oakland)

3271 N. Raymond Ave., Altadena, CA 91001. (818-791-4561)

RECENT PERIODICALS ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGING THE PARADIGM?

In 1983 ISIS published *Women in Development: A Resource Guide for Organization and Action*, in which the paradigm of development and the feminist movement were explicitly linked. Formerly it was assumed that "women and development" meant simply integrating women into the market economy. However, "the nature of development... was never questioned.... The only quarrel with it was that women had been left out." (1) It has become increasingly important to question the concept of development which understands development as a "foreign" problem. "The marginalization of women in developing societies (so well elucidated in the women in development literature) cannot be overcome without examining the roots of marginaliza-

tion, which is the patriarchal system, not only in the developing societies but in the developed ones.... Women in development can have real meaning when the vital links between the local and global situations are made." (2)

The concept of development itself, then, has become highly problematic. David Apter in *Rethinking Development: Modernization, Dependency and Postmodern Politics* (Sage, 1987) suggests that development is actually a metaphor for a specific set of political practices. Furthermore, "Third World woman" is, according to Gayatri Spivak, (3) currently understood within patriarchy and imperialism as referring to a specific set of socially con-

structured relationships rather than simply as a "female." Meanwhile, women are reaching out to each other, both within and between peripheralized nations and between First and Third Worlds. A growing number of periodicals written by, for and about women address development issues.

The most ambitious journal examined is *Third World Women's News*, a project which deals with the vital role of women in the resolution of Third World problems. "*Third World Women's News*...wants to challenge the fundamental assumptions found in the recently published literature in the West." In reaction to the marginalization of Third World women by the Western feminist movement, the editors suggest that Third World women themselves must take the lead. The premier issue contains articles on women's development issues in Latin America, the Pacific, Asia and the Arab World, with the cover story devoted to Southern Africa. Also included are sections on art and culture, fiction, book and media reviews, and articles about women of color in the metropolis. *Women 2000* is a newsletter of similar scope, published "to promote the goals of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women." Issue No. 3 contains the report of a seminar titled "National Machinery for Monitoring and Improving the Status of Women," which was held to explore the context, roles and methodologies of development programs. A publication which at once combines a global and more narrow focus is the newsletter of The Women's Research and Documentation Project. WRDP is a Tanzanian group which "promote[s] the study and research of women's questions in the context of development in Tanzania, the Third World and the global socio-economy." The monthly newsletter (unavailable for examination) contains letters, poems, and short articles.

Several of the periodicals in this sampling are specifically devoted to African women's issues. *Sisterlinks* is a quarterly women's development journal which focuses on sharing information among African women and also provides an opportunity for cross-cultural exchange. Vol. 2, no. 1, 1987, for example, contains a series of related articles on women's health care, a review of a 1987 conference on female circumcision, and two historical pieces. Also included in the issue are book reviews, cartoons, and poetry. *ECHO* is published by the Association of African Women for Research and Development. "AAWORD activities [include] creating links between African women researchers, promoting research on conditions faced by African women

and critiquing development theories and policies which ignore or marginalize women." Issues sampled include articles on women and the mass media in Africa, debates on feminism in Senegal, and women's world banking. AAWORD also publishes bibliographies; their first is *A Selected and Annotated Bibliography on Women and Health in Africa* (unavailable for examination.) Akina Mama wa Afrika (Solidarity Among African Women), a London-based African women's voluntary organization, reports the initiation of a quarterly development periodical *African Woman*. The magazine "will fill a gaping hole in the African print media and development publishing.... [It] will highlight the contribution [of] African women in politics, agriculture, industry, education, science, the arts, and in society at large....[as well as serving as a] contribution to international communication among women -- and above all to the long-term struggle of women everywhere to improve their situation." Although the first issue was scheduled for March, 1988, it was not available for this review.

Focusing on a different area of the world, *Asia Pacific Women Action Network* is a quarterly newsletter which intends to "promote the role of women in society and at the same time exchange experiences and information of working women in development fields throughout Asia and the Pacific." The issue examined contains poems, photographs, and reports from working women in both urban and rural environments.

Finally, three of the periodicals in this representative grouping are nation-specific. *Trinjan* is a newsletter published three times a year primarily for Pakistani women working on development programs at the grassroots level. The first issue presents an overview of Pakistani women's organizations, a review of government training programs, and more; the second focuses on non-government organizations and international agencies and includes an article titled "Training Ourselves: South Asian Regional Workshop on Women and Media in Development...." by a grassroots worker. *Gabriela Women's Update*, issued quarterly by the Gabriela Women's Coalition in the Philippines, reports on women's activities throughout that country. For example, vol. 3, no. 5, May, 1987 contains articles on women in the workforce, with a special feature on "Health Hazards to Women Workers." Women for Guatemala publishes a quarterly newsletter called *The Voice of Guatemalan Women*. The issue sampled spotlights the plight of Guatemala's children. Generally the newsletter offers a summary of news and events within that country.

The question remains whether women's periodicals challenge the dominant paradigm of development and development communication. According to Trinh Minh-Ha in the Fall/Winter issue of *Discourse*, (4) the goal is not simply to find a voice, but to transform meanings. The journals reviewed here do challenge ingrained assumptions both about development itself and about communication patterns. However, questions about the periodicals' accessibility, independence and longevity have yet to be addressed. Furthermore, the "self-help" dissociative themes enunciated in many of these periodicals (which echo calls for political-economic dissociation of Third World countries from the world market system) may subvert any real underlying challenge to the project of development rooted in the patriarchy of both the First and Third Worlds.

The most interesting of these publications (for example, *Trinjan* and *Third World Women's News*) straightforwardly challenge ingrained communication patterns, take an explicitly feminist perspective, and address both the practical and theoretical aspects of development. They are spaces created by women within the development project in which women's issues can be enunciated, spaces within the terrain of development discourse where resistance happens. There is an emphasis on participation and egalitarian communication, a distrust of "experts" and top-down communication, and a priority placed on local communication and communication between localities.

That these publications seem to reside on the margins, unavailable (both to their target audiences and to First World readers) or unstable, that they may be written in the languages of the elite does not obviate their importance to both grassroots workers and researchers.

-- Elli Lester-Massman

[Elli Lester-Massman is completing her Ph.D. in Mass Communication (International Communication) at the University of Wisconsin with a minor in African Studies. Her research, conducted within a cultural studies framework, concerns transnational communication phenomena: pan Africanism, international advertising, communication and development.]

NOTES

¹ *Women in Development: A Resource Guide for Organization and Action* (Geneva: ISIS Women's International Information and Communication Service, 1983), p.6.

² *Women in Development*, pp.9-10.

³ Gayatri Chakrovorty Spivak as quoted on verso of title page in *Discourse* (Fall-Winter 1986-87).

⁴ Trinh T. Minh-Ha, "Difference: 'A Special Third World Women Issue.'" *Discourse* (Fall-Winter 1986-87), pp.11-38.

PERIODICALS

Asia Pacific Women Action Network. G.P.O. Box 2930, Bangkok 10501, Thailand. Quarterly. (Issues examined: nos. 3, 4-5, 1987)

African Woman. Akina Mama wa Afrika, London Women's Centre, Wesley House, 4 Wild Court London WC2B 5AU. (The first issue was scheduled for March, 1988; not available for examination.)

ECHO. AAWORD, B.P. 3304, Dakar, Senegal. Quarterly. (Issues examined: v.1, nos. 2-3, 4, 5-6, 1986-87)

Gabriela Women's Update. Gabriela Women's Coalition, Rm. 221, PCI Bldg., Greenhills Commercial Center, San Juan, Manila, Philippines. Quarterly. (Issue examined: v.3, no. 5, May, 1987)

Link in: the Newsletter by and about Commonwealth Women. Women and Development Programme, Human Resource Development Group, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX, U.K. (Issues examined: no.4, 2/1986; no. 8, 3/1987; no. 9, 6/1987)

Neighbors. World Neighbors, 5116 N. Portland Avenue, Oklahoma, OK 73112 (405) 946-3333. (Special issue, Spring, 1986 plus individual case studies)

Sisterlinks. FORWARD Offices, 38 King Street, London WC2E 8JT. Quarterly. (Issue examined: v.2, no.1, 1987)

The Third World Women's News. Third World Women's News, Kwame Nkrumah House, 173 Old Street, London EC1V 9NH, U.K. (Issue examined: v. 1, no. 1, 1986)

Trinjan. P.O. Box 3328, Main Market, Gulberg-II, Lahore, Pakistan. 3/year. (Issues examined: no. 1, 1/1986; no. 2, 2/1987)

The Voice of Guatemalan Women. Women for Guatemala, P. O. Box 53421, Washington, D.C. 20009. Quarterly. (Issue examined: Spring, 1987)

Voices Rising (formerly titled *Women's Program Newsletter*). Women's Program, International Council for Adult Education, 229 College Street, Suite 309, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5T 1R4. 2/year. (Issue examined: 5-6/1987)

Women 2000. Branch for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. (Issue examined: no. 3, 1987)

The Women's Research and Documentation Project (WRDP) publishes a monthly newsletter with letters, poems and short articles. (Not available for examination.) Contact: Alice Nkhoma-Wamunza, WRDP, P.O.Box 35108 University of Dar Es Salaam, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

WHO'S WORKING ON WHAT?: A DATABASE ON WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Ever wonder who else might be working on the same research problem as you? What articles and books are forthcoming in your branch of women's studies? What surveys, experiments, and studies are underway? The latest project of the National Council for Research on Women promises to provide some answers.

With a three-year grant of \$285,000 from the Pew Charitable Trust, the Council is developing a work-in-progress database, in collaboration with the Research Libraries Group and the Schlesinger Library. Following the model of a database developed by RLG and the Modern Language Association, the work-in-progress citations will be accessible online through RLIN (the Research Libraries Information Network).

The database is an important building block in the Council's long-range plans. It reflects one of the earliest priorities identified by the Council at its inception in 1981: using technology to make available the broadest possible array of current information by and about women. The first stage of this large project, begun in 1982, coordinated work on *A Woman's Thesaurus*, published by Harper & Row last October. A standardized, comprehensive index of nonsexist language, the thesaurus will be the primary source of terms and keywords used to index citations submitted to the database and will be available online in RLIN. The project also builds on the pioneering efforts to computerize women's studies bibliographies undertaken successfully by the

Memphis State University Center for Research on Women and by the library of the Business and Professional Women's Foundation.

Continuing its collaboration with these and other related technological projects, NCRW will gather citations from Council member centers, from women's caucuses in disciplinary and professional associations, from women's studies programs and women's centers around the country, and from journals, feminist presses, and publishing houses. Additional sources for information include foundations and federal and state agencies awarding grants and fellowships to women; government agencies that produce research; and other research organizations.

Guidelines for submitting information are now being refined. They will stress that projects should be well underway and have products that can be shared, but database entries will not be limited to projects intended for publication. Once entered into the database, the citations and abstracts will be available to all institutional and individual users of RLIN, as well as to numerous other users through an in-house Council clearing-house. The Council will also publish a *Directory of Work-in-Progress* with at least five separate indexes: author, author's location, subject areas, planned place of publication, and source(s) of funding.

A ten-member advisory committee is ironing out the final details for implementation of the database; UW System Women's Studies Librarian Susan Searing is a committee member. For more information, contact Sue at 608-263-5754,

or project director Mary Ellen Capek at NCRW, Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial House, 47-49 East 65th St., New York, NY 10021, 212-570-5001.

— Mary Ellen Capek
Executive Secretary, National
Council for Research on Women

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

Brady, Anna. *Women in Ireland: An Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Greenwood, 1988. 478p. index. \$45.00, ISBN 0-313-24486-3. LC 87-25043.

Working in an area virtually unmined by bibliographers, Anna Brady has constructed a definitive guide to publications on Irish women. With 2,312 entries arranged by broad subject, this volume reflects her extensive research both in Ireland and the United States. Brady covers all aspects of women's lives and activities from the early Celtic period to the present, excluding fiction, poetry, and newspaper items. Doctoral dissertations and masters theses are listed separately. Excellent scope notes assess the literature in each subject category and refer the user to other sections of the bibliography for related topics.

Brady references articles from a wide range of popular, scholarly, and professional periodicals. The descriptive annotations (supplied for English-language materials only) rarely exceed four sentences. In addition to an author index, Brady creates an exemplary subject index by employing many precise sub-terms. *Women in Ireland* opens up a new field of study for American scholars and makes us long for comparable guides to works about women in every major country.

U.S. Department of Commerce. *Directory of Women Business Owners: Megamarketplace East/West: Women Entrepreneurs: Partners with Government and Industry*. Washington: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1987. 262p. index. pap., \$12.00. (S/N 003-000-00651-4)

Resulting from conferences held in 1987 to "respond to the selling and buying needs of women-owned businesses, corporations and the government" (p.i), this directory indexes approximately 1,200 women-owned enterprises by their product --

from hand tools to housekeeping services, from toiletries to tractors. The companies are described in brief entries that provide address, contact person, phone number, and a capsule description. Some mysterious elements in each entry -- "yes" or "no" entered in fields labelled "8A," "International," and "Are you interested?" -- lack an explanation. The directory also lists and indexes federal agencies, private firms, and state and municipal offices that participated in the conferences. In addition, addresses and phone numbers are given for regional offices of various federal agencies that aid businesses. A glance at the listings reveals only a handful of Midwest listings in any category, so this volume may prove most useful to businesswomen and purchasers on the East and West coasts. The absence of an introduction and table of contents undercuts its value as a general reference tool.

Duffy, Susan. *Shirley Chisholm: A Bibliography of Writings By and About Her*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1988. 135p. index. \$17.50, ISBN 0-8108-2105-2. LC 88-2073.

Rarely is a political woman honored with the degree of bibliographic attention Susan Duffy pays to Shirley Chisholm. The author of numerous essays, newspaper pieces, periodical articles, speeches, and other forms of communication, the Black former Congresswoman is also the subject of a sizeable body of writing by others. Duffy divides the latter category into an extensive listing of newspaper articles and a "general bibliography" citing adult and juvenile books, dissertations, periodical articles, ERIC documents, government documents, and items from the *Congressional Quarterly Almanac*. A total of 1,140 citations cover the years from 1965 to 1987. Indexes provide access by name and subject.

This extremely thorough bibliography has only minor flaws. One annoyance is the citing of

newspaper articles alphabetically by headline rather than the more convenient and common chronological pattern. Second, there is ample grist here for a biography of Chisholm; one wishes that Duffy had included more background on her life and career in the brief introduction. Smaller libraries may not need so specialized a tool, but those supporting programs in women's studies and/or Afro-American studies shouldn't be without a copy.

Frost, Wendy, and Michele Valiquette. *Feminist Literary Criticism: A Bibliography of Journal Articles, 1975-1981*. New York: Garland, 1988. 867p. index. \$120.00, ISBN 0-8240-7788-1. LC 87-35325.

In 1981, the *MLA International Bibliography* instituted a sweeping revision of its classification and indexing, making it easier to identify references to women's questions and feminist literary theory. Frost and Valiquette's weighty bibliography covers the crucial seven-year period before that switch, when feminist literary scholarship blossomed. Their volume cites 1,947 works, arranged by century and genre, with additional sections for folklore and oral tradition, interviews and self-profiles, language and gender, pedagogy and research, and theoretical studies. They searched 450 periodicals, including feminist, left, and literary 'little' magazines in addition to mainstream academic journals. Unfortunately, they refer to articles only, ignoring the spate of books and dissertations from the same fertile period.

Each entry offers a complete bibliographic citation, a string of keywords outlining the "themes, topics, and concepts" in the piece, and a list of the authors and titles that the critic treats. These last two fields of information function as an abbreviated annotation and can be accessed through separate indexes in the back of the volume.

The subject index reflects the bibliographers' insider knowledge of feminist scholarship; it employs terms such as "Re-vision" and "Phallic criticism" that may perplex the common reader. The indexes, arrangement, and scope all distinguish *Feminist Literary Criticism* from Narda Lacey Schwartz's two-volume *Articles on Women Writers* (ABC-Clio, 1977 & 1986), which, spanning 1960 to 1984, embraces Frost and Valiquette's seven-year period. Schwartz provides no subject access and arranges her references alphabetically by the name of the writer. Schwartz's bibliography is limited to English-language criticism of English-language writers, while Frost and Valiquette (also citing only

English-language articles) cover foreign-language literature as well. Most academic libraries will want both titles.

Heintze, James R. *Esther Williamson Ballou: A Bio-Bibliography*. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1987. (Bio-bibliographies in music, no.5) 125p. index. \$27.95, ISBN 0-313-25069-3. LC 86-31797.

Pitts, Michael R. *Kate Smith: A Bio-Bibliography*. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1988. (Bio-bibliographies in the performing arts, no.2) 261p. index. \$37.95, ISBN 0-313-25541-5. LC 87-25154.

These two music-related bibliographies from Greenwood Press differ greatly in their subjects and approaches, yet both reflect exceptionally thorough research. Esther Williamson Ballou (1915-1973) was a composer and university teacher, highly respected though not widely known. Former student Heintze (now a music librarian) combed Ballou's archives at American University to produce an extensive guide to published and unpublished works by and about her. The volume offers an introductory biography, a list of works and performances, an annotated bibliography (featuring frequent quotations from performance reviews), and a register of correspondence. Indicative of Ballou's obscurity, the discography lists only two albums on which her works are recorded. Other appendices cite taped interviews, present a "self-evaluation" by Ballou, and list her compositions alphabetically and chronologically. Perhaps Heintze's scholarly digging will gain for Ballou a more prominent place in the annals of modern music history.

Kate Smith, by contrast, is hardly an obscure figure. According to the adoring introduction to Pitts's volume, she "was one of the most influential women of the 20th century" and "one of the most beloved women of our time" (pp.xiii, xiv). Star of radio and television, Smith (1907-1986) is best known for belting out "God Bless America," but as this exhaustive guide proves, she was a hardworking and multi-faceted entertainer who used her celebrity status to rally her admirers to patriotic causes, particularly during World War II. The volume opens with a fact-filled overview of her career, followed by a discography, lists of her stage appearances and broadcasts, citations to sheet music and song books, and a filmography. An annotated bibliography cites 441 items. These are largely newspaper stories and fan magazine articles, but there are also a surprising number of publications written by Smith herself,

including two autobiographies, inspirational magazine fiction, cookbooks, and articles about her life in show business. Indexes to song titles and subjects round out this exhaustive reference source. Few figures in popular culture receive this sort of scholarly attention; Kate Smith surely deserves it.

Leavitt, Judith A. *Women in Management and Administration: An Information Sourcebook*. Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1988. 228p. index. \$39.50, ISBN 0-89774-379-2. LC 87-23192.

Corporate librarian Judith Leavitt has put together a handy sequel to her earlier volume, *Women in Management: An Annotated Bibliography and Sourcelist* (Oryx Press, 1982). In this new work she describes 913 publications and organizations, covering the period between 1981 and 1986. The majority of the entries appear in twenty-three subject categories. The largest categories are "Progress and Status of Women in Management," "Profiles of Women Managers," "Career and Family," and "Comparisons of Men and Women Managers." Subject sections new to this volume include "Power," "Women Business Owners," "Sex and Romance," and "Beauty and Health" (with citations mainly on the topic of stress).

Leavitt also lumps 160 citations in a "General" category, divided by form -- journal articles, books, dissertations, ERIC documents, and government documents. A number of cited works aren't really "general" but don't fit easily into other sections (for example, articles on female management style). Fortunately, a well-wrought subject index compensates. Other nice touches include a "Core Library Collection" -- a list of fifty items dating from the early 1970s to the present -- which should be a boon to small libraries in companies and employment resource centers; and a final section listing national associations and women's business directories for a number of states and cities. *Women in Management and Administration* should be a priority acquisition for all libraries supporting business and/or women's studies courses, as well as public and special libraries serving businesspeople and managers.

Pratt, Louis H., and Darnell D. Pratt. *Alice Malsenior Walker: An Annotated Bibliography: 1968-1986*. Westport, CT: Meckler, 1988. 162p. index. \$42.50, ISBN 0-88736-156-0. LC 87-34816.

Although her career is still in full swing, high reader interest and the growing body of literary criticism on Alice Walker suggest the time is ripe for a book-length bibliography. However, \$42.50 is a steep price for a reference tool that will rapidly be outdated. Worse, the present volume has annoying flaws.

The appreciative introduction presents an overview of Walker's life and philosophy, touching on the major themes in her work and acknowledging areas of controversy, especially the flak over negative images of Black men in *The Color Purple*. Aiming to be "as extensive and exhaustive as possible," Pratt and Pratt then cite Walker's publications -- novels, short stories, poems, essays, interviews, published letters, book and movie reviews, and cassette tapes. Unfortunately, they omit reprintings of Walker's shorter works in anthologies; such references would have aided teachers of literature survey courses.

The larger section that follows identifies 421 secondary sources, providing brief, objective annotations. Again, some of the compilers' choices are questionable. The sub-section on bibliographies and indexes, for example, includes sources that have only one or two entries on Walker. Other sections list biographical articles, dissertations, general criticism, and book and movie reviews. The review section contains fifty-three reviews for the book *The Color Purple* and fifty for the movie, making it easy to compare this important novel's reception across mediums.

Despite distinctions noted in the preface, the scope of the "Articles and Essays" section seems to overlap that of the earlier "General Criticism" section. Short news items and articles in which Walker is mentioned only peripherally appear under the heading "Miscellany." The concluding index covers authors, titles, and subjects, although nearly all subject entries appear as sub-headings under "Walker, Alice" -- a peculiar choice in a volume devoted to Walker!

What rankles this reviewer most is the double-spacing of the entire typescript text, which increases the size and cost of the book without adding information. In short, this volume is imperfect and overpriced, but due to Walker's popularity and prominent place in American letters today, most libraries will find it useful. It remains one of only a handful of bibliographies dedicated to Black women writers.

Rudd, Inger Marie. *Women and Judaism: A Select Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Garland, 1988. 232p. index. \$34.00, ISBN 0-8240-8689-9. LC 87-29109.

The ideal bibliography on Jewish women has yet to be compiled. Rudd's contribution complements the latest edition of Aviva Cantor's *The Jewish Woman* (Biblio Press, 1987, reviewed in FC Fall 1987). *Women and Judaism* is more logically arranged but lacks the biting feminism of Cantor's annotations and introduction.

Rudd presents 842 references to books, chapters, articles, and dissertations, alphabetically arranged, with two-to-four-sentence annotations. The cited works are in English, German, French, or Scandinavian languages, but none in Hebrew. The scope is interdisciplinary, with good coverage of general scholarly journals as well as Jewish publications. Addresses for periodicals and publishers appear in the front of the volume.

The arrangement of entries by author's name forces the user to rely on the subject index, which is less than adequate. There are simply too many references lumped under broad terms such as "Feminism," "Old Testament," and "Religious life" to allow for easy searching. Nonetheless, this is a reliable bibliography on a subject increasingly addressed in women's studies courses.

Shreir, Sally, ed. *Women's Movements of the World: An International Directory and Reference Guide*. London: Longman, 1988; distr. in U.S. by Oryx Press. 384p. bibl. \$95.00, ISBN 0-89774-508-6. LC 87-35031.

Women's Movements of the World deserves serious consideration for library purchase, despite its high price. In a country-by-country listing, the volume profiles the status of women in 177 nations or possessions. This compares favorably with the seventy nations treated in Robin Morgan's *Sisterhood is Global* (Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1984). Predictably, background on women's situations in Islamic, Communist, and dictator-run nations is sketchy. Entries on the fuller end of the scale provide data on "women's participation in political life, the workforce, and education, their rights within marriage and at divorce, and laws and practices relating to contraception and abortion" (p.ix). The statistics cited are often as current as 1987.

Following each country essay is a list of membership organizations, research and education

centers, technical assistance agencies, women's professional groups, and other associations. The level of information in these entries varies greatly, but the fullest provide an address, phone number, names of office holders, date of founding, ideological orientation, size of membership, aims and objectives, brief history, current activities, publications, and international affiliations. Skimming the seventy-seven organizations selected to represent feminism in the United States, one finds a spectrum of general and special interests, ranging from mainstream, middle-of-the-road organizations to smaller radical groups. Coverage is best for English-speaking countries (the United Kingdom has ninety organizations listed) and other Western nations. A separate section lists eighty international women's associations. All together, more than 1,500 organizations are described.

Smaller libraries may be content with the background data in *Sisterhood is Global*, which in some instances is actually more detailed (eleven pages on Libya, for example, compared to half a page in *Women's Movements of the World*.) But the statistics in *Sisterhood is Global* are older, the number of countries it covers far fewer, and some of its information is embedded in essays by women with obvious political biases. While *Women's Movements of the World* has a clearly articulated feminist slant, the directory data offers a ready means of obtaining more information from a variety of sources.

Women Anthropologists: A Biographical Dictionary. Ed. by Ute Gacs, Aisha Khan, Jerrie McIntyre, and Ruth Weinberg. New York: Greenwood, 1988. 428p. bibl. index. \$55.00, ISBN 0-313-24414-6. LC 87-11983.

Organized as a ready-reference biographical dictionary, this volume begs to be read cover-to-cover. Fifty-eight anthropologists are treated alphabetically, with appendixes that identify them by fieldwork area and date of birth. Each entry includes a selective bibliography of publications by and about the subject. The biographical essays are exceptionally well-written, showing evidence of careful scholarship and editing. The contributors (themselves distinguished scholars in anthropology or related fields) take pains to situate careers and accomplishments in the context of the century-long development of anthropology as a discipline, a process in which these women played a major role. Yet the degree of attention given here to the personal aspects of the women's lives is rarely encountered in professional profiles. As co-editor Aisha Khan points out, these women, in contrast to their male col-

leagues, established collaborative relationships in fieldwork and publishing, and their careers were inevitably shaped in part by marriages and other relationships. Since many of these pioneering women anthropologists directed their investigations in the areas of sex roles and the status of women and children in different cultures, the book also serves as a survey of the development of these specializations.

NEW EDITIONS

New editions of several reference works have recently been announced:

The American Woman 1988-89: A Report in Depth. Prepared by the Women's Research and Educational Institute of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. New York: Norton, 1988. \$19.95, ISBN 0-393-02530-6; pap. \$9.95, ISBN 0-393-30441-8. LC 88-648742. (This is the second edition of this yearbook, which was reviewed in *FC*, Fall 1987.)

Dineen, Patricia. *Opportunities for Research and Study, 1987-88.* New York: National Council for Research on Women, 1987. 18p. (Address: Sara Delano Roosevelt House, 47-49 East 65th St., New York, NY 10021.) (An updated descriptive list of fellowships, affiliated scholar programs, grants, and internships.)

Grants for Women and Girls. New ed. New York: Foundation Center, 1988. \$40.00. (Address: Foundation Center, 79 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10003, 800-424-9836). (A spin-off of the 17th edition of the *Foundation Grants Index*.)

Miller, Casey, and Kate Swift. *The Handbook of Nonsexist Writing.* 2nd ed. New York: Harper & Row, 1988. 160p. ill. index. \$15.45, ISBN 0-06-181602-7; pap., \$9.95, ISBN 0-06-096238-0. LC 87-45648. (A thorough updating of the 1980 edition, including expanded sections on new coinages and the "he/she" pronoun problem.)

Schlacter, Gail. *Directory of Financial Aids for Women, 1987-1988.* Redwood City, CA: Reference Service Press, 1987. 420p. index. \$39.95, ISBN 0-918276-06-3. ISSN 0732-5215. (An expanded guide to scholarships, fellowships, loans, grants, awards, and internships.)

Vetter, Betty M., and Eleanor L. Babco. *Professional Women and Minorities: A Manpower Data Resource Service.* 7th ed. Washington: Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology, 1987. 264p. bibl. index. (Replaces the 6th ed., 1986, with current statistical data on the education and employment of women and minorities in the professions.)

- S.S.

PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

Committee on South Asian Women Bulletin 1983-. Ed.: Jyotsna Vaid. 2/yr. \$12 (student); \$16 (ind.); \$25 (inst.). ISSN 0885-4319. Dept. of Psychology, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843. (Issue examined: v.5, no.3-4, 1987)

For five years this periodical has been publishing "original essays, reports, interviews, reviews, and creative works by and about South Asian women...and [on] the experiences of women immigrants from this region." The theme of the forty-page issue examined is women and development. In addition to topical articles, there is a research index and a conference listing.

FFIN News: A Newsletter of the Feminist Futures International Network. 1987-. Eds.: Annie Cheatham and Mary Clare Powell. 3/year. \$10-20. Institute for Women and the Future, P.O. Box 1081, Northampton, MA 01061. (Issues examined: v.2, no.1, Winter 1988; v.2, no.2, Summer 1988)

The newsletter evolved out of a discussion group at a symposium in Finland early in 1987, and Elise Boulding edited the first two issues. It then merged with the International Feminist Futures Network. "Wanting to visualize and work for a different kind of world, one based on more life-affirming values," in Boulding's words, *FFIN News* hopes to share ideas, bibliographies, information about work in progress and already published, and to carry other news of use to those interested in feminist/futurist utopian thinking.

IROW News 1988- Christine E. Bose, Director, Institute for Research on Women, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, July 1988)

The Institute for Research on Women began operation in 1987, its primary goal being "to promote and facilitate research and scholarship on women." The group plans a strong international focus and will be networking and collaborating with other research centers in the U.S. and abroad. The first six-page newsletter reports on a collaborative project with women's studies programs in Latin America and the Caribbean and includes an article by June E. Hahner on researching the history of Brazilian women.

Instraw News: Women and Development 1977- Eds.: Dunja Pastizzi-Ferencic, et al. Free. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement for Women, P.O. Box 21747, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. (Issues examined: no.8, Spring/Summer 1987; no.9, Winter 1987)

Produced in English, French and Spanish, this regular publication reports primarily on the work of the United Nations' Research and Training Institute, centered around issues of women and development. One of the sample issues focuses on women as workers, their absence from statistics on work, women managers, and related issues.

Journal of Women, Law & Public Policy 1988- Editorial staff. Campus Activities Office A-Frame, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. (Issue examined: Introductory issue)

This undergraduate journal grew out of a 1987 "Women and the Law" course at University of California-Santa Cruz. Its goal is to challenge undergraduates "to question the interpretation of gender-related laws and policies." Among the articles in the premier issue: "A Look at the Joys & Sorrows of Surrogate Motherhood" (Laura Fisher); "The Use of Public Policy to Promote Technological Intervention in Birth" (Susan C. Schiavone); "Women & Workfare Won't Fare" (Debbie Trischwell).

Literary Xpress 1987- Eds.: Rhonda M. Kendall, Pat Nicklson. Free. P.O. Box 438583, Chicago, IL 60643. (Issues examined: v.1, no.1, Summer 1987; v.1, no.2, Fall/Winter 1987; v.1, no.3, Spring/Summer 1988)

This ten-page "free paperzine for wimmin of color" includes in its newsprint pages reports on the Literary Exchange, a collective of women "committed to the social, political, and economic empowerment of wimmin of color," plus poetry, safety notes, health tips, and other articles.

Outlines: The Voice of the Gay and Lesbian Community 1987- Ed.: Tracy Baim. 12/yr. \$25 (first class); \$15 (third class). Lambda Publications, 1300 W. Belmont, Suite 3-E, Chicago, IL 60657. (Issues examined: v.2, no.3, August 1988; v.2, no.4, September 1988)

This hefty newsprint publication from Chicago carries news of both local and national gay and lesbian interest, sports, travel, food, entertainment reviews, book reviews, and more. The September issue included a copy of *Lambda Rising Book Report*, a review of gay and lesbian literature.

Out/Look: National Lesbian & Gay Quarterly 1988- \$19 (ind.); \$26 (inst.); \$24 (international). Single copy: \$5. ISSN 0896-7733. P.O. Box 146430, San Francisco, CA 94114-6430. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Spring 1988)

Within its 112 pages, this first issue of *Out/Look* is filled with lengthy, substantial articles, a number of them with a specifically lesbian focus: on Gladys Bentley, a "lost" dyke blues singer; one woman's experience with breast cancer; JoAnn Loulan's "Good News About Lesbian Sex"; and a Black lesbian coming out story.

Phoenix Rising: The Asian/Pacific Lesbian Newsletter. Ed.: Carol Cheh. 6/yr. \$10. Asian Women, P.O. Box 31631, Oakland, CA 94604. (Issue examined: September/October 1988)

Though somewhat locally-oriented, the brief newsletter also reports on a Canadian "Unity Among Gays" conference and plans for a national Asian/Pacific lesbian retreat. A calendar and notices complete the issue.

Speak. Eds.: Collective. Single issue: \$.50. *Speak* Collective, P.O. Box 19375, Domerton 4015, South Africa. (Issue examined: no.20, July/August 1988)

Published under the harsh conditions of the South African government's third State of Emergency, this twenty-three page publication carries no overt political comment, but does manage articles on men sharing in housework, the COSATU women's conference, AIDS, pregnancy information, and poetry about funeral dancing.

Women's Research Network News 1988- 3/yr. \$40 (ind., to become Council Affiliate). National Council for Research on Women, Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial House, 47-49 East 65th St., New York, NY 10021. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Fall 1988)

The eighteen pages of this newsletter for the National Council for Research on Women are packed with information on the Council's activities and

resources; news from member research centers (currently numbering fifty-seven) and from caucuses of various disciplinary and professional associations; plus notes on resources, conferences, fellowships, job opportunities, and calls for papers. The Network News promises to become a valuable tool in promoting communication among the member centers and interested women's studies researchers.

Women\$hare Funding Newsnote 1988-. Irregular. \$6/3 issues (free in Third World countries). Alice Quinn, Women\$hare Project, International Women's Tribune Center, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017. (Issue examined: no.1, July 1988)

Within the eight pages of this newsletter are notes on a variety of funding sources for women's projects, a feature article on the fund-raising experiences of Sistren Theatre Collective of Jamaica, and reviews of recent publications on financial assistance. Published in English, French and Spanish.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

Child & Youth Services v.9, no.1, 1987: "The Black Adolescent Parent." Ed.: Stanley F. Battle. \$36 (ind.); \$115 (library). ISSN 0145-935X. Haworth Press, 12 West 32 St., New York, NY 10001. (Issue examined)

Also published in hardback by Haworth Press under the special issue title, this volume includes among its articles: "The Black Adolescent Mother: Selected, Unique Issues" (John M. Taborn); "Black Adolescent Pregnancy: A Literature Review (Donna L. Franklin); "Consumer Perceptions of Black Adolescent Mothers" (Alva P. Barnett); and "Reaching Black Male Adolescent Parents Through Nontraditional Techniques" (Leo E. Hendricks and Annette M. Solomon).

Critical Social Issues: A Journal of Black and Third World Social Thought v.1, no.2, Winter 1987: "Critical Issues Affecting Women of Color." Ed.: Kinya Kiongozi. \$16 (ind.); \$64 (inst.). ISSN 0887-1019. P.O. Box 2075, Baltimore, MD 21203-5112. (Issue examined)

Beginning with commentary stating "Sexism Has No Place in the Black Liberation Movement," this special issue includes "Women in Granada, 1979-1983: Did They Achieve the Goals of the United Nations Decade for Women?" (Dessima M. Williams); "Namibian Women: On the Cutting Edge of the Liberation Struggle" (Gwen McKinney); and "Family Planning Assistance in Africa: Futurists,

Feminists, and Fundamentalists" (Loretta J. Ross); plus poetry and book reviews.

Health Promotion v.25, no.4, Spring 1987: "Special Issue on Women's Health." Ed.: Kay Rawlings. ISSN 0017-8950. Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1B4. (Issue examined)

Following lead articles on women as caregivers, activism in the area of women's health, and sexist health research, the magazine's regular sections such as "National News," "Around the Region," "Community Initiatives," and "Research Update" all deal with women-related topics.

Links v.4, no.4, Winter 1987: "Special Issue: Women's Health in Central America." Ed.: Tom Frieden. \$10 (ind.); \$25 (inst.). ISSN 0894-3036. Central America Health Rights Network, P.O. Box 407, Audubon Station, New York, NY 10032. (Issue examined)

The nineteen pages of this special issue address a variety of topics: among them, torture in El Salvador, fake "medical" shipments of arms to the Contras, sterilization in Costa Rica, a Nicaraguan natural childbirth center, and other topics on Nicaraguan women's health. A directory of Central American health rights organizations in the U.S. is included.

Talisman: A Journal of Contemporary Poetry and Poetics no.1, Fall 1988: "The Alice Notley Issue." Ed.: Edward Foster. \$9 (ind.); \$13 (inst.). Single copy: \$5. ISSN 0898-8684. Box 1117, Hoboken, NJ 07030. (Issue examined)

Though Notley is a major contemporary poet, according to the editor, her work is little known among poetry readers. This 104-page special issue includes five of Notley's works in addition to contributions (mostly creative) by such writers as Jeff Wright, Leslie Scalapino, Anne Waldman, Andrei Codrescu, and Laura Boss.

Times Literary Supplement no. 4,444, June 3-9, 1988: "Women and Feminism." ISSN 0307-661X. Priory House, St. John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX, England. (Issue examined)

In addition to a substantial number of reviews of books by and about women, this special issue also features the views of eleven male writers on feminism's effects on their work. An assessment of women's studies in universities in England and the U.S. over the last twenty years rounds out the issue.

TRANSITIONS

The Feminist Library of London lost its grant funding and has temporarily suspended publication of the *Feminist Library Newsletter* as a result. Following a summer meeting of interested people, a group of volunteers announced plans to resume publication by the end of this year. Their address: Hungerford House, Victorial Embankment, London WC2N 6PA, England. (Information from publisher's notices.)

CEASED PUBLICATION

WARM Journal 1980 - v.8, no.3, 1987. Women's Art Registry of Minnesota, 414 First Ave. North, Minneapolis, MN 55401. (Information from correspondence from the publisher.)

ITEMS OF NOTE

The Cooperative Children's Book Center at UW-Madison has available a draft version of its **BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SELECTED MULTICULTURAL LITERATURE FOR THE YOUNG**. Send \$.75 and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to CCBC, 4290 Helen C. White Hall, 600 N. Park St., UW-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

In May of this year, **DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENT: 1977-1987: A REPORT BASED ON THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION** was issued by the National Women's Conference Center as an attempt to gauge the progress made by women in this country on issues detailed in the Plan. Authored by Susanna Downie and others, the report is divided into three major parts: background on the National Plan of Action; the results of a written survey of women's organizations; the results of a companion phone survey made to fill in gaps not covered by the written instrument. For information, contact the National Women's Conference Center Committee, 8th Floor, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

EVALUATING COURSES FOR INCLUSION OF NEW SCHOLARSHIP ON WOMEN is a questionnaire produced by the Association of American Colleges to help in examining university courses for women content. The twenty-eight questions on the four-page questionnaire cover course content, readings, and other aspects of the class. Cost is \$2 (bulk rates available) from Project on the Status and Education of Women, 1818 R St., NW, Washington, DC 20009.

FEM-DIRECT, produced by the Canadian Women's Movement Archives, is a database of more than 1,000 Canadian women's groups. Organized by location and area of interest, the computerized di-

rectory can be purchased on diskette for \$170 or its directors can generate specialized lists or labels. Contact the Archives at P.O. Box 128, Station P., Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S7, Canada.

Ohio State University has produced a free fifty-nine-page **HANDBOOK FOR FACULTY SEARCHES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AFFIRMATIVE ACTION**. It discusses facts and myths about affirmative action, offers checklists and forms, includes consideration of issues such as dual-career families and hiring of higher percentages of women and minorities, and outlines steps in the hiring process itself. Write to the Office of Human Relations, Ohio State University, 378 Bricker Hall, 190 North Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

The **HAWORTH SERIES ON WOMEN** is a new Haworth Press series focused on women's studies and women's mental health issues. Current and forthcoming titles are *When Husbands Come Out of the Closet* by Jean Gochros; *Prisoners of Ritual: An Odyssey into Female Genital Circumcision in Africa* by Hanny Lightfoot-Klein; and *Images of Women in the Academy: A Feminist Restructuring of the Disciplines* by Michele Paludi and Gertrude Steuernagel.

THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE AND ARCHIVES FOR THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT now pulls together the resources of three organizations to provide a unique collection for researchers. More than 40,000 books, hundreds of periodicals, and other archival materials on women and the feminist movement are available from the Centre. Contact them at nr. 10, Keizergracht, 1015 CN Amsterdam, Netherlands.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM WOMEN STUDENTS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: FINANCES AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL IMPACT offers information on the number of women students in the UW system with children, the number receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and the monetary struggles involved in working to finance an education. The report urges legislation to help such mothers and may serve as a model to other institutions. Write Nancy Nash, Director of Personnel, University of Wisconsin-Superior, Superior, WI 54880 (715-394-8365).

The **WOMANKIND BOOKS, INC. 1988-89 LESBIAN BOOK CATALOG** offers a toll-free ordering number and promises forty-eight-hour turnaround on its stock of lesbian titles. "One of the largest Lesbian mail order companies in the country," Womankind stocks a variety of lesbian books, audio tapes and videos. Their toll-free ordering number is 1-800-648-5333; customer service number 516-427-

1289; or write to them at 5 Kivy St., Huntington Station, NY 11746.

WOMEN MAKE MOVIES FILM STUDY GUIDES are now available for two films: *Stephanie*, the story of a teenage drop-out, and *Master Smart Woman*, a study of nineteenth-century writer Sarah Orne Jewett. The guides offer bibliographies as well as suggestions for discussion and follow-up activities. Write to Women Make Movies at 225 Lafayette St. #212, New York, NY 10012 or call (212-925-0606).

The National Women's Health Network provides a **WOMEN'S HEALTH INFORMATION SERVICE** on a variety of topics, from abortion to endometriosis to occupational/environmental health to yeast infections. There is a \$5 photocopying and postage charge for each topic on which information is requested. Make check payable to National Women's Health Network and send to 1325 G. St., NW, Washington, DC 20005.

WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

The latest bibliography in our series "Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies" is Susan Searing's "New Reference Works in Women's Studies, 1987/88." This listing is compiled annually from the previous year's *Feminist Collections* reference

columns. As with all other titles in the series, "New Reference Works" is available free of charge from: UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706.

BOOK REVIEWS

REVISIONING WOMEN'S PAID LABOR

Sylvia Walby, *Patriarchy at Work: Patriarchal and Capitalist Relations in Employment*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1987. 292p. bibl. index. \$39.95, ISBN 0-8166-1588-8; pap., \$16.95, ISBN 0-8166-1589-6. LC 86-024912.

Clair Brown and Joseph A. Pechman, eds., *Gender in the Workplace*. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 1987. 316p. index. \$32.95, ISBN 0-8157-1170-0; pap., \$12.95, ISBN 0-8157-1169-7. LC 87-668.

Both of these books provide parts of a new, feminist analysis of labor markets in the Western world. In the process, they begin a revisioning of traditional academic disciplines: history and sociology in Walby's case and economics in Brown and

Pechman's. The Walby book, in particular, challenges many conventional approaches and assumptions about women's labor force involvement. This sociological, historical analysis of gender relations in England from 1800 to the present in three industries (cotton textiles, engineering, and clerical work) actually turns some basic assumptions upside down. For example, Walby argues that women's work involvement is not determined by family involvement, but in fact, the reverse is true; women remain subordinate in family situations because of inequality in the work place. How else will women survive, if not by family connections? The statistics all suggest that for the majority of women it is, indeed, quite difficult. The conclusion Walby draws is that many women now tolerate family situations that would seem intolerable if they had true, independent access to economic resources.

A related assumption challenged in this book is the belief that women have voluntarily chosen specific occupations that are more easily integrated with family involvement. Walby presents convincing, often shocking evidence that women have been forcefully excluded from male-dominated occupations by organized male labor (usually in the form of unions). The desire to exclude women has been so strong on the part of these male groups that they sometimes preferred poorly educated and/or trained immigrant men to more highly educated and/or trained women as work mates. This tendency was particularly true of engineers, mule operators in the textile industry, and male clerks. As Graham Lowe has demonstrated in *Women in the Administrative Revolution* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987), women did not replace male clerical workers; rather, they took new, deskilled jobs.

Walby builds a convincing argument by first critiquing radical feminist and socialist feminist theories of gender inequality, which tend to stress either patriarchy or capitalism, respectively, as the source of women's oppression. She also discusses attempts at integrating these two approaches, pointing insightfully to their various weaknesses. Her own tightly structured theory of patriarchy allows for both capitalist and patriarchal modes of production that are sometimes in opposition to one another. Time and again, Walby cites instances where the dictates of capitalism (cheap labor) would suggest that women should be hired for jobs that the patriarchal order has, in fact, excluded them from.

Walby looks in depth at three periods: 1800-1914, 1914-1945, and the post-war years. Along the way, she re-interprets several historical occurrences, such as passage of the Factory Acts that supposedly prevented abuse of workers, as ways rather to further oppress women. As with much of history, the whole story has rarely been told, and Walby adds a wealth of new information to round out our picture. Her comparison of the historical development of three occupations is especially illuminating, highlighting complexities that would otherwise be missed.

The Brown and Pechman volume, output from a conference sponsored by the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession and the Brookings Institute, touches on many of the same issues, though as an edited volume, not in as much depth. The intent of the conference was to assess women's position in the labor force after several decades of increased labor force participation and affirmative action. While most of the contributors

appear to be economists, they touch upon a wide range of topics. Included are chapters on consumption norms, work roles, and economic growth (Brown), internal labor markets (Heidi Hartmann), occupational segregation among bank tellers (Myra Strober and Carolyn Arnold), subcontracting in Mexico City (Lourdes Beneria), unions and women workers (Richard Freeman and Jonathan Leonard), part-time work and occupational segregation (Karen Holden and Lee Hansen), child support, work, and welfare (Barbara Bergmann and Mark Roberts), and the Swedish employment quota system (Charles Brown and Shirley Wilcher). Comments by experts in the field follow each chapter. It is in some of these exchanges that the critical issues concerning women's employment become most apparent. For example, comments by David Stern on the chapter on part-time work come back to the issue of whether women choose to work part-time or if this is what is offered to them by employers. This is the same sort of causality issue raised by Walby.

The editors divide the chapters conceptually into two groups. The first four chapters deal with the structural foundations of the economy, each looking at the social structure in which the economy is embedded. This is a fairly new approach to studying women's labor force experience (and, interestingly, all of these authors are women!). Traditionally, economists have tended to ignore the surrounding social structure as having an important influence on the functioning of economic systems.

Brown uses data from 1918-1980, so she is looking at part of the same period examined by Walby. Hartmann's internal labor market argument forms much of the basis for Walby's new theory of patriarchy. Strober and Arnold present historical information about the feminization of bank telling. Beneria shows the interconnections between the formal and informal sectors in a developing economy dominated by multinational corporations.

The last four chapters provide empirical analyses of recent outcomes of specific labor market activities, including union membership, part-time work, income support for single parents, and government imposed quota systems. These studies help to clarify mechanisms responsible for women's lower wages and occupational segregation.

Both volumes deal with similar issues, complementing one another. Walby's volume gives depth in historical perspective and theoretical development, while Brown and Pechman provide coverage of a wide breadth of current topics and trends.

--Anne Statham

[Anne Statham is a sociologist at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside, where she is also Director of the Women's Studies Program. She has authored numerous articles on women and work, has recently published *The Worth of Women's Work* (with Eleanor Miller and Hans Mauksch), will soon publish *Gender and University Teaching* (with Laurel Richardson and Judith Cook), and is completing a manuscript on women managers and administrators tentatively titled *The Decline of Patriarchy*.]

AT THE CROSSROADS: EDUCATION, GENDER, AND CLASS

Michael Apple, *Teachers and Texts: A Political Economy of Class and Gender Relations in Education*. New York: Routledge and Kegan Paul/Methuen, 1987. 259p. bibl. index. \$19.95, ISBN 0-7102-0774-3. LC 86-13877.

Kathleen Weiler, *Women Teaching for Change: Gender, Class & Power*. South Hadley, MA: Bergin & Garvey, 1987. 174p. bibl. index. \$29.95, ISBN 0-89789-127-9; pap., \$12.95, ISBN 0-89789-128-7. LC 87-14604.

Teaching is women's work. Educators are mostly men. These two relatively simple concepts form the basis for often-contentious debate surrounding education policy. From colonial America to Secretary Bennett's era, education has been shaped and defined to a great extent by the larger societal structure. Why has the number of women principals declined over time? Are teachers professionals? Does patriarchy in conjunction with the military-industrial-high tech complex determine what is taught in our schools? With what social costs? Two books that contribute to this ongoing examination are Michael Apple's *Teachers & Texts: A Political Economy of Class & Gender Relations in Education* and Kathleen Weiler's *Women Teaching for Change: Gender, Class & Power*.

At some level it appears that Apple and Weiler are not only examining the same socio-politi-

cal phenomena but agree on strategies for reform. There are, however, more differences than similarities in the approach and style of the authors. Apple's book is readable, practical, stimulating and useful to teachers, educators, feminists, and parents. Weiler's book is a combination of abstract theory and promises of practical application that she does not deliver. It seems better suited, therefore, to a handful of experts from the school of critical theory in education than to practitioners. In his conclusion Apple states, "Clarity begins at home" (p.204). He is concerned that critical theorists (himself included) often fall into convoluted verbiage that becomes an end in itself, divorced from social democratic participation because only the elite theorists can play the game. He locates his analysis and strategic recommendations in the context of political economy. Weiler, on the other hand, tries unsuccessfully to meld critical theory with teaching experience and brilliantly leads the reader through complex theory to disappointing qualitative research that uses case studies.

Apple's pragmatic approach builds on the theme of unequal power in our society and, as he "unpacks" these power relationships, illuminates the complexities of race and gender. His analysis is historically based and documented in terms of state and market interaction, guiding the reader from Taylorism to current political and economic policy and practice. According to this paradigm, learner and teacher are actors and reactors in a contradictory, dual relationship. Apple describes and documents this relationship through examination of teaching as women's work, and what emerges is an image of the elementary school teacher in a sex-typed job. She is part of the growing number of workers, predominantly female, who have become more and more controlled by managers, administrators, and the political economy. Ironically, as the teacher becomes less autonomous, the "professional" positions that retain a high degree of autonomy decline in number. The teacher has been deskilled, declassified, and pressured by increased workload.

In practical terms, this "proletarianization" and "intensification" is directly related to women's place in the labor force. Women's work systematically suffers from the separation of conception and execution. Women teachers are thus managed by techniques and texts that emphasize behaviorally specified curricula, repeated testing, and strict and reductive accountability systems. This application of Taylorism serves to keep teachers isolated, overloaded, and reliant on the experts to design teacher-proof policies and procedures that produce the desired

educational product – presumably, high school graduates who can get jobs. Teachers are not passive, however, but resist, and often do so by turning to the traditional woman's sphere of feelings: they may, for example, disregard part of the specified curriculum in order to pay more attention to the human relations among their students. This leads to contradictory behaviors whereby women teachers are preserving and reproducing the values of the patriarchal political economy that define women's sphere as emotional care-taking while they are also struggling to change these values.

Moving beyond administration and educational policy, Apple points to texts as another system of control; he examines publishing as part of the technical and complex political economy of culture. This focus on culture leads logically to an analysis of educational reports and prescriptions for reform. Apple presents convincing evidence that educators employ new curricula and apply greater control in attempts to "fix" society and any ills suffered by the political economy. In point of fact, such slogan systems as the Paideia Proposal (which urges return to the "great books," academy model) mask economic reality rather than dealing with it.

What is the economic reality? Is high tech the area of job creation? Do all students and teachers need to be computer literate? Apple's analysis and recommendations may surprise the reader. Her conclusion challenges all of us to social literacy:

Our first task as educators in these circumstances is to educate ourselves about these conditions. For the institutions of our society to be reconstructed around the principles not of privatization and greed but of the common good, people – including educators – need to be convinced that the current and emerging organization of a large part of our economic, political and cultural institutions is neither equal nor just. (p.178)

He also advises the reader and his fellow socialist feminists to concentrate more on "applied middle-range work," and not to assume that "our audience consists of academic theorists or of social and cultural theorists on the left in general" (p.200). Kathleen Weiler could benefit from such advice.

Women Teaching for Change: Gender, Class & Power is probably a marvel of sophisticated, brilliant critical education theory. It is undoubtedly a splendid analysis of the differences between pro-

duction theories and reproduction theories. It is a fine dissertation with a coherent and voluminous review of the literature, but it is not worth the trip through the heavy theoretical abstractions to arrive at a place where liberal feminist teachers have lived since Susan B. Anthony upset a teachers' convention in 1853. Liberal feminists are given credit for their work in reducing sex bias and distortion in texts and also for their focus on sexism in course and career counseling. But Weiler tells us over and over and over again that there is a better way – i.e., critical education theory with a politically correct and complex socialist feminist approach.

According to Weiler, liberal feminists haven't gone far enough:

Thus while liberal feminist critiques of sex-role stereotyping in school texts and descriptions of classroom practices have been very useful, they are of limited analytic value in investigating the complexity of the social construction of gender in the intersection of school, family, and work. (p.28)

The promise of a breakthrough to a strategy for reform, and even more than that – "a new politics that would be truly revolutionary" (p.54) – may compel the reader to wade through the verbiage in the hope of understanding the sharp distinctions implicit in the "triple oppression" of race, gender and class. Weiler's explanation of methodology leads the reader to expect startling revelations as women define themselves, value their life experiences, and "develop a more clearly articulated analysis of society as a whole" (p.59). In other words, "the personal is the political" – scarcely a new idea. When Weiler concludes this section with a description of the last characteristic of her feminist research – political commitment – reader expectations soar. Because we are told that liberal feminist research concerns itself only with relationships of power based on gender and that white women are insensitive to the oppression of minority women, we want to know how to view teaching as "counter hegemonic work" so that we can commit to "resistance to oppression and class and gender reproduction" (p.67). We never find out.

In the analysis of race, gender, and class through ethnographic qualitative research, Weiler provides an important and often missing link between theory and practice. It is not new, however, and certainly not to the feminist activist. This section of the book might be useful in raising the conscious-

ness of the ignorant or uninitiated, but the whole notion of "blooming where you are planted" and making a difference through individual action and direct personal involvement is an article of faith for the liberal feminists that Weiler appears to scorn. Nothing new is offered. Little is said about collective action. It isn't worth the struggle to learn that

Feminist teachers attempt to achieve their goals through both texts and classroom practices.... They take two interrelated approaches that I think are essential to the kind of critical feminist teaching they hope to achieve. First they expand the limits of discourse.... Second...is their own presentation of themselves as gendered subjects with a personal perspective on issues of gender and race. (p.131)

Women Teaching for Change: Gender, Class & Power is laden with theory and does not live up to its title. Apple, by contrast, recognizes, demonstrates, documents, understands, and succinctly informs on *A Political Economy of Class & Gender Relations in Education*. More than that, we become aware that individual and collective feminist reformist action is possible.

-- Helen Casper

[Helen Casper is a feminist activist who served as Executive Director of the Wisconsin Women's Network for six years. She is currently a high school teacher of political science and social studies.]

NON-SEXIST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS

Helen Benedict. *Safe, Strong, and Streetwise: The Teenager's Guide to Preventing Sexual Assault*. New York: Little, Brown, 1987. 192p. \$13.45, ISBN 0-316-08899-4; pap., \$4.70, ISBN 0-316-08900-1.

Candy Dawson Boyd. *Charlie Pippin*. New York: Macmillan, 1987. 192p. \$12.95, ISBN 0-02-726350-9.

Lizi Boyd. *The Not-So-Wicked Stepmother*. New York: Viking Kestrel, 1987. \$10.95, ISBN 0-670-81589-6.

Drollene P. Brown. *Belva Lockwood Wins Her Case*. Niles, IL: Albert Whitman, 1987. 48p. \$9.75, ISBN 0-8075-0630-3.

Anne Galicich. *Samantha Smith: A Journey for Peace*. Minneapolis, MN: Dillon, 1987. 64p. \$9.95, ISBN 0-87518-367-0.

Heidi Goennel. *When I Grow Up...* New York: Little, Brown, 1987. \$12.45, ISBN 0-316-31838-8.

Lyll Becerra de Jenkins. *The Honorable Prison*. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1988. 192p. \$13.95, ISBN 0-525-67238-9.

Sonia Levitin. *The Return*. New York: Atheneum, 1987. 224p. \$12.95, ISBN 0-689-31309-8.

Sarah Pirtle. *An Outbreak of Peace*. Philadelphia: New Society, 1987. 386p. ill. ISBN 0-86571-105-4; pap., \$9.95, ISBN 0-86571-106-2.

Blythe Randolph. *Amelia Earhart*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1987. 144p. ISBN 0-531-10331-5.

Rita Williams-Garcia. *Blue Tights*. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1988. 160p. \$12.95, ISBN 0-525-67234-6.

Morton Beebe; Peter Jones, ed. *Making Friends: Katya from Moscow and Star from San Francisco: Two Eleven-Year-Old Girls Discover America Together*. New York: Henry Holt and Raduga, 1987. ISBN 0-8050-0641-9.

Selecting non-sexist materials for children and young adults is not an easy task. Too often, girls become trapped in the corridors of *Sweet Valley High* and its numerous sister schools, and we are challenged to find a book that will entertain as well as present girls and young women as positive role models. The following books, published in 1987 and the first half of 1988, are some of my own choices for young people ages 6-18. Five are non-fiction; two are picture books; the rest are book-length fiction. In addition to presenting positive images of women, many of these books depict minorities in the United States and young people from other lands.

For the youngest readers, two picture books are quite appealing. One of my favorites is Heidi Goennel's *When I Grow Up...* Illustrator Goennel portrays girls in traditionally male occupations (business executive, doctor) and boys in traditionally female jobs. In some cases, the sex of the person is not indicated. *When I Grow Up...* shows children that, while there are differences between men and women (for instance, men shave and women wear

high heels), those differences do not disqualify women from becoming leaders in business, medicine, and other professions.

Lizi Boyd's *The Not-So-Wicked Stepmother* is another picture book for young readers. It presents a problem common to divorced and blended families — a youngster's relationship with a new stepparent. Hessie is on her way to visit her father for the summer, and she has already decided that she hates his new wife, Molly. But Molly does not fit into Hessie's stereotype of a wicked stepmother. While Daddy makes breakfast, Molly takes Hessie to feed the ducks and later teaches her to swim. By the end of the summer Hessie has grown to love her new stepmother and looks forward to seeing her again the following year. *The Not-So-Wicked Stepmother* challenges a prevalent stereotype and also shows how stereotyping in general can interfere with one's enjoyment of life.

Several novels and non-fiction books should make interesting reading for somewhat older readers — third through sixth grade. A very good title is *Charlie Pippin* by Candy Dawson Boyd. Chartreuse "Charlie" Pippin is an eleven-year-old Black girl, a schoolyard entrepreneur, and the daughter of an embittered Vietnam War veteran. Charlie volunteers to give a report in school about the war in order to reach out to her father, but he reacts to her efforts with hostility. Unable to understand why, she hatches a plan to accompany her Uncle Ben, also a veteran, to the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, D.C. Charlie's creativity and intelligence will impress young readers, and author Boyd provides insight into the Vietnam War and its aftermath one generation later.

An unusual novel that deals with issues of war and peace from a thirteen-year-old girl's perspective is *An Outbreak of Peace* by Sarah Pirtle. A young artist who worries about nuclear war forms a peace group along with other children from her Massachusetts town. The kids, representing a variety of ethnic and racial backgrounds, put on an art exhibit about peace and try to get the town council to declare "an outbreak of peace." In their work, the young people encounter some adults who do not agree with their position and even more adults who feel cynical and powerless in the face of the nuclear threat. The process described in *An Outbreak of Peace* has actually happened in numerous communities across the country, and about a dozen teenage girls contributed artwork and editorial suggestions to Pirtle's book. Though the book would have bene-

fitted from judicious editing, it is a model for teenage participation and demonstrates the freshness of approach and perspective available in alternative-press books.

Two non-fiction books about youthful peacemakers are among the year's best. *Samantha Smith: A Journey for Peace* by Anne Galicich tells of the eleven-year-old Maine girl who wrote a letter to former Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and was subsequently invited to the U.S.S.R. for a two-week visit. Galicich's biography describes Samantha's life before and after her 1983 visit, and discusses the establishment of the Samantha Smith Foundation, set up in 1985 after Samantha's tragic death in a plane crash. The Samantha Smith Foundation was in part responsible for a visit to the United States by a Soviet girl, Katerina Lycheva. That exchange is described in *Making Friends; Katya from Moscow and Star from San Francisco: Two Eleven-Year-Old Girls Discover America Together*, which juxtaposes the observations of Katya and her American companion, Star Lowe, as they visit Chicago, New York, Houston, Los Angeles, and Washington, DC. The text of both books is illustrated with attractive black-and-white and color photographs, and both help the young reader to appreciate the efforts being made by other youngsters to establish peaceful relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

Two other outstanding biographies of women will appeal to elementary school readers: *Belva Lockwood Wins her Case* by Drollene P. Brown and *Amelia Earhart Takes Off* by Blythe Randolph. The former tells of one of the first female lawyers in the U.S., a woman who tried cases in court and helped to draft women's rights legislation before women were granted the right to vote. The latter is a biography of the female aviator who flew across the Atlantic Ocean in 1928 and who disappeared mysteriously during a flight around the world in 1937. Randolph's biography does not seek to untangle the mystery surrounding Earhart's death but rather concentrates upon her early life and the process by which she chose a career as a pilot.

For readers in fifth grade and beyond, sexuality and identity are more prevalent issues. An indispensable work of non-fiction is Helen Benedict's *Safe, Strong, and Streetwise*. Though geared primarily for preteen and teenage girls, it describes for both sexes the levels of sexual harassment and assault and offers suggestions on avoiding and confronting attacks of a sexual nature. Young people are advised about protecting themselves within a dating

relationship and dealing with approaches from parents, relatives, adult friends, and authority figures. Both non-physical and physical means of deterring an attack are presented, and Benedict lists resources available if one is assaulted. *Safe, Strong, and Streetwise* is an honest, forthright book that steers clear of blaming the victim of an assault. While it does encourage caution, the book also recognizes the realities of teenage life and stresses the importance of teenagers taking control of their own lives.

A work of fiction for young adults with a similar approach and theme is Rita Williams-Garcia's *Blue Tights*. Joyce is a Black teenager living in a single-parent home in a run-down section of New York City. She attends an integrated school and envies the middle-class Black girls in her dance class for their wealth, appearance, and grace. At home, she sees little of her hard-working mother. When Joyce walks the streets, she is hassled by men in the neighborhood, and her best friend from junior high school is pregnant out of wedlock. Rejected for a part in the school ballet, Joyce joins an African dance group and develops self-confidence. She is attracted to the Black Muslim drummer for the group and makes sexual advances to him, but learns in the process that sex cannot be equated with love. Joyce has a long way to go before she is ready for a mature relationship with a man, but through her experiences in *Blue Tights* she develops self-esteem and learns to take control of her body and her feelings.

Two excellent novels for teenagers tell of the coming of age of young women living in countries torn by repression and civil strife. Sonia Levitin's novel *The Return* chronicles the escape of Desta, an Ethiopian Jewish teenager, from the oppression and fighting of her native country and her arrival in Israel as part of the historic Operation Moses campaign. In this well-written and meticulously researched novel, Desta's brother is killed by bandits soon after their departure, and Desta must assume total responsibility for herself and her frail sister. The two girls endure thirst, hunger, and cholera as they rejoin the caravan from her fiancé's village. The fiancé himself is captured as they cross the border into Sudan, then Desta and her sister wait months in an overcrowded, filthy refugee camp until they are airlifted into Israel. Desta is a brave, independent young woman who defies tradition in her native village by wanting to become a potter and struggling against the arranged marriage; in Israel she is able to complete her education and attain her dreams.

The Honorable Prison by Colombian-born author Lyll Becerra de Jenkins portrays another young woman who must make extraordinary sacrifices due to political events beyond her control. Eighteen-year-old Marta Maldonado's father is a journalist who opposes the ruling General in an unnamed South American country. As punishment for his stance in favor of social justice and human rights, the entire family -- Marta, her parents, and younger brother -- are forced into internal exile in a remote area of the country. The cold damp climate is slowly killing Marta's father, who suffers from a chronic lung condition. Food is scarce, and the family is running out of money. Desperate in her isolation, Marta befriends a young man, a local school-teacher, who ultimately betrays her. During her year in internal exile, her "honorable prison", Marta learns to depend upon her own resources for survival and gains a new understanding of the reasons behind her father's political commitment. Author Becerra is uncompromisingly honest in her portrayal of the characters' feelings and emotions, and even her minor characters are multi-dimensional. Her writing has a subtle beauty, and she manages to depict the crushing bleakness and boredom of Marta's life while moving the story along at an acceptable pace.

Many of the outstanding non-sexist books present young people from other cultures. Others explore the hopes and aspirations of girls who struggle for peace in their communities and in the world. All of these books point to the dangers of stereotyping women and others, but in a positive way that reaffirms the validity of our diverse experiences.

— Lyn Miller-Lachmann

[Lyn Miller-Lachmann is the founder and editorial director of Stamp Out Sheep Press, an alternative press for young adults located in Madison, Wisconsin. Two recent Stamp Out Sheep releases present female protagonists in non-sexist roles. *Cassandra Robbins, Esq.* by Pat Costa Viglucci tells of a biracial teenager's search for identity after she is adopted by a white family. *Center Stage Summer* by Cynthia K. Lukas portrays an Arkansas teenager who risks a vital college scholarship to speak out against the construction of a local nuclear power plant. Contact Stamp Out Sheep Press at P.O. Box 4385, Madison, WI 53711.]

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