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BOOK REVIEWS

WOMEN'S HISTORY BEYOND U.S. SHORES


In A History of Their Own, Bonnie Anderson and Judith Zinsser argue persuasively that gender -- the perception of women as a "separate class of being" -- has led to the undervaluation and subordination of women in human history. Women are creatures to be dominated and controlled because they are weak, lustful, almost brainless. This view of women arose prehistorically, the authors suggest, through a combination of male psychosexual fear of the female and the invention of warfare as population growth and pressure on resources led to fighting with neighboring groups. According to Anderson and Zinsser, "Women's ability to bear children may have led to a male need to achieve and create in an area where men were clearly superior to women. No area of human endeavor provides this so fully as hand-to-hand combat" (p.13). Men felt vulnerable in the face of women's mysterious sexual powers, yet strong and needed as protectors during times of war.

The authors argue that women accepted their subordination in return for security for themselves and their children. As in every other section of this marvelous, readable two-volume set, Anderson and Zinsser support their contentions with a vast number of sources, drawing on the most recent research, especially from monographs. Persuasive though their arguments might be, I do wish they had not so quickly rejected all attempts at an economic explanation of women's subordination. After all, the institution of private property and the imposition of monogamy in order to ensure the transmission of that property to legitimate heirs has had a very important effect on the lives of women.

Rosalind Miles in The Women's History of the World has no interest in an economic explanation either. She argues that sometime around 1500 B.C. men discovered that they had an important role in conception. In the subsequent millennium this discovery led to an upsurge in phallus worship, the enthronement of male gods, and the destruction of the power of the Great Mother and her women. In Miles' opinion, it was the creation of patriarchal religions and their male hierarchies that placed women firmly at the bottom of human society, where once they had been spiritually dominant and socially equal. "Walking in the garden that had been Eden," she writes, "Mother Nature met Father God and her doom" (p.60). Since, in the late Sumerian period, circa 2000 B.C., it was completely legal for a man to break his wife's teeth with a brick if she were rude to him, it seems that the dating of Miles' argument may be a little late, if in fact her thinking is valid at all. Women were already on the bottom of the heap by the time of the creation of the patriarchal religions, according to Anderson and Zinsser.

These are two very different works. In the first of the two-volume set, Zinsser and Anderson have produced a scholarly, balanced synthesis concluding that women exercised power in Europe up to the seventeenth century only when social and political pressures created gaps in the male power structure into which they could step. At all times, whether dispensing power as queen or noblewoman, abbess, or landowner, European women were viewed in relation to men -- king's daughter, nobleman's wife, etc. -- and they were always subject to the power of men. Henry II of England kept his wealthy, powerful wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, imprisoned for fifteen years. A widow was frequently in danger of losing her lands to male relatives. Women like Hildegarde of Bingen, a noted mystic, or St. Bridget of Sweden may have had great religious power, but were subject to the direction of their families, their bishops, and the
pope. The women of the Protestant churches may have preached and interpreted the Bible, but male leaders controlled them through reiteration of their inferiority to men. When centralized government was re-established in the fifteenth century, when the Reformation churches became institutions in the seventeenth, whenever, in fact, men realized that women had stepped outside their traditional roles and gained access to public power, the gaps in the structure would close. Women would once again be relegated to their place, the home, and their "normal" roles -- wife and mother.

In their equally lengthy second volume, Anderson and Zinsser chronicle the continuing relegation of women to these traditional roles. However, there is a sense of triumph evident, as the authors examine the growing spirit of feminism, which they see developing from the sixteenth century on. Women of Early Modern and Modern Europe, "through 'small deeds' and daring conceptions, through political actions and personal confrontations," (p.431) began to break the gender molds created for them and to take their place in the world on their own terms.

Miles is not concerned with scholarly balance or impartiality. She romps through history, now and then making wonderfully wild and unprovable assertions (e.g., women invented speech) in an effort to "overemphasize" the contributions of women to history. Her book is, in many ways, a romanticized history of women -- an account of the dethronement of beings who had lived in woman-centered, egalitarian bands, by a bunch of violent losers equipped only with "dongs," "plonkers," and "pricks" with which to keep women in their new, inferior place. Lively discussions of individual women who invented, wrote, and ruled illustrate Miles' contention that women have often refused to accept this imposed inferiority. Especially in her energetic portrayals of women in the American and French Revolutions and of dauntless Victorian female explorers, Miles succeeds in rescuing brave women from historical oblivion. Though Miles titles her book The Women's History of the World, it is mainly about Europeans and their descendents. Except for mention of one or two indigenous women treated as true wives by white men, women of the third world appear only briefly, as the double victims of their own woman-denigrating societies and the imperialism of Europe. Women of color will not find their history in this book.

Miles' is an entertaining book, a funny book, a book designed to infuriate. Read it as a celebration of European women, their accomplishments, and their stubbornness in the face of barriers erected in their paths. Do not read it expecting a textbook. Miles tends to use fairly "soft" sources in her synthesis of other synthesizers -- Elaine Morgan, Christopher Hibbert, Joseph and Frances Gies -- and many of her sources have been superseded by the writings of new scholars. Little of the recent work on midwifery, prostitution, or the work of medieval women is presented. The Women's History of the World is a throwback to the sixties, a consciousness-raising book, useful as a starting point for women and men who think "women's liberation" has been accomplished and that old, limiting notions have died out.

A History of Their Own is the more valuable work, certainly more useful as a text. A careful narrative history of European women and their lives that transcends the episodic, periodized nature of traditional historiography, it never ignores the importance of "events" and how they have affected women's lives, but instead stresses the continuity of male domination, child-bearing, child-rearing, and labor that affected all pre-modern women whether peasant, bourgeois, or noble. I do wish the authors had dispensed with the muddy, black-and-white illustrations. They add nothing to the presentation of this unusually well-done work.

-- Mary Beth Emmerichs

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WOMEN OF IRELAND


It has been twenty years since British troops arrived in Northern Ireland. On the surface nothing much appears to have changed, but there has been progress: incidents of terrorism, while no less appalling, have decreased in frequency; elective politics have demonstrated that the moderate nationalism of the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) is preferable to both Sinn Fein and Unionist extremism; and the Anglo-Irish Agreement, signed by Margaret Thatcher and Garrett Fitzgerald in November, 1985, has recognized the nationalist minority's political aspiration to a united Ireland while it has protected the loyalists' commitment to remain in the United Kingdom. It is this Northern Ireland that Elizabeth Shannon has documented in the words of its women in I Am of Ireland.

Shannon's is the first book to focus exclusively on women and the political process in Northern Ireland. The degree to which their views have been neglected or ignored can be demonstrated by the lack of attention given women by as astute a political analyst as Padraig O'Malley, who identified twenty-seven major players in the Northern Ireland scenario in his magisterial Uncivil Wars (1983). His single female player in the category designated "other" was Máiread Corrigan Maguire, joint recipient of the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for her work with the Peace People, a grass roots political movement that has turned out to be ignis fatuus -- like a rather phantom fire.

Liz Shannon's informants represent the views of women throughout the entire Northern Ireland community, from members of active service terrorist units to those whose lives have been dedicated to peace and reconciliation and who, as a result, have been the victims of terrorism. Shannon brings to her work her knowledge of Ireland and her wide network of contacts north and south (acquired when she lived in Ireland while her husband served as the American Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland), her reporter's ability to ask the right questions, and her own sense of person and place effectively evoked.

In some of her interviews, Shannon slips out of her role as objective reporter to argue the SDLP's case with Sinn Fein women or to lobby for the Anglo-Irish Agreement with hard-line Unionists. Challenged by Shannon to justify the IRA's civilian casualties, Máiread Farrell, a veteran of ten years in Armagh jail, defends the IRA's use of terrorism to achieve political goals and reaffirms her willingness to be part of a campaign she describes as a war. It is a chilling prophecy. Farrell, on active service for the IRA in Gibraltar in March, 1988, was killed by British commandos.

In some of her interviews, Shannon slips out of her role as objective reporter to argue the SDLP's case with Sinn Fein women or to lobby for the Anglo-Irish Agreement with hard-line Unionists.

Shannon observes the destructive effects of extreme politics on personality, describing the political naiveté of Republican women, the sense of betrayal and rage of loyalist women, and the alienation from the constitutional political process of both. However, she judges the loyalist women more isolated, with less access to their own political system and less community support than their nationalist counterparts. While nationalist women have more community support, both nationalist and loyalist women are held to the rigid social codes imposed by their own groups.

Reading Liz Shannon's interviews with Northern women makes one appreciate the verisimilitude of Mary Beckett's women characters in her collection A Belfast Woman. Like many of Shannon's nationalist informants, Mary Harrison, in "A Belfast Woman," is a victim over decades of her shattered community and she responds in the
traditional way given her powerless people: staying quiet and putting up with things.

Living on a Protestant street during the current troubles and confronted with a threatening note telling her to leave the neighborhood, she reckons her life by the dislocations caused by sectarian violence. Burned out in 1921, her father - homeless and jobless -- falls victim to despair and later to tuberculosis. The threat of a second burning in 1935 sends the family out of the city to a location where her mother never thrives. Mary so internalizes her community's mores that in later years when she thinks she has uterine cancer, she conceals her condition from her husband believing that, here too, nothing can be done and silent suffering is the only way to protect her family.

Another story of contemporary Northern Ireland, "Flags and Emblems" -- an allusion to the Flags and Emblems (Display) Act that protects the display of the Union Jack and therefore is anathema to nationalists -- suggests the community's unforgiving treatment of those who deviate or who are believed to deviate from old loyalties. Rachel, the Protestant wife in a mixed marriage, hands a Union Jack to her little son as he leaves with his father to see a parade honoring a royal visit. The word will spread through the Catholic community and Rachel realizes too late that she has "...impaled him, not for one afternoon but, in a small town's hoarding memories, for the length of his life" (p.99). A sound like a shot at the beginning of the story suggests what Rachel and Fergus can expect for her impulsive action; however, her apology and his forgiveness draw them together and they achieve a loving peace in their own lives.

Their compassion, reconciliation, and forgiveness are the exception in Beckett's stories. Her other women protagonists withdraw into silence or bitterness from relationships made not of joy and love but of weakness and loneliness. Their closed communities are so distrustful of generosity and tolerance that they realize too late they have traded charity for caution and lost the opportunity for loving relationships -- the giving as well as the getting. Even temporary respite from their lives are denied them. Eleanor, heroine of "The Excursion," is denied her day in Dublin; Nora, the mother in "Failing Years," is thwarted in her plan to escape to Belfast for an afternoon.

_Dublin Belles: Conversations with Dublin Women_ is a series of interviews, actually oral histories, conducted with women of different ages, economic, cultural, and religious backgrounds who share Dublin roots. Their tone is largely nostalgic - Dublin in the "rare old times" before inner city working-class families were relocated to Corporation housing and before gentrification and redevelopment disrupted other established patterns of community in that urban village.

The informants include well-known Irish women: entertainers, journalists, and scholars as well as women with local reputations for work for their respective cities. In some ways the latter are the most interesting women in the series, for their experience with community activism has proved to be the same sort of catalyst that political turmoil has been for their Northern Irish counterparts -- especially those in the nationalist community.


-- Maureen Murphy

[Maureen Murphy, Dean of Students at Hofstra University, is Past President of the American Conference for Irish Studies and Co-Editor of _Irish Literature: A Reader_.]
FEMINIST RESEARCH -- FEMINIST METHODOLOGY


It is not (nor has it ever been) the objective of feminist research to simply add women to the traditional models of research methodology and analysis. Feminist research has developed (and continues to develop) new methods of inquiry focused on women's perspectives. The books collected for this review focus on various aspects of feminist research and feminist methodology. Nonsexist Research Methods: A Practical Guide by Margaret Eichler is an excellent text for students, faculty, and researchers interested in identifying and eliminating sexism in social science research. The Effects of Feminist Approaches on Research Methodologies, edited by Winnie Tomm, is a collection of essays focusing on feminist methodologies and research across twelve disciplines. A Feminist Ethic for Social Science Research, edited by the Nebraska Sociological Feminist Collective, represents a radical approach toward recognition and accounting of "wimmin's continued oppression within the patriarchal social system and academic discipline" (p. 1). Gender Issues in Field Research by Carol A.B. Warren focuses on gender issues specifically in anthropological and sociological field studies.

All methodologies are based on analyses of how research should proceed, and they include accounts of how the basic concept of theory finds application in various disciplines. Feminist methodology incorporates alternative origins instead of alternative methods of identifying problems, questions, and valid evidence. It also makes use of alternative purposes of inquiry and suggests a new prescription for relationships between the inquirer and the subject.

Feminists argue that traditional ideology and epistemologies have systematically excluded women as being capable of having knowledge or being agents of knowledge. These ideologies have not validated women's experience, the cornerstone that feminist research builds upon. The intent of feminist research is to break down all disciplinary barriers of sexism created by traditional ideologies. It does this by generating questions from women's experience and using that experience as the "reality indicator" for hypothesis testing.

In the introduction to Nonsexist Research Methods, Eichler states, "None of us has ever lived in a nonsexist society; moving toward nonsexist scholarship is comparable to trying to comprehend a dimension we have not materially experienced. We can describe it in theoretical terms, but we cannot fully appreciate its nature until we are able to lift ourselves out of our current confining parameters" (p.3). The four texts reviewed here are examples of the efforts of feminist scholars and researchers taking the first steps toward knocking down traditional barriers and breaking out of "confining parameters."

Margrit Eichler focuses on two major objectives in Nonsexist Research Methods: (1) to present an analysis of sexism in research that enlarges our understanding of the problem and sensitizes students and researchers to sexism in its various manifestations, and (2) to provide guidelines that offer clear and concise means of creating nonsexist alternatives (p. 3). Seven problems are identified:

1. Androcentricity: viewing the world from a male perspective; it includes gynopia (female invisibility) and misogyny (hatred of women).
2. a. Overgeneralization: dealing with one sex, but presenting research as if applicable to both sexes.
   b. Overspecificity: reporting research so that it is impossible to determine whether it applies to one or both sexes.
3. Gender Insensitivity: ignoring sex as a socially important variable.
4. Double Standards: evaluating, treating, or measuring identical behaviors, traits, or situations by different means.
5. Sex Appropriateness: assigning human traits or attributes to only one sex and treating them as more important for the sex to which they have been assigned.
6. Familism: treating the family as the smallest unit of analysis when the individual is the appropriate unit.
7. Sexual Dichotomism: treating the sexes as two entirely discrete groups rather than as two groups with overlapping characteristics.

Eichler's book is organized around explication of these seven problems, using examples from the research literature — primarily from social science journals published in 1985. An extremely valuable aspect of the book is Chapter Seven's framework for conducting nonsexist research; an accompanying checklist is provided in the Appendix. The chapter and checklist are organized by components of the research process, a useful organizing principle.

Feminist approaches incorporate social and cultural values and address issues of sexism in the creation, analysis, and communication of academic research.

In The Effects of Feminist Approaches on Research Methodologies, Winnie Tomm has collected the papers presented at a conference held at the University of Calgary. The purpose of the conference was to answer the following questions, "What difference does feminist methodology make to other methodologies? Is there a single feminist methodology or a multiplicity of feminist methodologies? And finally, are feminists simply adding new perspectives to existing approaches, rather than developing a separate feminist methodology?" (p. 1). The papers represent responses from twelve disciplines: sociology, philosophy, psychology, law, history, classics, comparative literature, dance, economics, computer science, English, and political science. The authors address concerns about the relationship between objective and subjective judgement in research; research that ignores "nonrational factors" such as feelings and emotions of women; male privilege built into the legal system; the relationship between the sexes as opposed to the traditional patriarchal view; and the inclusion of women's texts as their own history and a substantial part of the history of our culture. Feminist approaches incorporate social and cultural values and address issues of sexism in the creation, analysis, and communication of academic research. The Effects of Feminist Approaches illustrates the importance of a feminist methodology that is interdisciplinary.

The introduction to A Feminist Ethic for Social Science Research details the efforts of a small, yet determined group of women who overcame the constraints of time and space to create the book. This history of the Nebraska Sociological Feminist Collective is an important part of the work. Of all the texts in this review, this is the only one representing a discussion of feminist methodology from a radical perspective. To emphasize the "impression that one can do little given the English language without including men" (p. xiv), the authors use alternative spellings for woman ('womon') and women ('wimmin'). These spellings strengthen the argument that language is a powerful tool and wimmin should control some of that power.

The essays in the book are separated into four areas. Part One discusses the objectification of wimmin, including critiques of patriarchy and capitalism, the problems involved in feminist research of prostitution, lesbian research ethics, and ethics of research on Black American women. Research by, for, and about wimmin is the core of the second section. Topics include a critique of the male positivist social science model, research and the reality of women's lives, research as critical reflection, and the evaluation and measurement of feminist projects. In Part Three the essays focus on feminism, language, and ideas. Writers here discuss the language of sexism, gender bias as a threat to construct validity, the sociology of medicine, and lesbianism and feminism in social science research. The last major section examines gatekeeping in employment, publication, and research: two essays -- one on issues of nonreciprocity in feminist scholarship and the other on the politics of academic hierarchy -- conclude the issue. A Feminist Ethic is a very empowering text. The Nebraska collective recognizes the importance of providing a forum for issues that critique traditional patriarchal values and ideologies. The wimmin of the collective challenge all of us to halt the
objectification of wimmin, confront sexism in language, empower feminist research, and create new forms of feminist criticism.

*Gender Issues in Field Research* suggests applications for feminist methodology in social science and anthropological fieldwork. Carol A. B. Warren discusses the importance of researcher sensitivity during the fieldwork itself and afterwards in the writing and communication of results. The major focus of this book is "the impact of gender on fieldwork relationships and the production of ethnography" (p. 7).

Warren divides the book into four areas: the ways that gender shapes social life and social science; the process of fieldwork; data analysis and feminist theory; and finally, warning and advice to novice field researchers. *Gender Issues* is the most specific in terms of subject matter and content of the four books in this review. It would be especially useful in a research methods course and for any researcher who has an investment in conducting nonsexist analyses.

Each of these books brings a different perspective to the continuing development of research methodology from a feminist perspective, so those wishing to build a complete collection should purchase all four. For those who want a textbook or guide for doing nonsexist research, the Eichler volume is highly recommended.

-- Dorothy L. Steffens and Jane Robbins

[Dorothy L. Steffens is a doctoral student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Library and Information Studies. Jane Robbins is Director of the School of Library and Information Studies.]

**RESEARCH EXCHANGE**

For Greenwood Press' projected three-volume reference work on women's interest and educational groups, Sarah Slavin is seeking individuals to prepare 1000-word profiles of organizations representing women's interests. The organizational focus might be reproductive freedom and antiabortion, health, poverty, ethnic interests, Democratic and Republican women, children, education, labor, peace, or many other areas. Authors will receive guidelines, a questionnaire, and a sample profile and will have one year to complete their profiles. If interested, contact Slavin at Political Science Department, Buffalo State College, 1300 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, NY 14222 and state the organization(s) that interest you, or ask for a list of available organizations.

Garland Publishing seeks contributors and suggestions for entries for a biographical reference work, *European Immigrant Women*, which will be part of a new series, *Directories of Minority Women*. Interested contributors should write to Judy Barrett Litoff, Editor of *European Immigrant Women*, Professor of History, Bryant College, Smithfield, RI 02917 or Kennie Lyman, Editor, Garland Publishing, 136 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016.

Suzanne Hildenbrand is looking for abstracts of papers for a collection on women in the history of American libraries and librarianship. Abstracts should be about 250-300 words and final papers are not to exceed twenty double-spaced pages. Papers on both the theoretical aspects of the topic as well as on individual women library workers and users are welcome, with contributions on women of color and other minorities especially encouraged. Deadline is early January 1990. Contact Suzanne Hildenbrand at the School of Information and Library Studies, SUNYAB, Buffalo, NY 14260 (phone 716-636-2412).

The UW-Madison Graduate Program in Women's History is inaugurating a series of working papers representing the most current work in women's history by members of the UW-Madison community. Work with an historical dimension about women and/or gender issues in any part of the world is the focus, and eligible scholars include anyone with a past or present connection to UW-Madison, as either student or employee. Papers should be double-spaced and no longer than thirty-five pages including notes and bibliography, and will be reviewed by a committee from the Graduate Program in Women's History. Submit five copies to Chris Sullivan, Administrative Assistant, Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.
FEMINIST VISIONS

NARRATIVE FILMS BY WOMEN

The narrative films purchased to complete the University of Wisconsin Core Collection of Films and Videos Directed by Women are indicative of the proliferation and richness of women's contribution to film. Works from Hungary, Germany, France, South America, and Martinique are evidence that women all over the world are filming—many times under the most adverse political and/or economic conditions. There is, however, another problem for women-directed narrative film, and that is critical neglect. Barbara Quart points out in Women Directors: The Emergence of a New Cinema that such neglect by feminist scholars stems from a dislike and distrust of realistic art, "seen for so long as the instrument of patriarchal ideology" (p. 11). Consequently, when women filmmakers are discussed critically, according to Quart, the focus has been on documentary and avant garde counter-cinema by such filmmakers as Yvonne Rainer, Lizzie Borden, Sally Potter, and Laura Mulvey. Quart points out that feminist avant garde directors, in rejecting this patriarchal form, often end up with a counter-cinema that is "austere and extremely difficult and off-putting even for highly sophisticated audiences" (p. 11). She believes the time has come to acknowledge that narrative film is pleasurable to the viewer and that there is in women-directed narrative film "a rich body of material begging for serious attention, analysis, and often, celebration" (p. 12). It is in that spirit of celebration that I offer the following list of films.

Meszaros is one of a number of filmmakers (Larisa Shepitko, Vera Chytilova, Agnieszka Holland) working in Eastern Europe. An established filmmaker with twenty-five documentaries and fourteen feature films to her credit, she has worked steadily for thirty years. Out of this large body of work, only a few of her films are available in the United States. Fortunately, Adoption, filmed in 1975, is one of those. Adoption tells of a childless, middle-aged woman (Kata) who wants to have a child by her married lover. The lover explains to Kata that his circumstances make this impossible, and even takes her home to meet his wife so that Kata will understand how unworkable for him her desire would be. Kata meanwhile befriends Anna, a young girl who lives in an orphanage, and for awhile Anna becomes a substitute for the child Kata never had. Ultimately, however, Anna marries her very problematic lover and leaves Kata. The film ends as Kata returns to the orphanage and emerges with a baby. The black and white photography is stark; the influence of the documentary filmmaker is evident throughout. In one very powerful scene, the camera pans from anxious face to anxious face as the orphanage children wait to be chosen. The growing friendship between the older and younger woman, both essentially alone despite the males in their lives, is also movingly depicted. Quart notes the director's focus on women: "Woman viewed by woman, viewed again by the intent director, and at yet another remove by the female spectator, fully endows woman as subject in Meszaros..." (p. 199).

Holland, who began her film career working with Polish director Andrzy Wajda, was born in Warsaw and received her training at the Prague Film School. When her political activism made it dangerous for her to stay in Poland, she left to continue her work in Germany and France. Angry Harvest is the fifth film directed by Holland, and, to my knowledge, the only one available in the U.S. This is a powerful film; it is also extremely painful to experience. Set in World War II Poland, it tells of a young Jewish woman who escapes from a train carrying her to a Nazi concentration camp. Ill and starving, she is found and hidden by a middle-aged Catholic farmer. As a victim of the Nazi purge, she has lost everything—husband, child, mother, father—and has retreated into emotional numbness to survive. He, on the other hand, as a victim of religious repression and a member of the peasant class, has not been allowed to feel. The film reveals the complex relationship of mutual dependency that evolves, along with its tragic conclusion. The power of this film lies in Holland's ability to create complex, believable characters, to enable us to understand both people, and to show how situations of victimization and powerlessness affect all and are continually shifting.

Bemberg, an Argentinian filmmaker, began her career at age forty-two, after she had married, reared four children, and divorced. She has made five feature films; Camila was nominated for an Academy Award and was followed by Miss Mary (1986) starring Julie Christie. Camila takes place in one of the provinces outside the Argentinian capital sometime during the 1850's. This was a time of political turmoil in Argentinian history when General Juan Manuel Rosas, Argentina's first dictator, ruled by terrorism. The political repression is mirrored twofold in the film: the domestic repression of women within the patriarchal family echoes the religious repression of the Catholic Church. The rebellious and passionate Camila, whose father is a government official, falls in love with a young priest, actively pursuing him. When he can no longer resist his feelings for Camila, they flee to an isolated part of Argentina to begin a life together as teachers. Ignoring the dictates of the patriarchy, the church, and the state, however, brings swift punishment. The two are searched out and put to death. Quart points out two interesting things about the film. The topic of women's intensely romantic sexual passion seems to hold little interest for European and American women filmmakers, perhaps, she says, because feminists see women in love as captives. Quart also notes the turnaround in the plot: the male becomes the pure, untouched, untouchable love object while the woman becomes the pursuer -- obsessed by a passion she cannot control. The film is extremely intriguing. The photography is exquisite, the evocation of a different place and time is striking, and the depth of passion on the part of the two lovers is very moving. The fact that the film's background has a foundation in history adds to its interest.


Palcy's name has come to the attention of the public with the release of her recent film In a Dry White Season. Born in Martinique, Palcy received her education and film training in Paris. Sugarcane Alley, her first film, received favorable reviews when it was shown in New York at the Museum of Modern Art's New Directors/New Films Festival of 1984. Barbara Quart, in Women Directors, comments on the scarcity of Black women in film directing and the overwhelming struggle that Black women directors face. With two critically accepted films to her credit, Palcy may prove to be a trailblazer for other Black women directors.

Sugarcane Alley is set in Martinique in 1931 and its point of view is that of a bright and spirited eleven-year-old boy. He lives with his grandmother, who supports the two by her backbreaking work in the sugarcane fields. Realizing that her grandson is very intelligent and determined that he will escape this life of hard work and poverty, the grandmother plans to help him achieve the education that will be his means of escape. The film depicts the fierce determination, hard work, disappointments, and triumphs of these two characters. Palcy makes a strong statement about class as well as about the victimization of Blacks. Despite the conditions in which they live, or, more to the point, because of them, the Blacks are shown as a community drawn together in mutual support.

There are many wonderfully realized characters in the film; in addition to the grandmother and boy, there is M. Medouze, the storyteller, the link to the past, who tells the boy riddles and stories of a past in Africa where Blacks were proud and free. The film would be worth seeing if only for the performances, particularly the portrayal of the grandmother. For a first film, it richly deserves the acclaim it has received.


Jeanne Moreau, one of France's leading film actresses, made her directing debut with Lumiere and, it appears, her final directorial bow. The filmography listed in Erens' Sexual Strategems indicates that Moreau was planning another film project, but I am not aware that that work was ever completed.

Moreau, who directed and acted in Lumiere, also wrote the script for the film, which is about
film actresses, talent, and varying degrees of stardom. The four actresses in the film are at different stages in their careers. Caroline is just beginning her career and is on that never-ending, frustrating search for roles; Julienne has made a breakthrough in getting cast in a film to be directed by a young, promising, but overly possessive male director; Laura, married to a producer who is unfaithful, is thinking of a comeback; Sarah is an aging film star with reputation and prestige -- and an inclination to get romantically involved with the directors for whom she works. As the film opens, all four actresses have gathered for a weekend in the country, away from the whole film industry. A flashback then becomes the main focus of the film. We see actresses at work and become aware of how vulnerability -- being looked at -- is part of their professional world. We also view the relationships they establish with the men in their lives -- lovers, male directors, friends -- who are often jealous, possessive, confrontational, not very understanding. The strongest, deepest relationship is between the aging actress, Sarah, and her friend Gregoire, a scientist doing research on leukemia. It appears that their friendship has the strength it does because the two are friends, not lovers, and because they stay out of each other's professional worlds. Another motif is the relationships of the women to male directors, friends who are often jealous, possessive, confrontational, not very understanding. Despite the competitive profession they share, the women are portrayed as friends, supportive of each other, understanding. One other theme explored in the film is the perception that our real life is as fragile as the illusionary life we see on the screen; Gregoire discovers his research has resulted in his having cancer, and commits suicide.

Moreau has certainly based this script on a world she knows well; in fact, reviewers have noted the autobiographical aspect of the movie. But as Carolyn Porter states in her review in Film Quarterly, Lumiere is finally not about Moreau, but about her relationships with friends, camera, and audience* (p.56). Of the films discussed in this article, Lumiere may prove to be the most puzzling to a viewer. The opening scene tends to be confusing since we have not yet been introduced to the characters and because Moreau dresses the women alike so that they seem to be a reflection of one image. In addition, the plot line is fragmented and the pace is much more leisurely than American audiences are used to. This adds up, however, to an engaging film that will reveal additional layers of meaning with each viewing.

MAEDCHEN IN UNIFORM - Leontine Sagan (German). VHS. 89mins. B/W. 1931.

Leontine Sagan was born in Austria in 1889. In Berlin, she worked under Max Reinhardt and subsequently acted and directed in various German theaters. In 1931, after directing Maedchen in Uniform, she was invited to England to direct. Her only English film was not as successful as her first one, and she never made another. She returned to theater and in 1939 moved to South Africa, where she worked at the National Theatre in Johannesburg, which she co-founded. Sagan died in May, 1974.

As Nancy Scholar points out in her article on Maedchen in Uniform, this early film is considered a classic and is remarkable in several ways. It was directed by a woman with a script based on a play by a woman and has only women in the cast. According to Scholar, it was also the first film in Germany produced by a cast and crew who formed a cooperative film company with shares rather than salaries. Finally, in the period when Hitler was rising to power, the film was defiantly anti-nationalistic, anti-Prussian, and anti-authoritarian. Goebbels finally banned the film as unhealthy. The plot of Maedchen in Uniform revolves around a young girl's being placed in the repressive atmosphere of a boarding school for aristocratic girls from military families. The girl, Manuela, brings into the school the sensitivity and humanitarian values that come into conflict with the totalitarian authority of the headmistress. Having lost her mother, Manuela is in need of nurturing and finds comfort in one of the teachers. After declaring her love for the teacher and winning the affection of her schoolmates, she gains a victory over the headmistress with the support of the other female students.

Scholar also mentions the visual element in the film, with its imagery of imprisonment and confinement. Present from beginning to end, this imagery is brilliantly created and used. The sound track for the film is not the best, but the German dialog is subtitled. This film takes its rightful place as a classic along with the films of Alice Guy Blache, Lois Weber, and Germaine Dulac.

The films that make up this core collection are housed in Karrmann Library at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville. They are available through inter-library loan. Brochures describing the
collection are available through the Women's Studies Program Office, UW-Platteville, Platteville, WI 53818.

-- Marilyn Gottschalk

[Marilyn Gottschalk is an academic staff lecturer at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville. She teaches in the English Department and in the Women's Studies Program. She currently teaches "Introduction to Women's Studies" and has in the past taught courses on women and the arts.]

NOTES


**HISTORICAL SOCIETY WOMEN'S COLLECTIONS TO BE PUBLISHED**

Two important women's history and suffrage collections from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's manuscript holdings will soon be published on microfilm. The records of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association (WWSA) and the papers of Ada Lois James are part of a series of women's studies research collections issued by University Publications of America under the general editorship of Anne Firor Scott, W.K. Boyd Professor of History at Duke University. After publication these research collections will be available for purchase or interlibrary loan to institutions throughout the country.

Due to a long history of involvement in the suffrage movement, Wisconsin is a prime area for research into developments that were typical of suffrage campaigns throughout the nation. The WWSA and James collections document the strategies and grassroots organizing techniques employed in Wisconsin.

The WWSA was formed in 1882 after nearly two decades of local and statewide suffrage organization activities. Reverend Olympia Brown, then of Racine, was elected president and the organization initiated legislative and court actions designed to win voting rights for women in school and municipal elections. The organization, however, never developed a wide base of support. By 1910 its membership had fallen to less than 70 and Brown's leadership was being challenged. In April 1911 several WWSA members left that organization to form the Political Equity League (PEL), with Ada Lois James as president. Both organizations pressed for suffrage reform, although the PEL soon surpassed the WWSA in size and energy. The immediate goal of each organization was to enlist voter support for the November 1912 suffrage referendum in Wisconsin. Suffragists campaigned throughout Wisconsin, speaking at state and county fairs, sending letters, conducting auto tours, holding rallies, and sponsoring advertisements in newspapers. Although the referendum was defeated by a large margin, the suffrage groups provided much publicity for their cause, and promoted a new awareness of women's issues. After the referendum the PEL and WWSA merged under the WWSA's name. The combined organization continued the fight until June 1919, when Wisconsin became the first state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment, extending voting rights to women.

WWSA records to be published from the Historical Society's holdings show the complex array of issues which confronted suffrage organizers, including regional and economic differences among supporters; the brewing industry's powerful opposition to the movement for fear that votes by women would lead to prohibition; and a transition from charismatic leaders such as Olympia Brown to younger more politically minded leaders. The records include minutes of meetings, 1904-1918, the WWSA's most active period; nearly 15,000 pages of correspondence, 1892-1925; and scrapbooks detailing local and statewide events. The correspondence is wide ranging, including exchanges with hundreds of local activists and with such national suffrage
leaders as Anna Howard Shaw, Harriet Taylor Upton, Agnes Ryan, Alice Stone Blackwell, and others.

Ada Lois James is synonymous with suffrage in Wisconsin. However, both the activities of the woman herself and the Historical Society collection that bears her name go much beyond that cause. The 30,000-page collection is really a family collection containing source material for many topics within the fields of women's history, general Wisconsin history, and U.S. history. It contains papers of Ada Lois’ father David G. James, who as a state senator introduced the legislation which resulted in Wisconsin's 1912 suffrage referendum. Also included are papers of his first wife, Ada Briggs James, who died less than a year after their marriage, and his second wife, Laura Briggs James, the sister of Ada Briggs James and the mother of Ada Lois. These family papers include letters of courtship between David G. James and Laura Briggs; and correspondence and diaries, 1964-1904, of Laura Briggs James, who was educated as a telegrapher at Oberlin College, was an active suffragist in her own right, and also a spiritualist.

Ada Lois James is synonymous with suffrage in Wisconsin. However, both the activities of the woman herself and the Historical Society collection that bears her name go much beyond that cause.

Over ninety percent of the collection, however, relates directly to Ada Lois James. Extensive correspondence, diary entries, and speeches document her role in the 1912 suffrage referendum campaign, the work of the Political Equity League and the post-merger WWSA until her break with that organization in late 1917, and her subsequent move to the more militant National Women's Party.

In the years immediately preceding U.S. entry into World War I, James’s social concerns broadened and her papers reveal interest in pure food laws, the Prohibition Party and pacifism. Her pacifism was confirmed during World War One; in the 1920’s she supported U.S. participation in the League of Nations, and her 1930’s papers show bitter opposition to military aid to Japan. In the early 1920's James, who had first worked with the La Follettes on the suffrage campaign, became a close political ally of Robert M. La Follette, Sr. She became vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, in 1923 was elected president of the Wisconsin Progressive Association, and in 1924 worked in the La Follette-Wheeler Progressive presidential campaign. The collection reveals a serious split with La Follette later over his backing of John J. Blaine for a second term as governor.

Ada Lois James’ major concerns, and the focus of the collection in the post-suffrage years, were social work and child welfare. In 1920 she helped found the Children’s Board, a public welfare agency in Richland County. She served as case worker for the Board from 1930 until three years before her death in 1952. She used her Board position and also a memorial fund established at her father’s death to provide medical care and psychological examinations for children and adults. During the 1930’s she conducted studies on what she concluded was a geometric increase of moronic and imbecilic families in Richland County and the resultant social and economic costs to the county. Her work with the Board led her to advocate sterilization of the incompetent and also allied her with the birth control movement.

The Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association and Ada Lois James collections are two outstanding examples of women’s studies research material held by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. More information on Historical Society holdings can be had by consulting James P. Danky et al., Women's History: Resources at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison, 1982), and by contacting the reference staffs of the Historical Society Archives or Library.

-- Harry Miller

[Harry Miller is Reference Archivist and Head of Public Services for the Society Archives Division, Wisconsin State Historical Society.]
WOMEN OF COLOR AND THE CORE CURRICULUM

TOOLS FOR TRANSFORMING THE LIBERAL ARTS: PART 2.

In the last issue of FC, I profiled some basic bibliographies on women of color. In this issue, I'll discuss searches for information on women of color in standard bibliographic tools, like the library catalog and discipline-based indexes. Anyone who's looked for background readings on women's issues is familiar with the Vocabulary Problem -- the linguistic gap between the ways we describe ourselves and the ways that indexers and catalogers see us. By outlining the dimensions of the problem, I hope to supply hints on cracking the system and reassurance that patience and persistence in the use of standard library sources will pay off.

The importance of language

Many academic fields are just starting to pay serious attention to women of color. A search for information may demand an eclectic, interdisciplinary strategy, utilizing several bibliographies and indexes in addition to the library's catalog. As with any cutting-edge topic, subject terms and index headings are far from standardized. The discrepant vocabularies derive not only from the jargon of the various disciplines, but also from a more widespread and fundamental uneasiness about labeling minority groups.

At the root of the Vocabulary Problem is the matter of who wields the power to name. The basic feminist principle of self-determination holds that minority group members should be free to choose their own label. But in our pluralistic society, it's difficult to know when consensus has been reached. Some non-white women object to the label "women of color," arguing that it blurs racial/ethnic differences, while others embrace it as a symbol of sisterhood and united struggle. And of course, most would object (and rightly so) to my use of "non-white" in the previous sentence, since that defines women of color solely in negative terms.

Debates over the political impact of language are nothing new. Historical research, in particular, requires sensitivity to linguistic changes over time. In recent decades, we've seen the shift from "Negro" to "Black" to "African American" and the stretching of the term "Asian American" to "Asian and Pacific American." We've experienced confusion over the preferred usage of "Latina," "Hispanic," "Chicana," and "Mexican American," and pondered the subtly different connotations of "Native American" and "American Indian." Language is one of the more visible grounds upon which the role of race and ethnicity in our culture is contested. The plethora of terms may puzzle us, but we must ultimately accept that the shifts are meaningful and the ambiguities themselves are significant. Looking up references on women of color is thus bound to be more complicated than researching other, more static topics.

Finding books

The phrase "women of color" is not deemed a bona fide subject heading by the Library of Congress or the many academic libraries that follow LC's dictums. MINORITY WOMEN is the approved term -- the one that appears in the library catalog to identify pertinent books in the collection. This official heading, however, applies only to books about minority women in general, or books that cover women of several races or ethnic groups. For example, Johnetta B. Cole's outstanding anthology, All American Women, is cataloged under MINORITY WOMEN--UNITED STATES--ADDRESSES, ESSAYS, LECTURES. In contrast, books dealing solely with one race or ethnic group are assigned narrower terms. INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA--WOMEN, ASIAN AMERICAN WOMEN, MEXICAN AMERICAN WOMEN, and AFRO-AMERICAN WOMEN are the LC-authorized subject headings for the major racial groups.

"I want to read about Chicana history from the Chicana perspective," a women's studies student might state. It's a reasonable request, but librarians catalog books according to content, not the characteristics of the authors. The library catalog will identify publications about Chicanas but not by them.

The catalog is even more limited in its treatment of imaginative works, because subject headings are rarely assigned to fiction, poetry, or
drama. Hence the catalog fails to spotlight novels about, for example, the Japanese American experience, although exceptions are made for anthologies. *The Forbidden Stitch*, for instance, is listed under ASIAN AMERICAN WOMEN--LITERARY COLLECTIONS.²

**Finding articles**

The greatest drawback to searching for readings on women of color in the library catalog is simply that, because scholars have neglected the topic for so long, book-length studies are few. One must turn to periodical articles to glean the latest facts and theory. Unfortunately, journal indexes magnify the Vocabulary Problem, because each discipline has developed its own standardized terminology.

Only a handful of indexing services supply an up-to-date thesaurus of terms. Consequently, you should check all possible synonyms -- e.g., AMERICAN INDIANS, NATIVE AMERICANS, and INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA -- to discover which are used in the particular index you're consulting. Be alert also to the logical hierarchies of racial/ethnic categories. One index may lump all people of Asian descent under ASIANS (whether they reside in the United States, their home countries, or other nations), while another carefully differentiates among CHINESE AMERICANS, JAPANESE AMERICANS, and VIETNAMESE AMERICANS. (Skill in mentally shuttling between general and specific terms will likewise aid in research on American Indian tribes.)

Syntax varies among indexes, too. The MLA International Bibliography employs multi-word terms like AFRO-AMERICAN WOMEN NOVELISTS and MEXICAN AMERICAN WOMEN POETS to index literary criticism, while the Social Sciences Index uses "dashed-on" terms: BLACKS--WOMEN and PUERTO RICANS--UNITED STATES--WOMEN, for example.³

These last examples focus directly on women of color. However, not all indexes acknowledge the intersection of race and gender. Take Psychological Abstracts, for example.⁴ To be sure of locating all references concerning Cuban American women, you must scan lengthy separate listings for HUMAN FEMALES and HISPANICS. Such unidimensional indexing blocks our understanding of the complex realities facing women of color.

In addition to labels for people, topical headings -- such as ETHNIC IDENTITY, RACIAL RELATIONS, and RACISM -- are often used to index pertinent writings. It's important to double-check under these and similar terms and phrases. I've found this topical approach profitable when consulting the two abstracting journals devoted to women's studies. For example, Women Studies Abstracts (which, incidentally, uses both MINORITY WOMEN and WOMEN OF COLOR) makes fine distinctions between works on RACE DISCRIMINATION, RACIAL STEREOTYPES, and RACISM.⁵ Studies on Women Abstracts, compiled in England, adopts the British usage of "Black" for most people of color, but also employs such topical terms as RACE, RACISM, and ETHNICITY.⁶

While these interdisciplinary indexes centered on women's studies provide an essential complement to discipline-based tools, indexes in ethnic studies are equally important. Among the reference tools focused on race and ethnicity are Sage Race Relations Abstracts, the Index to Black Periodicals, and the Chicano Periodical Index.⁷ All use WOMEN as a subject category.

**One solution to the Vocabulary Problem**

There is a short cut through this bewildering maze of words, thanks to the wizardry of electronic bibliographic retrieval. Electronic bibliographies ameliorate the Vocabulary Problem somewhat, since the computer can quickly scan an entire database (including titles and abstracts) looking for specified words or phrases. You aren't limited to "approved" terminology, though you must specify all the possible *natural language* words that describe your subject of research.

Moreover, the computer can instantaneously combine subjects. You can demand all the references on "Black women" and "drama," for instance, or on "Chicanas" and "agriculture." And the computer can just as easily exclude whole categories of unwanted materials, such as items published before a certain date. The present generation of electronic library card catalogs offers these sophisticated search capabilities, as do automated indexes to periodicals, dissertations, government documents, and other materials. Although many of the major indexes and abstracts were computerized years ago, only recently has the technology advanced to the point of being
both easy and inexpensive. Some indexes are now "published" on compact disks, and libraries have installed public-access microcomputers so researchers may do their own searching, usually at no cost. It's also possible to "dial up" remote bibliographic databases using a personal computer and a modem. These commercial information services typically assess usage fees, telecommunication costs, and sometimes royalty charges for printouts; yet by factoring in the time saved, you may still call them bargains. Finally, a savvy researcher can take advantage of a librarian's expertise by asking her to conduct a custom-tailored database search. The charges for this individualized service vary greatly from library to library. Inquire at the reference desk for a fee schedule and some friendly advice on the applicability of online searching to your specific research question.

Recently, the Center for Research on Women at Memphis State University released its database on women of color and Southern women on floppy diskette. (Look for a review in the next issue of FC.) In general, however, online searching remains restricted to major disciplinary indexes and such specialized databases as Dissertation Abstracts International. Indexes in women's studies and ethnic studies must still be consulted in print versions.

In many ways, the process of integrating women of color into the liberal arts curriculum echoes the early efforts to launch the fields of women's studies and ethnic studies. Published sources exist but are not always easily found. There are ample bodies of writing on some topics and scant resources on others. Inconsistent language is at best an annoyance, at worst a serious impediment. Cataloging and indexing practice lags behind scholarship. Despite these problems, dedicated teachers have already made substantial progress toward the vision of a multicultural, nonsexist education for all university students. The scholarly vocabulary and the language of subject headings can only improve as we near the goal.

-- S.S.

REFERENCES


3 MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures, 1921- , annual; Social Sciences Index, 1907- , quarterly (formerly titled International Index and Social Sciences and Humanities Index).

4 Psychological Abstracts, 1927- , monthly.

5 Women Studies Abstracts, 1972- , quarterly.


7 Sage Race Relations Abstracts, 1975- , quarterly; Index to Black Periodicals, 1950- , annual (formerly titled Index to Periodical Articles By and About Negroes and Index to Periodical Articles By and About Blacks); Chicano Periodical Index (ChPI), 1967-1986.

AN UNINSURED WOMEN’S CENTER LIBRARY... IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU!

Do you know what your collection is worth? Are you underestimating the quality and size of your women's center library and therefore underinsuring the building housing the collection? Is your library just a growing part of of your "supplies" and necessary resources, its actual value not really considered? Once inventoried, seemingly small collections occasionally turn out to be much larger than expected. Such a potentially costly situation was discovered at Oregon State University when a librarian there completed a summer project recataloging the Women's Center library.

The director¹ of the Women's Center at OSU had estimated their library's holdings at approximately eight hundred titles. The collection did not appear to occupy much space, but when the recataloging project was completed, the library was
found to contain over thirteen hundred volumes. An additional surprise was in store for the director when she reported the library's holdings to the center's administrative office. To her amazement, the library was not included on the list of building contents; therefore, no insurance was allocated for replacing the collection in case of loss. At an average replacement cost of $15 per hardback (450 volumes) and $10 per paperback (900 volumes), the collection's value is almost $16,000 for monographs alone. The library also includes an extensive vertical file covering child care, rape, job listings, scholarship and grant information, plus cassette tapes, a graphics file, and runs of several women's periodicals -- none of which were included on the contents list. The library in the Women's Center began in 1972 with donations and continues to grow through the generosity of university faculty and staff and gifts from members of the local community. The cataloging project indicated that the bulk of the collection has copyright dates from the 1960's and 1970's, and many of these titles would be difficult to replace.

The librarian chose this project for two reasons: 1) she needed credits in the women's studies area of her interdisciplinary degree and 2) the collection was in dire need of cataloging. The center has always been staffed by volunteers who have made valiant attempts to file book cards by title and author. As it was, too many non-librarians had their fingers in the shelflist! The librarian found some interesting cataloging, such as duplicate books being shelved -- one by author and the other by title. Each volume was checked to ascertain whether it was in the library, checked out, or missing. Correct catalog entries were then made for author, title, and subject. Rather than revamp the card system, the librarian entered the holdings on computer so that staff could easily update the collection records as needed. The project took over three hundred hours to complete, although many of those hours were spent keying in entries and working with the computer programs.

In the end, a 162-page bibliography was produced. At the suggestion of the assistant director of OSU's Kerr Library, the bibliography was submitted to and accepted by the OSU Press for the next publication in the Kerr Library Bibliographic Series. This project was multiply successful in that the Women's Center now has a complete holdings list that can be updated as needed; Kerr Library at Oregon State University has a listing of the holdings at the Women's Center; and the librarian received credit for her class project as well as having the bibliography published.

As a result of the project, the Women's Center has included the library in its building's contents list, which will undoubtedly increase the building's value. Staff at other women's centers should take their library's holdings into account when inventorying the building's contents. If they don't, their women's center will very likely be underinsured.

-- Judy Glenn

[Judy Glenn is a vagabond -- native of Massachusetts, reared in Arizona, she spent twenty-two years as a military wife, has two sons and lives in Corvallis. She has a B.A. from St. Mary's College of Maryland, an M.L.S. from Brigham Young University, and is working on an M.A.I.S. at Oregon State University. She is a Reference Librarian at Kerr Library, Oregon State University, with subject responsibilities in anthropology, family studies, human development, sociology, and women's studies. Her spare time is devoted to amateur radio.]
NEWS FROM UW-MILWAUKEE

Since our last report in Spring 1985, the Center for Women's Studies has undergone major changes in staffing. At this point, only Barbara Follmann remains, and she continues to deftly handle the administration of our instructional program. Our newest member is Program Specialist Kim Romenesko. She comes to us with a Masters in Sociology and extensive research experience, most recently on a project involving women street hustlers.

As the new Director of the Center, I represent the largest change. My position itself reflects the further entrenchment of the Center within our institution. For the first time, the Director was not a member of the existent faculty, but rather filled a new budget line initiated and controlled by Women's Studies. Women's Studies handled the search for this position, selected the candidates, and conducted interviews in conjunction with each candidate's disciplinary department. Although my tenure home and half my appointment do reside in my discipline, psychology, my position came into existence independent of the Psychology Department, through Women's Studies. This falls short of controlling a full budget item, but it clearly represents a step in that direction.

I am a social psychologist with research interests in the psychology of women. Drawing on Rosabeth Moss Kanter's theory of tokenism, I studied the first class of women to matriculate and graduate from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. In this nine-year study, I was able to observe the process of gender integration firsthand, as one of the first civilian women to teach there, and as an external consultant to the Academy. I also have nonacademic experience as a marketing researcher for one of the top ten advertising agencies.

Administratively, for four years I coordinated the Women's Studies Program at Webster University in St. Louis, where we offered a minor in Women's Studies. I also chaired the Women's Program Council of the Higher Education Center of St. Louis, a consortium of colleges and universities in the greater St. Louis area. The latter experience makes me quite excited about participating actively in the UW System Women's Studies Consortium.

Since my arrival in August, we have begun to pursue some exciting activities in the areas of research, instruction, and faculty development. For the first time, in the Spring of 1990, we will have three researchers affiliated with the Center. In exchange for a one-course reduction, funded through our resources in The Graduate School, the College of Letters and Science, and the School of Social Welfare, these faculty will develop grant proposals through the Center and their respective departments.

Susan Burgess, Political Science, will develop and field an opinion poll measuring the degree to which abortion attitudes support constitutional arguments. Marlene Kim, Economics, will study the employment effects of pay equity for state civil service workers in Minnesota. Elizabeth Sirles, School of Social Work, proposed research to examine the functional and dysfunctional elements of the relationships of physically abused women who stay with their partners.

We also are involved in four other funding possibilities. Two of these are UTIC proposals: one by Chava Nachmais, Sociology, to develop a multicultural course on women's friendships, the other by Richard Tyler and me to develop materials on race, ethnicity, and gender for integration into Introductory Psychology. The other two projects involve an historical analysis of housing quality in nineteenth-century America (Carole Shammas, History) and a study of AIDS transmission among street women (Eleanor Miller, Sociology).

On the instructional side, we finally control the staffing of the Introduction to Women's Studies course through monies made available by the College of Letters and Science. These funds allow us to buy faculty out of one of their departmental courses in order to teach our course. Obviously, this affords us greater control over our only independent offering.

A continuing focus of our instructional program is curriculum integration. Representatives of two central departments affiliated with Women's Studies (Cheryl Johnson, English, and Walter Weare, History) are participating in the Women of Color in the Curriculum project funded through
Lack of control over our cross-listed courses represents the biggest frustration on the instructional side. These offerings clearly depend on the vagaries of departments. For example, Bev Cook in Political Science took two of her courses into retirement with her. Additionally, key departments such as Economics and Psychology continue to choose not to offer courses that could be cross-listed. I am interested in any ideas readers may have about developing incentives for departments to offer our courses.

Finally, we have an interesting faculty seminar series lined up for this year. Our kickoff speaker was Genni McBride, Communications, who spoke on women reformers as public relations practitioners. Our next presenter, Jane Berdes, UW-Madison Women's Studies Research Center, spoke on musical establishments of eighteenth-century Venice. Upcoming talks focus on pay equity (Marlene Kim, Economics), abortion (Susan Burgess, Political Science), women writers of the English Renaissance (Gwynne Kennedy), and Nicaraguan women (Janis Jenkins, Anthropology).

-- Jan Yoder

[Jan Yoder is the Director of the Center for Women's Studies at UW-Milwaukee.]

FORMER—WOMEN'S STUDIES LIBRARIAN PUBLISHES LITERARY BIOGRAPHY

We are pleased to note a recent book by former University of Wisconsin System Women's Studies Librarian Esther Lanigan Stineman. November saw the release from Yale University Press of Stineman's *Mary Austin: Song of a Maverick*. Austin (1868-1934) was the author of thirty books of fiction, naturalist writing, and autobiography, but also had a troubled personal life and believed she was stymied by the gender arrangements of her time. According to Howard R. Lamar, Sterling Professor of History at Yale, "In Esther Stineman's stunningly perceptive biography, Mary Austin emerges as far more than a talented writer about desert and environment and a regional novelist. In *Song of a Maverick* Austin's other careers as an ardent feminist, a sensitive interpreter of Indian life, and as a mystic are analyzed. Perhaps most important, Stineman penetrates Austin's own autobiographical writings." After launching the office of the Women's Studies Librarian, Esther Stineman earned a Ph.D. in American Studies at Yale and is now on the faculty of the College of William and Mary.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

In keeping with our commitment to alert our readers to new sources for research and teaching on women of color, we draw your attention to four important bibliographies on Black women - - Ronda Glikin's wide-ranging *Black American Women in Literature*, Erma Davis Banks and Keith Byerman's guide to writings by and about Alice Walker, and two exhaustive listings on women in Africa by Davis Bultwinkle. All are reviewed below.


Published by the Association of Assistant Librarians in Great Britain, this bibliography is a bold response to a 1988 law that prohibits local authorities from "promoting homosexuality." Compilers Jane Allen, Avril Rolph, Linda Kerr, and Marion Chadwick present a selective guide to more than two hundred books, periodicals, and
organizations. British imprints predominate, but many of the titles were published first by American presses and remain readily available here.

The bibliography is divided into thirteen categories by genre and subject. The large section devoted to contemporary fiction is sub-divided into thrillers, romances, short story collections, etc., while a separate section cites "Lesbian Classics: Before 1965." Non-fiction works appear under the headings "Lesbian Mothers," "Sexuality," "Lesbian History," "Lesbian Lives," and "Lesbian Writing" (i.e., literary criticism), and in a catch-all section titled "Contemporary Lesbianism." Well-written critical annotations accompany all entries. The volume concludes with strategies for ordering collections' strengths in this area, and can serve as an excellent introduction for the general reader.


In the Fall 1988 FC, we gave a lukewarm recommendation to Alice Malsenior Walker: An Annotated Bibliography: 1968-1986 by Louis H. Pratt and Darnell D. Pratt (Meckler, 1988). Pratt and Pratt made a good beginning by identifying over four hundred secondary materials on Walker and providing an extensive listing of her primary works, but they excluded anthologized works while citing a number of peripheral materials. Now Banks and Byerman cover the same time period in a bibliography that differs only marginally in concept and arrangement, but nonetheless offers new leads.

Banks and Byerman cite a thousand publications, one-third of them Walker's own writings. Though on the surface this seems to be a fuller record, they cite as separate entries every poem in Walker's five published collections. On the other hand, Banks and Byerman do not identify poems initially published or later reprinted in magazines, as the Pratts do. Thankfully, Banks and Byerman do cite anthologies that contain Walker's short stories. Each bibliography includes unique references, so for an exhaustive examination of Walker's works, one should consult both.

It is difficult to compare the treatment of secondary sources in Pratt/Pratt and Banks/Byerman because the lists are organized somewhat differently. Take The Color Purple for example. Pratt and Pratt gather reviews of the award-winning novel and the controversial movie in two easily-located sections, while Banks and Byerman bury the movie reviews in a section labelled "General Periodical Sources." Yet in other ways, Banks and Byerman's arrangement is superior. They collocate all criticism of individual works under the titles of those works, Pratt and Pratt arrange book review references by the title of the works but lump critical journal articles in a single listing. Both books have indexes; neither is exceptional. Banks and Byerman introduce their volume with a scholarly review of Walker's life, a summary of her writings, and an overview of critical opinion.

Both sources provide fuller documentation than Black American Women in Literature (see below), which nonetheless weighs in with 250 items by or about Walker. Of course, none of these are the final bibliographic word on the prolific Alice Walker.


Focused on older women and, to a lesser extent, middle-aged women, this bibliography cites and describes 622 sources of information published in the 1980s. Coyle's nine-page introduction succinctly summarizes the demographic data on aging women and assesses the gaps and imbalances in the literature. The bibliography is organized by subject: Roles and relationships; Economics; Employment; Retirement; Health; Sexuality; Religion; Housing; Racial and ethnic groups; Policy issues; International Concerns; and Middle age. More than a hundred items that defied categorization appear in a concluding section labelled "General." Within each section, materials are arranged by form – books, articles, films, government documents, and dissertations. The volume closes with separate subject and author indexes.
Inclusion of nonprint media is perhaps this bibliography's strongest selling point, but the citations are seldom fleshed out sufficiently to enable the reader to find and obtain the item easily. This is, moreover, a selective bibliography. Although explicitly covering "both pragmatic and theoretical references" (Preface), Coyle does not draw upon alternative materials. Missing, for example, is Marcy Adelman's edited collection, Long Time Passing: Lives of Older Lesbians (Allyson, 1986). However, one does encounter a smattering of popular self-help titles, such as Old, Poor, Alone, and Happy: How to Live Nicely on Nearly Nothing by Katherine Dissinger (Nelson-Hall, 1980).

Coyle has shaped a useful tool for students and teachers, who should also peruse Audrey Borenstein's Older Women in 20th-Century America: A Selected Annotated Bibliography (Garland, 1982). Although less current, Borenstein's volume is notable for its lengthy annotations of nearly nine hundred publications and its inclusion of fiction, literary criticism, and autobiographical works.


With nearly 4,300 citations, Black American Women in Literature is the definitive bibliography for the decade it treats, 1976 to 1987. Works written prior to 1976 also sneak into the lists if reprinted during the period. Glikin covers some three hundred writers, citing primary and secondary sources from more than eighty periodicals and two hundred books. A good portion of these are alternative publications not indexed elsewhere. There are sizeable lists for famous authors like Gwendolyn Brooks and Toni Morrison, but more importantly, Glikin brings to light less-widely-read writers, such as poet Rita Dove, critic Barbara Smith, and children's book author Virginia Hamilton. She even includes virtually unknown authors whose only published works in the period were one or two anthologized poems.

Listing the authors alphabetically, Glikin cites primary publications by genre (essays, novels, poetry, etc.), followed by references to interviews and textual criticism (including substantive book reviews). References are briefly annotated only when the title is not descriptive. Glikin adds those little touches that so improve a bibliography's utility -- birth and death dates, cross-references, an author/title index, and an appendix that identifies authors by genre. Another appendix cites over a hundred general works on Black women writers and Black feminist criticism. The exceptional clarity of the book design deserves praise, given the many reference works being published these days with cramped layouts and illegible typescript. This bibliography comes highly recommended for all reference collections!


Black Females in the United States is produced entirely from the PsychINFO database, which is widely available in libraries in a range of formats -- the printed Psychological Abstracts, the online database, and the newest CD-ROM microcomputer version. Why duplicate this information in yet another print version?

The purpose, plainly, is to make the scholar's task easier. By applying a sophisticated search strategy (outlined in Appendix B), the compilers isolated over 2,500 references to journal articles and dissertations concerning African American women. Of these, 664 that take Black women as their main subject are reproduced with full abstracts. The remainder report relevant data on Black females but are not focused solely on them; these are cited without abstracts. Although the literature of psychology forms the basis for the bibliography, the references touch on many topics, including schooling, careers, motherhood, sexuality, racism, and culture.

Entries are grouped in the following categories: Psychometrics; Human Experimental Psychology; Physiological Psychology; Communication Systems; Developmental Psychology; Social Processes and Social Issues; Social Psychology; Personality; Physical and Psychological Disorders; Treatment and Prevention; Professional Personnel and Professional Issues; Educational Psychology; and Applied Psychology. The subject index uses terms from the Thesaurus of Psychological
Index Terms and includes copious cross-references.


Nordquist, Joan. EATING DISORDERS: FEMINIST, HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (Contemporary Social Issues: A Bibliographic Series, no. 15) Santa Cruz, CA: Reference & Research Services, 1989. 64p. $15.00, ISBN 0-937855-29-4. ISSN 0887-3569. (Address: Reference and Research Services, 511 Lincoln St., Santa Cruz, CA 95060.)

Keenly attuned to current events and public policy issues, Nordquist continues to highlight women's concerns in her quarterly bibliographic series. Past numbers have covered comparable worth, domestic violence, the feminization of poverty, pornography and censorship, and reproductive rights. Each guide is organized to best reflect the nature of the literature and the problem itself. In this number, for example, Nordquist separates general writings, materials on treatment and therapy, and publicaitions on the "social, cultural, [and] feminist aspects" of eating disorders. These are all sizeable sections, made manageable by sub-sections devoted to works specifically on anorexia nervosa, bulimia, and obesity, as well as general works. Each sub-category is further split into lists of books and articles. Two final lists treat the scant literature on eating disorders among men and the history of eating disorders. Nordquist concludes with a guide to organizations. The strength of this series, as noted in reviews of previous numbers, lies in its dual attention to scientific/professional writings and alternative, women-centered publications. Omitted, thankfully, are popular books and magazine pieces on dieting and exercise to control body size -- a type of literature that has been roundly criticized by feminists.

Ruth M. Sparhawk, Mary E. Leslie, Phyllis Y. Turbow, and Zina R. Rose have gathered an impressive mass of facts on the history of women's sports in the United States. They divide their timeline into four major periods: the Pre-Organizational Era (1887-1916), when women's athletic competition was generally frowned upon; the Organizational Years (1917-1956), when several regulatory groups were formed and exerted influence; the Competitive Period (1957-1971), when intercollegiate women's athletics experienced significant growth; and the Title IX Era (1972-1987), when legal reforms created more equitable opportunities for women in sports. Although these periods are based on developments in amateur athletics, the chronology charts the growing presence of women in professional sports as well.

The volume concludes with a bibliography, a list of organizations, and indexes to personal names and particular sports. Using the index, one can trace the achievements of individuals or the history of women in bowling or tennis, for example. However, the absence of a true subject index inhibits using the chronology to ferret out information on the athletic accomplishments of African American women, the evolving role of women in the Olympics, or other queries of a topical nature.

The chronology suffers from a few oddities and omissions. To cite Annie Taylor's 1901 ride over Niagara Falls in a barrel as a landmark in women's sports may accord too much glory to an act of drunken bravado. And trailblazing Lynette Woodard is mentioned for the first and only time in 1987, when she quit the Harlem Globetrotters. Surely the more important date is the year she became the first woman on the team. But these are minor quibbles. American Women in Sport will entertain and enlighten any casual reader and -- who knows? -- might resolve a few barroom bets.


Helen Tierney, Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville, shouldered an ambitious task when she began compiling the Women's Studies Encyclopedia. That she has largely succeeded in this bold undertaking is testament both to her visionary tenacity and to her ability to
elicit expert information from over 130 consultants and contributors, many of them leaders in their fields. The present volume, the first of a three-volume set, covers the natural, behavioral, and social sciences, including health and medicine, economics, linguistics, political science, and law. (Presumably the other volumes will address the humanities, although this is not explicitly stated.)

Some entries are complete in a few sentences (e.g., "Amniocentesis" and "Reserve army of labor"), but most are thoughtful, full-length essays, signed by the contributor and often supplying references for further reading, either following the article or embedded in the text. The emphasis is on the concepts, phenomena, and methods that are central to feminist scholarship. Tierney does not provide entries for organizations, individuals, or key events, although many of these are mentioned in the articles and can be traced through the index.

The stingy use of cross-references, for which the index only partially compensates, is a disappointment. For instance, a helpful overview article appears under "Color, women of," but no references to it will be found under "Women of color" or "Minority women" in either the index or body of the work. Nor does the "Color, women of" article itself lead the reader to the more specific articles on "Chicana feminism," "Black women and feminism," and "Black women's studies." Moreover, certain subjects included in this "scientific" volume (e.g., "Deconstruction," "Feminist theory," and "Cultural feminism"), are truly interdisciplinary concepts and certainly bear on the themes to be treated in future volumes. Hence, expanded indexing and cross-referencing between volumes would be ideal.

Despite such technical drawbacks, the encyclopedia is distinguished by its scope, informed selectivity, and accuracy. Specialists may quibble with the ways in which large subjects and difficult ideas have been condensed, but overall Tierney manages to present "a concise account that incorporates the most recent feminist research and is written in a style and vocabulary a nonspecialist can understand" (xv). No other single source defines key concepts such as "Socialist feminism" and "Matriarchy"; demystifies the "Reproductive system"; illuminates the goals and methods of "Consciousness raising" and the "Health movement, women's"; and offers a feminist interpretation of sundry issues from "Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)" to "Unemployment."


The latest edition of this useful directory identifies over four hundred groups statewide that address women's concerns. Reflecting the bipartisan nature of the Women's Council, the directory embraces such diverse organizations as the American Legion Auxiliary, the Eagle Forum, the Gray Panthers, and NOW. Each entry gives an address and a brief statement of purpose, activities, and priority issues. Most entries also provide the name of a contact person.

Type of organization or service is the principle upon which the directory is structured. A section on general membership organizations precedes listings of professional organizations, minority organizations and programs, service providers (arranged by fourteen areas of activity, from "aging" to "welfare rights"), education, and state government agencies. Two final sections identify women's periodicals and other resources, including other directories.

No directory is perfect, and this one is no exception. Some groups are inexplicably absent (e.g., Wisconsin Women Library Workers), and some information is inevitably out-of-date. Other failings could have been corrected by the addition of an index or judicious cross-referencing. For example, abortion clinics and anti-abortion groups are both cited in the "service providers" section, but because the former perform medical procedures, they are listed under "Health," while the latter appear under "Counseling and Referral." An index that lists these groups together under the term "abortion" would be a boon to the reader.
BRIEFLY NOTED


After distributing this fifteenth edition, editor Martha Leslie Allen announced a switch to every-other-year publishing. The Directory continues to be the best source of addresses and succinct descriptions of women's periodicals, feminist presses, and a wide range of media organizations, from radio groups to bookstores. Over five hundred individual "media women and media-concerned women" are also listed, with a geographic index to promote networking. This edition includes a thirty-page insert, "Women Working Toward a Radical Restructuring of the Communications System," featuring various documents, profiles of organizations and publications, and a bibliography of periodicals by/for/about women of color.


These two volumes complete the set begun with Bullwinkle's African Women: A General Bibliography, 1976-1985 (Greenwood, 1989), which was reviewed in the Fall issue of FC. Within an overall outline based on region and nation, the compiler employs thirty-four topical headings. Although the lack of publications on certain countries is lamentable (there are no references for Burundi or Gabon, or example, and fewer than thirty for Angola, Uganda, Namibia, Libya, and several other nations), this set stands as the most complete and up-to-date record of English-language writings on women in Africa. Bullwinkle plans a supplement covering 1986-1990.

Nordquist, Joan. HANNAH ARENDT. (Social Theory: A Bibliographic Series, no. 14) Santa Cruz, CA: Reference & Research Services, 1989. 64p. index. $15.00, ISBN 0-937855-26-X. ISSN 0887-3577. (Address: Reference and Research Services, 511 Lincoln St., Santa Cruz, CA 95060.)

"Social Theory: A Bibliographic Series" offers easy-to-use guides to writings by and about such influential thinkers as Jacques Lacan, Herbert Marcuse, and Michel Foucault. Arendt is the first woman to be treated; the next issue (no. 16) will focus on Julia Kristeva.


Limited largely to post-1983 books and articles, this bibliography supplements Eugene Engeldinger's Spouse Abuse (Scarecrow, 1986) and earlier works. The partially annotated list is substantial, covering materials in the fields of law, social work, and psychiatry, as well as popular and feminist publications. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by main entry. The lack of subject access is unfortunate, since a quick perusal of titles cited -- "The Pregnant Battered Woman" and "Police Responses to Wife Beating," for example -- reveals a wealth of specific topics. Rosen appends a state-by-listing of statutes on domestic violence.

Tucker, Susan. THE NEW ORLEANS GUIDE TO COLLECTIONS ON WOMEN. New Orleans, LA: Newcomb College, Tulane University, 1989. 146p. index. (Address: Newcomb College Center for Research on Women, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118.)

Aimed at "researchers, scholars, librarians, archivists, and donors," this typescript guide identifies hundreds of primary materials in thirteen New Orleans repositories. The main listing is arranged alphabetically by the names of individuals and organizations whose papers have been preserved, with a subject index offering more topical access.
PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS


The eight-page issue examined includes an analytical article, a survey of scholarship, a piece on Pym's military career, a book review, and miscellaneous notes.

CONNECTIONS: A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN'S CENTERS NEWSLETTER 1987-. Ed.: Ann Hill Beuf. c/o Editor, Connections Newsletter, Cedar Crest College, 100 College Dr., Allentown, PA 18104. (Issue examined: v.3, no.2, December 1989)

The Newsletter focuses largely on the upcoming 1990 national conference; regional and committee reports; minutes of the Coordinating Council; proposed bylaw revisions; the treasurer's report; and miscellaneous news tidbits.


Following an introductory article on "Who Are The Gay Scribes?", the newsletter's six pages offer publication announcements, suggestions on how to submit writing, classifieds, writing tips, and news of conferences, a contest, etc.


Three articles, a "Reflections" section featuring a battered woman's personal story, and three book reviews make up this eighty-five-page journal. The article topics range from integrating gender into family therapy training to treatment ideas for male incest perpetrators to differentiation in women as parts of couples.


The Journal is "designed to enhance the knowledge base of a wide variety of professionals including gerontologists, nurses, physicians, psychologists, sociologists, and social workers." Articles in the sample issue discuss widows' bereavement, group treatment of depressive symptoms, rural elderly, midlife women, sexuality, long-term care, social work education. Two book reviews complete the issue.

OUT/INSIDE 1989-. Ed.: Barbara Ruth. 3/yr. $6 (indiv.); $12 (inst.). P.O. Box 2821, Oakland, CA 94609. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1a, Spring 1989)

The first issue of Out/Inside declares its audience as "all wimmin interested in the lives of lesbian prisoners, and building wimmin's community between locked-in wimmin and wimmin in the 'free world.'" Its sixteen pages focus mostly on brief articles by and about U.S. women political prisoners.


Taking on the subtitle "An Interdisciplinary Journal of Feminist Scholarship, Theory and Aesthetics," this new journal is intended to increase dialogue among feminist scholars in the SUNY system and others in the field of women's studies, and is committed to cross-cultural perspectives. Poetry, photographs, and book reviews appear in the inaugural issue alongside articles on the early women's movement in Chicago, Eleanor Leacock, Emma Goldman, Colette, and using women's life histories in the classroom.


Though not explicitly feminist, the magazine is a non-profit endeavor "to encourage cooperation, creativity and celebration of cultural and
environmental diversity." The sample issue offers both artwork and writing by children of various ages and nationalities, notes on books and penpals, explanations of different cultural customs, and more.

SO PROUDLY WE HAUL! 1985-. Ed.: Lily Adams. 6yr. $8 (indiv.); $15 (inst.). P.O. Box 1703, Mill Valley, CA 94944. (Issue examined: v.5, no.4, July-August 1979)

The eleven pages of this "Newsletter for Women Who Served Their Country" include notes on various memorials to women veterans, print and service resources, reunions around the country, requests for information, a tribute to women vets, and an editorial.


This magazine for old women merges Our Own: A Newsletter for Older Women and A Web Of Crones. It reproduces some articles from other publications, and includes a report on the Old Lesbian Conference and Celebration II, poetry, and brief news notes.

WOMEN'S NEWS. Ed.: Collective. 15 pounds (indiv., overseas); 25 pounds (inst., overseas). 185 Conegall St., Belfast BT1. (Issue examined: Issue 44, October-November 1979)

Subtitled "Irish Feminist Magazine," the twenty-three-page sample issue features briefs about sexual harassment in Belfast. There is also news of a new feminist publisher, Greenham Common women, an article on the Pittston strike (U.S.), book reviews, and more.

WISCONSIN COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NEWSLETTER. $15; $5 (battered or formerly battered women). 1051 Williamson St., Madison, WI 53703. (Issue examined: v.8, no.1, October 1989)

Though not new, this publication has grown more substantial during the past few years. In the sixteen pages of the sample issue are discussion on monitoring of the new mandatory arrest policy, the state hearings on child abuse and neglect, plus reports from coalition task forces, the staff, the board, and conference notices.


A substantial listing of art exhibits is part of this issue, along with reviews of a number of recent exhibits. Three articles discuss women's training in and impact on the field of design.


Each sample issue offers a review of news, conferences, and political activities by country or area (Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, South Asia, Africa, India, among others) followed by a resource section. WLUML is "a network of women whose lives are shaped, conditioned or governed by laws... drawn from interpretations of the Koran tied up with local traditions," and was formed in response to serious inequities endured by women.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS


An introductory essay by Sally Green opens the special section of this newspaper, tabloid-size periodical. Reviews follow; among them: "An Egyptian Iconoclast: Fedwa Malti-Douglas on Nawal el-Saadawi and Feminist Fiction"; "The Beirut Decentrists: Evelyne Accad reviews War's Other Voices: Women Writers in the Lebanese Civil War by Miriam Cooke"; "Voices from the Bridge: Michael Gurian reviews Phoenix In Her Blood: A Historical Entertainment by Fatima Manson and On the Road to Baghdad by Gunell Gun"; and "Women in Hiding: Parul Kapur reviews Sultana's Dream and Selections from The Secluded Ones by Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain."

Though no introduction specifically notes the focus of this issue, the contents seem clearly geared to literature for girls. Among the articles: "Shakespeare for Girls: Mary Lamb and Tales from Shakespeare" (Jean I. Marsden); "The Victorian Auntly Narrative Voice and Mrs. Molesworth's Cuckoo Clock" (Sanjay Sircar); and "Dismembering the Text: The Horror of Louisa May Alcott's Little Women" (Angela M. Estes and Kathleen M. Lant).

THE ORAL HISTORY REVIEW v.16, no.2, Fall 1988: Special Section: "Oral History & Puerto Rican Women." Ed.: Michael Frisch. $20 (ind. and library); $10 (student); part of regular membership in Oral History Association. ISSN 0094-0798. Oral History Association, 1093 Broxton Ave. #720, Los Angeles, CA 90024. (Issue examined)

A large portion of this ninety-three-page special section is given to three interpretive accounts, each by a different researcher and from a different perspective, of Puerto Rican women of their acquaintance, many of them workers in the U.S. garment industry. Other articles discuss women in religious vocations early this century and the contributions of the formal employment sector. ISSN 0094-0798. Oral History Association, 1093 Broxton Ave. #720, Los Angeles, CA 90024. (Issue examined)

PEABODY JOURNAL OF EDUCATION v.64, no.4, Summer 1987 (published 1989): "Sex Equity and Sexuality in Education." Guest ed.: Susan Shurberg Klein. $28 (indiv.); $45 (inst.); $20 (students). Single copy: $7.50 (indiv.); $18 (inst.). ISSN 0161-956X. 113 Payne Hall, P.O. Box 41, George Peabody College of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37203. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Sexuality, Sexism and Education: The Views of Feminists, Past and Present (Selma Greenberg and Patricia Campbell); "Goals for Sex Equitable Sex Education" (Marianne Whatley); "Emerging Equity Issues Related to Homosexuality in Education" (Dolores A. Grayson); and "The Role of Sexuality and Sex Equity in the Education of Minority Adolescents" (Saundra Murray Nettles and Diane Scott-Jones).

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE v.16, no.3 (Fall 1988): "Mint Juleps, Wisteria and Queers." Ed.: Eric Bates. $16 (indiv.); $20 (inst.). ISSN 0146-809X. P.O. Box 531, Durham, NC 27702. (Issue examined)

This special section on lesbians and gays in the South focuses largely on gay males, but two articles specifically relate to women ("We're Looking for a Few Good Women" tells of two Southern lesbian Marines and "Lesbian Land" describes the development of women's rural communities) and some of the general pieces include a lesbian perspective.


Among the articles in this 280-page double issue: "Making Sense of Vietnam and Telling the Real Story: Military Women in the Combat Zone" (Cheryl A. Shell); "The Television War: Treatment of Gender and the Vietnam Experience in Network Television Drama in the 1988-89 Season" (M. Elaine Dolan Brown); "Visions of Vietnam in Women's Short Fiction" (Susanne Carter); "Feminist Criticism and the Literature of the Vietnam Combat Veteran" (Kali Tal); and "Violence, Death and Masculinity" (Eric J. Leed). A brief bibliography is included.


This issue's first section notes women's dual role as income-provider (though concentrated in low-end occupations) and family provider and offers an overview of women's income earning in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean. The next group of papers examines choices and changes at the micro level that might improve women's income-earning potential, while the third section looks at the contributions of the formal employment sector. The 211 pages of this issue include an 11-page bibliography.

TRANSITIONS

BREAKING THE SILENCE announced in v.7, no.3 (March-July 1989) that some rough times recently have slowed down the magazine's schedule and that it may be folding, but the staff promises at least one more issue. Address is P.O. Box 4857, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5J1 Canada.

The newsletter SEX ROLES WITHIN MASS MEDIA has changed its name to GENDER & MASS MEDIA effective with issue No. 10, November 1989. The editors note that "in the recent literature in the
English-speaking parts of the world it has become more and more common to let 'sex' relate to biology, and 'gender' to culture, and that since communication research is about questioning the cultural patterns surrounding biological differences, the title of the newsletter is being changed to reflect more current terminology. The address: Department of Journalism, Media and Communication, University of Stockholm, Gjorwellsgatan 26, S-112 60 Stockholm, Sweden.

WOMEN & ENVIRONMENTS' Spring/Summer 1989 issue announces a change of editors and notes that while the staff is committed to continued publication, the regular schedule will suffer some disruption.

ITEMS OF NOTE

The University of Oregon Knight Library's Special Collections Department, in collaboration with the Center for the Study of Women in Society, has published a GUIDE TO MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS DOCUMENTING WOMEN IN SOCIETY. The forty-page guide brings together entries of previously obscured materials (manuscripts, letters, speeches, diaries, journals, historical articles, etc.) with entries from well-known, major collections, and the guide is intended as a compendium of women's experiences as well as a reference work. The nearly four hundred entries include writers, editors, and illustrators (180); pioneers and early Oregon families (61); foreign missionaries (61); professionals (45); and women's organizations (12). The cost is $4 from: Curator of Manuscripts, Special Collections, University of Oregon Library, Eugene, OR, 97403-1299; telephone: 503-686-3068.

BLACK WOMEN IN UNITED STATES HISTORY: FROM COLONIAL TIMES TO THE PRESENT is a sixteen-volume series to be published by Carlson Publishing, Inc. in the spring of 1990. The series will present almost 200 historical and scholarly articles detailing the experiences of Afro-American women in the U.S. It will include volumes on feminist theory as it relates to Black women, historical attitudes toward Black women, turn-of-the-century Black women reformers, and women in the civil rights movement. Separate volumes are devoted to Jane Edna Hunter, Mary Eliza Church Terrell, and Ida B. Wells-Barnett. Each volume will contain an index and be separately priced. Orders for the entire set received prior to June 30, 1990 will be billed at $795 ($200 less than total cost at individual volume prices). For a descriptive catalog about the series, write: Carlson Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 023350, Brooklyn, NY 11202-0067; telephone: 718-875-7460.

EPHEMERA, a series of proceedings of women's conferences edited by Colette Hall and published by Belles Lettres, Inc., has just released Vol. 1, No. 1, 1989: Toward A More Inclusive Curriculum: The Integration of Gender, Race, and Class. Papers and syllabi in this 122-page inaugural volume were presented at Ursinus College in October, 1988, and presentations represent workshops on literature, history, the classics, exercise and sports studies, science and technology, the social sciences, and various strategies for change. The Ephemera series will be indexed and will eventually be available online. To order Vol. 1, No. 1 send $19 to: Order Dept., Ephemera, 11151 Captains Walk Ct., Gaithersburg, MD 20878; telephone: 301-294-0278.

HOME-BASED EMPLOYMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR WORKING WOMEN, by Cynthia B. Costello is available through the Women's Research and Education Institute. The paper reviews the history of industrial homework and presents the pros and cons of home-based industrial and clerical work for women today. Topics covered include the
predominance of poor, non-English speaking immigrant women in homework; the impact of the Fair Labor Standards Act; the emergence of home-based white-collar work; employment status; child care issues; and opportunities for and exploitation of home-based workers. Order for $4 (prepaid) from WREI, 1700 18th St., N.W. #400, Washington, DC 20009.

The UW-Madison Vocational Studies Center's 1990 INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS CATALOG offers a variety of print, video and software resources for job seeking, career planning, vocational education, and special needs education. While these resources complement Wisconsin Career Information System materials, they are also effective used separately. Each item is coded for appropriate age group. Resources for Women, Career Exploration, Teen Parenting and Careers, and Job Replication Software (intended for persons with disabilities) are some of the subject groupings listed in this fifteen-page catalog. To request a copy, write to: The Vocational Studies Center, UW-Madison, Dept. J, 1025 W. Johnson St., Madison, WI 53706; telephone: 608-263-2929.

**WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES**

Three new titles, all compiled by librarian Susan Searing, are available in our series Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies. "Lesbian Studies: A Reading List" is a five-page selective bibliography that includes both popular and scholarly books, represents both mainstream and alternative publishers, and is reflective of various academic disciplines and feminist issues.

The annual reference listing, "New Reference Works in Women's Studies, 1988/89" is also available. Each of the works cited in this three-page bibliography has been reviewed during the past year in Feminist Collections.

"Women and Addiction: A Bibliography in Progress" is a briefly-annotated, twenty-one-page listing of books, pamphlets, audiovisual materials, and resource organizations relevant to women and addiction. Types of addiction covered in separate sections are alcoholism, drug dependency, eating disorders, and co-dependency.

These and other titles in the series are available free upon request from the UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706, phone 608-263-5754.

**BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED**

**After the Fire.** By Jane Rule. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1989. (Address: P. O. Box 10543 Tallahassee, FL 32302)

**Behind the Glitter: The Impact of Tourism on Rural Women in the Southeast.** By Michal Smith. Lexington, KY: Southeast Women's Employment Coalition, 1989. (Address: 140 East Third Street, Lexington, KY 40508)

**The Beverly Malibu.** By Katherine V. Forrest. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1989. (Address: P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302)

**Chris.** By Randy Salem. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1989. (Address: P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302)

**Coz.** By Mary Pjerrou. San Francisco: Spinsters/Aunt Lute, 1989. (Address: P.O. Box 410687, San Francisco, CA 94141)


**Desert Years: Undreaming the American Dream.** By Cynthia Rich. San Francisco: Spinsters/Aunt Lute,


Rice and Beans. By Valerie Taylor. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1989. (Address: P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302)

Rose Penski. By Roz Perry. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1989. (Address: P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302)

S.P. Likes A.D. By Catherine Brett. Toronto, Ontario: The Women's Press, 1989. (Address: 229 College Street, #204, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1R4)

The Commons, Ithaca, NY 14850)


**Sue Slate Private Eye.** By Lee Lynch. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1989. (Address: P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302)

**There's Something I've Been Meaning To Tell You.** Ed. by Loralee MacPike. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1989. (Address: P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302)

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