The University of Wisconsin System

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FEMINIST OLLECTIONS A QUARTERLY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES RESOURCES

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Rubber stamp illustrations in this issue are by Tracy L. Honn of Madison. The illustration on p.9 is the logo for Her Own Words production company. The ink sketch on p. 16 is by Cindy Dewitz of Eau Claire. We welcome contribution of appropriate graphics for use in Feminist Collections.

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BOOK REVIEWS

SOVIET FICTION BY AND ABOUT WOMEN

Helena Goscilo, ed., BALANCING ACTS: CONTEMPORARY STORIES BY RUSSIAN WOMEN. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1989. 337p. \$39.95, ISBN 0-253-31134-9; pap., \$17.50. LC 88-45390.

Sigrid McLaughlin, ed. and trans., THE IMAGE OF WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY SOVIET FICTION: SELECTED SHORT STORIES FROM THE U.S.S.R. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1989. 247p. bibl. ISBN 0-312-02823-7; pap., ISBN 0-312-02824-5. LC 88-33335.

In her introduction to The New Feminist Criticism, ¹ Elaine Showalter traces the development of feminist criticism from its first stage, the unveiling of female archetypes (for the most part negative stereotypes) to a second stage that seeks to include women writers in the previously all-male canon. Showalter also identifies a third stage, the analysis of a "feminine aesthetic," that requires and rests upon the awareness gained by critics of the earlier stages. The two new volumes of Soviet short stories reviewed here represent the first two, by no means mutually exclusive, approaches, and may help us grapple with the problems of the third. Helena Goscilo has collected nineteen stories by women, and Sigrid McLaughlin has chosen to juxtapose thirteen stories about women, some written by men.

Both volumes are a welcome addition to the growing number of English translations of contemporary Soviet fiction, by authors of both genders. Readers may be attracted to these collections because of a desire to learn more about ordinary life in what some of us called, not too long ago, the "Evil Empire," while others will enjoy the news that women in the Soviet Union have found their literary voices and are publishing some of the most significant stories in the glasnost era.

McLaughlin approaches her volume as a social scientist, claiming to "reveal, in a muted form, much about the psychological, social and economic

constraints of female existence in the Soviet Union" (p.11). She is to a large degree successful, if we keep in mind that we can read here only some women's stories, and that all women's stories, like all men's stories, are in their own ways unique. We must also remember that literature is not life, and the stories of this collection are filtered not only through an abstract gender consciousness, but through each individual writer's consciousness as well.

The stories are well chosen, and introduce readers to the most prominent names in Soviet literature of the past twenty years: I. Grekova (pseudonym for Elena Ventsel), Yury Trifonov, Valentin Rasputin, Natalya Baranskaya, and Tatyana Tolstaya among them. Tolstaya's "Dear Shura" is particularly poignant, as are the two stories by Viktoriya Tokareva (one of them, "Between Heaven and Earth," is the only story presented in both volumes under review) and Irina Raksha's sad "Lambushki."

This latter story, told from a male protagonist's point of view, raises a question we must ask about this or any similarly titled collection: if we want to get beyond the limited assumption that "women's literature" means literature describing women in traditional situations and facing traditional dilemmas (work, family, aging, love), must we not then begin to consider the meaning of gender in literary works, and not only the "image of women" in isolation?

In her introduction, McLaughlin criticizes the male writers she includes for presenting only stereotyped views of women. Yet her selection reveals, by nature of the title of the volume, the same stereotyped views. Most stories, after all, include women characters. What makes this collection specifically about women? To find her way out of this contradiction, McLaughlin, despite the sociological goals she had set for her collection, criticizes the male writers for the lack of irony and ambiguity in their depictions of women. In other words, she holds the stories up to literary criteria, despite the fact that she herself chose them for the picture of "real life" they paint. Are women more likely than men to understand that the "real life" of women is in fact a more ambiguous, complex "reality" than any one story can show? Perhaps, but McLaughlin is not able to convince her readers with this limited selection. What she does well, however, is open the door for further study, and she facilitates that investigation with short biographies, as well as bibliographies at the end of each introduction.

Goscilo takes a different approach, although one that must avoid its own inherent pitfalls (many acknowledged the excellent in introduction). She recognizes that this collection can be only a first step in the study of women's But because she includes substantially more stories than McLaughlin, and in several cases more than one by a single author, Goscilo allows the reader to immerse herself in the many different styles, themes, and voices of literature by women. Only by first making material available for study can we begin to draw the conclusions that McLaughlin seeks through her more limited collection.

Goscilo's introduction, appendix, extensive notes (if anything, too extensive, and sometimes unbalanced, for they do not always distinguish between factual background and interpretation) direct the reader to differences as well as to the generic similarities between the stories collected, even between those by the same writers. (So, Anna Mass's "A Business Trip Home" is more stylistically sophisticated than her "The Road to Aktanysh," and examines the topic of motherhood from an opposite viewpoint.) Some stories, like Katerli's "Between Spring and Summer" run "counter to gender cliches," whereas others "partly reinforce them" (p.xxii). Goscilo recognizes that all the stories play off a complex system of traditions -- textual and extratextual, "male" and "female." Her comments place the collected stories within the history of the Soviet Union, of Soviet literary conditions (stories are usually published first in journals, for instance, and subject to the literary and political leanings of their editorial boards), the nineteenth-century legacy, and the halting progress of the women's movement in Russia. introduction to the volume should be mandatory reading for any course on Soviet literature, for it refuses to isolate or marginalize "woman's prose." (Damskaya proza, or woman's prose, is a term given to fiction written by women but, as McLaughlin also points out, a term largely rejected by them.) Rather, it allows the reader to study these stories in the context of all of contemporary Soviet literature,

and only then, from a firm home within the canon, to ask why this literature might be different.

-- Judith Deutsch Kornblatt

[Judith Deutsch Kornblatt is a faculty member in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and has taught courses on "Soviet Literature" and "Women in Russian Literature."]

NOTES

¹ Elaine Showalter, ed., The New Feminist Criticism: Essays on Women, Literature, and Theory (New York: Pantheon, 1985).

WRESTLING WITH SCIENCE AND LANGUAGE

Mary Jacobus, et al., eds., *BODY/POLITICS: WOMEN AND THE DISCOURSES OF SCIENCE*. New York: Routledge, 1990. 197p. index. \$39.50, ISBN 0-415-90130-8; pap., \$13.95, ISBN 0-415-90131-6. LC 89-10124.

Nancy Tuana, ed. *FEMINISM AND SCIENCE*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1989. 249p. bibl. index. \$35.00, ISBN 0-253-36045-5; pap., \$12.95, ISBN 0-253-20525-5. LC 88-46044.

These two collections offer a look at the issues connected to women's definition by and participation in the natural and social sciences. Body/Politics focuses on the "political urgency of the relationship between science and the feminine body" (p.1), and Feminism and Science covers much of the same territory, emphasizing how the language and history of science reinforce its relationship to women. Neither work gives a substantial amount of space to the experience of women scientists.

Body/Politics represents a group of nine papers given at the 1987 Cornell University conference "Women, Science, and the Body: Discourses and Representation." The selections begin with Mary Jacobus' paper "In Parenthesis: Immaculate Conceptions and Feminine Desire,"

which explores the gaps between feminine desire and conception, and between conception and maternal desire. Three different representations of femininity are examined: literary (a story by Heinrich von Kleist, "The Marquise of O-," from 1808), psychoanalytic (Freud's "Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality"), and theological (a debate about surrogate motherhood that includes the views of the Catholic Church on artificial fertilization and reproduction, as well as Julia Kristeva's analysis of the cult of the Virgin Mary). These three approaches are tied together in a highly original, lucid, and intelligent manner that reaches the level of brilliance in the last part of the paper, i.e. the theological representation. Mary Jacobus makes the provocative statement that "the first artificial family was the Holy Family" and that "The Virgin Mary herself constitutes the most famous... instance of the surrogacy arrangement..."(p.21). theological and feminist perspectives on AID (artificial insemination by donor), IVF (in vitro fertilization), and surrogate motherhood follow. Some insightful counterpoints emerge: for example, the Catholic Church's ideas on the dignity of procreation and indivisibility of corporal and spiritual vs. the commercialized surrogacy in which women rent their wombs. Mary Jacobus is far too intelligent to offer quick solutions; rather, she presents myriad facets of the problem, which may have to wait until the next century to be settled.

Mary Poovey analyzes female desire as portrayed in two nineteenth-century texts: one by a male writer, W.R. Greg (on prostitution), and one by a female writer, Charlotte Brontë, about romantic love (Jane Eyre). Poovey ascribes the differences in Greg's and Brontë's descriptions of a feminine desire (dormant vs. assertive, respectively) to their genders and to the influence of the socioeconomic structure of their period.

Sally Shuttleworth's contribution, "Female Circulation: Medical Discourse and Popular Advertising in the Mid-Victorian Era," makes the most interesting reading. We learn that popular medical advertisements as well as serious writings in nineteenth-century medical journals reveal an obsession and fascination with female menstruation coupled with a complete lack of understanding of its physiology. It was believed that menstruation played a role in the unified circulating system of body and mind. Any menstrual obstructions could force the menstrual flow to flood the brain and lead to mental disorders, including insanity. Thus both women and their doctors anxiously monitored any

such "obstructions." Various pills were available to help restore menstruation, though the paper does not state their chemical composition. While it is clear that some were the product of "quack" medicine, it is hinted that some might have been abortifacients. Other treatments used in an attempt to induce menstrual flow ranged from application of electricity to the pelvis and leeches to the groin and labia, to the introduction of caustic and leeches through a speculum. Sally Shuttleworth connects these Victorian approaches to female menstruation with the problems surrounding assimilation of men and women into the changing labor market.

Emily Martin's paper offers another view of the menstrual process, noting that while current science has the physiological facts right, the medical metaphors surrounding menstruation are often negative.

Emily Martin's paper "Science and Women's Bodies: Forms of Anthropological Knowledge" offers another view of the menstrual process, noting that while current science has the physiological facts metaphors right, the medical surrounding menstruation are often negative: a "failed" reproduction, "the uterus crying for lack of a baby," endometrial "decay," and the "disintegration" leading to menstrual flow. Interestingly, working-class women, but not their middle-class counterparts, have resisted this particular scientific view of menstruation, and Martin concludes that "ideally all women could learn to interpret the menstrual processes in accordance with their own needs and purposes"(pp.79-80).

Susan Bordo's "Reading the Slender Body" analyzes the contemporary ideal of female slenderness from several angles. Thus, leanness is linked to contemporary anxiety about internal processes out of control, such as uncontained desire, unrestrained hunger, and uncontrolled impulses. The social conflict between being simultaneously a producer driven by self-control and the work ethic and a consumer conditioned to crave instant and constant gratification leads, in this view, to various extremes such as anorexia, bulimia, and obesity. "Normal" slenderness is achieved by walking a tight between self-control and indulgence. Anorexics give in to self-control while the obese fall

into a self-gratification trap. Bulimics have discovered a way to both obey the rules for a slender body and enjoy self-indulgence, but only via the ultimate body abuse. The slender body ideal is also examined through gender glasses. Bordo suggests that the contemporary female fascination with a slim, boyish look is linked to the liberation of the female body from a domestic and reproductive destiny.

"Feminism, Medicine, and the Meaning of Childbirth," the contribution of Paula A. Treichler. explores the meanings of childbirth for diverse groups and individuals in the United States. These include the medical establishment, government, state, feminists, consumers, women's health groups, organized midwifery, and home birth proponents. In addition to theoretical treatment, Treichler offers specific examples of attempted solutions to the problem of natural vs. medically assisted childbirth. Thus, the operation of an out-of-hospital childbearing center, Maternity the Association (MCA) of New York City, is discussed in great detail.

Donna Haraway's paper, "Investment Strategies for the Evolving Portfolio of Primate Females," is centered around the writings of Sarah Blaffer Hrdy, a sociobiologist who studied the reproductive behavior of female primates. Haraway explores Hrdy's sociobiological feminism in the historical context of the women's liberation movement. A part of her discussion is centered on various historical views of female orgasm.

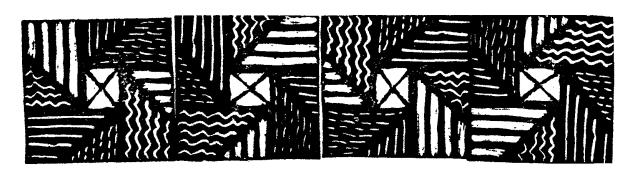
"Technophilia: Technology, Representation, and the Feminine," by Mary Ann Doane, explores women in science fiction, with an emphasis on film. Images of mechanical women, artificial femininity, sexuality of women robots, female and male androids, mother-machine, birth of an alien by a male, and the like are drawn from the literary text "L'Eve future" (Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, 1886) and the movies "Metropolis" (1926), "The Stepford Wives" (1975), "Alien" (1979), "Aliens" (1986),

"Blade Runner" (1982), and others. Doane's analysis reveals contemporary fears and fantasies about technological intervention and its influence on the sexual, maternal, and reproductive spheres of life.

Evelyn Fox Keller explores the topic of secrets -- from secrets of life as revealed in DNA structure to secrets of death as engineered by production of an atomic bomb. The analysis of scientific language in the latter example shows an attempt to humanize the inhuman. Other examples of secrets, including the bullroarer ritual, basement production of explosives by young boys, etc., are analyzed in light of contemporary polarization of male and female reproductive attributes.

This book may be of interest not only to feminists but to some general readers. The wealth of information presented is definitely valuable, even though one may not always agree with the interpretations. Some papers are more readable than others. In some instances, the introductions are disproportionately lengthy and packed with information only loosely connected with the paper's main theme (e.g., Emily Martin's). While such introductions may illustrate the author's scholarship, they impede the reading and detract from the paper's main objective. Some articles suffer from weak logic in their discussions (e.g., Mary Poovey's). Most of the writers attempt to attribute various societal images of femininity to the conditions of economic production. This reviewer believes that even Karl Marx would have trouble linking a societal approach to menstruation and female orgasm to capitalist production.

The image of the natural sciences as presented in this book is generally poor. An interesting example is a usually negative reaction to medical technological advancements in the area of reproduction and childbirth, as in Paula Treichler's paper. (Curiously, no complaints were voiced about technological intervention for abortion purposes.) Male gynecologists and obstetricians are seen as



dominating the field and taking childbirth away from women. Thus, the desire is expressed for natural childbirth, which is claimed to be safe for the majority of births, and allowing women to be in control again.

This reviewer has a great deal of trouble with such a concept. It seems to leave women who have problems with their reproductive systems and the childbirth process (and who thus need medical technological intervention) as marginal cases, outside the mainstream of normal, healthy women. No human being should ever be considered a marginal member of society. Curiously, the "male" approach of hospital births for everybody, because of even a remote possibility of complications, seems more humanistic and democratic.

Finally, obstetrics/gynecology does not have to be a male-dominated field anymore. Maybe as more women enter this science the "male" vs. "female" approach to reproduction and childbirth will disappear. As women understand more science, perhaps they will not feel so opposed to it.

Another shortcoming of this book is that some general human problems are presented as only female problems. Mary Jacobus, for example, discusses the gaps between female sexual desire, conception, and maternal desire. At least to this reviewer, a mirror image problem -- namely the gaps between male sexual desire, conception, and paternal desire -- is obvious. The holistic examination of the question could lead to a more harmonious and less polarized solution.

Nancy Tuana's book, Feminism and Desire, is a collection of essays previously published in two issues of Hypatia: A Journal of Feminist Philosophy (v.2, no.3, 1987, and v.3, no.1, 1988). The fourteen essays are organized into three sections: "Overview," "Feminist Theories of Science," and "Feminist Critiques of the Practice of Science."

The overview by Sue V. Rosser is titled "Feminist Scholarship in the Sciences: Where Are We Now and When Can We Expect a Theoretical Breakthrough?" This concise and informative paper summarizes the scholarship of women in the (natural) sciences into categories of teaching and curriculum transformation in science, history of women in science, current status of women in science, feminist critique of science, feminine science, and feminist theory of science. This essay is must reading for any woman scientist and any

feminist. The discussion of Lynda Birke's work is particularly important: Birke realized the ultimate failure of feminist theories that reject science and technology because technology has sometimes been used to dominate and control women. Birke suggests that feminists need to understand science in order to introduce changes in its relationship to women and feminism. Rosser calls for more feminist scientists.

Birke suggests that feminists need to understand science in order to introduce changes in its relationship to women and feminism.

The second section opens with Sandra Harding's essay "Is There a Feminist Method?", which argues against the idea of a distinctive feminist method of research. Gender/Science System: or, Is Sex to Gender as Nature Is to Science?", Evelyn Fox Keller explores the gender/science system based on the example of Barbara McClintock, a famous geneticist. Helen E. Longino's essay "Can There Be a Feminist Science?" argues in favor of a process-based approach to characterizing feminist science, and against a content-based approach. Luce Irigaray's "Is the Subject of Science Sexed?" concentrates on the language of science, which is neither asexual nor neutral. "Uncovering Gynocentric Science," by Ruth Ginzberg, stresses past and present coexistence of gynocentric and androcentric sciences. She uses human birth as an example: midwifery is represented as a gynocentric science while obstetrics is seen as androcentric. In "Justifying Feminist Social Science," Linda Alcoff deals with the problem of choosing the most suitable model of theoryselection for feminist social science. Lisa Heldke's essay, "John Dewey and Evelyn Fox Keller: A Shared Epistemological Tradition," ties in with Keller's paper. We hear more about Barbara McClintock, an atypical scientist and an atypical One wonders if the analysis of more typical, if less famous, women scientists would be more fruitful from the feminist point of view.

The six essays in the third part of the book deal with feminist critiques of the practice of science. "Science, Facts, and Feminism," by Ruth Hubbard, stresses the ways women's traditional activities in home, garden, and sickroom have

contributed to understanding nature in ways not recognized by traditional science. She suggests a different science for the future in which a wider range of people would participate in scientific study and in a variety of ways. The essay is well-meaning but not very convincing. Elizabeth Potter in "Modeling the Gender Politics in Science" argues that the corpuscular theory of matter as adopted by Robert Boyle and other Puritan scientists is androcentric. According to these men, the minute corpuscles constituting matter are dead and thus passive, rather than being alive and active. Potter argues that these scientists chose such a principle partly because the alternate view had radical social meaning in mid-seventeenth century England. This reviewer fails to see Boyle's choice as androcentric, rejects Potter's analysis, and will certainly not teach it to her chemistry students. In "The Weaker Seed: The Sexist Bias of Reproductive Theory," Nancy Tuana analyzes reproductive theories from Aristotle to the 1700's, arguing that the scientific perception of human reproduction is biased by a belief in woman's inferiority. The nine authors of the Biology and Gender Study Group depict biology as a victim of masculinist social assumptions. latter have impoverished biology by focusing on certain problems to the exclusion of others, and by leading to particular interpretations without examining equally valid alternatives. The part of the essay subtitled "Fertilization Metaphors in Organic Chemistry" convincingly demonstrates that the language of science propagates ideas and images of stereotypic male attributes. In Premenstrual Syndrome: 'Dis-easing' the Female Cycle," Jacquelyn Zita talks about masculinist biases affecting scientific research on premenstrual syndrome (PMS). The essay is packed with useful facts about PMS and is well-referenced. Judith Genova's concluding essay, "Women and the Mismeasure of Thought," argues successfully against various claims about the differences in male and female thinking abilities based on craniometry, brain hemispheric specialization, and lateralization studies.

The title of Tuana's book and the cover illustration showing female reproductive organs with a fetus in the womb (a sixteenth-century version) imply an emphasis on natural sciences. As a practicing chemist with an interest in the involvement of women in natural sciences, I was looking forward to learning more about the problems and perspectives of contemporary women scientists and also about the history of women in science. The book did not meet these expectations.

First, only a minority of contributors appear to practice in the natural sciences -- about twenty-seven percent, based on the brief vitae provided. The great majority of contributors (around sixty-seven percent) are in the field of philosophy. The natural sciences are represented overwhelmingly by biologists and, as a consequence, the overall treatment of feminist issues in the natural sciences is very narrow. Some essays dealing with medical issues, such as the physiology of childbirth, are written by non-scientists, the language being noticeable to a scientist reader.

Feminism and Science offers an analysis of feminist issues related to the history of the sciences, including social sciences. Contemporary feminist issues, such as those related to techniques of childbirth, are sometimes presented in a one-sided little unbalanced way, with scientific documentation to support strong personal views. For example, midwifery is glorified, while the present medical approach to childbirth is put down. The perspectives of feminism in the sciences are viewed differently by individual authors. interesting ideas emerge, but not a coherent view.

The essays are generally well-referenced. Often, they are densely written and assume background knowledge, such as philosophical or social theories. Thus, some papers may not be easy for the general reader. However, the book should certainly find its place on the bookshelf of a scientist and a feminist.

-- Vera M. Kolb

[Vera M. Kolb was born in 1948 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where she received her B.S. and M.S. degrees. In 1973 she came to the U.S., where in 1976 she received her Ph.D. in chemistry at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. She is currently Professor in Chemistry at University of Wisconsin-Parkside. She is the author of fortyseven scientific publications in the fields of organic and medicinal chemistry, the latter including opiate drugs and female hormones. She is editor of and contributor to the book Teratogens -- Chemicals Which Cause Birth Defects (Amsterdam and New York: Elsevier, 1988). For over ten years she has been a member of the Task Force on Occupational Safety and Health of the American Chemical Society, working on reproductive health and general safety issues in the workplace.]

FEMINIST VISIONS

WORDS AND PICTURES

Her Own Words is an apt name for Jocelyn Riley's AV production company -- her interest in words comes across clearly as she talks about her work. An accomplished novelist, journalist, book reviewer, and short story writer, Riley also worked for a number of years as a scriptwriter for business AV productions, but was appalled by what producers sometimes did to her words. "I became increasingly uncomfortable being so powerless," she recalls, noting that production was also a very male environment and largely oriented toward photography.

So several years after she moved to Madison in 1981, Riley took the plunge and became a producer herself. She put together a set of grant proposals for a slide/tape presentation, "Her Own Words: Dane County/Wisconsin Pioneer Women's Diaries," and carried the show to numerous cites throughout the county. "What was really gratifying was how interested the audiences were," says Riley, whose schedule included libraries, senior centers, and museums. "People wanted to talk not only about pioneer women, but about their own mothers, or their great aunts, and would key into a particular part of the show, such as the cooking, a miscarriage, or the diaries."

Buoyed by enthusiastic support both from funding sources and from audiences, Riley developed other multimedia productions. "Belle: The Life and Writings of Belle Case La Follette" centers around an important woman in Wisconsin history. A writer, lecturer, active suffragist, and cofounder of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Belle was also wife of Wisconsin's Senator "Fighting Bob" La Follette and mother to their four children. As the title indicates, the script for this production was based on the words of Belle herself.

Riley's third effort, "Zona Gale: Her Life and Writings," is a more artistic venture, largely because the subject was herself a playwright, novelist, journalist, and poet during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Photographs of the Wisconsin writer's homes and of Gale herself are interspersed with images of objects of the period -- and accompanied, of course, by the

writer's own words, in this case excerpts from Gale's poems and novels.

The idea for Riley's latest AV production, "Patchwork: A Kaleidoscope of Quilts," grew out of her own novel Crazy Quilt. "One of my goals all along has been to combine my AV work with my fiction," she says, beaming. The production combines colorful images of a variety of quilts and quilt squares with women's writings about them. "I'm interested in what women have said and written over the years about the importance of quilts in their lives," Riley says, "what they felt as they were making quilts or using and maintaining quilts made by others." She found the process of taking this show "on the road" particularly satisfying, as people sometimes brought their own quilts and told many of their own quilting stories.



Originally two-projector multi-image slide programs, all of Riley's productions have been converted to fifteen-minute videotapes, available from her company² and from many libraries around the state. Two of the shows in particular -- on pioneer women and on quilts -- seem to have significant appeal beyond Wisconsin. "I've sold 'Her Own Words' in New York, New Hampshire, California, Oklahoma," Riley says. "People all over the country are interested in pioneer women and in diaries." Library Journal, Choice, and other significant review publications regularly give her work national exposure, and she uses selective direct mail promotion as well.

Riley has two more multi-media productions in the works. "Votes for Women," which should be available as this interview appears, followed naturally from her interest in Belle Case La Follette. "In 1913 she led off the testimony in favor of votes for women in front of the U.S. Senate," according to Riley, "and Kate Douglas Wiggin, author of Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, 3 led off the testimony against [votes for women]." The program's script is based entirely on this testimony. "If you changed it a bit," Riley says, "a few words here and there, you could run it today as testimony for and against the Equal Rights Amendment or other subjects related to women."

Particularly exciting to Riley is her current work on the autobiography of Mountain Wolf Woman, a Winnebago whose words will be narrated by her own granddaughter. Scheduled for October showings, this production will feature artifacts from the Logan Museum at Beloit College as well as natural objects.

Because her programs are popular in schools, Riley has just released resource guides for two of the productions, and is working on others. Teachers would write or call, she says, for more information on the subjects of the programs, and a student asked to use one of the scripts for a dramatic reading. So Riley compiled background materials, a list of suggested resources, scripts, and excerpts from the subjects' other writings into useful resource guides that are available either on their own or as companions to the videotapes.

As rewarding as these productions are because they deal with women and with topics close to Riley's heart, "I have to do a lot of other work to make a living," she says. She is currently putting together a program for the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research and has done work for the Madison Convention Visitors Bureau and other Madison businesses. In addition, Riley is an active free-lancer, writing for Wisconsin Woman magazine, Milwaukee Magazine, Wisconsin Trails, and others, and until recently was a regular book reviewer for The Wisconsin State Journal. She's had some short stories published lately as well (one will appear in an anthology from Crossing Press next year). Riley laughs as she recalls writing more than forty pieces of short fiction during her early career and collecting piles of rejection slips before deciding to try a different genre. With successful novels,

articles, scripts, multi-media productions, and now short stories under her belt, Riley seems to have hit her stride.

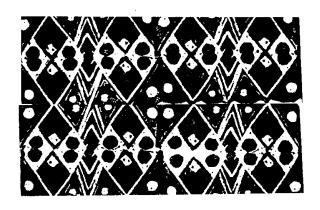
Asked where her interest in words originated, Riley says, "I come from a very verbal family. Even today, when we talk on the phone, we tell each other long stories!" Her parents, though not professional writers, in fact met in a creative writing class. Riley, a diarist herself, says of her productions, "I wanted to do women's history, but wasn't interested in documentary history -- dates, events, etc. I was fascinated by the drama, by what people said themselves." Her videotapes, reviewed and having won numerous awards, attest to the success of her efforts. The drama of women's own words comes across clearly, as does the producer's love of her work.

-- L.S.

NOTES

¹ Riley's first novel, Only My Mouth Is Smiling (New York: Morrow, 1982; Bantam, 1986) was made into the TV movie "The Brass Ring" (New York: Greenroom Productions, 1984), which garnered a First Place Award at the Houston Film Festival. Crazy Quilt was published in 1984 (New York: Morrow, 1984; Bantam, 1986). She is working on a third novel, sequel to the first two.

- ² Her Own Words, P.O. Box 5264, Madison, WI 53705 (608-271-7083).
- ³ Kate Douglas Wiggin, Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm (Boston/New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1903).



WOMEN OF COLOR AND THE CORE CURRICULUM

TOOLS FOR TRANSFORMING THE LIBERAL ARTS: PART 3.

Faculty attempting to incorporate new information on women of color into standard liberal arts courses have discovered, much to their frustration, that solid academic writing on women of color is scarce in many fields. First-person accounts must often substitute for the more detailed analyses as yet unwritten.

As it happens, the experiences of women of color in the United States come alive in published first-person accounts. Transcribed oral histories, autobiographies, interviews, diaries, and letters reveal women's day-to-day activities and thoughts in their own words. The close examination of individual lives, facilitated by printed accounts, is a method favored by historians, sociologists, literary critics, psychologists, and anthropologists. The immediacy and individuality of personal writings make them attractive to the lay reader as well.

Fortunately, more autobiographical publications are becoming available. These include not only the fruits of recent documentation efforts (e.g., the Black Women Oral History Project)¹ but also reprints of older, forgotten sources. Schomburg Library of Nineteenth-Century Black Women Writers, a series published by Oxford University Press under the editorship of Henry Louis Gates, Jr., includes several autobiographical Ethnographers' transcriptions of Indian works. women's life stories, gathered earlier in this century, have likewise been rediscovered and reissued. Firstperson accounts by Latinas and Asian American women, either historical or contemporary, are far fewer in number.

This article evaluates some recent reference sources for their usefulness in locating life histories of women of color. It concludes with two highly selective bibliographies: one of published life histories; and one of critical and pedagogical works. Recent, in-print titles are emphasized. For a more thorough bibliography, presently being compiled, contact the Women's Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706.

.......

Given the attention now being paid to the intersection of gender and race in feminist theoretical discourse, it seems reasonable to expect new reference tools to facilitate investigations in this area. The late 1980's saw the publication of three guides to autobiographical works by women. How helpful are they for locating first-person accounts of the lives of women of color?

In Personal Writings by Women to 1900, Gwenn Davis and Beverly A. Joyce cover both American and British sources.² An index to the alphabetical bibliography singles out twenty-four entries under "Negroes" and fifty-one under "Indians of North America." This latter category, however, consists of capitivity narratives and other accounts by white women settlers and missionaries; the only cited work by a Native American is Sarah Winnemucca's Life Among the Piutes. There are no index headings for other racial/ethnic groups.

Cheryl Cline's Women's Diaries, Journals, and Letters offers nearly three thousand annotated references to "private writings" -- i.e., documents that were not intended for publication.³ This encompasses diaries and letters, but rules out autobiographies and life stories recorded with the help of another person (i.e., oral histories and interviews). Although international in scope, the bibliography covers the United States best.

Having arranged her entries alphabetically by authors' names, Cline provides several indexes. The "Index of Authors by Profession or Significant Characteristic" cites eighteen entries under "Afro-Americans"; seven of these reappear among the thirteen entries under "Slaves and ex-slaves." There are nineteen entries under "Immigrants in the U.S.," but -- with the exception of a mis-indexed item by a freed slave living in Liberia -- they deal exclusively with immigrants from Western Europe. No other ethnic groups are highlighted in this index. In the "Index of Narratives by Subject" that follows, there are three entries under the phrase "Native American life." Only one of the works, as it turns out, is written by an Indian.

The Published Diaries and Letters of American Women by Joyce D. Goodfriend is even narrower than the two bibliographies already discussed, since it covers women in the U.S. only.⁴ Entries are

organized chronologically, with author and subject indexes. Under "Blacks" one finds seven entries to works by Black women, plus a cross-reference to "Slaves," where works by both Black and white women are listed. The index heading "American Indians" is sub-divided as follows: --attacks by; --attitudes toward; --encounters with; --missionaries to; -- teachers of. No writings by Indian women appear in the bibliography, nor any by Latinas. Goodfriend cites a single four-month internment diary by a Japanese American; otherwise Asian Americans are likewise absent.

A somewhat older bibliography reflects the same imbalances in the published literature. Compiled by Patricia K. Addis in the early 1980's, Through a Woman's I describes more than two thousand full-length autobiographies by American women published between 1946 and 1976.⁵ The subject index lists nine works under "American Indian women's experience" and a gratifying fifty-nine under "Black women's experience" -- including several from vanity publishers that probably appear in few, if any, other lists. Other ethnic groups are not indexed, but by combing the bibliography one can unearth a few scattered references to authors like Monica Sone and Jade Snow Wong.

Although not limited to autobiographical genres, bibliographies focused specifically on women of color often incorporate references to life histories. Bernice Redfern's Women of Color in the United States includes sections for "Autobiography, Biography, Life Histories" under each racial/ethnic category.6 Women of Color and Southern Women and its 1989 supplement do not classify personal writings separately, but keyword indexes make it easy to find "Autobiographies" and "Oral history."⁷ Rayna Green's Native American Women: A Contextual Bibliography lists fifty-one autobiographies in the subject index.⁸ By contrast, Ronda Glikin's Black American Women in Literature emphasizes recent fiction and poetry, citing only nine authors of autobiographies in its genre index.9

Anthologies by and/or about women of color often incorporate excerpts from first-person accounts. Examples include Afro-American Women Writers, 1746-1933 by Ann Allen Shockley, 10 Making Waves: An Anthology of Writings By and About Asian American Women edited by Asian Women United of California, 11 and Black Women in White America edited by Gerda Lerner. 12 Lerner's volume also presents first-hand reports by white observers and other primary source materials. Unfortunately,

articles in anthologies are bibliographic "orphans" - not cataloged separately by libraries, and omitted from many disciplinary indexing services that concentrate on articles in journals.

Teachers planning to use life histories in the classroom, especially if this is a strategy new to them, might find some inspiration in The Ethnic I: A Sourcebook for Ethnic-American Autobiography. 13 selects twenty-nine James Craig Holte "representative writers from a variety of ethnic backgrounds and historical periods," summarizes their life stories, very briefly assesses the critical response, and supplies a short bibliography. Among the works profiled are Maya Angelou's I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, Zora Neale Hurston's Dust Tracks on a Road, Maxine Hong Kingston's The Woman Warrior, and Jade Snow Wong's Fifth Chinese Daughter. For a deeper understanding of how women of color have documented the realities of their lives through autobiography, consult the critical works cited below.

NOTES

- ¹ The Black Women Oral History Project (Westport, CT: Meckler, 1990). 10 vols., containing 66 interviews gathered by the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America at Radcliffe College.
- ² Gwenn Davis and Beverly A. Joyce, comps., Personal Writings by Women to 1900: A Bibliography of American and British Writers (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989).
- ³ Cheryl Cline, Women's Diaries, Journals, and Letters: An Annotated Bibliography (New York: Garland, 1989).
- ⁴ Joyce D. Goodfriend, The Published Diaries and Letters of American Women: An Annotated Bibliography (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1987).
- ⁵ Patricia K. Addis, Through a Woman's I: An Annotated Bibliography of American Women's Autobiographical Writings, 1946-1976 (Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1983).
- ⁶ Bernice Redfern, Women of Color in the United States: A Guide to the Literature (New York: Garland, 1989).
- ⁷ Andrea Timberlake, et al., Women of Color and Southern Women: A Bibliography of Social Science

Research, 1975 to 1988 (Memphis, TN: Center for Research on Women, Memphis State University, 1988); Annual Supplement, 1989 (1989).

- ⁸ Rayna Green, *Native American Women: A Contextual Bibliography* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1983).
- ⁹ Ronda Glikin, Black American Women in Literature: A Bibliography, 1976 through 1987 (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1989).
- ¹⁰ Ann Allen Shockley, Afro-American Women Writers, 1746-1933: An Anthology and Critical Guide (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1988).
- ¹¹ Asian Women United of California, eds. Making Waves: An Anthology of Writings By and About Asian American Women (Boston: Beacon Press, 1989).
- ¹² Gerda Lerner, Black Women in White America: A Documentary History (New York: Pantheon, 1972).
- ¹³ James Craig Holte, *The Ethnic I: A Sourcebook* for Ethnic; American Autobiography (New York: Greenwood Pess, 1988).

LIFE HISTORIES AND OTHER PERSONAL NARRATIVES BY U.S. WOMEN OF COLOR.

NOTE: This selective bibliography illustrates the breadth of autobiographical writing by women of color. Only titles listed in the latest edition of *Books in Print* are included. Many are available in paperback.

General

Buss, Fran L., comp. Dignity: Lower Income Women Tell of Their Lives and Struggles. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1985.

Includes one Native American, one of Japanese ancestry, a Mexican-American, three Black women, and four white women.

Santoli, Al. New Americans, an Oral History: Immigrants and Refugees in the U.S. Today. New York: Viking, 1989.

African American

Andrews, William L. Sisters of the Spirit: Three Black Women's Autobiographies of the Nineteenth Century. Bloomington; Indiana University Press, 1986.

Angelou, Maya (1928-). I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings. New York: Random House, 1969.

First volume in Angelou's autobiography. Later volumes are Gather Together in My Name (1978), Singin' and Swingin' and Gettin' Merry Like Christmas (1981), The Heart of a Woman (1981), and All God's Children Need Traveling Shoes (1986).

Brooks, Sara. You May Plow Here: The Narrative of Sara Brooks. Ed. by Thordis Simonsen. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1987.

Collected Black Women's Narratives. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. (Schomburg Library of Nineteenth Century Black Women Writers)

Golden, Marita (1950-). Migrations of the Heart: A Personal Odyssey. New York: Anchor, 1983.

Hampton, Henry, et al. Voices of Freedom: An Oral History of the Civil Rights Movement from the 1950s through the 1980s. New York: Bantam, 1990.

Interviews with African Americans and whites, originally conducted for the television series, Eyes on the Prize.

Heard, Regie, and Bonnie Langenhahn. Regie's Love: A Daughter of Former Slaves Recalls and Reflects. 2nd ed. Menomonee Falls, WI: McCormick & Schilling, 1989.

Hurston, Zora Neale. *Dust Tracks on a Road*. New York: Lippincott, 1942. Repr.: Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1984.

Jacobs, Harriet [Linda Brent] (1813-1897). Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl, Written by Herself. Ed. by Lydia Maria Child. Boston: pub. for the author, 1860. Repr.: Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1987. Ed. by Jean Fagen Yellin. Also repr.: New York: Oxford University Press, 1988 (Schomburg Library of Nineteenth Century Black Women Writers).

Jones, Bessie. For the Ancestors: Autobiographical Memories. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1983.

Keckley, Elizabeth Hobbs (1824-1907). Behind the Scenes; or Thirty Years a Slave, and Four Years in the White House. New York: G.W. Carleton, 1868. Repr.: New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. (Schomburg Library of Nineteenth Century Black Women Writers)

Logan, Onnie Lee, as told to Katherine Clark. *Motherwit: An Alabama Midwife's Story*. New York: Dutton, 1989.

Lorde, Audre (1934-). Zami: A New Spelling of My Name. Watertown, MA: Persephone, 1982. Repr.: Freedom, CA: Crossing Press, 1983.

Moody, Ann (1940-). Coming of Age in Mississippi. New York: Dial, 1968. Repr.: New York: Dell, 1980.

Murray, Pauli. Song in a Weary Throat: An American Pilgrimage. New York: Harper & Row, 1987.

Njeri, Itabari. Every Good-Bye Ain't Gone: Family Portraits and Personal Escapades. New York: Times Books, 1990.

Parks, Rosa, as told to James Haskins. *The Autobiography of Rosa Parks*. New York: Dial, 1990.

Rice, Sarah. He Included Me: The Autobiography of Sarah Rice. Ed. by Louise Westling. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

Shakur, Assata [Joanne Chesimard]. Assata: An Autobiography. Westport, CT: Lawrence Hill, 1987.

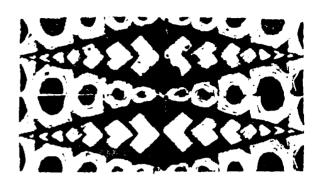
Six Women's Slave Narratives New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. (Schomburg Library of Nineteenth Century Black Women Writers)

Thompson, Era Bell. American Daughter. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1946. Repr.: St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1986.

Washington, Mary Helen. *Invented Lives: Narratives of Black Women 1860-1960*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1987.

Wells, Ida B. (1869-1931). Crusade for Justice: The Autobiography of Ida B. Wells. Ed. by Alfreda M. Duster. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1970.

Wilson, Emily H. Hope and Dignity: Older Black Women of the South. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1983.



American Indian

Blackman, Margaret B., and Florence E. Davidson. During My Time: Florence Edenshaw Davidson, a Haida Woman. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1982.

Campbell, Maria. *The Half-Breed*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1973. Repr.: Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982.

Chona, Maria (1845-). Papago Woman. Ed. by Ruth M. Underhill. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1979. Repr.: Prospect Heights, IL: Waveland Press, 1985.

Hopkins, Sarah Winnemucca (1844?-). Life Among the Paiutes, Their Wrongs and Claims. Ed. by Mary Tyler Mann. Boston: G.B. Putnam's, 1883. Repr.: Bishop, CA: Chalfant Press, 1969.

Hungry Wolf, Beverly. The Ways of My Grandmothers. New York: Morrow, 1981.

Johnson, Emily Pauline. The Moccasin Maker. Toronto: Ryerson, 1913. Repr: Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1987.

Kelley, Jane Holden. Yaqui Women: Contemporary Life Histories. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.

Mountain Wolf Woman (1884-1960). Mountain Wolf Woman, Sister of Crashing Thunder: The Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian. Ed. by Nancie Oestreich Lurie. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1961.

Pretty-Shield (1850s-). Pretty-Shield, Medicine Woman of the Crows. Ed. by Frank B. Linderman. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1974.

Interview. Originally published in 1932 as Red Mother.

Sekaquaptewa, Helen (1898-). Me and Mine: The Life Story of Helen Sekaquaptewa, as told to Louise Udall. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1969.

Stewart, Irene. A Voice in Her Tribe: A Navajo Woman's Own Story. Ed. by Doris O. Dawdy and Mary Shepardson. Socorro, NM: Ballena Press, 1980.

Swann, Brian, and Arnold Krupat, eds. I Tell You Now: Autobiographical Essays by Native American Writers. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987.

Asian and Pacific American

Asian Women United of California, eds. Making Waves: An Anthology of Writings By and About Asian American Women. Boston: Beacon Press, 1989.

Contains some first-person accounts and interviews.

Choy, Bong-Youn. Koreans in America. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1979.

Collection of oral histories, including several by women.

Houston, Jeanne W. Farewell to Manzanar: A True Story of Japanese American Experience During and After the World War II Internment. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1973. Repr.: New York: Bantam, 1983.

Hayslip, Le Ly, and Jay Wurts. When Heaven and Earth Changed Places: A Vietnamese Woman's Journey from War to Peace. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1989.

Kingston, Maxine Hong (1940-). The Woman Warrior: Memoirs of a Girlhood Among Ghosts. New York: Knopf, 1976.

Lee, Mary Paik. Quiet Odyssey: A Pioneer Korean Woman in America. Ed. by Sucheng Chan. Seattle: University of Washington/Stroum, 1990.

McCunn, Ruthanne Lum. Chinese American Portraits: Personal Histories, 1828-1988. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1988.

Sone, Monica Itoi. *Nisei Daughter*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1953. Repr.: Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1979.

Uchida, Yoshika. Desert Exile: The Uprooting of a Japanese American Family. Univ. of Washington Press, 1982.

Latina/Chicana/Hispanic American

Anzaldua, Gloria. Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza. San Francisco: Spinsters/Aunt Lute, 1987.

Buss, Fran Leeper. La Partera: Story of a Midwife. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1980.

Elsasser, Nan, et al. Las Mujeres: Conversations from a Hispanic Community. Old Westbury, NY: Feminist Press, 1980.

Transcribed interviews with New Mexican women.

Levins Morales, Aurora, and Rosario Morales. Getting Home Alive. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand, 1986.
Puerto Rican mother and daughter.

Critical and pedagogical writings

Bataille, Gretchen M., and Kathleen M. Sands. American Indian Women: Telling Their Lives. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984.

Includes extensive annotated bibliography, pp. 155-206.

Benstock, Shari, ed. The Private Self: Theory and Practice of Women's Autobiographical Writings. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988.

Braxton, Joanne M. Black Women Writing Autobiography: A Tradition Within a Tradition. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1989. Includes bibliography, pp. 227-234.

Brodzki, Bella, and Celeste Schenck, eds. Life/Lines: Theorizing Women's Autobiography. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1988.

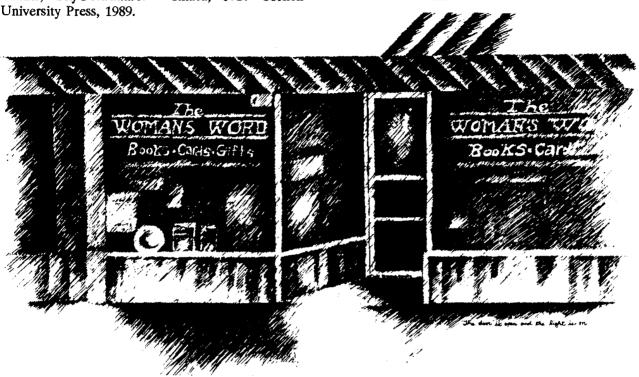
Hoffman, Leonore, and Margo Culley, eds. Women's Personal Narratives: Essays in Criticism and Pedagogy. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1985.

Jelinek, Estelle, ed. Women's Autobiography: Essays in Criticism. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1980.

Lionnet, Francoise. Autobiographical Voices: Race, Gender, Self-Portraiture. Ithaca, NY: Cornell

Personal Narratives Group, eds. Interpreting Women's Lives: Feminist Theory and Personal Narratives. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1989.

-- S.S.



WOMAN'S WORD BOOKSTORE

[Pat Kage and Kim Dahlstrom of Eau Claire, Wisconsin opened The Woman's Word bookstore June 1 of last year. In the article below, Kim talks about how the store came to be.]

Pat and I have been friends for over five years and a fair amount of that time has been spent discussing books we have read. We had both mentioned that if we could open any type of business it would be a bookstore, since we have a tremendous love for books. There is so much knowledge to be gained, so many places to go and people to meet, without moving far from home. We also knew it would have to be a woman's bookstore. The major chain stores carry a few books on sexual abuse, domestic violence, and women's health issues, but not the expanded selections we carry. Also, a lot of women don't feel comfortable picking up these types of books with so many other people standing around. So late in the fall of 1988 we decided to put our money and time where our mouths were.

I have been working in retail business all my life, while Pat has almost always been a factory We realized that we needed more worker. education, so Pat went to small business classes and I started research. Two of the biggest helps have been Feminist Bookstore News and the ABA Bookselling Manual. The amount of time we took before we opened forced us to look at the realities of a small business. Nobody would give us a business loan because we didn't want to borrow enough. We knew that we would not draw a wage for the first year, maybe two. We would both have to remain at our full-time jobs, with Pat working the store in the morning and me in the evening. After many long months we finally opened June 1, 1989.

We started with the very part-time help of three college students, two of whom are Pat's sisters (one is president of the local college's Amnesty International and the other is a volunteer at the Boltn Refuge House for Battered Women). The third student is co-chair of the college-level gay/lesbian organization. Since our opening, one employee has left and we have hired another college student and a retired grief counselor from UW-Stout. The diversity of our employees is a great asset to the business. Everybody's different areas of interest help when it comes to selecting books.

We have always been involved in women's issues, Pat says, "because we were born women -we have to be involved." The reproductive rights issue in particular has brought a little controversy to our store -- not much, but enough. I found it amusing when an anti-abortion activist came in and lectured an employee on "adoption not abortion," only to find she was talking to a person who is both pro-choice and adopted. All our staff are fairly active on this issue among others. We have also had some comments about the materials we carry, e.g., New Age, alternative life styles, and bumper stickers that say "God is coming and she is pissed." We have been told that with material like this in our store, we might be boycotted by some of the religious groups in the area. The fact is, all the items mentioned above are pertinent to women and as long as they are, we will carry them.

We have told employees that if things get out of hand they should ask the troublesome person to come back and talk to the owners. If anybody decides to picket our place (it's happened to other bookstores), staff are to first call the media (paper, radio, TV, etc.), then the police, and then us. We couldn't pass up all that free publicity! The only other negative comments we've received have been from a few men who feel that if we have a women's bookstore we must be anti-men. We're not quite sure we understand, since when men hang around

together and support each other, they are not considered anti-women.

Overall the response from the community has been great! I loved the note from the family support center in Chippewa, which said that the city fathers probably can't believe their eyes, seeing a feminist bookstore in conservative Eau Claire. We've had people drive by and wave, come in the door and say, "Glad to see you here and we'll be back."

Our biggest problem to date has been lack of time. We both continue to work at our full-time jobs and will until we think the store is pulling in a steady enough income to allow one or both of us to work there full time. Sometimes this double schedule causes us to fall behind in our correspondence, catalog reviews, and getting out and meeting other bookstore owners. We try to get ourselves or an employee to as many seminars and meetings in this area as possible. The more we know about what's going on, the more we can educate ourselves and the people we come in contact with. The more educated we are, the more freedom and power we will get from within ourselves and the more we become involved in life.

We do look forward to the future, even though we know it will take time and effort on our part along with the support of the people in this area. We believe that we have a good selection of books, cards, women's music, and crafts made by local women. We are located in downtown Eau Claire at 704A S. Barstow, 54701, phone 715-833-1565. We're open Monday to Friday from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., on Saturday from 12 to 5 p.m., and are closed Sundays. Come on up/down, we love to talk! Our motto: "The door is open and the light is on."

-- Kim Dahlstrom

ARCHIVES

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S STUDIES ASSOCIATION ARCHIVE has recently been established at McKeldin Library of the University of Maryland-College Park. More than five hundred women's studies programs have been contacted to gather information on the growth of the discipline

since 1969. Documents solicited include newsletters, brochures, course descriptions, grant information, curriculum integration projects, actual program histories, and more. NWSA's address: University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1325.

The INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVE OF WOMEN IN ARCHITECTURE was begun in 1985 at Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, to preserve the professional and personal papers of women architects. Milka Bliznakov, architect and professor at Virginia Tech, was a prime mover in establishing the archive, to which at least 90 architects and organizations have

donated materials. The archive's scope is international, with emphasis on materials on women architects practicing before 1960. For information contact Laura H. Katz, Archivist, International Archive of Women in Architecture, Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0535; phone, 703-231-6308.

FEMINIST PUBLISHING

The first book from ROTUNDA PRESS is to be a British edition of Spinsters/Aunt Lute's Shadow on a Tightrope: Writings by Women on Fat Oppression, edited by Lisa Schoenfielder and Barb Wieser (1983). Further plans are to produce a British anthology of writing by fat women, a directory, and a photo book on the lives of fat women. The address is P.O. Box 17, Glascow, G4 9AA, England. (SpareRib)

ALYSON PUBLICATIONS, the country's largest gay and lesbian publisher, has recently acquired Lace Publications, a press specializing in lesbian erotica and science fiction. Alyson is located at 40 Plympton St., Boston, MA 02118. (Publisher's announcement)

Correction: The editor of Ash Tree Publishing noted in the Winter 1990 issue of Feminist Collections was incorrect. The editor is Susan S. Weed.

NEWS FROM THE UW SYSTEM WOMEN'S STUDIES CONSORTIUM

The University of Wisconsin System Women's Studies Consortium serves as a formal administrator's network of the fourteen campusbased women's studies programs. The Consortium focuses on initiatives in instruction, library resource development, research, and outreach, encouraging all our women's studies programs to fulfill central goals of the mission of the University, leading to the continued growth and development of education by, for, and about women in the state of Wisconsin. Major purposes of the Consortium are to ensure the continued development of women's studies in the University, to maintain our current national prominence in the field, and to create a unique inter-institutional model for educational innovation in a period of fiscal restraint.

Since 1975, the Consortium has promoted communication and collaboration among the UW System's women's studies departments, programs, research centers, faculty members, and scholars. Its major activities have included semi-annual women's studies coordinators meetings, annual conferences, and directories of course offerings. It has been

instrumental in sustaining and strengthening women's studies programs in every UW institution and in establishing the Office of the Women's Studies Librarian, which serves the entire System through extensive publishing and reference services.

After functioning for over a decade as a loose network of campus and System administrators, the Consortium was formalized in fall 1989 with the hiring of Interim Director Jacqueline Ross and Administrative specialist Marcia Moermond. Since the beginning of this academic year, the Consortium has made significant progress in strengthening ongoing activities and developing new initiatives in several areas, including women and science and curriculum reform.

The annual conference, held at UW-Parkside in October 1989, centered around the theme of "Unity in Diversity." The Consortium intends to publish selected papers from this conference in the fall. UW-Whitewater, which will be hosting the 1990 annual conference, has selected the theme of "Global Concerns."

The second annual Women and Film Conference was held at UW-Platteville in September 1989. A grant from UW-Madison's Women's Studies Research Center will be applied toward purchase of films for the core collection of women's film housed at UW-Platteville's Karmann Library. A Consortium committee appointed by UW System Vice President Eugene Trani oversees the collection.

Women and Science Days, a major outreach initiative co-sponsored by the Consortium, UW-Extension, and the Eviue Foundation, took place this spring. Aiming to attract young women to educational and career opportunities in the areas of science, math, and technology, eighteen campuses participated in programs featuring a distinguished lectureship series, day-long workshops, hands-on experiences in campus science labs, and other activities. Speakers included Jane Butler Kahle, Professor of Zoology and Science Education at Miami University of Ohio; Yolanda Scott George, Assistant Director of the Directorate for Education and Human Resources Programs at the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Sue Rosser, Professor of Zoology and Women's Studies at the University of South Carolina; Dr. Gloria Gilmer, President of Math Tech, Milwaukee; and Susan Allen, Professor of Chemistry and Electrical University Engineering at the Approximately 2,000 middle and high school girls,

their parents and teachers were reached through Women and Science Days.

A UW System Women's Studies Consortium Institute for Outreach will be established in the fall of 1990 with funding from the UW-Extension Curriculum and Program Development Initiative (CPDI). This institute will support the design and implementation of non-degree programs on campuses throughout the state on topics relevant to women and the economy, including public policy issues.

Having launched a number of projects using one-time grants and generous contributions from campuses, the Consortium now seeks permanent university funding to support its headquarters and its activities, as well as to establish a curricular reform grants program. This program will be directed at promoting change leading to a more gender-sensitive curriculum and a "female-friendly" climate throughout the university. The Consortium has also submitted a proposal to the Department of Education's Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education (FIPSE). This proposal, for a three-year project, "Women's Studies and the Sciences Visiting Professorship Program," is currently under consideration.

> Jacqueline Ross, Interim Director UW Women's Studies Consortium

PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

BRIDGES: A JOURNAL FOR JEWISH FEMINISTS AND OUR FRIENDS 1990-. Editorial group. 2/yr. \$15 (ind.); \$25 (inst.); \$10 (limited income/student). ISSN 1046-8358. P.O. Box 18437, Seattle, WA 98118. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Spring 1990)

Published by the New Jewish Agenda, Inc., but with editorial autonomy, *Bridges* proposes to "explore the relationships between the lesbian and feminist movements and the movement for Jewish renewal" (p.5). Melanie Kaye/Kantrowitz leads off with fiction; three articles offer perspectives on ten years of Jewish feminism (JEB, Alisa Solomon, and Faith Rogow); and there are also poems, an interview, songs, a book review, and more.

MOXIE 1989- . Ed.: Kathy S. Soverow. 12/yr. \$24.95. ISSN 1042-9050. P.O. Box 3784, Escondido, CA 92125. (Issues examined: v.1, no.3, February 1990; v.1, no.4, March 1990)

Though quite slick and upscale, this monthly nevertheless offers some interesting items for the over-forty crowd. Some topics in the first two issues: self-defense, men's and women's humor, Elizabeth Morgan's story, changing careers after forty, endometrial oblation as an alternative to hysterectomy, crisis as opportunity, and parenting by the children of the 1970's.

TRANSFORMATIONS 1990-. Ed.: Sylvia Baer. 2/yr. Free for 1990; subscription fee likely beginning 1991. ISSN pending. Sylvia Baer, Gloucester County College, Tanyard Rd., Sewell, NJ 08080. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Spring 1990)

Published by the New Jersey Project, a statewide curriculum transformation project aimed at moving issues of women and gender, race, class, ethnicity, and heterosexism into the curriculum, the first issue of *Transformations* offers articles on storytelling in feminist teaching, curriculum transformation projects at several New Jersey schools, two bibliographies, a book review, and more.

WATERLILY 1989- . Ed.: Collective. 4/yr. \$10 (ind.); \$15 (inst.). P.O. Box 367, Stn. C, St. Johns, Newfoundland A1C 9Z9. (Issues examined: v.1, no.1, Summer 1989 - v.1, no.4, Spring 1990)

Named after a temperate climate plant that "survives this harsh environment and like Newfoundland and Labrador women, flowers in spite of it," this newspaper format periodical with a slick cover offers a wide range of news and features. Among the topics in the first issue: poor people, women with disabilities, history of Newfoundland suffrage, and addiction. Arts, health, and gardening columns, book reviews, and more can also be found in the thirty-two pages of each issue.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

ANTHROPOLOGY & EDUCATION QUARTERLY v.19, no.2 (June 1988): "Women, Culture, and Education." Eds.: Mary Ann Pitman and Margaret A. Eisenhart. \$30 (non-members). Single copy: \$7.50. ISSN 0161-7761. Council on Anthropology and Education, American Anthropological Association, 1703 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20009. (Issue examined)

introductory Following an essay. "Experiences of Gender: Studies of Women and Gender in Schools and Society" by the guest editors, some of the articles are: "Working in the Field as the Female Friend" (Jolley Bruce Christman); "Knowing the 'Right Stuff': Attrition, Gender, and Scientific Literacy" (Laurie A. "Developmental Stages and Institutional Structure: The Case of Continuing Education for Women" (Mary Anne Pitman); and "Playing on the Job in Adolescent Work Settings" (Kathryn M. Borman).

CALLALOO No. 39, v.12, no.2, Spring 1989: Special sections on Alice Walker and Lois Mailon Jones. Ed.: Charles H. Rowell. \$18 (ind.); \$38 (inst.). ISSN 0161-2492. Johns Hopkins University Press,

Journals Publishing Division, 701 W. 40th St., Suite 275, Baltimore, MD 21211. (Issue examined)

In addition to the special section of literary criticism on Alice Walker and an interview and portfolio of painter Lois Mailon Jones, writer Jamaica Kincaid is interviewed at length and there are poetry and fiction by Black women writers.

CONTACT/II v.9, nos. 56-57-58, Spring 1990: special section, "Feminist Survivors: Writing Into a New Decade." Eds.: Maurice Kenny and J.G. Gosciak. \$10 (indiv.); \$16 (inst.) ISSN 0197-6796. P.O. Box 451, Bowling Green, New York City, NY 10004. (Issue examined)

Contents: "Feminist Discourse: A 'New' Reading of the Text" (Eva Shaderowfsky); Barbara Unger reviews Alicia Suskin Ostriker and Adrienne Rich; Kurt Lampkin reviews Gwendolyn Brooks; Carol J. Pierman reviews work by Audre Lorde; Harriet Zinnes looks at Robert Bly's poetry; and a roundup of women's writing called "Ten by Women" (Joy Tremewan).

HELIOS v.16, no.2, Autumn 1989: "Studies on Roman Women: Part 2 of 2." Guest eds.: Eva Stehle and Adele Scafuro. \$15 (ind.); \$27 (inst.). ISSN 0610-0923. Texas Tech University Press, Sales Office, Lubbock, TX 79409-1037. (Issue examined)

Contents: "Livy's Comic Narrative of the Bachanalia" (Adele Scafuro); "Venus, Cybele, and the Sabine Women: The Roman Construction of Female Sexuality" (Eva Stehle); "Republican Politics, Women, and the Evidence" (Tom Hillard); "Non Sine Caede: Abortion Politics and Poetics in Ovid's Amores" (Mary-Kay Gamel); and "Aristocratic Women: Conductors of Christianity in the Fourth Century" (Michele Renee Salzman).

JOURNAL OF HOMOSEXUALITY v.16, nos.3-4, 1988: "Lesbians Over Sixty Speak for Themselves." Monika Kehoe. \$32 (ind.); \$90 (inst.); \$140 (lib.). ISSN 0091-8369. Haworth Press, Subscription Dept., 10 Alice St., Binghamton, NY 13904. (Issue examined)

Monika Kehoe reports on an early 1980's study of fifty mostly closeted lesbians over the age of sixty. The topical sections are: "The Project"; "The Background (1900-1950); "Family and Other Social Relationships"; "Lesbian Relationships and Homosexuality"; "The Present: Growing Old (1950-1980); and "Lesbians and Gay Men Over 60."

JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE v.17, nos. 1-2, Spring 1989: "Women in American Politics." Guest ed.: Lois Lovelace Duke. Single copy: \$9.95. Dept.

of Political Science, Clemson University, 408 Strode Tower, Clemson, SC 29634-1509. (Issue examined)

Among the articles that follow an introductory essay: "Images of Female and Male Elected Officials: The Effect of Gender and Other Respondent Characteristics" (Janet K. Boles); "The Gender Gap Concealed and Revealed: 1936-1984" (Emily Stoper); "The Maleness of the American Presidency" (Marcia Lynn Whicker and Todd W. Areson); and "The Handmaid's Tale and The Birth Dearth: Prophecy, Prescription and Public Policy" (Diane D. Blair).

JOURNAL OF SEX RESEARCH v.27, n.1, February 1990: special issue on feminist perspectives on sexuality. Guest eds.: Carole S. Vance and Carol A. Pollis. \$45 (ind.); \$70 (inst.). Single copy: \$14. ISSN 0022-4499. Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, Box 208, Mt. Vernon, IA 52314. (Issue not seen)

Partial contents: "From Difference to Sameness: Gender Ideology in Sexual Science" (Janice Irvine); "Black Women and AIDS Prevention: Understanding the Gender Rules" (Mindy T. Fullilove, et al.); "From Instincts to Politics: Writing the History of Sexuality in the U.S." (Lisa Duggan); "Negotiating Sexual Identity: Non-Lesbians in a Lesbian Feminist Community" (Linda Silber); and "Fatal Attraction, or the Post-Modern Prometheus" (Kate Ellis).

MINORITY VOICES (Second Series) v.6, no.1, Fall 1989: Special issue on racism and sexism. Ed.: John S. Barnes, Jr. 2/yr. \$10 (students); \$17 (others). ISSN 0148-1037. Office of Minority Programs, 136 Sparks Bldg., Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. (Issue examined)

Some of the articles in this special issue: "Sex, Race, and Class: An Alternative Paradigmatic Approach" (Betty C. Watson, Dionne Jones, and Willy Smith); "Occupational Struggles of Chinese-American Women" (Stella Yu); "American Indian Women in Higher Education: A Multicultural Perspective" (Susan Peterson); and "Black/White

Relations in the Women's Movement" (Essie Rutledge).

SOCIAL THEORY AND PRACTICE v.14, no.3, Fall 1988: "Marxism-Feminism: Powers of Theory/Theories of Power." Guest eds.: Roger S. Gottlieb and Nancy Holmstrom. 3/yr. \$12 (ind.); \$27 (inst.). Single copy: \$4 (ind.); \$9 (inst.). ISSN 0037-802X. Dept. of Philosophy, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Alternative Epistemologies" (Charles W. Mills); "Pornography and the Alienation of Male Sexuality" (Harry Brod); "A New Hypothesis About the Relations of Class, Race and Gender: Capitalism As a Dependent System" (Richard Schmitt); "Marxism, Feminism, and Surrogate Motherhood" (Raymond A. Belliotti).

TRANSITIONS

BROOMSTICK will change from bi-monthly to quarterly publication beginning January of 1991. (3543 18th St. #3, San Francisco, CA 94110)

GALLERIE: WOMEN ARTISTS is now producing four book-length issues per year instead of an Annual and three magazines. (Box 2901 Panorama Drive, North Vancouver, BC Canada V7G 2A4)

Editorship of SIGNS: JOURNAL OF WOMEN IN CULTURE AND SOCIETY is moving from Duke University of North Carolina to Minneapolis for the next five years. Co-editors Ruth-Ellen Boetcher Joeres and Barbara Laslett are headquartered at the Center for Advanced Feminist Studies, 496 Ford Hall, 224 Church St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

WOMAN'S ART JOURNAL has been redesigned in celebration of ten years of publishing, and is also moving to Pennsylvania. Formerly located in Knoxville, Tennessee, the editor will now be at: 1711 Harris Rd., Laverock, PA 19118.



ITEMS OF NOTE

Meckler has published THE BLACK WOMEN ORAL HISTORY PROJECT, a ten-volume set from the Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America. This collection provides an overview of the lives and experiences of African-American women from the beginnings of the United States to the 1980's. The interviews, conducted mostly by African-American women, document the lives of more than fifty-six African-American women chosen for their active participation in community, national, and international work. Each volume contains a comprehensive index. The cost of the complete set is \$995 (\$720 prepaid). Individual volumes are \$95. A Guide to the Transcripts of the Black Women Oral History Project is available free with orders for the set, or may be ordered separately for \$39.50. To obtain a catalog, or to order, write: Meckler, 11 Ferry Lane West, Westport, CT 06880; telephone: 203-226-6967; FAX: 203-454-5840.

The National Endowment for the Humanities Wingspread Conference has published GRADUATE TRAINING IN U.S. WOMEN'S HISTORY: A CONFERENCE REPORT, compiled by conference organizers Gerda Lerner, Senior Distinguished Research Professor of History, UW-Madison, and Kathryn Kish Sklar, Distinguished Professor of History, SUNY, Binghamton. This historic

conference, held at the Johnson Foundation Wingspread Conference Center in Racine. Wisconsin, brought together sixty-three scholars from fifty-five institutions nationwide to discuss the transformation and improvement of graduate training in U.S. women's history. The report describes participants, documents proceedings of the three workshops and four plenary sessions, and outlines recommendations for shaping graduate women's history training in the future. The report also includes a selected list of dissertations in U.S. women's history. To order copies send \$3 to the American Historical Association, 400 A St., S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

The MICHIGAN COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE has made available a packet of materials about domestic violence, including a "Hotline Flyer" giving a phone number for a national toll-free domestic violence hotline (1-800-333-SAFE); a "Shelter Aid" brochure; a "Domestic Violence Facts Sheet" citing recent statistics on women, violence, and the law; a profile of a battering personality; listings of available resources; and more. For more information, write or call: Michigan Coalition Against Domestic Violence, P.O. Box 7032, Huntington Woods, MI 48070; Telephone: 313-547-8888.

BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED

Abjection, Melancholia and Love: The Work of Julia Kristeva. Ed. by John Fletcher and Andrew Benjamin. New York: Routledge, 1990.

Abstracts of Dissertations on Women in Korea: 1975-1985. Comp. by Yun-Duk Kim; Korean Women's Development Institute. Seoul, Korea: Yun-Duk Kim. (Address: C.P.O. Box 2267, Seoul, Korea)

Across Cultures: The Spectrum of Women's Lives. Ed. by Emily K. Abel and Marjorie L. Pearson. New York: Gordon and Breach, 1989.

Always a Sister: The Feminism of Lillian D. Wald. By Doris Groshen Daniels. New York: The Feminist Press, 1989.

American Women's Fiction: 1790-1870: A Reference Guide. By Barbara A. White. New York: Garland, 1989.

Berrigan. By Vicki P. McConnell. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990.

The Chesapeake Project. By Phyllis Horn. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990.

The Committee of Correspondence: Women With A World Vision. By Jacqueline Van Voris. Northampton, MA: Sophia Smith Collection, 1989. (Address: Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063) Death Down Under. By Carol Ashton. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990.

Delivering Motherhood: Maternal Ideologies and Practices in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Ed. by Katherine Arnup, et al. New York: Routledge, 1990.

Enchanted Maidens: Gender Relations in Spanish Folktales of Courtship and Marriage. By James M. Taggart. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1990.

Encouraging Communities to Respond to Incest Survivors and Their Needs. By the Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 1989. (Address: 1051 Williamson St., Suite #202, Madison, WI 53703)

Enter Password: Recovery: Re-Enter Password. By Elly Bulkin. Albany, NY: Turtle Books, 1990. (Address: P.O. Box 9141, Albany, NY 12209-0141)

Exile in the Promised Land: A Memoir. By Marcia Freedman. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 1990.

(Ex)tensions: Refiguring Feminist Criticism. By Elizabeth A. Meese. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1990.

The Feminine Character: History of an Ideology. By Viola Klein. New York: Routledge, 1989.

Feminism and Women's Issues: An Annotated Bibliography and Research Guide: Volume I and Volume II. By G. Llewellyn Watson. New York: Garland, 1990.

Fictions of Sappho: 1546-1937. By Joan DeJean. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1989.

The First Step for People in Relationships with Sex Addicts. By Mic Hunter and Jem. Minneapolis, MN: CompCare, 1989.

From Female to Male: The Life of Jack Bee Garland. By Louis Sullivan. Boston, MA: Alyson Publications, 1990.

Graduate Training in U.S. Women's History: A Conference Report. Comp. by Gerda Lerner and Kathryn Kish Sklar. Racine, WI: N.E.H. Wingspread Conference, 1989. (Distributed by: American Historical Assn., 400 A St., S.E., Washington DC 20003)

How I Wrote Jubilee: And Other Essays on Life and Literature. By Margaret Walker; ed. by Maryemma Graham. New York: The Feminist Press, 1990.

Intimate Relations: Exploring Indian Sexuality. By Sudhir Kakar. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990.

Jewish Women's Call for Peace: A Handbook for Jewish Women on the Israeli/Palestinian Conflict. Ed. by Ruta Falbel, et al. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 1990.

Lesbians in Germany: 1890's-1920's. Lillian Faderman and Brigitte Eriksson. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 2nd ed. 1990.

Lifestyles. By Jackie Calhoun. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990.

Lives of Courage: Women for a New South Africa. By Diana E.H. Russell. New York: Basic Books, 1989. Maids and Madams: Domestic Workers Under Apartheid. By Jacklyn Cock. London, England: The Women's Press, 1989. (Address: 34 Great Sutton St., London ECIV ODX England; First published in South Africa by Ravan Press, 1980)

Married Life and Other True Adventures. By Binnie Kirshenbaum. Freedom, CA: Crossing Press, 1990. Montana Feathers. By Penny Hayes. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990.

Murder by the Book: A Helen Black Mystery. By Pat Welch. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990.

My Life a Loaded Gun: Dickinson, Plath, Rich and Female Creativity. By Paula Bennett. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1990.

New, Improved! Dykes to Watch Out For. By Alison Bechdel. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 1990.

New Readings on Women in Old English Literature. Ed. by Helen Damico and Alexandra Hennessay Olsen. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1990.

Offending Women: Female Lawbreakers and the Criminal Justice System. By Ann Worrall. New York: Routledge, 1990.

Ordinary Heroes: The Life and Death of Chana Szenes, Israel's National Heroine. New York: Paragon House, 1986; pap., 1989.

Our Sisters' London: Feminist Walking Tours. By Katherine Sturtevant. Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 1990.

Playing the State: Australian Feminist Interventions. Ed. by Sophie Watson. New York: Routledge, 1990.

Prophetic Sisterhood: Liberal Women Ministers of the Frontier, 1880-1930. By Cynthia Grant Tucker. Boston, MA: Beacon Press, 1990.

Race, Gender & Desire: Narrative Strategies in the Fiction of Toni Cade Bambara, Toni Morrison, and Alice Walker. By Elliott Butler-Evans. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1989.

Remember the Ladies: A Woman's Book of Days. By Kristin Olsen. Pittstown, NJ: The Main Street Press, 1990. (Distr. by Sterling Publishing, 387 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016-8810)

The Renaissance Englishwoman in Print: Counterbalancing the Canon. Ed. by Ann M. Haselkorn and Betty S. Travitsky. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1990.

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

Sexual Harassment: Minnesota Women's Center Sexual Harassment Bibliography. By the Minnesota Women's Center. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Women's Center, 1990. (Address: 5 Eddy Hall, University Counseling Services, 192 Pillsbury Dr., S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455)

The Sexual Liberals and the Attack on Feminism. Ed. by Dorchen Leidholdt and Janice G. Raymond. Elmsford, NY: Pergamon Press, 1990.

Short Stories by Latin American Women: The Magic and the Real. By Celia Correas De Zapata. Houston, TX: Arte Publico Press, 1990.

Simone de Beauvoir: A Biography. By Deirdre Bair. New York: Summit Books, 1990.

Simple Songs. By Vickie Sears. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 1990.

Sorel in Love. By Barbara Sorel. New York: Fifth Street Press, 1990. (Address: 331 E. 5th St., D1, New York, NY 10003)

Take Me to the Underground. By Renee Handsen. Freedom, CA: Crossing Press, 1990.

Teresa of Avila and the Rhetoric of Femininity. By Alison Weber. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1990.

Watchful Care: A History of America's Nurse Anesthetists. By Marianne Bankert. New York: Continuum, 1989.

We Dare to Dream: Doing Theology as Asian Women. Ed. by Virginia Fabella & Sun Ai Park. Kowloon, Hong Kong: Asian Women's Resource Center for Culture and Theology, 1989. (Distr. by Orbis Books, Maryknoll, NY 10545)

What Everyone Needs to Know About Sex Education. Anonymous. Minneapolis, MN: CompCare, 1989. Whence the Goddess: A Source Book. By Miriam Robbins Dexter. Elmsford, NY: Pergamon Press, 1990

Women and Industrialization: Gender at Work in Nineteenth-Century England. By Judy Lown.

Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 1990.

Women Artists in the United States: A Selected Bibliography and Resource Guide on the Fine and Decorative Arts, 1750-1986. Ed. by Paula Chiarmonte. Boston, MA: G.K. Hall, 1990.

Women at the Helm. Jeannine Talley. Racine, WI: Mother Courage Press, 1990.

Women in English Social History 1800 -- 1914: A Guide to Research in Three Volumes: Volume 1. By Barbara Kanner. New York: Garland, 1990.

Women of Color and Southern Women: A Bibliography of Social Science Research, 1975 to 1988: Annual Supplement, 1989. Ed. by Andrea Timberlake, et al. Memphis, TN: The Research Clearinghouse and Curriculum Integration Project on Women of Color and Southern Women, 1989. (Address: Center for Research on Women, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152)

Women Warlords: An Illustrated Military History of Female Warriors. By Tim Newark; ill. by Angus McBride. New York: Blanford/Cassell Artillery House, 1989. (Distr. by Sterling Publishing, 387 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016-8810.

Women's Studies Forum. By Yun-Duk Kim; the Korean Women's Development Institute. Seoul, Korea: Yun-Duk Kim, 1989. (Address: C.P.O. Box 2267, Seoul, Korea)

Word of Mouth: 150 Short-Short Stories by 90 Women Writers. Ed. by Irene Zahava. Freedom, CA: Crossing Press, 1990.

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Feminist collections: women's studies library resources in Wisconsin.Madison, Wl: UW System Women's Studies Librarian.

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--Bibliography--Periodicals. I. University of Wisconsin System. Women's Studies Librarian. II. Title: Women's studies library resources in Wisconsin. III. Title: Wisconsin women's studies library resources.

Courtesy of Sanford Berman.

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- Ayer, Jane, "Moving Ahead in the Academy [book review]," vol.11, no.3, pp.3-4.
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- "The Cairns Collection of American Women Writers," by Yvonne Schofer, vol.11, no.1, pp.12-14.
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- "Former Women's Studies Librarian Publishes Literary Biography," vol.11, no.2, p.20.
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- "Research Exchange," vol.11, no.2, p.9; vol.11, no.3, p.12.
- Robbins, Jane and Dorothy L. Steffens, "Feminist Research -- Feminist Methodology [book review]," vol.11, no.2, pp.7-9.
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- "Women's Studies in Wisconsin: Who's Who & Where," 5th ed., vol.11, no.1, p.28.
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