The University of Wisconsin System



# FEMINIST OLLECTIONS A QUARTERLY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES RESOURCES

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Feminist Collections is published by Susan E. Searing, UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Phone: (608) 263-5754. Editors: Susan E. Searing, Linda Shult. Graphics: Daniel Joe. ISSN 0742-7441. Subscriptions are \$6.50 to individuals and \$12.00 to organizations affiliated with the UW System; \$12.60/year for individuals and nonprofit women's programs in Wisconsin (\$23.00 outside Wisconsin); and \$12.85/year for libraries and other organizations in Wisconsin (\$43.00 outside Wisconsin). Add \$5.00 for surface mail or \$15.00 for airmail outside the U.S. Subscriptions cover all publications issued by the Women's Studies Librarian, including Feminist Collections, Feminist Periodicals, New Books on Women & Feminism, and bibliographies, directories, and occasional publications produced throughout the year.

#### FROM THE EDITORS

"Internationalizing the women's studies curriculum" -- it's a concept we hear a lot about, but often fail to do a lot about. There are many obstacles -- the difficulty of obtaining primary sources from overseas, American students' lack of facility in foreign languages, and a dearth of translations, among other factors. Compelling domestic issues also compete for our attention, notably the imperative to shape a multicultural curriculum in North American higher education, in the face of strident opposition and exhausting tussles over "the canon." Many women's studies faculty members in the University of Wisconsin System are striving to integrate U.S. women of color into their courses, and the "Women of Color in the Curriculum" project expands these efforts into courses in the traditional disciplines on several campuses.

Even for the most enlightened and up-to-date scholars, a commitment to honor the principle of "diversity" in one's teaching and research necessitates a serious investment of time and energy and a willingness to take intellectual, pedagogical, and sometimes personal risks. Paradoxically, intensive efforts to raise awareness about so-called "minorities" here at home are inspiring faculty and students to ask probing questions about women's experiences outside the United States. More and more, a global perspective infuses our research, writing, and teaching.

For me, personally, Fourth International Interdisciplinary Congress on Women marked a turning point. Held in New York City in June 1990, it was the first time the IICW met in North America. It was also the first time the office of the UW System Women's Studies Librarian was represented at the IICW. I was delighted to make the acquaintance of librarians and information workers from the Netherlands, the Philippines, Denmark, Colombia, and other nations, and to learn of important ongoing projects in database development, collection building, thesaurus construction, and information dissemination. Returning to the office, I carried with me a fresh perspective on the lives of women and the meanings of gender in many different cultures, and I began to value more fiercely than ever the strides the UW System has taken toward internationalizing its women's studies programs.

A case in point was the 1990 UW System Women's Studies Conference, which proclaimed its theme to be "Women in the World of the 21st Century." In their initial call for papers, conference organizers expressed their vision of the women's movement at the turn of the century:

In the 21st century, women will confront a world in which traditional boundaries of nation, ideology, ethnic identity, or religious belief are no longer viable. It will no longer be possible to address the problem of women in a national, regional or cultural setting without attention to relationships between developing and developed economies, urban and rural life, capitalist and non-capitalist ideologies, conflicting cultural or ethnic traditions. New resources will be needed for feminist struggle in a global setting.

For three days in early October, participants all corners of Wisconsin gathered in Whitewater for a range of presentations and workshops. Sister Bernice Kita opened the conference with chilling tales of the suppression and torture of women in Guatemala. keynote address, "Reaching Toward Feminism," Janice Monk (Southwest Institute for Research on Women) delineated the political and practical issues of opening up the women's studies curriculum to international perspectives. She also insisted that the opposite approach is equally we must broaden the content of important: international studies and area studies courses to include recent scholarship on gender. concurrent sessions featured a number of papers and panels that spotlighted the diversity of female experiences. "Women in Islamic Cultures,"

"Teaching About Women of Color," "Asian American Women," and "Post Colonial Women" were among the topics covered.

Surely the best way to understand the lives of women in other countries and cultures is through personal contact. With this in mind, the UW System Women's Studies Consortium has forged a link with women in the USSR. Plans call for a visit to Wisconsin next fall by eleven Soviet scholars involved in feminist research and action on the "woman question." Through a series of events, the UW community and the public at large will learn firsthand about the rapidly changing Soviet society and women's roles in the reforms of perestroika. In turn, UW campuses will provide on-site observation of successful women's studies programs and intensive discussions about strategies for educational reform. Other initiatives, such as joint publications, are also under discussion. The grand goal, expressed by the Soviet scholars themselves, is the establishment of solid women's studies programs in the USSR.

Another arm of the UW System Women's Studies Consortium -- the Women's Studies Audiovisual Collection, located in UW-Platteville's Karrmann Library -- is also working to internationalize women's studies. With a grant from the UW-Madison Women's Studies Research Center, the AV Collection will purchase films and videos on women in "Third World" countries and will mount a film festival on this theme in spring 1991. Once cataloged for the collection, the new

films and videos will be available for use by classroom teachers and individual researchers. (The collection already includes several foreign films by women directors, including Deepa Dhanraj, Marleen Gorris, Germaine Dulac, Marta Meszaros, Maria Luisa Bemberg, and Euzhan Palcy.)

Within this exciting, constantly-changing global context, the UW System Women's Studies Consortium, individual campuses, and the office of the Women's Studies Librarian are charting a course to transform women's studies research and teaching in Wisconsin. For our part, we'll continue to feature reviews of books by and about women outside the U.S. in *Feminist Collections*. We'll likewise keep including foreign English-language and bilingual publications in the "Periodical Notes" and "New Reference Works" columns. Our separate bibliographies will continue to spotlight materials about many parts of the world.

Can you help in this endeavor? Please share whatever bibliographic data you can, in the form of syllabi, reading lists, filmographies, or even random citations, which we can pass along to interested researchers. As our world shrinks, our need for accurate information grows. Only by working and learning together can we create the information resources we need to sustain an international women's movement and to ensure that women's studies courses prepare UW students to be citizens of the world.

-- S.S.



#### **BOOK REVIEWS**

#### MULTICULTURAL WOMEN'S HISTORY: A NEW TOOL FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING

Ellen Carol DuBois and Vicki L. Ruiz, eds. *UNEQUAL SISTERS: A MULTICULTURAL READER IN U.S. WOMEN'S HISTORY.* New York: Routledge, 1990. 473p. bibl. index. \$45.00, ISBN 0-415-90271-1; pap., \$18,95, ISBN 0-415-90272-X. LC 89-70020.

Edited by Ellen C. Dubois and Vicki L. Ruiz, two widely respected historians, *Unequal Sisters: A Multicultural Reader in U.S. Women's History* is a welcome response to the call for a more complex approach to women's history. Central to this approach are the integration of women of color into women's history and a definition of community that reflects both conflict and concord.

At first sight, one is struck with the book's organization -- namely, the absence of section headings (such as family, work, or sexuality) to signal a shift in emphasis. This technique, while perhaps unfamiliar to the reader, symbolizes precisely what the multicultural framework of women's history proposes -- that the history of women of color be seen as integral to women's history.

Ruiz and DuBois' introduction is an excellent though brief summary of the long-held criticism of women's history, that women of color are generally absent or included only at the margin. The editors review three models of women's history, beginning with the "uniracial" framework that centers on white men. They explain that a "biracial" approach is a vast improvement over the uniracial model because of its ability to examine relations between different groups of women and thus to "shatter the notion of a universal female sisterhood" (p.xii). Noting the limits of a biracial framework -- namely that it reduces the analysis of race to a discussion of "black and white" -- Ruiz and DuBois call instead for the development of a multicultural approach.

The hallmark of the multicultural framework is an emphasis on race, class, and gender -- not as separate variables, but intertwined and

blended. True to this approach, over half of the thirty articles are about women of color --Chicana/Latina, Black, Asian, and Native American Race is a variable responsive to and affected by regional location, generation, economic and power relations. In reading the articles on women of color we come face to face with age-old themes of manifest destiny and the settling of the west -- economic and sexual exploitation, dominant/subordinate relations between whites and people of color. However, this anthology also permits us to see women of color, white working class women, and lesbian women shaping their own responses and actively resisting oppression or at times colluding with the oppressors.

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Each of the articles on women of color has as its context a form of white domination specific to that particular race/ethnic group. Thus domination, a recurrent theme in U.S. history, is viewed as the inescapable context in which women of color existed. For example, Rayna Green's article on the Pocahontas Perplex is as much about the present as Early American literature (folklore, the past. poems, ballads, and plays) sought to give Americans topics reflecting the U.S. experience. In doing so, writers developed the metaphor of Pocahontas, the Queen/Princess, and juxtaposed it with the negatively viewed image of the Squaw. Green argues that Indian women must be allowed to define themselves in their own terms. Deena Gonzales writes about Spanish Mexican unmarried women (separated, divorced, widowed) in Santa Fe in the years following the Mexican American War The period was characterized by of 1848. unprecedented in-migration of Euro-American men (from the East coast and Europe) into Santa Fe, a major city in the American West. Utilizing census bureau records and legal wills, Gonzalez found that most of the unmarried women resisted impoverishment through work as laundresses, seamstresses, and domestics. They devised strategies to prevent further land loss in their attempt to create order out of the tremendous social and economic changes brought by the new immigrants. Such articles present a multidimensional vision of U.S. women's history.

Many of the papers bridge various aspects of women's experience, i.e. family, culture, community, violence, sexuality, and politics. challenge the stereotypical image of women as Jacquelyn Dowd Hall's piece on passive. "Disorderly Women: Gender and Labor Militancy in the Appalachian South" uses "narrative and analysis" to examine white working-class women's responses to the constraints imposed on them by economic and global forces. This article tells how women organized and led a walkout at a textile mill in Tennessee in 1929, yet it cannot be pigeon-holed as labor history because it also concerns women's family networks, women's culture, and women defining their sexuality, dress, and language. For example, Hall describes the strategies used by women strikers to neutralize the National Guard, who after all were young men and often relatives of the women they were sent to teargas. mitigated the ideology of "good vs. bad women" in order to maintain a united front and to support those strikers who seemed to bridge the dichotomy between "lady" and "hussie".

The emphasis on the interrelatedness as opposed to the separation of public and private spheres is a common theme throughout the volume. Joan Jensen's article on Native American women gives us a picture of Seneca women's vast knowledge of and expertise in agriculture and of the community power and status they derived through their control of land and agriculture. She describes how some Seneca women adopted and others resisted the dramatic changes pushed by government, the church, and social reformers.

The volume addresses a multitude of themes including family life, forms of work, definitions of womanhood, sources of power, forms of white domination, women's relationships -- both conflictual and cooperative -- and sexuality. The anthology's greatest contribution is the writers' insistence on the development of a multicultural framework in which race is "theorized not simply described." In this regard, the articles are uneven, with many providing more description than analysis of race. Even so, this anthology fills an enormous

void by bringing to the fore a truly multicultural women's history.

The book can serve as a reader for women's history, or it can be used selectively for survey courses on ethnic studies or women's studies. The bibliographies at the end of the anthology are extremely helpful as a teaching resource.

#### -- Guadalupe Friaz

[Guadalupe Friaz is an Assistant Professor in the American Ethnic Studies Department at the University of Washington. She teaches "Introduction to Chicano Studies," "Gender and Migration," and "Latinos in the U.S. Labor Force." Her research is on workers of color in the labor force, more specifically, production workers in high tech firms, labor management policy in non-union workplaces, and occupational segregation and technological change.]

## THE USE OF THEORY IN BLACK FEMINIST DISCOURSE

Cheryl A. Wall, ed., CHANGING OUR OWN WORDS: ESSAYS ON CRITICISM, THEORY, AND WRITING BY BLACK WOMEN (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1989).

Eliot Butler-Evans, RACE, GENDER, AND DESIRE: NARRATIVE STRATEGIES IN THE FICTION OF TONI CADE BAMBARA, TONI MORRISON, AND ALICE WALKER (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989).

The debacle at the National Women's Studies Conference (June, 1990) over the NWSA's firing of Ruby Sales, the only African-American woman employed by the organization, illustrates again the tenuous and, at times, tumultuous relationship between white feminists and feminists of color. As a result of NWSA's refusal to accept the demands of the Women of Color Caucus -- to rehire Sales and fire prominent officials of the organization -- some members of the Caucus have accused the NWSA of race and class oppression and

have severed their relationship with the NWSA. This and other such incidents serve to staunch the dialogue among feminists, especially about the relationship among race, class, and feminism. More importantly, it seems to further substantiate the inclination among feminists of color to distrust white feminists and feminism and to form their own organizations and formulate their own philosophies.

Black feminist criticism developed out of the need by black critics to articulate the representation of race and gender in literary works by black women. Equally important, it resulted from the paltry attention white feminist critics devoted to black women writers. Barbara Smith, in her landmark essay "Toward a Black Feminist Criticism," 1 berates white feminist critics for ignoring works by black women. Appropriately, her critique does not constitute a plea for proper representation or recognition by these critics; instead it argues for and precipitates a black feminist critical stance that would analyze and evaluate literary works by black women according to the political, historical, and cultural issues that inform these texts. Certainly scholars such as Michael Awkward, Hazel Carby, Barbara Christian, Deborah McDowell, Nellie McKay, Hortense Spillers, Mary Helen Washington, and numerous others were writing about or studying the literature of black women and contemplating critical, Smith's article was, theoretical approaches. nevertheless, timely in its articulation of both the need for black feminist exegeses and the issues that would frame such discussions.

Since Smith's essay, numerous articles and books by black feminist critics have addressed, revised, or debated the purpose of black feminist criticism -- whether it should adopt an ideological position that distinguishes it from white feminist criticism and, in so doing, substantiate an essential difference between black and white women writers, or assume a theoretical position (whether Marxist, psychoanalytic, poststructuralist or a combination of any of these and/or other theoretical orientations). Embedded in both of these positions is a "critical" desire: one privileges the text as a signifier of difference; the other contextualizes the text according to political, social, linguistic, or historical influences.

Establishing a dichotomy within black feminist criticism leaves one vulnerable to the

stigma of reductionist thinking. Nevertheless, the purpose of this dichotomizing should be clear: to dispel any claims to a single black feminist critical approach. Indeed, black feminist criticism includes many voices or tongues. Two relatively recent books, Changing Our Own Words: Essays on Criticism, Theory, and Writing by Black Women, edited by Cheryl Wall and Race, Gender, and Desire: Narrative Strategies in the Fiction of Toni Cade Bambara, Toni Morrison, and Alice Walker by Elliott Butler-Evans, demonstrate the range of black feminist critical discourse.

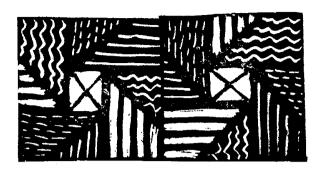


Of the two books, Wall's Changing Our Own Words -- the proceedings from a 1987 symposium at Rutgers University -- represents the most obvious example of various critical voices. According to Wall, "The overarching question [of the conference] was how to bring the terms criticism, theory, and writing by black women into conjunction" (p.10). Wall's introduction provides a lucid overview of black feminist literary criticism and explains how the essays in her book signal a departure from previous concerns of black feminist inquiry -- a departure that would not demean the value of textual interpretation, but would, ostensively, make room for theory. Such a move, according to Wall, would extend the ways in which writings by black women may be read. She argues that "by reading black women's writing in the context of African and European philosophical and religious systems, we may mark when and how this writing privileges 'other' ways of knowing" (pp.8-9).

Unfortunately, the essays in Wall's book do not all address this issue of the value and/or use of theory in analyses of black women's writing. Only two articles are overtly theoretical: Mae Henderson's "Speaking in Tongues: Dialogics, Dialectics, and the Black Woman Writer's Literary Tradition" and Hortense Spillers's "'The Permanent Obliquity of an In(pha)llibly Straight': In the Time of the Daughters and the Fathers." These two

articles demonstrate the applicability of certain theories; Henderson uses Bakhtin's view of dialogism and Spillers employs Freudian analysis. Of the other essays, only Valerie Smith's "Black Feminist Theory and the Representation of the 'Other'" and Barbara Christian's "But What Do We Think We're Doing Anyway: The State of Black Feminist Criticism(s) or My Version of a Little Bit of History" engage in a discussion of the implications of using theory in analyses of writings by black women or as a means of formulating black Smith positions the black feminist criticism. feminist between male Afro-Americanists and white American feminists. Sensing tensions from both sides, the black feminist critic clears a space for herself by constructing a theoretical position that incorporates both race and gender as well as a third issue, class. Christian's evaluation of the use of theory in black feminism is disparaging. discussion focuses on an ideological concern: does attention to theory contribute to academic discourse(s) but divert attention from black women's history and lives?

The other essays discuss a range of issues related to black women's writings. In "Reading Family Matters," Deborah McDowell discusses the tension between black male and female writers and Claudia Tate, in "Allegories of Black critics. Female Desire; or Rereading Nineteenth Century Sentimental Narratives of Black Female Authority," argues for a re-reading of nineteenth-century sentimental novels, according to the historical context in which these novels were written. The last three essays seem to be particularly misplaced in this collection if the purpose of the book is to examine the role of theory in black feminist criticism. Gloria Hull's essay, "Living on the Line: Audre Lorde and Our Dead Behind Us," provides a thoughtful, sensitive consideratin of Lorde's work and position as a lesbian writer. Susan Willis' "I Shop Therefore I Am: Is There a Place for Afro-American Culture in Commodity Culture?" examines black women writers' representation of mass culture, and "What is Your Nation?: Reconnecting Africa and Her Diaspora through Paule Marshall's Praisesong for the Widow" by Abena P.A. Busia argues for a consideration of African and Afro-Caribbean cultural features within literary texts by Although these three essays black women. contribute significantly to black feminist discourse, they do not really address the focus of this collection.



In Race, Gender, and Desire, Eliot Butler-Evans also considers the use of theoretical constructs in the analysis of black women's literature. Unlike the Wall collection, however, his text consistently establishes and maintains a theoretical focus. Using clear, concise language and incorporating a style that is both scholarly and arresting, Butler-Evans explores the narrative tensions in the literary texts of Toni Morrison, Toni Cade Bambara, and Alice Walker. He attributes these tensions -- or ruptures, dissonances, or narrative violence -- to the writers' attempts to incorporate both race and gender issues in their early writings. These issues, he argues, are often in conflict with each other; thus, privileging one of necessity subordinates the other. To explicate his arguments, he draws on concepts related to narratology, feminist cultural theory, semiotics, and Neo-Marxist representations of ideology. In his introduction, Butler-Evans reveals the purpose and focus of his book, defines the major concepts, and explains his theoretical approaches. He carefully establishes the connection between desire and ideology and explains how both shape an author's narrative. The narratives of Morrison, Bambara, and Walker, he argues, reveal ideological dissonance or fragmentation, as all three authors, in varying degrees, employ the conflicting discourses of race and gender. He states:

Concern with the politics of race and gender is central to the narratives of Bambara, Morrison, and Walker; however, the angles of focus and areas of emphases are generally determined by the writer's specific ideological position. Because Morrison privileges the aesthetic in general and Afro-American mythology in particular, her insertion of feminine desire becomes

an extremely complex narrative problem. Bambara's fiction. totalizing structured a by nationalist ideology, develops a feminist position within a generally cultural resisting social and In constructing and context. asserting a "womanist" ideology, Walker's narratives (especially her later works) are at the center of epistemological and narrative violence, engaged in confronting and challenging both Black and white male readings of the world. (pp.5-6)

The purpose of his book is to examine the effects of these ideological positions on the structure and content of the narratives produced by these black women writers.

In his first chapter, "Producing the Signs of Self-Fashioning in Black Aesthetic Race: Discourse," Butler-Evans discusses the influence of the Black Aesthetic movement on the racial issues embedded in black women's literature. He argues that this movement produced its own semiotic These strategies facilitated a racial strategies. ideology that emphasized ethnic differences and, in so doing, diminished the importance of gender differences. Bambara, Morrison, and Walker wrote both within and against this movement, as they to incorporate the black nationalist tried orientation which had its genesis in Richard Wright's "Blueprint for Negro Literature" 2 and found full expression in the essays of Hoyt Fuller, Larry Neal, Ron Karenga, and other leaders of this artistic movement. The second chapter discusses the emergence of black women's discourse, a discourse both at odds with and in ideological commitment to issues related to race and gender. Butler-Evans brilliantly describes the tensions between the two positions: the racial ideology does not provide room for gender issues, and the feminist movement does not consider importance of race in its ideology. Black women writers, in their attempts to involve both ideologies in their texts, may produce "narratives in conflict" as one ideology overwhelms the other. Butler-Evans's reading of Zora Neale Hurston's Their Eyes Were Watching God provides a poignant illustration of this conflict.

The next three chapters explore this conflict between race and gender ideologies in the early works of Toni Morrison, Toni Cade Bambara, and Alice Walker. Butler-Evans discusses "complexities of narrative focus, seeming contradictions in character representations, and ideological dissonance" (p.60), arguing that Toni Morrison's desire for a representation of a mythological black community is disrupted by the introduction of feminist issues or feminine desire. He demonstrates how Bambara's emphasis in her writings on issues related to black women and girls is in conflict with her nationalist ideology. In his fifth chapter, the author reveals how Walker's representation of feminine desire within racial historical narratives produces confusion for the reader, as feminist ideology is in conflict with the issues embedded in the racially-informed historical context of Walker's novels.

Butler-Evans's final chapter reveals the narrative changes in later works by Bambara, Morrison, and Walker. In Tar Baby, The Color Purple, and The Salt Eaters, the author notes new narrative strategies, which more successfully incorporate race and gender issues. These later works, he argues, are essentially revisions of the writers' earlier texts; moreover, these later works require more on the part of the reader and use some features characteristic of post-modern discourse in regard to textual strategies and a displacement of history. According to Butler-Evans, the new narrations and representational strategies signify "the emergence of a specific Black feminist consciousness" (p.187).

Both Changing Our Own Words and Race, Gender, and Desire contribute significantly to black feminist discourse and literary theory. While both texts announce an interest in theoretical constructs and their applicability to black feminist criticism, Chervl Wall's collection does not consistently examine or use theoretical concepts. For the most part, the value of her book lies in its compilation of the ideas and words of some of the most prominent critics and scholars on issues related to black feminist thought and literature. Eliot Butler-Evans, on the other hand, clearly establishes a theoretical orientation to his analysis and maintains this approach throughout his text. He shows how recent theories can contribute to our understanding of some complex features of black women's literature. His book will be informative and delightful to both those who are theoretically inclined and those who are not. I highly recommend that it be required reading for any course on black women's literature and criticism.

#### -- Cheryl Johnson

[Cheryl Johnson is an Assistant Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. She is currently working on a literary/linguistic analysis of literary works by African-American women writers.]

#### **NOTES**

- <sup>1</sup> Barbara Smith, "Toward a Black Feminist Criticism," in *But Some of Us Are Brave: Black Women's Studies*, ed. Gloria T. Hull, Patricia Bell Scott, and Barbara Smith (New York: Feminist Press, 1983).
- <sup>2</sup> Richard Wright, "Blueprint for Negro Literature," in *Richard Wright Reader*, ed. Ellen Wright and Michel Fabre (New York: Harper & Row, 1978).

#### FEMINIST VISIONS

# THE EXPERIENCE OF ASIAN AMERICAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN: A VIDEO REVIEW

The Spring 1990 issue of Feminist Collections carried a review of films focusing on African American, Chicana, and Puerto Rican women. Purchased by the UW-Madison Women's Studies Research Center with a Ford Foundation grant as part of the "Women of Color in the Curriculum" Project, those videos and the titles in this review are all available through interlibrary loan from UW-Platteville's Karrmann Library. The films/videos in this column cover Asian American and Native American women.

SARI RED. Dir. by Pratibha Parmar, 1988. 12 mins., color. Distr. by Women Make Movies, 225 Lafayette St. #212, New York, NY 10012, 212-925-0606

Sari Red is a short, powerful video directed by Pratibha Parmar, an Indian lesbian in Great Britain. Parmar examines the duality of messages that Indian women residing in Britain receive and re-enact in their daily lives. The color red has double significance, representing blood and violence as well as sensuality and intimacy. In this expressive video, the impact of racism is probed through a look at the death of a young Indian schoolgirl at the hands of young white British boys who go unpunished. By combining this story with depictions of Indian women in private and public settings, Parmar gives keen insight into the oftenunarticulated colonial legacy of a racially arrogant society. Though not set in the U.S., the film is clearly relevant to American experience.

JUXTA. Dir. by Hiroko Yamazaki, 1989. 29 mins., black/white. Distr. by Women Make Movies.

Juxta deals with the impact of racism on the offspring of mixed parentage, highlighting its effects on the children of Japanese women and American servicemen. Through the eyes of a "hapa" (half) girl with a Japanese mother and Caucasian father, we see the differential treatment given her young male friend of Japanese, African, and American heritage. Yamazaki effectively reveals complexity and particularity of the American context of difference as she depicts the tensions and growth in the children's relationship over the years. She also explores differing manifestations of racism, from the painful experience of "passing" to the blatant taunting and exclusion of the African Asian child. Filmed in black and white, JUXTA gives us a stark but poignant look at the Japanese "war bride" experience and the perplexing problems faced by the children of these immigrants as they try to understand their hybrid worlds.

MIJA. Dir. by Hei Sook Park, 1989. 30 mins., color. 7526 Amanda Place, Vienna, VA, 22180.

Hei Sook Park's video presents an absorbing look at the family unit while focusing on a young, divorced Korean American woman who has yet to come to grips with her mother's death several years earlier. Since she is living in a boarding house, the woman's "family" now consists of fellow boarders, who seem blown by the wind, with no sense of belonging in a harsh, cold America.

Reunification of the family has become an emblematic issue, since half the original population of North Korea lives outside the borders of the country. Park highlights this theme in a holiday

scene where boarders watch a TV show depicting the reunification of a family after a lengthy separation. The search for family provides a counterpoint for a sense of separation experienced by many Koreans of the diaspora. Viewers accustomed to the fast-paced action films of U.S. culture may find that the slow-moving video makes them uncomfortable. Park effectively uses this discomfort to demonstrate a sense of alienation and loneliness that permeates the lives of many Korean immigrants.

**NEW YEAR.** Dir. by Valerie Soe, 1987. 20 mins., color. Distr. by Women Make Movies.

In the first part of this video, the artist uses coloring book characters to recall her childhood feelings of alienation as the only Asian in school. She explains how she feels both cute and exotic when dressed in her native clothes for a "Show and Tell" for Chinese New Year. It is the one token time each year that Chinese culture is addressed in school. When her class takes a field trip to Chinatown, Soe is caught between two worlds. Because she goes to eat every month with her grandparents, Chinatown is a familiar place, yet her class finds it alien and exotic. The pressure to assimilate is made evident, as Soe and her siblings would rather watch TV than play traditional games, and shun their Chinese foods in favor of "American" ones. She also breaks the stereotype that all Asians cook good rice by revealing that her parents can't make rice well at all.

Soe's experience is juxtaposed against the images of Asian Americans in the mass media that make up part II of the film. Clips from presentday television programs, Hollywood films, and comic books offer various misrepresentations of Asians. Five sets of stereotypes are explored: Japs, Slopes, and Gooks; The World Wide Empire of Evil; Geisha Girls and Dragon Ladies; Fortune Cookie Philosophers; and Kung Fu Masters. These stereotypes represent the dominant images of Asians before the American public. The contrast between the lived experience and the media representations provides background and a starting point for classroom discussion about the specific operations of racism against Asian Americans.



HOPI: SONGS OF THE FOURTH WORLD. Dir. by Pat Ferrero, 1983. 53 mins., color. Distr. by Ferrero Films, 650 Fifth Street #202, San Francisco, CA 94107.

Using the beautiful landscape of Northeastern Arizona as background, this film documents the lives of the Hopi people. It is also framed with Hopi music -- in the background we hear songs that bring harmony not only to the film but also to Hopi life. The film is a tribute to Hopi resistance and strength.

Since the first contact with Spanish "Conquistadores," the Hopi have resisted religious conversion and assimilation. In 1906 the U.S. Army surrounded the Hopi reservation and took the children to boarding schools. In spite of such efforts on the part of the government, the Hopi did not assimilate to the Anglo cultural norm.

Although Ferrero's film does not focus only on women, it does pay tribute to their strength and importance. In Hopi society, children are born to the mother's clan, and only women can make pottery and keep the corn. The significance of weddings and motherhood is also made clear in this film. It is important to keep in mind that the notion of motherhood differs from culture to culture, and that motherhood is not a form of oppression for Hopi women.

The Hopi world is rooted in nature and religion. Every aspect of Hopi life -- farming, harvest, weddings, and art -- is part of the life cycle, a circular journey. The love and respect that the Hopi have for nature is an important message carried by the film. In an era of environmental destruction, the Hopi show us a more positive, Earth-affirming way of life. This film can be useful in literature, Native American studies, anthropology, education, history, and women's studies courses.

#### -- Joan Ariki Varney and Alejandra Elenes

[Joan Ariki Varney is an evaluator of the Women of Color in the Curriculum (WOCC) project and a graduate student in Curriculum and Instruction, concentrating on Integrated Studies on Race, Class, and Gender. Alejandra Elenes is the WOCC project coordinator and a graduate student in the Educational Communications and Technology program in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction.]

# "A WORLD IN OUR EYES": THE CREATION OF AND ACCESS TO THE LITERATURE OF ABILITY AND EMPOWERMENT

When relationship any is characterized by difference. particularly a disparity in power, there remains a tendency to model it on the parent-child relationship. protectiveness Even and benevolence toward the poor, toward minorities, and especially women have involved equating them with children.1

#### -- Mary Catherine Bateson

Mary Catherine Bateson's list of those ostensibly in need of patriarchal protectiveness and benevolence did not include women of disability. It might well have, however. Women of disability are frequently viewed as not being in control of our own lives. Hidden disabilities, too, take their toll on our choices, options, and lives. A friend of mine sometimes relies on crutches to give her oft-operated-on leg a rest. Sometimes I wear a neck collar to do the same for an old whiplash injury. Tired of the same old questions, we both agree that we'd like to have a t-shirt that states: "If it bothers you, imagine how I feel!"

At the 1990 National Women's Studies Association Conference in Akron, Ohio, sessions on women and disabilities drew substantial audiences. Environmental illness, connective tissue disease, rheumatoid arthritis, ulcerative colitis, and severe allergic reactions -- these were some of the "hidden disabilities" mentioned at a session titled "A Question of Survival." A panel, chaired by feminist activist psychotherapist Lillian P. Holcomb, took on the topic of "Sexism and Disableism in American/English Language and Literature with Analogies to Other 'Isms' in Written and Spoken Communication in the United States." Obviously there is growing interest in and identification with the subject.

As a reference librarian, my interest in women of disability prompts a real concern with resources on the topic. My job is to provide

information services to undergraduate students in an arts and sciences college and to graduate students in the fields of psychology, counseling services, education, and technology. One would think that the literature of each of these fields would be replete with research on the varied aspects of disability; one would hope that this literature would be infused with a feminist perspective, one that would view women of disability not as children, but as women in control of our own destinies. My search for such information and perspectives, however, has proven frustrating.

Utilizing the ERIC and PsycLIT thesauri and relying on liberal use of free-text searching and the INDEX "find" mode on CD-ROM, I combined and recombined terms, expanded and contracted searches, and freely explored these databases. The result was a meager listing of resources. I examined America, History and Life, explored Wilson indexes, and did a few DIALOG and BRS searches in various databases. Suffice it to say I found that only Women Studies Abstracts and Feminist Periodicals (neither available electronically) provide access to material with an activist component about the women-of-disability movement. Feminism, I am sure, is alive and well in human services and in small pockets of this country's governing structure. The creation of and provision of access to the literature of that feminism, however, is in its infancy. Furthermore, aspects of race, class, sexual preference, ethnicity, and age -- those necessary ways of looking at feminists' lives -- are difficult to access in the literature of women of disability.

Many of the citations from "mainstream" databases refer to articles written by or for professionals; Women Studies Abstracts' citations direct one to writings that are generally by or for disabled women ourselves. This latter perspective was argued cogently at NWSA '90 by Sheavy Healy in the "Listen to the Old Women" plenary session. Let the old women, she asserted, speak for ourselves; we and our needs are not adequately articulated by young gerontologists and oral historians who speak for us in their research and

writing. Her words echo those of Barbara MacDonald, Cynthia Rich, and Baba Copper.



The theoretical bases of much of our organized knowledge tell us that individual peoples need to name ourselves, to have language used about us that speaks to our conditions. The most recent work of Audre Lorde explicates this for us. We are unique; the variety of our disabilities each has its own set of specific strengths and needs. The language we wish used to describe ourselves is a language of empowerment, not a language of dependence. We wish to be consulted, not "spoken for" and not described in the various disciplines in terminology that disempowers us and further limits our opportunities.

I see a need for a bibliographic essay on women of disability in *CHOICE*, the major selection tool for academic librarians. (*CHOICE* is, in fact,

interested in proposals for review essays on women's studies materials; request a guide for would-be writers from *CHOICE*, 100 Riverview Center, Middleton, CT 06457.) I see the need for indexers sensitive to feminist disability issues to provide information access to the existing body of literature on women and disability. I see the need for the creation of bibliographies on specific, unique aspects of feminist ability and empowerment.

Those of us in the information profession must find what Alice Walker calls "a world in our eyes." When Walker's daughter was three years of age, she looked at her mother's sightless, damaged eye, and said in respectful wonder, "Mommy there's a world in your eye." <sup>2</sup> I believe that the "worlds in our eyes" await description and discovery in order that we truly be represented in the literature by, for, and about women of empowerment and ability.

#### -- Nancy Seale Osborne

[Nancy Seale Osborne is Associate Librarian at the State University of New York, College at Oswego, Oswego, NY. Head of Specialized Instructional Services there, she is also a certified archivist and a poet, grandmother, wilderness canoeist, and charter member of NWSA.]

#### **NOTES**

- <sup>1</sup> Mary Catherine Bateson, Composing A Life (New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1989), p.107.
- <sup>2</sup> Alice Walker, "Beauty: When the Other Dancer is the Self," in *With Wings: An Anthology of Literature By and About Women With Disabilities*, ed. by Marsha Saxton and Florence Howe (New York: Feminist Press, 1987), p.158.

#### RESEARCH EXCHANGE

Peggy Cole is looking for women willing to help with a survey on women and computers. "Looking at the computer industry as a whole, it is interesting to see the imbalanced participation level of women. There are many theories regarding the 'gender gap' in computer usage, most of them undocumented." If you are interested in completing a survey for her study, write to Peggy Cole, P.O. Box 161775, Cupertino, CA 95016.

Personal stories, fiction, poetry, and essays are sought for an anthology on wellness, or optimum physical, mental, and spiritual health. Susan T. Chasin, editor of *Visibilities*, and Sarah Barbara Watstein, author of *AIDS and Women: A Sourcebook*, seek stories of wellness and illness from childhood and adolescence, young adulthood, adulthood, and maturity. Queries or letters of intent are due by February 1, 1991, with

contributions expected by June 1, 1991. Send with self-addressed, stamped envelope to Susan T. Chasin, c/o *Visibilities*, Dept. WI, P.O. Box 1258, Peter Stuyvesant Station, New York, NY 10009-1258, or phone 212-473-4635.

The editors of Sage: A Scholarly Journal on Black Women are soliciting essays, personal narratives, and interviews for a special issue on relationships. The issue will focus on intimate friendship, and family relationships. The deadline for submissions is September 1, 1991. Manuscripts and queries should be sent to the editors at P.O. Box 42741, Atlanta, GA 30311-0741.

The Conditions Collective is accepting submissions for an anthology of new writing by women on the topic of women and censorship, to be published by Cleis Press. Poetry, fiction, analytical essays, novel excerpts, interviews, drama, journal entries, and other genres will be considered, along with black-and-white photographs and other visuals. Send typed, double-spaced submissions, up to fifteen pages in length, along with a self-addressed, stamped envelope, to Conditions, 247 Liberty Ave., Jersey City, NJ 07307.

#### FEMINIST PUBLISHING

From Wiplash, the monthly newsletter of London's Women in Publishing, comes news of the establishment of an INTERNATIONAL WOMEN IN PUBLISHING network. Women from India, Norway, Spain, the U.S., and the United Kingdom got together during the Fourth International Feminist Bookfair in June 1990 to plan an ongoing international network of feminist writers and publishers. For more information, write to Women in Publishing, c/o 12 Dyott Street, London WC1N 1DF, England.

ARIADNA is the name chosen for a planned feminist/lesbian press in Moscow. Ariadna will publish modern women writers from the USSR and other countries as well as work by unknown or forgotten women authors of the past. Organizers seek both financial and print resources. Send international money orders to "N. Panina, deposit on account no. 542509059" and mail to ABN Vyzelstraat 68-78, 1017 HL Amsterdam. Books, magazines, and other print information may be sent to N. Panina, Malaya Naberezhnaya 13/7-17, 123362 Moscow, USSR. (Feminist Bookstore News, August 1990, p.15)

A Canadian NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND THE MEDIA was held in November, 1990 in Toronto. Planned in cooperation with the Canadian Association of Journalists, the conference was centered on coverage of women's issues by the media and sexism in the newsroom, among other topics. Organizers Denise Davy and Anne Bokma hope that a national or provincial organization of women journalists will develop as a result of the conference.

Feminist Bookstore News notes that SECONDHAND BOOK SHOPS specializing in women's titles are enjoying success in several Denmark's Begveninderne (The countries. Bookwomen) is a women's group interested in women's literature and culture, whose main activity is a secondhand book shop. (Esplanaden 24, 1263 Copenhagen K, Denmark; phone 45 33 11 85 15). The Saving Grace Book Exchange, a project organized by Janet Grace Pine to get careerdevelopment books and ideas to low-income women in Australia, also handles general women's titles. Saving Grace is open limited hours at 71 Beach St., Bicton, WA 6157, Australia. (FBN August 1990, p.12)



#### NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

Bell, Maureen, George Parfitt, and Simon Shepherd. BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH WOMEN WRITERS, 1580-1720. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1990. 298p. \$29.95, ISBN 0-8161-1806-X. LC 89-003610.

Lamenting the lack of awareness of 17thcentury English women writers and the dearth of reprinted works, the compilers of this volume set out "to widen the picture and to show not only how many women were writing in this period, but also the broad range of social background they came from, the variety of forms their writing took, and the many concerns they expressed" (p.xii). Yet Bell et al. are determined to problematize the standard biographical dictionary format while constructing a useful reference tool. To this end. they append several critical essays that "read across the entries."

The main dictionary section covers more than 550 British women whose writing was produced and/or published between 1580 and 1720. The definition of "writing" is "unashamedly and consistently inclusive" (p.xiv), embracing letters, petitions, polemics, spiritual autobiographies, practical handbooks, diaries, and other non-literary forms, as well as novels, poems, and plays. In approximately two hundred words, the compilers convey concise biographical data on each author and selective references to primary and secondary works, including modern editions.

Janet Todd's A Dictionary of British and American Women Writers 1660-18004 (Rowman & Allanheld, 1985) includes only a handful of women from the latter half of the 17th century, and coverage of this period in more general reference works -- for example, An Encyclopedia of British Women Writers by Paul Schleuter and June Schlueter (Garland, 1988) or Todd's British Women Writers: A Critical Reference Guide (Continuum, 1989) -- is even skimpier. Through this unique work, Maureen Bell, George Parfitt, and Simon Shepherd have opened up the 17th century to enriched literary-historical research.

Carter, Sarah, and Maureen Ritchie. WOMEN'S STUDIES: A GUIDE TO INFORMATION SOURCES.

Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1990. 278p. index. \$39.95, ISBN 0-89950-534-1. LC 89-39974.

First published in Great Britain, this volume aims "to describe the reference sources available within women's studies, and to tease out some of the patterns of bibliographic control" (Intro.). Sarah Carter and Maureen Ritchie, both librarians, survey a decade of materials (1978 to 1988), plus a few 1989 sources. Although they conducted their research in British libraries, they report that "the material included is still overwhelmingly American," reflecting the progress of feminist scholarship and the institutionalization of women's studies on U.S. and Canadian campuses.

The emphasis lies squarely on womencentered resources -- monographic and serial reference publications, journals, organizations. Carter and Ritchie organize their entries by topic, in three major sections. "General Material" covers reference sources, biographical information, and works about the development of women's studies as an academic field. "Women in the World" includes both cross-cultural materials and information sources devoted to particular countries and continents. This geographic section is invaluable, given the growing mandate to infuse women's studies teaching and research with a global perspective. The second half of the volume is devoted to "Special Subjects" such as the arts and media, Black women, education, etc. references are generously supplied, and a unified index points to authors, organizations, journal titles, and subjects. Altogether, Carter and Ritchie identify and evaluate 1,076 resources, making this the fullest resource guide in women's studies to date and an absolutely essential purchase for libraries.

Clardy, Andrea Fleck. WORDS TO THE WISE: A WRITER'S GUIDE TO FEMINIST AND LESBIAN PERIODICALS AND PUBLISHERS. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand, 1990. 3rd ed. (Firebrand Sparks Pamphlet, no. 1) 54p. pap., \$4.95, ISBN 0-932379-16-8.

The handiest guide ever produced for feminist writers hoping to break into print, Words to the Wise is now in its third edition. Andrea

Fleck Clardy continues the winning formula she first devised in 1986 -- a simple and legible layout; upto-date addresses and contacts; descriptive entries and summary charts; and an introduction filled with good advice and friendly encouragement. Because of its emphasis on "explicitly feminist and lesbian publishers and periodicals," this guide is less extensive than Jenny Wrenn's annually updated Guide to Women Book Publishers in the United States, which offers little more than addresses. A must for the aspiring author, and a useful addition to any library's reference files.

Fenton, Jill Rubinson, et al. WOMEN WRITERS FROM PAGE TO SCREEN. New York: Garland, 1990. 483p. index. \$45.00, ISBN 0-8240-8529-9. LC 89-23479.

The four authors of this reference guide -- Jill Rubinson Fenton, Charles G. Waugh, Jane Russo, and Martin H. Greenberg -- identify over 2,200 British and American feature films and television movies inspired by women's writings. The authors included range from Jane Austen to Jacquelyn Susann, and the films include serious features, entertainment blockbusters, and children's movies. The number of silent films from the 1920's and 1930's is gratifying, as the history of women's contributions to the early years of the film industry is still being written. There are a few errors (Nora Lofts is credited for *Heartburn*, not Nora Ephron) and the lack of annotations requires the researcher to consult other reference works for such crucial information as plot, actors, and critical reception. For most entries, the producing and distributing companies are identified. The published sources are coded for genre (NF for nonfiction, P for play, etc.) but no bibliographic details are given. The main listing is alphabetical by author's name, with separate indexes to the titles of films and literary Although it is hard to imagine many instances when this volume would be needed in routine reference work, it will certainly be a boon to specialists working in this area, as well as planners of film festivals.

Gabaccia, Donna. *IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES: A SELECTIVELY ANNOTATED MULTIDISCIPLINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY.* New York: Greenwood, 1989. (Bibliographies and indexes in women's studies, no. 9) 325p. index. \$49.95, ISBN 0-313-26452-X. LC 89-17191.

Until this monumental bibliography appeared, the only guide to writings by and about immigrant women was Francesco Cordasco's The Immigrant Woman in North America (Scarecrow, 1985). Gabbacia improves upon Cordasco's work by including materials on Mexican immigrant women (and more on non-Europeans, particularly Asians), doubling the number of cited biographies and autobiographies and adding a section for fiction. The dozen chapters are devoted to genre (bibliography, general works. biography. autobiography, and fiction) and theme (migration, family, work, working together, body, mind, cultural change). Gabaccia concludes with separate indexes to authors, persons as subjects, racial/ethnic groups, and topical subjects.

There are over 2,000 references altogether, each with a one-sentence annotation. (Cordasco, by contrast, provides some 1,200 references; some have paragraph-length descriptions, while others are not annotated at all.) Gabaccia's sources include books, articles in journals and anthologies, and dissertations. Although some materials date back to the turn of the century, most reflect recent scholarship. The author is especially good at teasing information on women out of general studies of ethnic groups.

This bibliography is an essential tool not only for students of women's history and immigration, but for anyone seeking materials on recently-arrived or second-generation American women. It supports research and teaching on the diversity of women's experiences in many disciplines.

Hill, George, Lorraine Raglin, and Chas Floyd Johnson. *BLACK WOMEN IN TELEVISION: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY*. New York: Garland, 1990. 168p. ill. index. \$22.00, ISBN 0-8240-3339-6. LC 89-77597.

This reference book, a genuine "first" in its field, celebrates the contributions of African American women to the television industry. The volume opens with twenty-two black-and-white publicity shots. A twenty-two-page history follows, tracing Black women's achievements -- from Ethel Waters's 1939 one-night special to Oprah Winfrey's popular daytime talk show -- and noting many Emmy awards along the way. Devoid of criticism, even gushy at times, this short overview is crammed with names, dates, series titles, and other facts.

Although their number remains few, Black women producers, writers, and directors are also spotlighted.

The main section of the volume consists of a bibliography of 710 sources, grouped by type of publication: books, articles, and dissertations and Entries for books are annotated, and include general works on television, with references to Black women noted. Oddly, major articles (also annotated) are placed under the heading "Books." However, most citations to articles appear under "Articles," without annotations and organized by Personalities, Programs, General. News/Sports, and Off-Camera -- with sub-topics as warranted. An author/subject index and a program and film index offer additional access points to the bibliography. Appendices list nominees and winners of Emmy awards and identify the stars and co-stars of TV series and made-for-televison movies.

Humm, Maggie. *DICTIONARY OF FEMINIST THEORY*. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1990. 278p. bibl. \$39.95, ISBN 0-8142-0506-2; pap., \$14.95, ISBN 0-8142-0507-0. LC 89-16237.

Humm, author of An Annotated Bibliography of Feminist Criticism (G.K. Hall, 1987), aims "to take some of the commonest terms and issues in current English-speaking feminism and make them accessible" (p.ix). She emphasizes Anglo-American and French thinking of the 1960's through 1980's; in the preface she defends the value of feminist theory and its applications in the political and social arena. Humm explicitly downplays the critical theories of deconstruction and postmodernism, favoring "political theories of feminism [that] are more attuned to the historic crisis" (p.xiv). Furthermore, she resists the urge to "homogenize" terms. Instead, a typical entry offers a historical progression of the various meanings a term has carried. For example, the entry for "Housework" refers to the ideas of De Beauvoir, Mainardi, Lopata, Dalla Costa, James, Oakley, and Delphy).

The dictionary identifies and discusses important historical concepts and events ("Civil Rights Movement," "first wave"), sources of controversy ("abortion," "sadomasochism"), academic disciplines, and, most importantly, terms that have taken on particular, and sometimes contested,

meanings within feminism -- "patriarchy," "consciousness," "romance," "difference," and "witch," to name a few examples. There are copious neologisms coined by feminist writers, from "consciousness-raising" and "cultural feminism" to "woman-identified woman" and "womanspirit." Many words created by Mary Daly are included. Key individuals are covered, but the focus is exclusively on their theoretical writings.

The jacket flap touts this as "the first fully cross-referenced guide to key concepts and ideas about women and their views of the world," but it is not cross-referenced at all in the usual sense of that word. For instance, there is no mechanism linking the entries on lesbianism and separatism, and no references (or even an index) to guide the reader from non-existent entries, e.g., "sexual assault," to entries on "rape" or "violence" or "incest." Thus, the dictionary is primarily addressed to readers who already speak the language of feminism. Humm does generously refer to items in the twenty-eight-page, densely printed bibliography that concludes the volume.

This volume begs comparison with two earlier works -- Lisa Tuttle's Encyclopedia of Feminism (Longman, 1986) and Cheris Kramarae and Paula A. Treichler's A Feminist Dictionary (Pandora, 1985). Humm and Tuttle cover some of the same ground, although each has more unique than duplicated entries. Furthermore, their approaches are quite different. Tuttle is content to summarize theories succinctly and to emphasize historical facts. Although she refers to key writers and activists, they are rarely the same set of women Humm claims as authorities. Tuttle's prose is admirably accessible to the lay reader; Humm's language is more scholarly. Tuttle identifies far more proper names -individual women. organizations, book and movie titles. If I could afford only one general reference, I'd choose Tuttle. A Feminist Dictionary, on the other hand, covers more neologisms, as well as many "neutral" words also found in Humm's work (e.g., "city," "freedom," and "science"), but Kramarae and Treichler rely on quotations from feminist writers to illustrate multiple meanings, whereas Humm makes an attempt to synthesize and condense.

Feminist theory is a slippery, shape-changing animal, and Humm has not entirely succeeded in

corralling it. Perhaps no single author can. Still, advanced students in particular should find this volume very helpful.

Kahn, Ada P., and Linda Hughey Holt. *THE A-Z OF WOMEN'S SEXUALITY*. New York: Facts on File, 1990. 362p. ill. bibl. index. \$24.95, ISBN 0-8160-1996-7. LC 89-28211.

According to the jacket copy, this onevolume encyclopedia is both a professional tool and a self-help book -- "an essential source book for the nurse, physician, therapist, health care worker and every healthy, well-informed woman." enrolled in women's studies courses dealing with biology and health will also find it handy. Over two thousand terms are listed alphabetically, with copious "see" and "see also" references. dictionary covers many medical and popular terms directly related to a woman's sexual activity (e.g., foreplay, anorgasmia), her reproductive system (pregnancy, tubal insufflation), and general health concerns (acne, blood group). There are also a significant number of psychological particularly from the psychoanalytic tradition. The effect is a broad and varied picture of female sexuality. Although medical information is emphasized, some information on social and religious issues also appears. There are, for instance, entries for "original sin," "pro-life and prochoice," and "sexual revolution," all remarkably objective in tone. There are even a few biographical entries, for psychoanalyst Karen Horney, birth control advocate Marie Stopes, and the like. The volume concludes with an extremely thorough index and a lengthy, topical bibliography of popular and scholarly works. All in all, this is a well-crafted book that incorporates the latest medical data in an easy-to-use, illustrated format that most women will welcome.

Kirkpatrick, B.J. *A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KATHERINE MANSFIELD*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989. 396p. index. \$78.00, ISBN 0-19-818401-8. LC 89-30191.

Literary scholars and bibliophiles will profit from this exhaustive record of Katherine Mansfield's publications. In the bibliography's opening section, Kirkpatrick supplies detailed physical descriptions of first (and other important) editions, citations to reviews, and notes on the publishing history of each of Mansfield's books, including references to

reprints, number of copies sold, and prices. The remaining sections document contributions to periodicals, selections that appeared in books, translations, and a range of interesting items, from sound recordings and staged performances to a short story transcribed in Pitman New Era Shorthand. The final section identifies manuscripts in seven repositories in New Zealand, Great Britain, and the United States. Rounding out the volume are indexes to the titles and first lines of poems, and a general index.

Lauer, Kristin O., and Margaret P. Murray. *EDITH WHARTON: AN ANNOTATED SECONDARY BIBLIOGRAPHY*. New York: Garland, 1990. 528p. index. \$65.00, ISBN 0-8240-4636-6. LC 89-37067.

Kristin O. Lauer and Margaret P. Murray have compiled an authoritative guide to writings about Edith Wharton and her work. After a primary bibliography of Wharton's fiction, poetry, and nonfiction (including unpublished manuscripts and major collections), the compilers group secondary sources by genre: bibliographies, biographies, book-length studies and anthologies, criticism, reviews, dissertations, and more. Within the category of article-length criticism, contemporary studies are set off from posthumous assessments. The non-evaluative annotations are typically two to four sentences in length. Lauer and Murray have made a conscientious effort to ferret out mentions of Wharton in works devoted to other subjects.

The fifty-page title index may unnecessary, but the subject and author indexes will certainly be consulted. Missing is an index to titleas-subject that would enable one to locate all treatments and mentions of, say, The House of Mirth. The bibliography is organized to obviate the need for such an index to critical articles and book reviews, but there is no easy approach to specific works mentioned in general studies dissertations, for example, short of skimming the annotations for those genres. Title-as-subject indexing is a feature of Marlene Springer's Edith Wharton and Kate Chopin: A Reference Guide (G.K. Hall, 1976), which covers secondary works from 1897 to 1973 and was, until the present volume, the standard bibliographic guide for Wharton scholars. The present volume supercedes Springer by expanding the time period and the range of sources covered.

Margolis, Nadia. JOAN OF ARC IN HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND FILM: A SELECT, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. New York: Garland, 1990. 409p. \$50.00, ISBN 0-8240-4638-2. LC 90-39611.

Nadia Margolis's guide to "Johannic Studies" describes more than 1,500 works in the fields of history, literature, and film. Although intended for the "general, educated reader" as well as the scholar, this bibliography will prove most useful to French-reading specialists. The majority of the cited works are in French: their titles are not translated, but the annotations are in English. It's a cryptic version of English, however, reading more like a scholar's personal notes than finished prose. The annotation for item no. 1, for example, reads in part: "Many good refs., however, esp. German ones, for great array of comp.lit. topics... only barest bibliog. info. given..." (p.1). Margolis frequently criticizes or praises the works she cites, summarizes their major points, and links them to earlier and later documents and studies. Manuscript as well as published sources are cited; the section on Joan of Arc in the cinema contains a complete filmography. There is no index, but cross-references appear within the listings.

Meyering, Sheryl L. SYLVIA PLATH: A REFERENCE GUIDE, 1973-1988. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1990. 203p. index. \$35.00, ISBN 0-8161-8929-3. LC 89-39238.

This bibliography complements Cameron Northouse and Thomas Walsh's Sylvia Plath and Anne Sexton: A Reference Guide (G.K. Hall, 1974), which cites writings by and about Plath through 1973. Using the same chronological, annotated format, Sheryl Meyering carries the bibliographic record forward through 1988, also adding earlier references overlooked by Northouse and Walsh. The present volume includes a short introduction tracing Plath's life and career, the posthumous publication of her work, and its critical reception. The index points to the authors and titles of secondary writings, as well as the journals in which articles have appeared. The steady flow of new and reprinted studies in the 1970's and 1980's indicates a continuing scholarly interest in Plath and suggests that this bibliography belongs in all libraries that support research on modern literature.

Opfell, Olga S. QUEENS, EMPRESSES, GRAND DUCHESSES AND REGENTS: WOMEN RULERS OF EUROPE, A.D. 1328-1989. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1989. 282p. ill. bibl. index. \$25.95, ISBN 0-89950-385-3. LC 88-43484.

From Juana II, Queen of Navarre (1328-1349) to Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands (1980-), this volume presents thirty-nine biographical profiles of women rulers in Western and Eastern Europe. The profiles are concise chronicles of each woman's reign, replete with details of political intrigues, wars, revolts, and scandals at court. Olga Opfell has crafted these sketches from information found in standard reference works and book-length biographies and histories. The latter are listed in a "Selected Bibliography" at the back of the volume. Hundreds of other people figure in these eventful stories, hence a sizeable name index. Biographies of royalty so often lean toward the adulatory or the sensational, but Opfell manages to convey the flavor of these women's lives in factual, objective prose. This is a useful complement to standard works on rulers in general.

Pangallo, Karen L. *GEORGE ELIOT: A REFERENCE GUIDE*, 1972-1987. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1990. 300p. index. \$40.00, ISBN 0-8161-8973-0. LC 89-35908.

In the wake of new critical theories, including poststructuralism and feminism, George Eliot "is simply not the same author that four generations of scholarly readers made her out to be," claims Alan D. Perlis in the introduction to Karen Pangallo's bibliography. With over a thousand references, the bibliography is proof that a new generation has found Eliot's writing to be of enduring interest.

Although not stated explicitly, this volume supplements George Eliot: A Reference Guide by Constance Marie Fulmer (G.K. Hall, 1977), which describes works published between 1858 and 1971. The chronological arrangement of the present volume and its set of four indexes is modelled on Fulmer's work and other volumes in G.K. Hall's series of literary reference guides. Among the works cited are journal articles, essays in anthologies, books, and dissertations. Anyone studying Eliot will want to consult this volume, which is more exhaustive than George Levine's 382-

item Annotated Critical Bibliography of George Eliot (St. Martin's, 1988), though Levine's annotations are often meatier.

Yenal, Edith. CHRISTINE DE PISAN: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. 2nd ed. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1989. 185p. index. \$25.00, ISBN 0-8108-2248-2. LC 89-10718.

Edith Yenal published her first bibliography of writings by and about the medieval author Christine de Pisan in 1982, yet this second edition,

a mere seven years later, more than doubles the number of entries. In addition, the entire bibliography has been reorganized in a "simpler, more streamlined" format; the subject and title indexes have disappeared; a manuscript index has been added; and the critical introduction has been pruned significantly. Yenal has added two appendices: one identifying important contemporaries of Christine de Pizan; the other citing forthcoming works. This remains the definitive bibliographic guide for the study of Christine de Pizan's life and writings.

#### PERIODICAL NOTES

## NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

AMAZON TIMES 1989-. Ed.: Charlotte Zinser. 4-6/yr. Sliding scale: Free to \$9. P.O. Box 135, Owings Mills, MD 21117. (Issues examined: Spring/Summer 1990 (Introductory); No.1, Fall 9990)

Originally geared to lesbians in the Baltimore area, this newsletter intends to serve a wider audience as well. The first issue discusses fat oppression and lesbian s/m, and contains an exchange, a book review, and a classified section.

BAKERBY'S 1989-. Publ.: Karyl L. Baker & Laurie K. Bilby. 6/yr. \$12. Single copy: \$2.25. 15 Park Ave., Attleboro, MA 02703. (Issue examined: v.1, no.6, September/October 1990)

Subtitled "The Newsletter for Capable Women," the sample eight-page issue focuses on the "do-it-yourselfer," with suggestions on housepainting, tires, basic tools, scaffolding, repairing steps, and other tidbits. A question/answer column and calendar seem to be regular features.

CCWH NEWSLETTER. Ed.: Therese Hamel. 2/yr. With membership fee of \$25 (students: \$5; inst.: \$15). Canadian Committee on Women's History, Christina Burr, Dept. of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 5S7. (Issue examined: Fall 1990)

Though most of the sample issue consists of official reports of the Canadian Committee on

Women's History, the editorial invites readers to submit articles about current research or conferences attended, book reviews, or other items of interest to women historians.

CORRESPONDENCIA 1987?-. 4/yr. \$5. Mujer A Mujer, Woman to Woman, P.O. Box 12322, San Antonio, TX 78212 or APDO.24-553, Col. Roma, 06701 Mexico, D.F. (Issue examined: August 1990)

The twenty-four-page issue examined focuses on popular education, with commentary by the Mujer A Mujer collective on their own education work on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border, articles on an urban poor people's movement, health education work, the founding of a lesbian group in Guadalajara, and education work with Guatemalan refugee women.

CRAZY QUILT 1990. Ed.: Carol SheBear. 4/yr. \$14. Single copy: \$4.75. P.O. Box 390575, Mountain View, CA 94039. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Fall 1990)

A wide range of topics fill the forty pages of this "Quarterly Journal of Women's Experience," with entries largely in the form of letters and personal essays, including some poetry and sketches. "Like a quilting bee, Crazy Quilt will be a communal project, with fabric from many sources stitched together with loving care" (p.2).

ENCODINGS: A FEMINIST LITERARY JOURNAL 1990-. Eds.: Audrey Y. Crawford, M. Laurita Fike. 2/yr. \$9. Single copy: \$4.50. ISSN 1047-403X. Liaud: A Women's Press, P.O. Box 6793, Houston, TX 77265-6793. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, [1990])

Most of the entries in this premier issue are poems, but the "Guidelines for Contributors" solicits fiction and artwork as well. The publication "derives from our recognition of the fascination for language that is so characteristic of the current period of feminism" (p.1). Size of the sample issue is 7" x 8-1/2" with forty pages of text.

FEMINISTS FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS 1986. Editorial staff. 2/yr. Sliding scale: \$12-\$20. Single copy: \$3. P.O. Box 10017, North Berkeley Station, Berkeley, CA 94709. (Issue examined: v.5, nos.3-4, Summer-Fall 1990)

Several speeches by animal rights activists, news of FAR chapter activities, an extensive book review, an article on how patriarchal values are projected onto animals, and excerpts from other publications make up the bulk of this nineteen-page issue.

GASP 1989- . Eds.: Helge Dascher, Maria Stanborough. 4/yr. \$8 (indiv.); \$15 (inst.); U.S. residents add \$4. ISSN 1180-1174. c.p 2142, succ. Delorimier, Montreal, QC Canada H2H 2R9. (Issue examined: v.2, no.1, Fall 1990)

Intending "to break away from all narrow definitions of feminism by covering a wide range of topics, and presenting them in a funky format," this new Canadian publication offers a well-designed montage of articles on political, artistic, and theoretical topics. Among them: the art of Mona Hatoum, language training for immigrant women, voices of Japanese feminism, the summer 1990 police breakup of a private party, discussion of Middle Eastern feminism, and more.

ISSUES IN WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT 1990. 2/yr. Asian and Pacific Development Centre, Pesiaran Duta, P.O. Box 12224, 50770 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. (Issue examined: no.2, 1990)

The newsletter "aims to provide a forum through which the needs, interests and situation of women of the region can be widely articulated," to help include women in mainstram development policy. Among the article topics are poverty, the impact of logging on women, and working within bureaucracies. General news notes, resources of all types, and reports on the WID area program complete the issue.

WATERWHEEL 1988- . Eds.: Mary E. Hunt, Diann Neu. 4/yr. Free with \$25 suggested donation to WATER. Single copy: \$2. ISSN 0898-6606.

Women's Alliance for Theology, Ethics and Ritual, 8035 13th St., Silver Spring, MD 20910. (Issues examined: v.1, no.2, Summer 1988; v.1, no.3, Fall 1988)

The eight-page sample copies include comment on the U.S. Roman Catholic Bishops' "Response to Women's Concerns for Church and Society," reflection on the AIDS quilt and arpilleras, an article on women as church leaders, suggested celebrations for summer fun and for feminist memorials, substantial listings of resources, and other tidbits of news and information for religious feminists.

WOMEN & COMPUTERS 1990-. Ed.: Margaret J. Cole. 12/yr. \$48. Single copy: \$4. P.O. Box 161775, Cupertino, CA 95016. (Issue examined: December 1990)

This first issue embraces both the "expert power user of computer technology" and the "fresh novice." Within its twenty-three pages are articles discussing a computer artist, computer anxiety, and modems, plus two personal stories of life with computers, a listing of conferences, workshops, and seminars across the country, and several brief sections on computer tools or applications.

WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL 1989- . Eds.: Rita S. Gallin et al. 1/yr. ISSN 1045-893X. ISBN 0-8133-7586-X. Westview Press, Inc., 5500 Central Ave., Boulder, CO 80301. (Issue examined: v.1 [1989])

Following the editors' introduction, individual articles review the status of women and development in regard to agricultural technology, health technologies, education, and law, and another explores the concept of empowerment. Substantial bibliographies accompany each article. The series is published in cooperation with the Women and International Development Program at Michigan State University.

WOMEN'S HEALTH JOURNAL 1987-. Collective. 6/yr. Isis International, Casilla 2067, Correo Central, Santiago, Chile. (Issue examined: No. 17)

Published by the same overall organization that produces the *Isis International Book Series* and *Women in Action*, this is the journal of the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network, established in 1984. The 89-page sample issue is packed with information on network members, violence against women (including genital mutilation), an information campaign on

prescription drugs and their misuse/overuse, plus organizational and print resources.

WOMEN'S HISTORY NEWSLETTER 1990-. Publ.: B. R. Pfannenstiel. 6/yr. \$12. P.O. Box 9203, St. Paul, MN 55109-9203. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Jan./Feb. 1990)

The twelve pages of this issue center on the theme of newspaperwomen (each issue is to have a particular focus), including Nellie Bly, a Mrs. Bevis who interviewed President-elect Benjamin Harrison, a county newspaper publisher, a typesetter during the Spanish-American War, and other women as portrayed in turn-of-the-century newspaper articles.

#### SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST v.32, no.6, July/August 1989: "The Higher Education of Women." Ed.: Sarah H. Matthews. \$36 (ind.); \$105 (inst.). ISSN 0002-7642. Sage Publications, 2111 W. Hillcrest Dr., Newbury Park, CA 91320. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Higher Education for Women: Models for the Twenty-first Century" (Jill K. Conway); "Demographic Changes and Women on Campus" (Barbara Bryant Solomon); "Revisions: How the New Scholarship on Women and Gender Transforms the College Curriculum" (Kersti Yllö); "Women as Creators of Knowledge: New Environments" (Sandra Harding); and "Technology and Education: A Feminist Perspective" (Joan Rothschild).

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST v.45, no.3, March 1990: Special section on women's mental health. Ed.: Raymond D. Fowler. \$100 (ind.); \$200 (inst.). ISSN 0003-066X. Subscription Section, American Psychological Association, 1400 North Uhle St., Arlington, VA 22201. (Issue examined)

Four articles make up this "Psychology in the Public Forum" section: "Overview; Forging Research Priorities for Women's Mental Health" (Nancy Felipe Russo); The Women's Mental Health Research Agenda: Violence Against Women" (Mary P. Koss); "Mental Health Effects of Women's Multiple Roles" (Angela Barron McBride); and "Poverty and Women's Mental Health" (Deborah Belle).

THE CHEMIST v.66, no.10, November 1989: "Women in Chemistry." \$25 (nonmembers). Single copy: \$4. ISSN 0009-3025. American Institute of Chemists, 7315 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814. (Issue examined)

Among the articles in this special issue: "Daughters of Isis" (Jane A. Miller); "Women Faculty in Graduate Chemistry Departments: How Are They Making Headway?" (Nina Matheny Roscher and Margaret A. Cavanaugh); "Women Chemists in Industry: A View From the Bench" (Phyllis R. Bennet); "Women Chemists Committees: What, How, Why?" (Dorit L. Noether); "The Professional Expectations of Female Chemistry Majors" (Rebecca Ann Brewer).

COLLEGE ENGLISH v.52, no.4, April 1990 and v.52, no.5, Sept. 1990: "Women and Writing." Guest ed.: Elizabeth Meese. \$23 (only with membership). Single copy: \$5. ISSN 0010-0994. National Council of Teachers of English, 1111 Kenyon Rd., Urbana, IL 61801. (Issues examined)

Partial contents of the first issue: "The Other 'F' Word: The Feminist in the Classroom" (Dale M. Bauer); "Reperiodization: The Example of Emily Dickinson" (Margaret Dickie); and "Kathy Acker and the Postmodern Subject of Feminism" (Martina Sciolino). In the second issue: "How Not to Do Things With Metaphors We Live By" (Meryl Altman); "Beyond Literary Darwinism: Women's Voices and Critical Discourse" (Olivia Frey); and "Reclaiming the Mother('s) Tongue: Beloved, Ceremony, Mothers and Shadows" (Katherine Cummings).

DISCOURSE PROCESSES v.13, no.1, Jan.-March 1990: "Gender and Conversational Interaction." Guest ed.: Deborah Tannen. \$32.50 (ind.); \$79 (inst.). ISSN 0163-853X. Subscription Dept., Ablex Publishing Corp., 355 Chestnut St., Norwood, NJ 07648. (Issue examined)

Among the articles in this "multidisciplinary journal": "Pickle Fights: Gendered Talk in Preschool Disputes" (Amy Sheldon); "Tactical Use of Stories: Participation Frameworks Within Girls' and Boys' Disputes" (Marjorie Harness Goodwin); "Cooperative Competition in Adolescent 'Girl Talk' " (Penelope Eckert); and "Gender, Politeness, and Confrontation in Tenejapa" (about women's disputes in a court setting, by Penelope Brown).

GENERATIONS v.14, no.3, Summer 1990: "Gender and Aging." Guest eds.: Lou Glasse & Jon Hendricks. \$30. Single copy: \$9. ISSN 0738-7806. 833 Market St., Rm. 512, San Francisco, CA 94103. (Issue not seen)

Partial contents: "Making Something of Our Chromosomes" (Jon Hendricks); "The Demographic Parameters of Gender & Aging" (Beth B. Hess); "Women's Reproductive Changes: A Marker, Not a Turning Point" (Diana Laskin Siegal); "Women & Men in the Caregiving Role" (Rhonda J.V. Montgomery & Mary McGlinn Datwyler); "Gender & Work at Midlife and Beyond" (Laurie Russell Hatch); and "Political Mobilization and Older Women" (Robert B. Hudson & Judith G. Gonyea).

HISTORICAL STUDIES IN EDUCATION/REVUE D'HISTOIRE DE L'EDUCATION v.1, no.1, Spring 1989: "Aspects of Class and Gender in Education." Editorial group. 2/yr. \$25 (ind.); \$30 (inst.) outside Canada.Dr. J. Purdy, Managing Editor, Faculty of Education, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6G 1G7. (Issue examined)

Among the articles: "Scholarly Passion: Two Persons Who Caught It" (Alison Prentice); "Discourse of Danger: Gender and the History of Elementary Schooling in Australia, 1850-1880" (Marjorie R. Theobald); "Preparing for the Working World: Women at Queen's During the 1920s" (Nicole Neatby); and " 'Illicit' Sexuality and Public Education in Ontario, 1840-1907" (Bruce Curtis).

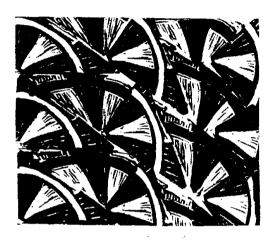
INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK v.48, no.3, 1987. Ed.: Armaity S. Desai. \$20 (U.S.). Single copy: \$6. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Bombay 400 088, India. (Information from Studies on Women Abstracts v.7, no.3, 1989, pp.199-200)

Partial contents: "Women Workers in Agarbathi Industry -- A Study" (Y. S. Sidde Gowda & R. Indira); "Women's Access to Food" (Srilatha Batliwala); "Shelter and Women -- A Perspective" (Mona Daswani); "Education and Social Change: Some Insights from Muslim College Girls" (Pratibha Ranade); and "Women's Education, Family Size and Earnings" (R.C. Datta).

PRESIDENTIAL STUDIES QUARTERLY v.20, no.4 (Fall 1990): "Modern First Ladies." Guest ed.: Lewis L. Gould. Subscription with membership: \$35 (faculty); \$30 (student). Single copy: \$6. ISSN 0360-4918. Center for the Study of the Presidency,

208 East 75th St., New York, NY 10021. (Issue examined)

This 113-page special section constitutes one of two themes in the issue. Introduced by an overview, "First Ladies and the Presidency" by Lewis L. Gould, essays center on six Presidential wives: Lou Henry Hoover, Eleanor Roosevelt (three articles), Lady Bird Johnson (two articles), Betty Ford, Rosalynn Carter, and Nancy Reagan.



PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES no.23 [1990]: Special issue on gender. Guest ed.: J'nan Morse Sellery. \$18. Single copy: \$12. ISSN 0033-2925. 10349 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90064. (Issue examined)

"Focusing on gender as a social construct and as a category of analysis," (p.6), the issue is divided into sections on family relations, sexual preference, and bodies (health and aging). Among the articles: "Incest, Society, and Transformation: An Australian Perspective" (David J. Tacey); "First the Chores and Then the Dishes" (Aritha Van Herk); "The Alchemy of Women Loving Women" (Karin Loftus Carrington); and "The Clan of One-Breasted Women" (Terry Tempest Williams).

SOCIAL PROBLEMS v.37, no.1, February 1990: "Special Section: Moral Problems in Reproduction." Guest ed.: Kathryn Pyne Addelson. \$66 (nonmembers and inst.). Single copy: \$16.50. Journals Dept., University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. (Issue examined)

Four articles comprise this special section of the journal of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. "Some Moral Issues in Public Problems of Reproduction" (Kathryn Pyne Addelson); "Controversy and the Development of Reproductive Sciences" (Adele E. Clarke); "Ethics and Human Reproduction: International Perspectives" (Ruth Macklin); and "The Significance of Race and Class in Marital Decisions among Unmarried Adolescent Mothers" (Naomi Farber).

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY v.28, no.4, Summer 1990: "Special Feature: Evelyn Scott." Eds.: Eleanor H. Beiswenger & Steven T. Ryan. \$9. Single copy: inquire. ISSN 0038-4496. Box 5078, Southern Station, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5078. (Issue examined)

This special section on Tennessee writer Evelyn Scott attempts to rescue her from current obscurity. "The Love-Death Vision of Evelyn Scott, an Overview" (Robert L. Welker); "The Terroristic Universe of *The Narrow House*" (Steven T. Ryan), and "Writing for Children" by Scott herself are among the essays. Selected letters are also included.

THEATRE INSIGHT: A JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY PERFORMANCE THOUGHT v.1, no.1, Autumn 1988: "The Female Protagonist." Editorial group. 3/yr. \$10. Winship Drama Building, Austin, TX 78712. (Issue examined)

Planned as "a publishing outlet for emerging scholars," this journal's special issue includes articles on plays by Caryl Churchill and Shelagh Delaney, on Marilyn Monroe, and an interview with dancer Deborah Hay. Regular columns focus on current works and current productions, book and script reviews, and special collections and archives.

UNCENSORED: NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA June 23, 1990: special issue on women in South Africa. \$25 (ind.); \$50 (inst.). Fund for a Free South Africa, 729 Boylston St., 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02116. (Issue examined)

Consisting largely of news clippings and articles from papers and journals published inside South Africa, this twelve-page newsprint issue centers on Winnie Mandela, with brief biographies of other contemporary and historic women in South Africa, and a general historical perspective on African women. A long poem, a listing of women's organizations, a bibliography, and other items are included.

WORKING AGE, "Third Annual Special Issue 1990: Older Women in Work and Retirement." Free to interested businesses and organizations. Worker

Equity Department, AARP (American Association of Retired Persons), 1909 K St., N.W., Washington, DC 20049. (Issue examined)

The nine pages of this special issue include "Working Women Caregivers," "Older Women and Part-Time Work," "Employment Discrimination and Older Women," "Retirement-Age Women and Pensions," "GAO Finds Spousal Consent Forms Lacking," and a description of the AARP Women's Initiative.

#### **TRANSITIONS**

FRONTIERS, situated at the University of Colorado at Boulder for fifteen years, is moving editorship to the University of New Mexico, where Louise Lamphere will take on editing responsibility. The new address is Women Studies Program, Mesa Vista Hall 2142, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131. Business correspondence should be addressed to Frontiers at University Press of Colorado, P.O. Box 849, Niwot, CO 80544.

HYPATIA has moved from the Department of Philosophy at Southern Illinois University to the University of South Florida, 507 107, Tampa, FL 33620-8100. The new editor is Linda Lopez McAlister.

UP AND OUT OF POVERTY (see Feminist Collections v.11, no.3, 1990) has changed its name to POOR TIMES as of the Summer/Fall issue because it is not a publication of and doesn't wish to be confused with the Up and Out of Poverty Campaign. The publisher is Women, Work, and Welfare, 3255 Hennepin Ave., South, Minneapolis, MN 55408.

VOICES RISING, published since 1987 by an editorial committee of the Women's Program of the International Council for Adult Education, is in the midst of a shift in address and editorial responsibility, and its fate remains unknown. The last two issues produced by the previous Women's Program staff are v.4, nos. 1 and 2, and may be ordered from Popular Education Research Group, 606 Shaw St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The forty pages of v.4, no.1 focus on literacy, divided into sections on the social dimensions of literacy, metholologies, and challenges. News notes from education centers around the world and a section on resources appear to be regular columns. The

bulletin is also published in French and Spanish. Single copy: \$5. The ICAE Secretariat is now assuming more direct responsibility for both the Women's Program and the publication, though it is unclear whether the bulletin will be continued. Write to the new ICAE Women's Program staff at 720 Bathurst St., Suite 500, Toronto, Ontario Canada M5S 2R4.

WOMEN LIBRARY WORKERS JOURNAL, originated by a nonprofit feminist collective in Berkeley ten years ago, is being published by McFarland & Co. beginning with the Fall 1990 issue. New editor is Audrey Eaglen, a public librarian in Cleveland. Yearly subscription rate is \$18; single issues cost \$7. Write WLW Journal, c/o McFarland & Co., Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640.

#### CEASED PUBLICATION

AUNT EDNA'S READING LIST March 1988 - 1989? 2002 H Hunnewell St., Honolulu, HI 96822. (Information from publisher.)

**BREAKING THE SILENCE** v.1, no.1, Spring 1982 - v.7, no.3, March-July 1989. Edited by collective. P.O. Box 4857, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5J1. (Inquiries returned unanswered.)

CONDITIONS (1977-1990) has ceased as a periodical with No. 17, 1990, and will be continued by Cleis Press as a yearly anthology of new writing by women. For further information, write to Conditions c/o 247 Liberty Ave., Jersey City, NJ 07307.

#### ITEMS OF NOTE

Zed Books and the UN/NGO Group on Women and Development will launch a new series, WOMEN AND WORLD DEVELOPMENT, in the spring of 1991. Each book in the series is fully illustrated and contains a resource guide and a section on using the book in workshops and seminars. Titles include: Women and the World Economic Crisis, Women and Violence, Women and Literacy, Women and the Environment, Women and Health, and Women and Disability. Volumes may be purchased in hardback or paperback, and a paperback set of all six is available for \$80 (50 pounds). For more information, or to order, write: Textbook Manager, Zed Books, 57 Caledonia Road, London, N1 9BU, UNITED KINGDOM.

MINORITIES AND WOMEN: A LIST OF MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS IN LIBRARIANSHIP, 1989-90 is a two-page directory compiled by the American Library Association Offices for Library Personnel Resources and Library Outreach Services. The list gives contact names for officers, publication editors, and directories or resource lists, connected to such groups as American Indian librarians, Asian/Pacific American librarians, Chinese American librarians, Hispanic librarians and women librarians. For a free copy, write ALA/OLPR, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; telephone: 312-944-6780.

The Now Legal Defense and Education Fund has published FACTS ON REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS: A **RESOURCE MANUAL.** The 1989 manual, contained in a three-ring binder, addresses a wide range of subjects, describing each problem, its pertinent legal, medical and social issues, and its importance to women's reproductive freedom. Topics include U.S. Supreme Court abortion cases, fetal viability, childbearing and rearing costs, rape and incest exceptions to abortion bans, prosecution of women for drug and alcohol use during pregnancy, the impact of new reproductive technologies on women's rights, and much more. To order, send \$16.95 to Reproductive Rights Resource Manual, NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, 99 Hudson St., 12th Floor, New York, NY 10013.

Media Network has announced publication of CHOICE: A GUIDE TO FILM AND VIDEO ON WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM AND HEALTH. This annotated, thirty-five-page guide provides information on eighty available media productions, some of which are little-known and hard to find, along with details on where items can be borrowed, rented, or purchased. Film and video topics include reproductive health, child care, birth control, abortion, gay and teenage sexuality, single mothers, and attacks on women's rights. Choice is available for \$11.50 for institutions and \$6.50 for

individuals and community-based organizations, from: Alternative Media Information Center, 121 Fulton St., 5th Floor, New York, NY 10038; telephone: 212-619-3455.

WOMEN AND THE CONSTITUTION is a four-part curriculum set centered on the 1988 symposium Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective held at the Carter Center in Atlanta. Focusing on the participation of women in the development of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of American constitutional government, and on the future of women's rights, the package includes: Speeches and Addresses, Symposium Papers Collection, Student Textbook, and Teacher's Guide, and is intended for supplementary use in teaching American history, as a reference tool, and as a program guide for women's organizations. The cost for the set is \$42.80 plus \$4.25 freight and handling, or each book may be ordered separately. To order, or for more information, write: Attn.: Women and the Constitution. The Carter Center of University, One Copenhill, Atlanta, GA 30307; telephone: 1-800-367-3379, or (Georgia only) 1-800-222-6527.

The Havens Center for the Study of Social Structure and Social Change has published THE HAVENS CENTER SPEAKERS AND RESOURCE BUREAU: A DIRECTORY FOR 1990-91, an eightpage listing of UW faculty and graduate students who have volunteered to speak to school and community audiences about their interests and specializations. Topics include agriculture, environment, development, history, labor, law, literature, the arts, politics, science, and women's studies. To obtain a free copy, contact Barbara Forrest, Program Coordinator, A.E. Havens Center for the Study of Social Structure and Social Change, 8112 Social Science, UW-Madison, Madison, WI 53706; 608-262-1420.

SKILLET, BALLOT & BOOK: WISCONSIN WOMEN, THE HIDDEN LEGACY is a dramatic collage available for performance by Heritage Ensemble. The program presents, through narration, song, and re-enactment the stories of the women of Wisconsin from pioneer times to World War II. The Ensemble is a professional performing arts program of the University of Wisconsin which travels in

Wisconsin and the Midwest, presenting historical, musical, and literary adaptions relating to the State, region, and nation. For further information write or call: Dave Peterson, UW-Madison, 726 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53703; telephone: 608-263-3369.

SOME OF US ARE MOTHERS; ALL OF US ARE DAUGHTERS is a live reading of women's poetry and prose about the mother-daughter bond produced and performed by Donna Barkman, with visuals prepared by Word & Picture Associates. For booking information, contact: All Women Aloud, Reservoir Road, Ossining, NY 10562; telephone: 914-762-6635.

The Organization for Equal Education of the Sexes has published four new Spanish-language drop-out prevention posters. Each of the CONTINUA EN LA ESCUELA posters, is accompanied by a four-page story, in Spanish, told by the young woman featured on the poster, about the difficulties she faced in completing high school and her determination to succeed. The two-color, eleven-by-seventeen-inch posters are \$4 each, or \$14 for the set of four (plus \$3 shipping and handling on orders up to \$12.50, or \$5 on orders over that amount). A catalog of 91 English-language posters costs \$2. Send orders to: OEES, 808 Union St., Brooklyn, NY 11215; telephone: 718-783-0332.

WOMEN ORGANIZING AGAINST VIOLENCE, produced by Match International Centre, is a resource kit containing materials about the global dimension of violence, international statistics on violence, and women's personal accounts, as well as a list of print and audio-visual resources and more. The cost is \$15 (with discounts available for orders of more than ten); free to Third World women's groups. Prepay only. Order from: Match International Centre, 1102-200 Elgin, Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 1L5 CANADA.

Thirty-five audio cassettes documenting the June 25-28, 1990 First Sino-American Conference on Women's Issues, *HOLDING UP HALF THE SKY*, held in Beijing June 25-28, 1990, are now available individually (\$10 each) or as an entire set (\$298). To receive an order form with detailed descriptions of each cassette, write to: National Cassette Services, P.O. Box 99, Front Royal, VA 22630; telephone: 800-868-6886.

TBTN: A CAMPUS ORGANIZING PROJECT is a resource packet produced by the University of Wisconsin United Council of Student Governments - Office of Women's Affairs to assist college or community groups in organizing a Take Back the Night march. The packet includes a step-by-step plan for organizing a march, information on

fundraising and record keeping, and a detailed section on publicity. For further information Women's contact: Jennifer Smith, **Affairs** Coordinator, United Council of UW Student Government, 122 State St., Suite 500, Madison, WI 53703; telephone: 608-263-3422.

3. Part III: autobiographical writing by women of

4. Part IV: creative literature as a source of

5. Films and videos: Asian American and

6. Films and videos: Black women and Latinas.

"New Reference Works in Women's Studies, 1989-

90" by Susan Searing has also been recently listed. Both of these, like most titles in the series, are

available free of charge from UW System Women's

Studies Librarian, 112A Memorial Library, 728

#### WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

information.

American Indian women.

State St., Madison, WI 53706.

While not exactly a bibliography, the Feminist Collections series on "Women of Color and the Core Curriculum: Tools for Transforming the Liberal Arts" contains a good number of useful citations in addition to its explanatory text. The four parts of the series plus two video resource reviews are now available as a set:

- 1. Part I: basic resources on curriculum transformation and general bibliographies on women of color.
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#### **BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED**

The A-Z of Women's Sexuality. By Ada P. Kahn & Linda Hughey Holt. New York: Facts on File, 1990. (Address: 460 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016)

Agatha Christie: The Woman and Her Mysteries. By Gillian Gill. New York: The Free Press, 1990. (Address: 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022)

Ancient Mirrors of Womanhood: A Treasury of Goddess and Heroine Lore From Around the World. By Merlin Stone. Boston, MA: Beacon Press, 1984.

Annie Chambers. By Lenore Carroll. Wichita, KS: Watermark Press, 1989. (Address: 149 N. Broadway, Wichita, KS 67202)

Battleground Berlin: Diaries 1945-1948. By Ruth Andreas-Friedrich, trans. by Anna Boerresen. New York: Paragon House, 1990.

Beneath My Heart. By Janice Gould. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 1990.

Brave New Families: Stories of Domestic Upheaval in Late Twentieth Century America. By Judith Stacey. New York: Basic Books, 1990.

The Doctor Poems. By Lyn Lifshin. Long Beach, CA: Applezabba Press, 1990. (Address: P.O. Box 4134, Long Beach, CA 90804)

Feminism/Postmodernism. Ed. by Linda J. Nicholson. New York: Routledge, 1990.

Gender and Genius: Towards a Feminist Aesthetics. By Christine Battersby. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1989.

Hypatia Reborn: Essays in Feminist Philosophy. Ed. by Azizah al-Hibri & Margaret Simmons. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1990.

Intaglio: A Novel in Six Stories. By Roberta Fernandez. Houston, TX: Arte Publico Press, 1990. Joan of Arc in History, Literature & Film: A Critical Bibliography. By Nadia Margolis. New York: Garland, 1990.

The Last Generation: Work and Life in the Textile Mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, 1910-1960. By Mary H. Blewett. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1990.

Lesbian Survival Manual. By Rhonda Dicksion. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990.

Madame Le Professeur: Women Educators in the Third World. By Jo Burr Margadant. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1990.

Making It: A Woman's Guide to Sex in the Age of Aids. By Cindy Patton & Janis Kelly; trans by Papusa Molina, Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 1990. Modern Daughters and the Outlaw West. By Melissa Kwasny. San Francisco, CA: Spinsters Book Co., 1990. (Address: 223 Mississippi, P.O. Box 410687, San Francisco, CA 94141)

Murder at Red Rock Ranch. By Dorothy Tell. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990.

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Parents Who Help Their Children Overcome Drugs. By Barbara Cottman Becnel. Minneapolis, MN: CompCare Publishers, 1990.

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Scuttlebutt. By Jana Williams. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 1990.

Slick. By Camarin Grae. Tallahassee, FL: Naiad Press, 1990.

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The Story of Anna O.: The Woman Who Led Freud to Psychoanalysis. By Lucy Freeman. New York: Paragon House, 1990.

Subversive Intent: Gender, Politics, and the Avant-Garde. By Susan Rubin Suleiman. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1990.

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The Women's Movement in Latin America: Feminism and the Transition to Democracy. By Jane S. Jaquette. Cambridge, MA: Unwin Hyman, 1989.

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The Writings of Farm Women, 1840-1940: An Anthology. Ed. by Carol Fairbanks & Bergine Haakenson. New York: Garland, 1990.



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