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*** The comic frames on p.7 are from CHOICES, an anthology comic produced by Angry Isis Press for the National Organization for Women. (Copies may be ordered at $5.50 each from Angry Isis, 1982 15th St., San Francisco, CA 94114). Rubber stamp illustrations in this issue (pp.8, 20, 28, and 37) are by Tracy L. Honn of Madison. Graphics on pp.23 and 26 are by Rini Templeton, from *EL ARTE DE RINI TEMPLETON/THE ART OF RINI TEMPLETON: WHERE THERE IS LIFE AND STRUGGLE*, ed. Alejandro Alvarez et al. (Real Comet Press, 1988). We welcome contribution of appropriate graphics for use in FEMINIST COLLECTIONS. ***
FROM THE EDITORS

Summer is traditionally a quiet time on campus. The peak crowds in the libraries thin out after term papers are handed in. The more fortunate faculty depart for vacations or research trips; others immerse themselves in teaching intensive summer courses, leaving little time for library work. Library staff schedule their own vacations or plan to catch up on backlogged projects.

At least, that's the theory. But in the office of the UW System Women's Studies Librarian, the summer of 1991 has been anything but calm!

June was a blur, as we rushed to produce the final version of Women, Race, and Ethnicity: A Bibliography. Our grant from the UW System Institute on Race and Ethnicity was to evaporate on June 30, and we were determined to spend the funds and to fulfill our promise of distributing free copies to women's studies programs, ethnic studies departments, and libraries throughout the UW System. Already long overdue (a preliminary "bibliography in progress" appeared in 1988), the final edition includes some 2,300 annotated entries and runs to more than 200 pages. We've enclosed an order form with this issue of FC. Happily, we've held the price to only $7.00 ($7.35 for Wisconsin residents, who must pay state sales tax). We envision Women, Race, and Ethnicity as a tool for students, faculty, and librarians, and most particularly as an aid to integrating information on women of color and white ethnic women into the liberal arts curriculum.

Women, Race, and Ethnicity isn't our only major project, however. Every two years, we update our directory, Women's Studies in Wisconsin: Who's Who & Where. The sixth edition is scheduled for publication at the end of this summer. Thanks to all of you who returned your questionnaires! We mailed out some 3,000 forms, and received about 500 back. Now we're compiling the information and creating indexes, so look for announcements of the new edition in our next mailing.

Also in the works: a comprehensive listing of films, videos, and other nonprint media in women's studies, from 1985 to the present. The completion date for this project isn't set yet, but we're plugging away at it. Slowly, cardboard boxes full of reviews and advertisements are being converted into accurate bibliographic citations; lengthy descriptions and reviews are being condensed into brief annotations; and subject index terms are being fed into our database. We've experienced a rise in inquiries about audiovisual resources, and we hope this new publication will help answer many questions raised by teachers and program planners.

All these projects proceed alongside our usual activities -- the publication of Feminist Collections, Feminist Periodicals: A Current Listing of Contents, and New Books on Women & Feminism; on-the-spot research assistance; presentations and seminars; selecting new books for UW-Madison's Memorial Library; and working with other members of the UW System Women's Studies Consortium on a wide range of exciting initiatives in research, curricular transformation, and scholarly exchanges.

Recently, we've added another duty to our job descriptions -- packing and unpacking! The relocation of our offices is, quite literally, a dream come true. We've moved from three cramped and unconnected spaces on two different floors in Memorial Library to a spacious suite on the fourth floor. We're still settling in and still gaping at the view out our nine-foot windows. Our joy was only mildly soured by the discovery that a leaky steampipe in the ceiling was sheathed in asbestos, and that approximately twenty percent of our new space had to be sealed in plastic and declared off-limits while the carcinogens were "abated" prior to the pipe being repaired. At this writing, the reconstruction is nearly done.

Our new address is: UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706. Our phone number remains the same -- 608-263-5754. If you're in Madison, visit us in our new quarters!

-- S.S.
BOOK REVIEWS

PERSPECTIVES ON ECOLOGICAL FEMINISM


In the late 1970's feminists fighting for women's rights began to find they shared common ground with environmentalists working for the protection and preservation of the natural world. Women concerned with both causes began making connections between the oppression and domination of women (and, not coincidentally, other disenfranchised groups such as people of color) and the domination and control of the natural world (with subsequent harm to both). Women are controlled, the thinking goes, because they are closer to primitive nature and the control of wild nature is justified by its personification as female. While this premise, when stated so baldly, sounds like the plot of a bad conspiracy movie, it has given birth to a field of inquiry that is gaining increasing attention and respect from scholars and practitioners from a variety of fields, academic and otherwise. That area of study is known as ecofeminism or, alternatively, ecological feminism.

Ecofeminism is part of the emerging scholarly specialty known as ecophilosophy, which is premised on a critique of the interactions of modern Western culture with the natural world. Ecophilosophy as a whole seeks alternative ways of seeing -- and acting out -- the connections and relationships between human and nature and between human and human.

As a philosophy, ecofeminism is still in its formative stages and subject to much discussion and debate. The two books reviewed here are recent contributions to this debate. The Diamond and Orenstein work is a collection of essays that attempts to contribute to the development of ecofeminist theory. Biehl's book, on the other hand, is a wide-ranging and scathing attack on the very premises of ecological feminism, including the premises discussed in Diamond and Orenstein.

Unfortunately, an initial criticism that must be leveled at both books is that neither is particularly accessible or useful to someone just beginning to wonder about the new-fangled ideas of ecofeminism. To read Biehl's book with a critical eye requires not only some basic understanding of ecofeminist theories but familiarity with ecophilosophical fields such as social ecology and deep ecology. To jump straight into the Diamond and Orenstein book looking for an introduction to ecofeminism is to come away confused by what Biehl dismisses as "a plethora of short, often self-contradictory essays on the subject" that suggest "incoherence" and "irrationalism" (p.2).

A neophyte browsing through Reweaving the World might well agree with Biehl's comments and dismiss ecofeminist theory immediately. But to accept Biehl's critique unquestioningly or to dismiss ecofeminism as a result of confusion and impatience arising from an uninformed reading of Diamond and Orenstein's collection of essays is, I think, a mistake. Such rejection would deprive one of a source of new thinking, questions, and critiques. Ecofeminism raises fascinating issues and ideas worthy of consideration by anyone interested in developing new and positive relations with the natural world and with those who are traditionally undervalued and under-represented in most societies, such as women and people of color.

In its efforts to contribute to the ongoing development of ecofeminist theory, Diamond and Orenstein's book perhaps too successfully suggests the scope and breadth of the subjects, theories, and styles that make up ecofeminism. The field is nothing if not diverse, and the diversity in this collection ranges from Ynestra King's analysis of the intersection of traditional feminist theories and ecofeminist theories to considerations of nature-centered spirituality by Starhawk and Carol P. Christ. Other articles examine relationships between the theories of ecofeminism and those of...
other ecophilosophies such as deep ecology and bioregionalism.

A number of articles, including one by Vandana Shiva, contribute the badly needed perspective that women of color and women of the developing nations have as much to contribute to ecofeminist theories as do western academics, perhaps more. The points of view in the various articles as often as not reflect personal, individual, and experiential understandings as well as those derived from traditional analytical research. All of these subjects and approaches are fully in keeping with ecofeminist theories, which emphasize the personal as well as the political and the individual as well as the whole.

Two contributions to this anthology might be particularly helpful for the beginning inquirer. Charlene Spretnak's article "Ecofeminism: Our Roots and Flowering" is useful for the broad sense of ecofeminism it presents. Spretnak identifies three routes by which individuals have been drawn towards ecofeminism: the study of political theory, particularly Marxist analysis; exposure to nature-based religions, including Goddess worship; and involvement in the environmental movement. These three lines of thought continue to be very evident in the ideas and theories of ecofeminism. Marxist theories have contributed an analysis of dominance, particular dominance of male over female. Ecofeminists have built upon these ideas, expanding the theory to make linkages between the domination of women and the domination of "Mother Nature." The idea of Mother Nature recurs in the debate over the role of spirituality. As Spretnak acknowledges, many ecofeminists are drawn by the need to develop, or reclaim, a spirituality that honors both women and the earth, a need they believe is patently unmet by conventional anthropocentric, misogynist religions such as Christianity or Judaism (although there are ecofeminists working to reform these religions). The question of spirituality has proved to be a prickly one, as one person's empowering Goddess worship is another's descent into ahistorical, irrational mysticism. Finally, as more and more women have entered natural resources professions or have become involved with environmental organizations, many have found themselves dissatisfied with both the way they are treated within organizations and the "solutions" to environmental problems. Ecofeminism has provided answers to both concerns.

Ynestra King's article "Healing the Wounds: Feminism, Ecology, and the Nature/Culture Dualism" takes a closer look at the feminist origins of ecofeminist theory and comments on the problem of embracing and reclaiming the traditional association of women and nature (a step feminists have emphatically disagreed with, but many ecofeminists have enthusiastically embraced). This analysis is central to many ecofeminist theories, which argue (for better or worse) that women do have a unique connection with nature, whether innate or learned, which must be recognized and used to rescue both women and the planet. King argues that ecofeminism synthesizes the best from the different schools of feminist thought (cultural-radical, socialist, and liberal), and does so in a way that frees us from the trap of believing in only one true way of thinking. Ecofeminism at its best brings together a number of different diverse perspectives and suggests that all have a contribution to make.

Interestingly, it is this very diversity, in which King sees so much promise, that appears to most influence the criticisms of ecofeminism in Biehl's book. Biehl's thesis is clear from the outset: "My main purpose in writing this book has been to defend the best ideals of feminism from a disquieting tendency that has arisen from within its midst -- ecofeminism" (p.1). She is explicit as to the source of her disquiet: ecofeminism's diversity/incoherence, the acceptance of the association of women with nature, the growing interest in the Neolithic period of history (which several ecofeminists have cited to demonstrate that woman- and nature-respecting cultures did once exist), and the interest of many ecofeminists in spirituality, a pursuit Biehl equates with a glorification of irrationalism. Her book takes on each of these subjects, raising significant questions and objections to ideas derived from their assumptions. Her conclusion is that the entire body of ecofeminist theory is "tainted" by these interests; in consequence, Biehl has thrown her lot in with social ecology, a body of ecological philosophical theorizing that is explained very poorly in her text. Making social ecology understandable requires more space than I have here and, indeed, as Biehl notes, the reader does not have to agree with her choice
of an alternative theory to accept her critique of ecofeminism (although much of her critique is grounded in her acceptance of social ecology's assumptions). The question is whether or not her criticisms of ecofeminism are legitimate.

Actually, I found many of Biehl's concerns and questions to be on target. Ecofeminist theories require rethinking and refinement, stronger linkages between ideas, and between ideas and sources. Some of the writing that comes out under the rubric of ecofeminism is more than a little weird or poorly reasoned. What I did not find in Biehl's book, however, was sufficient reason for tossing out the theories and ideas of ecological feminism altogether. The biggest problem with her critique, as noted earlier, is that it requires that the reader be well read in ecological philosophy in order to reach an informed conclusion. Even then, much in this book is poorly argued and, in places, poorly written. I find particularly unpleasant the personal and insulting way Biehl deals with many ecofeminist theorists. The grinding of theoretical axes often overwhels many of her better questions, challenges that deserve serious consideration by those who continue to be interested in ecofeminism.

In the 1970's, many women (and men) found ecofeminism to be a healing and enlightening challenge to conventional ways of addressing both environmental problems and social ills. Twenty years later, many are still finding personal and professional empowerment and enlightenment within ecofeminist theories. The literature on ecofeminism has grown exponentially in the last few years (most recently, for example, Hypatia's Spring 1991 issue focused on ecofeminism) and with the expansion of the discussion, conflict and debate is both inevitable and useful. Both books discussed here make interesting contributions to that debate.

-- Annie Booth

[Annie Booth is working on her Ph.D. at the Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her dissertation is in the area of environmental philosophy, and might be completed next year. She works as a teaching assistant in environmental studies, and does a great deal of non-dissertation work on environmental policy issues, most recently a history of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.]

WOMEN READ COMICS

If you think that comic books are trash, you probably aren't reading this. If you don't already enjoy comics, I hope that my recommendations will entice you to some entertaining reading. I don't know of a better way to introduce a new reader to comics than to recommend those I like; therefore, this will be a personal and opinionated article.

Let me start with some generalizations. Women are underrepresented in comics, and women are a minority in all aspects of comics, from production to number of readers. Yes, there are women working in the comics industry at all levels, including creators, editors, and executives; but there certainly are not as many women as there are men. Perhaps not many women care to work in an industry that perceives itself as providing entertainment for adolescent boys; and, indeed there are very few comics produced for women readers, and few that attract a female readership. As for underrepresentation in the comics, there are plenty of representations of female forms, but where are the women? I choose the comics I read and recommend in answer to that question.

SUPERHEROES

Some young women buy Marvel mutant-superheroes comics; I understand that some women identify with the mutant misfits. Though I grew up with DC comics, I never really identified with Superman; and my appreciation of Wonder Woman is rather recent. The current Wonder Woman (DC) series has been around for about five years. Written by George Perez, it has been a showcase for various artists, both men and women. The stories often deal with the relationships between "Wonder Woman" Princess Diana and the women of "Man's World." There have been stories of friendship, and there have been stories of loss and grief, as Diana learns that Amazons have much in common with all other women.

MATURE READERS

Horror is a popular genre with women readers. Both Marvel and DC have horror comics, aimed at "mature readers," which have their share of women readers. Some smaller publishers have horror titles as well. Faye Perozich, for example, has adapted both The Vampire Lestat (Innovation)
and The Mummy (Millennium) from novels by Anne Rice. Both are illustrated in a "painterly style" that appeals to women comic readers.

Also suggested for mature readers is Love and Rockets (Fantagraphics) by Gilbert and Jaime Hernandez. Due to the fine development of the women characters by the Hernandez brothers, this comic has a considerable number of women readers. The stories are largely realistic, but most readers would not be familiar with the lifestyles of the characters: poverty in a Mexican village or the punk scene in southern California.

**ADULTS ONLY**

Many women artists and writers got their starts in the underground comics of the 1960's and 1970's. Reacting to the sexist content of many undergrounds, a group of women creators started Wimmen's Comix. This irregularly published anthology of outrageous humor has had sixteen issues to date. Several of the regular contributors have recently had single issues appear collecting their work from anthology comics like Wimmen's Comix and Tits & Clits (Last Gasp). These include Mary Fleener's Slutburger Stories (Rip Off Press), Kristine Kryttre's Death Warmed Over (Cat-Head Comics), Diane Noomin's True Glitz (Rip Off Press), and Trina Robbins' Near Myths (Rip Off Press); and I recommend them all highly. Noomin's Didi Glitz is a single parent, redecorating her home and her life. Also look at Roberta Gregory's Naughty Bits (Fantagraphics), which gives Gregory's reactions to working with "adult comics" and "underground classics."

Kitchen Sink publishes "Omaha" The Cat Dancer by Reed Waller and Kate Worley. This comic could be best described as a soap opera; its mixture of explicit sex, romance, and action appeals to both men and women. Also from Kitchen Sink is Sylvie Rancourt's autobiographical Melody, depicting her life and work as a nude dancer.

**FUNNY BOOKS**

Yuppies from Hell and Son of Yuppies from Hell (Marvel) put the "comic" back in comics. Barbara Slate's vignettes portray a group of upwardly-mobile types as they deal with new and trendy crises. Marvel has recently made an effort to attract very young female readers by licensing Mattel's most famous doll in Barbie and Barbie Fashion comics. Barbara Slate has been writing some of the stories for these, and has a new series for young readers called Sweet XVI (Marvel). Set in ancient Rome, the characters are teenagers dealing with situations teens have always had to deal with. Share some laughs with your daughters or nieces.

**SERIOUS STUFF**

I've been wanting to tell the world about Mary Fleener's Hoodoo (The 3-D Zone) since it appeared late in 1988; I hope you can still find copies. Fleener adapts stories that Zora Neale Hurston recorded in her book Mules and Men. The art is stark and primitive, suited to the subjects of conjure and evil. This is an unusual and startling tribute to a great writer by an artist.

I couldn't finish my list of recommended reading without mentioning Choices, edited by Trina
Robbins. Choices is an anthology comic published by Angry Isis Press to benefit the National Organization for Women. Both women and men present their views on abortion. You owe it to yourself and NOW to buy Choices.

Given the brevity of this article and the fact that I cannot read everything, I'm certain that I've omitted some comics women enjoy. So, if I've left out your favorites, tell your friends about them.

For a history of women's involvement in comics, look at Women and the Comics (Eclipse Books, 1985) by Trina Robbins and Catherine Yronwode. This book belongs in every collection on women artists and women's occupations. A revised edition is to be published soon. Addresses of publishers can be found in the comics themselves, or in the handy list given in each weekly issue of the newspaper Comics Buyer's Guide (Krause Publications).

As to a critique of comics, I think that women should enjoy every form of entertainment available to them; and I believe that those entertainments aimed specifically at women are very precious. If the male critical establishment tends to belittle women's literature and women's art simply because it is by and for women, it also tends to ignore or belittle women's comic books. The best titles will not be around without reader support. So, there's your assignment: use the resources. Women, read comics!

-- Debra Daemmrich

[Debra Daemmrich is the manager of 20th Century Books/Main Street Comics in Madison, Wisconsin. She has an M.L.S. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.]

PROFESSIONAL READING: THREE NEW BOOKS FOR LIBRARIANS, AND ONE REVIVED JOURNAL


Librarians involved in women's studies (and women's studies scholars who rely on libraries) can find ample inspiration in these four new resources. In differing measure, each offers practical advice, acute analyses of the status quo, and thoughtful recommendations for change.

Women Online is a groundbreaking survey of the strengths and weaknesses of electronic information resources for women's studies research. The volume is sorely needed, since no single database is devoted to information on women. Editors Steven Atkinson and Judith Hudson solicited sixteen articles from twenty-three librarians and information specialists. Thanks to the generosity of database vendors, the authors were able to conduct extensive sample searches, identify the most useful databases for various topics and the most prevalent keywords, and point out gaps in coverage. Many of the articles report the authors' findings in statistical tables and charts.

The volume opens with overviews of four broad areas: the humanities, social and behavioral sciences, biomedical sciences, and law. The authors approach their assignments variously. Joyce Duncan
Falk, after some initial comparative analysis, reviews sixteen separate databases in the humanities. Ruth Dickstein and Karen Williams, by contrast, offer a succinct evaluation of sources in the social sciences, relying largely on tables, plus narrative commentary, to rank fourteen social science databases according to the relevancy of the retrieved citations, their uniqueness, and the degree to which they cover the full universe of literature on women. Donna R. Dolan tested six "hot topics" -- for example, PMS and surrogate motherhood -- in eleven health-related databases, and her article reproduces a useful "hedge" (set of terms and search strategies) for comprehensive searches on women. Reflecting the growing availability of full-text (as opposed to bibliographic) databases, Richard Irving and Mary Jane Brustman assess access to women's legal issues in electronic records of court decisions, legal codes, and law journal articles. Contributors of other articles emphasize the value and limitations of online encyclopedias, directories, current news databases; numeric files, and other full-text sources.

The volume moves beyond analysis of specific databases, however, to show how computerized information searching provides answers to questions about the literature itself. Geraldene Walker, Ruth A. Palmquist, and Steven Atkinson collaborate on a bibliometric study of women's issues in business databases, charting the rise and fall of feminist topics within the business and management literature. Barbara J. Via demonstrates how citation databases can be employed to isolate materials written from a feminist perspective.

In a rare look at the computer utilities that support automated library technical operations, Judith Hudson and Victoria A. Mills assess the "national online bibliographic database" in terms of its treatment of women's materials. In reality, there exists no such unified database, but rather a conglomeration of Library of Congress machine-readable cataloging, the OCLC and RLIN networks, and various products derived from these three.

The volume offers six essays on topics which can be exceedingly difficult to research in printed sources: lesbians, women of color, women in developing countries, women's studies curriculum materials, women in sports, and women and government. The approach and quality of these essays vary, but each provides important information and analysis not readily found elsewhere in the library professional literature. Atkinson and Hudson round out the collection with a "Database Matrix" describing nearly eighty databases. All in all, this is an impressive volume, full of useful techniques for the online searcher, criticisms that database producers should take to heart, and ample evidence that electronic information sources can now play a central role in research on gender.

Whereas Women Online will appeal primarily to academic librarians, Gay and Lesbian Library Service addresses a broader professional audience. Noting that "lesbians and gay men comprise a significant portion of the American population," editors Cal Gough and Ellen Greenblatt assert that "our libraries have failed to meet the needs of this special group of library users." The opening section on collection development includes well-written articles on school, academic, and public libraries. These are preceded by Gough's readable essay, "Key Issues in the Collecting of Gay/Lesbian Library Materials," in which he parries the typical arguments made against acquiring materials for gay and lesbian readers -- from "Gay people don't live in my community" or "It's too difficult to find reviews of these materials" to "I don't approve of homosexuality."

Part II offers case studies of two special collections, the independent Lesbian Herstory Archives and the Collection on Human Sexuality at Cornell University. Part III, focused on bibliographic access, supplies a lengthy article on Library of Congress subject headings, in which co-editor Ellen Greenblatt lists currently used headings and proposes (and justifies) many new terms. Wayne R. Dynes adds a brief history of the bibliographic documentation of gay men and lesbians, adapted from his Encyclopedia of Homosexuality (Garland, 1990). The prolific Cal Gough is author of both pieces in Part IV, "Service Issues" -- one on "making the library more user-friendly for gay and lesbian patrons" and the other on library exhibits. The final section, headed "Special Topics in Librarianship for Gay and Lesbian Patrons," includes surveys of reference materials and periodicals; an expose of the censorship of lesbian and gay materials by library workers; a discussion of AIDS information in libraries; and a selected bibliography.
The volume is immeasurably enriched by its sixteen appendices, which present core collections of books, films and videos, recorded music, and plays. In addition, there is a checklist of "famous gays, lesbians, and bisexuals"; guidelines for evaluating children's books; and directories of bookstores, publishers, special collections, and professional groups; plus separate lists of bibliographies and audiovisual media on AIDS. The depth and breadth of the appendices argue for placing a second copy of Gay and Lesbian Library Service in the non-circulating reference collection.

Gay and Lesbian Library Service largely overlooks erotica and pornography as genres appropriate for libraries. Not so Libraries, Erotica, and Pornography, which includes among its seventeen pieces "A Connoisseur's Selection of X-Rated Videotapes for the Library" by Robert H. Rimmer and "An Annotated Bibliography of Quality Erotica" by David Steinberg. This anthology makes the plea for fair, informed selection of library materials by making it impossible for librarians to plead ignorance.

Editor Martha Cornog clearly champions greater diversity in library collections, but she takes pains to present a spectrum of viewpoints. Noted librarian/columnists Bill Katz and Will Manley square off over the question, "Pornography in the library?" with Katz answering "yes!" and Manley insisting "no!" Christine Jenkins does an admirable job of dissecting the several feminist positions on pornography and the "dilemma of the feminist librarian" who must reconcile personal and professional values. Elizabeth M. McKenzie zeroes in on the Minneapolis and Indianapolis attempts to pass anti-porn ordinances based on the view that pornography may violate women's civil rights, again highlighting the particular implications for librarians.

Libraries, Erotica, and Pornography presents historical information on the publishing and collecting of erotic materials (see the articles by G. Legman and Vern Bullough) and documents the 1986 Congressional furor over the Library of Congress's production of braille editions of Playboy. It also offers a thoughtful meditation on "Words, Libraries, and Meaning," in which editor Martha Cornog and Timothy Perper (who also contributes the lengthy wrap-up chapter) ask, "What does it mean to say 'pornography in the library'?" But beyond the history and the philosophizing, the volume includes a goodly amount of practical information, in the form of a discussion of access issues (classification, subject headings, finding aids, physical accessibility), descriptions of erotic research collections and archives on homosexuality, and an annotated bibliography on libraries and pornography. The collection will be avidly read in library schools, where the value of intellectual freedom is inculcated in future librarians, and will be of great help to any library worker facing a censorship challenge or struggling with internal policies on selection and access.

Many of the issues addressed in these three collections have been touched on in the past by WLW Journal, the organ of the now dormant national association, Women Library Workers. With volume 14 (1990), the small band of volunteer editors turned the quarterly over to McFarland & Company. As publisher Rhonda Herman noted in the first issue to appear under McFarland's aegis, "librarianship really is a profession with special opportunities to empower women," and WLW Journal promises to remain true to that vision in its current incarnation.

The first number of volume 14 included Janet Freedman's recollections of the ALA's Feminist Task Force and the influence of feminism on her professional life and Heather Watkins' report on the independent British group, Women in Libraries. Sanford Berman listed new subject headings of interest to women; Marge Loch-Wouters continued her excellent column "Children's Cornucopia"; and Audrey Eaglen contributed an editorial-cum-review essay on women in the military. Subsequent numbers have served up a thoughtful essay by a female library director, an article on library services for recent Asian and Pacific Island American immigrants, and a history of ALA's Gay and Lesbian Task Force, along with news items and opinion pieces. Like the old WLW Journal, the new commercial version features plentiful reviews of current books and recordings by and about women. The reviewers are all feminist library workers, and many of the titles come from small presses. Public, academic, and school libraries can easily justify subscribing to WLW Journal as a selection tool, if its ability to enlighten and delight the staff isn't reason enough.

-- S.S.
EDITOR’S NOTE: This is the second part of a two-part article on accessing electronic library catalogs and other information resources via the Internet computer network. As more and more information is made accessible via computer -- and in many cases, only via computer -- it behooves women’s studies scholars to learn the ins and outs of accessing remote databases. The first article (FC 12, no. 3, Spring 1991) provided general information about what the Internet is and gave instructions for accessing the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Milwaukee libraries using remote computers. Below Sue Dentinger suggests where to find more information on what library catalogs and electronic resources are available via the Internet, and where to go for further information about the Internet itself.

A. THE INTERNET RESOURCE GUIDE.

Published by the NSF Network Services Center (NNSC), the Internet Resource Guide covers many types of resources available on the Internet. Some of the chapters, each discussing one type of resource, are titled: "Computational Resources," "Library Catalogs," "Archives," and "Networks." Entries within each chapter follow a standard format and the guide is designed to be kept in a loose-leaf notebook, making it easy to add or replace sections.

To receive an electronic copy and get your electronic mail account on a list to receive all periodic updates, send electronic mail to: RESOURCE-GUIDE-REQUEST@NNSC.NSF.NET, letting them know whether you want the ASCII (DOS Text) or PostScript version of the guide. Each section (new or updated) is sent to your account in an individual message containing a copy of the resource description.

You may also FTP the chapters that are currently available via Anonymous FTP from NNSC.NSF.NET (in the directory: resource-guide). Alternatively, you may request that the NSF Network Services Center notify you as new chapters are available for FTP, or for a small fee they will send you paper copy of the Guide.

In September 1990 the Internet Resource Guide became available via CARL (Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries) online catalog. To search this guide, access CARL via the Internet (try the telnet PACCARLORG command, while emulating VT100). Upon reaching the CARL system, select VT100 as your terminal type, then select the menu #3 "Information Databases"; finally, select item #65 for the Internet Resource Guide. The data in CARL is usually updated within a few days of new releases announced by NNSC staff.

B. UNT’s ACCESSING ON-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES. (Also called the Internet/THENET Library Guide.) Edited by Billy Barron of the University of North Texas, this guide contains MANY more entries for library online catalogs accessible via the Internet than does the Internet Resource Guide. Entries follow a very concise format and are in alphabetical order by institution.
name. It is available via Anonymous FTP to VAXB.ACS.UNT.EDU. The files are:

LIBRARIES.TXT  (DOS text version)
LIBRARIES.PS   (Postscript version)
LIBRARIES.WP5  (WordPerfect 5.1 source, transfer in binary mode)
LIBRARIES.ADR  (Numeric IP addresses of Internet Libraries)
LIBRARIES_CONTACTS (Contacts for some of the Internet Libraries)
NETWORKS.HLP   (VMS help file source for a wide area networks help topic, which includes a section on library systems.)

C. INTERNET-ACCESSIBLE LIBRARY CATALOGS & DATABASES. This list is maintained on the Internet by Ron Larsen at the University of Maryland, College Park, on BITNET by Art St. George at the University of New Mexico, and is edited by Carlos Robles at CERFnet. It is a less structured list, organized by state within the U.S. and by country for sites outside the U.S. Like the UNT Guide, it contains MANY more entries than are listed in the Internet Resource Guide. It also has sections on catalogs and databases available on the Internet for a,fee, on libraries available via dial access, on campus-wide information systems searchable via the Internet, and more. The main difference between this guide and the UNT Guide is that each library is responsible for the content and format of the information provided, hence there is no consistent format to the entries.

There are several ways to receive this guide. The instructions that follow are condensed from the message distributed periodically to numerous electronic mailing lists (such as the Public Access Computer Systems List (PACS-L)).

To receive an ASCII (DOS text) version of this file, send an electronic mail message to LISTSERV@UNMVM.BITNET containing ONLY the following line: GET LIBRARY PACKAGE. (From the Internet you can send the same listserv request to: LISTSERV@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU.) Within a few days, a copy of this document will be returned to your computer account. It is so large that it will be broken up into about four files. Due to its large size, the Postscript version of this file is not currently available from the listserv, even as a package of files.

Both the ASCII and Postscript versions of this file are also obtainable via Anonymous FTP, from two sites. From NIC.CERF.NET, change directory to cerfnet/cerfnet_info and retrieve files called:

internet-catalogs-04-91_apl.ps  (Apple Postscript version)
internet-catalogs-04-91.txt   (DOS text version)

NOTE: File names may change to indicate updates.

You can also use Anonymous FTP to ARIEL.UNM.EDU and change directory to library. The files are called:

library.ps   (Postscript version)
internet.library  (DOS text version)

UTILITIES

There are also several online utilities available, such as HYTELNET and CATALIST, which are both software utilities for IBM compatible Personal Computers. Developed by Peter Scott of the University of Saskatchewan Libraries, HYTELNET is a utility that contains names, addresses, and any special instructions for reaching libraries and other sites worldwide that are accessible via the Internet. HYTELNET is loaded in RAM (Random Access Memory) before starting up the communications software, and the program waits in the background, available at any time to look up Internet addresses as needed. The information in HYTELNET is collected from documents maintained by about nine different people around the world. To find out more about how to obtain this utility (which is available free via Anonymous FTP), you can retrieve a document via Anonymous FTP from: VAXB.ACS.UNT.EDU. Change directory to library, and get the file called: hytelnet.how-to-get.

CATALIST became available in June 1991. Made specifically for Microsoft Windows 3.0 users, it is written by Richard Duggan at the University of Delaware Department of English. The announcement for version 1.0 of CATALIST
(posted to the LIB_HYTELNET@SASK.USASK.CA listserv on July 19, 1991) states: "CATALIST is a hypertext version of Billy Barron's 'UNTs Accessing On-Line Bibliographic Databases' ... (and) is available FREE via anonymous FTP."

There are two sites from which you can obtain CATALIST using Anonymous FTP. These are: ZEBRA.ACS.UDELEDU in the directory: pub/library, and VAXB.ACS.UNT.EDU in the directory: library/catalist. You should retrieve the file called readme.txt for more information.

New directories or utilities are appearing so frequently that it's hard to keep abreast of them all. A listserv announcing many of these services is maintained by Peter Scott at the University of Saskatchewan. The list is called LIB_HYTELNET. As listservs are beyond the scope of this article, a good source of introductory information on what they are can be obtained by sending a message to NETSERV@BITNIC containing only the line: GET BITNET USERHELP. You will also receive instructions on using listservs whenever you join one. To join the LIB_HYTELNET list, send electronic mail requesting this to: SCOTT@SKLIB.USASK.CA.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

Probably the three best documents for obtaining basic information on the Internet are listed below. Two of them are part of a numbered series of documents called RFCs (Request For Comment). Briefly, RFCs are the working notes of the Internet community, descriptions of the various protocols, and "For-Your-Information" types of documents. There are hundreds of RFCs and they are stored online in a number of locations for anyone to access.

To get you started on locating RFCs, RFC1175. "FYI On Where to Start - A Bibliography on General Internetworking Information" (listed in number 1 below) pp. 31-33, details several locations. One is quoted here:

The central repository for RFCs is at NIC.DDN.MIL (the DDN Network Information Center). You can obtain any RFC via Anonymous FTP (use the password "guest") from NIC.DDN.MIL, in the directory called RFC: (ed RFC). RFC file names are RFCnnnn.txt, where "nnnn" refers to the number of the RFC. In addition, you can retrieve a file called RFC-index.txt, which lists and briefly describes all RFCs.

The DDN Network Information Center (NIC) also provides an automatic mail service for those sites which cannot use FTP. Address the request to SERVICE@NIC.DDN.MIL and in the subject field of the message indicate the RFC number, as in 'Subject: RFC nnnn'.


To find more information on computer networks in general and whether a site has computers on the Internet, the following are good sources. These are all available for purchase or from libraries:

1. Frey, Donnalyn, and Rick Adams. %@@: A DIRECTORY OF ELECTRONIC MAIL

2. LaQuey, Tracy. THE USER'S DIRECTORY TO COMPUTER NETWORKS. Bedford, Mass: Digital Press, c.1990. $34.95. To order, call 800-343-8321.

3. Quarterman, John S. THE MATRIX: COMPUTER NETWORKS AND CONFERENCING SYSTEMS WORLDWIDE. Bedford, Mass: Digital Press, 1990. $49.95. To order, call 800-343-8321. Electronic updates are possible. Though this has a nice introduction to networks, some of the free sources of information I've noted above are a better place to start.

FTP EXAMPLE

Following is an example of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) command, used by permission from section 1D "Obtaining Files By Anonymous FTP" of RFC1175 "FYI on Where to Start - A Bibliography of Internetworking Information," K. Bowers, et. al., pp. 3-4. (User input appears in boldface; screen information is in italics.)

Files may be obtained with the FTP program in conjunction with an ANONYMOUS login. Versions of the FTP program may vary from system to system, so the commands shown in this example may need to be modified to work on your system. In this example, the host computer is nic.ddn.mil.

% ftp nic.ddn.mil  
Connected to nic.ddn.mil
220 NIC.DDN.MIL FTP Server 5Z(47)-6 at Fri 23-Jun-89 09:38-PDT

The system should respond with a message to indicate that a connection has been made. Users on a Unix system will probably be prompted for a login name. Type in "anonymous* as in the example below:

Name (nic.ddn.mil:kbowers): anonymous
331 ANONYMOUS user ok, send real ident as password.
Password: <== Type in <guest> at the password prompt

Other systems may require the use of a "login" or "user" command to send the username to the server computer. Users unsure of the command should contact a local site representative for the specific commands.

After the username and password are sent to the system, a message to indicate that the login has been made successfully should appear:


The user then connects to the directory in which the document to be retrieved resides. This is done with the cd command:

ftp> cd RFC:
331 Default name accepted. Send password to connect to it.

The user should now be connected to the RFC directory. The "dir" or "ls" command will list the files available in this directory.

ftp> dir
200 Port 4.124 at host 192.33.33.51 accepted.
150 List started.

*** At this point a list of the files in the directory should appear ***

226 Transfer completed.

The "get" command will get any file in the directory.

ftp> get RFC821.TXT
200 Port 4.125 at host 192.33.33.51 accepted.
150 ASCII retrieve of TS<RFC>RFC.
821.TXT.1 (49 pages) started.
226 Transfer completed. 124482 (8) bytes transferred.
local: RFC.821.TXT remote: RFC.821.TXT
124482 bytes received in 55 seconds (2.2 Kbytes)

The "quit" command leaves the FTP program.

ftp> quit
221 QUIT command received. Goodbye.

-- Susan Dentinger

[Susan Dentinger is Microcomputer Applications Librarian for the University of Wisconsin-Madison General Library System. One of her duties is helping people use the Internet to access the UW Library catalog. She can be reached via electronic mail to DENTIN@MACC.WISC.EDU on the Internet, or DENTIN@WISCMACC on the BITNET.]

WMST-L

ELECTRONIC FORUM FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES

WMST-L, an electronic forum for Women's Studies, has just been established. Its purpose is to facilitate discussion of Women's Studies issues, especially those concerned with research, teaching, and program administration, and to publicize relevant conferences, job announcements, calls for papers, publications, and the like. It is hoped that WMST-L will also serve as a central repository for course materials, curriculum proposals and projects, bibliographies, and other files related to Women's Studies.

Anyone with computer access to Bitnet or the Internet can subscribe to WMST-L. To subscribe, send the following command via e-mail or interactive message to LISTSERV@UMDD (Bitnet) or LISTSERV@UMDD.UMD.EDU (Internet): Subscribe WMST-L Your full name. For example:

subscribe WMST-L Jane Doe

Once you subscribe, you will receive via electronic mail all messages that are sent to WMST-L. Messages for distribution to subscribers (questions, replies, announcements, etc.) should be sent to WMST-L@UMDD (Bitnet) or WMST-L@UMDD.UMD.EDU (Internet). Please note: only messages for distribution should be sent to WMST-L; all commands (subscribe, signoff, review, etc.) should go to LISTSERV.

If you have questions or would like more information about WMST-L, or if you have materials that you'd be willing to put on file, please contact Joan Korenman, Women's Studies Program, University of Maryland Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD 21228-5398 USA. Phone: (301)-445-2040. E-mail: KORENMAN@UMBC (Bitnet) or KORENMAN@UMBC2.UMBC.EDU (Internet).
THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVE OF WOMEN IN ARCHITECTURE

I can best begin this description of the International Archive of Women in Architecture by telling you what it is not. This specialized collection is not an archive that gathers the papers of women architects in order to prove that they are better architects than men, or even necessarily different. Nor does it exclusively focus on collecting the papers of prominent women architects and designers (though we certainly would not turn these papers away).

The aim of the International Archive of Women in Architecture (IAWA) is to collect archival materials of women architects, both famous and not-so-famous, in order to fill the gaps in the historical record. As long as few records were preserved of the women whose work contributed to the built or designed environment, scholars could easily presume that there were no women architects at all, or that their contributions were slight and insignificant. We believe such records are necessary research tools for social, architectural, and women's studies historians and students.

Housed in the Special Collections Department of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (or Virginia Tech) Libraries, the IAWA was established in 1985 through the inspiration and efforts of Dr. Milka T. Bliznakov, a professor of Architecture and Urban Design. Bliznakov conceived of the archive when her own search for information about women architects proved fruitless. She decided that if no repository existed that was specifically designed to collect the papers of women in architecture, she would form one herself. With help from various University administrators, she established the archive as a joint program of the Virginia Tech Libraries and the College of Architecture and Urban Studies.

Bliznakov established these goals for the IAWA:

1) To collect the papers of the "pioneer generation" of women architects (those who practiced at a time, generally before the 1960's, when there were few women in the field);

2) to collect the papers of all women in architecture, including landscape architects, architectural critics, urban planners, and designers, as well as the records of women's architectural organizations, from around the world;

3) to encourage active women architects to save their papers for donation at a later date;

4) to collect books, catalogs, resumes, articles, obituaries, biographical material, and other forms of printed literature about women architects and organizations, past and present; and,

5) to educate students of architecture and design about the history of women in architecture by sponsoring exhibits and symposia.

Bliznakov built the archive literally from the ground up. She put together a Board of Advisors comprising architects and educators -- both men and women -- in the U.S., Canada, and Europe. She wrote and visited her many friends in the U.S. and Europe, encouraging them to donate their papers. Since 1987, the duties of the Manuscripts Curator of the Virginia Tech Libraries have included archival work for the IAWA.

The archive has grown from the few collections Bliznakov personally gathered at its outset to its current number of over 120. While many of the collections consist of just a few items, several are sizeable collections that illustrate entire careers. These papers and records include architectural drawings, photographs, models, working files, correspondence, published essays and articles, brochures, and biographies and resumes -- anything that charts a woman's career or an organization's history. The IAWA also serves as the final resting place for several traveling exhibits, including the International Union of Women Architects' 1986-87 exhibit on German women architects and the American Institute of Architects' 1988 exhibit about its first woman member and other women architects, entitled "That Exceptional One."

Collections in the archive include the records and papers of: the Association for Women in Architecture, a Los Angeles, California, group originally formed in 1922 as a sorority for women architecture students; Elsa Leviser, a landscape architect who was born in South Africa and practiced in Great Britain and the U.S.; Han Schroeder, a Dutch architect and former professor...
of Interior Design at Virginia Commonwealth University; and Liane Zimbler, the first registered woman architect in Austria and later an interior designer in the U.S.

One of my primary responsibilities as archivist for the IAWA is collection development, and I am increasingly aware that a mixture of tact, patience, diplomacy, persistence, and luck are the standard equipment for a successful acquisition. I utilize such routes as letters, telephone calls, personal visits, and follow-ups by the Board members. Rarely does any one collecting method assure me of complete success; often a combination of several approaches is necessary for a donation. One avenue I have recently relied upon is the archive's newsletter, first published in 1989. We send the IAWA Newsletter to members of the Friends of the IAWA, donors, potential donors, architecture schools and libraries, and researchers.

The story of the Alberta Pfeiffer papers offers a good example of the long road to a successful acquisition. Pfeiffer is a retired residential architect in the small town of Hadlyme, Connecticut, where she has lived for almost sixty years. Pfeiffer designed, remodeled, and renovated dozens of homes in the Hadlyme area, making exquisitely detailed architectural drawings for every work. Now 91 years old, she remains lucid and as active as her advanced years allow.

I first heard of Pfeiffer three years ago, when I wrote an introductory letter to a woman architect in Philadelphia. Although the woman never responded, her husband, also an architect, wrote to me about someone in whom he thought I would be interested.

Pfeiffer responded immediately to my first letter and expressed her interest in the archive. This was the beginning of a series of letters, each of which includes some tidbit of information about her years as an architect. Among other things, I learned that she was one of the first women to attend the University of Illinois's architecture program and the first woman to ever win the American Institute of Architects School Prize. When she and her husband, also an architect, moved to Hadlyme, they worked from a studio in their home. I was especially interested in hearing that she retained her drawings and files for every design and remodel she did from the 1930's to her retirement in 1977.

In June 1988 I visited Pfeiffer at her home to look at her considerable files. I was delighted at the size and content of the collection, but disappointed in her reluctance to give over her papers at that time. She prefers to keep them on hand for new owners of her houses who might ask to look at the drawings for renovation work. Although disappointed about leaving empty-handed, I was encouraged when she promised to eventually bequeath her papers to the archive.

Pfeiffer and I now correspond on a regular basis. In each letter she chats about the state of the world, the condition of her garden, and her community activities. She also reminisces about her life as an architect. When we receive Alberta Pfeiffer's papers, I know they will be a valuable addition to the archive.

The topic of women's contributions to architecture has become popular for researchers in the last several years. Preceded by such works as From Tipi to Skyscraper: A History of Women in Architecture, by Doris Cole (I press; distr. Braziller, 1973) and Women in American Architecture: A Historic and Contemporary Perspective, edited by Susana Torre (Whitney Library of Design, 1977), current offerings on the topic include Women in Architecture: A Contemporary Perspective, by Clare Lorenz (Rizzoli, 1990), The Lady Architects: Howe,
THE PLAY'S AT UW-EXTENSION

Shirley Johnson pulls out a four-foot-long drawer crammed with play scripts featuring women characters. Two such drawers, she says, hold some three hundred plays meant for all-women casts, including a number of collections of shorter works. Johnson, librarian at the UW-Extension Library in Madison, wants everyone to know about the more than 10,000 play scripts housed there and available to interested borrowers across the state. Less than five percent of the collection is listed in OCLC or WISCAT, so knowledge of the library’s holdings is not widespread.

The library owns all types of one-, two-, and three-act plays, including choric dramas, comedies, detective and mystery plays, pantomimes, radio plays, television scripts, historical plays, medieval dramas, skits, and stunts. Librettos for over 840 musicals are in the collection, however production rights for many titles are controlled by two large companies that do not publish review scripts. Over eighty collections of monologues and scenes offer material for class presentations and auditions.

One of the largest collections in the state, the Extension play script collection consists primarily of acting editions of titles published in English. It increases by at least three to four hundred titles every year, adding review copies from Baker, French, Dramatic, Dramatists, and two major publishers of children’s plays. In addition, Johnson purchases some plays, and authors and faculty occasionally donate copies of plays they have written or have weeded from their personal libraries. The collection dates from 1927, when the Bureau of Dramatic Activities, a newly established UW-Extension department, began to build a large collection of play scripts. The primary purpose of the collection is to provide examination copies for those considering which titles to produce. After reviewing a number of plays, someone might select a title, then purchase production copies and make any royalty arrangements necessary.

How can someone access the collection? Faculty from around Wisconsin may borrow play scripts for two weeks, according to Johnson, using the interlibrary loan services of their campus library. Madison students must use the collection on-site. Students at other campuses may be able to use interlibrary loan if their campus library is willing to borrow for students. Drama coaches at schools that are members of the Wisconsin High School Forensic Association may borrow materials directly from the Extension Library, as may 4-H drama leaders. Community theater groups may access the collection by enrolling in the Play Script Access and Reading Program; the $20 annual subscription fee, payable to UW-Madison, may be sent to: Department of Continuing Education in the Arts, UW-Madison, 716 Lowell Hall, Madison, WI 53706.

Borrowers may, of course, request a particular title, but many are looking for plays on a certain topic, with a particular cast size, or with a specified number of male and female characters. The multi-volume Play Index, a standard reference
work available at the library, provides a cast index as well as author, title, and subject access to many play scripts. Johnson cautions, however, that Play Index includes only titles or collections published since 1949, is not complete, and the lag in publication (each volume covers five years) makes newer titles less accessible. Other indexes cover titles published prior to 1949 and sometimes after 1949, but they are not as comprehensive as Play Index. The Extension Library is developing its own cast index, which someone might consult to find a play featuring, for example, three women, or a mixed group of two women and three men. Prospective producers might look at one of the in-house bibliographies of plays on particular subjects. Among the topics: alcoholism, drug abuse, gays and lesbians, the physically disabled, and science fiction. A bibliography of feminist plays is in process, which presently includes titles on feminism, women's suffrage, women's rights, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Victoria Woodhull, and plays about women, both well-known and lesser-known, in nontraditional roles (Amelia Earhart, Sybil Ludington, Golda Meir, Harriet Beecher Stowe, as well as fictional characters including an astronaut, a football coach, a miner, and a plumber, for example). Other bibliographies list plays with casts of a particular ethnic group, e.g., Native Americans, or with elderly cast members. Plot summaries for many of the plays help users to evaluate the titles that look interesting.

**RESEARCH EXCHANGE**

**AT THE CROSSROADS**, a new journal of the visual, performing, and literary arts for women artists of African descent, seeks submissions of written and visual art. Send manuscripts, photographs, or other visual artwork (but not your original copy) to c/o Karen Augustine, At the Crossroads, P.O. Box 317, Station P, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S8, Canada.

The 9TH BERKSHIRE CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF WOMEN, "Transformations: Women, Gender, Power," will be held on June 11-13, 1993 at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY. Submit proposals in triplicate by February 1, 1992. Proposals on U.S. topics should go to Elaine Abelson, New School for Social Research, Eugene Lang College, 65 West 11th St., New York, NY 10011. Send proposals on non-U.S. topics to Margaret Hunt, Amherst College, 2254, P.O. Box 5000, Amherst, MA 01002-5000.

**CONNECTIONS AND DISCONNECTIONS: MOTHERS, DAUGHTERS, AND DEATH** is the title of a proposed multidisciplinary collection of essays. Focusing on the experiences of an adult daughter when her mother dies, contributions may be fictional, experiential, experimental, or traditional. Deadline is June 30, 1992. Send to Editors, Disconnections, Philosophy Dept., DePaul University, 802 W. Belden, Chicago, IL 60614 or call Mary Larrabee, 312-362-8224.
FEMINISM AND PSYCHOLOGY is soliciting manuscripts for a special issue on "Heterosexuality." Deadline is January 31, 1992. Send submissions to Dr. Celia Kitzinger, Dept. of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH, Surrey, UK.

FEMINIST TEACHER seeks contributions for a special issue dealing with "Feminist Education and War." Contact Feminist Teacher, 442 Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

HYPATIA: A JOURNAL OF FEMINIST PHILOSOPHY has issued a call for papers for a special issue on "Feminism and Pragmatism." Papers should be sent in quadruplicate to Charlene Haddock Seigfried, Philosophy Dept., Recitation Building, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907. Deadline is April 1, 1992.

FEMINIST PUBLISHING

The FIFTH INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST BOOK FAIR will take place in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, June 24-28, 1992. The first two days will be "trade days," with workshops and round-table discussions for professionals on various aspects of the book trade. June 26-28 the fair will be open to the general public, and will feature lectures, panel discussions, and the like, with simultaneous translation in Dutch, French, English, and Spanish. According to publicity from Fair organizers, the Netherlands has the highest per capita library lending rate in Europe, and citizens average more spending on books than in any other country in the world! For information, contact International Feminist Book Fair, Entrepotdok 66, 1018 AD Amsterdam, The Netherlands: phone 31(0)20-6381506.

SHORT FICTION BY WOMEN is a new magazine seeking short stories, novellas, and novel excerpts. Submit a double-spaced manuscript with s.a.s.e. to Rachel Whalen, Editor, Short Fiction by Women, Box 1276, Stuyvesant Station, New York, NY 10009. The first issue is due out Fall 1991.

THIRD SIDE PRESS is dedicated to the idea that "every issue has more than two sides." Publisher Midge Stocker, who is also coordinator of the Writers Festival held in connection with the National Women's Music Festival, plans a list of feminist and lesbian titles focusing on lesbian fiction and non-fiction and health issues. The press' first two titles are: Hawkwings, a lesbian novel by Karen Lee Osborne, and Cancer as a Women's Issue: Scratching the Surface, which centers on women's personal stories of their dealings with cancer, plus analytical and political articles. Address is 2250 W. Farragut, Chicago, IL 60625. (Info from Feminist Bookstore News 13, no.5, 1991, p.41)
NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES


The title of this volume omits an important qualifier -- it is a checklist of nineteenth-century British women writers, based on the holdings of the British Library. The scope extends to women writing in English in British dependent territories; the compiler states that Australian and New Zealand writers are well represented, while Canadians are not. Alston does not claim comprehensiveness, yet the checklist identifies over 17,000 texts, primarily novels.

Arranged alphabetically by author, with cross-references from pseudonyms and variant names, the checklist provides only the barest bibliographic data: title, place, date, and call number. Editions in other major British repositories, and Canadian women writers not represented in the British Library collection, are cited in appendices, as are works published outside London or Edinburgh. There are no indexes. This checklist will be of use primarily to scholars specializing in nineteenth-century British women's literature, particularly those unable to visit the British Library or consult its printed General Catalogue.


This is a companion volume to Carole A. Beere's Gender Roles: A Handbook of Tests and Measures (Greenwood, 1990), which I reviewed favorably in the Fall 1990 issue of FC. Although the Library of Congress assigned Gender Roles the classification number HM 253 (sociometry) and gave Sex and Gender Issues the number BF 692 (psychology of sex and sexual behavior), each volume by itself spans the fields of sociology and psychology. Together they supersede Beere's earlier one-volume work, Women and Women's Issues: A Handbook of Tests and Measures (1979).

The present volume describes 197 scales, grouped into ten topical areas plus a miscellaneous section: Heterosocial relations, Sexuality, Contraception and abortion, Pregnancy and childbirth, Somatic issues, Homosexuality, Rape and sexual coercion, Family violence, Body image and appearance, Eating disorders, and Other scales. Each chapter opens with a comparative discussion of the measures included and other relevant scales.

The lengthy descriptions are based on Beere's own evaluations, published research, and correspondence with the scales' creators. The profiles include sample items, data on reliability and validity, and the scale's availability, among many other points of information. Bibliographies cite reports of research using the scale and other supporting materials. The volume concludes with name indexes to the authors and users of scales, a title index, and an index of variables measured. Any library supporting quantitative social science research should own this valuable sourcebook.


This fat volume indexes fifteen English and French Canadian periodicals published between 1972 and 1985. The collaboration of librarians and researchers is evident in the index's thoughtful organization and thoroughness. Following a survey to document and analyze the inadequate bibliographic access to Canadian feminist periodicals, the working group selected fifteen representative titles from a field of forty. They began indexing with 1972 issues and left off in 1985, when the CRIA/WICREF Canadian Women's Periodicals: Title Word Index / Périodiques pour femmes canadiennes: Mots-cle's en contexte was launched.
Index terms are drawn from the bilingual *Canadian Feminist Thesaurus* (available in paperback for $55.00 from the same source), which the group developed as part of this project. Articles are indexed in the same language in which they are written. Full bibliographic data appear under each major descriptor assigned to an article; there are nearly 15,000 citations. Indexes to authors, titles, and additional subject terms are located at the back of the volume. Although the index structure and page layout are readily understandable, first-time users should read the excellent preface, with its explanations of selection and indexing decisions, and the clearly worded instructions for use.

The *Canadian Feminist Periodicals Index* disappoints me on only two counts. First, I wish it extended to the present, since the ongoing *Canadian Women's Periodicals: Title Word Index*, useful as it is, cannot match the careful analysis and indexing demonstrated here. Second, I regret that it is printed on a thin grade of paper, which may not hold up well under heavy use. U.S. researchers have too long overlooked the rich lode of feminist scholarship in Canadian periodicals, but that should change when this index becomes widely available in U.S. academic libraries.


Librarians Ruth Dickstein, an expert on women's studies, and Maria Segura Hoopes, a specialist in Hispanic American studies and anthropology, teamed up to compile this excellent guide to resources on women of color in the United States. Unlike existing bibliographies that provide references directly to books, articles, and AV media, *Minority American Women* concentrates on guiding researchers through the maze of specialized and general reference tools.

The bibliography is divided by type of information source, with chapters headed "Biography," "Bibliographies Specific to Ethnic Minority Women," "Curriculum Integration Materials," "Sources for Media," "Periodical Indexes," "Major Periodicals and Access Points," "Government Documents," "Minority Women: Microform Collections," "Research Centers and Publications," and "Directories for Finding Ethnic and Women's Information Sources." Some of these chapters are sub-divided; for example, the section on indexes has nine sub-sections by discipline. Altogether, nearly three hundred reference sources are succinctly described and indexed by title and subject.

Because the bibliography grew out of a SIROW curriculum development project, it reflects the project's focus on the principal minority groups in the Southwest -- Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, and African Americans in the urban environment. Specific sources on Asian Americans are omitted, but Asian American women are covered in many of the more general sources that Dickstein and Hoopes cite. As a bibliographic guide to conducting library research, designed with college-level teachers in mind, *Minority American Women* will remain useful even as the published literature on women of color mushroom and other bibliographies become outdated. Highly recommended!


In her foreword, Penelope Dixon states her purpose: "to try and separate the various sub-topics relating to mothering as analyzed by feminists, and then offer a selection of this information" (p.ix). With the exception of a few classic works, the bibliography is limited to articles and books written since 1970. Many themes and genres are excluded, among them historical studies, fiction, how-to books, books on childbirth and pregnancy, and articles in popular magazines like *Ms.* Despite these restrictions, Dixon spotlights 351 items in 11 categories: Mothering Today; Mothers and Daughters; Mothers and Sons; Single Mothers; Working Mothers; Lesbian and Black Mothers, Daughters and Sons; Mothering and the Family; The Children; Feminism; Psychoanalysis; and Back to the Future. (The last chapter is a brief one covering abortion, surrogacy, and new reproductive technologies.)
Dixon introduces each chapter with a short essay noting major themes in the literature and highlighting important works. The entries that follow are distinguished by paragraph-length annotations, written in clear and generally objective language. The compiler embeds cross-references within the annotations to link works on similar subjects. She also points out substantial bibliographies wherever they occur. The volume concludes with an author index. Although the subject is vast and the bibliography quite selective, Mothers and Mothering is a good starting point for interdisciplinary research.


The key word in the sub-title of this useful new reference source is "international," although over half the references refer to North America. The bibliography is arranged by world region, with sub-sections for general studies, historical studies, images of women, women as audience, women practitioners, and women's media. The first chapter presents materials with a global perspective, including many edited volumes and special journal issues. Lent also takes the unusual approach of describing full runs of influential periodicals, such as Media Report to Women, in this initial chapter and elsewhere. The failure to note sub-chapters in the table of contents and/or in page headers is a minor annoyance.

The bibliography covers all types of mass communication -- publishing, radio, television, film, magazines, newspapers, and video -- and related subjects such as advertising and public relations. Altogether, Lent cites 3,235 items, including books, articles, conference papers, and dissertations. Annotations seldom exceed a single sentence in length, but over eighty-five percent of the citations are annotated. An appendix identifies sixty-seven other information resources, primarily organizations and periodicals focused on women and media. The volume concludes with author and subject indexes.

Although most of the cited items are in English, a significant amount of foreign-language material is covered. Lent uses the preface not only to explain the bibliography's scope and to recount his search process (largely manual, due to limited coverage of this subject in online databases), but also to discuss the particular media issues that have arisen in each region. Because of its depth of coverage, and because Lent omits much popular writing on mass media, this bibliography will be most useful to advanced students. However, because the image of women in mass media and the roles of women in producing media are crucial topics in women's studies, the work will be beneficial to many scholars outside communications departments.


Sources features one of the shortest introductions I've ever encountered in a reference book -- a mere seven sentences! In them, McCullough reports that most of the books she cites come from small and university presses, which publish the "best" research (though her criteria for "best" are not explained) and that the bibliography is not exhaustive (though she offers no clue to her methodology in compiling it or the sources she searched).
Unlike other selective, multidisciplinary bibliographies -- e.g., Esther Stineman's Women's Studies: A Recommended Core Bibliography (1979) and its 1980-85 supplement by Catherine Loeb et al. (1987) -- the present volume does not rely heavily on the traditional disciplines as its organizing principle, but instead devotes many of its sections to topics of current interest. For example, there are sections on age and aging, "balancing" (work, family, and other aspects of life), women and the environment, women and the military, and "the future," in addition to the expected chapters on health, history, literature, and the like. McCullough supplies author and title indexes but no index to subjects, so the reader in search of books on principle, but instead devotes many of its sections to topics of current interest. For example, there are sections on age and aging, "balancing" (work, family, and other aspects of life), women and the environment, women and the military, and "the future," in addition to the expected chapters on health, history, literature, and the like. McCullough supplies author and title indexes but no index to subjects, so the reader in search of books on narrower topics has no recourse but to browse through all relevant chapters. For example, a researcher seeking books by and about Latinas will find Gloria Bonilla-Santiago's Hispanic Women Leaders in the United States in the "Feminism" chapter, Patricia Zavella's Women's Work and Chicano Families under "History," and Maria Patricia Fernandez-Kelly's For We Are Sold, I and My People: Women and Industry in Mexico's Frontier in the chapter labeled "Women of Color." Some entries are repeated in more than one chapter, but this strategy is not employed consistently. (For example, Reading Black, Reading Feminist: A Critical Anthology, edited by Henry Louis Gates, Jr., is cited under "Women of Color" but not under "Literature." ) There are a limited number of cross-references. In McCullough's defense, many writings by and about women are difficult to classify. Nonetheless, the addition of a good subject index should be a priority for future editions.

The guide covers 1,500 recent works on women's issues. Although a few books from the 1970's appear in the listings, most references date between 1987 and 1990. Many classic works, including the writings of Simone de Beauvoir, Kate Millett, and Adrienne Rich, are therefore not included. Despite the emphasis on recent works, I found only three books on lesbianism, a topic on which much interesting and accessible writing has lately appeared. The chapter devoted to "Journals and Periodicals for Women" lists only ten titles, omitting core academic publications such as Signs and Feminist Studies.

In short, I dearly wish this book were better than it is. McCullough assembles references to a wealth of recent writing; moreover, the annotations, while uneven, add information not found in comprehensive unannotated listings such as the semiannual New Books on Women & Feminism. Far more selective in its coverage and emphasizing the most important works rather than the newest, Laura Stempel Mumford's Women's Issues (Salem Press, 1989, reviewed in FC, Spring 1990) is, to my mind, a more useful bibliography for students unfamiliar with the classics of feminism. Sources, by contrast, should appeal to those of us already pledged to the cause. Readers without a nearby women's bookstore will surely enjoy browsing through Sources to identify up-to-date writings on a wide range of pressing topics, while librarians will find the bibliography a handy adjunct to other reference volumes.


Joan Nordquist continues her timely reference series (published quarterly and available on subscription) with this fine bibliography on rape. Emphasizing publications of the last five years, the unannotated listings address many aspects of the subject, including marital rape, date rape, and male rape. Separate sections cover: the psychological impact of rape on the victim; treatment and services for the rape victim; attitudes about rape; race and class issues; the rapists; pornography and rape; prevention; and legal aspects. Within these sections, citations are split by type of publication: books, documents, and pamphlets; and periodical articles. A final section dubbed "Resources" identifies sources for statistics, bibliographies, directories, and organizations.

The references here point largely to academic and professional publications; articles from the alternative press are absent. One could argue that anyone conducting a systematic search of standard reference sources would turn up the same set of citations, but in fact few students or researchers would undertake such a wide-ranging, multidisciplinary literature search. Consequently this concise bibliography should be very useful to women's studies students, as well as lawyers, counselors, and others working in the field.


The new bibliography repeats numerous citations from the older one, but the annotations have generally been condensed. In some cases, relevant information has been excised; for example, works aimed at juvenile readers are identified as such in the 1980 volume, but not in the 1991 version. Furthermore, there are no references to films or videos in the new bibliography. Perhaps these changes were necessary in order to squeeze in some two hundred new books published over the last decade. Where there is little call for sports information, librarians can safely replace the older title with the newer one. Libraries supporting strong programs in women’s studies and physical education, however, may wish to retain both versions. I also recommend *Women in Sport: A Select Bibliography* by Michele Shoebridge (Mansell, 1987), which covers journal articles and other scholarly sources.


From classical mythology to modern science fiction, the weapon-wielding female warrior has remained a fascinating character. SF author and editor Jessica Amanda Salmonson has compiled the most extensive guide yet to real and legendary Amazons, a volume distinguished by its international and transhistorical scope and the breadth of Salmonson’s research. If anything, there is too much information here; readers unfamiliar with ancient cultures, for example, will need additional reference books to fully understand some of the entries. The encyclopedia lacks appendixes or indexes that would organize the information by country, region, or time period.

On the other hand, this volume has some admirable features, including a sizeable bibliography and ample cross-references. These touches guarantee that *The Encyclopedia of Amazons* will find service in academic reference collections, while the complex and contradictory Amazonian archetype -- "antosexual man hater" or "aggressive, demanding sex object," "a destructive and negative role model, or one that was ideal and suitable for all young girls" -- will engross general readers.


These bio-critical essays on forty-one writers are, in the words of consulting editor Elaine Showalter, "the most extensive study of American women’s writing to date" (p.vii). Chronologically, the coverage ranges from Frances Ellen Watkins Harper and Emily Dickinson to Anne Tyler and Alice Walker. Striving to represent a "wide range of regions, races, and genres," the editors chart an American female literary tradition, even as they highlight the diversity in the writers’ experiences and perspectives. A chronology at the start of the volume underscores the notion of tradition by placing the authors in the context of significant events in American women’s history.
The essays, arranged alphabetically, average about a dozen double-columned pages in length. They are models of feminist critical commentary, ably discussing each author’s works in the context of her life. Every essay concludes with a selected bibliography of primary and secondary works, including published bibliographies, and notes on the location of manuscripts. A substantial index identifies people, titles, and topics treated in the essays. The only drawback to this hefty volume is that it does not cover many more writers in such wonderful depth. At a time when many feminist critics are resisting the pull to establish a canon of women writers, this volume -- by spotlighting a group of widely read and frequently studied authors -- implicitly champions their place in the canon of American literature. An essential purchase for academic and public libraries, since the essays will be of interest not only to students, but to readers of fiction, poetry, and other genres.


An outgrowth of the American Council on Education's Fact Book on Higher Education series, this volume zeroes in on the status of women on campuses in the U.S. Touchton and Davis deserve high praise for tailoring the Fact Book to diverse learning styles and information needs by presenting data in three ways: first, in seven topical summary narratives in an opening section titled "Highlights and Trends"; second, in 87 easily-read charts and graphs; and finally, in 113 numerical tables.

The narratives and charts cover the following broad categories: demographic and economic data; high school and the transition to higher education; enrollment; earned degrees; faculty; administrators, trustees, and staff; and student aid. Sources of the data include federal and state agencies, private research organizations, and professional associations. Although many of the statistics are reprinted from other publications, a good percentage are newly tabulated or published here for the first time. The figures are the most current available to the compilers as of late 1988.

Academic libraries need this fact book, both to support student and faculty research and for administrators' use. The first source to gather myriad statistics on women's status in higher education into one superbly organized volume, this book richly deserves periodic updating.


Touted on the jacket flap as "the ultimate ammunition for the war between the sexes," The Great Divide rewards the curious reader with a welter of intriguing facts. Weiss has culled statistics from over three hundred sources, ranging from government documents to Seventeen magazine. Following two pages of demographics, the figures are arrayed in thirteen categories: Marriage, divorce, and home life; Crime and drugs; Romance and sex; Work and money; School; Social and political issues; Knowledge and beliefs; TV, movies, and books; Sports and leisure; Bodies and beauty; Food; Health and death; and This and that (a miscellaneous category). There is no index. The cartoon illustrations are innocuous, avoiding stereotypical male and female roles for the most part, although I winced at the drawing accompanying the section on sexual harassment. On the other hand, the facts on sexual harassment are placed in the "crime" category, not under "sex" or "work," which bespeaks an enlightened attitude.
The statistics themselves are an odd assortment of trivia and truly useful information. Hidden among the fluff are some chilling facts—that only fourteen percent of the front page bylines in the New York Times are female; that nearly four times as many men as women commit suicide each year; that wives' earnings are, on average, forty-five percent of husbands' earnings. And there are some enlightening differences of opinion, too. For instance, fifty-one percent of married men claim to take equal responsibility for their children, but only twenty-four percent of married women report that child care is evenly shared.

This book will spark chuckles, flashes of righteous anger, and smug assertions that "everybody knows that!" Not a necessary addition to reference collections, but certainly a good candidate for the stacks and the bathroom reading rack at home.


This massive set, the work of more than 260 contributors, is a no-frills reference source profiling some 1,800 European women writers. Editor Katharina Wilson supplies a two-page historical introduction. The entries are alphabetical by name. Each bio-critical essay opens with basic facts: birth and death dates (unless the author is still living, as a number are); and the genre(s) and language(s) in which she wrote. The essay itself, typically running from two to four columns, covers major events in the writer's life, her literary output, and its critical reception. The essays vary in the degree to which they discuss recurring themes, outline plots, and provide critical commentary. Each concludes with references to primary works, including translations into English and other languages, and to selected criticism, reviews, and discussions in reference works. Titles discussed within the essays are translated into English, but those in the bibliographies are often not.

Spanning fifteen centuries and more than thirty languages, this encyclopedia is a treasure house of information on Continental women writers, handily assembled for the English-speaking reader. Its coverage of Slavic and Eastern European authors is particularly welcome and should serve to introduce these writers to a wider audience. The cross-references from pseudonyms and variant names in the alphabetic sequence of entries are a nice touch.

The lack of indexing, however, is a serious drawback. The publisher's advance advertising declared that "indexes by language, nationality, genre, and chronology give complete access," but there are no indexes. This severely limits use of the volume and may cause librarians to question whether it's worth $200. I would also have welcomed a more expansive introduction, with background on the criteria for selecting writers for inclusion. Despite these weaknesses, most academic libraries will find this work a useful addition to the reference collection.


For some time, statistics on women have had to be gathered from a variety of published sources; the process was tedious and not always productive. With the recent publication of Cynthia Taeuber's Statistical Handbook on Women in America (reviewed in the last issue of FC) and this new compendium from the UN, the numbers documenting women's conditions are at last more readily available. Mandated by the UN Decade for Women, improvements in measuring the status of women have been accompanied by a commitment to sharing comparative data with "women, the media and women's advocates everywhere." To this end, this publication augments information relating to 178 countries with frequent averages at the regional and sub-regional levels.

Following an exceptionally readable eight-page overview of the data, the volume is organized into topical sections: Women, families and households; Public life and leadership; Education and training; Health and child-bearing; Housing, human settlements and the environment; and Women's work and the economy. Pages are laid out in columns, with sidebars, boxes, and a variety of visual presentations (bar graphs, pie charts, line
graphs, simple tables) that make interpreting the numbers easier. In some cases, the facts are arranged to permit male-female comparisons, as well as comparing the status of women across countries and regions. Inevitable gaps occur in the data, due to variance in national indicators, but this is nonetheless the most complete, one-stop, print-format data source on women globally. It is a milestone in collaboration among UN agencies and other international organizations and a must for academic library reference collections.


The Schomburg Library of Nineteenth-Century Black Women Writers, edited by Henry Louis Gates, Jr., now consists of forty volumes. All the others reprint writings by African American women, but The Pen Is Ours is a new scholarly bibliography tracing the Black female literary tradition in the United States.

Yellin and Bond cite writings by and about authors whose earliest publications appeared before the end of 1910; the coverage of secondary literature extends into the 1990's. All types of writing are included, from fiction, memoirs and poetry to nonfiction and journalism. No biographical background is supplied, apart from birth and death dates, but there are copious references to biographical information in other sources, both standard and obscure.

The bibliography is divided into five parts. The first four sections, sub-arranged alphabetically by name, cover African American women who produced separately published writings; enslaved women whose dictated narratives or biographies were published; women whose works appeared in periodicals and collections; and women who were not themselves writers, but were the subject of published writings. The fifth section, arranged by topic, includes nineteenth-century works about African American women's education, employment, religion, etc. by authors who were not themselves Black women.

In addition to identifying writings by and about some two hundred authors, Yellin and Bond note repositories for their papers. Extensive lists of "sources consulted" and "newspapers and periodicals searched," plus the compilers' introductory description of their methodology, confirm the impression that this is the most thorough bibliographic documentation to date of African American women writers of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Even libraries that have not invested in the full set of The Schomburg Library of Nineteenth-Century Black Women Writers (and I hope such libraries are few!) should acquire this bibliographic volume for their reference shelves.

BRIEFLY NOTED...


This hefty handbook has won numerous accolades for its excellent syntheses of recent historical scholarship on women, health, and medicine in the U.S. Twenty essays are grouped under the broad topics of "Definitions of health and disease," "Orthodox health care," "Alternative medical care," "Social and political dynamics of women's health concerns," and "Health care providers." Editor Rima D. Apple adds a fascinating pictorial essay, unfortunately limited to ten black-and-white photographs with commentary. Of particular interest to reference librarians and researchers is the bibliography (pp.519-556) by Edward T. Morman, Jill Gates Smith, and Margaret Jerrido. "Easily accessible books and journal articles" are classified by topic and partially annotated. Both the informed selection and the helpful organization make this bibliography an excellent resource for women's studies students.
One of four monthly series (the others treat anthropology, economics, and political science), this current awareness service lists "women and society" among the "related disciplines" it covers. Designed to complement, and overlap somewhat with, the annual International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, the series emphasizes the contents of journals and monographic collections. Although the issue I examined (vol.2, no.1, January 1991) indexed only three journals devoted to women's studies, many articles on women and gender in other journals were brought to light. The first half of the issue supplies full tables of contents from journals and anthologies; the second half presents subject and placename indexes. The series indexes book reviews and includes English translations for all foreign-language titles.


The premiere edition of this new Milwaukee-area guide follows the success of similar directories in other cities. Introductory white pages include profiles of a dozen women leaders in business and community service, phone numbers for selected community resources and women's organizations, and short self-help articles. The classified yellow pages comprise the major part of the directory. The intent here is not to highlight women-owned businesses solely, but to appeal to the female consumer of basic services and products. The directory is well laid-out and should be of use to anyone residing in, or visiting, the Milwaukee area. The publishers plan annual editions.


Citing over eight hundred works in English and Western European languages, Salisbury concentrates on sexual practices and attitudes toward sexuality in the Middle Ages. Works on romance and courtly love are excluded. References to primary sources are grouped by discipline (history, law, literature, religion, and science), while citations for secondary works are presented in only two sections, "Books" and "Articles." (Salisbury attributes this arrangement to the interdisciplinary nature of scholarship on sexuality.) Salisbury supplies indexes to authors/editors, subjects, and (for primary materials only) centuries. Nearly all entries are annotated; many of the annotations are opinionated and cross-reference other sources and studies. A useful tool for research in women's history.


This volume profiles forty-one film actresses from Italy, Greece, France, Germany, and Scandinavia who have made a name for themselves since World War II among American movie aficionados. The well-written essays are
accompanied by black-and-white publicity stills, complete filmographies, and bibliographies of sources. (Although the actresses are European, the sources cited by Segrave and Martin are all in English.) This is not a scholarly work -- quotations in the essays are never footnoted, for example -- but it does provide background on a number of accomplished women in one handy volume. Suitable for public libraries and academic libraries supporting curricula in film studies and/or women's roles in the arts and media.


This is the second in a three-volume set edited by UW-Platteville professor Helen Tierney. The first volume covered the sciences. The third volume, scheduled for publication later this year, will focus on history, philosophy, and religion. Once again, Tierney has assembled an impressive roster of consultants and contributors, whose articles constitute a state-of-the-art survey of "women as producers of literature, art, and music," as well as women's education. This volume is more internationally focused than the first, presenting succinct overviews of national literatures, but the United States and England are emphasized in articles on "Poets," "Women's Colleges," and other topics. Articles run from one to five pages and conclude with a handful of bibliographic references; many of the articles are substantial bibliographic essays in themselves. Individual authors and artists are not accorded separate articles, but their names appear in the general index, which supplements the minimal cross-references in the main body of the encyclopedia. An important addition to academic reference collections.


This supplement adds over a thousand new entries to the print version of the Research Clearinghouse on Women of Color and Southern Women, an online database maintained by the Center for Research on Women at Memphis State University. New to this volume are entries for audiovisual items, integrated into the overall listings. As in the previous volumes, references are grouped by broad subject and racial/ethnic category. The indexes, based on terminology in A Women's Thesaurus, are a very useful feature, although it is confusing to find the author index keyed to citation numbers, while the keyword index refers to page numbers. This is a change from the main volume and first (1989) supplement and certainly not an improvement. Nonetheless, all academic libraries need this series. It's the only comprehensive ongoing bibliography on American women of color, and a vital resource for teaching and research in the social sciences.

Women Educators, comp. A RESOURCE DIRECTORY FOR SEX EQUITY IN EDUCATION. Madison: Women Educators, 1991. 66p. pap., $5.00 prepaid to "Women Educators." Address: Melissa Keyes, 300 North Pinckney St., Madison, WI 53703, (608) 267-9157.

Sub-titled "A Partial Listing of Important Agencies and Organizations Concerned with Sex Equity and Gender Issues," this spiral-bound directory describes government agencies, educational institutions, research centers, information/training/advocacy sources, professional groups, publishers, and other organizations.

-- S.S.
PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS


Determined to "write or print or say anything that moves us beyond the limiting stereotypes that are displaced on to us," the compilers of this sixty-four-page premier issue cover a range of material: on the Gulf War, AIDS, bisexual community, Jewish oppression, and other topics. Book and art reviews, fiction and poetry, an advice column, news notes, and a list of resources are other features of the periodical.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S STUDIES ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER 1990-. Ed.: Chilla Bulbeck. 4/year. $40 (waged); $15 (unwaged); $50 (group). ISSN 1036-3742. Chilla Bulbeck, Division of Humanities, Griffith University, Nathan, Queensland 4111, Australia. (Issue examined: v.1, no.3, June 1991).

The twenty-six-page sample issue is taken up mostly with conference announcements and reports, book reviews, calls for papers, and news from around the States and territories.


An "erotic magazine by and for African American lesbians," according to publicity, the magazine includes photography, poetry, fiction, political commentary and "point-of-view" columns, horoscopes, advice, and letters. The sample issue is thirty-four pages.


The subtitle focuses the newsletter's purpose: "A Feminist Adoption Reform and Child Welfare Newsletter." In the six- and eight-page issues reviewed, articles cover such adoption-related topics as knowing family medical history and the Honduran baby market. News notes, poetry, resource lists, editorials, cartoons, and reviews also fill the issues.


Subtitled "An Interdisciplinary Journal for Persons Working to End Oppression on the Basis of Sexual Identities," the journal content covers scholarly essays, prose and poetry, articles by practitioners, research reports, reviews, and bibliographies. Among the topics in this issue: homophobia in mainstream media, Jewish lesbianism, Black lesbians, lesbian/gay college programs, lesbians in Yugoslavia, and lesbian clergy.


Stating clearly in this first issue that "the journal will be a strong and radical voice for feminism within and beyond psychology" (p.10), the editor opens with four pieces aimed at "Setting the Agenda." A lengthy "Open Forum" discusses clinical psychology training, and is followed by work by Celia Kitzinger (on power and feminist psychology), Rachel Perkins (on long-term mental health problems and issues of power), Erica Burman (on developmental psychology), and Dorothy Smith (on getting women's experience into the social sciences).


Within its thirty-two pages, this small magazine holds a variety of information for the free-lance writer working out of her home. How-to advice on the process of writing, on organizing resources, on likely markets, writers' contests, and the like are offered in very readable format.
"An international forum for the debate on gender in all fields of study," notes the subtitle, this journal comes from the Hull Centre for Gender Studies, "a group of academics, students and townspeople which organizes seminar programmes and day schools in Hull...." Article topics in this first issue range from the need for holism instead of fragmentation to equal pay legislation and trade unions, women-centered childbirth, and South African women. Poetry, book reviews, a conference report, and various notices of resources fill the remainder of the journal's 136 pages.

This eight-page bilingual newsletter reports on a government initiative on family violence, on the establishment of an aboriginal women's economic development committee, and on the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and offers a listing of resources plus other news briefs.

Taking its title from a word meaning "homosexual love or desire," this ten-page publication offers news of relevant conferences and resources, poetry, lengthy editorials, and various personal essays.

Published by an independent, non-profit collective in Namibia, with some articles in English, some in Afrikaans, the sample issues focus on a variety of topics: sexism in schools, safe sex, drama as a tool of liberation, women under Islam, breastfeeding, plus reports from women's governmental bureaus and brief features on individual women.

Among the numerous articles in this 178-page overview: "Feminism: A Generation Later" (Virginia Sapiro); "Form Follows Function: The Evolution of Feminist Strategies" (Janet K. Boles); "Who Speaks for American Women? The Future of Antifeminism" (Susan E. Marshall); "In Quest of African American Political Woman" (Jewel L. Prestage); "Ethics in the Women's Movement" (Jean Bethke Elshtain); "Women's Work, Women's Movement: Taking Stock" (Emily Stoper); "Women's Rights as Human Rights: An International Perspective" (Marian Lief Palley).

Partial contents: "Female Survivors of the Holocaust: Heroines All" (Jutta Bendremer); "Head Start - Late Start: Retrieving Education and Identity" (Sandra Bradford DeCosta); "The Adaptive Misperception of Age in Older Women: Sociocultural Images and Psychological Mechanisms of Control" (Dean Rodeheaver & Joanne Stohs); "Great Expectations: Hallmark of the Midlife Woman Learner" (Jean G. Price); "Never Too Young to Learn, Never Too Old to Teach: Women, Writing, and Aging" (Betty L. Hart).

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I N M O D E R A T I O N
Articles in this special issue on writer Frances Burney's first novel, *Evelina*, include: "Burney Criticism: Family, Romance, Psychobiography, and Social History" (Julia Epstein); "And What Other Name May I Claim?": Names and Their Owners in Frances Burney's *Evelina* (Amy J. Pawl); "Bringing Belmont to Justice: Burney's Quest for Paternal Recognition in *Evelina*" (Gina Campbell); and "Beyond *Evelina*: The Individual Novel and the Community of Literature" (Margaret Anne Doody).

**JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENTAL HANDICAP** v.14, no.2, 1990: "Women and Disability." Guest ed.: E. Anne Hughson. $16. Single copy: $5. ISSN 0707-7807. Rehabilitation Studies, 4th Fl., Education Tower, University of Calgary, 2500 University Dr. N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4. (Issue examined)

Opening with several book reviews, this special issue includes such articles as: "Life With Shula: Beyond A Personal Context" (Rachelle Namak); "A Disabled Woman in a Developing Country" (Rhona Davies); "Whose 'Ordinary Life' Is It Anyway?" (Hilary Brown and Helen Smith); "Integration Versus Segregation: Reflections of a Group of Young Women With Disabilities About Their Educational and Post-School Experiences" (J. Bramley and C. E. van Kraayenoord); "Women and Disability: The Myth of the Autonomous Individual" (Parin A Dossa).

**MICHIGAN QUARTERLY REVIEW** v.29, no.4, Fall 1990: "The Female Body (Part One)," Guest ed.: Anton Shammas; v.30, no.1, Winter 1991: "The Female Body (Part Two)," Ed.: Laurence Goldstein. $13 (indiv.); $15 (inst.). Single copy: $3.50. ISSN 0026-2420. 3032 Rackham Bldg., Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. (Issues examined)

A plethora of contributions -- poetry, fiction, essays, photography -- resulted from the editor's call for manuscripts, hence the two oversized issues noted here. A smattering from Part One: "Joining the Resistance: Psychology, Politics, Girls and Women" (Carol Gilligan); "How Not to Argue About Abortion" (Carl Cohen); "In October 1973 (Age 27)" (fiction by Andrea Dworkin); "Material Girl: The Effacements of Postmodern Culture" (Susan Bordo); "Mittelschmerz: A Lady's Complaint upon Reaching the Age of Forty-Four" (Joan K. Peters).

Some of the contributions from Part Two: "Does Sexuality Have a History?" (Catharine McKinnon); "From Eroticism to Transcendence: Ballroom Dance and the Female Body" (Sally Peters); "Passing Women, Performing Men" (Anne Herrmann); "Made in His Image: Frankenstein's Daughters" (Stephanie Kiceluk); "History Beneath the Skin" (Barbara Duden).

**STUDIES IN THE HUMANITIES** v.17, no.2, December 1990: "The International Drama of Feminism." Ed.: Patrick D. Murphy. $5 (indiv.); $12 (inst.) per volume. ISSN 0039-3800. 110 Leonard Hall, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705. (Issue examined)

"Treating the various intersections of feminism and drama across several national literatures," (p.102) this issue includes: "Feminism, Postfeminism, and The Heidi Chronicles" (Bette Mandl); "Towards a Feminist Perspective in American Holocaust Drama" (E.R. Isser); "Living the Answer: The Emergence of African American Feminist Drama" (Thelma Shinn); and "Taking Women's Issues to the Street: Street Theatre and the Indian Women's Movement" (Jyotsna Kapur), plus other articles.

**STYLE** v.24, no.2, Summer 1990: "Psychoanalysis, Gender, Genre." Eds.: Harold F. Mosher, Jr., & John V. Knapp. $20 (indiv.); $30 (inst.); $12 (students). Single copy: $7.50. ISSN 0039-4238. Associate Editor for Business Affairs, *Style*, Dept. of English, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115-2863. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Genre and Gender in Clarice Lispector's 'The Imitation of the Rose'" (Lucia Helena); "The Anxiety of Being Influenced: Reading and Responding to Character in Margaret Atwood's 'The Edible Woman' " (J. Brooks Bouson).

**THEATRE INSIGHT** v.3, no.1, Spring 1991: "Beyond the Silence: Gay/lesbian Theatre." Eds.: Michael Barnes, Lurana Donnels O'Malley, Jamie Smith. $15 (indiv.); $20 (inst.). Department of Theatre and Dance, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. (Issue examined)

In addition to coordinating book reviews and performance reviews around the overall topic, this special issue features these articles: "Gay and Lesbian Theatre: Creating an Era of Celebration" (Susan Russell); "Altering the Frame: The Representation of the Lesbian Body" (Les Wade);
"Camp as the Dramaturgy of Alterity" (Thomas A. King); and "Fusion of Forms: Realism and Mimicry in Split Britches" (Anne Davis Basting).

**THEATRE JOURNAL** v.42, no.3, October 1990: "Women And/In Drama." Ed.: Enoch Brater. $18.50 (indiv.); $41 (inst.). Single copy: $7. ISSN 0192-2882. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Journals Division, 701 West 40th St., Suite 275, Baltimore, MD 21211. (Issue examined)

Contents: "Wordscapes of the Body: Performative Language as Gestus in Maria Fornes's Plays" (Deborah R. Geis); "Karl Marx's Youngest Daughter and A Doll's House" (Bernard F. Dukore); "The Politics of the Body: Pina Bausch's Tanztheater" (David W. Price); " 'Scrittura femminile': Writing the Female in the Plays of Dacia Maraini" (Tony Mitchell); and "Hush'd on Purpose to Grace Harmony: Wives and Silence in Much Ado About Nothing" (Michel D. Freidman).

**TRANSITIONS**

**THE AHFAD JOURNAL** wrote to subscribers in March to explain their slow rate of publication. Access to a computer terminal, photocopying, and paper for printing have all been limited. "Our work schedule at the moment is timed to the availability of electricity. Some members of our board are accommodated in ... a small apartment very close to the computer terminal room. As soon as the main electricity is switched on they move into the computer room to work on the Journal. They are on call 24 hours a day." We're grateful for their extremely dedicated efforts to produce "the only scientific journal coming out of the Sudan at the moment."

**ISIS INTERNATIONAL** has completed its long-awaited move from Rome to the Philippines. Their new address: 85-A East Maya St., Philamlife Homes, Quezon City, Philippines (telephone: 632-993292; Fax: 632-997512).

**PLAINSWOMAN** announces that its publication break will be somewhat longer than expected, but the journal will resume publishing around January 1992. (Address: P.O. Box 8027, Grand Forks, ND 58202.)

**THIRD WOMAN** is ceasing as a periodical with v.IV, 1989, but will continue to publish in book format. 

**WOMEN AND LANGUAGE** is now affiliated with the Organization for the Study of Communication Language and Gender, allowing reduced rates for members of the organization. For information, write Anita Taylor, Executive Editor, Women and Language, Department of Communication, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030.

**CEASED PUBLICATION**


**RETROSPECTIVES**

Three retrospectives have recently appeared, in celebration of various anniversaries of first publication. **CANADIAN WOMAN STUDIES/LES CAHIERS DE LA FEMME** v.11, no.3 (Spring 1991) titles its special issue "A Decade of CWS/CF." It appears in a slightly more austere format than the periodical's usual glossy-cover design, due to funding cuts (see "Canadian Government Cutbacks to Feminist Periodicals" in FC 12, no.3, Spring 1991). The good news is, instead of this being a "bargain basement issue" sent out as a final statement, it is the first of at least four additional
issues, thanks to an influx of financial support. A single issue costs $10 (including postage) outside Canada; $9.56 inside. CWS/cf may be contacted at 212 Founders College, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada.

THE HELICON NINE READER: A CELEBRATION OF WOMEN IN THE ARTS, edited by Gloria Vando Hickok, offers "The Best Selections from 10 Years of Helicon Nine: the Journal of Women's Arts & Letters." Though the journal closed its doors in 1989, this 512-page paperback collection, complete with ample artwork, both color and black-and-white, offers testimony to the quality of work carried by Helicon Nine over the ten years. Cost is a reasonable $25. For information, write P.O. Box 22412, Kansas City, MO 64113.

Celebrating its fifteenth anniversary is SINISTER WISDOM, edited and published by Elana Dykewomon. Issue no. 43/44, Summer 1991 offers 368 pages of essays, poetry, fiction, artwork, reviews, and other pieces, "a distillation of our part in the lesbian and women's movements in the United States over the last fifteen years" (p.5). A single copy is available for $10.95 plus $1.50 postage; write to P.O. Box 3252, Berkeley, CA 94703.

-- L.S.

ITEMS OF NOTE

GRACE, a women's studies database maintained by the Feminist Research and Information Group (GRIF) based in Brussels, contains records on more than 2,000 women and women's studies centers throughout Europe. Set up in 1987-88, the database (which is now being updated) includes information on research, teaching, and documentation, and gives details on publications, research subjects, and women's studies courses. Concurrently, a seminar series examining the position of women's studies in European Community countries is being held in Brussels. A report on the introductory seminar, Women's Studies: Towards a European Strategy, is now available and will be followed by a series on women's studies themes, and a student guide to women's studies courses throughout Europe. For more information (in English or French) contact: Grace, 29 Rue Blanche, Brussels 1050, Belgium.

The University Press of Virginia has announced a new book series: KNOWLEDGE: DISCIPLINARITY AND BEYOND, to be edited by Ellen Messer-Davidow (University of Minnesota), David R. Shumway (Carnegie Mellon University), and David J. Sylvan (University of Minnesota). The series will focus on critical and imaginative examinations of the organization and production of knowledge -- for example, disciplinary histories, institutional topographies, and studies of counter- and extra-disciplinary enterprises. For further information on the series, or to send ten-page proposals for monographs and collections, write to: The Editors, Disciplinarity Series, The University Press of Virginia, Box 3508, University Station, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

WISCONSIN WOMEN LEGISLATORS: A HISTORICAL LIST, prepared by A. Peter Cannon, is available free of charge from the Legislative Reference Bureau, 101 N. Hamilton St., P.O. Box 2037, Madison, WI 53701-2037; telephone: 608-266-0341.


THE GUBERNATORIAL SPOUSES COLLECTION at the Eugene C. Barker Center, University of Texas at Austin is a repository for information about U.S. gubernatorial spouses and their activities. The collection is a clearinghouse for scholars interested in finding speeches, clippings, and writings by or about governors' wives. To send copies of relevant material, or for more information, write to Kate Adams or Lewis L. Gould, Eugene C. Barker Center, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.
The American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) has issued *FORMULA FOR REFORM, THE ROLE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE UNIVERSITY IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION*, a report which describes more than two hundred programs designed to encourage women and minorities to enter and remain in the fields of science and engineering. Free single copies are available from AASCU, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036.

*WORKFORCE REPORT*, a new series covering women in chemistry issued by the American Chemical Society, is available from: Corinne A. Bordieri, Ed., Workforce Studies, ACS, Office of Professional Services, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

The Commission of Professionals in Science and Technology is publishing a series of papers, including *A PROGRESS REPORT ON WOMEN IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES & ENGINEERING*. To order, or to subscribe to the series, contact: CPST, 1500 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 831, Washington, DC 20005; telephone: 202-223-6995.

More than ten thousand women's athletic scholarships are listed in the *WOMEN'S ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIP GUIDE*. The booklet records the amounts and numbers of stipends, the sports for which they are awarded, and eligibility information. Send $2 to: Women's Sports Foundation, 342 Madison Ave., Suite 728, New York, NY 10173.

*JUGGLING LESSONS - A CURRICULUM FOR WOMEN WHO GO TO SCHOOL AND CARE FOR THEIR FAMILIES* is a student handbook ($10) and an instructor's guide ($12) designed for re-entry women students with multiple roles and responsibilities and for their teachers. Both are available from The Network Inc., 300 Brickstone Square, Suite 900, Andover, MA 01810. Add $2.50 postage for the two books.

The Santa Monica Hospital Medical Center's Rape Treatment Center has produced a set of nine posters: *WHAT COLLEGE STUDENTS DON'T KNOW ABOUT RAPE IS A CRIME*. The posters are aimed at college age students, and have an informational approach, focusing on statistics and laws affecting college women and men. Posters come in three sizes, and cost from $2.25 to $2 (a minimum order is $5). For a catalog-order form, or for further information, contact RTC, Santa Monica Hospital Medical Center, 1250 Sixteenth St., Santa Monica, CA 90404; telephone: 213-319-4000.

*HOW TO RESPOND: SOMEONE TELLS YOU THEY'VE BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED* is a brochure offering guidelines for persons close to survivors of sexual assault. It was developed by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus Security Committee, and sponsored by the Wisconsin Student Association. To request a copy, write or call Lilach Goren, WSA, 511 Memorial Union, UW-Madison, Madison WI 53706; telephone: 608-262-1081.

The Massachusetts Governor's Office on Women's Issues has developed a seventeen-page guide, *SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY: IT DOESN'T MAKE THE GRADE*, designed to assist the university community in resolving sexual harassment complaints. The guide describes sexual harassment incidents, suggests responses, and provides a list of resources. Single copies are available free of charge from: The Governor's Office on Women's Issues, State House, Room 360, Boston, MA 02133.

*RESPECT: THE KEY TO STOPPING GENDER HARASSMENT, SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT*, a booklet issued by the University of Wisconsin-Superior, includes material on discrimination and harassment between students as well as between students and faculty, and offers information about complaint procedures and official policies. Contact: Rhea S. Das, Equal Opportunity Coordinator, Affirmative Action Office, UW-Superior, Superior, WI 54880-2898.

*THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY PROJECT* has available a variety of multicultural materials suitable for use for articles or talks during Hispanic Heritage Week (September), Native American Awareness Week (October), Black History Month (February) or Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week (May). The cost of the 48-page *Women's History Resources Catalog* is $1 from: NWHP, 7738 Bell Road, Windsor, CA 95492; telephone: 707-838-6000.

*VOTES FOR WOMEN?! 1913 U.S. SENATE TESTIMONY* is a seventeen-minute videotape based on the 1913 Senate testimony both for and against votes for women. Kate Douglas Wiggin (author of
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm) and Wisconsin Progressive Belle Case La Follette present arguments. Available from Her Own Words, the videotape costs $95. A 114-page paperback resource guide, Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the U.S., by Eleanor Flexner, may be purchased for $9.95. (Add $4.50 shipping/handling for amounts under $100; $6.50 for amounts over $100.01.) Order from: Her Own Words, P.O. Box 5264, Madison, WI 53705; telephone: 608-271-7083.

**BIRTH CONTROL: WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW** is a twenty-nine page pamphlet written and published by Michael R. Weil, Associate Professor in the Department of Biology at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Designed to help teach birth control to young people at high school and college levels, the manual briefly outlines human conception and surveys current birth control methods: fertility awareness techniques, barrier methods, intrauterine devices, oral contraceptives, and sterilization. It includes discussion of the effectiveness, risks, and side-effects of each method. The cost is $4.65 each for one copy; $3.95 each for two to twenty-four copies; $3.75 each for twenty-five to forty-nine copies; and $3.40 each for fifty or more. Send orders to Michael's Publications, P.O. Box 1932, Eau Claire, WI 54702-1932.

The Philadelphia Rare Books and Manuscripts Company has made available 85 BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS BY, ABOUT, FOR, OWNED, AND PRINTED/PUBLISHED BY WOMEN, 1495-1987, containing a section offering 30 Sermons Printed by Mexican Women. The catalog lists a number of books printed in Mexico, including a first edition of poems by "The Tenth Muse," Juana Inés de la (Sor) Cruz (1700). Request "List 98" from: PRB&M, P.O. Box 9536, Philadelphia, PA 19124; telephone: 215-744-6734, or FAX: 215-743-7005 (Attention PRB&M Co.).

-- I.M.

**WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES**

**WOMEN, RACE AND ETHNICITY: A BIBLIOGRAPHY** is the most recent addition to our series, Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies. A revised and expanded version of a 1988 bibliography-in-progress, the new edition contains some 2,400 annotated citations covering both print and audiovisual resources on Black, Latina, Asian/Pacific, American Indian, Jewish, and Euro-American women and is fully indexed by subject. Cost for this 204-page bibliography is $7.00 ($7.35 for Wisconsin residents). Make check payable to University of Wisconsin-Madison.

"Women and Science: Issues and Resources" by Susan Searing is now in its fourth revision, and is available free of charge, as are most of the bibliographies in the series. Write to UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706.


Temporarily Yours... By Wendy Perkins. Scottsdale, AZ: Permanently Collectible, 1988. (Address: P.O. Box 897, Scottsdale, AZ 85252-0897)


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Dentinger, Susan, *Feminist Visions: Using the Internet to Reach Libraries: Part One,* vol.12, no.3, pp.8-11; *Using the Internet to Reach Libraries: Part Two,* vol.12, no.4, pp.11-15.


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Sullivan, Joan, "Women and the Discourses of Literacy [book review]," vol.12, no.3, pp.3-5.


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"Women Read Comics [book review]," by Debra Daemmrich, vol.12, no.4, pp.6-8.


Feminist collections: a quarterly of women's studies resources. Madison, WI: UW System Women's Studies Librarian.

quarterly.

Began publication 1980.

Includes articles, reviews, directories, bibliographies, interviews, and "items of note."


Courtesy of Sanford Berman.