



FEMINIST COLLECTIONS

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BOOK REVIEWS

FEMINISM AND ITS DISCONTENTS

by Lisa D. Brush

Paula Kamen, *FEMINIST FATALE: VOICES FROM THE "TWENTYSOMETHING" GENERATION EXPLORE THE FUTURE OF THE "WOMEN'S MOVEMENT."* New York: Donald I. Fine, Inc., 1991. 404p. bibl. index. \$21.95, ISBN 1-55611-256-4; pap., \$9.95, ISBN 1-55611-257-2. LC 90-56063.

Joan Scanlon, ed. *SURVIVING THE BLUES: GROWING UP IN THE THATCHER DECADE.* London: Virago, 1990; distr. Trafalgar Square. 196p. pap., \$13.95, ISBN 1-85381-199-8.

Caryl Rivers. *MORE JOY THAN RAGE: CROSSING GENERATIONS WITH THE NEW FEMINISM.* Hanover and London: University Press of New England, 1991. 238p. \$19.95, ISBN 0-87451-562-9. LC 91-50373.

"Feminism," says historian Jane De Hart-Mathews, "is not for the fainthearted."¹ Small wonder, when (according to the interviews journalist Paula Kamen conducted with 103 "nonactivists") young people nowadays associate the following with the word "feminist":

...bra-burning, hairy-legged, amazon, castrating, militant-almost-antifeminine, communist, Marxist, separatist, female skinheads, female supremacists, he-woman types, bunch-a-lesbians, you-know-dykes, man-haters, man-bashers, wanting-men's jobs, wanting-to-dominate men, want-to-be-men, wear-short-hair-to-look-unattractive, bizarre-chicks-running-around-doing-kooky-things, i-am-woman-hear-me-roar, uptight, angry white-middle-class radicals. (p.23)

Yes, Kamen has seen the antifeminist backlash and it is us -- that is, women (and men) of the twentysomething generation, who weren't old enough to vote the first time Ronald Reagan was elected, who were born sometime between the year JFK was shot and the fall of Saigon.

Kamen traveled the country interviewing the members of this generation (and some older veterans of the women's movement) and decided that while many of us reject the moniker "feminist," the postmortem of the women's movement is premature. We take as given many of the victories (say, the Roe v. Wade decision legalizing abortion) and defeats (of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, for example) of the movement. Moreover, some of us -- despite our skepticism of the label -- are engaged in ongoing efforts to protect abortion rights, break through the glass ceiling of discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace, stop rape, reverse the feminization of poverty in affluent America, shelter battered women, and take back the night. All of this is potentially interesting, albeit rather stiffly reported in Kamen's book. What is missing from her encyclopedic account of young women's organizing and consciousness -- perhaps because it is missing from the minds of her subjects -- is the setting that explains all the fuss over feminism.

The fact is, feminism is not for the fainthearted, not merely because of the misogynist images evoked by the term in the minds of the twentysomething generation, but because of the context in which feminists are defining and struggling for women's emancipation. We've experienced nearly twelve years of a meaner, harsher social conservatism, whence the unsurprisingly vituperative tone of the stereotype Kamen sets up as straw figure in her analysis. Yes, some women are angry, and a huge part of the problem is that there is very little space in this social order for recognizing or transforming women's anger into creative action; in this degraded polity, serious discussion of the rights and wrongs of women is continually sidetracked into discussions of the hirsute status of women's legs and armpits. And as Kamen (probably unintentionally) proves, some women are clueless, most likely because we have neither the life experience nor the critical reading skills that would teach us about the history we must know if we are not to repeat it.

Understanding the context of our blithe ignorance, revealing the larger meanings of our individual vitriol, and analyzing the construction of women's ire and activism (and complacency and

conformism) in an era of conservative backlash seem beyond Kamen. Moreover, she never produces a systematic comparison between contemporary twentysomethings and our peers of previous generations; there is no actual cohort comparison, and thus readers cannot tell if the 1980's twentysomethings are different (in their feminism or antifeminism) from the 1960's twentysomethings or the 1930's twentysomethings. Kamen's intuition -- that the labels but not the spirit of our lives have changed and the appearance of "postfeminism" is merely semantics -- may or may not be accurate, but she is unable to make her case convincingly. In the end, *Feminist Fatale: Voices From the "Twentysomething" Generation Explore the Future of the "Women's Movement"* is like its title (which, after all, puts both its subject and its object inside quotation marks, as though uncertain about the ontological status of both the cohort of people interviewed and the movement about which they were asked): glib where it should be critical, more concerned with image than with substance, and lacking the stoutheartedness required for analyzing feminism as force in history and women's lives.

Fortunately, Kamen is not alone in taking on the admittedly thankless task of recording the voices and analyzing the context of women's struggles to create a movement based on a feminist diagnosis of our times. *Surviving the Blues* and *More Joy Than Rage* exemplify a genre that might be called feminist political autobiography. Although very different, both books seek to locate women's consciousness (feminist, punk, pacifist, antiracist, liberal, what have you) in sociopolitical context, and thus reveal volumes about the contemporary women's movement, the women who are its backbone and its beneficiaries, and the prospects for sustained mobilization for women's emancipation in a political culture powerfully colonized by conservative reaction. These two books are about reappropriating the rubric "feminist" for young women in ways that draw on history, encourage self-consciousness about the processes of politicization, and explain why on earth we would identify and struggle with the legacy of feminists' efforts to participate in social, economic, and political life as the comrades and leaders of men.

In *Surviving the Blues*, Joan Scanlon has collected fifteen first-person narratives (and one collective manifesto) by women who grew up in the Thatcher decade -- that is, women who were

between eight and eighteen in 1979 and spent the decade that followed living through their teens and twenties under Margaret Thatcher's Conservative regime in Great Britain. These women write about the major events of their formative years (such as the coal miners' strike, the race riots and police brutality, the battle over Northern Ireland, the dismembering of progressive local government institutions, and the women's peace encampment at the military base in Greenham Common) in voices that amplify the urgency of eyewitness accounts with the gravity of political analysis and the leavening of wry humor that come from placing that witnessing in a broader context.

Scanlon's insightful introduction identifies one of the most important features of the twentysomethings' political consciousness when she observes:

Younger women come to feminism with a particular commitment to change, one unclouded by false hopefulness and unrealistic expectations. They look at the history of the W[omen's] L[iberation] M[ovement] in terms of the present reality of Thatcher's Britain, which pours contempt on women, erodes women's rights, and has cajoled, coaxed and ultimately pushed women back into low-paid work and onerous family responsibilities without state support. And this is their distinctive view, from the present to the future. [...] Winning and losing, success and failure, are not measured by these women in terms of the dominant political discourse of Thatcherism, but as a lived experience of solidarity, void of romanticism, in the context of political struggle. (pp.4-5)

The women telling their own stories in *Surviving the Blues* record the pains of growing up in a society of predatory conservatism (in which many people between the ages of 16 and 30 have never had a job that wasn't the functional equivalent of "workfare"; in which Thatcher cabinet member Patrick Jenkins could declare with impunity, "If the good Lord had intended us all having equal rights to go out to work and to behave equally, you know He wouldn't have created

man and woman"). They explore how the combination of that social context and the differences among women -- race, age, class, region, sexuality, and education among them -- shape their lives, their consciousness, and their sense of connection with feminist organizations and ideas. The voices are sometimes awkward, the presences behind the words frequently intense and anxious in the ways thoughtful women's are in worrisome times. Together they make up a challenging, wonderful book.

More Joy Than Rage collects twenty years of pensive writing on women's lives in contemporary context by Boston University journalism professor Caryl Rivers. The book rebuts the adage that nothing is more stale than yesterday's news; the subjects and the writing (originally published between 1971 and 1990 in such varied venues as the *New York Times Magazine*, *Glamour*, *Mother Jones*, and *Rolling Stone*) are both compelling historical reading and fresh with the sting of current applicability.

As the subtitle suggests, Rivers is concerned with "crossing generations with the new feminism." This is a voice from the older generation aimed specifically and beseechingly at the younger, of an observer noting with outrage the indignities of male-dominant gender relations and recording with pride and compassion women's efforts to shift the very ground on which we stand. Rivers reminds her readers of the political nature of women's struggles over terrains as diverse as self-image, relationships, workplace inequities, mass media representations of women, and community solidarity. Along with that reminder she delivers the ardent warning that change which is political and therefore the object of struggle is correspondingly tenuous and subject to possible reversal; what was won can be lost. Thus the documents of Rivers' political autobiography become lessons for a new generation of women striving to define and create our own lives in the context of a new era, an era shaped in part by the triumphs and errors of the past twenty years of feminism.

Perhaps what is best about *More Joy Than Rage* is the way Rivers avoids sanctimonious preaching. Similarly, what is attractive about *Surviving the Blues* is the chorus of young women voicing lessons learned by working to combat the devastating effects of coming of age in an

impoverished and deadening era. What Kamen never quite catches onto, which is central for Rivers, is that feminism, while often about personalized struggle, is not just about hairstyles or looking like a woman warrior or even storming around with a self-righteous and perfectly appropriate bad attitude, and can indeed involve "more joy than rage." Rivers' and Scanlon's shared approach adds much-needed complexity to our collective understanding of the one-step-forward two-steps-back dance toward women's liberation.

Most importantly, Rivers and the young women sharing their stories in *Surviving the Blues* offer the best hope yet for feminisms that will support women in our struggles to be who and how we want to be. Placing the responsibility and investing the meaning of women's emancipation in the process of our collective and individual strivings toward such autonomously defined goals means the outcome is not assured, which is another reason feminism is not for the fainthearted (or the fundamentalist-inclined). But it is one honorable and reasonable way to recognize both the joy and the rage of growing up and living as a woman in the last third of the twentieth century. While Kamen tries valiantly to refute the antifeminist stereotype, Rivers and the young writers collected by Scanlon clarify the rage and augment the joy, practicing feminism as they appraise the role it plays in their lives. If you are a twentysomething woman, or you care about someone who is, Scanlon's and Rivers' collections offer much wisdom concerning not just what women want, but why it is so important to want it.

NOTES

¹ Jane De Hart-Mathews, "The New Feminism and the Dynamics of Social Change," in Linda Kerber and Jane De Hart-Mathews, eds., *Women's America: Refocusing the Past*. 2nd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987), p.455.

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CARING AND WOMEN'S LIVES

by Carolyn Keith

Emily K. Abel and Margaret K. Nelson, eds., *CIRCLES OF CARE: WORK AND IDENTITY IN WOMEN'S LIVES*. Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press, 1990. 326p. \$62.50, ISBN 0-7914-0263-0; pap., \$20.95, ISBN 0-7914-0264-9. LC 89-78197.

Suzanne Gordon, *PRISONERS OF MEN'S DREAMS: STRIKING OUT FOR A NEW FEMININE FUTURE*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1991. 324p. bibl. index. \$19.95, ISBN 0-316-32106-0. LC 90-13309.

Wendy Lustbader, *COUNTING ON KINDNESS: THE DILEMMAS OF DEPENDENCY*. New York: The Free Press, 1991. 206p. \$17.95, ISBN 0-02-919515-2. LC 90-44842.

"Caring" is the term used in Britain for the activities called caregiving in the U.S., and is imported for this review because of its richer connotations. Though the three books considered here, all by U.S. authors, share the common theme of caring, their diverse approaches and results reflect something of the complexity of this topic.

Caring is ubiquitous in women's lives, and during the past decade books have begun to appear that present the centrality of that activity. Caring for frail, elderly parents has been the subject of a spate of books, no doubt reflecting the aging of society. The three books reviewed here add to our more general consideration of women's waged and familial caring work and the meaning of caring in this society.

Circles of Care is a collection of fifteen papers on women's caring work in the domestic sphere, formal organizations (hospitals, residential institutions), and the informal sector (family daycare, midwifery). While the papers are consistently of high quality and interest, those that analyze often-overlooked work spheres are of particular value. In "Does It Pay to Care?," Karen Brodtkin Sacks discusses the informal rules whereby non-professional or so-called semiskilled workers (e.g., clericals) coordinate the work of specialist professionals in the hospital bureaucracy in order to "treat whole but ill human beings" (p.190). Since

this is not part of their job description, these (mostly) women workers receive no recognition nor reward. In fact, as Sacks' excellent qualitative research documents, the increasing power of the marketplace over healthcare policy has severely impacted such "integrative care" work and the women (often minority) who perform it.

Other especially interesting papers are in the section entitled "Overlapping Responsibilities," which deals with the experiences of women who both do care for wages and have care responsibilities within their families. In "Double Jeopardy: The Costs of Caring at Work and at Home," Nancy L. Marshall and colleagues draw on a sample of 326 social workers and LPNs to examine burden, contagion of stress, and the outcomes on women's physical and mental health. After documenting the high costs to carers, the authors advocate such political solutions as reducing excessive workloads and distributing care work more equitably among women and men.

The feminist tone of the book is established in two introductory essays. In "Circles of Care: An Introductory Essay," Abel and Nelson examine the profound generic dichotomies of caring -- caring/autonomy, reason/emotion, public/private -- as well as issues and dilemmas specific to the various caring contexts. The richness of data and analysis in this chapter alone make the book worth buying.

As portrayed by Gordon in *Prisoners of Men's Dreams*, American society and the position of caring within it bear so little resemblance to the state of caring described in *Circles* that Gordon's book would almost seem to be a report from an alien world. Yet it is not. Her focus is on the "marketplace," into which she believes "equal opportunity feminists" have plunged at high cost to themselves and to society as a whole. Initially, she argues, feminists envisioned that their participation in the corporate world of men would result in the market absorbing "women's values" of caring. That has not happened, she reports. The result has been, instead, women molding their lives, with greater or lesser eagerness, to a corporate culture contemptuous of time and concern for caring, whether for family, friends, or colleagues.

It is no wonder that *Prisoners* and *Circles* seem so divergent: Gordon writes almost

exclusively about a very small (though influential) sector of society, women of the larger corporations. She devotes little time to women's traditional waged caring work, although she does present interesting accounts by clerical workers of the apparent unwillingness of women who have achieved positions of power to use that power on behalf of women more generally or even to treat their subordinates in a caring manner.

Gordon's goal is nothing less than a radical transformation of contemporary society, in which caring would be returned from what she sees as its current exile and made an integral part of life and lives.

Gordon's goal is nothing less than a radical transformation of contemporary society, in which caring would be returned from what she sees as its current exile and made an integral part of life and lives. Caring, as Gordon conceptualizes it, is not limited to particular kinds of work but is rather a more diffuse and pervasive relational quality which, in turn, may be expressed through work relationships and tasks. It is this different quality of relational caring and empathy for others that she wants infused into corporate culture. Such infusion would lead, she argues, to alteration in demands on workers, which in turn would free time and energy for caring for/about friends, children, spouses, and others. It would become safe to acknowledge caring, to devote reasonable energies to it, without risking losses in the workplace. This is the type of "transformative feminism" that Gordon argues initially fueled women's entry into the corporate world, but which has been entirely displaced by equal opportunity feminism.

Gordon has interesting things to say about invasion of the marketplace into the public caring sector (e.g., social services and education), and the resultant stresses on women who have envisioned these occupations as caring. She interviewed more than one hundred women for this book, and it is rich with personal accounts, including the rather horrifying career tale of a social worker who proudly proclaims that she has moved "beyond the ethic of service" (p. 136).

Though this book is written for a popular audience, some of the subtlety of Gordon's discussion may require more than one reading. On the surface -- with her focus generally on the corporate world and on the failures of women to change the male corporate culture -- her critique would seem to place yet another demand on women to change society. Though Gordon does admit that women will probably have to lead the way, she insists that many men are ready to join the struggle. She also argues that the effort demands that more privileged women join with their sisters to achieve changes beneficial for all. She has particularly critical things to say about managerial women who negotiate individual maternity leave packages for themselves rather than general policy changes for all women. Gordon lays out what she calls a National Care Policy (reasonably generous care leaves, flextime, etc.), which, if enacted, would make it possible for employees to attend to care that is now often squeezed out by the demands of the corporate world.

While *Circles* discusses the providers of care and *Prisoners* addresses what might be called the national care (or anti-care) culture, *Counting on Kindness* presents the third element in the caring equation: the recipient of care. Virtually absent from the literature is material from the perspective of the care recipient, and no wonder: As "independence" is highly acclaimed in this culture, so dependency is severely stigmatized. This is a book about the experience of adult dependency due to ill health and frailty. Rather than attempting to arrive at theoretical formulations, the author sensitively presents the voices of many adults in situations of dependency. Chapter by chapter she takes the reader through the downward spiral of increasing ill health and associated dependency, recounting ways to prevail despite the weight of shame and indebtedness incurred when one cannot reciprocate the care one receives.

This is a powerful book, important reading for those who find themselves in a condition of dependency and for those who care. Because it touches the intellect and the emotions so strongly -- a particularly excellent discussion examines how one's own dying calls up memories and feelings about one's parents' living and dying -- one can understand why many persons, and our society as a whole, so often defend their feelings through

overdetermined independence, avoiding the emotional intensity that caring can produce.

Lustbader waffles a bit, including accounts by individuals who are not necessarily "dependent," not ill, but rather experiencing a new, economically "non-productive" stage of life (retirement). Nevertheless, what she has to say about change, about prevailing, and about interdependence is fruitful in considering the place of caring in our society and the place of women and recipients of

caring in that society. Our understanding of the persistence and shaping of caring -- that mystery called altruism -- is illuminated by these three books.

[Carolyn Keith is an Assistant Professor in the Social Work Department, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, and coordinator of the undergraduate and graduate programs in gerontology. Within the past year she has completed her dissertation and become a grandmother!]

FEMINISTS DISCUSS THEIR PERSPECTIVES OF LEGAL THEORIES

by Teresa (Tess) Meuer

Martha Albertson Fineman and Nancy Sweet Thomadsen, eds., *AT THE BOUNDARIES OF LAW: FEMINISM AND LEGAL THEORY*. Routledge, 1991. 368p. bibl. index. \$49.50, ISBN 0-415-90305-X; pap., \$15.95, ISBN 0-415-90306-8.

Katharine T. Bartlett and Rosanne Kennedy, eds., *FEMINIST LEGAL THEORY: READINGS IN LAW AND GENDER*. Westview Press, 1991. 446p. bibl. index. \$55.00, ISBN 0-8133-1247-7; pap., \$16.95, ISBN 0-8133-1248-5.

The decade of the 1980's witnessed increasing numbers of women applying for -- and being accepted into -- law schools throughout the United States. It became common for an entering law school class to have almost equal numbers of women and men students, compared to classes in the 1970's in which it was unusual if twenty to twenty-five percent of students were women. As a result of the growing number of women law school graduates, we are beginning to see books containing feminist analysis and challenge of the theories upon which the law is based.

Although law review articles from a feminist perspective are not new -- in fact, a number of women's law journals now exist in the United States -- the compilation of such articles by a variety of authors into one text is unique. Even more surprising is the fact that *two* feminist legal theory books were published in 1991 and contain only three articles in common.

Both books are concerned largely with how a particular feminist legal theory does (or does not) respond to the realities of women's lives. While some articles may not have universal appeal, especially to those not trained in the study of law or theory, several authors offer their perspectives of particular experiences without reference to feminist theory. These articles serve as grounding for the theoretical battle engaged in throughout both books. They discuss women's real-life circumstances, about which, the authors contend, the law has no understanding (and arguably no interest in understanding).

At the Boundaries of Law contains three articles in each of the following categories: Perspectives from the Personal; The Construction of Body in Law; Recognizing Pleasures and Pains; Recasting Women's History; Perspectives on Marriage and Family; and Feminist Strategies Within Legal Institutions. Following the articles are nearly thirty pages of references to books, articles, and law cases, representing both popular and largely unknown writings on feminist issues in the law. The eighteen articles are taken from a larger group of papers presented over a four year period at sessions of the Feminism and Legal Theory Conference at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Editor Fineman notes in her introduction that feminism has not, and perhaps cannot, transform the law. Rather, the law, when it becomes the battleground, threatens to transform feminism. She explains the characteristics of feminist legal theory. First, it is often critical. Fineman states:

There is a tendency in traditional legal scholarship to view the status quo as unbiased or neutral. This is the logical place for feminist analysis to begin -- as an explicit challenge to the notion of bias, as contrasted with the concepts of perspective and position. Feminist legal theory can demonstrate that what *is* is *not* neutral. What *is* is as "biased" as that which challenges it, and what *is* is certainly no more "correct" than that which challenges it, and there can be no refuge in the status quo. Law has developed over time in the context of theories and institutions which are controlled by men and reflect their concerns. Historically, law has been a "public" arena and its focus has been on public concerns. Traditionally, women belonged to the "private" recesses of society, in families, in relationships controlled and defined by men, in silence. (p.xiii)

A second characteristic of feminist legal theory is that its methodology critically evaluates not only outcomes, but the fundamental concepts, values, and assumptions embedded in legal thought. Although the outcome or result in a case is not irrelevant, its criticism is only a starting point. Again, quoting Fineman:

From this perspective, feminism is a political theory concerned with issues of power. It challenges the conceptual bases of the status quo by assessing the ways that power controls the production of values and standards against which specific results and rules are measured. Law represents both a discourse and a process of power. Norms created by and enshrined in law are manifestations of power relationships. These norms are coercively applied and justified in part by the perception that they are "neutral" and "objective." (p.xiv)

The third characteristic of feminist legal theory is that it attempts to present alternatives to

the existing legal order. According to Fineman, "The objective of feminism has to be to transform society, and it can do so only by persistently challenging dominant values and defiantly not assimilating into the status quo" (p.xiv). Finally, feminist legal theory is evolutionary in nature. "It does not represent doctrine carved in stone or even printed in statute books," but rather "take[s] as a given that 'truth' changes over time as circumstances change and that gains and losses, along with wisdom recorded, are not immutable but part of an evolving story" (p.xv). As Fineman notes, some readers will find the articles disturbing, others, inspiring. Regardless, the book's title is apt; all of the articles stand at the boundaries of the law.

Feminist Legal Theory contains nineteen articles in four sections: Sexual Difference and Equality Theory; Questioning the Legal Subject; Feminism and Critical Theory; and Turning Feminist Method Inward. At the end of each section, under "Further Reading," is a list of excellent references. Unfortunately, the hardback version of this book is printed in small type, making it difficult to read for long periods of time.

Like Fineman and Thomadsen in their book, editors Bartlett and Kennedy also provide a comprehensive overview of legal theory in easy-to-understand language. They discuss the legal constraints that may explain why feminist agendas have largely not been achieved through the law. The first two constraints are the use of precedent and the fact that arguments that deviate from precedent are often considered extreme and not as likely to succeed. Another constraint is the extent to which the law insists upon arguments it deems rational and coherent rather than ambiguous or contradictory. However, standards as to what is rational reflect the interests of those who currently hold power, whose authority is affirmed by how neutral these standards appear to be.

The three articles the books contain in common allow the reader to grasp the impact of a theory in a given situation, rather than merely engage in an intellectual endeavor for which the constructs are never tested. Patricia Williams' article, "On Becoming the Object of Property," is an excellent example of legal writing in a non-legal style; legal analysis through comparison and contrast of everyday events (and human response to these

events) with legal outcomes. Reading Williams' work is like listening to a stream-of-consciousness monologue -- much of what you hear is very personal; some forces you to stretch beyond the words for the connection to the legal system. Her writing contains powerful insights based on her discussion of African-American women, primarily herself and her family members.

"Subordination, Rhetorical Survival Skills, and Sunday Shoes: Notes on the Hearing of Mrs. G." by Lucie E. White is another article found in both books. It offers the compelling story of an African-American woman who receives a lump sum from an insurance company, seeks (and receives) permission from her AFDC worker to spend the money, and after doing so, receives an "overpayment" letter from the welfare office. The author does an excellent job of summarizing how legal culture forces some participants -- particularly those who are poor, Black, and female -- into silence because telling the "truth" will serve as an obstacle to their cases. White convincingly outlines why the woman could not freely speak her mind to the welfare officials; how the litigant's words were given no credibility; and how the issues this woman had to address (spending the money on new Sunday shoes for herself and her daughters) bore little relation to *her* questions about the meaning and fairness of the state's actions.

"The Dialectics of Rights and Politics: Perspectives From the Women's Movement" by Elizabeth M. Schneider is the third article the books have in common. Schneider discusses the views of Critical Legal Studies (CLS) scholars and feminists on rights claims and rights discourse and then shares her own views, which she believes to be more complete. She suggests a dialectical methodology because it views rights and politics as part of a more dynamic, complex, and larger process characterized by the possibility of both exposing the flaws in the system and changing the system. Whereas CLS scholars argue that rights are opposed to politics, Schneider emphasizes the interrelationship between rights and political action. She argues that rights are not static, but rather emerge in response to political issues. For example, rights can belong either to the individual or to the collective, thus allowing women to assert a common identity based on common experiences. She uses her experiences with a woman who claimed self-defense as an example of the law's response to an

individual's rights as well as an example of political action.

Although these are both legal theory books, most of the articles in *At the Boundaries of the Law* focus on particular situations rather than on whether a theory is or is not useful. Here are a few more examples of the wide span of issues discussed.

In "Reasonable Women and the Law," author Kathleen A. Lahey discusses the concept of "reasonableness" in the law, noting that it is one of the most fixed features of North American legal culture, and it is often used to silence women, sometimes before they can open their mouths. She contends that various kinds of abuse -- racism, sexism, classism, heterosexism, ableism, as well as physical, sexual, and emotional abuse -- condition and shape people in ways that often make it easy to label them "unreasonable" and hence to not treat them with the same respect, compassion, and legal protections that others enjoy. She then outlines a series of situations, many involving lesbian women and girls, leaving the reader to determine whether their actions (and the legal system's responses to them) are "reasonable." In one of these stories, Lahey discusses Carol Gilligan's book, *In a Different Voice*. Gilligan's theories regarding the moral development and nature of women and men are a common topic of discussion in both books.

Fineman's article "Societal Factors Affecting The Creation of Legal Rules For Distribution of Property at Divorce" is a fine example of combining discussion of theory with the realities faced by women in the midst of divorce. In her discussion of the factors taken into account by states utilizing marital property laws, Fineman contends that such laws may actually serve as a detriment to women because they attempt to alleviate women's dependency on men without accounting for the fact that women will probably have greater economic needs at divorce due to being the primary caretakers and having fewer financial opportunities.

Feminist Legal Theory, on the other hand, is largely a collection of articles containing a defense or criticism of a given theory. Although many authors in *At the Boundaries of Law* refer to the work of Catharine A. MacKinnon, *Feminist Legal Theory* actually contains her piece, "Feminism, Marxism, Method and the State: Toward Feminist

Jurisprudence." This article is an excellent example of MacKinnon's rapidfire writing (and speaking) style. She makes points quickly and succinctly and moves along, interspersing her dialect with a heavy dose of sarcasm directed at the "system." She argues that feminism seeks to uncover and claim as valid the experience of women, the major content of which is the devaluation of women. According to MacKinnon, socialist feminism often amounts to marxism applied to women and liberal feminism amounts to liberalism applied to women, whereas radical feminism is feminism. She argues that the state is male in the feminist sense -- the law sees and treats women the way men see and treat women. She then uses the treatment of sexual assault victims as a means to show that the law is based on a theory of male dominance.

In "Jurisprudence and Gender," Robin West discusses radical, critical, and liberal legal theories and compares them to cultural legal theory -- the understanding of the importance of women's fundamental material difference from men. She asserts that cultural feminism is largely defined by Carol Gilligan's book and spends considerable time debating the applicability of Gilligan's work, including Gilligan's belief that women are not "essentially separate" but rather are "essentially connected" to the rest of human life.

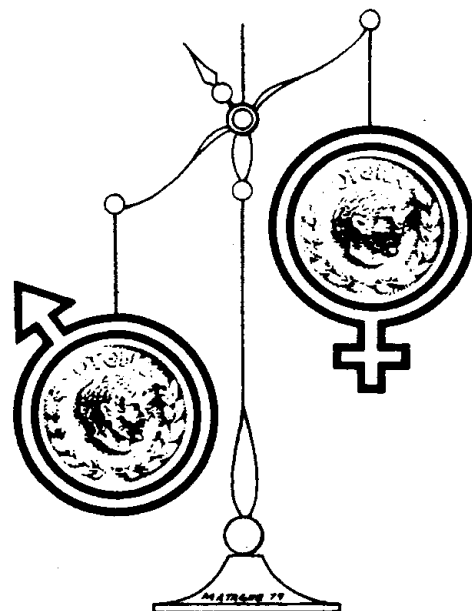
Angela P. Harris' article, "Race and Essentialism in Feminist Legal Theory," criticizes both MacKinnon and West for engaging in gender essentialism -- the notion that a unitary, "essential" women's experience can be isolated and described independently of race, class, sexual orientation, and other individual experiences. She believes that gender essentialism silences voices. In particular, she argues that MacKinnon's color-blind writing fails to account for the experiences of Black women. Harris asserts that West also excludes Black women, both by never referring to women of color and by referring to women as having one essential self. Black women, Harris argues, bring multiple, rather than unitary, selves to the study of feminist theory.

Patricia A. Cain in "Feminist Jurisprudence: Grounding the Theories" notes that the "women's experience" referred to in feminist legal theory excludes lesbian experience. She reviews the three stages of feminist legal scholarship and the impact (or lack thereof) that lesbian experience has had on each stage.

And so it continues. Individual authors often engage in critical analysis not only of the legal arena, but of other legal theorists. Both books contain a satisfyingly wide variety of issues of concern to feminists -- such as sexism, racism, classism, ableism, ageism, and heterosexism. Another attractive feature of each book is that the selections have been edited to a readable length without sacrificing content.

It is rewarding to note that both books contain outstanding pieces on feminist legal theory without being repetitious. The analysis in these works represents a diverse range of viewpoints from many of the finest feminist minds who have examined the legal profession. In addition, the juxtaposition of articles dealing with legal theory and articles dealing with concrete legal situations makes these books appealing to both laypersons and those trained in legal studies.

[Tess Meuer was graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Madison law school in 1983. From 1989 until 1991, Tess served as the Executive Director of the Wisconsin Equal Justice Task Force, a statewide task force appointed to investigate gender bias in Wisconsin's legal system. She currently works for the Wisconsin Department of Justice in the Office of Crime Victim Services. In addition, she periodically teaches "Women and the Law" and "The Law and Female Sexuality" at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Women's Studies Department.]



THE JUNE L. MAZER LESBIAN COLLECTION

by Claudia A. Brink

In the city of West Hollywood, California (which has a thirty percent lesbian and gay population), at the intersection of Robertson Boulevard and half-block-long El Tovar Street stands a two-story, 1930's Modern building, gray with trim and awnings of deep turquoise. This is the Werle Building, the second story of which is the home of the June L. Mazer Collection (JMLC or the Collection, for short).

As visitors climb the stairs, they begin to get a sense of the world they are entering. Posters of famous movies with lesbian themes and characters ("Entre Nous," "Waiting for the Moon") and political events (a 1972 lesbian kiss-in in downtown Los Angeles) line the walls. At the top of the stairs, a left turn takes one into the hallway that leads to two rooms, one of which is the Collection's periodical room-cum-computer work area, the other of which holds the bulk of the Collection's materials. Between the two rooms, the Collection is housed in approximately six hundred square feet of thoroughly used and filled space.

Since December 1990 the Mazer Collection has been a non-profit, educational corporation run by a five- to seven-member board of directors, all of whom are lesbians. The Collection currently has no paid staff and is run entirely by volunteers from a wide range of backgrounds, from social workers to librarians to art historians to executives.

Mazer
C O L L E C T I O N

JMLC was founded in 1981 as the West Coast Lesbian Collection (WCLC) in Oakland, California. In 1986 the three women who founded the Collection (Lynn Fonfa, Cherrie Cox, and Claire Potter) had to put the archive into storage. When southern California lesbians June L. Mazer and her

lover Bunny MacCulloch heard about the WCLC being packed away, they were stirred to action. Bunny and June negotiated with the founding mothers to move the Collection to the couple's home in southern California. June Mazer died in January of 1987 before the Collection arrived. JMLC had its southern California grand opening on Labor Day in 1987. The next spring Bunny was diagnosed with terminal cancer.

MacCulloch was a very courageous woman, totally dedicated to keeping lesbian history accessible to all lesbians and interested persons. Toward that end Bunny spent her remaining months working with the City of West Hollywood to obtain a more permanent home for the Collection. Her efforts achieved success when she finalized a two-year contract with the city for free rent at the current site. We are in our fourth year at this location and have plans to purchase our own building in the next two or three years.

The Mazer Collection is open to all persons, with regular hours on Wednesday evenings from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., Sundays from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and by appointment. We have a copier available but do not allow any of our holdings to leave the building. Unfortunately, the Collection is not handicapped-accessible. The staff of JMLC is most enthusiastic about responding to written and phone requests for specific and general information on lesbian history. We recognize and strongly support all persons' right to know about lesbian history, regardless of where inquiries may originate.

Among the holdings of the Collection are: extensive subject files; lesbian and feminist periodicals; posters and artwork; a button and t-shirt collection; masters' theses; oral histories; fiction, non-fiction, and poetry sections; sections of writings by and about African-American women, Latinas, Native American women, Asian women, and Jewish women; personal correspondence; videos, an extensive women's music section; and much, much more.

We have significant amounts of material from the following women: Marion Zimmer Bradley (science fiction writer), Lillian Faderman (author of *The Scott Verdict*, *Surpassing the Love of Men*, and

Odd Girls and Twilight Lovers), Margaret Cruikshank (author of *Lesbian Studies*), Barbara Grier (co-founder of Naiad Press and donor of her entire thirty-year periodical collection), and Ruth Reid and Kent Hyde (a lesbian couple whose forty-year relationship was recorded in great detail in their personal correspondence).

The volunteers of the Collection also contribute actively to recording lesbian history through our own newsletter, *In the Life*, published on an approximately quarterly basis. Copies of the newsletter can be obtained by writing to the Collection. In the near future, the board and volunteers plan to expand our holdings in the areas of women of color, old lesbians, differently-abled lesbians, and young lesbians. We also want to begin a concerted preservation project so that we don't lose materials that are printed on acid-based papers.

In addition to filling the usual responsibilities of an archive, the Collection serves as a cultural center for Los Angeles-area lesbians. JMLC is now the single lesbian-run space in all of Los Angeles County. To meet the very clear needs of our sisters, the Collection sponsors a number of events each year. Since 1988 we have hosted such individuals as: sexologists Vern and Bonnie Bullough; poets Minnie Bruce Pratt, Chrystos, and Doris Davenport; publishers Barbara Grier and

Donna MacBride; philosopher Sarah Lucia Hoaglund; and a number of others.

The majority of the funding for the Collection comes from the lesbian and gay community. With the initiation of our capital campaign this summer, we will be systematically broadening our funding base into the national grantmaking and business communities.

All of the women who have dedicated themselves to the work of the June L. Mazer Lesbian Collection hold dear the legacy we received from June Mazer and Bunny MacCulloch to keep the Collection open, accessible, and growing not just in this decade but for the next millenium. With the future of the Collection thus protected, we stand with all lesbians ready to proudly step into tomorrow, cognizant of the incredible strength of women, known and unknown, who have preceeded us.

[The June L. Mazer Lesbian Collection is located at 626 N. Robertson Blvd., West Hollywood, CA 90069; phone 310-659-2478. Claudia A. Brink has been volunteering at the June L. Mazer Collection for five years. She is the primary outreach speaker for the Collection as well as the President of the Board of Directors. When not engaged in history-preserving or -honoring activities, Claudia is a Program Manager with Xerox Corporation.]

FINDING WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS: NEW CD-ROM PRODUCT HELPS

by Robin Paynter

The byzantine world of United States government publications revealed some of its hidden riches of information last year with the introduction of the Monthly Catalog (MOCAT) in CD-ROM¹ format. Many of us know the myriad toils and troubles of finding the items produced by one of the world's largest publishers, particularly pre-1976. The addition of CD-ROM technology has amplified access to the information considerably.

The software² is much like that used by other CD-ROM products, with some special

features thrown in. Not only are title/series, author/agency, and subject searches available, but one can also search by keyword (the incidence of the word anywhere in the text will call up the record), or by numeric field (Superintendent of Documents [SuDoc.], OCLC, item, MOCAT, or stock numbers are all possible). For example, typing "women" in the title/series or subject modes would retrieve items in which the term "women" appears only in those specific fields, but searching in the keyword mode would bring up records with "women" anywhere in the text. Other useful components are the Boolean operators ("and," "or," "not") for honing searches and a browse mode for

accessing the built-in Library of Congress subject heading list (great for finding other search terms). A subject search for "women" recalls over one thousand records, so a Boolean search of "women and 1990-1992" would limit the number of records considerably. An author/agency authority list helps to locate proper forms of the name one might be looking for; searching the author/agency field for "women" would locate federal agencies with women as part of their title. The last trick in the bag is the truncation feature, which permits a search by word stem and may turn up multiple variations of a word (e.g., gyn* would bring out gynecology, gynecologist, etc).

The catalog covers a wide range of materials, such as reports, pamphlets, hearings (like the recent Senate hearing on Women and Violence [Y 4J 89/2: S.hrg. 101-939/pt.1]) or even periodicals devoted to women. Good examples of this later group would be the *Memorandum on Women's Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Issues*, or the *Federal Women's Program Newsletter*, or even *Women and Work: News From the United States Department of Labor*. Government publications are an excellent and varied resource, packed with information on many topics of interest to women.

It is important, though, to delineate just what records one is likely to find in MOCAT, because it does not contain a record of all U.S. government publications. Since MOCAT embraces some but not all ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) documents, a researcher with an education-related question would also want to check ERIC directly online, on CD-ROM, or in print (*CIEE, Current Index to Journals in Education*, or *RIE, Resources in Education*). NTIS (National Technical Information Service) records are only marginally represented in MOCAT, but NTIS, too, is available in paper, online, and in CD-ROM. Oddly enough, NTIS does include reports of interest to feminists, such as a study of Filipina prostitutes' behavior once they test HIV positive. Some agencies do not publish through the G.P.O. at all and are not included in MOCAT; a local government publications librarian would be the best source of information on these. Finally, the electronic version of MOCAT has been around since July 1976, but as of this writing there are no plans to convert pre-1976 records to electronic form, so one must use the manual files to search before 1976.

The annual MARCIVE CD-ROM subscription is around \$2,000, so not all libraries will have it, nor are the regional depositories given a free subscription, but one hopes they acquire it anyway. Convenience is the advantage of using the product: quick access to the materials via routes impossible in paper format, and retrieval of only government publications. If one cannot get access to the CD-ROM, however, the paper version won't present too many problems: it is fully indexed by author, title, subject, series/report, control number, stock number, and title keyword. Both the paper and electronic versions have used the standard Anglo-American cataloging rules and Library of Congress subject headings since 1976, so they present far fewer headaches to the searcher than pre-1976 records. OCLC contains many government documents, but the difficulty here is in retrieving *only* those records, as an OCLC subject search using "First Search" or "Epic" software will bring up both government and non-government records.

After finding something of interest, what then must one do? Some libraries have extensive documents sections where the item will be shelved under SuDocs. number (the government's "call number") or they may be interspersed in the regular stacks. If the library does not have it, interlibrary loan or visiting your regional depository library will usually turn it up. If you are interested in purchasing it, you must first determine if it is still in print. If it is, one of the twenty-four nationwide government bookstores will sell it, or one can write directly to the Office of the Superintendent of Documents (U.S. G.P.O., Washington, D.C. 20402-9325). A quick way to check whether a document is still in print is to look at the most current Publications Reference File, available in microfiche or online via DIALOG. When an item is out of print, the most likely way to access it is through the regional depository library.

Finally, while the visibility of government documents has improved with their inclusion in OCLC and in certain online library catalogs, many items still linger in an anonymous limbo. Even such gems as "A Report On The Glass Ceiling Initiative," "Sexual Harassment," and "Views -- Federal Policy on Abortion: Communication from the President of the United States Transmitting His Views on Legislation Concerning Federal Policy with Respect to Abortion" are often passed over because of their brevity, yet they represent a wealth

of information (if only to inform one as to the official government perspective). We can only hope that advancing technology will eventually reward the intrepid investigator with access to all the publications of our federal government.

NOTES

¹ CD-ROM is a high-density storage device that can hold vast amounts of data, audio, and video information. The acronym stands for Compact Disk - Read Only Memory, meaning one can only read information from the disk, but not add anything to it. The disk itself is the size of a music CD and is inserted by the user (or a reference librarian) into

the CD-ROM workstation, much like a computer diskette, or may be accessed from a terminal that is connected to a network.

² The description is based on the MARCIVE GPO/CAT CD-ROM Enhanced Version 2.18.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Many thanks to Ruth M. Sanderson, Government Documents Librarian at UW-Madison Memorial Library, for all her help in this endeavor.

[Robin Paynter is an MLS student in the School of Library and Information Science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.]

COMPUTER TALK

The Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAOW) offers a *BANK OF RESEARCHERS*, a computerized database of "researchers committed to the advancement of women." With 480 researchers registered as of the Spring 1992 newsletter, the Bank can be useful to those looking for consultants, speakers, resource persons, or for networking with other researchers on particular topics. An initial search fee of \$25 includes the first ten profiles, with each additional profile costing \$1. Address is 151 Slater, Suite 408, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3, Canada.

To help library and academic communities keep up with the expanding number of electronic publications, the Association of Research Libraries has published its second hard-copy (print) edition of *DIRECTORY OF ELECTRONIC JOURNALS, NEWSLETTERS, AND ACADEMIC DISCUSSION LISTS*. The 260-page directory includes some 769 scholarly electronic lists, 36 journals, 80 newsletters, and 17 miscellaneous titles, and offers access instructions for each publication. The ISSN is 1057-1337. Cost is \$12.50 for ARL member libraries or \$25 for non-members (plus postage if outside the U.S.). The directory is also available in DOS or MAC 3.5" disk formats.

A periodical database covering more than 28,000 periodical articles from American, British, Canadian, and other major women's journals has been

produced by New College Library, University of Toronto, Women's Studies Collection, 20 Willcocks St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1. The library wants to know if there is enough interest to justify developing the database into a CD-ROM product. If you have interest in/opinions about such an endeavor, write the library at the above address, or contact Julia Creet by email at creet@utorgpu.bitnet.

FEMAIL is a new moderated list available via Internet, describing itself as "a shared communication channel for feminists around the world." Send subscription requests to FEMAIL-REQUESTS@LUCERNE.ENG.SUN.COM. Available through Internet network.

WOMEN is another new list, a general purpose discussion group "intended to be a connection between all women's groups and areas of interest for women and their friends." Subscribe by sending to WOMEN@ATHENA.MIT.EDU. Available through Internet.

An electronic political group for women is *WON*, or Women's Online Network, geared to "distribute information, aid in the coordination of useful political action, and provide a forum for developing strategies to improve the position of women in our society." *WON* charges a fee of \$20 per year, though it is negotiable. Contact list founders at

CARMELA@ECHO.PANIX.COM or HORN@ECHO.PANIX.COM. On the Internet network. Phone number is 212-255-3839.

Usenet is another network that carries a wide range of electronic discussion groups. Among those that focus on women's issues: *SOC.FEMINISM*, *SOC.WOMEN*, and *SOC.GENDER-ISSUES*. Check the computer specialists at your institution for instructions on how to access these Usenet newsgroups. The *SOC.FEMINISM* moderated group is also available in digest form via email. To subscribe, send a request to FEMINISM-DIGEST@NCAR.UCAR.EDU (Internet) or FEMINISM-DIGEST%NCAR.UCAR.EDU@NCARIO (Bitnet). Subscribers can then send messages to FEMINISM@NCAR.UCAR.EDU (Internet) or FEMINISM%NCAR.UCAR.EDU@NCARIO (Bitnet).

SYSTERS is a list for professional women in computer science. Content includes job listings, book reviews, setting up women's meetings at larger conferences, and organizing to influence policies related to women in computer science. Contact Anita Borg at SYSTERS-REQUEST@DECWRL.DEC.COM.

WISENET is designed for women in science, mathematics, and engineering. Send subscription messages to *LISTSERV@UICVM* (Bitnet) or *LISTSERV@UICVM.UIC.EDU* (Internet).

For gay and bisexual women, *SAPPHO* offers a support group and forum. Contact *SAPPHO-REQUEST@MC.LCS.MIT.EDU* on Internet. Another group is *BIFEM-L*, which, like *SAPPHO*, is for women only. Send the message *sub BIFEM-L your name* to *LISTSERV@BROWNVN.BROWN.EDU* or *LISTSERV@BROWNVN.BITNET*. *GAYNET* focuses on gay and lesbian concerns on campus. Contact the list at *GAYNET-REQUEST@ATHENA.MIT.EDU* (Internet).

[Thanks to Joan Korenman of *WMST-L*, from whose User's Guide some of the above information is taken. To subscribe to *WMST-L*, an electronic forum for women's studies discussion, send the subscription message *subscribe WMST-L your name* to *LISTSERV@UMDD* (for Bitnet) or *LISTSERV@UMDD.UMD.EDU* (for Internet).]

-- L.S.

WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

WOMEN AND WORLD LITERATURE: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ANTHOLOGIES OF WOMEN'S LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION is a fifteen-page annotated listing compiled by Carolyn J. Kruse. It spotlights women's writing translated into English and includes anthologies with either global, national, or regional focus as well as bibliographies of translated works. Anthologies are listed according to region (Asia, Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, Latin American, the Middle East and Africa, North America and the Caribbean, and Western Europe). This bibliography is the first to be offered by our office in both print and electronic formats. For an email version, contact *PWEIS@MACC.WISC.EDU* on the Internet.

ISSUES RELATED TO WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY has recently been updated by compiler Marge Karsten of UW-Platteville. Within its seven pages, the bibliography lists books and periodical articles on such topics as equal employment opportunity, mentoring, networking, power and assertiveness, socialization and gender stereotypes, women of color, and work/family balance. This title is also available in either print or electronic formats.

Like most titles in the series *Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies*, these items are available free of charge. Write to UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706.

RESEARCH EXCHANGE

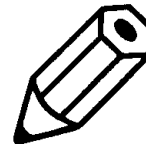
THE INCLUSIVE CURRICULUM: SETTING OUR OWN AGENDA is the title of a 1993 conference sponsored by The New Jersey Project. Papers, workshops, and panel presentations are invited which focus on transforming the curriculum in higher education and K-12 and the pedagogical, political, intellectual, and economic issues and strategies generated by these efforts. Proposals should include name, address, phone number, type of presentation, number of presenters, title, and a one- or two-page description with brief biographical sketches of the participants. Send three copies of proposals to National Conference, The New Jersey Project, Rm. 315, White hall, William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ 07470. Deadline is September 15, 1992. Telephone: 201-595-2418.

CONNECTIONS: THE QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE WISCONSIN COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT will focus its July 1992 issue on women's self-defense. People of different ethnic backgrounds, abilities, classes, religions, sexual preferences, and various experiences are encouraged to submit work. Editors are seeking general information, articles, poems, stories, artwork, interviews, etc. on the topic. Deadline is June 26. Send materials to WCASA, 1051 Williamson St., Madison, WI 53703-3525 or call 608-257-1516 for information.

Global Interactions invites contributions for a Central European conference on **WOMEN, THE FAMILY, AND SOCIAL CHANGE**, scheduled for May 16-22, 1993 in Warsaw, Poland and for May 23-29 in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Abstracts in English, typed double-spaced, no more than 300 words in length, should address either employment, the family, health, social change, or the political process. Send three copies of proposals, including a separate brief biographical note, to Global Interactions, attention Joyce Story, P.O. Box 23244, Phoenix, AZ 85063. Telephone: 602-272-3438. Deadline is May 31, 1992.

SISTERSONG: WOMEN ACROSS CULTURES is seeking original, unpublished material for its September 1992 debut theme issue on women and identity (deadline June 30, 1992). Staff particularly encourage new writers and artists and non-Anglo contributors (though they will publish primarily in English). Fiction, poetry, journal entries, experiential essays and letters, black and white or color photographs, line drawings, monoprints, watercolors, or color slides will all be considered. Payment will be \$6 per magazine page (\$25 for cover art) plus two contributor's copies. The January 1993 issue theme is "work" (deadline November 30, 1992) and the May 1993 theme is "body" (deadline March 15, 1993). Address is P.O. Box 7405, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

HAVE A FLAIR FOR GRAPHICS? WE NEED YOU!



Feminist Collections seeks clear black-and-white graphics. Images of women, of books or libraries, of topics of importance to women, or generally interesting graphics. We give you credit at the front of the issue and you receive two copies of the issue(s) in which your work appears. Write us at Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706 or call 608-263-5754.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

ABORTION

Fitzsimmons, Richard and Joan P. Diana. **PRO-CHOICE/PRO-LIFE: ANNOTATED, SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY (1972-1989)**. Greenwood Press, 1991. 251p. \$45.00, ISBN 0-313-27579-3. LC 91-12625.

Two librarians from Pennsylvania have collaborated in compiling citations from general periodicals and monographs representing both sides of an issue fiercely debated and seldom approached with neutrality. The compilers hope to provide objective information to users "so that they may reach an informed decision" (Preface). Indeed, the entire bibliography is arranged in one continuous alphabetical list by author, with no attempt to separate material by viewpoint. The user can search the subject index under "Pro-choice movement (general)" or "Pro-life movement (general)" for this purpose, but the 53 entries for the former and 114 for the latter are scattered throughout the text. Why there are double the number of entries for "Pro-life" as there are for "Pro-choice" is not addressed. There is no list of journals surveyed, but the one feminist title included occasionally appears to be *MS*. On the "Pro-life" side, however, are *St. Anthony's Messenger*, *Homiletic and Pastoral Review*, *Catholic Digest*, *Priest*, *Commonweal*, *Christian Century*, *Christianity Today*, *New Scholasticism*, and others. The subject index includes only four entries on the National Abortion Rights League, one of which leads to an article critical of NARAL. Despite the clearly-written, descriptive, neutral annotations, the bibliography fails to fulfill its purpose by underrepresenting the sources of articles on the "Pro-choice" side.

Muldoon, Maureen. **THE ABORTION DEBATE IN THE U.S. AND CANADA: A SOURCEBOOK**. New York: Garland Press, 1991. ISBN 0824052609. LC 91-3658.

This well-organized book deals with multiple aspects of the abortion issue, and as such appears more useful than *Pro-Choice/Pro-Life*. The author's stated purpose is to represent the diversity of opinion and attitudes on abortion as it has found expression in the academy, the church, the courts, and various groups within American and Canadian

society (Introduction). In part a bibliography (sometimes annotated) of scholarly books and articles and in part analysis, *The Abortion Debate* is arranged in chapters focusing on various approaches to the abortion debate: demographics/sociology, philosophy, the sensibilities of religion in general and various religions in particular, advocacy, law, and politics.

The journals cited are more apt to be academic than are those in *Pro-Choice/Pro-Life*. No list of periodicals is included in this volume, either, but feminist titles spotted include *Feminist Studies* and *Hypatia*. The inclusion of material on Canadian perspectives is welcome for comparison and contrast to the U.S. experience.

NOTE: Readers interested in learning how Americans grapple with the issue of abortion might wish to read *Life Itself: Abortion in the American Mind*, by Roger Rosenblatt. (New York: Random House, 1992). 194p. \$20.00. The majority of the people he interviewed were deeply ambivalent about abortion.

FILM CRITICISM

Acker, Ally. **REEL WOMEN: PIONEERS OF THE CINEMA 1896 TO THE PRESENT**. New York: Continuum, 1991. 374p. index. \$34.95, ISBN 0-8264-0499-5. LC 90-43743.

The first director in history of a narrative film was a woman. The highest paid director in the silent days was a woman. Even Helen Keller got into the act and formed a production company to produce and star in her own film drama in 1918. We know about Melies, Eisenstein, Griffith, and Truffaut. But what about Blache, Weber, Dulac, and von Trotta? These women are as integral and transformative to the cinema as the men above, and yet their stories have consistently remained untold.

This is a book about the manipulation of history...about the myth of history as a collection of

unchangeable data recorded by "objective" and unimpassioned record keepers.

The film industry is over ninety years old. All through these ninety years women have held important positions as directors, producers, editors, studio owners, writers, and technicians.... Why had this surprisingly vast, uncharted history of how women created, transformed, and even controlled the movies gone unrecorded?

So writes filmmaker Ally Acker in introducing her personal redress to the unrecorded history of filmmaking and the women in it. She clearly states that her scope is by no means comprehensive, but limited to trail-blazing women involved in feature films or in early filmmaking before the concept of "feature" had evolved. Women of color, whose access to feature filmmaking was restricted, are included for their work on short films and documentaries.

The book is organized as a biographical dictionary by profession, sub-divided by silent and sound eras. Each entry is followed by a list of the filmmaker's works. In addition to the major categories of directors, writers, actresses-turned-director/producers, etc., Acker includes two animators and four stunt women. Sixteen foreign filmmakers and numerous photographs round out the coverage.

"About the Author" (p.364) mentions that Acker is completing a film series based on *Reel Women* that will include interviews, scenes of the filmmakers at work, and clips from their films. According to the description provided, the films are suitable for colleges, libraries, and homes. For information, contact Reel Women Videos, c/o Stanlite Corporation, 16 East 38th Street, New York, NY 10016, or call (914) 424-3083. See also Acker's article "Women Behind the Camera," in *MS* v.2, no.5 (March/April 1992), pp.64-67. A note to this article says nine reels have been completed, and provides other contact phone numbers: (805) 543-2252 and (516) 621-5592.

Kuhn, Annette, ed., with Susannah Radstone. *WOMEN IN FILM: AN INTERNATIONAL GUIDE*. New York: Fawcett Columbine, 1990. 500p. pap., \$12.95, ISBN 0-449-90575-6. LC 89-92613.

This dictionary of women's contributions to film has over six hundred short entries for directors, actresses, writers, producers, genres, film movements, studios, film festivals, and more. Activity in documentaries and short films as well as feature length works are covered. Each entry is signed by one of seventy-nine contributors from around the world. Because of the international scope of the contributors, *Women in Film* is able to provide information from Eastern Europe, India, Guatemala, New Zealand, and other countries that North Americans don't associate with filmmaking and women filmmakers. Twenty-four pages of three columns each list films directed, written, or produced by women.

Besides frequently using photographs, the editor enlivens the Guide with boxed trivia questions throughout, the answers appearing at the end. (Ex.: "*Woodpeckers Don't Get Headaches* is one of the notable films directed in 1975 by this filmmaker. Who is she?" Answer: Russian director Dinara Asanova.)

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Langley, Winston E., ed. *WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS: A SOURCEBOOK WITH COMMENTARY*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1991. 192p. Bibliographic references. Index. \$29.95, ISBN 0-89950-548-1. LC 90-53501.

This sourcebook provides a compact way of finding the texts of international agreements and conventions dealing with the rights of women. The better-known documents issued by the U.N. and its constituent agencies include the U.N. Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The compiler hopes that his inclusion of lesser-known ones will prove useful as guidelines for national and international reform on gender issues. For example, he includes the "Recommendation Concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value" and the "Convention of Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age

for Marriage and Registration of Marriages." The compiler also introduces each topic with contextual remarks.

Women's Rights in International Documents is appropriate for university libraries that do not already have comprehensive sets of UN documents, women's studies collections with global interests, and law libraries.

Rao, Aruna, ed. **WOMEN'S STUDIES INTERNATIONAL: NAIROBI AND BEYOND**. New York: Feminist Press, distr. Talman Co. (150 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY), 1991. 349p. \$35.00, ISBN 1-55861-031-6; pap., \$15.95, ISBN 01-55861-032-4. LC 90-48653.

As its subtitle acknowledges, this volume grew out of the Women's Studies International (WSI) meetings at the Nairobi Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) gathering held in conjunction with the United Nations Forum in 1985. At those meetings, feminist participants from around the world "shared insights on theoretical debates and dilemmas, institutions and program strategies, methodological approaches, practical problems, and needed resources" (Introduction). The papers included in the book, whether presented at Nairobi or written afterward, reflect the interests and ideas of the participants.

The first half of the book is organized into five thematic chapters. "Theory and Learning" discusses issues of gender, education, and research on women, with emphasis on Third World contexts. Strategies for change developed in Latin America and in India form the second chapter, while research is linked with policy and action in the third. Florence Howe reviews the growth and institutionalization of women's studies in the United States, and Aruna Rao discusses incorporating gender issues in development training in chapter four. The fifth chapter provides examples of new models and priorities for research on women.

The second half of the book consists of article-length program descriptions from Women's Studies programs in Argentina, Canada, England, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Thailand, and the United States (the Center for Women's Studies, Ohio State University), and an eighty-four page

country-by-country listing of centers, institutes, groups, and organizations on women's issues outside the United States.¹

This book is critical in understanding how feminist theory evolves and translates into practice worldwide.

[¹ For information on programs and organizations in the United States, see the NWSA *Directory of Women's Studies Programs, Women's Centers, and Women's Research Centers*, 1990 ed.; the *Directory of Women's Studies Programs and Library Resources* by Beth Stafford (Oryx Press, 1990); and the *Directory of National Women's Organizations* (1992) and other publications of the National Council for Research on Women, New York.

Another, longer (384p.) directory of national women's organizations throughout the world is *Women's Movements of the World: An International Directory and Reference Guide*, edited by Sally Shreir (London: Longman, 1988). While many organizations are mentioned in both resources, they tend to complement each other because each includes organizations the other misses.]

MYTHOLOGY/SPIRITUALITY

Bell, Robert E. **WOMEN OF CLASSICAL MYTHOLOGY: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY**. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 1991. 462p. index, \$49.00, ISBN 0-87436-581-3.

Finally, a book that conveniently sketches out the mythical lives of women whose names some of us continue to bear. Here's Phyllis, the daughter of a Thracian king and married to Demophon of Athens. When Demophon is late returning from a visit to Athens, Phyllis hangs herself and is metamorphosed into a leafless almond tree (no wonder I've always loved almonds). When Demophon arrives, he embraces the tree in a spasm of grief and sexual deprivation, whereupon the tree bursts into full leaf and bloom. (From Phyllis comes the Greek name for leaves, *phylla*.) Here also are Chloe ("the blooming"), four separate Daphnes, four Idas, six Helens, six Phoebes, and the incredible Thespiades, the fifty daughters of Thespius, forty-nine of whom bore sons by Hercules (only one refused to sleep with him during a fifty-night visit; all those who did became pregnant with sons....).

Bell writes with style and humor. He imagines those forty-nine pregnant daughters as something to behold. But he doesn't forget about analysis, either. How many implausible aspects of the Herculean story can people take, even in mythology? Hercules supposedly never noticed that the women were different each night. All who slept with him became pregnant. None were yet married (or else their father perpetrated a deception on the husbands, too), and none of the daughters were pregnant beforehand. However, Bell leaves out the one question I find most intriguing: didn't any of these women bear daughters?

In all, 2,600 women comprise the *Women of Classical Mythology* -- mortals, goddesses, monsters, animals, hermaphrodites, and transsexuals. A final section cross-references the entries by the frequently better-known men in their lives. Readers in need of more context can use the citations to ancient writers appearing at the end of most entries. Many of these writings are available in English in the Loeb Classical Library series.

Carson, Anne, ed. *GODDESSES AND WISE WOMEN: THE LITERATURE OF FEMINIST SPIRITUALITY, 1980-1991*. Freedom, CA: Crossing Press, 1992. 248p. index, \$39.95, ISBN 0-89594-536-3.

This annotated bibliography of 1190 books, articles, periodicals, and audio-visual materials supplements the author's *Feminist Spirituality and the Feminine Divine: An Annotated Bibliography* (Crossing Press, 1986), which covered works published between 1833 and 1985. The new work does not duplicate the earlier one, but does include entries for new editions of books covered in the first book.

Goddesses and Wise Women begins with an excellent introduction charting developments in the literature in the 1980's. Trends noted include academic respectability, witnessed by the appearance of doctoral dissertations on feminist spirituality, strong interest in healing and recovery, a growing interest in the sacred aspects of menstruation, a new appreciation for archaeological research and reconstruction of goddess-worshipping cultures, a continued attraction to Third World spiritualities,

and the development of eco-feminism into a political philosophy in its own right.

The categories provided are very comprehensive. Not only are there chapters on "Feminism and Women's Spirituality," "The Goddess Through Time and Space," "Witchcraft: Traditional Europe and Feminist Wicca," and "Christianity and Judaism: Women-centered Re-visioning," but also categories for "Fiction and Fantasy Literature," "Children's Literature," and "Audio-Visual Materials." Additional sections list other bibliographies and resources and the names and addresses of "goddess-friendly" periodicals.

I think a glossary of recurrent terms in this literature would have enhanced the helpfulness of the work for people new to the field. Many definitions are in fact provided, but are imbedded within entries. For example, in entry 757 "Sophia" is identified as the Greek for "Wisdom," linking the goddess Sophia to the Wisdom literature of the Hebrew Bible. "Rosh Chodesh" (New Moon) is explained in entry 744 as the customary time for Jewish women's ceremonies since pre-Biblical times.

I will quibble with one choice the author has made, that of intermingling Christian and Jewish feminist re-visionings. Though for readers seeking information on one phenomenon or the other, her index serves as a means of separating the two, an arrangement in sub-sections would be easier to use. There are also several significant omissions of Jewish feminist spirituality -- the Canadian film *Half the Kingdom*, the periodical *Bridges*, Marcia Falk's new prayer formulations ("Notes on Composing New Blessings: Toward a Feminist/Jewish Reconstruction of Prayer," *Journal of Feminist Studies in Religion* 3 (Spring 1987): 39-53); Marcia Cohn Spiegel, ed. *Women Speak to God*; and the *San Diego Women's Haggadah* for Passover come to mind. Perhaps the forthcoming *Four Centuries of Jewish Women's Spirituality: A Sourcebook*, edited by Ellen M. Umansky (Beacon Press, July 1992) will supplement the coverage of *Goddesses and Wise Women* in this specialized area.

Goddesses and Wise Women is a welcome resource both for teachers and students interested in understanding feminist spirituality and for individuals exploring their own spiritual growth.

OTHER REFERENCE WORKS

Alali, A. Adasuo, ed. *MASS MEDIA SEX AND ADOLESCENT VALUES: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1991. 138p. bibl. index. pap., \$19.95, ISBN 0-89950-518-X. LC 91-6538.

Analysis of network television affiliate transmissions in 1988 found approximately 65,000 instances of sexual material transmitted during the 12:30-4:00 p.m. and 8:00-11:00 p.m. time slots! (Preface.) This startling figure and others like it have stimulated a large body of research on the impact, or lack thereof, of such mass media material on adolescents' sexual attitudes and behavior. The author's intent is to review this research, to illuminate the "dark alleys" researchers enter when studying complex phenomena like television, and to identify areas lacking in research.

Chapters are organized around "sex-role portrayals," "sexual curricula and media use," "adolescents' attitudes and values," and "contraception, pregnancy, and health issues." A directory of organizations lists research institutions and self-help groups that provide services in the United States.

Because the entries are arranged alphabetically within the chapters, it is difficult to grasp which research studies are most accepted or influential and which have been challenged or superseded. After reading through many of the annotations, it seems to this reviewer that the often contradictory or even mutually-exclusive results reported indicate that what the field lacks is not research, but meta-analysis of the meaning of that research. The book's arrangement, however, does permit the reader to make her/his own judgments on use of the material.

Bataille, Gretchen M, and Kathleen M. Sands. *AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN: A GUIDE TO RESEARCH*. New York: Garland, 1991. 423p. index. \$57.00, ISBN 0-8240-4799-0. LC 91-2961.

This book grew out of a project designed to trace autobiographies, biographies, creative literature, and literary criticism of American Indian women's writings, but developed to include a

number of other categories: anthropology, politics, law, health, education, employment, visual and performing arts. The introduction provides a schematic bibliographic history of works on American Indian women from narratives of Indian princesses like Pocahontas to post-1960 "revisionist, feminist, theoretical and creative writing."

The compilers state that their annotations are generally descriptive except where accuracy, sentimentality, ethnocentrism, overtly Christian viewpoint, or new age appropriation of Indian women's culture are concerned. These exceptions are pointed out "to save the user time by indicating those sources that are not usable for serious research." For example, the annotation for Judy Thometz' "The Earth Mother," published in *Many Smokes* (v.15, no.2; Fall, 1981) reads "...A new age approach connects tribal images of the Earth Mother to the characteristics and qualities of living women" (entry number 390).

What the compilers found of interest, as did this reviewer, is the amount of material published on Indian women prior to 1960. As they point out, in some cases this material is the only information on women's roles in tribes no longer in existence. A nineteenth-century gynecologist wrote of the pregnancy and child-rearing practices of many tribes, spurred to do so because he was sure the tribes would disappear imminently (number 639). A 1908 work, *Women of All Nations: A Record of Their Characteristics, Habits, Manners, Customs, and Influences*, while superficial and misguided about Indian women, nevertheless is of value because of the photographs preserved (number 46).

This office (the UW System Women's Studies Librarian) surveyed Indian women in *North American Indian Women: Selected Sources*, by Catherine Loeb (1985) and as one of the groups spotlighted in *Women, Race, and Ethnicity: A Bibliography* (1991.) Loeb's work is not mentioned in the bibliography section of *American Indian Women*, perhaps because it did not meet the authors' criteria of being sufficiently known or accessible. *Women, Race, and Ethnicity* appeared at approximately the same date as *American Indian Women*, and thus could not be included. It is, however, possible to compare the coverage between them. For example, both include sections listing films and videos on American Indian women (*Women, Race, and Ethnicity* includes audio tapes as

well in its "nonprint" section). *American Indian Women* lists seventy films and videos; *Women, Race, and Ethnicity*, forty. Yet, twenty of our citations are not found in *American Indian Women*. What is one to conclude? Essentially, that even in the era of computerized databases and instantaneous electronic transfer of information, an excellent, definitive work such as this one does not stand alone.

Carter, Susanne. **WAR AND PEACE THROUGH WOMEN'S EYES: A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICAN WOMEN'S FICTION.** (Bibliographies and indexes in women's studies, no.14) New York: Greenwood Press, 1992. 293p. indexes. \$55.00, ISBN 0-313-27771-0. LC 91-33399

This excellent bibliography is arranged in chapters on "World War One," "World War Two," "The Vietnam War," "Nuclear War," and "War and Peace." This arrangement helps readers interested in whether the peculiarities of a particular war -- the mass destruction of European Jewry in World War Two, the intense debate and opposition of American society to the Vietnam War, or the possibility posed by nuclear war of obliterating life on Earth -- influence the literary response of women writers. The final chapter looks at works that transcend particular wars or warfare, or focus on other wars -- foreign wars, Indian wars, futuristic wars, etc. Here, too, are writings on peaceful utopias. The general introduction and the introductions to each chapter review the major writers and themes and provide historical grounding.

The overwhelming majority of works cited in this bibliography are anti-war, whether describing the pain of separation and loss of male soldier relatives, or the direct effect "modern" warfare has on civilian women, children, flowers, etc. If the characters in World War I novels could take comfort in viewing their sacrifice as one for a "war to end all wars," by the Vietnam War and its aftermath, a daughter born posthumous to her soldier-father could question its necessity: "I just don't get it. If there wasn't a war for fifty years and two whole generations didn't have to fight, do you mean there should have been a war for them?" (*In Country*, by Bobbie Ann Mason, p.87, quoted in the Introduction, p.xix).

Because the bibliography includes annotated entries for short fiction as well as novels, along with citations to literary criticism and other secondary literature, it should prove especially useful for instructors who would like to include writings by women on any of the wars addressed. Excuses of the type "I don't know of any women's fiction about World War One," or "I wish I had time to include a woman's anti-war novel," are both demolished here.

The one additional area I would have liked to see mentioned is women in the military. Except for a sprinkling of military nurse accounts, it does not appear from this bibliography that the increasing number of women serving in the military has borne literary fruit. (A check of *American Women Writers on Vietnam: Unheard Voices*, by Deborah A. Butler [New York: Garland, 1990] reviewed in *Feminist Collections* v.11, no.3, p.14, did not reveal any military women's accounts, either.) Do these women write of their experiences? Is their attitude similar to female writers far removed from the battlegrounds, or different due to their experience? Perhaps these questions will be better answered after the Persian Gulf War veterans reflect on their experiences.

JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S HISTORY GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE, comp. Gayle V. Fischer. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992. 501p. \$39.95, ISBN 0-253-32219-7; pap., \$18.95, ISBN 0-253-20720-7. LC 91-28470.

When the *Journal of Women's History* was inaugurated in 1989 by Christie Farnham, Joan Hoff, and others, they decided that although they did not have enough lead time to solicit book reviews, they could include bibliographies on selected topics. Given the highly interdisciplinary nature of women's history, they hoped through the bibliographies to call attention to the issues covered in widely scattered publications. The forty bibliographies collected here were compiled for the journal, and are now conveniently brought together in one volume. The 5,500 entries cover material published from 1980-1990 in over 750 journals, attesting to both the great interest among scholars in women's history and the diverse publications for which they've written. Some of the many journals

cited are: *Armed Forces & Society*, *Canadian Journal of Native Studies*, *Dress*, *Feminist Review*, *History of European Ideas*, *Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate*, *Milwaukee History*, *Race and Class*, *Turn-of-the-Century Women*, and *Yale Review*.

The foreword by Christie Farnham reviews the history of women in the profession and as historians of women. Early in the century women were but a token presence on professional committees and virtually absent from faculties of major educational institutions. Today, while the overall percentage of women historians is still small (only twelve percent of the faculties of the ten top-ranked institutions), over two hundred history departments have a specialist in women's history.

Joan Hoff's introduction provides an overview of women's history in the United States and analyzes the types of scholarship represented in the book. She determined by statistical analysis of the entries that the two most researched areas in women's history in the 1980's were "work," including economics and professions, accounting for fourteen percent of the entries, and "religion," eight percent. She speculates that the interest in work stems from three factors: the authors' attention to working-class families in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, when wives were frequently employed outside the home; the influence of socialist historians; and a desire to legitimize women's history by connecting it to an established subfield, labor history. She also

found that seven percent of the entries dealt with material and popular culture, as many as dealt with politics.

Twenty-three percent of the entries relate to women in countries outside the U.S. Because countries and regions themselves constitute some of the forty categories, this is an excellent resource for quickly identifying articles on the history of women in Latin America, Southeast Asia, France, etc.

This *Guide* will be useful to scholars following trends in historiography and to teachers and students looking for topical references on women's history written during the most productive decade the field has experienced thus far.

Kolin, Philip C. *SHAKESPEARE AND FEMINIST CRITICISM: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND COMMENT*. New York: Garland, 1991. 420p. indexes. \$55.00, ISBN 0-8240-7386-X. LC 91-27900.

According to the author, this is the first *annotated* bibliography on Shakespeare and feminist criticism. Even if it were not the first such work, it would be an invaluable tool for assessing books and articles on the subject published between 1975 and 1988 because of the extensive comments attached to the 439 entries. The term "annotation" does not do justice to the chapter-by-chapter book descriptions that generally stretch for several pages, containing summaries, explanations of key points, quotations, and paraphrases. Articles also receive thorough treatment, and book review citations are included.

A forty-five-page introductory essay discusses the contributions of feminist criticism to the study of Shakespeare, whether or not Shakespeare was a feminist, the ideologies of marriage and women in Shakespeare and the Renaissance, stereotypes, gender issues, women's friendships, and more. As in any good reference work in literature, indexes provide access by author, play/poem title, and subject.

The unusual overall arrangement of the book, by year of publication, subarranged alphabetically by author, allows researchers to study the evolution of feminist Shakespearean criticism during the years surveyed. One hopes that this will also allow Kolin to compile a supplement in the future.



Nordquist, Joan. *THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT: A BIBLIOGRAPHY*. (Contemporary social issues: a bibliographic series, no. 24) Santa Cruz: Reference and Research Services, 1992. 67p. \$15.00, ISBN 0-937855-46-4.

This bibliography, like the several others compiled by Nordquist, is part of a series available by subscription (\$45.00/year for four bibliographies). In recent issues the series has surveyed Animal Rights, Environmental Issues in the Third World, and The Elderly in America. A companion Social Theory series has focused on bibliographies of individual social theorists, including the French feminist theorists Irigaray and Cixous (1990) and Simone de Beauvoir (1991).

The Feminist Movement will, I think, prove popular to library staff, users, and teachers because it conveniently collects book citations on the general history of the feminist movement and of the

movement within the United States, sub-divided by 19th or 20th centuries; general descriptive works on contemporary feminism, primarily in the United States; and books on feminism in other countries, arranged by region and country. Books and articles dealing with issues of race in the feminist movement and debates within the movement on sexuality/sadomasochism and pornography are listed in separate chapters. A final resource section lists bibliographies, directories, and organizations.

Because the compiler has chosen to make this is a bibliography *about* the movement, rather than a charting of works that influenced feminism thought, it includes no works of feminist theory itself. I think a section covering the "classics" -- *The Second Sex*, *The Feminine Mystique*, *The Female Eunuch*, *Sexual Politics*, etc. -- would have enhanced the usefulness of *The Feminist Movement* for students and newcomers to feminism.

-- P.W.

PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

ABOUT WOMEN ON CAMPUS 1991-. Ed.: Bernice Resnick Sandler. 4/yr. \$20 (ind.); \$28 (inst.). Women's Issues Project, National Association for Women in Education, 1325 18th St. NW, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20036-6511. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Winter 1991)

A project of the National Association for Women in Education (formerly the National Association for Women Deans, Administrators, and Counselors), this quarterly is edited by Bernice Resnick Sandler, longtime editor of the newsletter of the Project on the Status and Education of Women. The publication aims to "cover women's issues in higher education, providing news about policies, programs, trends, women's studies, laws and litigation, federal activity, resources, and other information" (p.1), packing a lot into its fifteen pages.

ASIAN WOMENEWS 1991-. Ed.: Nelia Sancho-Liao. 4/yr. Asian Women's Human Rights Council, P.O. Box 190, 1099 Manila, Philippines. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, March 1991)

This twelve-page first issue includes articles on the Asian Women's Human Rights Council's mission and goals and the human rights problems of Asian women, reports on Bangladeshi women's opposition to Norplant contraceptive implants, on prostitution in the Philippines, and on Asian women's reactions to the Gulf War. (The Council is seeking a new name for the newsletter.)

DROPS OF SWEAT 1990?-. c/o K. Rosa, Dorfstr.6, 2081 Appen-Etz, Germany. (Issue examined: January/February 1992)

"Supports women working and organising in world market factories and homeworking," says the subtitle. The eight-page sample issue covers the Dominican Republic's Free Trade Zones, home work in North Germany, protection of Asian homeworkers, free trade zones in the Middle East, the impact of European economic mergers on Asian workers, and more, including a resource page.

FARBINDUNGS BLETL FAR YIDDISHER FROYEN-LITERATUR 1991-. Ed.: Frieda Forman. \$10. \$5 (limited income). Network for Yiddish Women's Literature, Centre for Women's Studies in Education, Ontario Institute for Studies in

Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1V6. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, 1991?)

"Yiddish Women's Literature Network" is the alternate title of this seven-page publication, the mission of which is to share information on Yiddish women writers. The inaugural issue includes introductory statements by Network leaders, announcements of special issues of periodicals; calls for papers, interviews, and bibliographies; a resource listing of primary and secondary sources; and a note about starting up a Yiddish literature group.

FRIENDS OF WOMEN FOUNDATION NEWSLETTER 1990?- . Eds.: Niramon Prudtatorn, Thanawadee Thajeen, and staff. 2/yr. \$10 U.S. Friends of Women, 1379/30 Soi Praditchai, Pahonyotin Rd., Samsen-nai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand. (Issue examined: v.2, no.2, December 1991)

Reports on the activities of the Foundation; open letters to officials on a variety of topics; extensive articles on sexuality, including prostitution of young girls and the portrayal of Thai women in literature; a number of articles on feminism and Buddhism; a health section; a book review; a conference promotion, and much more fill the fifty-two pages of this publication.

JOURNAL OF WOMEN AND GENDER STUDIES 1990- . Eds.: Yi-lan Trui, Hon-yei Yu. Women's Research Program, Population Studies Center, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. (Issues examined: no.1, January 1990; no.2, January 1991)

Partly in Chinese, but mostly in English, these substantial journals (no.1, 218p; no.2, 150p.) include a variety of topics. Among the English articles: "China's Labor Force: The Role of Gender and Residence" (Alice Goldstein & Sidney Goldstein); "Religion as a Source of Oppression and Creativity for Chinese Women" (Jinhua Emma Teng); "Gender, Social Roles, and Depression Symptoms" (Yow-hewy Hu); "Dowry and Family in

Changing Rural Taiwan" (Rita S. Gallin); "Women and Nature: Reflections on the Emergence of Ecofeminism" (Huey-li Li).

NEW DIRECTION 1991- . 6/yr. \$25. Sample copy: \$5. ISSN 1059-5902. 6520 Selma Ave., Suite 440, Los Angeles, CA 90028. (Issue examined: no.4)

Focusing "on the relationship between Mormonism and being gay or lesbian" (p.32) as well as on general religion-and-homosexuality questions, the sample issue discusses the changing policies of the Mormon Church, the Episcopalian marriage of a gay couple, family dynamics for a lesbian/gay child, clips from news reports on gay bashing and heterosexual AIDS transmission, and other topics.

SECOND STONE 1988- . Ed.: Jim Bailey. 6/yr. \$13. ISSN 1047-3971. Box 8340, New Orleans, LA 70182. (Issues examined: no.19, November/December 1991; no.20, January/February 1992)

This newsprint publication, subtitled "America's Gay & Lesbian Christian Newsjournal," carries commentary, numerous news briefs, an arts section, book reviews, a resource guide, calendar, and brief articles on various churches' dealings with their lesbian and gay members. Sample issues are at least twenty pages each.

WIDLINE 1991- . Free. Room #S 9067, PHRWD, The World Bank, 1818 H. Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433. (Issues examined: v.1, no.1, Summer 1991; v.1, no.2, Fall 1991; no. 3, March 1992)

Originally produced electronically, primarily for World Bank staff, the print version of *Widline* aims at a wider audience. Though only a single, double-sided sheet, this newsletter should be useful in noting trends in World Bank thinking about women in development. The first sample issue focuses entirely on how to enable/encourage the education of girls; issue 2 offers a summary of a WID program in India, emphasizing access to resources, schooling, and health care. The third issue discusses agricultural extension for women farmers.

WOMEN'S HEALTH LETTER 1992- . 12/yr. \$24. Single copy: \$2. ISSN 1062-4163. 2245 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91107-3651. (Issue examined: February 1992)

"Based on regular reviews of medical journals, conference reports, and other key sources of information," (p.8), this monthly newsletter is



packed with information on such topics as AIDS as a potential women's epidemic, seasonal vitamin supplements, sterilization, endometriosis, depression in married women, domestic violence, and more. Sample issue is eight pages.

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

THE CREAM CITY REVIEW v.16, no.1, Spring 1992: special section on women and writing. Eds.: Sandra Nelson, Kathlene Postma. \$10. Single copy: \$6. ISSN 0884-3457. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201. (Issue examined)

Filled also with fiction and poetry, the magazine offers a collection of four essays by women presenters at the Fall 1991 University of Wisconsin System Women's Studies Conference: "Living and Learning on the Borderlands with Gloria Anzaldua" (Sydney Bremen); "Post-Colonial Realities, Post-Structuralist Diversions: An Unamused Exchange with Gayatri Spivak" (Darshan Perusak); "Talking About a Talkin' 'bout: Situating Zora Neale Hurston in the Harlem Renaissance" (Anne Fitzsimmons); and "Affirming and Redefining Families of Color in Books for Young Readers" (Barbara Dixon).

DISCOVER v.12, no.10, December 1991: "A Celebration of Women in Science." Ed.: Marc Zabudoff. \$27. Single copy: \$2.95. 500 South Buena Vista St., Burbank, CA 91521. (Issue examined)

Profiles eleven women scientists, with many color photos of the women and their work. Among them: Mimi Koehl (biomechanics, with work on flying insects); Flossi Wong-Staal (molecular biology, working on an AIDS vaccine); Adrienne Zihlman (paleoanthropology, studying human evolution); Avis Cohen (physiology, working on lamphreys); Helen Quinn (physics); Aslihan Yener (archeology); Deborah Letourneau (ecology, studying Costa Rican ants). Some of the articles discuss the difficulties of being women in predominantly male professions.

JOURNAL OF DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE v.14, nos.3/4, 1991: "Women and Divorce/ Men and Divorce: Gender Differences in Separation, Divorce and Remarriage." Guest ed.: Sandra S. Volgy. \$40 (ind.); \$95 (inst.); \$190 (libraries). Haworth Press,

10 Alice St., Binghamton, NY 13904-1580. (Issue not seen)

Among the studies in this special issue: "Self-Other Orientation and Sex-Role Orientation of Men and Women Who Remarry" (Rebecca M. Smith, et al.); "Gender Differences in Divorce Adjustment" (Patricia Diedrick); "Divorced Fathers Describe Their Former Wives: Devaluation and Contrast" (David Schulberg and Shan Guisinger); "Correlates of Women's Adjustment During the Separation and Divorce Process" (Krisanne Bursik); "Economic Consequences of Divorce or Separation Among Women in Poverty" (Teresa A. Mauldin); and "Child-Rearing Effectiveness of Divorced Mothers: Relationship to Coping Strategies and Social Support" (Susan D. Holloway and Sandra Machida).

MIDDLE EAST REPORT no.173, November-December 1991: "Gender & Politics: Are the Changes for the Better?" Ed.: Joe Stork. \$25 (ind.); \$45 (inst.). Single copy: \$4.50 (ind.); \$6 (inst.). ISSN 0899-2851. Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP), Suite 119, 1500 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005. (Issue examined)

Contents: "Gender and Political Change" (Julie Peteet and Barbara Harlow); "Women, Islam and the State" (Deniz Kandiyoti); "Women and Public Participation in Yemen" (Sheila Carapico); "The Egyptian Women's Health Book Collective" (Nadia Farah); "Linking the Urban Poor to the World Market: Women and Work in Istanbul" (Jenny B. White); "Recording 'Real Life' in Wadi Zeineh" (Rosemary Sayigh); "Gender, Sexuality and the Iraq of Our Imagination" (Anne Norton); and a review of eight books on Middle Eastern women (Sarah Graham-Brown).

POST SCRIPT: ESSAYS IN FILM AND THE HUMANITIES v.10, no.2, Winter 1991: special issue on feminist film criticism. Guest ed.: Katherine S. Woodward. \$12 (ind.); \$20 (inst.). Single copy: \$5 (ind.); \$10 (inst.). ISSN 0277-9897. Gerald Duchovnay, General Editor, *Post Script*, Literature and Languages Dept., East Texas State University, Commerce, TX 75429. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Feminist Film Criticism: An Introduction" (Katherine S. Woodward); "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous: *Imitation of Life*" (Lucy Fischer); "*They Were Sisters*: The British Woman's Film" (Marcia Landy); "Effacing Race:

The Discourse on Gender in *Diva*" (Joan Dagle); "Lizzie Borden's *Working Girls*: Interpretation and the Limits of Ideology" (Paul Jude Beauvais).

SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY v.72, no.1, March 1991: special section on women and work. Ed.: Charles M. Bonjean. \$25 (ind.); \$45 (inst.). ISSN 0038-4941. University of Texas Press, 2100 Comal, Austin, TX 78722. (Issue examined)

Contents of this special section: "The Organizational Context of Women's and Men's Pay Satisfaction" (Karyn A. Loscocco and Glenna Spitze); "Contrasting Perspectives on Women's Access to Prestigious Occupations: A Cross-National Investigation" (Roger Clark); "Attractions of Male Blue-Collar Jobs for Black and White Women: Economic Need, Exposure, and Attitudes" (Irene Padavic); "Employed Mothers: The Impact of Class and Marital Status on the Prioritizing of Family and Work" (Beverly H. Burris); "Immigrant Women Go to Work: Analysis of Immigrant Wives' Labor Supply for Six Asian Groups" (Haya Stier).

UTOPIAN STUDIES: JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR UTOPIAN STUDIES v.2, nos.1&2, 1991: special section: "Featured Discussion of Ursula K. Le Guin's 'Omelas.'" Ed.: Lyman Tower Sargent. \$25 (regular membership); \$15 (students and unemployed). ISSN 1045-991X. Department of Political Science, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121-4499. (Issue not seen)

This special sixty-two-page section includes a piece by Le Guin herself ("The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas (Variations on a theme by William James)"), plus: "The Talking Porcupine Liberates Utopia: Le Guin's 'Omelas' as Pretext to the Dance" (Kenneth M. Roemer); reaction to Roemer from Elizabeth Cummins, Peter Fitting, and Carol D. Stevens; "Narrative Voice and Unimaginability of the Utopian 'Feminine' in Le Guin's *The Left Hand of Darkness* and 'The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas'" (Rebecca Adams); plus two additional articles.

TRANSITIONS

Lori Twersky, editor/publisher of *BITCH: THE WOMEN'S ROCK MAG WITH BITE*, died last fall of lupus and the magazine seems to be in limbo at this point. (Information from *Hot Wire*, May 1992)

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

CALYX: A JOURNAL OF ART AND LITERATURE BY WOMEN recently celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with a special expanded issue (v.13, no.3, Winter 1991-1992) including forty-three writers and artists. While not a retrospective issue, the 128-page work covers many of the themes prominent in the journal's publishing history, basically the communicative/healing power of art in relation to: aging; incest and sexual abuse; concern over breast cancer; war and peace; international women's experience. The issue costs \$8 plus \$1.25 postage. P.O. Box B, Corvallis, OR 97339.

PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMEN QUARTERLY v.15, no.4, December 1991, serves up a special centennial issue in anticipation of the 100th anniversary of the American Psychological Association. Editor Judith Worell with guest editors Agnes O'Connell and Nancy Russo put together "an overview of the contributions of women and of feminist psychologists to the organization, direction, process, content, theory, research, and well-being of the discipline." Contributors cover social, clinical, counseling, developmental, health, experimental, and cognitive branches of psychology, testing methodologies, women of color in psychology, and future directions of the field. Cost is \$34 (ind.); \$89 (inst.). Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011.

-- L.S.



ITEMS OF NOTE

The Middle East Research Information Project has released ***WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE ARAB WORLD***, by Ramla Khalidi and Judith Tucker, a pamphlet focusing on the social, cultural, religious, and political status and progress of Arab women. The eight-page pamphlet is the first in a series on women in the Middle East that will include publications on gender and family, women and work, and the interaction of secularist, feminist, and Islamist movements. MERIP also produces *Middle East Report*, a bimonthly magazine on contemporary Middle East issues and U.S. policy. For more information, contact Esther Merves, MERIP, Suite 119, 1500 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20005; telephone: 202-223-3677.

WOMEN, POVERTY, AND ENVIRONMENT IN LATIN AMERICA, by Michael Paolisso and Sally W. Yudelman, is a new report released from the International Center for Research on Women exploring how Latin American women contribute to the support of the environment and protection of natural resources. The report is available in Spanish as well as English. Cost is \$6 each. Add \$2 postage and handling for the first three copies, \$.50 for each additional copy (foreign: \$3.50 postage and handling for the first three and \$.75 for each additional copy). Order from: Program Assistant, ICRW, Suite 302, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

The National Center on Women and Family Law has announced the creation of a ***NATIONAL BATTERED WOMEN'S LAW PROJECT***, an information clearinghouse for advocates, attorneys, and policymakers on the legal issues battered women face. The Project will publish an array of materials on legal issues and will offer analyses of federal, state, and administrative developments affecting battered women. For further information, contact NCWFL, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York, NY 10003; telephone: 212-674-8200.

FUGITIVE INFORMATION: AN INTERACTIVE WEB OF FEMINIST IDEAS is a series of essays-in-progress by Kay Leigh Hagan. Focusing on feminist concerns, the series of brief monographs are interspersed with *Subscribers' Notes*, which offer responses to the essays and dialogue. Originally conceived as a series of eight essays, six are now

completed, and the series may continue beyond eight, on a subscription basis. Currently, the monographs and subscribers' notes are available in two sets: numbers one through four, \$20; numbers five through eight, \$25; individual essays, \$5. To order, or for more information, write to Kay Leigh Hagan, Fugitive Information, P.O. Box 18482, Denver, CO 80218-0482; or call 303-894-9340.

The American Psychological Association has published a brochure to assist victims of domestic violence. According to the brochure, 17,000 women were murdered by a husband or boyfriend in 1991. For a free copy, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: APA, c/o Lisa M. Wyatt, 1200 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Statistics on the connection between rape on campus and alcohol consumption are presented in a new brochure, ***RAPE AND ALCOHOL -- THE CONNECTION***, available from the Women's Center at Mankato State University, Minnesota. Proceeds from the sale of the brochure support Mankato State women's programs. For more information, call Neala Schleuning, Director, Women's Center, 507-389-6146.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT: RESEARCH AND RESOURCES, A REPORT-IN-PROGRESS, published by the National Council for Research on Women, focuses on current legal and scholarly definitions of sexual harassment, the dimension and roots of the problem, beliefs about harassers, behaviors of the harassed, anti-harassment goals, policies, procedures, etc. The cost is \$16 (bulk orders are available at a discount). Order from NCRW, Sara Delano Roosevelt House, 47-49 East 65 St., New York, NY 10021; telephone: 212-570-5001.

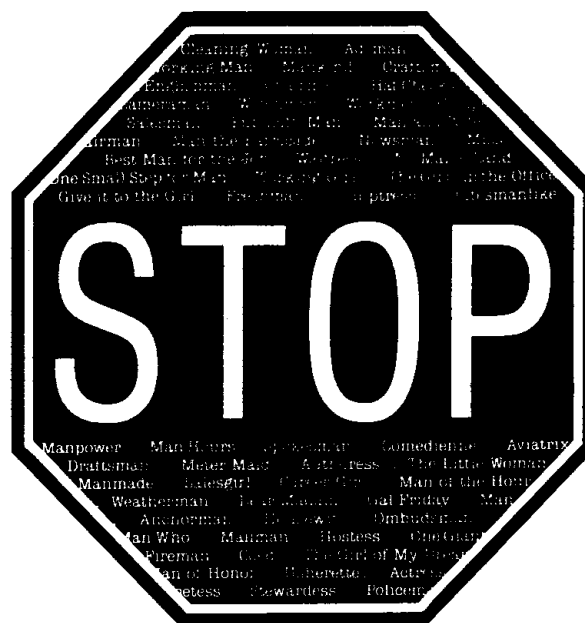
The Association of American Colleges offers two papers to help improve the climate for women of color on campus: ***BLACK WOMEN IN ACADEME: ISSUES AND STRATEGIES***, by Yolanda T. Moses, and ***HISPANIC WOMEN: MAKING THEIR PRESENCE ON CAMPUS LESS TENUOUS***, by Sarah Nieves-Squires. Funded through a Ford Foundation grant, the papers offer recommendations for increasing the numbers of African-American and Hispanic women students, faculty, and administrators; for including scholarship by and

HOW SCHOOLS SHORTCHANGE GIRLS:
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: A STUDY OF MAJOR FINDINGS ON GIRLS AND EDUCATION is a concise, eight-page overview of the 1992 report from the American Association of University Women Educational Foundation, which synthesizes all the available research on the subject of educational equity and gender bias affecting U.S. girls. The summary outlines the 1992 *AAUW Report* research, and makes forty recommendations for educators and policymakers. Cost of the *Executive Summary* is \$8.95; the full 128-page report costs \$16.95. Order from the AAUW Educational Foundation, Dept. S, 1111 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036-4873. [Our apologies to AAUW for listing a previous address and phone number in our last issue, v.13, no.2, Winter 1992, p.20.]

The National Women's History Project is currently distributing ***OUTSTANDING WOMEN IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE***, a display set of photographs featuring twenty-three famous women in the fields of science and mathematics. Designed for classroom bulletin boards, the full-page, black-and-white photos are each accompanied by a half-page biography. To order, send \$12, plus \$4.50 shipping and handling, to the NWHF, 7738 Bell Rd., Windsor, CA 95492; telephone: 707-838-6000.

POLITICS: A GAME FOR YOUNG WOMEN is a new board game developed to teach young women politics and women's history and encourages them to become politicians. Intended for sale through feminist organizations or institutions as a fundraiser, a sample game may be purchased for \$15. The cost per game for fundraising purposes is \$18-\$19.50, depending upon quantity purchased. The resale cost is \$25. For more information, write to Maevernon Varnum or Jodi Talbot, Vartal Enterprises, Box 506, Ambler, PA 19002.

The Communication Workshop has released ***STOP SEXIST TERMS***, a poster designed to raise awareness of sexist language in the workplace. The two-color, 8-1/2 x 11 inch poster shows a red "stop" sign containing numerous common sexist phrases, and is captioned "Stop Sexist Terms." Cost is \$3. The poster is one of many items -- posters, reports, books, services -- available from The Writer's Workshop Catalog. For a free catalog, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the Communication Workshop, 217 East 85th St., New York, NY 10028; telephone: 516-767-9590.



THE HENRY A. MURRAY RESEARCH CENTER OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE offers a revised, redesigned, and updated catalog describing the studies in its national social and behavioral science data archive on American women. The catalog provides a comprehensive summary for each of the nearly two hundred studies, information about each study's purpose, characteristics of the sample, and available materials. An index on methods, measures, and content areas examined is included in each data set. For more information, contact the Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College, 10 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; telephone: 617-495-8140; fax: 617-495-8422.

Basic Choices, Inc. has published *A TEACHER IN THEIR OWN BOSOM*, a new bibliography highlighting the work of seventy-five women adult

educators, compiled by John Ohliger and Kate Hawkes. The 165-item, 40-page annotated bibliography highlights primary and secondary sources and provides anecdotal and biographical sketches of such figures as Jane Addams, Dorothy Day, Mary Parker Follett, Emma Goldman, Anne Hutchinson, Clare Booth Luce, Rosa Parks, and Starhawk. To obtain the bibliography, send \$5 to Basic Choices, 730 West Jefferson, Springfield, IL 62702.

WIDDERSHINS: FINE AND SCHOLARLY BOOKS BY AND ABOUT WOMEN has released "A Short List of Important Books of Interest to Women in Celebration of National Women's History Month, March, 1992." The list includes titles (and some first editions) by Simone de Beauvoir, Grace L.

Davison, Radclyffe Hall, Elizabeth Hughes, and others. For a copy of this catalog, or for more information on other titles in stock, contact Brooks Nelson or Katherine Sadler, Widdershins, 8205 Santa Monica Blvd., Ste. 1-232, West Hollywood, CA 90046; telephone: 213-656-3482.

GREEN LEAF BOOKSHOP, LTD. is a mail-order service listing a wide range of feminist books, under such categories as theory and politics, history, work, relationships, personal growth, health, fertility, creativity, violence and pornography, child abuse, etc. For a catalog, write to Green Leaf Bookshop, 82 Colston St., Bristol, BS1 5BB, Great Britain; or call 0272-211369.

-- I.M.

BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED

All Sides of the Subject: Women and Biography. By Teresa Iles. New York: Teacher's College Press, 1992.

An Independent Woman: The Autobiography of Edith Guerrier. Ed. by Molly Matson. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 1992.

Another America/Otra America. By Barbara Kingsolver; trans. by Rebeca Cartes. Seattle, WA: Seal Press, 1992.

Around 1981: Academic Feminist Literary Criticism. By Jane Gallop. New York: Routledge, 1992.

Boomer: Railroad Memoirs. By Linda Niemann. University of California Press, 1990; Pittsburgh: Cleis Press, 1992.

Braindance: New Discoveries About Human Origins and Brain Evolution. By Dean Falk. New York: Henry Holt, 1992.

Buffalo Woman Comes Singing: The Spirit Song of a Rainbow Medicine Woman. By Brooke Medicine Eagle. New York: Ballantine Books, 1991.

A Certain Discontent. By Cleve Boutell. Tallahassee: Naiad Press, 1992.

Double Stitch: Black Women Write About Mothers and Daughters. Ed. by Patricia Bell-Scott, et al. New York: Beacon, 1991.

Dykes To Watch Out For: The Sequel: Added Attraction "Serial Monogamy," A Documentary. By Alison Bechdel. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 1992.

Educated in Romance: Women, Achievement, and College Culture. By Dorothy C. Holland & Margaret

A. Eisenhart. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992.

Empowering Women in Business. Ed. by Katherine Spillar & Shelly Cryer, et al. Arlington, VA: Feminist Majority Foundation, 1991. (Address: 1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 704, Arlington, VA 22209)

Empowering Women in Philanthropy. Ed. by Ellie Smeal & Tamar Raphael. Arlington, VA: Feminist Majority Foundation, 1991. (Address: 1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 704, Arlington, VA 22209)

The End of April. By Penny Sumner. Tallahassee: Naiad Press, 1992.

Female Pastoral: Women Writers Re-Visioning the American South. By Elizabeth J. Harrison. Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1991.

Feminism and Addiction. Ed. by Claudia Bepko. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press, 1992.

Feminist Legal Theory: Readings in Law and Gender. Ed. by Katharine T. Bartlett & Rosanne Kennedy. Boulder: Westview Press, 1991.

The Feminist Movement: A Bibliography. Comp. by Joan Nordquist. Santa Cruz, CA: Reference and Research Services, 1992.

The Feminization of Power: 50/50 by the Year 2000. Ed. by Ellie Smeal & Toni Caraballo, et al. Arlington, VA: Feminist Majority Foundation, 1992. (Address: 1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 704, Arlington, VA 22209)

Fields' Reference Book of Non-Sexist Words and Phrases. Raleigh, NC: Fields' Enterprises, 1987.

A Flight of Angels. By Sarah Aldridge. Tallahassee: Naiad Press, 1992.

Friendship and Sympathy: Communities of Southern Women Writers. Ed. by Rosemary M. Magee. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 1991.

Gender, Politics and Fiction. Ed. by Carole Ferrier. St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia: University of Queensland Press, 1985; 2nd ed., 1992.

Grassy Flats. By Penny Hayes. Tallahassee: Naiad Press, 1992.

The Hero and the Goddess: The Odyssey as Mystery and Initiation. By Jean Houston. New York: Ballantine Books, 1992.

Homeplaces: Stories of the South by Women Writers. Ed. by Mary E. Gibson. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1991.

Houston Town: A Hollis Carpenter Mystery. By Deborah Powell. Tallahassee: Naiad Press, 1992.

How Schools Shortchange Girls. By the American Association of University Women. Washington, DC: AAUW Educational Foundation & The National Education Association, 1991.

How Schools Shortchange Girls: Executive Summary. By the American Association of University Women. Washington, DC: AAUW Educational Foundation & The National Education Association, 1991.

Journal of Women's History Guide to Periodical Literature. Comp. by Gayle V. Fischer. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1992.

Killing Color. By Charlotte Watson Sherman. Corvallis, OR: Calyx Books, 1992.

Kitty Libber: Cat Cartoons by Women. Ed. by Rosalind Warren. Freedom, CA: Crossing Press, 1992.

Law, Gender, & Injustice: A Legal History of U.S. Women. By Joan Hoff. New York: New York University Press, 1991.

Legal Tender: A Mystery. By Marion Foster. Ithaca, NY: Firebrand Books, 1992.

Marking Time: Letters From Jean Harris to Shana Alexander. By Jean Harris. New York: Scribners, 1992.

Mean Spirit. By Linda Hogan. New York: Atheneum, 1990.

Miss Giardino. By Dorothy Bryant. Berkeley: Ata Books, 1978.

The Moon Cycle. By Effie Mihopoulos. Chicago: Ommation Press, 1991.

More Joy Than Rage: Crossing Generations With the New Feminism. By Caryl Rivers. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1991.

Moving On: New Perspectives on the Women's Movement. Ed. by Tayo Andreasen & Anette Borchorst, et al. Aarhus, Denmark: Aarhus University Press, 1991. (Address: Building 170, Aarhus University, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark)

My Sister's Keeper: Learning to Cope With a Sibling's Mental Illness. By Margaret Moorman. New York: Norton, 1992.

New Families, No Families?: The Transformation of the American Home. By Frances K. Goldscheider & Linda J. Waite. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991.

Nice Girls Don't Drink: Stories of Recovery. By Sarah Hafner. New York: Bergin & Garvey, 1992.

No Rooms of Their Own: Women Writers of Early California. Ed. by Ida Rae Egli. Berkeley: Heyday Books, 1992.

One Hundred Years After Tomorrow: Brazilian Women's Fiction in the 20th Century. By Darlene J. Sadlier. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1992.

Paper Doves, Falling and Other Poems. By Jamie Allen Parsley. Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 1992.

Periods: From Menarche to Menopause. By Sharon Golub. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Press, 1992.

Re-Belle et Infidele: La Traduction Comme Pratique de Reecriture au Feminin: The Body Bilingual: Translation as a Rewriting in the Feminine. By Susanne de Lotbiniere-Harwood. Toronto: Women's Press, 1991.

Seen But Not Heard: Jewish Women in Therapy. Ed. by Rachel Josefowitz Siegel & Ellen Cole. Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press, 1991.

Simone de Beauvoir: A Bibliography. Comp. by Joan Nordquist. Santa Cruz: Reference and Research Services, 1991.

A Singular Spy: A Madison McGuire Espionage Thriller. By Amanda Kyle Williams. Tallahassee: Naiad, 1992.

Sisters: Lives of Devotion and Defiance. By Julia Lieblich. New York: Ballantine, 1992.

Survey of Courses on Women's Studies and Related Subjects in Institutions of Higher Education in Japan (Fiscal 1990). Japan: National Women's Education Centre, 1991. (Address: 728, Sugaya, Ranzan-machi, Hiki-gun, Saitama-ken, Japan)

Surviving the Blues: Growing Up in the Thatcher Decade. By Joan Scanlon. London: Virago, 1991.

Three Female Myths of the 20th Century: Garbo, Callas, Navratilova. By Iris Bunsch. New York: Vintage Press, 1991.

Trials and Triumphs: The Women of the American Civil War. By Marilyn Mayer Culpepper. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1992.

Tsuda Umeko and Women's Education in Japan. By Barbara Rose. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1992.

Wake Up Little Susie: Single Pregnancy and Race Before Roe v. Wade. By Rickie Solinger. New York: Routledge, 1992.

War and Peace Through Women's Eyes: A Selective Bibliography of Twentieth-Century American Women's Fiction. By Susanne Carter. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992.

Women and Engineering Education: Report on a Conference of the California State University: 20 and 21 of March, 1987, Los Angeles, California. By Women in Science and Engineering Program. Northridge, CA: School of Engineering and Computer Science-California State University, 1988.

Women, Girls & Psychotherapy: Reframing Resistance. Ed. by Carol Gilligan & Annie Rogers, et al. Binghamton, NY: Harrington Park Press, 1991.

Women's Culture: American Philanthropy and Art, 1830-1930. By Kathleen D. McCarthy. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992.

Women's Data Base: Directory of Periodical Publications: December 1991: Base de Dater Mujer: Directorio de Publicaciones Periodicas: Diciembre 1991. Santiago, Chile: ISIS International, 1991. (Address: Casilla 2067, Correo Central, Santiago, Chile)

Women's Madness: Misogyny or Mental Illness? By Jane Ussher. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts, 1992.

Women's Movements of the World. Ed. by Sally Shreir. Essex, England: Longman Group U.K. Ltd; distr. Oryx Press, 1988.

Women's Studies International: Nairobi and Beyond. Ed. by Aruna Rao. New York: The Feminist Press at the City University of New York, 1992.

Women's Studies Index 1990. Philadelphia: G.K. Hall, 1992.

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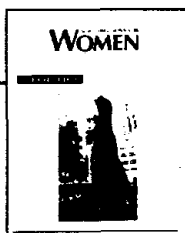
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