# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**FROM THE EDITORS** .................................................. 1

**BOOK REVIEWS** .................................................. 2

- ARENAS OF VISIBILITY: REPRESENTATION/ OLDER WOMEN/ SELF-REPRESENTATION, by Kathleen Woodward.  

- THE MANY FACES OF MENOPAUSE, by Janeen O'Leary Cobb.  

**FEMINIST VISIONS** ............................................... 9

- IMAGES OF AGING -- AGING OF IMAGES, by Susan Davies.

**FOR MIDLIFE AND LONG-LIVING WOMEN:**
A REVIEW OF FEMINIST PERIODICALS ............................... 12

  by Geri L. Dickson.

**ARCHIVES** ....................................................... 17

  The Milwaukee Urban Archives collections on women and the Fran Leeper Buss collection of oral histories of low-income and minority women.

  *Continued on next page*
NEWS FROM THE CONSORTIUM OUTREACH PROGRAM:
REACHING BEYOND THE CAMPUS ........................................ 18
by Anne Statham

COMPUTER TALK ................................................................. 20
Databases, discussion groups, and electronic journals.

WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES ............... 22

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES ....................... 22
Bibliographies on Japanese women, lesbianism, feminist theater, feminist legal literature, agricultural development, Mary McCarthy, women and film, women of color and Southern women, women of color in mathematics and science, women in nontraditional fields, violence against women; plus guides to American women playwrights, international women's literature, lesser-known women in history, American women's "firsts," rape and sexual assault resources, women sociologists, archival manuscript resources, quotations by women, American women athletes, and feminism and psychoanalysis.
(Reviewed by Phyllis Holman Weisbard)

PERIODICAL NOTES .............................................................. 32
 ■ New periodicals on young American girls, world religions, book reviews from Australia, science and technology, Philippine women, women's music and culture, military service, politics, cross-cultural perspectives, survivors of female incest, Russian/CIS women, New Zealand women, news features, and several publications of a more general nature.
 ■ Special issues of periodicals on forgotten women's writing, postmodernism, sexual harassment, economics and development, lesbian and gay studies, speaking and silence, Russian women's writing, sexual assault, Middle Eastern women, women astronomers, military service, Anne Tyler, and women filmmakers.
 ■ Transitions: Feminist Visions revives; Gay Community News pauses to seek funds.
 ■ Ceased publication: Bakerby's, Out/Look: National Lesbian & Gay Quarterly, and So Proudly We Hail.
(Compiled by Linda Shult)

ITEMS OF NOTE ................................................................. 39
Posters on multicultural education and on Black women outraged by the Hill-Thomas hearings; records of a Black women's national association; a directory of academic assistance for African women scholars; a grant resource for older women; faculty development evaluation guidelines; an oral history collection on Southern women; a book series on influential writers; and a merchandise catalog.
(Compiled by Lisa Kaiser)

BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED .............................................. 41
Artwork on pages 1, 7, 10, 16, 19, 27, 30, 38, and 40 is by Merrill Ann Gonzales. Graphic on p.9 is by Daniel L. Joe.
FROM THE EDITORS

Baby boomers are aging, bringing new attention to the lives of middle-aged and older people (who have always been there anyway). Many of us have noticed the recent coverage in national media of books on menopause by well-known women (Gail Sheehy, Germaine Greer) and more gray hair is gradually appearing in advertising. But we’ve a long way to go. Ageism is still rampant in our society, and useful information and literature on middle-aged and older women is still difficult to sift out from the stereotypes. This special issue is our attempt at pointing the way to some of the resources available in a variety of media -- books, periodicals, video and audiotapes. The materials we’ve reviewed are selective -- a listing of additional recent titles on older women, for example, follows Kathleen Woodward’s book review, and even this listing by no means covers all the books available. A wealth of information is also to be found in periodical articles, which we couldn’t begin to cover here.

Aging can be a sobering process, a relief from the duties of family care, a diminishing of physical abilities, a maturing of wisdom -- just dip into the books in the first review for a range of viewpoints. There are as many ways of approaching the aging process as there are individuals. We hope some of the resources mentioned in the following pages will be useful to you (at whatever age you may now be) in your personal process of maturing, interacting with older (or younger) women, coping with whatever aging may mean to you; or in your work, whether or not it has to do specifically with older women. Most of us either are or will eventually be older women ourselves, and it’s never too soon to put aside our fears and our ageism.

Our own small staff covers a range of ages that is constantly enriching to our lives together. The youngest at this point is twenty, the oldest seventy-three. Our individual experiences of growing up and coming of age in different times bring varied perspectives to our work, and we count that as valuable. One of us remembers when it was unthinkable to be a “single parent by choice” (“unwed mother” was the term), two raised our consciousnesses on East and West coasts, and our student assistants blithely discuss which women’s studies courses fit best into their schedules this semester. Age is only one of the many differences that make us unique, and there is much more that we share.

Enjoy learning more about middle-aged and older women!

-- P.W. and L.S.
BOOK REVIEWS

ARENAS OF VISIBILITY: REPRESENTATION/OLDER WOMEN/SELF-REPRESENTATION

by Kathleen Woodward


The October 1992 issue of Life featured aging as its urgent cover story, posing this panicky question in large, black letters: "Can We Stop Aging?" The accompanying image -- of a woman -- was designed to elicit the shock with which aging is received in the U.S. The cover photograph was a closeup of the face of a (once) beautiful woman, white, her face bifurcated technologically down the middle, the right half of her as she is today, an old woman, the left half as she was some fifty years before. The message so clearly sent by this mass-mediated representation of woman was that aging is a catastrophe, that it is a scandal particularly for women, and that we must go to war against it. Tellingly enough, this woman remained only an image, a frightening lure for readers to turn to the story inside (written by a man) in which we learn nothing about her life, her experience, her subjectivity. Indeed she is never mentioned.

Given the double marginality to which women are subject in old age, it is critical that feminists turn to the subject of aging, examining the representation of aging women and telling their own stories of their experiences of growing older. Lois Banner's In Full Flower: Aging Women, Power, and Sexuality is altogether exemplary in this regard. An original, maverick, and rich study, In Full Flower -- even as it interrogates negative images of women's aging throughout Western history -- seeks to uncover alternative traditions that can be empowering for women as we grow older today, that can help us find "contentment," even "jubilation" as we age (p.23). As an historian of women's culture (Banner is head of Women's Studies at University of Southern California), she is magnificently intrepid: her broad, historical sweep ranges from prepatriarchal times to the present, focusing on Athens and Rome, England, France, and the U.S., and on prepossessing female figures (from Diotima, Penelope, and Sappho to Chaucer's Wife of Bath, eighteenth-century French Salon women, Margaret Fuller, Colette, and Toni Morrison).

More specifically, and more intriguingly, Banner's project begins as a study of older women in sexual partnership with younger men (by older women, she means women in their middle as well as later years). In this way Banner intends to privilege an implicitly subversive model that transcends our conventional age-bound categories, to reclaim sexuality as a positive aspect of older women's lives, and perhaps, to reflect on her own experience as an older woman who, she tells us, became involved at forty-eight with a man eighteen years younger. In the ancient world it is the situation of Sappho that represents the most celebrated partnering of an older woman with a younger man; in the medieval period we have the bawdy, vigorous Wife of Bath; in the contemporary period, there is the tragic story of the aging actress Norma Desmond and the younger Joe Gillis of Billy Wilder's film Sunset Boulevard, a narrative which Banner attempts to read otherwise, offering an interpretation of the fifty-year-old Norma as "determined and powerful, in which the blame for her behavior lies with others, in which her actions are not capricious and proceeding out of an overemotional woman's sense of unrequited love" (p.41).

Interestingly enough, Banner's own readings undermine the productiveness of this model of
empowerment with its emphasis on (hetero)sexuality. By the end of her book, she jettisons it altogether. Sappho ultimately is understood as a wise old woman "no longer interested in experiencing the difficulties of love," who accepts her aging triumphantly (p.97); and Chaucer's Wife of Bath might have done better, Banner muses, to go off on her own, not with misogynist men, but with women. It is a signal virtue of In Full Flower, then, that in the course of writing her book, which means also living through her life, Banner calls into question the very paradigm -- older woman/younger man -- with which she began, declaring that she herself is now less interested in relationships than in personhood. Importantly, she comes to recognize that "age-disparate relationships between older women and younger men may operate, by dividing women of various social groups, to support patriarchy rather than to overturn it" (p.314).

Unlike In Full Flower, anthropologist Barbara Myerhoff's Remembered Lives: The Work of Ritual, Storytelling, and Growing Old (a collection of her essays written over a period of seventeen years and published posthumously) does not explicitly address representations of aging women. Her book is important for us, however, because it offers an inspiring portrait of a professional, middle-aged woman who understood deeply and passionately that studying a subcultural community of elderly Jews who had emigrated to the U.S. from Eastern Europe she was learning not only about her own heritage, but about her own future as well. Unfortunately Myerhoff was not to live into that future. She died of cancer in 1985, never growing to be the old woman her work was in effect preparing her to become.

Myerhoff's heartfelt work (she is best known for her book Number Our Days [1978]) celebrates the lives of these elderly women and men who congregated at the Israel Levin Senior Center in Venice, California. In her view, the women are particularly robust and vital, resourceful and energetic. In the essay "Bobbes and Zeydes" ("Grandmothers and Grandfathers" -- the one essay in which Myerhoff does discuss aging and gender directly), she argues that in old age these women experience a liberating "negative freedom" as opposed to the men whose lives had not prepared them for retirement in old age (p.200). The stories of these old people she extols as survival stories, as "miracle tales" (p.278). Their lives come to be critical to hers. She honors these people as "the fixed and reliable planets" by which she guides her own life (p.280).

Myerhoff is particularly sensitive to the consequences of the invisibility of the elderly in our society. She tells the horrific story of an eighty-six-year-old woman who, as she was leaving the Senior Center one morning, was hit by a young man on a bicycle. The woman died of her injuries. His defense? "I didn't see her" (p.265). Without undue portentousness Myerhoff concludes that Anna Gerbner's death was a case of death by invisibility. Significantly, however, the story does not stop here. The elderly of the Senior Center organize to protest her death and to press for reforms. Their demonstration dramatizes both their power and their weakness, creating in the process what Myerhoff calls an arena of visibility (p.296), which in this instance was politically effective (an area adjacent to the Center was blocked off to traffic).

Edited by Marc Kaminsky, who himself contributes to the book a superb critical introduction, Remembered Lives closes with a piece on journal writing as a self-reflexive genre (it is co-written with Deena Metzger). Myerhoff and Metzger understand the journal as a liminal genre (derived from the work of anthropologist Victor Turner, "liminal" refers to a space outside the symbolic structures of society, a fluid and transitional space in which people may invent forms that revitalize those very structures). Thus they stress the value of journal writing in both exploring and staving off chaos. In particular, they write, the success of the journal as a form "depends on abiding the anxiety attendant upon letting the unknown appear within its pages" (p.348). I would add that the journal, once published, is also an arena of visibility which may allow the reader as well as the writer to see what we have not seen.

Both Doris Grumbach's Coming into the End Zone and May Sarton's Endgame: A Journal of the Seventy Ninth Year may be said to constitute just such an arena of (self-reflexive) visibility. Professional writers with a confirmed penchant for solitude, lesbians, these women chronicle in journal form their feelings, reflections, and the events of their daily lives over the course of a year -- Grumbach at seventy, Sarton at seventy-nine. With their books we move, then, from the representation of aging women, emphasized in Banner's In Full Flower, to self-representation. Interestingly enough, in so doing we
leave largely behind the thematics of sexuality and power, both of such compelling interest to Banner. In addition, with these two books we cannot follow Myerhoff, reading them as uplifting "miracle tales" (p.276). What Grumbach and Sarton tell us -- much of the tone of their books is decidedly depressive -- is too sobering for that.

Grumbach’s anxieties about aging itself are pervasive and palpable. She turns (as does Sarton) to the journal form to express, contain, and examine that anxiety. In good health, professionally active (Grumbach is working on a novella, does reviews for National Public Radio, travels to give readings), living with her partner of many years, she opens the book with bleak, indeed fatalistic thoughts on turning seventy: "This month at seventy seems disastrous, so without redeeming moments that, in despair, I am taking notes, hoping to find in the recording process a positive value to living so long" (p.12). She writes about debilitating illness and death -- of the loss of her friend to AIDS (this is a recurring theme in the journal), of her invalid friends. On visiting a friend who suffers severely from osteoporosis and is only a few years older than herself, for example, Grumbach darkly confesses: "will much of the rest of my life be spent visiting the sick of my generation" (p.44). She collects, she tells us in one of the eloquent passages of the book, metaphors for death (she writes beautifully of a dead cicada, whose body she keeps), noticing that she is "unhealthily aware of signs of growing old, everywhere" (p.74).

It is crucial that we as readers attend to what Grumbach articulates about aging, as she experiences it, rather than dismiss her words out of, perhaps, our own anxiety. Nor should we allow the narrative of the book itself -- it ends "positively" -- to contradict completely the record of Grumbach’s vehement and violent despondency, of her sense that her book is "a straying trail of blood" (p.137). Still, in the course of the year Grumbach does move with Sybil to a wonderful home in another state, beginning what is in part a new life, although she is anxious about this too (in one of her most luminous moments in her journal she tells us that she will call her mother, long dead, to rescue her if she doesn’t like her new place). Once there she marvels at the luxury of a private space for writing. On her seventy-first birthday she writes, "No longer am I burdened by the weight of my years.... I accept the addition, hardly noticing it" (p.7).

### ADDITIONAL RECENT TITLES ON OLDER WOMEN

**ANOTHER LANGUAGE: POETRY** by Sue Saniel Etkind (Papier-Mache Press, 1992)

**CELEBRATING OURSELVES: A CRONE RITUAL BOOK** (Astarte Shell Press, 1992)

**THE CHANGING WORLDS OF OLDER WOMEN IN JAPAN** by Anne O. Freed with Yukiko Kurokawa & Hiroshi Kawai (Knowledge, Ideas, & Trends, Inc., 1992)

**THE ECONOMIC PREDICAMENT OF LOW-INCOME ELDERLY WOMEN,** by Julianne Malveaux (Project on Women and Population Aging, Southport Institute for Policy Analysis, 1992)

**GENDER AND AGING** ed. by Jon Hendricks and Lou Gjasce (Baywood, 1991)

**GENDER AND LATER LIFE: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES AND CONSTRAINTS** by Sara Arber & Jay Ginn (Sage, 1991)

**HEALTH CARE FOR OLDER WOMEN** (Oxford University Press, 1992)

**HOW TO FIND LOVE, SEX, AND INTIMACY AFTER FIFTY: A WOMAN’S GUIDE** by Matti Gershenson and Judith Newman (Ballantine/Fawcett, 1991)

**THE INFORMATION WORLD OF RETIRED WOMEN,** by Elfreda Ammary Chatman (Greenwood Press, 1992)

**THE INVISIBLE WOMAN: WOMEN OVER AGE 85 IN TODAY’S SOCIETY,** by P.L. Van Zandt (Garland, 1991)

**OLDER WOMEN IN RECOVERY: THE ROOTS OF CHANGE** by Helen Larmore (Health Communications, 1992)

**ON WOMEN TURNING FIFTY: CELEBRATING MID-LIFE DISCOVERIES** by Kathleen Rountree (HarperSanFrancisco, 1993)

**READINGS FOR OLDER WOMEN** ed. by Meg Bowman and Diane Haywood (Hot Flash Press, 1992)

**WOMEN AND AGING: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1968-1991** by Monica Mori, Janet McNern, and Donna Lea Hawley (Gerontology Research Centre, Simon Fraser University, 1991; updates Donna Lea Hawley’s 1985 ed.)

**WOMEN ON THE FRONT LINES: MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF AN AGING AMERICA** ed. by Jessie Allen & Alan Pifer (Urban Institute Press, 1993)
At one point Grumbach visits Sarton, who lives alone and is seriously ill. Grumbach concludes, realistically and poignantly, that Sarton's situation is "unresolvable" (p.47). If Grumbach's testimony of her seventieth year is largely about her fears of a future as yet unknown to her, Sarton's Endgame is first and foremost a record of the experience of frailty -- how bodily frailty feels, both physically and emotionally -- and of how she devises new routines to live with her diminished physical capacities. "It's not grief that makes me cry, but frailty," she tells her doctor (p.313). Imagine: writing a letter requires from her a huge effort. Imagine: it seems to her as if her very heart weighs more. Imagine: it hurts when someone puts their arm around her shoulder. In the pages of her journal Sarton confronts the reality that she may never get better. She writes often of how she is no longer the person that she once was. She measures the loss of her self (she is, she calculates, one-fifth of what she was). She is irritable, dull, frightened, and lonely. What sustains her through her querulousness and physical ordeals? Her vast network of friends and admirers, the phone, her immense discipline and flexibility (no longer able to type, she turns to the dictaphone), her pleasure in the beauty of flowers.

Sarton remarks at one point that "if you are to grow old well, you must enjoy small comforts" (p.274). But even those small pleasures mean less to her now. At last she understands, she tells us, what before was inexplicable: the day before her mother died, she said, "Take the flowers away" (p.340).

Kathleen Woodward, Director of the Center for Twentieth Century Studies and Professor of English at University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, is the author of Aging and Its Discontents: Freud and Other Fictions (1991) and editor (with Murray Schwartz) of Memory and Desire: Aging/Literature/Psychoanalysis (1986). She is at work on a book on women, literature, and aging.

THE MANY FACES OF MENOPAUSE

by Janine O'Leary Cobb


This is the year of menopause. In eight years of reviewing books on this topic, I have rarely been able to find more than five or six which deal solely with menopause. But this year there's a bumper crop and, at the same time, a significant broadening in perspective: authors are tackling issues about menopause beyond changes to be expected by the average American woman. Of the seven books reviewed here, only two follow familiar models — The Menopause and Hormone Replacement Therapy, which stresses the biomedical view (almost always involving medical treatment), and Natural
Menopause, which provides explanations and advice for the interested reader.

These seven books exhibit a wide range of writing skills. The Menopause and Hormonal Replacement Therapy is an edited compilation of articles by physicians; some write clearly but none writes compellingly. Women of the 14th Moon is also an edited collection, but in this case the writers are, without exception, women with first-hand accounts of menopause; the writing is uneven but occasionally very moving, and often very funny. The OTA Report (not available in bookstores) is clear and to the point but pedestrian, as one might expect. Gail Sheehy employs some colorful metaphors but adopts a style calculated to interest those with a very short attention span. The best writer is Germaine Greer; even when her argument is full of holes, it is hard not to enjoy the way in which she presents it.

Strictly speaking, menopause denotes the last menstrual period. To the general reader, however, menopause is a more comprehensive experience, comprising the months and years before and after this event. In Western societies, the closure of reproductive life is often marked by a number of physiological changes, changes which affect some women more than others, but which are most severe for the scandalously high proportion of women who undergo surgical menopause. In addition, many menopausal women deal with emotional or psychological upsets — mood swings, increased anxiety, intermittent sleeplessness, and weight gain. All of this might be tolerable in a society that cherishes older women, with menopause accepted as a temporary instability preceding a valued time of life. But, in a society that treats older women with contempt, menopause signifies aging, and American women, understandably, dread the loss of status, loss of sex appeal, and loss of visibility which accompany the menopausal transition. As a phalanx of baby boomers approaches middle age, more and more women are looking for information about menopause.

Sheehy’s book, a surprise bestseller over a period of months, is essentially an account of menopause as viewed by jetsetters and Hollywood wives. On the plus side, it has been instrumental in introducing the topic into general conversation (although I don’t think menopause was really as taboo as she claims) and, to some degree, debunking the more fearsome myths about menopause. On the minus side, it mentions but does not confront the fear of aging which underlies much of the apprehension about menopause, and it absolutely ignores any notion that, for the midlife woman, any losses might be more than compensated for by gains in self-knowledge and serenity.

For readers (as opposed to browsers), the first disappointment in The Silent Passage is its size. It is a very slight book in both content and depth. Since Sheehy’s original article on menopause was written for Vanity Fair, it is easy to assume that this is the magazine article slightly padded. I have good reason to infer from inside information that it is the original, unedited article and that there has been no attempt to tailor the content to the general reader. It was designed for an audience that looks for “inside dope” about the rich, the powerful, and the notorious. This unusual slant has certainly not restricted sales but it does narrow the perspective. Sheehy spends far too much time with a wide-eyed look at how the “beautiful people” confront menopause. (How? Not very happily.) I have heard from women who are even more apprehensive of menopause after reading The Silent Passage; it certainly lacks the nourishment most women look for in terms of solid information.

Germaine Greer’s book is a contrast in both size and style. A hefty hardcover of close to 500 pages (as compared to Sheehy’s 150), Greer ranges over many aspects of “the change” and comes down firmly — and at great length — on the side of happily accepting aging, with a loss of interest in sex as a natural and even welcome development.

The physiology of menopause is not of great interest to Greer. Nor is she interested in interviewing so-called “experts”. It is menopausal women in literature who interest her most of all. She takes an idea and develops it by illustrating it with well-chosen passages from other books (de Beauvoir is a favorite) or by invoking Freudian or Jungian psychology. In this way, she can choose what she wants to say, bolster her argument with appropriate sources (which she interprets to suit her own purposes)... and then thumb her nose at the reader who can’t keep up! She is not fastidious about facts (my copy is well marked with out-and-out errors or omissions) but there is a grand sweep to it and it’s a rollicking good read.
Each of these books is interesting in its own way, but neither can be considered a comprehensive guide to menopause. Neither, for that matter, can *Transformation Through Menopause*, although I would rate it far ahead of the books by Greer and Sheehy.

Although Greer and Sheehy briefly review the physiological matter of menopause, their very brevity inevitably results in inadequate or misleading information. In *Transformation Through Menopause*, Marian McCain has wisely chosen to ignore the physiological changes almost entirely, in order to concentrate on psychological and emotional effects, and to argue for a greater appreciation of the profound changes wrought by menopause. According to McCain, the significance of menopause cannot be denied. Ignoring it is impossible and attempting to "get through it" in order to revert to the woman you were pre-menopausally is just plain unrealistic. She says:

Of one thing I am sure. And that is that my experience of menopause is more than the machinations of my hormones. It is long and wider and much, much deeper than the happenings in my physical self. (p.19)

McCain muses about the unfolding of the menopause experience — the need to withdraw from the world (to think about what is happening to one's body, one's psyche), the mourning for what is lost and the confusion about what is to come, and the return to active participation in the world — but a participation that is transformed because it is now on the woman's terms. This book will provide rewarding reading for menopausal women who find that accounts of physical changes are inadequate when measured against what menopause signifies for them personally.

A complementary book to *Transformation Through Menopause* is *Women of the Fourteenth Moon* (Taylor & Sumrall, eds.). In its pages, most women will find an empathetic voice, a woman somewhere who is experiencing exactly what she is experiencing...and who has the ability to put it down on paper. This book is a natural for bedtime reading; it allows for browsing and induces a feeling of comfort in the company of women who understand and who can provide moral support. There are short biographical notes for all the contributors and their works range from passable to brilliant.

I confess to liking the poems most of all, such as this one, entitled "Indian Summer" by Ruth Levitan of Oakland, California:

> I carry my climate with me now. 
> Muggy as a summer storm, 
> the unsettled weather 
> of changing seasons 
> dampens my skin, 
> reminds me I have survived 
> the prickly heat of childhood, 
> flush of first pubescence, 
> furnaces of passion. 
> This new heat 
> tells me that life 
> with all its hungers, angers, loves 
> still glows, radiates, 
> burns within me. (p.318)

This acceptance of the hot flash as an event signifying growth and change is echoed in a letter recently sent by a subscriber to *A Friend Indeed* (v.9, no.5):

Sometimes when I lie in bed at night and feel a wave of perspiration and heat sweep over me, it is almost like my femininity talking to me of the good times now gone. It is reminding me of the prickly heat of the nursing 'let-down', the warmth of a baby close, the searing pain of birth, the hot menstrual blood. Since the next time my body speaks strongly to me, it may be with the chilling cold of death, I think the hot flash is reminding me also that there is still strength and fire in me. (p.5)
These views of the hot flash are at odds with the accounts we read in medical books, such as The Menopause and Hormonal Replacement Therapy, which tells us that the menopausal flush [sic] "causes great distress to millions of women worldwide" (p.40) [emphasis mine]. Not only is the hot flash pathologized but the incidence and range is grossly exaggerated. We don't know what proportion of menopausal women experience hot flashes (estimates range from 25% to 85%), but we do know that there are societies where hot flashes are virtually unknown. The hot flash causes distress to some women in Western societies; to others, it is an inconvenient but temporary nuisance.

The Menopause and Hormonal Replacement Therapy is typical of many books compiled or written by physicians, almost all sharing a basic assumption that menopause is a deficiency condition calling for the administration of hormones. I noticed that, in the foreword, a past president of the International Menopause Society comments:

...routine hormonal replacement therapy in the menopause remains a matter of controversy and the comparative safety of the various modalities of treatment is not yet established... (p.iv)

but this reservation is ignored for the most part in the articles which follow.

Who should and who should not take hormone therapy remains a central issue in discussions of menopause. Books like this simply assume that hormone therapy is the best choice for all women except those who, for medical reasons, cannot take hormones. As such, it is representative of the views of most American gynecologists (and some family physicians as well) but it is not what I would call a balanced view.

To get that balanced view, let's look at the two remaining books: Natural Menopause, and The Menopause, Hormone Therapy, and Women's Health, a comprehensive research report from the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment. Both provide even-handed assessments of the risks and benefits of hormone therapy in the larger context of women's health. Natural Menopause is written for individual women and explains in clear and concise language the perils and promises of menopause and how to deal with them.

Over the last few years, there have been a few good books that provide a broad introduction to menopause for the average woman, e.g., Menopause Naturally/Updated by Greenwood; Menopause: A Guide for Women and the Men Who Love Them by Cutler, Garcia and Edwards; Ourselves Growing Older by Doress & Siegal; and Managing Your Menopause by Utian & Jacobowitz. Natural Menopause is the most recent and, although I would not concede it to be the "one accurate, up-to-date book that every woman should have," as claimed on the dust jacket, it is certainly a good bet for the reader who is looking for one easy-to-read book which covers the basics.

For someone doing research on menopause, The Menopause, Hormone Therapy, and Women's Health, is an invaluable guide to the current state of knowledge. This book does not offer advice since this was not the mandate. What it does offer is an account of what we know about menopause and its treatment, how menopause in North America differs from menopause in other countries, what we need to know in order to better understand it, and where future research efforts should be directed. It should be a standard acquisition for every university or general interest library.

Despite the shared interest in menopause, the editors and writers of these books project very different (but sometimes overlapping) visions of menopause. One book asks us to look at the menopausal woman as a harbinger of age and decrepitude, a potential patient likely to pose a problem for society if left untreated. A second invites us to share in the real lives of menopausal women and to appreciate their infinite variety. Another encourages women to celebrate the wisdom and assertiveness of midlife, to join in the battle against the invisibility of female middle-age and the medicalization of menopause. Beside it is a book which implores us to reconsider menopause as a gift, an opportunity for increased self-knowledge and self-awareness, and another which leaves us feeling that the loss of youth and beauty with menopause is a devastating blow. We have a report which provides facts and figures to illuminate the concept of menopause in our society and to better understand
why it is viewed as a problem by some, and as an important but natural stage of life by others. And last on our list is a publication addressed to the individual woman, permitting her to browse through various possibilities to choose how to weather her own menopause.

Good reading.

Janine O’Leary Cobb is the founder and publisher of A Friend Indeed, a monthly newsletter which, since 1984, has provided information and support to women approaching or experiencing menopause and midlife. She is also a sociologist, teacher, wife, and mother of five. Janine was an expert witness at hearings of a Congressional Subcommittee (House Select Committee on Aging) investigating the quality of health care of midlife women. Her book, Understanding Menopause, has been a best-seller in Canada since 1988; an updated version will be published by NAL/Dutton in 1993. A list of suggested readings on menopause, with brief annotations, is also available from A Friend Indeed, which may be reached at Box 513, Place du Parc Station, Montreal, Quebec H2W 2P1, Canada, or Box 710, Champlain, NY 12919-1710.

NOTES


FEMINIST VISIONS

IMAGES OF AGING -- AGING OF IMAGES
by Susan Davies

Older women have an image problem. This we know, and their portrayal on film has sustained the fiction that older women can be stereotyped in simple terms. Between 1930 and 1945, aging women were represented mainly as "mother." Following WW II, movies depicted other versions of the older woman -- those who rejected the traditional role and became dismally depressed, even insane. Disney’s old women were often withered and ugly. In the 1970’s, after the emergence of gray activists, the growing awareness of aging as a personal and social phenomenon resulted in films that showed aging as a complex process deserving our sympathetic understanding. Motion picture portrayals of middle-aged and older women then advanced beyond the homemaker-grandmother stereotype of an earlier age, but still failed to reflect the diversity of life situations of older women.

How we view ourselves is often a reflection of how we perceive that others view us. It is therefore good to know that there is a growing collection of documentary films that portray older women of the 1990’s in sensitive, intelligent, and compassionate ways. I have recently used several splendid National Film Board of Canada videos in a Gerontology Film Festival in Montreal. Most of them spotlighted women. The runaway favorite was Strangers in Good Company, a masterpiece inspired by Gloria Demers and produced and directed by Cynthia Scott. This magical, prizewinning film, filled with poignancy, grace, and laughter, is a rare delight. Seven elderly women and their younger bus driver are stranded in the Laurentian mountains outside Montreal, Quebec. They spend several days and nights together, sharing life experiences, skills, and wisdom, before they are rescued. We meet Cissy, who found herself alone in England in 1980 after the death of her husband,
handicapped by a stroke, miles from the nearest store, unable to drive, and who then emigrated to Canada to be close to her son and grandchildren. Her loves are gardening and other people; her spirit, indomitable. Beth, timid and elegant at eighty, still worries terribly about her appearance but in a moment of frank courage removes her wig, and looks beautiful. Jaunty, seventy-eight-year-old Winnie whistles like a bird and leads the group in dance. Stately Constance, depressed and morose as her hearing diminishes and she can no longer appreciate birds singing, surprises us with a harsh description of her married life as "bedding and breeding, breeding and bedding," and amazes us again by fooling the whole group in a card game and mischievously smiling for the first time. Catherine, the nun, the automechanic, the musician, the arthritic, walks twenty miles to find help for the group; Alice, the solid, resourceful Mohawk, uses her knowledge of nature to help feed the group in their isolation, and talks eloquently about sexual relationships, about love and hate, about husbands and children. Finally, Mary, the talented and observant Montreal artist, tells Cissy that she never talked about her lesbian preference until she was sixty and now she can’t stop talking about it. All these women brim with diversity and new vitality, and remain in the hearts of anyone who sees the movie. Mary Meigs has since written a book, In the Company of Strangers (Talonbooks, 1991), on the making of the film. This written record adds even more to the richness of the portrayal of these real women -- selected from hundreds -- who worked without script to tell the embroidered story of their own lives to strangers who became friends.

Sonia, the only film in this group to use professional actors, shows another facet of aging. Sonia is vivacious, creative, and charming. Dearly loved by family, friends, and students, she suddenly begins to experience memory loss and disorientation and is diagnosed as having Alzheimer’s Disease. This haunting drama portrays the effects on her and her family as they cope with the changes brought on by the disease.

As the number of people over the age of sixty-five keeps increasing, the issue of elder care becomes a topic that urgently needs discussing. When the Day Comes shows the exhaustion that many caregivers suffer when they tend frail or disabled seniors at home. Four women discuss the physical and emotional difficulties of the caregiving role, and how they were supported and able to cope with the difficult decision of placing a loved one in an institution. The film illustrates the extreme effort and sacrifice required of women to keep the family together, and the value of a support group in helping them deal with the guilt of saying that they can no longer continue to be the sole caregiver.

The Power of Time focuses on older women of various backgrounds and cultures who have recently arrived in Canada. Isolation, declining physical abilities, and difficulty in adapting to the changing world of their new country puts these women at risk of abuse and sickness. Yet many of them are organizing activities that keep them busy and optimistic.

Second Debut is an animated movie. After a lifetime of devoted service, Sophie Brown leaves her job at an insurance company to enjoy the freedom of retirement. At her farewell party, her boss says Sophie will always be remembered for her filing skills, and that she can now go and enjoy her old age. Sophie finds it hard to fill the vacuum in her life until she is inspired to make a valuable contribution to her community by teaching literacy skills. She finds a purpose to life again.

In recent years women’s studies and women’s scholarship have expanded greatly, but there are gaps in our knowledge about how older women fare. Popular theories about life-span development are based on male experience, and even though research on gender differences in later life is being done, there is little reference to these differences in gerontological texts.
MORE AUDIOVISUALS ON MIDLIFE AND OLDER WOMEN

(Gathered from the files of nonprint titles used to compile our new publication, WAVE, Women's AudioVisuals in English: A Guide to Nonprint Resources in Women's Studies.)

THE BEST TIME OF MY LIFE: PORTRAITS OF WOMEN IN MID-LIFE. 1986. Film or video. 58 mins. A look at how some women -- reflecting a range of income levels, family lifestyles, careers and experiences -- have approached their middle years. (Distr. by National Film Board of Canada, P.O. Box 6100, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3H5, Canada)


MAY SARTON: WRITING IN THE UPWARD YEARS. 1991. Video. 50 mins. Rental: $55.00. Sale: $195. Combines footage of Sarton's public readings of her poetry and interviews to provide insights into the impact aging has had on her work. (Distributed by Terra Nova Films, 9848 S. Winchester Ave., Chicago IL 60643. Telephone: 312-881-8491)

PRIVILEGE. 1990. Directed by Yvonne Rainer. 103 mins. 16mm film or video. Sale: $195 (video). In this feature film by director Rainer, a white, middle-aged protagonist consents to being interviewed by an African-American friend who is making a documentary on menopause. (Distributed by Zeitgeist Films, Ltd., 247 Centre St., 2nd Fl., New York, NY 10013; 212-274-1989)

QUIET COURAGE: A STORY OF FIVE WOMEN. 1990. Video. 28 mins. Rental: free. Sale: $20.00. "Designed to increase the awareness of mid-life and older women about the contributions they bring to the workplace" (On Campus With Women v.21, no.4, 1992, p.6). Includes a user's manual. (Distributed by American Association of Retired Persons' Women's Initiative, Worker Equity Department, and Communications Division, 1909 K Street N.W., Washington, DC 20006)


WOMEN LIKE US. 1990. Producers: Suzanne Neild and Rosalind Pearson. Video. 49 mins. Rental: $80. Sale $275. Features the personal reflections of a number of older British lesbians from a variety of class backgrounds, covering topics such as first loves, social stigma, relationships with children, and the 1960's wave of feminism. (Distributed by Women Make Movies, 225 Lafayette St., 207, New York, NY 10012)

The mass media can have an enormous impact on attitudes. Stereotypes and misconceptions about older women are disturbing. Sexism and ageism deal a double blow, and ageism is compounded by the fact that many women were at one point ageist themselves and now turn this prejudice inward, becoming vulnerable to all kinds of commercial efforts to keep them from "looking their age," and underrating their wisdom and experience more than they devalue men of the same age. This denigration is still evident, despite some progress in activism among older women.
For teachers, the use of carefully chosen films is a powerful way to shape knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours, and to counterbalance misconceptions. For those of us who teach about healthy aging and coping in the face of losses and disease in old age, the number of good resources is increasing, and films such as these will aid in giving a balanced picture of older women. Let's use good films. Let's use them when we teach all age groups. And especially, let's use good portrayals of the elderly in the movies we show to children, so that the new images of aging are of reality, not myth, and replace the wicked witches and ugly stepmothers that were meted out to earlier generations.

[Susan Davies is Head Nurse of the Restorative Care Unit of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. She is currently on leave to complete graduate studies in Adult Education at McGill University.]

NOTES

1 Strangers in Good Company, 1991, 1 hr. 40 mins., is available in video stores, distributed by Touchstone Films. Non-theatrical and theatrical sales and rentals are handled by First Run/Icarus, 153 Waverly Place, New York, NY 10014; (800-876-1710).

2 Sonia, 54 mins., is available from National Film Board of Canada's Film Library, 350 N. Pennsylvania Avenue, P.O. Box 7600, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18773-7600; (800-542-2164).

3 When the Day Comes, 29 mins., is available from Filmmakers Library, 124 East 40th Street, Suite 901, New York, NY 10016; (212-808-4980).

4 The Power of Time, 29 mins., is available from National Film Board of Canada's New York office, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10020; (212-586-5131).

5 Second Debut, 9 mins., is available from National Film Board of Canada's New York office, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10020; (212-586-5131).

FOR MIDLIFE AND LONG-LIVING WOMEN: A REVIEW OF FEMINIST PERIODICALS

by Geri L. Dickson

The range of feminist periodicals about midlife and aging women is very diverse, almost as much so as the medley of women among the North American population. In the youth-oriented culture of Western society, women find little support for looking forward to old age. To counter this, almost all of the publications in this review focus on putting a positive spin on aging through understanding, celebrating, and valuing women's experiences of aging. The importance of this is crucial, as Nancy Porter points out in a 1989 review essay that comments on Baba Copper's work, because "until we learn to recognize and resist ageism, we will not be in a position to distinguish the true possibilities and acceptance of "growing old from the fog of ageism which diminishes us" (p.99).

There are several categories of publications that may be of interest to researchers and others in women's studies. Some are feminist publications geared toward midlife and long-living women, such as Broomstick: By, For, and About Women over Forty, and The Crone Chronicles. In addition, there is a research periodical, Journal of Women and Aging; Lear’s is a more upscale magazine for over-forty women; and The Owl Observer offers information with more of a political bent in its role as newsletter for the Older Women’s League. Several newsletters, such as Hot Flash and A Friend Indeed: For Women in the Prime of Life, focus on the years around menopause. The Gray Panther Network is a communication designed to connect members of the Gray Panthers by keeping them abreast of the organization's actions on behalf of long-living people.
**Broomstick**, as the full title suggests, presents prose (short), poetry, and book reviews specifically relevant to the lives of women over forty. The authors are all women over forty and each includes her birth date. It is not a platform from which professional experts tell older women how to live and what to know. Instead, the focus of this feminist political quarterly is to develop a network of midlife and long-living women who are committed to opposing ageism and sexism in coming to terms with their own aging. Consistent with this philosophy, the prose and poetry express experiences of women from different generations and classes. Examples of prose titles include: "Elizabeth Lyon Colors Her Hair," "Thankless Service," "Things Change," "Momma's Girl," and "Honoring Age and Wisdom"; poetry titles include: "In a Circle of Life and Death," "The Mirror," "Eulogy," and "Killing Thoughts."

The purpose of *The Crone Chronicles* is to activate within contemporary Western culture the archetype of the Crone described by the Triple Goddess: Maiden/Mother/Crone. (The crone, who usually attains such status after about age fifty, is valued because of her wisdom, gained through years of living.) Developing an entirely other set of values that are not grounded in the appearance of eternal youth, but rather founded in wisdom, is the goal of editor Ann Kreilkamp. She explains further in the Summer Solstice issue that the wisdom is that which "results from emotionally processing each and every experience of our lives" (p.2). Articles to support this philosophy include a personal account of a journey through menopause, as well as descriptions of several croning ceremonies and of the experience of receiving a mammogram. "Crone Tracks" is a column that presents current information of interest to crones, as well as descriptions of several croning ceremonies and of the experience of receiving a mammogram. "Crone Tracks" is a column that presents current information of interest to crones, as well as descriptions of several croning ceremonies and of the experience of receiving a mammogram. "Crone Tracks" is a column that presents current information of interest to crones, as well as descriptions of several croning ceremonies and of the experience of receiving a mammogram. "Crone Tracks" is a column that presents current information of interest to crones, as well as descriptions of several croning ceremonies and of the experience of receiving a mammogram. Universal health care, the image of older women in the media, legislative issues, and awards presented to honor the accomplishments of older women are some of the topics covered in the *Owl Observer*. The political, economic, and social topics of interest to older women receive priority in this publication. On the other hand, the magazine *Lear's*, designed for women over forty, is chock full of advertisements and articles depicting older women as eternally young. "Crisp, cheery, bawdy, sexy, tough" are the words used to describe fifty-six-year-old Julie Andrews in the September 1992 issue (p.83) and, by implication, other fifty-six-year-olds.

The Journal of Women and Aging is a multidisciplinary, quarterly journal of psychosocial practice, theory, and research. The focus of research, according to editor Dianne Garner in a 1991 issue, should increasingly be on the lives of women who remain productive during their advanced years. Recent issues, for example, have carried research reporting on the psychological adjustment of elderly women; the apparel needs of aging women; the perceptions by college students of the caregivers of elderly parents; and social work with osteoporotic women. The professions of the authors include: social work, psychology, nursing, family studies, women's studies, and medicine. The studies' participants include women of color as well as white women. Each issue also carries book reviews related to women and aging.

Hot Flash is the official publication of the National Action Forum for Midlife and Older Women, Inc. (NAFOW). Its purpose is to present current information regarding physical, emotional, and social concerns that affect aging women. Editor Jane Porcino offers the theme of a newfound sense of self and a freedom to "just be me" that can come with making "the change." Articles range from personal experiences of menopause and croning rituals to information about research affecting women. A role-model story of a successful long-living woman and short book and film reviews round out the content.

The intention of *A Friend Indeed* is to explore menopause as mythology, biology, and feelings as well as to offer moral support through a woman-to-
woman exchange of information. Publisher Janeen O'Leary Cobb focuses on relevant information that will help midlife women make knowledgeable decisions. The June 1992 issue, for example, contains reviews of thirteen books, mostly related to menopause.

As the numbers of North American midlife women increase, menopause has indeed become an item of interest. For example, the September 1992 issue of Lear's features excerpts from Germaine Greer's recent book *The Change: Women, Aging and the Menopause.* Even such traditional magazines as *Newsweek* are featuring articles on menopause; the cover topic of the May 25, 1992 issue is "Menopause: The Search for Straight Talk and Safe Treatment" (pp. 70-72+). The article concludes with the thought that as society ages, the obsession with youth will slowly change and, finally, the passage of menopause will become easier.

**HOT FLASH**

*NEWSLETTER FOR MIDLIFE AND OLDER WOMEN*

Other periodicals focus on aging women for a particular issue. *Women and Health,* described as a multidisciplinary journal of women's health issues, features "Women in the Later Years: Health, Social, and Cultural Perspectives" as a special issue in volume 14, 1988. That issue contains theoretical and empirical articles about aging of women from four perspectives: Policy Issues/Intergenerational Relations; Health and Well-Being; Friendship; and Ethnic/Cross-Cultural Perspectives. The studies focus primarily on women over the age of sixty-five.

*Women's Studies Quarterly,* Spring/Summer 1989, has as its theme "Women and Aging." The issue includes reviews of films and publications, as well as articles about midlife and older women. For example, one article highlights the absence of aging women in research and in public policy decisions, while another describes teaching creative writing to older women, and still another is a descriptive study of family caregivers. There is a special piece on middle age and the lesbian experience.

The Autumn 1990 issue of *Women's Education des Femmes* centers on "Older Women and Education." Contrary to popular belief, women can continue to learn as they age because intellectual capacity does not decline with age. Education is viewed as a possible way to enhance the well-being of aging women as well as to contribute to personal and societal concepts about old age and old women. This is a resource for anyone interested in designing learning opportunities for older women that offset the social realities of sexism and ageism.

*Women 2000,* No. 3, 1991, reports on the October 1991 conference on aging women sponsored jointly by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). The issue focuses on the process of aging in developing countries and highlights older women's contributions to developing societies. Additionally, articles identify the difficulties of aging that may face today's young women so that they can become politically active and encourage policymakers to find long-term solutions that will allow elder women to be active agents of their own lives.

*Canadian Woman Studies* Winter 1992 issue has "Growing into Age" as its focus. This feminist quarterly was founded with the "goal of making current writing and research on a wide variety of feminist topics accessible to the largest possible community of women" (inside front cover). Their intent is to develop a forum for discussion between the scholarly and the popular, between theory and activism. The articles in this issue stress change -- we are all continually growing and changing -- but also mirror a shadow side of aging that includes pain, loss, and overall diminishment. The women's stories, research, and artwork demonstrate the strength of friendship among older women and the healing of body and spirit that can come with growing into age.

*Woman of Power: A Magazine of Feminism, Spirituality, and Politics* views women's spirituality as a "world-wide awakening of womanpower whose vision is the transformation of our selves and our societies" (Summer 1989, p.1). The summer 1989 issue, "Life Cycles: Conscious Birthing, Living, and Dying," invites women to celebrate aging as a positive process of ripening. *Woman of Power* includes all women of color and is ninety pages of interesting work that honors women as visionaries in the transformation of their inner worlds. All women
are welcomed into the magical world of women's consciousness and culture that may inspire us to continue to revision, reclaim, and celebrate the natural cycles of our lives.

Menopause is the theme of the Winter 1990 issue of Healthsharing: A Canadian Women's Health Quarterly. Among the many aspects of menopause discussed are hot flashes, sex, birth control, the menopausal experiences of women of different colors, and taking control of your menopause. Women are reminded that menopause is about choices and menopausal women are not the problem. The guest editorial committee concludes: "The problem is how menopausal women are viewed and subsequently treated. Aging is not a disease and menopause is a time of life" (p.4).

Working Age is a newsletter published by the American Association of Retired Persons that looks at the changing work force. It is free to businesses and organizations interested in employment issues affecting middle-aged and older persons. The AARP set up a Women's Initiative in 1984 "to ensure that the economic, social, health, and long-term care needs of midlife and older women are met" (1990 special issue, p.7). The 1990 and 1991 annual special issues focus on older women -- including older women of color -- in both work and retirement. Topics covered are working women as caregivers for elderly family members, women and part-time work, employment discrimination, pension and retirement-age women, displaced homemakers, and employment experiences of older women of color. A listing of publications and resources on work and family concerns of women is part of the 1991 issue.

An audiotaape magazine, Raising Our Voices/Telling Our Stories, also offers a special issue on older women. "Celebrating Crone Power" rejoices in the rich tapestry of women's lives told in the sounds of their own voices. The joy of each of the three Crones featured on the sample tape (No.9) resonates as they describe how they have fashioned their own lives. One woman experiences the pleasure of her healing work, which empowers others. The second describes her happiness in finding a closeness to her Native American father through her work as a potter. Yet another recounts the passion for learning about her African American roots that led her to enroll in Howard University to earn a B.A. degree in African American history.

Feminist publications take seriously the charge to all women for "growing into age." As Olga from Uruguay urges in her article in Canadian Woman Studies: "We need to educate our daughters about the kind of empowerment we seek, not the power to get ahead of men, but the power to create, to build..." (p.85). Others raise important questions about women's aging such as: "What will it look like to be old and female in a physically deteriorating planet with limited resources?" Feminist publications supply food for thought designed to help all women welcome a self-acceptance of growing old, such as is expressed in these words of Jenny Joseph:

When I am an old woman I shall wear purple
With a red hat which doesn't go, and doesn't
suit me...
I shall go out in my slippers in the rain
And pick the flowers in other people's gardens
And learn to spit.

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NOTES


4 Olga [from Uruguay], from "Voices of Older Women from Developing Countries," Canadian Woman Studies v.12, no.2, Winter 1992, p.85.


ARCHIVES

MILWAUKEE URBAN ARCHIVES

Until recently, if you wanted to get at the personal papers and organizational records in the Milwaukee Urban Archives collections, you had to dig through a card catalog located in the Archives itself, which, more likely than not, wouldn't begin to reveal all the women-related materials available there. Archivist Tim Ericson, who is supervising the computerization of the collection's catalog, did a sample search in the card catalog under the topic "women" that turned up citations to fifteen of the individual collections within the university's archives; keyword searching on the computerized records revealed that fifty-nine of the collections, in fact, contained significant materials on women. The reason for the difference? Ericson blames most of the discrepancy on older cataloging practices that often didn't single out "women" as a topic, whereas computerized keyword searching can pull out mention of women anywhere in the collection's description or in the finding aid that includes box and folder inventories of the contents of the collection. The larger part of the problem, however, as Ericson sees it, is that many students aren't even really aware of the archives as a source for research, because the library's main online catalog doesn't list most of them. That's a situation that is gradually changing. Archives staff are creating machine-readable records which, once complete, will be added to the online catalog. Researchers will then be able to find archival records just as they would books and serials.

Actually, the Milwaukee Urban Archives didn't exist as such until a few years ago. In 1989 Ericson and another staff member were hired to manage a variety of archival collections, including the Milwaukee Area Research Center's materials, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee archives, and the Fromkin Memorial Collection on social justice materials from 1865 to about 1940. The Milwaukee Area Research Center is one of thirteen such centers around the state, all branches of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and all of which hold records and papers on individuals, businesses, and other organizations in their regions of the state. The University Archives contains the publications and historical records of the University, including those of the Board of Regents, the Chancellor's Office, student government, and the Alumni Association. Among the subjects covered in the Fromkin Collection on social justice are the labor movement, communism, the Spanish Civil War, the Russian Revolution, city planning, and housing. In each of these overall collections are to be found records of women and their work.


As of the spring semester, Ericson plans to begin meeting with faculty at UW-Milwaukee to discuss topics that students might research in the archival collections -- African American history in the Milwaukee area is one possibility. Even if materials aren't available at the Milwaukee Urban Archive itself, they might be found at another Area Research Center.

Although materials in the Milwaukee Urban Archives may be used only in the Archives reading room (located in the Golda Meir Library at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), anyone with access to one of the other Area Research Centers (located at the four-year university campuses in the state, Northland College, and the Superior Public Library) or to the State Historical Society Archives in Madison may have materials temporarily transferred by courier to that location for research use. Anyone, including researchers outside Wisconsin who are interested in what primary resources are available, may request a search of the database based on particular keywords, such as women, history, nursing, etc. As a byproduct of creating computerized records on the Archives' holdings, staff have the ability to load the records into a word processor and produce subject-related
guides. A list of primary source materials on women runs to forty-five pages, including index, and offers the name of each relevant collection, dates, size, and a brief description.

For more information, contact Tim Ericson at the Milwaukee Urban Archives, Golda Meir Library, P.O. Box 604, Milwaukee, WI 53201 (414-229-6980).

ORAL HISTORIES OF LOW INCOME AND MINORITY WOMEN

According to Karen Lamoree, Collections Development Archivist at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison, the Society is one of seven repositories of transcripts of the oral history tapes produced by Fran Leeper Buss in her research on low income and minority women. Nineteen of the fifty-six women interviewed are from Wisconsin, and Fran Leeper Buss at one time taught at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. The Wisconsin part of the collection includes substantial material on minority women, with Asian American, African American, Hispanic, Euro-American, and Native American women's contributions. The oral histories are strong on employment and economic survival issues and include significant material on health care, family life, and family violence. A book based on Buss' research, *Dignity: Lower Income Women Tell of Their Lives and Struggles*, was published by University of Michigan Press in 1985.

Buss, a single parent for many years who had herself lived in poverty, began collecting the oral histories during the 1970's "in the belief that documenting women's lives and struggles is an essential ingredient in social change." Lamoree cautions that researchers should be aware of this perspective, as it colors the interviewer's work. The earlier tapes, according to Lamoree, "display strong empathy for (rather than objectivity toward) her interviewees." Buss apparently developed "fictive kin" relationships with some of the women, allowing her to get information that other interviewers might not have been able to glean, but also clogging the interviews with more personal knowledge than is necessary. Some of the transcripts, says Lamoree, begin after Buss and her subject have apparently begun talking, making it more difficult to interpret the entire interview. "Although there are serious flaws in the transcripts," Lamoree concludes, "the availability of any information on low income and minority women is a benefit to any collection." She notes that the index not only lists the interviews by state and racial/ethnic background, but includes "one of the longest subject indices I have even seen on an oral history project...."

The production and indexing of the transcripts was a collaborative project of the Southwest Institute for Research on Women at the University of Arizona and the Schlesinger Library on the History of American Women at Radcliffe College. The State Historical Society's Archives Division is located at 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706-1488; phone is 608-264-6479.

-- I.S.

NEWS FROM THE CONSORTIUM OUTREACH PROGRAM: REACHING BEYOND THE CAMPUS

by Anne Statham

When Loran Cutsinger and Linda Reinhart began their work evaluating the employment training programs for low-income women in their Rock County area of southern Wisconsin, they didn't immediately realize the implications of their work. The two UW-Rock County faculty members spent many hours interviewing women who had undergone training for non-traditional employment, such as welding and construction. What they found was that many of the women were single parents struggling with child care, few had health insurance, some faced significant harassment in apprenticeship programs, and a number were subsequently employed in jobs not really connected with their training. As they compiled the results of the interviews, Loran and Linda realized that not only did they have some valuable information for the board of the local Private Industry Council (PIC, a federally mandated program involved in job training) but that their evaluation process could be very helpful to other PICs around the state. They also realized that their information complemented that being gathered in
Milwaukee about a 9 to 5 job retention program, so Linda and Loran will work with Milwaukee's 9 to 5 coordinator Ellen Bravo to write a joint report that will be featured in workshops across Wisconsin.

That's one example of the work undertaken by the Outreach Program of the University of Wisconsin Women's Studies Consortium. In 1990, soon after the formal inauguration of the Consortium of programs in the UW System, a Curriculum Program Development Initiative (CPDI) grant was written to UW-Extension with the hope of stretching the academic women's studies programs beyond the boundaries of their campuses. A substantial part of the idea was to connect with the existing Continuing Education programs on UW campuses, facilitating women's studies faculty involvement in developing and/or teaching non-credit courses and programs geared toward women. Those relationships have proved to be very fruitful, helping to fulfill a mandate of the UW Board of Regents in 1988 that requires the involvement of faculty in outreach programming. Now in its third year, the Consortium Outreach Program recently received a fourth year extension of its CPDI grant from the Division of Continuing Education, with an invitation to apply for permanent funding in January of 1994. Anne Statham, faculty member at UW-Parkside in Kenosha, is the halftime Outreach Administrator. She hopes to develop models for women's studies and Extension integrated programming at her Parkside campus and at others.

Some Outreach projects around the state have already produced results; others are ongoing. A two-year initiative directed at recruiting and retaining girls and women in scientific fields brought middle and high school girls, their parents, teachers, and counselors into contact with women scientists. "Women and Science Days" on a number of campuses have now become an annual affair. At UW-Milwaukee, telephone interviews in conjunction with the Milwaukee 9 to 5 organization are helping to evaluate how the presence (or absence) of benefits such as health insurance affects low-income women's ability to get and hold a job. (The 9 to 5 organization is carrying out the same study in Cleveland, Ohio for comparison purposes.) Several women's studies faculty from across the UW System have made trips to the former Soviet Union, and women from the Commonwealth of Independent States have also visited Wisconsin campuses, taking part in such activities as a national invitational gathering at the Wingspread conference center, radio programs, campus symposia, and workshops. Work continues on connecting women in this country -- whether faculty, businesswomen, or others -- with the substantial needs of the Russian and ethnic women who are battling such tremendously difficult times.

In La Crosse, a community-university Advisory Board comprised of thirty people -- including such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, the Teachers Credit Union, and a women's health center -- has been working very hard on programming aimed at girls and young women in the area. In the Spring, in conjunction with CHOICES, another statewide program aimed at increasing the options for and ambitions of girls, the Board will present programs in three area schools. At the Richland Center campus, a four-part video project made for a local cable television station focuses on women and the economy, with such topics as "Women and the Rural Economy: A National Profile" and "Balancing Work and Family." The series will eventually be distributed across the state on video cassette. Community sponsorship in the form of advertisements will bring in revenue for the project. At UW-Parkside, a one-day workshop was organized for Women in Management, which resulted in an ongoing support network for local women managers.
The Green Bay campus, host to the Fall 1992 Statewide Women's Studies Conference, used Outreach funding to bring in keynote speaker Mary Field Belenky, who not only participated in the conference but also led a day-long workshop for both university and community women just prior to the conference. Plans are in the works to expand the statewide conference into a broader regional affair, with greater opportunities for networking, sharing ideas and resources, and developing more connections between academic women and all types of women in the broader community. The Consortium is also planning to co-sponsor the updating of the Wisconsin Women's Council's Statistical Profile of Wisconsin Women and is currently seeking an individual interested in assuming responsibility for this project.

Ideas continue to flow. Each year more proposals arrive in the Consortium office from interested faculty and community members around the state. For information, contact Anne Statham at P.O. Box 2000, UW-Parkside, Kenosha, WI 53141; phone 414-595-2162.

[Anne Statham is a faculty member in Women's Studies at University of Wisconsin-Parkside and Outreach Administrator for the UW System Women's Studies Consortium.]

**COMPUTER TALK**

**DATABASES**

**WOMEN'S INFORMATION SYSTEM (WIS)** is a computerized databank of bibliographic information maintained by the Division for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Office at Vienna. To obtain guidelines for networking and exchange of databases within the system or to get free copies of the WIS software and manuals, write to WIS, Division for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Office at Vienna, P.O. Box 500, A-1400, Vienna, Austria.

New files continue to be added to the WOMEN'S STUDIES DATABASE at the University of Maryland. Though originally the files were primarily archives of information from WMST-L (women's studies electronic discussion list), topics such as violence against women, the Public Health Service agenda on women's health issues, Clinton-Gore positions on AIDS and abortion, the Maya Angelou inaugural poem, and many more are now accessible without being a subscriber to WMST-L. To access, use telnet to INFO.UMD.EDU, login as "gopher," then use number keys to select items from the various menus that come up. First "Info-Gopher Interface," then "Teaching," then "WomensStudies," and from there you can choose to look at (and download) a variety of files. Bibliographies from our office are also available through the service: select "Resources," then "Bibliographies" from the "WomensStudies" menu. Those who don't have telnet might try anonymous ftp to INFO.UMD.EDU, with login as "anonymous" and your email address as a password, then "info" as the directory. For more information, contact Paula Gaber, email address: gaber@info.umd.edu.

**EMAIL LISTS/ DISCUSSION GROUPS**

[Eds. note: to subscribe to an email list or discussion group, the format is generally as follows: subscribe LISTNAME yourfirstname yourlastname, and this message is sent to the appropriate listserv.]

SASH or "Sociologists Against Sexual Harassment" is a moderated discussion list that has grown out of a conference on sexual harassment in August of 1992. To subscribe, send a request to Phoebe M. Stambaugh, The School of Justice Studies, ASU, Tempe, AZ 85287-0403, or azpxs@asuvm.inre.asu.edu (Internet) or azpxs@asuacad.bitnet.

WPHYS is the electronic bulletin board of the Committee on the Status of Women in Physics, and is a moderated list meant to carry discussion of issues involving women in physics, a speakers list, announcements of programs to aid women scientists' careers, and the like. To subscribe, send to LISTSERV@NYSERNET.ORG.

WISENET/Midwest is a Midwest electronic bulletin board to promote women and girls of diverse backgrounds in science, mathematics, and engineering. Memberships begin at $10. For a
A new electronic discussion list for South Asian women has started up. Women interested in joining the list should send email to usubrama@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu or susanc@helix.nih.gov.

SSSTALK is a new sexuality discussion list, "to provide a network through which professional researchers, clinicians, educators and students in the field of sexuality can communicate freely, professionally, and efficiently." To subscribe, send the message sub ssstalk firstname lastname to LISTSERV@TAMVM1.TAMU.EDU or LISTSERV@TAMVM1 (Bitnet). Betty Harris is list owner; her address is bah6017@venus.tamu.edu (Internet) or bah6017@tamvenus (Bitnet).

GAYLIBN is an electronic discussion list for gay, lesbian, and bisexual librarians and their friends. Discussion is to be directly related to library concerns. To subscribe, send the message sub gaylibn firstname lastname to LISTSERV@VM.USC.EDU (Internet) or LISTSERV@USCVM.BITNET.

ECONET, though not specifically for women, offers several online conferences on indigenous peoples, covers a variety of environmental, human rights, women's, and peace and justice topics, and includes newsletters and other electronic publications. Cost is $50 for deposit, plus $10 per month; Internet access costs $3 per hour for connect time. Access via PeaceNet, whose Internet address is PEACENET@IGC.ORG; mailing address is 18 De Boom Street, San Francisco, CA 94107; phone: 415-442-0220; Fax 415-546-1794.

LISABEN offers theoretical discussions of lesbianism. To subscribe, email to lisaben-request@athena.mit.edu.

GLB-NEWS is a "read-only depository of information for gay, lesbian, bisexual, transsexual, transgender and sympathetic persons," designed to present informational articles while preserving the anonymity of authors. Subscribe to LISTSERV@BROWNVMBROWN.EDU (Internet) or LISTSERV@BROWNVMBITNET. List editors are David B. O'Donnell (atropos@netlab.cis.brown.edu) and Julie Waters (JULIE@drycas.club.cc.cmu.edu).

**ELECTRONIC JOURNALS**

**DATA ENTRIES** is the electronic newsletter of the Texas Woman's University Library, available free via Internet. To subscribe, send an email message to s_natale@twu (Bitnet) or s_natale@twu.edu (Internet) -- be sure to include the underscore symbol between the "s" and the "n." The newsletter will cover events at the library, developments in public services, and the Woman's Collection of the Mary Evelyn Blagg-Huey Library. The library is home to some 42,000 books and periodicals, approximately 20,000 photographs, and such collections as the papers of Claire Myers Owens, a writer and T.W.U. alumna.

The GETTING IT GAZETTE is a bipartisan publication now available online through the Women's Studies Database (see above); dedicated to "increasing the visibility of women's issues," the publication is found in the "Reading Room" subdivision of the WomensStudies menu.

Another recently-converted-to-electronic publication is UPDATE, the newsletter of the Congressional Women's Caucus. It may also be found in the "Reading Room" section of the "WomensStudies" menu from the Women's Studies Database (see above).
Several new bibliographies have been added to our series, "Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies." From Linda Krumholz and Estella Lauter comes an "Annotated Bibliography of Feminist Aesthetics in the Literary, Performing and Visual Arts, 1970-1990." This thirty-six-page listing is divided into three sections: "Literary Criticism and Theory," "Performance Arts: Film, Music, and Theater," and "Visual Arts," plus a four-page supplemental listing of additional resources through 1991. "New Reference Works in Women's Studies 1990/91-92," compiled by Acting Women's Studies Librarian Phyllis Holman Weisbard, lists new reference books that have come to our attention, many of which have been reviewed in recent issues of Feminist Collections. Finally, "Selected Women's Studies Bibliographies Published in Periodicals 1989-1992, compiled by Phyllis Holman Weisbard," gets at scholarly bibliographies that have appeared as articles in a wide range of periodicals devoted to women's studies, library science, and other disciplines since 1989, and includes citations to several articles listing "classic" feminist books. These and most bibliographies in our series are available free in both print and electronic versions. Write to Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706 or send an email request to WISWSL@MACC.WISC.EDU.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

JAPANESE WOMEN


WOMEN IN JAPANESE SOCIETY: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED ENGLISH LANGUAGE MATERIALS, by Kristina Ruth Huber, with chapters on women writers and women's spoken language by Kathryn Sparling. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992. (Bibliographies and indexes in women's studies, ISSN 0742-6241, no. 16.) 484p. index. $65.00, ISBN 0-313-25296-3. LC 92-15371

Recently, a Japanese woman studying in the United States sent a message to WMST-L, the women's studies electronic discussion list, describing how she had come to feminism in the United States and was now interested in learning about women in her own society. She asked for help in finding material, particularly on the women's movement in Japan, although she feared there wouldn't be much because, she wrote, Japanese women lag far behind American women in developing a feminist consciousness. I turned to Women in Japanese Society to see whether indeed there is a Japanese women's movement, and if so, what sources could be recommended to the student.

I was pleased to find a chapter of the book devoted to "Political and Social Activism," with a sub-section on "Feminism and the Women's Movement." An article by Junko Wada Kuninobu in Feminist Issues on "The Development of Feminism in Modern Japan" (Fall 1984:3-21) looked right on target as the annotation told me the article distinguished four waves of Japanese feminism since 1868 and listed some of the major individuals involved in each wave. Providing leaders' names was especially helpful in this case because the student could then search for material written by and about these women in Japanese language sources. Also, many of the citations in the book are translations of books and articles that originally appeared in Japanese. Therefore, although the bibliography cites only English-language sources, its usefulness can extend to Japanese sources as well.

With 2,188 entries, the bibliography comprehensively covers material published between 1841 and 1990 on all spheres of Japanese women's lives. The book opens with discussion of "Women's Place" as seen from a variety of perspectives, and follows with detailed looks at "Women at Home" -- their health, religion, fashion, and consumer role; "Women in the Public Sphere" -- earning a living, legal status and actual status as reflected in the spoken language, education, activism, and life during war; and "Women as Artists, Performers and Writers." Non-Japanese women living in Japan are
also considered, and a concluding chapter, which could as easily have been an opener, lists review articles and overviews of scholarship on Japanese women.

It is quite likely that writings about the Japanese women's movement could also be found among the 500 annotated and 885 unannotated entries in Volume II of *Japanese Women Writers*, except that there is no direct way to find them. The book is divided into four parts: annotated fiction and nonfiction sections followed by unannotated lists of specialized works and dissertations, all arranged by author. Most of the material in Volume II is found in the nonfiction section (285 pages). Without categorical arrangement or subject index, it is impossible to find material by topic, the access mechanism sought most frequently by researchers. And it is a pity, because the annotations are detailed (up to two pages long), informative, and well-written summaries. If you recognize a particular author and really want to know more than simply what her book or article is "about" before you try to obtain it through interlibrary loan, you are likely to find a quite satisfying answer here.

The lack of subject access is even more acute given that the scope of Volume I (1989) and II is the same (classical works of fiction plus both fiction and non-fiction writings from the 19th century onward); the second volume includes additional pre-1987 material the compiler found subsequent to publication of Volume I, plus citations from 1988-1991. The division between "nonfiction" and "specialized works" is not clearcut, either, so that a reader has to look for a particular citation in both places in both volumes. Each volume has its own author index, which would have been more useful if integrated for the two volumes. Mamola says she plans to issue a Volume III in 2002. Let's hope that she then uses what will undoubtedly be wonderful 21st century indexing software to provide an integrated subject index and an author index to all three volumes.


*Women in Japanese Society* offers easy access to English-language material written by women and men ABOUT Japanese women along with poetry and prose BY Japanese women. *Japanese Women Writers* contains citations on a wide range of nonfiction topics and prose written BY Japanese women. For nonfiction topics or writers likely to be covered in both, use both. Use *Women in Japanese Society* first since it has subject access. Once you have located authors of interest, consult *Japanese Women Writers* for longer descriptions. For fiction, start with either. *Women in Japanese Society* will give you more about the authors and *Japanese Women Writers* will provide more plot information. It is wonderful to have both these complementary offerings available for research.

LESBIANISM


When the first edition of this book appeared in 1988, it provided much-needed documentation of the presence (and often absence) of lesbianism as a subject in academic publications, particularly of the social work/counseling variety. Maggiore ferreted out and annotated some three hundred citations published between 1976 and 1986 on lesbian identity, families, health, and oppression along with some material on the "minorities within a minority" -- lesbians of color, aging lesbians, differently-abled ones and others. She also marked exemplary works in each category and provided two thoughtful analytical essays on her findings.

The new edition covers the same ground in similar fashion, but adds an additional two hundred annotated citations. Although the overall analysis has been updated with a new introduction, Maggiore chose to reprint her earlier "Overview of Findings" and "Beyond the Findings" chapters, totalling sixty-four pages from the first edition, with cosmetic changes only. If she does a third edition, I hope she rewrites her analytical chapters, integrating new findings with the original. The "Books -- General Resources" and "Newspapers and Directories" sections could have been better updated as well. The former is reprinted unchanged and the latter has
only had defunct periodicals removed. She leaves out Lesbian Ethics, Common Lives/Lesbian Lives and other lesbian periodicals that have similar focuses to those she lists.

With these caveats, this bibliography remains a useful source of information on lesbians and lesbianism as viewed in academic publications. Note: two related resources are about to appear. Watch future issues of Feminist Collections for reviews of Lesbian Sources: A Bibliography of Periodical Articles, 1970-1990, by Linda Garber (Garland Publications) and Volume 1 of the Gay/Lesbian Periodicals Index from the Metrolina Community Service.

LITERATURE


Bzowski chose to examine works written during the early part of the twentieth century because the era of the "New Woman" offered women playwrights opportunities for expression not seen before. Although originally interested in plays that dealt with social issues of interest to the New Woman, such as suffrage, world peace, and marriage and career conflicts, she expanded her search to include all subjects, settings, and types of dramatic presentations, from plays and musical comedies to pageants, stunts, exercises, masques, operas, cantatas, and dialogues written for audiences of adults or children. Bzowski culled her listings from numerous play anthologies and library catalog records for individually published plays, especially those held at Brown University where she did her research.

Both the book and library information are similarly coded, which is a bit confusing at first. Essentially, if a play appeared in an anthology, the code leads to a full bibliographic citation for the book in which it appeared. But if the play was individually published, the code leads to one or more libraries holding that play. In those cases, Bzowski has chosen not to provide name of the publisher or place of publication, perhaps as a space saver. (The code list itself takes 13 pages!) Readers in need of publisher information can most likely find it for published works (Bzowski also includes some unpublished typescripts) by author in the National Union Catalog.

The checklist is arranged by playwright. Each listing provides the title, date of publication and/or production, number of acts, and type of presentation. There are women listed who were devoted to their craft, like Zoe Akins with 101 adaptations and screenplays or Edith Sanford Tillotson with 69 holiday cantatas, or Gladys Buchanan Unger with 66 scenarios, adaptations, librettos, and comedies. There are also women with intriguing single listings, such as Patricia Rayburn's She, 'n Her Daughter, 'n Her Daughter (1926) or Anne Ford's Is Marriage Legal? (1928, for the National Woman's Party).

Bzowski has left to literary scholars the critical evaluation of the thousands of plays she found. As she states in her preface, regardless of the literary merit of the individual plays, the checklist will prove useful for scholars of women's history searching for written testimony of women's lives and interests during the period. That it will.


In a work confined to one volume, a tension exists between scope and depth. The Bloomsbury Guide editor opted for a vast scope, surveying writing by women from all periods, worldwide. Each biographical entry, therefore, is limited to bare bones biographical information, titles of main works, and brief mention of themes addressed. Many of the writings are further described in separate, concise title entries covering plot, theme, and literary significance.

The book opens with thirty-seven essays on women's writings by historical period and by place, which provide context for the writers and writings selected for inclusion. Four of these essays are devoted to Britain, three to France, two to the United States (plus one to "early North America"), and individual chapters for other countries or regions. Eastern Europe is covered in one essay, although a separate one deals with Russia. Africa is covered in four essays, Asia in five (including one on Israeli women's literature that covers writings in Hebrew but not Yiddish) and Australasia in two. The final essay, "Critical Approaches" by Catherine
Belsey, is a good review of feminist literary and
critical theory, including French feminism, and the
relationship of feminism to poststructuralism and
postmodernism.

A bit of the breadth of the Bloomsbury Guide
can be grasped by surveying the contents of a page
at random. My copy opened to page 597, and here's
what I found: Grau, Shirley Ann (born 1929), the
American novelist and short-story writer of New
Orleans Creole ancestry whose early works focused
on Cajuns; Gravity and Grace (1952), translation of
La Pesanteur et la grace, an essay by French
philosophical and political writer Simone Weil
[separate entry for her] which the Guide calls her
spiritual testimony; Gray, Oriel (born 1920),
Australian dramatist and communist associated with
the Sydney New Theatre [separate entry]; the Great
Feast (1981), English translation of the Hindi novel
Mahabhoj (1979) by Mannu Bhandari [separate entry
for her] on political corruption; A Great Love (1981),
a novella by Aleksandra Kollontai [separate entry]
originally published in 1923; and the intriguing-
sounding Great Nordic dispute on chastity, a 19th-
century debate among Scandinavian poets about
issues of sexual morality: polygamy, monogamy,
mariage, and prostitution.

Other guides now exist to women writers by
language, country, continent, time period, and genre.
Examples include The Feminist Companion To
Literature in English: Women Writers From the Middle
Ages to the Present, by Virginia Blain, Isobel Grundy,
and Patricia Clements (Yale University Press, 1990);
American Women Writers A Critical Reference Guide
From Colonial Times to the Present, edited by Lina
Mainiero (four volumes, Unger, 1979); Modern
American Women Writers, general editors Lea
Baechler and A. Walton Litz (Scribner's, 1991);
Janet Todd's Dictionary of British and American
Women Writers 1600-1800 (Rowman & Allanheld,
1985); and Katharina M. Wilson's Encyclopedia of
Continental Women Writers (two volumes, Garland,
1991). But direct access to title descriptions and
literary concepts is not provided in these works as it
is in the Bloomsbury Guide. This fact, along with
attention to non-Western literatures, makes the
Bloomsbury Guide a welcome addition to all library
literary reference collections.

PSYCHOANALYSIS

FEMINISM AND PSYCHOANALYSIS: A CRITICAL
DICTIONARY, ed. by Elizabeth Wright. Oxford:
17312-9; pap., $19.95, ISBN 0-631-18347-7. LC 92-
6812.

Do sentences with multiple, multisyllabic,
hyphenated, and slashed terms in italics with French
diacritics addle your second-wave, aging feminist
brain, at the same time provoking a rush of guilt
because you haven't taken the time to actually read
the feminist theorists whose books inundate your
desk? Help has arrived in the form of a new
dictionary-style set of short (seven pages, tops,
including bibliographic references) readable essays
covering many of these concepts, written by
international scholars of both feminism and
psychoanalysis.

Feminism and Psychoanalysis takes on Freudian
psychoanalytic terms ("Oedipus complex," "Penis
envy," "Seduction theory") and post-Freudian ones
("Object relations theory") and post-Freudian ones
("

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Distinctions within feminism are delineated,
especially between the French Lacanians and the
Anglo-American object relations theorists. As the
introduction clearly explains: "British and North
American feminists would like to challenge
patriarchal power within the social structure and
change family and labour relations; French feminists want to challenge patriarchal power as it functions on a symbolic level and clear a space for women in discourse" (p.xvi).

The importance of linguistics to the discussion is also conveyed, particularly in the essay "Language," by Juliet Flower MacCannell. She writes: "The fact that psychoanalysis had its origins in the observation of a crucial disparity between the discourse of hysterical young women and things their bodies were acting on and acting out (as Anna O.'s fantasmatic childbearing disclosed her dismaying desire for Doctor Breuer) set language, feminism and psychoanalysis into a virtually inextricable relation" (p.210).

Feminism and Psychoanalysis will provide useful points of reference and bibliographies for students and scholars of women's studies, psychology and psychoanalysis, literary criticism, and philosophy, and will acquaint others with much more than a dictionary definition of the concepts.

QUOTATION BOOKS


The most disheartening tendency common among readers is to tear out one sentence from a work, as a criterion of the writer's ideas or personality. (Emma Goldman, introduction, Anarchism, 1910)

The everlasting quotation-lover dotes on the husks of learning. He is the infant-reciting bore in second childishness. (Maria Edgeworth [1767-1849], Thoughts On Bores, 1826)

The next best thing to being clever is being able to quote some one who is. (Mary Pettibone Poole, A Glass Eye at a Keyhole, 1938)

Regardless of whether our opinion on quoting is closer to Goldman and Edgeworth or to Poole, the genre of quotation collections seems firmly entrenched in the canon of reference sources. These two works, one new and sprightly, one approaching its own venerability, assemble thousands of quotes by women on all sorts of subjects. Though the compilations differ in size, arrangement, and content, the nature of quotation-compiling is sufficiently idiosyncratic to make it impossible to predict which book, if either, would be more apt to include a particular quote. The first and third quotes above are only found in The Beacon Book, the second only in The Quotable Woman.

Quotable Woman 1800-1975 first appeared in 1975, and was later extended through 1981, appearing with a companion volume, From Eve to 1799. This new edition combines a pruned version of the prior collections with more quotations from contemporary women and adds occupation and ethnicity/nationality to the extensive subject and biographical indexes. A total of 15,000 quotations from 2,500 women are arranged chronologically by birth date of the author. The Beacon Book topically arranges 5,000 quotes from 1,500 women, indexed by name and additional subjects.

Which to reach for first? If you have a particular person whose bons mots you would like to savor, then The Quotable Woman is more appealing. If you have a particular subject, such as "Giving," or "Superiority," or "Dreams," then The Beacon Book would come first. Should you need a definitely feminist quotation, then don't forget Feminist Quotations: Voices of Rebels, Reformers and Visionaries, compiled by Carol McPhee and Ann FitzGerald (New York: Crowell, 1979) or The Feminist Dictionary, by Cheri Kramarae and Paula Treichler, with assistance from Ann Russo (Boston: Pandora Press, 1985).

If you have the pleasure of spare time for browsing, you will be rewarded by spending it with any of these volumes.
critics' definitions of feminist theater. "Feminist drama," Steadman tells us, by definition includes interrelated issues of plot, themes, rhetoric, intention, and especially non-realist form. The themes of women's oppression, violence against women, mother-daughter and female-male relationships, lesbianism, women and madness, and female solidarity are not in and of themselves sufficient to be considered feminist. They must also make use of new cultural forms. As described in a quote from Dina Leavitt, feminist drama is "plotless, circular, layered, poetic, choral, lyric, primal, ritual-like, multi-climactic, surreal, mosaic, collage-like and non-realist..." (p.25). But Steadman frequently reiterates that there is no one definition of feminist theater or drama, just as there is no one definition of feminism or feminist criticism.

She reviews the various definitional strands and influences in a sixty-page introduction, which stands as a valuable review essay on the interrelationships among feminism, feminist research, performance, feminist theater, and feminist drama. As I read through this very clearly written piece, I had a mental image of Steadman carefully setting a table, first spreading a feminist theoretical cloth, then placing each utensil in turn, reminding herself of the function of each so that it would be aligned properly, and finally inspecting the ensemble setting for the full effect. "Guests" at her table from theater, women's studies, and allied fields such as literary and film criticism and aesthetics will greatly appreciate the care she has taken.

Besides feminist theater, playwrights, and feminist criticism of men's plays, Steadman includes an interesting chapter on performers/performance issues/performance art, an annotated listing of selected play collections, reports of conferences, festivals and organizations, a resource guide to bibliographies and directories, and a description of thematic issues of journals. Ever conscious of making her "guests" feel at home wherever they sit at the table -- or perhaps "ready to serve them whatever dish they request" -- there are four indexes, too. Both the "categorial" index (place, time, ethnicity, lesbians, etc.) and the detailed subject index extend access to the material considerably.

An excellent work of synthesis and description, Dramatic Re-Vissions should be found in all library collections and among the personal collections of people in theater, performance, and women's studies.
A ROUND-UP OF ADDITIONAL BOOKS FROM 1991 AND 1992:


This is a nice little (6-1/2" x 5-1/2") book that would be a good gift choice for a young woman seeking role models or for anyone interested in women in all endeavors, even "godmothers" of crime. The short vignettes and ink sketches are arranged in appealing categories such as: "Women Whose Ideas Raised Eyebrows and Blood Pressures," "Inappropriate Attire: Women Who Wore What They Pleased," "Sting Artists: Practitioners of the Less-than-Honorable Vocation of Big-Time Bluffing," "You Can't Play: Women Who Fought for a Fair Chance and Won!" and "Strength in Numbers: Important Contributions to Mathematics and Computer Science."


Like The Book of Women (above) this work also contains brief biographies and illustrations of women whose accomplishments are "frivolous, outrageous, and comic" (Introduction, p. xi) as well as scholarly and professional. Like the women in Lesser-Known Women (below), these firsters are often little known or credited. But unlike the latter book, this work is a popular treatment, which provides no sources for the information. Although an overall arrangement by category with a name index would have worked better for this type of book than the alphabetical presentation chosen, the subject index helps. I tried using it for science and technology firsts and was led from the subheading "geology" to an interesting entry for the first woman appointed to the U.S. Geological Survey, Florence Bascom (daughter of Wisconsin president John Bascom), in 1896. The subheading "environment, toxic waste management" led to Lois Gibbs, first president of the Love Canal Homeowners Association (1978). While providing sources would have added an authoritative layer to the book, it is, nevertheless, entertaining and informative.


This bibliography provides short annotations for English-language articles (and some in French from Canadian publications) published in the 1980's. Topical chapters cover abortion and reproduction, constitutional law, criminal law, family law, feminist theory, judges and courts, first nations and race, labor and employment, legal education, legal history, legal practice, lesbianism and sexual orientation, pornography, and prostitution. Additional chapters annotate book reviews and list symposia held and other bibliographies published on subject matter covered. Because the bibliography draws from periodical literature of the social sciences, humanities, and the feminist press (for example, Atlantis, Fireweed, Hypatia, off our backs, Resources for Feminist Research, Signs, and Women's Studies International Forum) in addition to law journals, it surveys the intersection of feminism and law from many aspects.


Going beyond simply listing selected books, book chapters, and articles relevant to the topics covered, this bibliography indicates works recommended as most useful for undergraduate course readings, followed by supplemental material, and case studies of empirical data from particular countries or regions of the Third World. All the material pertains to developing countries. Topics assess the impact on women of the sexual division of labor in agriculture, rural poverty and income distribution, famine and malnutrition, population and fertility, urbanization and migration, education,
technological change, land tenure and reform, institutional change, foreign aid, and agricultural development planning.


Golemba presents a century-by-century account of women's contributions to civilization in a variety of endeavors since 1600. A profession/accomplishment index reveals that she found architects, astronomers, explorers, chess players, and numerous physicians, writers, educators, reformers, scientists, intellectuals, and others. Access is also provided by name, by country, and by ethnic category within the United States (African, Hawaiian, Hispanic, Jewish, and Native American). Each paragraph-long entry lists sources from which the facts were culled; *Lesser-Known Women* therefore provides an index as well to the more than seven hundred sources consulted.


Having successfully completed a collaborative bibliography on Simone de Beauvoir in 1988, the compilers turned their attention to another major female figure of the twentieth century. Mary McCarthy wrote twenty-four books and numerous reviews, essays, and short stories. Besides listing the original publication information, in Section I, Bennett and Hochmann provide citations to translations of her books, reprints of her stories, and interviews. Section II includes critical reviews of Mary McCarthy's works, biographies, theses, and obituaries, all annotated except for biographical entries in encyclopedias and literary guides.

As Bennett and Hochmann say in their introduction, this book will be of primary use to McCarthy scholars, but because she was a witty commentator and participant in intellectual and political life for over half a century, it will also be a valuable source for American social and political history.


True to its title, *Outstanding Women Athletes* has selected for biographical treatment only sixty athletes from nineteen different sports, each of whom in some way influenced the participation and development of women's sports. Although the title stresses "in America," athletic influences have been more widely felt. Althea Gibson, for example, broke the color barrier in international tennis competition, and marathon runner Joan Benoit Samuelson led the successful effort to include a 10,000 meter run in the Olympics. Each biography covers about two pages and includes illustrations and suggestions for further reading.

Besides biographies, the book contains a record almanac of women champions and Olympic medalists and chapters on the history of women in American sports and in the Olympics. A selected bibliography and a directory of sports organizations are both provided, along with an index of the biographees by sport, and a general index.


Third in a series of studies on rape and sexual assault, this volume collects reports on research conducted since 1988. The book is organized around four themes: the aftermath of rape and sexual assault, victim populations (including a chapter on sexual assaults on college campuses), care providers, and the aggressors. Prior volumes emphasized victim populations and the social context of rape (1988); and victims, aggressors, and mass media; prevention; and the future (1985). While not strictly speaking
"reference books," these anthologies nonetheless provide current scientific understandings of rape and sexual assault along with bibliographic citations to additional research.


Wouldn't it be wonderful if there were no need to track a literature on "battered women," "date rape," "marital rape," "sexual harassment in the workplace," or [a new term to me] "intimate femicide," because none of these phenomena existed? Tragically, they not only exist but appear on the increase. Also on the increase is attention to these issues in feminist and mainstream literature.

As in her many other fine topical bibliographies, Joan Nordquist provides a useful service by bringing together citations on the subject from a variety of sources, logically arranged in subtopics. She has chosen recently published material along with significant older works, emphasizing social and feminist aspects of violence against women rather than psychological research. Readers interested in citations covering psychological aspects of rape should consult Nordquist's earlier work, *Rape: A Bibliography* (1990).


This book recovers the lives and accomplishments of fifty-one women trained in sociology before the second wave of feminism in the 1960's. Many were "founding sisters" of sociology, who between 1892 and 1920 were associated with the University of Chicago Department of Sociology and were in Jane Addams' feminist circle. They studied women, home, children and the family because they shared with Addams a philosophy of "cultural feminism," a belief in the superiority of feminine values. Deegan wanted to include women sociologists from outside the United States and was successful in part because several of the women active in the U.S. were born elsewhere (ex: Hannah Arendt, Helena Znaniecka Lopata, and Mirra Komarovsky.) She was also able to include some figures (ex: Alice Masaryk [Czechoslovakia], Harriet Martineau [England], Alva Myrdal [Sweden], and Simone de Beauvoir [France], who worked in their native countries.

The introductory chapter brings out commonalities within each generation of women sociologists and among schools of thought and points out those who toiled without benefit of female colleagues. Common to most careers were professional barriers erected by male colleagues. Each woman is then treated in a separate chapter which contain a biographical sketch, themes and critiques of her work, and a bibliography of her writings and studies of her work. Many of these chapters were written by Deegan, a sociologist and author of *Jane Addams and the Men of the Chicago School, 1892-1918.*
Because so many of the biographees had activities beyond the bounds of sociology and academia in general, this book will be useful to historians, anthropologists, and feminist activists as well as to sociologists.


This is the third supplement to the original bibliography produced by the Center. It adds about nine hundred new references from the online database of current social science scholarship on Southern women and United States women of color being maintained by the Center. References come from books, chapters in books, articles, dissertations, working papers, papers presented at conferences, and nonprint media. The material is arranged in six categories: culture, education, employment, family, health, and political activism/social movements. Each category is subdivided by racial and ethnic categories: African American, Asian American, Latina, Native American, Southern, and comparative research on women of color. Further racial/ethnic descriptors, other keywords, and first-named authors are indexed. Because the citations are culled from a wide range of sources in ethnic studies, women’s studies, American history, and other disciplines, as well as grassroots publications, these bibliographies provide a convenient way of locating current material on women of color and Southern women.


If there already were a sizable literature on "women of color in mathematics, science, and engineering," this book would not have been written. Center for Women Policy Studies’ literature reviews often address precisely those areas in which their analysis points to the need for further research before effective policy changes can be made. In this case, the literature surveyed drew from research either on barriers to participation in math, science, and engineering of students of color or of women and girls. Few studies have looked at gender differences within racial and ethnic groups. The research reviewed was limited to studies on Hispanics, African-Americans, Native Americans, and girls, all of middle-school age, published from 1959-1990.

The bibliography is divided into four sections based on areas assessed: attitudes/perceptions, achievement/performance, course enrollment/participation, and career interests/aspirations. Clewell’s findings, from those few studies on gender and race and extrapolations from the literature on students of color and on women and girls, is that girls of color have less positive attitudes towards math and science than their male counterparts, perform below the national average on standardized tests, participate in few math/science extracurricular activities, are less likely to be enrolled in advanced coursework, and do not express great interest in pursuing occupations in their fields. She calls for research dealing directly with the experiences of girls of color so that effective intervention strategies can follow. Her work here remains valuable as a review of the two fields of research surveyed.


"HELP WANTED-MALES," "HELP WANTED-FEMALES" was the way jobs were advertised before the 1963 Equal Pay Amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act made such classifications illegal. No wonder only a small percentage of women had been able to obtain "men’s work." Along with the gradual entry of women into male-dominant fields has come a considerable amount of literature reporting on individual women who have made it into the ranks of fire fighters, jockeys, surgeons, rabbis, etc. Other studies count the number of women in each "nontraditional" occupation (the term itself seems to have begun in the early 1970's), or look for ways to increase their ranks, or assess the remaining workplace and societal barriers to full equality. Wilkinson’s 737 citations (590 with short annotations) include all these
approaches as represented in journals and popular magazines, newspapers, books, dissertations, government publications, research reports, and career development handbooks. Although her entries stop with 1988, her citations on the early entrants into nontraditional positions and her excellent section on "Resources on Intersecting Issues of Concern" (institutional change, racism, the experiences of women of color in nontraditional positions, and books for children featuring women in nontraditional roles) give the book more lasting value.


Beginning in the early 1970's, the National Archives of Canada undertook a concerted effort to acquire manuscript collections from individual women and women's organizations deemed of national significance. Over one hundred such collections have been acquired, which document feminism; family, social and domestic life; employment, business and professional concerns; rural and pioneer life; social services; pacifism; and benevolent societies. The Guide provides two-paragraph descriptions of these collections as well as those collected prior to the 1970's. Each entry contains biographical or historical information on the creator of the papers and information on contents. Detailed descriptions of many of these collections are in finding aids available at the Archives. A more thematic guide (as yet unpublished), to women's history collections held by the Manuscripts Division of the Archives is also available on site (Finding Aid 1069: "Post-Confederation Sources in Manuscripts for the History of Women").

-- P.H.W.

NOTES

1 Watch for a review of recent monographs on Japanese women in our next issue of Feminist Collections.

CORRECTION

Our Fall 1992 issue (Volume 14, no.1) included a review written by Phyllis Holman Weisbard of The Knowledge Explosion: Generations of Feminist Scholarship, edited by Cheris Kramarae and Dale Spender. While praising all aspects of the book, including its substantial subject index, she lamented the absence of credit to the indexer. The editors wrote to us that they themselves had compiled the index and would like us to correct the misconception that they might have slighted any contributor. We are sorry for the error and commend both the book and its excellent index.

PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS


Bright and airy, this premiere issue for girls ages eight to twelve leads off with brief items including two pages on how friends patch things up after arguing, then moves into a short story about a bridesmaid, followed by a photo essay on "200 years of grand and glorious weddings in America." A feature story on a competition ice-skating team, the "Ice Cubes," an article on hair braiding, a short story about an African American cowgirl, and a pop-out paper doll of a real eight-year-old girl are the other primary features of this new magazine.


Having grown out of a book entitled Women in World Religions, published in 1987, this annual offers a "historical and phenomenological approach to the study of women in world religions" (opp. title page). A sampling of articles from the first two issues:
"Three Faces of The Great Goddess: Shulamite, Cinderella, Black Virgin" (Denyse Rockey); "Goddesses, Feminists, and Scholars" (Katherine K. Young); Heroic Modes of Women in Indian Myth, Ritual and History: The Tapasvimi and the Virânganâ" (Kathryn Hansen); "Female Warriors, Magic and the Supernatural in Traditional Chinese Novels" (Fan Pen Chen); and "The Female Hero in the Islamic Religious Tradition" (M.K. Hermansen).


At fifty-six pages, with no advertising, the premiere issue carries the subtitle "Feminism, Spirituality, and Science Exploring Earthly and Unearthly Reality." Articles focus on "indigenous science," the conflict (or complementarity) of political and spiritual world views, anger as compassionate, and a feminine perspective on science. Poetry, artwork, and regular features such as announcements, a calendar, and book reviews complete the issue.


The first issues under new editorship each include from thirty-two to thirty-six pages of reviews. Book coverage ranges from feminist history to biography to novels and poetry, covering both Australian and overseas writers, and each of the issues examined focuses on a theme: resistance writing, Asian women, and women and the environment. The June 1992 issue, for example, includes writing by Latin American dissidents, a look at European feminism, the autobiography of a British transsexual, and Chinese women's writing.

FEMINIST BROADCAST QUARTERLY OF OREGON 1992-. Ed.: Mimi Yahn. 4/yr. $8. P.O. Box 19946, Portland, OR 97280. (Issues examined: v.1, no.1, Summer 1992; v.1, no.2, Fall 1992)

"A multi-cultural, multi-racial magazine for, by and about women" (Guidelines statement), this quarterly aims to offer as broad a forum as possible. Material submitted is not edited except for spelling and grammar, and all material by women is accepted if it is "not sexist, racist, or otherwise offensive" (letter from publisher). Among the article topics: religious freedom, sexual abuse by partners, working together against racism and sexism, prostitution, and self-defense. A regular column, "Raging Hormones," offers news items about men "whose mental and moral capacities have been addled by an overabundance of the male hormone."

FEMINISTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 1988-. Eds.: Ann McNeal, Michelle Murrain. 2/yr. $5 (indiv.); $15 (inst./dept.). School of Natural Science, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA 01002. (Issue examined: v.6, no.1, Fall 1992)

With this "first issue of the 'new' incarnation of FIST," the editors welcome "letters, announcements, short blurbs on programs or resources, articles short and long" (p.1) on topics from theoretical feminist discussions to classroom strategies to book reviews and student concerns. The six-page issue examined includes a listing of favorite books on women and minorities in science, plus articles on feminist theory and technology, and the U.S. Public Health Service's folic acid recommendations to mothers.

FLIGHTS 1988-. Ed.: Collective. ISSN 0116-7561. Women's Resource and Research Center, Miriam College Foundation, Inc., U.P. P.O. Box 110, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines. (Issue examined: v.4, no.4, December 1990)

This twelve-page issue focuses on the International Women and Health Meeting held in the Philippines in 1990, and in addition includes an interview with an activist for the urban poor, articles on the activities of the Women's Resource & Research Center as well as its position on reproductive rights, and news tidbits on Asian mail order brides in Germany, a new information network, and the like.


The subtitle, "Women's Music and Culture," captures the [focus] of this Australian publication, which states that it is "pro-women and Lesbian visible" (inside cover). A number of articles describe interviews with and/or performances by individual women or groups (Chris Falk and Kerry Gilmartin, Cris Williamson and Tret Pure, the Topp Twins of New Zealand, Melbourne-born George, Ronnie Gilbert and Judy Small, for example), while others
center on a women's outdoor tour group, a
cartoonist, and several women's theater groups.
Includes many photographs and occasional poetry.


By and for women veterans, this newsletter is produced by the Pallas Athena Network. The newsy twelve pages of the sample issue include an interview with a World War II-era Women's Auxiliary Army Corps veteran, reprints of some articles on the founding of the Corps, and clips from more recent articles related to women currently in the armed services, plus book suggestions, a tribute to gay and lesbian veterans, and information on the drive to win a medal for soldier-performer Martha Raye.

PANANAW 1989- . Ed.: Albina P. Fernandez. ISSN 0116-9844. University Center for Women's Studies, University of the Philippines, Rm. 110, UP Alumni Center, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines. (Issues examined: v.2, nos.2-3, March-August 1991; v.2, nos.4-6, October-December 1991)

Among the articles in the sample issues are a report on the World Women's Congress for a Healthy Planet held in Miami, a profile of a former professor and administrator, a column on film and video materials, selections on women garbage handlers, a rural women homeworkers project, and Center activities, plus some general news tidbits and a periodical review.


Covering "women in politics, from a progressive, pro-choice, nonpartisan perspective" (publishers' letter), this monthly geared up for "The Year of the Woman" just in time for the November U.S. elections. The premiere issue highlights trends in women's political organizing, problems encountered, achievements, key races, and important legislation. Subsequent issues describe winning women candidates and races, staff choices, and Cabinet picks of the new President, with briefs on awards, investigations, and a "Hillary Watch" column.

SIGNALS 1992- . Ed.: Adriene Sere. 6yr. $20; $10 (low income). P.O. Box 1713, Santa Fe, NM 87504. (Issue examined: v.1, no.2, July/August 1992)

This newsprint, tabloid-format "women's paper of the Santa Fe area" covers "women's news, culture, politics." The twelve-page sample issue includes both local news (a woman sheriff resigns, charging discrimination; a New Mexico barter network begins operation) and more general articles (on abortion rights, Dineh women's continuing resistance, healing from anorexia and bulimia, and the Indigo Girls), plus international and national news tidbits and the requisite calendar.

SISTERSONG: WOMEN ACROSS CULTURES 1992-. Ed.: Valerie Staats. 3yr. $16 (indiv.); $24 (outside U.S.); $28 (inst.). ISSN 1063-214X. P.O. Box 7405, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Fall 1992)

The eighty-page first issue of Sistersong sets out on a mission "to explore and document the contemporary conditions of women's lives in different cultures, in their own voices" (p.2), including fiction, nonfiction, poetry and artwork. Issues are to be centered on themes, the first being "Identity." In this issue, "women from African, Asian, Middle Eastern, East European, Central [American], North [American] and Native American backgrounds speak" (p.3). Upcoming themes are "Work" and "Body."


The sixteen to eighteen pages of the first two issues are filled mostly with the individual stories of incest survivors, overwhelmingly women, but also with therapists' treatment/healing suggestions, and lists of book, newsletter, and organizational resources. Articles and resources also cover multiple personality reactions to childhood sexual abuse.


Though billing itself as "your ticket to explore women's spirituality through articles, poetry, and fiction" (inside back cover), the twenty pages of the sample issue are sparsely populated with poetry, a letter detailing the writer's decision to leave a
battering relationship, a list of suggested feminist periodicals, and brief statistics on battering. The rest appears to be advertisements or endorsements.

**WOMAN AND EARTH** 1992-. Ed.: Tatyana Mamonova. 2/yr. $10 per issue (Western readers); free to women in Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States. 31 Tamarac Rd., Westport, CT 06880. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, March 8, 1992)

This bilingual journal (the pilot is about seventy percent English, thirty percent Russian) is dedicated to providing Russian/CIS women with feminist thought from around the world and offering Western women information on "women's experience and activism in Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States" (inside front cover). Some of the article topics: images of women in the Russian press, independent Russian women's magazines, observations on the 1990 Soviet-American women's summit, a Navajo woman's story, and an Australian-born Ukranian lesbian. Book reviews and recommendations are also part of the journal.


Poetry, photography, artwork, short fiction, book reviews, and articles fill the nicely designed forty pages of this quarterly New Zealand "Journal of Wellbeing for Women." Among the article topics: Katie Boanas, a New Zealand peacemaker; the Dalai Lama; parents' perspectives on homosexuality; a reforestation project; and health information.

**WOMEN'S FEATURE SERVICE BULLETIN** 1991-. 6/yr. $48 (indiv.); $96 (inst.); $35 (student or fixed income); add $10 overseas airmail; Fax to U.S., add $15/issue. 245 E 13th St., New York, NY 10003. (Issue examined: v.2, no.3, May-June 1992)

Women's Feature Service is an independent organization, headquartered in India (with offices also in New York), which networks with journalists in sixty countries to gather and distribute "women's perspective on issues and events in the developing world." The sample issue (with an environmental focus) carries lengthy features on Philippine waste management, an environmental youth summit in Costa Rica, Zambian women's fight against industrial pollution, and other topics. An index of brief summaries of other features offers the opportunity to order full-length articles for research, publication, or general interest.


Describing itself as "a vessel for poems, short fiction, stories, letters, autobiographies, and journal excerpts from the life stories, experiences, and spiritual journeys of women" (inside front cover), the premiere issue carries sixty-four pages of writing from twenty-five women's lives. "This magazine is a place for exploring the boundaries of our empowerment to break long historical and personal silences" (p.5).

[Eds. note: See the "Computer Talk" section, pp.20-21, for journals/newsletters available online.]

**SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS**


Partial contents: "Julia Peterkin: At a Loss for Words" (Sallie Bingham on an African American, Pulitzer Prize-winning Southern novelist who quit writing); "Everyone Will Have to Listen" (Tania Diaz Castro, an imprisoned Cuban poet); "And What Would It Be Like" (Michelle Cliff); "Dora Marsden: Taking Her Place Among the Masters" (Robin Hicks on the founder and editor of *Freewoman*, a British feminist weekly of 1911, plus a text from the periodical's original issue); "Nana" (Maxine Scates on her silent, often-institutionalized and drugged grandmother, imagining what her silence hid).


Following an introduction by Jennifer Wicke and Margaret Ferguson, some articles are: "Postmodern Identities and the Politics of the (Legal) Subject" (Jennifer Wicke); "Feminism and Postmodernism -- Another View" (Mary Poovey);
"Feminism and the Politics of Postmodernism" (Linda Nicholson); "Ambiguity and Alienation in The Second Sex" (Tori1 Moi); "In the Golden Chariot Things Will Be Better" (Salwa Bakr; transl. by Barbara Harlow); "Screwing the System: Sexwork, Race, and the Law" (Anne McClintock).


This mammoth, three-hundred-page (8 x 11-1/2" paper) compendium is divided into six sections. Part I offers a general introduction, plus definitions, legal remedies, and suggested voluntary actions to combat harassment. Part II details statements of policy by international organizations (UN, Council of European Communities, ILO), and Parts III - V detail legal approaches, definitions, and procedures, as well as specific legislation and guidelines of governments, employers, workers' organizations, and women's groups. Part VI describes research and training in combatting sexual harassment.


A sampling of the contents: "Flexibility Equals Survival" (Gracia Clark on African women traders); "Marketing Ethnicity" (Lynn Stephen on Zapotec women in Mexico); "Common Ground of Creativity" (A. Lynn Bolles on "informal sector" work); "From Co-ops to Kitchens" (Florence E. Babb on Nicaraguan women in and out of the labor force); "Women Work Harder Than Men" (John Finch on women of Papua New Guinea); and "Collision Course" (Marilyn Dalsimer and Laurie Nisonoff on Chinese modernization policies' effects on women).


Published by the Center for Twentieth Century Studies of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, this special issue includes papers from "Flaunting It: The First National Graduate Student Conference on Lesbian and Gay Studies." Among the articles: "Delinquent Desire: Race, Sex, and Ritual in Reform Schools for Girls" (Kathryn Hinojoa Baker); "Lesbian Pornography: The Re/ Making of (a) Community" (Terralee Bensinger); "Muscling the Mainstream: Lesbian Murder Mysteries and Fantasies of Justice" (JoAnn Pavletich); and "Unsafe Representations: Cultural Criticism in the Age of AIDS" (Thomas Piontek).


Partial contents: "Speaking from Silence: Methods of Silencing and of Resistance" (Marsha Houston and Cheris Kramarae); "Oh, Wise Women of the Stalls..." (Caroline M. Cole); "Standing Up and Speaking Out: African American Women's Narrative Legacy" (Gwendolyn Etter-Lewis); "Street Harassment: The Language of Sexual Terrorisn" (Elizabeth Arveda Kissling); "Women Talk About Talk at Work" (Tineke F. Krol); "Communication Hierarchies in Humour: Gender Differences in the Obstetrical/Gynaecological Setting" (Franca Pizzini).

Within its forty pages, this issue includes: "The Seed and the Earth: Women, Ecology and Biotechnology" (Vandana Shiva); "Beyond the Dualistic Assumptions of Women, Men and Nature" (Val Plumwood); "Hysterical Housewives or Committed Campaigners?" (Anita Light); "Women in Development: A Threat to Liberation" (Pam Simmons); and "Women's Blood: Challenging the Discourse of Development" (Frédérique Apffel Margin); plus a review of ten books on feminism, environment, development, and technology.


This 238-page compendium of translated prose and poetry by ten contemporary Russian women writers notes that the women's movement and women's literature are both fairly new in Russian life, but that "Russia's women are bearing the brunt of the present upheavals in our society" (intro.). A photo essay introduces the issues, which includes prose by Marina Filatova, Svetlana Vasilenko, Nina Sadur, Marina Palei, and Galina Scherbakova; poetry by Nina Iskrenko, Elena Schwartz, Larissa Miller, Elena Glinka, and Julia Latynina.


Divided into three sections (definition/methodology, social-contextual factors, and policy implications) plus an overview, some of the articles are: "Research Methods: How They Shape Views of Sexual Violence" (Jacquelyn W. White and Richard Farmer); "The Underdetection of Rape: Methodological Choices Influence Incidence Estimates" (Mary P. Koss); "The Sociocultural Context of African American and White American Women's Rape" (Gail Elizabeth Wyatt); "Gender, Ethnicity, and Sexual Assault: Findings from a Los Angeles Study" (Susan B. Sorenson and Judith M. Siegel); and "Sexual Violence in the Mass Media: Legal Solutions, Warnings, and Mitigation Through Education" (Daniel Linz, Barbara J. Wilson, and Edward Donnerstein).

MECC PERSPECTIVES Nos.9-10, 1991: "Women in the Middle East." Ed.: Michael Scott. Single copy: $8. ISSN 1015-969X. Middle East Council of Churches Liaison Office, P.O. Box 4259, Limassol, Cyprus. (Issue examined)

Partial contents of this 102-page issue: "The Common Experience of Bentoverness: A Reflection from the Philippines" (Erlinda Senturias); "Women in the Orthodox Church: Heavenly Vision and Historical Realities" (Elisabeth Behr-Sigel); "Episodes of a Life Story in Lebanon" (Leila Richards); "Pretty Fashion Dolls: Women in Arab Media" (Nuha Samara); "Islamic Polemical Discourse on the Role of Contemporary Muslim Woman" (Huda Lutfi); "Testimony on Women in Palestine" (four writers); and "The Armenian Woman: Community in the Diaspora" (Aline Papazian); plus a resource list including documents from women's groups.


Contents: "Urania's Heritage: A Historical Introduction to Women in Astronomy" (Andrea K. Dobson & Katherine Bracher); "Some Glimpses from My Career" (Dorrit Hoffleit); "One Woman's Journey" (Ann Merchant Boesgaard); "Women in Astronomy: A Sampler of Issues and Ideas"; "Vera Rubin: An Unconventional Career" (interview by Sally Stephens); and "Astronomical Resources -- Women in Astronomy: A Bibliography" (Andrew Fraknoi & Ruth Freitag).

SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY v.73, no.2, June 1992: Special issue on "The Military and American Society" with section on "Gender and Race." General ed.: Charles M. Bonjean. $25 (indiv.); $45 (inst.); $15 (students); outside U.S. add $5.50. Social Science Quarterly, University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713. (Issue examined)
The articles particularly relevant to women:
"Value Rationales in Policy Debates on Women in the Military: A Content Analysis of Congressional Testimony, 1941-1985" (Mady Wechsler Segal & Amanda Faith Hansen); "Race, Gender and Support for Women in the Military" (Clyde Wilcox); "Tied Migration and Returns to Human Capital: The Case of Military Wives" (Deborah M. Payne, et al.).

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY v.31, no.1, Fall 1992: special feature on Anne Tyler. Ed.: Stephen Flinn Young. $10 (indiv.); $25 (inst.). Single copy: inquire. ISSN 0038-4496. Southern Station Box 5078, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5078. (Issue examined)

Contents of section: "Bright Books of Life: The Black Norm in Anne Tyler's Novels" (Alice Hall Petry); "Rewriting the Family During Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant" (Caren J. Town); "Complicate, Complicate: Anne Tyler's Moral Imperative" (Barbara Harrell Carson).

VISIONS MAGAZINE No.8, Fall 1992: "Women Under the Influence." Editor/publisher: Marie-France Alderman. $20 (indiv.); $40 (libraries); $50 (outside U.S.). Single copy: $5.50. ISSN 1064-8658. 551 Tremont St., Studio 212, Boston, MA 02116. (Issue examined)

"Inspired by the Anita Hill/Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings" (p.7), this eighty-eight-page issue carries interviews with several filmmakers and actors: Claire Denis, Karen Finley, Marina Grzinic, Katt Shea, and Anjelica Huston. Among other articles: "Closet Land" (Kate Millett's book excerpt on a recent film); "WAC is Watching" (Mary Dorman); "Notes from a Queen of Diamonds" (Nina Menkes on filmmaker Tinka Menkes); and "Catwoman: I Just Couldn't Live With Myself" (Christelle Destombes). A number of film reviews round out the issue.

TRANSITIONS

GAY COMMUNITY NEWS, one of the oldest ongoing publications for the lesbian/gay community (began publishing in 1973) has suspended publication pending fundraising efforts to get the paper afloat. (Information from Feminist Bookstore News, Nov.-Dec. 1992, p.67)

CEASED PUBLICATION


-- L.S.
ITEMS OF NOTE

Celebrate Women's History Month (March) with a FREE POSTER FROM THE ORGANIZATION FOR EQUAL EDUCATION OF THE SEXES, INC. along with your order for eight others. The OEES offers 97 posters (11" x 17" printed in two colors) that focus on multicultural education, but three series specifically focus on women of achievement, women at work, and dropout prevention. A biography/lesson plan is included with each poster. To obtain the catalog, contact OEES/WHM, P.O. Box 438, Blue Hill, ME 04614. Phone: 207-374-2489.

A THREE-COLOR COMMEMORATIVE POSTER FROM THE KITCHEN TABLE: WOMEN OF COLOR PRESS features 1,603 signatures of Black women outraged by the Anita Hill-Clarence Thomas hearings. First published as a powerful and outspoken ad in November 1991 in the New York Times and six Black newspapers, the poster is being produced by Kitchen Table -- the only American publisher for women of color -- as part of its Freedom Organizing Series. Each poster costs $16.95, but signers of the ad receive a $4 discount on the first one ordered; a free poster comes with each order for four. Contact: Kitchen Table: Women of Color Press, P.O. Box 908, Latham, NY 12110.

The first part of the RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS, 1895-1992 has just been released by University Publications of America. This resource, compiled by John H. Bracey Jr., August Meier, and Lillian Williams, includes minutes of national conventions, publications, and presidents' office correspondence. These materials have just recently been made available for scholarly research, and should be helpful to those interested in the history of grassroots organizations, leadership styles of women of color, and local groups' connections to national campaigns and issues. Past presidents of the Association include Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, Margaret Murray (Mrs. Booker T. Washington), and Mary McLeod Bethune. The records are available on 35mm microfilm (about 25 reels) and comes with a printed guide. Price: $2,700. Contact: UPA, 4520 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814-3389. Phone: 1-800-692-6300. Fax: 301-657-3203.

THANKS BE TO GRANDMOTHER WINIFRED FOUNDATION GRANTS are available for individual women over fifty-four years of age who want to "create, and manifest into reality, ideas and concepts that will improve the lives of women in one or more aspects," according to the application brochure. Completed applications must be postmarked by March 21, 1993 to be considered for spring funding. Contact the Foundation at P.O. Box 1449, Wainscott, NY 11975. Phone: 516-725-0323.

New faculty and graduate students should be interested in checking out Robert Boice's THE NEW FACULTY MEMBER: SUPPORTING AND FOSTERING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT. This 1992 release from Jossey-Bass evaluates the success of faculty development programs' support of collegiality, teaching, and writing. Boice also advocates a strong mentoring system to aid new faculty, especially women and minority scholars. The 376-page book costs $31.95.

WOMEN'S VOICES IN THE SOUTHERN ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM COLLECTION, a guide to interviews on cassette, has just been released by the Southern Oral History Program and the Southern Historical Collection. Editor Kathryn L. Nasstrom has compiled, indexed, and abstracted over 300 oral history interviews with Southern women in this 178-page directory. Cost: $17. Contact the Program at CB#3195, Hamilton Hall, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3195. Phone: 919-962-8076.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY PRESS WOMEN'S CLASSICS SERIES brings together difficult-to-access works by influential women writers. Series Editor Janet Todd has selected writings by Mary Wollstonecraft, Mary Shelley, Sophie von la Roche, Delarivier Manley, Florence Nightingale, and Matilde Serao for the first five volumes of the series. Editors include James Lynn, Rosalind Ballaster, Mary Poovey, and Ann Caesar. For more information on these publications, contact the Press at Washington Square, New York, NY 10003.

Proceeds from THE COMPANY OF WOMEN'S MERCHANDISE CATALOG TO BENEFIT VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND RAPE go to the Rockland Family Shelter, which serves assault survivors and the homeless and owns eighty-one percent of the Company's stock. The color catalog features books, household and office items, gifts, and great t-shirts created by women entrepreneurs. Many items are developed specifically for The Company of Women, so you won't find them elsewhere. For orders or information call toll-free 1-800-937-1193.

Two lists on feminism and economics are available as files from the feminist economists' network FEMECON-L or from the compiler, Julia A. Nelson, Department of Economics, University of California-Davis, Davis, CA 95616-8578; email: janelson@ucdavis.edu. They are "WORKING PAPERS ON FEMINIST ECONOMICS -- A LISTING," compiled for the International Association for Feminist Economics, and "PUBLISHED WORKS ON FEMINISM AND ECONOMICS -- A BIBLIOGRAPHY." Address FEMECON-L at MAILSERV@BUCKNELL.EDU (Internet) or MAILSERV@BKNLVMS (Bitnet). The lists largely exclude papers on "women in the economy" and instead focus on works examining the implications of feminism for the practice of economics.

-- L.K.

Alternative Cataloging in Publication Data

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

quarterly.

Began publication 1980.
Includes articles, reviews, directories, bibliographies, interviews, and "items of note."


Courtesy of Sanford Berman.
BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED


The Description of a New World Called the Blazing World, and Other Writings. By Margaret Cavendish; ed. by Kate Lilley. New York: New York University Press, 1992.


HISTORY OF WOMEN AND SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND TECHNOLOGY:

A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO THE PROFESSIONS AND THE DISCIPLINES

Updated and expanded edition edited by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, with the assistance of Rima D. Apple

Forthcoming in 1993. This classified bibliography focuses on the history of women working in scientific, medical, and technical fields, the effects of science on women's lives, scientific views of women, and feminist critiques. Based on the first edition, published in 1988 and edited by Susan E. Searing with the assistance of Rima D. Apple, this updated and expanded version is partially annotated.

Please send us citations to relevant articles published since 1987, particularly those with a 1992 or later date, which might not yet have made it into indexes. Send citations to:

Phyllis Holman Weisbard
Acting Women's Studies Librarian
University of Wisconsin System
Room 430 Memorial Library
728 State St.
Madison, WI 53706

(608) 263-5754
pweis@wiscmac (Bitnet)
pweis@mac.ersc.edu (Internet)

The first printing of this bibliography is being underwritten. If you would like a free copy of HISTORY OF WOMEN AND SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND TECHNOLOGY: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE TO THE PROFESSIONS AND THE DISCIPLINES, please fill in the form below.

NAME

ADDRESS

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*Women’s Archives Guide: Manuscript Sources for the History of Women.* By Joanna Dean & David Fraser. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: National Archives of Canada, 1991. (Address: 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3 Canada)
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