



# FEMINIST COLLECTIONS

A QUARTERLY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES RESOURCES

Volume 14, Number 3

Spring 1993

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*Feminist Collections* is published by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, Acting UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Phone: (608) 263-5754. Email: wiswsl@macwisc.edu. Editors: Phyllis Holman Weisbard, Linda Shult. Graphics: Daniel L. Joe. ISSN 0742-7441. Subscriptions are \$7.00 for individuals and \$12.60 for organizations affiliated with the UW System; \$13.25 for individuals and nonprofit women's programs in Wisconsin (\$25.00 outside Wisconsin); and \$18.90 for libraries and other organizations in Wisconsin (\$46.00 outside Wisconsin). Wisconsin subscriber amounts include state tax, except for UW organization amount. Subscribers outside the U.S., please add postage (\$5 - surface; \$15 - air). This fee covers most publications of the office, including *Feminist Collections*, *Feminist Periodicals*, and *New Books on Women & Feminism*.

## FROM THE EDITORS

Although we don't focus on a particular "theme" this issue, the spaces within which we live and ways we connect in spite of or because of that space seem to be an important part of the reviews and articles. Two reviews focus on women at some distance from U.S. shores -- one examining new works about both historic and contemporary women in Japan, the other offering a guide to the work of Japanese women fiction writers. Nearer home -- wherever that may be -- another review looks more intently at the buildings and spacial arrangements within which we live every day. A third review moves even closer to center to examine the extremely personal (and political) truths of women living with AIDS. Connections are part of what keep us all going, though. In connecting with the lives of Japanese women, we come to understand more about the traditional values that have circumscribed their lives and the ways both historical and contemporary women have surmounted such restrictions. Our connectedness is also key to re-visioning the design of the homes, offices, industries, and other gendered spaces that we live and work

in. It is crucial to women living with AIDS to connect with each other, and for others of us to interact with them as well as with the health care system that is often insensitive to all women's needs.

"Feminist Visions" explains some of the ways we can use electronic links or networks to enhance both our work and our lives, while our "News From" column describes how independent study can help make academic connections for women who find it difficult to continue their education amid the press of everyday life. Our regular resource columns offer bridges to reference works, periodicals, and other items of interest that can enhance the work we do. So although it's not a "theme" as such, connections/relationships/bridges are the essence of this issue of *Feminist Collections*. As always, we welcome input from you on how we're doing, what you'd like to see more or less of, what's most useful. Our connection with you is important, too.

-- P.H.W. and L.S.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### FORGOTTEN WOMEN SPEAK OUT: ON AIDS AND HIV

by Ruth Faden and Nancy Kass

Andrea Rudd and Darien Taylor, eds., **POSITIVE WOMEN: VOICES OF WOMEN LIVING WITH AIDS**. Toronto: Second Story Press, 1992. 269p. ill. \$14.95, ISBN 0-929005-30-9.

Sheila Gilchrist, Sue O'Sullivan, and Kate Thomson, eds., **POSITIVELY WOMEN: LIVING WITH AIDS**. London: Sheba Feminist Press, 1992. 319p. pap., £9.99, ISBN 0-907179-47-9.

Gena Corea, **THE INVISIBLE EPIDEMIC: THE STORY OF WOMEN AND AIDS**. New York: HarperCollins, 1992. 356p. ill. bibl. index. \$21.00, ISBN 0060166487.

In the same way that the topic of women and AIDS has generally been ignored by the medical and research communities, books about women and HIV have been slow to appear. Finally, in 1992,

three powerful books were published that begin to fill this gap. Two of these -- *Positive Women: Voices of Women Living with AIDS* and *Positively Women: Living With AIDS* -- are anthologies of essays and other artistic work by HIV-infected women. The third book, *The Invisible Epidemic: The Story of Women and AIDS*, while it also recounts the experiences of HIV-infected women, is primarily a political account of the American public policy response to women and HIV.

Andrea Rudd and Damien Taylor, the editors of *Positive Women*, are not professional writers. They are both Canadian HIV-positive women who took upon themselves the awesome charge of amassing an international collection of works by women living with HIV and AIDS. As their introduction describes, "amidst an avalanche of statistics, a barrage of safe sex information, lists of risk factors, stories about women who had acted as caregivers and educators, our stories -- the stories of women who were living with HIV and AIDS -- were precisely the stories that weren't being told. We

wanted to tell our stories in our own words" (pp.13-14). Through advertisements in AIDS newsletters and through contact with service organizations, thousands of calls for submissions were made, encouraging women to send both visual and written work. The editors' clear goal was to have women express themselves in the ways that seemed truest to them and their experiences. Consequently, no uniform structure was imposed on the submissions. The result is a compilation of thirty-eight entries from women on five continents. Although most pieces are personal essays, included also are diary entries, photographs, artwork, and poetry. *Positive Women*, therefore, is a moving but uneven presentation of the experiences of HIV-infected women from around the world, expressed in print and art, some entries more gripping than others. The very truth of what the book conveys lies in this unevenness, however. The range of how women choose to express themselves, what they convey, and how powerfully they convey it reveals the diversity of HIV-infected women worldwide.

*Positively Women*, by contrast, is a narrower but more polished and cohesive anthology of twelve essays by HIV-infected women. The book also includes twelve essays by professionals who work with HIV-infected women on topics ranging from alternative therapies to housing to legal concerns to pregnancy, and a final section lists resources and organizations in Britain available to HIV-positive women. Kate Thomson (one of the volume's two editors), as a result of her own feelings of isolation as an HIV-positive woman, cofounded the organization Positively Women in 1987, the first autonomous women's HIV/AIDS resource in Britain. This book is an outgrowth of that experience. As the editors describe, the primary goal of the book is to reach other positive women who "may still be experiencing total isolation and silence" (p.2). They deliberately asked women to contextualize their HIV experiences by telling not only their histories specific to HIV infection, but also about their early lives and relationships. These stories, as beautifully told as they are powerful, personalize and immediately involve the reader in the meaning of being an HIV-infected woman. Although all of the essays are by women living in England, each story is unique, and most readers will doubtless find at least one woman whose history resonates with their own experience. Most of the women in *Positively Women* interpret their lives as HIV-positive persons as having been profoundly shaped by a society that marginalizes the experiences of women. They have been empowered

through relationships with other HIV-positive women to make sense out of their lives and the forces that oppress them, often having reached an acceptance of who they are. *Positively Women* is a more explicitly political and feminist book than *Positive Women*, and as such may not represent as thoroughly the experiences of women who remain isolated.

There is, however, more that unites these books than that differentiates them. Silence and isolation are perhaps the most powerful features common to all the women, and the joy of having connected with other women who are HIV-positive is overwhelmingly present. The life force of children also figures prominently in both books. Women who were mothers before learning of their seropositive status poignantly describe the inspiration provided by children for continuing to live. Choosing to have a child once a woman knows she is infected is presented in both books as a brave and defiant act. Still other women describe the mourning they experienced when they concluded that, for them, HIV infection was synonymous with childlessness. Sexuality is more explicitly discussed in *Positively Women*, but both heterosexual and lesbian relationships and the effect of HIV on them are described in each anthology.

Gina Corea's book, *The Invisible Epidemic*, is more about the politics of women and AIDS than the lives of HIV-infected women. Although she makes the lives of HIV-infected women vivid and easy to relate to, her primary purpose in doing so is to provide evidence for her political message that the interests of HIV-infected women have been ignored. Corea tells the story of women and the HIV epidemic in the United States from 1981 through December 1990 by telling the stories of many different women: women who themselves are HIV-infected; women who are caring for infected family members; women who are helping HIV-infected women; clinicians providing care for HIV-infected women; and researchers struggling to investigate the impact of HIV on women. These individuals reappear frequently throughout the book as their stories unfold and, often, as their voices continue to be publicly unheard. There is Eileen Hogan who, as a Catholic chaplain at Riker's Island jail in New York City, struggles to understand why so many of the young women she sees are becoming ill and dying. There is Ada Setal, a grandmother in her fifties, who suddenly finds herself caring for her three HIV-infected grandchildren; out of her own experience as a caregiver in isolation, she goes on to

found a support group for women caring for persons with HIV. There is Charlotte Schafer, a married woman living in Vermont who, despite real concerns about unrelenting gynecologic symptoms, fails in her attempts to get her doctor to test for HIV, only to be left later caring for a husband dying of AIDS and dealing in isolation with her own HIV infection. There are Judith Cohen and Zena Stein, first-rate biomedical scientists whose attempts to secure research funds to study women and HIV are repeatedly turned down. And there is Helen Cover, the homeless woman in need of money for food, whose unfortunate offer to do a blow job on an undercover policeman becomes the symbol of all that men have to fear from HIV-infected women.

The story Corea tells is an ugly one. It is a story of injustice, oppression, and cruelty. Women are the subject of blatant discrimination, and their needs are unrecognized and -- often intentionally -- devalued. Women are "vectors of transmission and reservoirs of disease" whose own requirements for medical care and compassion are of no apparent concern. Corea does an extraordinary job of demonstrating the foundational paradox that characterized much of public health policy in the 1980's, in which the importance of AIDS as a disease of concern to women was minimized, but in which women were simultaneously blamed for the infections of "innocent others" through their roles as mothers, prostitutes, or sexual partners.

At times the book almost is proselytizing. As in Randy Shilts' *And the Band Played On*,<sup>1</sup> there are obvious heroes and villains, and it is clear what the reader ought to conclude about sexism, politics, and science. However, none of this is offensive because Corea plainly is right. Although one might have wished for a smoother style or perhaps more continuity in the storytelling, it is the very juxtaposition of an individual woman's pain with a researcher's meeting at the Centers for Disease Control that allows Corea to make such a powerful case. Overall, Corea's book is an extraordinary achievement.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Randy Shilts, *And the Band Played On: Politics, People, and the AIDS Epidemic* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987).

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Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University. She has worked for many years on questions of ethics and social policy affecting women and is coeditor (with Gail Geller and Madison Powers) of the book *AIDS, Women, and the Next Generation: Towards a Morally Acceptable Public Policy for HIV Testing of Pregnant Women and Newborns* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991).

Nancy E. Kass is Assistant Professor in the Program in Law, Ethics, and Health at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health. She currently is Project Director for "Societal Responses to the Reproductive Choices of HIV-Infected Women" in which HIV-infected women around the country are being interviewed to determine their childbearing intentions and how they have been treated by health care providers.

Drs. Faden and Kass are collaborating on a book exploring appropriate public policy concerning HIV-infected women and childbearing.]



**Additional recent titles on women and AIDS/HIV:**

*AIDS AND WOMEN: A SOURCEBOOK* by Sarah Watstein (Oryx Press, 1991) 159p. bibl. index.

*AIDS AND WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH*, ed. by Lincoln Chin et al. (Plenum Press, 1991) 208p.

*AIDS, WOMEN, AND THE NEXT GENERATION: TOWARDS A MORALLY ACCEPTABLE PUBLIC POLICY FOR HIV TESTING OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND NEWBORNS* by Ruth Faden et al. (Oxford University Press, 1991) 374p. bibl. index.

*CANADIAN WOMEN AND AIDS: BEYOND THE STATISTICS*. Communiqu'Elles. (Address: 3585 St. Urbain, Montreal, Quebec, N2X 2N6, Canada)

*THE GUIDE TO RESOURCES ON WOMEN & AIDS*, 2nd ed. (Center for Women Policy Studies, 1991) pap. 284p. bibl.

*ROMANCE TO DIE FOR: THE STARTLING TRUTH AND WOMEN, SEX, AND AIDS* by Fleur Sack with Anne Streeter (Health Communications, 1992) 224p. bibl.

*SEARCHING FOR WOMEN: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON WOMEN, HIV AND AIDS IN THE UNITED STATES*, 3rd ed., ed. by Nancy Kohn et al. (Multicultural AIDS Coalition, Boston) 164p. bibl.

(Address: College of Public and Community Services, Univ. of Massachusetts, William T. Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125)

*WOMEN, AIDS & ACTIVISM* by ACT UP/New York Women and AIDS Book Group (South End Press, 1990) 294p. bibl. index.

*WOMEN, AIDS & COMMUNITIES: A GUIDE FOR ACTION* by Gerry Pearlberg (Women's Action Alliance/Scarecrow Press, 1991) 129p. bibl. index.

*WOMEN AND AIDS: CLEARINGHOUSE BIBLIOGRAPHY*, by New Jersey Women and AIDS Network (New Jersey Women and AIDS Network, 1992) 72p. bibl.

*WOMEN AND AIDS IN RURAL AFRICA: RURAL WOMEN'S VIEWS OF AIDS IN ZAMBIA* by Genevieve Mwale and Philip Burnard (Avebury, 1992) 237p. bibl. index.

*WOMEN AND AIDS/HIV* (New York City Dept. of Health, AIDS Program Services, Library for AIDS Resources, 1991) 204p.

*WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND HIV/AIDS*, ed. by Felissa L. Cohen & Jerry D. Durham (Springer Pub. Co., 1993) 360p. bibl. index.

*WORKING WITH WOMEN AND AIDS: MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND COUNSELLING ISSUES* ed. by Judy Bury et al. (Routledge, 1992) 153p. bibl. index.

**NOT A STEP BEHIND: CHANGING IMAGE AND REALITY OF JAPANESE WOMANHOOD**

by Takayo Mukai

Chieko Irie Mulhern, ed., *HEROIC WITH GRACE: LEGENDARY WOMEN OF JAPAN*. New York and London: M.E.Sharpe, 1991. 326p. bibl. index. \$39.95, ISBN 0-87332-527-3; pap., \$15.95, ISBN 0-87332-552-4.

Gail Lee Bernstein, ed., *RECREATING JAPANESE WOMEN, 1600-1945*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1991. 340p. index. \$40.00, ISBN 0-520-07015-1; pap., \$14.95, ISBN 0-520-07017-8.

Sumiko Iwao, *THE JAPANESE WOMAN: TRADITIONAL IMAGE AND CHANGING REALITY*. New York: The Free Press, 1993. 304p. index. \$22.95, ISBN 0-02-932315-0.

As a girl growing up in the late 1960's in Japan, I often heard it said that a Japanese woman, among all women in the world, would make the best wife. This statement was probably targeted not so much to men as to women in order to remind them

of their traditional virtues of obedience, patience, and modesty. These are the attributes believed to be essential for good wives and wise mothers, attributes that Japanese women were believed to have inherited throughout their history and, therefore, should not lack.

Diversity in Japanese women's lives, even within the same age cohort and social class, has greatly increased during the last four decades. Nevertheless, the unchanging ideal of woman as good wife and wise mother prevails in many aspects of current Japanese society. The juxtaposition of the persisting image of a traditional Japanese woman with the diverging reality in Japanese womanhood generates questions that intrigue both Western scholars of Japan and Japanese women themselves: Who are Japanese women? More specifically, what does it mean to be a Japanese woman now as opposed to fifty years ago or three hundred years ago? What has changed, what has remained constant, and what has brought about the changes?

Three recent volumes address these issues from different perspectives. The first two explore

the historical construction of images of Japanese women seen from Western scholars' points of view. The third book offers a discussion of contemporary womanhood from a Japanese scholar's viewpoint. *Heroic With Grace* presents the lives of eight female historical figures dating from before the seventh century till the recent, postwar era. *Recreating Japanese Women* examines directions and impacts of various forces behind the observable changes in female gender roles during the last four hundred years. Finally, *The Japanese Woman* discusses significant changes and continuities in womanhood, mostly in the cohort born after World War II. The three volumes together are an exemplary achievement of women's studies as an interdisciplinary enterprise moving toward a more global form of knowledge.

*Heroic With Grace* is a collection of essays on well-known women in Japanese history, starting with Empress Jingu, the shamaness-priestess who first appeared in historical tales compiled in the beginning of the eighth century. Representing the following six hundred years are four familiar figures: Jito Tenno, the Empress; Lady Murasaki, the author of "The Tale of Genji"; Tomoe, the woman warrior; and Hojo Masako, the ruler behind the Kamakura Shogunate. The collection skips the next six hundred years to the late nineteenth century and the life of Hani Motoko, a journalist who became a public educator. The last two chapters introduce two contemporary women, Takamine Hideko, an actress, and Ariyoshi Sawako, a novelist. Each essay describes the group of women represented by the outstanding individual, discusses the historical and social conditions under which the woman lived, and explores the meaning and impact of her life upon the image of Japanese women both in her lifetime and afterwards.

Needless to say, information on the first five figures is rather limited. What is known about them is not generally in the form of historical facts. As Mulhern states in her preface, Empress Jingu is not even a historical figure but a composite based on legendary tales from the matriarchal period. The life of Tomoe has been passed down in the form of a noh play.<sup>1</sup> Hojo Masako was depicted in several historical tales. The ways in which their dilemmas, decisions, and actions were recorded, told, and retold reflected the changing sociohistorical climate surrounding women. Yet narrative forms of their lives, albeit unsubstantiated by historical truths, nonetheless created a vivid persona that affected

people's conceptualizations of women. In this sense, whether or not these legendary women actually lived the lives they are now speculated to have lived is irrelevant. The legend about each woman comprised a narrative truth that influenced the construction of Japanese womanhood following her time. A narrative truth thus became a historical truth, which generated further narrative truths. What this anthology accomplishes is a rich illustration of this interplay between the narrative and historical truths as a driving force for the construction of Japanese womanhood over the last fifteen hundred years.<sup>2</sup>

*Recreating Japanese Women* investigates previously ignored or undiscovered facts about the lives of women across various socioeconomic classes and historical periods. Although several of the thirteen chapters include discussions of exceptional individuals, the primary unit of analysis is not an individual but a cohort or group of women who, through their roles and actions, collectively contributed to the multiplication of images of Japanese women. Among these are farm women in the Tokugawa period, working women during the interwar years, the "Modern Girls" in the late 1920's, and factory workers during World War II. The lives of outstanding women such as Jion-Ni Kenka, Ema Saiko, Tatsu'uma Kiyo, and Yosano Akiko are discussed in greater detail. Yet none is presented as an extraordinary woman whose legendary life directly influenced later definitions of femininity. Instead, their lives and roles are treated as representative of a group of women who indirectly but undoubtedly participated in the construction of multifaceted femininity.

A close examination of Japanese women's history reveals that what had been believed to be the traditional virtues of Japanese women were not innate traits but, in fact, rather recent social constructions. Scrutiny also uncovers great diversity in women's life experiences and deviation from the prescribed ideal as a function of socioeconomic class and historical context. For centuries, being a woman was equivalent to being a wife and daughter-in-law, in most social classes. It was not until wartime that motherhood became a critical component in Japanese womanhood. As Bernstein summarizes in her introduction, not only political and philosophical leaders and the media, but women themselves, participated in the discourse on the construction of femininity. I would further argue that both legendary and ordinary women have taken part in the formation of narrative truths about women in

their own eras that were passed down to subsequent generations, affecting the shaping of historical truths about women in succeeding periods. *Recreating Japanese Women* illustrates thirteen such cases in which each group of women has contributed to the discourse. Unlike *Heroic With Grace*, in which the authors assume the role of narrator regarding the legendary women, the authors in this anthology take the role of decipherer of primary sources, delineating the roles that ordinary women played in the construction of their own image. Yet the historical and narrative truths ultimately join one another to generate a richer conceptualization of womanhood in which the missions of the two volumes converge.

*Heroic With Grace* and *Recreating Japanese Women* set the stage for *The Japanese Woman*, which highlights women's lives after World War II. The author, a Japanese psychologist trained in the United States, addresses from within Japanese culture the question, "Who are contemporary Japanese women?" The goal is to compare and contrast traditional images and diverging realities in important aspects of womanhood, such as the sexual, marital, maternal, and occupational domains. Because part of its intention is to present current understandings of Japanese womanhood to readers outside Japan, the book also provides cross-cultural comparisons, mostly with women in the United States. Using middle-class Anglo women as a frame of reference, Iwao presents her view of Japanese women's greater autonomy as well as the pragmatism that guides their behavior. Finally, *The Japanese Woman* compares women's and men's points of view. In so doing, the author discusses some of the most recent societal phenomena, such as the declining birthrate, increasing divorce rate, and rising number of reports of sexual harassment. All of these are seen as manifestations of the discrepancy between men's and women's attitudes toward women's changing images and roles.

One drawback to the focus on diversity among women of the postwar generation is truncation of the scope to women in the middle class. Although middle-class, college-educated women may as a group represent recent conspicuous changes in the reality of Japanese womanhood, they might still comprise a rather homogeneous group. What seems missing in Iwao's portrayal of Japanese women of the postwar era is women in working-class and minority groups, women who may not represent the discontinuities in contemporary Japanese womanhood, but who at least partially activated the movement for women's rights.<sup>3</sup> Especially because Iwao's depiction of Japanese women is loaded with the most up-to-date data, this lack of other Japanese women is striking and might potentially be misleading for readers who are less informed about contemporary Japanese society. Women across a wide range of social classes and groups are better represented in *Recreating Japanese Women* and *Heroic With Grace*.

Iwao's analysis of contemporary Japanese women depicts diversity in women's lives as greater than ever. However, what seems to be uniquely modern heterogeneity may be a reflection of women's innate potential, the expression of which had been discouraged until recently. We may now recognize among us Lady Murasaki, Tomoe, Hojo Masako and many other women whose courage and perseverance-- in addition to modesty and patience-- are woven into the rich fabric of the Japanese concept of femininity. Many women whose very existence was not allowed under other socio-historical conditions are now free to breathe, enhancing the diversity in women's ways of being.

With the news that Masako Owada, a Harvard-trained diplomat, has consented to become the bride of Crown Prince Akihito, Japanese women seem to have turned a new page in their history.





Owada represents both traditional responsibility and the freedom for self-actualization that women have achieved over the last few decades. While many women express mixed feelings about Owada's decision, her existence reminds the Japanese public of a growing number of women who are highly educated, professionally competent, and will not give up their careers for marriage. Many women in her cohort do not want Owada to follow her husband from three steps behind.<sup>4</sup> More importantly, they know that they themselves will never have to.

[Takayo Mukai is a doctoral candidate in psychology at University of Arizona. Her areas of specialization include the experience of girlhood, the mother-daughter relationship, and cross-cultural issues in developmental psychology.]

<sup>1</sup> A noh play is a traditional form of Japanese theatrical arts which was established in the early 1400's. The text of a noh play consists of both verse and prose. Actors sing and perform with a mask.

<sup>2</sup> For a detailed discussion of narrative vs. historical truth, see Donald P. Spence, *Narrative Truth and Historical Truth* (New York: Norton, 1982).

<sup>3</sup> I refer largely to women from other Asian countries and the burakumin (Japan's largest minority) women, as well as those who are fighting for their basic human rights.

<sup>4</sup> Following a man from three steps behind symbolizes the traditional husband and wife relationship. Jane Condon documented recent changes in the relative position of Japanese women to men under the title *A Half Step Behind* (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1985 and Boston: C.S. Tuttle, 1992).



## THE POWER OF SPACE, THE HIERARCHY OF PLACE

by Linda-Ruth Salter

Daphne Spain, *GENDERED SPACES*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1992. 294p. bibl. index. \$39.95, ISBN 0-8078-2021-1; pap., \$14.95, ISBN 0-8078-4357-1. LC 91-25057.

Leslie Kanes Weisman, *DISCRIMINATION BY DESIGN: A FEMINIST CRITIQUE OF THE MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1992. 190p. ill. bibl. index. \$24.95, ISBN 0-252-01849-4.

A noted environmental psychologist begins his introductory class every year by telling the following story:

A person returns unexpectedly early from a business trip to find his/her spouse in bed. Upon opening the bedroom closet door, the traveler discovers the couple's neighbor hiding in the closet, unclothed. Startled, the traveler exclaims, "What are you doing in there?" The neighbor answers, "Everybody has to be somewhere?"

What this small tale lacks in seriousness it makes up for in simple accuracy. All human events must occur in a place. If social science is predicated on the conviction that all social relations are ordered, then the locus of social events must also be ordered. Those who study social relations, therefore, should also be actively investigating spatial order and its relation to other aspects of social organization. Unfortunately, despite this self-evident truth, literature on the topic is almost as scant as the hapless neighbor's clothing.<sup>1</sup>

Those classic works that have addressed the notion that built space both incorporates and reinforces social values have tended to concentrate on symbolic, historic, multicultural, and religious values.<sup>2</sup> Those whose interests have led them to more contemporary and applied research are few in number.<sup>3</sup>

Two recently published books, reviewed here, add to our understanding of the significance of space in social relations. Both focus on the ways in which spatial organization reflects and perpetuates gender stratification. Simply stated, the authors work from the premise that gender is an important consideration in determining who uses a space, how that space is organized, and what social valuation is placed on that space.

Consider the paired sayings: "A woman's place is in the home." "A man's home is his castle." In some cultures, women of certain classes traditionally have been confined to, almost imprisoned in, the house, whereas men have been able to exercise complete command *over* the house. As another example, all-male clubs have long represented a locus of networking and power-brokering for men while excluding women. Even the U.S. Senate had no women's cloakroom until this session -- in this place of power and influence, women were invisible. Finally, consider the profession of medicine and the medical schools that were closed to women until modern times. One of the least-regarded medical specialties was obstetrics/gynecology, considered to have minimal content and limited fatality issues, despite the fact that women made up half the population. Only after women flooded the profession in positions of power as doctors, nurse practitioners, and midwives did both practice and physical surroundings come to be more humane and less mechanistic.

Weisman presents a critique of our contemporary built environment from a feminist point of view, which she defines broadly to include all those social groups whose equal access to the goods of society is impeded by the workings of a patriarchal structure. She points out that if sexism is allowed to be a part of our built space, then racism and classism are usually present also. When a particular minority group is ill-provided for, women are often a majority of those involved. For example, most adult tenants in deteriorated public housing are female.

Throughout the book, Weisman addresses the following questions: 1) In what ways do built spaces contribute to human oppression by embodying the assumptions of an oppressive social organization? 2) What would spaces look like that fostered equality and ecological wholeness? 3) Is it possible to build environments that radically depart from the prevailing social norms? In other words, can one effect social change through spatial change?

Using many examples, Weisman makes a convincing argument for the idea that control of space allows a group to pursue its social agenda. Built spaces are not only the locus for social events, they define and funnel them as well. Thus the actual design of a space, the processes by which the space is built, and the ways in which the space is used -- all

represent moral choices. The group that controls physical space also controls social and metaphysical space.

Weisman's discussion rests on the notion that society is organized into dichotomous groups, within which one part controls and the other parts are controlled. She believes that this dichotomy of power as enacted in spatial forms is worked out through territoriality, the controlling group claiming a specific territory and defining its nature and usage pattern. In each chapter she describes first how territorial dichotomies are present in various built forms, including offices, department stores, suburban developments, and especially housing. She then suggests alternative arrangements and how these might be achieved.

The author issues a clarion call for spatial and thus social transformation. She insists that we must first be fully aware of the realities of oppression and the degree to which we unquestioningly accept it before we can contemplate successful change. She urges that built forms incorporate the feminist agenda, such as equal access, autonomy, dignity, and ecological wholeness.

Lasting change can occur only if new design is supported by change in other social institutions such as work, school, and health care, and by changes in the processes by which spaces are built. Weisman is very aware that the actual building itself is only a small part of the value propagation process. The processes by which a building comes into existence are also responsible for its oppressive nature. Therefore her suggestions include not only particular new designs for built spaces, but also such processes as using taxes and zoning to break the hold of the patriarchal society.

Spain's work in *Gendered Spaces* is more theoretical, presenting a model by which we can understand the dynamics of space, gender, and status linkage. She investigates the nexus of gender stratification, space, female status and differential access to knowledge and power. Applying a "structuration" approach to understanding the significance of space, she suggests that there are spatial institutions, places which incorporate sets of behaviors, roles, and values, such as the house, the school, and the hospital. These are the physical, concrete containers within which daily social activities both generate and continue social



relations. In turn, spatial institutions reflect and are shaped by social relations. Her concept of spatial institutions is reminiscent of Barker's<sup>4</sup> behavior settings.

Concentrating on gendered spaces -- spaces that both reflect and maintain gender stratification -- she suggests that when access to the important knowledge and power contained in these spaces is denied to members of the lower-status gender (usually women), spatial arrangements contribute to the maintenance of gender stratification. Conversely, when the lower-status gender penetrates the higher-status gender spaces, the knowledge either loses its potency, or the lower-status group experiences a rise in status.

Drawing on a variety of examples, both multicultural and historic, Spain demonstrates the universality of gendered spaces and their effect on women's status. In general, according to her copious data, a high level of gender stratification in spatial institutions usually correlates with low status for women. Where the male spatial institutions are in the public sphere and the female spatial institutions are in the private sphere, female status seems to be lower. The mediating principle is always degree of access to important knowledge leading to increased power.

Spain's spatial analyses do not address causal relationships between architectural/geographic space and status, but rather demonstrate the mutual reinforcement that exists between the two. She does not ask whether gender stratification causes spatial separation, or vice versa, but rather examines the ways in which one reinforces the existence of the other. For example, in societies where gender stratification is strong, usually there is a great deal of knowledge to protect. Building a men's-only hut or

club or school to secretly transmit this knowledge protects the knowledge, reinforces social gender separation with geographic/architectural gender separation, and reproduces status differences. Spain suggests that where women cannot achieve equal spatial access, they cannot gain important knowledge and cannot raise their status.

It is interesting to speculate whether the corollary also is likely: that spatial segregation in turn renders men ignorant of female-specific knowledge. We might find that in highly gender-stratified societies, this type of knowledge is downgraded in importance and is judged to be low-status and low-power. We might find that "women's things" such as nutrition, early childhood care and education, birth control, and all aspects of birthing are seen as lower status activities and are given less attention in these societies, unless they can be controlled by men.

Like Weisman, Spain recognizes that spatial arrangements are one of many factors which contribute to and maintain gender stratification. The effects of class and race are also important. She discusses the degendering of space and, like Weisman, points out that women are shut out of those professions with the knowledge and power to influence spatial arrangements, such as architecture, politics, banking, and investing.

Though both authors draw on multiple disciplines to make their points, Weisman's book tends to be more anecdotal, while Spain's book is strongly research-based. Weisman is an architect and Spain is a social scientist. These differences are crucial in understanding why the influence of spatial arrangement on social relations is less understood than it should be, and why social issues are too seldom included in spatial designs.

On the one hand, while social scientists buttress their arguments with a great deal of careful research, their presentations are often too dense to be easily accessible for designers. On the other hand, architects have traditionally tended to concern themselves with aesthetics, using their own technical language of forms and space enclosure to describe buildings. Seldom have they included the social, economic, historic, ecological, and human usage values with which social scientists and humanists are concerned. Little attempt has been made to effect a working translation between the culture of the social scientist and the culture of the architect. Since it is the architects who are responsible for producing built spaces, the impact of social ideas has been limited. The result, too often, has been buildings which are aesthetically pleasing but which are not, to borrow a computer term, user-friendly. In addition, as we see from these two books, the status quo of gender-based stratification has been continued.

We must also keep in mind the difficulty of gaining support for financing social science contributions to building projects. Too often, in the attempt to limit costs, user concerns are not included in the design process in a systematic way. This can be a "penny wise, pound foolish" approach, since early inclusion of the human imperatives can result in a much more successful ultimate design. We are reminded of the case of the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Project in St. Louis, which won architectural awards when it was built, but eventually was destroyed because it ill-served its human constituency. It is hoped that social science insights increasingly wedded to architectural know-how will help to mitigate such economic and human costs.

In the case of feminist values, the problems of inclusion are particularly marked. While women are increasingly present in the social research world, they represent only a small fraction of the country's professional architects, planners, and financiers who are ultimately the ones responsible for producing built spaces. It is to be hoped that books such as these two, written by an architect and a social scientist but presenting the same idea -- the gendered basis of spatial arrangement and its influence on female status -- will provide a means by which ideas heretofore mainly in the realm of social scientists will finally become more comprehensible to and usable by those responsible for creating our built environment.

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Edward Soja, *The Political Organization of Space* (Washington, DC: Association of American Geographers, 1971) and *Postmodern Geographies: The Reassertion of Space in Critical Social Theory* (London: Verso, 1989).

<sup>2</sup> Some examples: Paul Wheatley, *The Pivot of the Four Quarters* (Chicago: Aldine, 1971); Vincent Scully, *The Earth, The Temple and the Gods*, rev. ed. (New York: Praeger, 1969); Roland Barthes, *The Eiffel Tower and Other Mythologies*, trans. by Richard Howard (New York: Hill and Wang, 1979); Eugene V. Walter, *Placeways: A Theory of the Human Environment* (Chapel Hill & London: Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1988); Sigfried Gideon, *Space, Time and Architecture*, 5th ed. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1976); Amos Rappaport, *Human Aspects of Urban Form* (New York: Pergamon, 1977).

<sup>3</sup> Some examples of this school: Dolores Hayden, *The Grand Domestic Revolution* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1980) and *Redesigning the American Dream: The Future of Housing, Work and Family Life* (New York: Norton, 1984); William H. Whyte, *The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces* (Washington, DC: Conservation Foundation, 1980) and *The City* (New York: Doubleday, 1990); Clare Cooper-Marcus et al., *Housing As If People Mattered: Site Design Guidelines for the Planning of Medium-Density Family Housing* (Berkeley, CA: Univ. of California Press, 1986); Amos Rappaport, *Meaning of the Built Environment* (Tucson, AZ: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1990); and Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, whose various lectures, presentations, and articles discuss their work on the design of the community Seaside. Readers may note from the dates of publications cited that little absolutely new material has been published over the last few years.

<sup>4</sup> R.G. Barker, "On the Nature of the Environment," *The Journal of Social Issues* v.19, no.4 (1963), pp.17-38.

## FEMINIST VISIONS

### THE FUTURE IS HERE

by Kathleen A. Turek and Judith Hudson

- ▶ Are you tired of playing telephone tag with your professional colleagues?
- ▶ Do you wish there were some easy way to communicate with other women's studies scholars -- especially those you've never met in person?
- ▶ Wouldn't it be nice to quickly and easily find out who is interested in your area of research?
- ▶ Are there times when you'd like to attend a conference but can't? Do you wish you could easily get hold of the papers presented?
- ▶ Would you like to know what positions are open in your field -- in time to respond to them?

Solutions to these problems are available to you now -- through the miracle of electronic communications networks such as BITNET and Internet. (See sidebar for an example of services available.) BITNET connects mostly academic institutions. The Internet is not just one network; rather, it is a very large electronic network of networks that connects academic and research institutions, government and military installations, and commercial and private organizations. The distinctions among the various networks are becoming less and less important, and "the Net" or just "Internet" has become a catch-all term for all the services and resources available via these communications networks. Even local newspapers and the popular press are talking about the Internet these days.

The three basic services provided via the Net include 1) electronic mail (email), 2) remote login capability, and 3) electronic file transfer capability. These basic services open the way to a variety of electronic resources and make possible the electronic versions of discussion groups, conferences, journals, data archives, and library catalog access. *All of this is available today.*

#### Electronic Mail

Electronic mail allows you to send messages to anyone with an email address at any institution connected to BITNET or the Internet. The messages travel from computer to computer until

they are delivered to the recipient's "mailbox." If you were to send postal mail, you would use an address that includes the person's name, street and number, city, state, and zip code. Similarly, computer mailing programs need to know the person's computer name (userid or username) and the computer address. The entire electronic mail address is represented as:

userid@computeraddress

where the computeraddress is one set of characters such as ALBANYVMS, which is likely a BITNET address. Alternatively, the computeraddress might be two or more sets of characters separated by periods (indicating the levels from "local" to "regional" to "larger network") such as CSC.ALBANY.EDU, an Internet address.

Use of email requires minimum knowledge of the rudiments of computer technology and communications networks. Several introductory manuals are available, such as *Zen and the Art of the Internet*,<sup>1</sup> which is available both in printed form and electronically, and *The Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog*.<sup>2</sup> A recent guide that concentrates on electronic access to research on women also contains specific and detailed information about the use of the Internet and BITNET.<sup>3</sup> The computer department of your local campus or library is a good place to go for assistance with your particular local computer system.

Once you are comfortable with sending electronic mail, you can subscribe to electronic discussion groups or "lists," which are used to discuss topics of common interest. These groups allow subscribers to network with others who share their interests (as Dr. Jones does in the sidebar). Currently there are almost three thousand electronic discussion groups on topics as diverse as women's studies, science fiction, skin diving, Japanese cooking and eighteenth-century history; new discussion groups form daily. Many of the groups focus on topics that are of interest to specific groups of researchers.

Some of the groups are moderated -- meaning that entries are reviewed before being sent to the subscribers -- while others are not. Some of the lists are open to anyone who wishes to subscribe; others may restrict membership to certain groups.

Picture this:

Ellen Jones, an Associate Professor at a large midwestern university, sits down at her PC and logs into her electronic mail (email). She is wondering if there is an answer to a message she sent to a colleague in California about getting together at a conference next month. Her friend has answered, agreeing to meet her, and suggests a time and place. Dr. Jones replies, setting the date.

Dr. Jones sees that a number of email messages have come in from WMST-L, an electronic discussion group concerned with the teaching of Women's Studies. Some of the messages continue a current topic of discussion that interests her: how to handle disruptive students in women's studies classes. She reads them and replies to one of the writers, asking for further information.

Another WMST-L message is a call for papers for an upcoming conference, but the conference conflicts with the one that Dr. Jones plans to attend with her California friend. She notes that the conference will be available electronically and smiles because she knows she'll be able to participate even though she won't be there in the flesh.

Her thoughts turn to the syllabus for her new women's studies course, Health Issues for Women. To start her planning, Dr. Jones decides to access the University of Maryland women's studies data archive to see if there are any syllabi on that topic. She finds three syllabi from women's studies professors at three different institutions. Although she has never met these colleagues, she recognizes their names from the

messages they have posted to WMST-L in the past. She transfers copies of all three health syllabi to her home directory.

Before she leaves the data archive, Dr. Jones looks up "The Butcher's Wife", a movie that is playing that night on cable TV, to see if there is a feminist review of it. She finds a review and decides to watch it; she sees two other new reviews and reads them as well before signing off the Maryland database.

Next, Dr. Jones checks the online catalog of her university library to see if the library has copies of the references listed in her three health syllabi. Five books and three of the journals are owned by her own university library; unfortunately, one of the books is out on loan. She sends email requests for the books to be discharged to her, knowing they will be waiting in her office within a day; she also sends an email request to recall the book out on loan. She'll deal with the journal articles later.

Three of the references are not available locally. So, Dr. Jones telnets to the online catalogs at two other libraries and locates all three titles. Then, she emails interlibrary loan requests for the books to be sent to her campus library.

When Dr. Jones finally switches off her PC, she realizes how convenient it is to work from home when she doesn't have classes to teach. She starts dinner and gets ready to watch the movie.

Though Dr. Jones is a fictitious character, the services she was using are available now via electronic communications networks like BITNET and Internet.

You can subscribe to many of the open discussion groups fairly simply by sending a piece of electronic mail addressed to "listserv" at the computer that sponsors the group. Leave the subject line of the message blank. Your message should consist of only one line:

subscribe listname firstname lastname

where listname is the name of the group to which you wish to subscribe, with your first and last names

as subscriber. For example, to subscribe to the Women's Studies interest list, WMST-L, send this one-line message to listserv@umdd:

subscribe wmst-l firstname lastname

WMST-L is an example of a public, unmoderated group. It serves the academic and professional needs of individuals involved in women's studies as faculty, administrators, librarians, and students. The group provides subscribers with the opportunity to ask

questions and exchange information about teaching strategies and aids, innovative courses, current research, funding sources, building women's studies programs, problems that women's studies programs might encounter, and other topics relating to women's studies as an academic interdiscipline. It also welcomes announcements about relevant conferences, calls for papers, job opportunities, publications, etc. Subscription requests should be addressed to [listserv@umdd](mailto:listserv@umdd) (on BITNET) or to [listserv@umdd.umd.edu](mailto:listserv@umdd.umd.edu) (on Internet).

SYSTERS is a private discussion group established exclusively for professional women in computer science. Items include pleas for career advice, how to handle difficult situations, sexual harassment, and current research. SYSTERS provides a networking and mentoring service that addresses the isolation often faced by women in computer science. An encouraging sign pointing to the value of electronic networking is that the SYSTERS enrollment has grown so large that a SYSTERS-ACADEMIC group has split off to address the particular needs of women computer science faculty and graduate students. To subscribe to the SYSTERS group, contact Anita Borg at email address [systems-request@decwrl.dec.com](mailto:systems-request@decwrl.dec.com).

Below is a selected sampling of other electronic discussion groups that may be of interest to researchers on women:<sup>4</sup>

FEMAIL, a moderated group, provides a communication channel for feminists around the world to discuss shared interests in a friendly atmosphere. Address subscription requests to [femail-request@lucerne.eng.sun.com](mailto:femail-request@lucerne.eng.sun.com) or [femail-request%hpldlh@hplabs.hp.com](mailto:femail-request%hpldlh@hplabs.hp.com).

FEMECON-L is a discussion list for feminist economists. Participants share research, syllabi,

pedagogy discussions, job listings, and other concerns of common interest. Address subscriptions to [mailserv@bucknell.edu](mailto:mailserv@bucknell.edu) or [mailserv@bknlvms](mailto:mailserv@bknlvms).

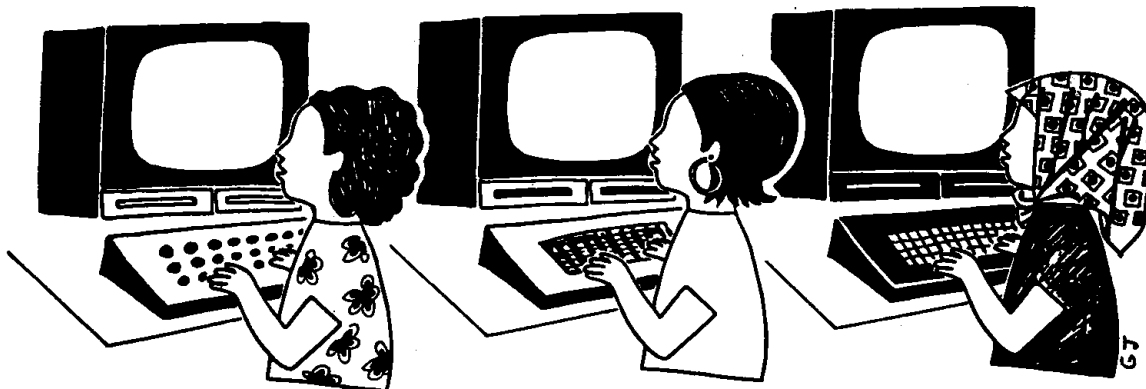
FEMINIST, owned by the Feminist Task Force of the American Library Association, discusses issues such as sexism, racism, pornography, censorship, and ethnic diversity in libraries and librarianship. Subscriptions should be addressed to [listserv@mitvma](mailto:listserv@mitvma).

FIST is an unmoderated list addressing issues of feminism and science and technology. The purpose of this list is to discuss critiques of science, the creation of a feminist science and how to teach it, and how to achieve tenure while teaching feminist science and pursuing feminist scientific research. To join the list, send a request to [fist-request@hamp.hampshire.edu](mailto:fist-request@hamp.hampshire.edu).

GAYNET focusses on gay and lesbian concerns on campus. Subscription requests should be addressed to [gaynet-request@athena.mit.edu](mailto:gaynet-request@athena.mit.edu).

GENDER is a moderated group devoted to questions and issues pertaining to the study of communication and gender. Participants are invited to post questions, supply information, discuss, and debate any topics relevant to the general area of gender. The group is restricted to academically focussed discussion by communication students, faculty, and professionals. Subscription requests should be addressed to [conserve@vm.its.rpi.edu](mailto:conserve@vm.its.rpi.edu) (Internet) or [conserve@rpitsvm](mailto:conserve@rpitsvm) (bitnet).

For more information on finding particular discussion groups, forming local interest groups, and Usenet newsgroups (another type of electronic discussion group), consult the references at the end of this article.



## Remote Login Capability

The second capability provided by the Internet is the ability to use the network connections between computers to login to remote computers. For many years researchers at universities whose work entails extensive "number crunching" have used the remote login capabilities of the Internet to sign on to supercomputers at remote sites to do their work. Today even traditional, non-computer-user researchers will find a treasure of resources available via the Internet.

Usually you need a computer account or access identification to sign on to any large computer system. One frequent and notable exception to this is access to the online catalog listing of your local college or university library. Frequently, this computer resource is available to anyone via dial-in modem. It is no longer necessary for a researcher to travel to a library, whether near or far, or even to incur expensive long-distance phone charges in order to use a library's specialized resources. On some campuses, you can also sign on to your local computer and "telnet" to remote libraries all over the world. Such connections have been simplified by the development of menu-driven programs such as "libtel" that allow you to choose where you want to go without knowing the technical details of how the connection is made.

## File Transfer

In addition to electronic mail and remote sign-on data, other types of information can be transferred quickly over the Internet. Using File Transfer Protocol (FTP), files can be retrieved from other computer systems. First, you must connect to the remote machine that houses a file in which you are interested. Then, you can transfer a copy of the file from the remote computer to your file space on your local computer system using FTP. Many sites eliminate the necessity of your having an account on their machine by providing "anonymous ftp," which allows you to sign onto their computer systems, but limits your privileges to accessing the public file system. The only real challenge is "finding" files of interest to you.

User-friendly programs such as archie, gopher, veronica, and WAIS simplify access to the many resources that are available through the Internet by providing menu-driven screens that eliminate the need to know technical details of how

to access particular files. They also let the network of computers take care of the searching details such as keeping track of what is stored where. Campus computer centers and libraries frequently offer instruction and handouts on how to use these mechanisms.

Several sites in the United States and worldwide are known for their vast archives of data files; smaller sites have become well-known for their specialized files. For example, the University of Maryland at College Park offers a women's studies database. The database, which includes calls for papers, conferences, position openings, film reviews, syllabi, and bibliographies, is easily accessible via telnet and gopher using a minimal number of commands.<sup>5</sup>

## Other Resources

Electronic journals and electronic conferences are two other types of resources available through the Internet. Electronic journals (ejournals) are published serially and circulated electronically. Articles are submitted to the journals and circulated for review electronically. Once accepted, the articles are provided to all the journal subscribers in electronic format. One example of a scholarly ejournal is *PostModern Culture*, published at North Carolina State University. Another ejournal is *Data Entries*, the quarterly newsletter of the Texas Christian Women's University Library. Although none of the ejournals that are currently available deal directly with women's issues or women's studies, one or more may be established within the next few years because ejournals provide a rapid means of publishing and distributing research results.

Electronic conferences are similar to traditional conferences, except that the papers presented and the discussions following the presentations are conducted electronically. One example of an electronic conference is The Electronic Salon: Feminism Meets Infotech, held in the spring of 1992 in connection with the 11th Annual Gender Studies Symposium at Lewis and Clark University, Portland, Oregon. Papers for this conference were not only delivered at the Symposium, but were made available through the Internet. Electronic participants were supplied with instructions on accessing the papers, and the papers were discussed via electronic mail.



All of the capabilities described in the sidebar are currently possible today through the Internet: electronic mail, electronic conferencing, electronic discussion groups, electronic journals, remote library catalog access, remote file transfer, and access to data archives. A faster electronic network called the National Research and Education Network (NREN) is in the planning stages. This new high-capacity, high-quality fiber optics cable network will be much faster than the Internet and will be able to handle much larger and more complex files. NREN is designed to connect schools, libraries, government agencies, businesses, and research centers, as well as individuals, for the purpose of sharing information. It will also have the capacity to transfer non-textual information, such as digitally converted audio and video images. Can you imagine your electronic mail arriving with voice and full-color pictures included in the message?

The technology is growing by leaps and bounds. New products are being developed and new services provided as we write this. The wonders that are already available, miraculous though they now seem, will become mundane as today's future visions become tomorrow's realities. Some upcoming issues of *Feminist Collections* will feature articles that detail specific aspects of this technology.

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Brendan P. Kehoe, *Zen and the Art of the Internet: A Beginner's Guide*. 2nd. ed. New York: Prentice Hall, 1992.

<sup>2</sup> E. Krol, *The Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog*. Sebastopol, CA: O'Reilly & Associates, 1992.

<sup>3</sup> Judith Hudson and Kathleen A. Turek, *Electronic Access to Research on Women: A Short Guide*. Albany, N.Y. : Institute for Research on Women, The University at Albany, 1992.

<sup>4</sup> The primary source for the list of electronic discussion groups relating to women is Joan Korenman's compilation that is available from the women's studies data archive at the University of Maryland. Consult "Computer Talk" columns in previous issues of *Feminist Collections* for descriptions of many of these lists.

<sup>5</sup> Complete instructions for accessing the University of Maryland women's studies data archive are available in Hudson and Turek, cited above, p.8. See also *Feminist Collections*, v.14, no.2, Winter 1993, p.20.

## GETTING TO KNOW JAPAN THROUGH THE WORKS OF AWARD-WINNING JAPANESE WOMEN FICTION WRITERS

by Carol Fairbanks

In 1932, a number of American readers became aware, for the first time, of two highly respected Japanese women writers. *The Saturday Review of Literature* published an essay by a Japanese critic, Yusuke Tsurumi, who pointed out that the first person to write a "novel of social criticism" in Japan was Ichiyo Higuchi, a young woman who had a stunning but brief career as a fiction writer before dying of tuberculosis in 1896.<sup>1</sup> She was only twenty-four years old. The other writer mentioned by Tsurumi, Akiko Yosano, enjoyed an astonishingly long and varied literary career. At the age of twenty-three, she published her first collection of poetry and startled the literary world with its frank expression of women's sexuality and rebellion. Over the next four decades Akiko published poetry, essays,

fiction, criticism, and translations; she also taught literature and lectured on literature and controversial social issues. As a result of these activities, she was able to support her husband and eleven children.

At the time that Tsurumi published his essay, not a single translation of a Japanese woman writer's work was available in the U.S., nor had many works by Japanese men been translated. American readers had to wait almost three decades for translations of Ichiyo's and Akiko's works. Today, however, we have access to translations of works by seventy-five women fiction writers who have published in the last one hundred years. Forty-five novels have been translated into English; 185 short stories and novellas are available through anthologies, collected works by individual authors, or journals such as *Japan Quarterly*, *Japanese Literature*

*Today*, *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*, and a variety of other literary periodicals.

Tsurumi argues in his essay that, "It is imaginative literature, more than anything else, that molds the opinions of a country. Literary criticism, historical essays, as well as poems, novels, and dramas have a great influence in giving currency to ideas and direction to popular thinking. Moreover, it is the literary people who usually foreshadow coming changes" (p.540). In this passage, Tsurumi articulates the importance of turning to literature when attempting to define a culture at any particular time. Fiction, especially, provides an important supplement to the studies produced by scholars in other fields.

Consider, for example, the multiple perspectives in the following headlines that have appeared over the past decade:

- "Japan's Women Wage a Quiet Revolution" (*Asia*, 1991)
- "Women No Longer Walk Three Paces Behind" (*Asahi Evening News*, 1988)
- "Japanese Women No Longer Tolerating Unhappy Marriages" (*Daily Yomiuri*, 1990)
- "Tokyo Survey Finds Women Want to Keep Working After Marriage" (*Japan Report*, 1990)
- "Take a Hike Hiroshi: Japan's War of the Sexes Is Heating Up Because Japan's Women Are Fed Up" (*Newsweek*, 1992)

These headlines indicate that the attitudes of Japanese women are undergoing significant changes. Another headline, however, announces the results of a Virginia Slims poll conducted in Japan in 1990:

"Japanese Women Content With Status"

This poll, according to Professor Sumiko Iwao of Keio University, indicates that "Japanese women tend to be content with their domestic role and don't covet the lifestyle of workaholic Japanese men."<sup>2</sup>

These contradictions should not lead us to throw up our hands in despair. Insights into the ambiguities of Japanese society can be acquired by reading the fiction of Japanese women writers who have devoted their talents to describing women's lives, including their need to fulfill personal aspirations while at the same time dealing with a complex web of family and social obligations. Many

women assume the mask of the "good wife and wise mother" (*ryosai kenbo*); others -- both the characters and the writers who created them -- have openly rebelled and condemned political institutions, the military mentality of past decades, discrimination against women in business and industry, out-dated educational programs, rampant materialism, and the oppressive patriarchal family structures rooted in seventeenth-century Confucianism.

Many Westerners who are interested in examining these issues as represented in literature have difficulty knowing what fiction is available in English. Three recent publications simplify the task. In 1989 Claire Zebroski Mamola published *Japanese Women Writers in English Translation: An Annotated Bibliography* (Garland Press), which includes annotations for late nineteenth-century and twentieth-century writers through 1987, with a short section on thirteen fiction writers who lived during the Heian Period (794-1185). This work has been supplemented by the 1992 publication of a second volume, also by Garland Press. The annotations consist of plot summaries of the stories.

Another 1989 publication is available through the University of Copenhagen: Sachiko Shibata Schierbeck's *Postwar Japanese Women Writers: An Up-to-Date Bibliography with Biographical Sketches*, edited by Soren Egerod. This study includes fifty-three writers, although a few have not yet had works translated into English. The profiles run from two to five pages, including useful biographical details, an overview of critical responses to the works, and a selected list of publications, including works that have been translated into English.

In 1992 Kristina Ruth Huber published *Women in Japanese Society: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected English Language Materials* (Greenwood Press), with a section on "Modern Prose Writers: Fiction, Drama, Essays" by Kathryn Sparling. A paragraph of biographical background and a listing of translated works is provided for each of fifty-seven writers. There is also a list of anthologies that include women writers.<sup>3</sup> Another section, "Critical Studies of Modern Prose," includes eighty-eight books, articles, and reviews on Japanese women's writings.

While these sources are essential for the study of Japanese women's fiction, they present such a wide array of choices that it may be difficult to decide which works to read first. In response to this

problem, I have developed a *Guide to Japanese Women Fiction Writers and Their Culture*, which notes twenty-one novels, nine excerpts from novels, and sixty-five short stories representing some of the best works by forty-seven writers, beginning with Ichiyo Higuchi's publications in the 1890's. Most of the writers have received major literary awards in Japan, but I have selected works not only for their literary merit but also for their insights into Japanese women's lives. I have also included 165 annotations for articles, books, and reviews which will provide readers with relevant background and insight into the fiction and the lives of the authors. The annotation for each story and novel is followed by an "Issues" section that identifies major concerns. For example, the first work listed in the *Guide* is Hikari Agata's "The Family Party." The "Issues" section lists the following items: community life, family relationships (mother and children, wife and in-laws), role of the contemporary urban housewife, urban development and its effects on family life. In addition, an eighty-item index helps readers to identify works on a specific subject.

Because most American readers have not had the opportunity to study Japanese history and society, the *Guide* includes a seventy-five-item annotated bibliography prepared by Tom Richter. The materials, selected for their depth and readability, represent several disciplines, including history, sociology, psychology, philosophy, and political science.

Copies of the *Guide to Japanese Women Fiction Writers and Their Culture* may be obtained for free by writing to The University of Wisconsin-

System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, WI 53706.

The research and writing of this *Guide* was made possible through grants from the University of Wisconsin-System Undergraduate Teaching Improvement Council and from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Funds were also provided to make a twenty-one-minute videotape entitled *Mountain Movers: Japanese Women Fiction Writers*. The script was developed by Diana Forkash. Copies of the video may be obtained by writing to the Media Development Center, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54701.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Yusuke Tsurumi, "Japanese Literary Annals," *Saturday Review of Literature* v.20 (February 1932), p.540.

<sup>2</sup> "Poll: Japanese Women Content with Status," *Leader-Telegram* (Eau Claire, Wisconsin), December 17, 1990, p.5A.

<sup>3</sup> Several recent anthologies are not included: Alfred Birnbaum, ed., *Monkey-brain Sushi: New Tastes in Japanese Fiction* (Tokyo: Kodansha International, 1991); *Manoa: A Pacific Journal of International Writing* (v.3, no.2, 1990); Helen Mitsios, ed., *New Japanese Voices: The Best Contemporary Fiction from Japan* (New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1991); Kyoko and Mark Selden, eds., *The Atomic Bomb: Voices from Hiroshima and Nagasaki* (Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1989); Yukiko Tanaka, ed., *Unmapped Territories: New Women's Fiction from Japan* (Seattle: Women in Translation, 1991).

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## FEMINIST PUBLISHING

**NAIAD PRESS**, the oldest and largest lesbian publishing company, is in the midst of celebrating its twentieth year. With 190 books under its belt, the press has 24 new lesbian titles scheduled for 1993. Barbara Grier and Donna McBride founded the press along with Anyda Marchant and Muriel Crawford, and the publisher now has six full-time employees at its Tallahassee, Florida headquarters. Address of the press: P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302.

**SPINSTERS INK** has relocated to Minneapolis, Minnesota. The lesbian/feminist publisher began turning out books in 1978 in upstate New York under founders Judith McDaniel and Maureen Brady, moved to California in 1982 with new owner Sherry Thomas, joined with Aunt Lute Book Company from Iowa in 1985, then separated from Aunt Lute and has now been purchased by Joan Drury of Minneapolis. Spinsters publishes fiction and nonfiction that center on "the complex issues of women in this society," according to the press. New address is P.O. Box 300170, Minneapolis, MN 55403.

## NEWS FROM UW-EXTENSION INDEPENDENT STUDY: CORRESPONDING WOMEN

Who takes "correspondence courses" these days? According to Sylvia Rose, Director of Independent Study for University of Wisconsin-Extension, women are in the majority, and they're taking not only child care and education-related courses -- high-demand areas due most probably to certification requirements and the female-dominated nature of the occupations -- but business classes. During 1991-92, in fact, more women than men were enrolled in business courses. Last year nearly twelve thousand students signed up for independent study courses with UW-Extension, and more than fifty-eight percent were women. Not all of these were from Wisconsin, either -- thirty-eight percent sent in their assignments from other states and from more than sixty foreign countries.

The "typical" independent study student at UW-Extension last year, according to data supplied by students when they enroll, was a white woman from Wisconsin, twenty-five to thirty-four years of age, with some college background. She was taking a university credit course to apply "toward a degree from a UW System or other institution or for professional certification or development. She chose the IS [independent study] method because of career/job constraints or family commitments."<sup>1</sup> It's that very latitude in when and where students can do their coursework that no doubt makes independent study so attractive to women. Rose recalls that during an end-of-course exam several years ago in the Extension Building, a mother, whose partner waited in the hallway with their infant, took time out from her exam to nurse the baby.

In addition to the usual round of basic English, math, science, and education courses, the IS catalog of UW-Extension also offers some courses geared toward women's studies: Women in Literature; Gender Issues in Management; U.S. Women's History; Women and Their Bodies in Health and Disease; Social Institutions, Social Change, and the Lives of Women; and Women and European History. There's even a course for high school level: Quest for Equality: A Look at the American Women's Movement. The only high school course in women's studies available in the U.S., this course in 1990 won a Distinguished Course Award from the National University Continuing

Education Association. Last year the enrollment for these courses totaled 224, with most students signed up for the health course, Gender Issues in Management, and Women in Literature. Women's studies courses via Independent Study can offer a good introduction to the field for people in smaller communities with no local college to provide such coursework.



Jewels Graphics/Sarita Johnson

Independent Study courses are written and instructed by faculty in the academic departments of the UW institutions. University credit courses are similar in content and rigor to their campus counterparts. Credit is transferable toward degrees in the UW System as well as other institutions. However, students are advised to check with their degree-granting institutions to make sure the selected courses will be accepted. Last year some 2,300 independent study students were taking courses toward a UW degree, and another 2,300 were working toward a degree at another institution. Depending on the institution and the department, students may be able to take independent study for up to half their total credits toward graduation. Cost per credit hour is \$53 plus textbooks and a \$30 registration fee. Exams may be taken at a department-approved proctored site in a local community or at the Independent Study Exam Office in Madison. Many other Independent Study courses do not offer university credit but do provide continuing education units (especially for practicing engineers and business professionals), high school credit, or VTAE credit.

Independent Study at UW-Extension is one of about eighty such institutions nationwide offering collegiate-based independent study courses. It ranks tenth in enrollments and has been around for more than one hundred years, since 1891. Student enrollment continues to increase, perhaps as people's lives become more complex and there is ever greater demand from "returning students" for courses of study that fit into the hours around their work lives. Clearly there is appeal for women who are either at home with children or find it difficult to work classes into their hectic days. Most applicants find out about Independent Study courses through word-of-mouth, and many via advisers, but the Independent Study office also advertises in community newspapers, military newspapers, and even *Harper's Magazine*. Soon Rose plans to place an ad in *Family Circle* and is interested to see what kind of response will result. There's a nationwide toll free number to call for information: 800-442-6460. Advisers are

available to help with course selection and other questions. Textbooks can be purchased through the Extension Bookstore, and there's TTY (TeleTYpewriter) accessibility to accommodate persons with disabilities. In short, Independent Study is a flexible way to take coursework either for credit, professional advancement, or to explore a particular interest.

-- L.S.

The University of Wisconsin Extension Independent Study office may be reached at 800-442-6460 or 608-263-2055. The address is 209 Extension Bldg., 432 N. Lake St., Madison, WI 53706-1498.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> From data provided on student application forms.

## ARCHIVES

An archival collection centered on the *HISTORY OF WOMEN IN HOME ECONOMICS* at University of Wisconsin-Madison is in its third year of development. According to project coordinator Dedra McDonald, the idea is to catalog all institutional records of the School of Home Economics, locate relevant collections in other archival repositories, gather the private papers of former Home Economics faculty, pull together information on the contributions made by women educated in home economics in Wisconsin, and compile finding aids and indexes to all of these relevant collections so that researchers know where to locate materials they might be interested in.

Among the interesting items assembled in the UW Archives: recordings of WHA's Homemaker's Hour radio programs of the 1940's and 1950's (McDonald hopes to make transcripts of many of them); the papers of Ruth Dickie, nutritionist and dietitian with UW Hospital for nearly forty years (and primary funding source for the archival project); boxes of scrapbooks from an honorary fraternity in Home Economics during the 1920's to 1940's; and some papers of Kathryn Clarenbach's work with the University Extension Home and Family Living program and the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. McDonald has been working with UW Archivist J. Frank Cook and a committee of persons interested

in development of the collection. One of their objectives has been gathering the papers of former Home Economics faculty and students. The hope is to produce a comprehensive listing and description of all parts of the collection by June of 1994, which will then be disseminated to women's history programs, other universities' Family Resources/Consumer Sciences sorts of programs, and interested libraries and persons. Contact Dedra McDonald or J. Frank Cook at UW Archives B134 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706; 608-262-5629.

At *UW-PLATTEVILLE* is an interesting *COLLECTION OF WIRE RECORDINGS* (early recordings made on magnetic wire) from the 1940's and early 1950's. Amateur museum curator Rollo Jamison apparently took it on himself to do some oral history and interviewed many from the surrounding area. A number of the recordings are of women, including Ollie Lewis, the last settler in a Black settlement in the Platteville area; Rose Lance, a piano and organ dealer; and Mazie and Beth Okey, missionaries to China. The original wire recordings have been dubbed onto reel-to-reel tapes and will soon be copied onto cassettes, with transcripts available. For information, contact Jerry Daniels, Library Director and Archivist at UW-Platteville, Karmann Library, Platteville, WI 53818.

The **LESBIAN ARCHIVE AND INFORMATION CENTRE** of London has been in existence for seven years, gathering a large collection of books, magazines, films, post cards, badges, tapes, and numerous items donated by the lesbian community. Because all of its funding has been cut by the

London Boroughs Grants Scheme, the Archive is in danger of closing, so is seeking memberships and commitments of ongoing funding from interested persons. They may be contacted at BCM 7005, London WC1N 3XX, England; phone: 071-405-6475.

## COMPUTER TALK

### DATABASES

The Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center offers on disk a list of **MANUSCRIPT HOLDINGS OF SELECTED NINETEENTH-CENTURY WOMEN WRITERS**. The list describes holdings in the general manuscript collections as well as those in the Robert Lee Wolff Collection of nineteenth-century fiction. Among the 180 Victorian authors included are Mary Elizabeth Braddon, Charlotte Bronte, Sara Coleridge, George Eliot, Christina Rossetti, and Olive Schreiner. Available in Macintosh MS-Word 4.0/5.0 and MS-DOS Wordperfect 5.1 format, price of the diskette list is \$7.56 including tax. Checks should be payable to University of Texas at Austin. Send orders to Office of the Research Librarian, Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center, University of Texas at Austin, P.O. Drawer 7219, Austin, TX 78713-7219. For phone orders, call 512-471-9119.

### EMAIL LISTS/DISCUSSION GROUPS

**FEMISA** is for those who work in the areas of feminism, gender, international relations, and the like. To subscribe, send the single line message: *sub femisa firstname lastname* to **LISTSERV@MACH1.WLU.CA**. List owner is Deborah Stienstra ([stienstr@uwp02.uwinnipeg.ca](mailto:stienstr@uwp02.uwinnipeg.ca)) in the Department of Political Science, University of Winnipeg.

**FINNISH SAPPHO** is a new list for exchange of information concerning Finnish lesbians. Queries may be sent in English, but Finnish will be the main language. To join the list, send email to [sapfo-list-request@helsinki.fi](mailto:sapfo-list-request@helsinki.fi). For sending email to the list once you have joined, the address is: [sapfo.list@helsinki.fi](mailto:sapfo.list@helsinki.fi). List organizer is Eva Isaksson at University of Helsinki Observatory and Astrophysics Laboratory.

**WOMEN'S HEALTH ELECTRONIC NEWS LINE** is a combination newsletter/discussion group for those interested in women's health on the Internet or bitnet. To join, send within the body of your email message the single line: *subscribe WMN-HLTH firstname lastname* to **LISTSERV@UWAVM.U.WASHINGTON.EDU** (Internet) or **LISTSERV@UWAVM** (bitnet).

### ELECTRONIC JOURNALS

**THE ELECTRONIC JOURNAL OF COMMUNICATION (EJC/REC)** devoted its February 1993 issue to "Women and Media in Canada: A Feminist Sampler." Edited by Debra Clarke and Liss Jeffrey, the publication offers individual articles via Comserve, an electronic information service for people interested in studying human communications. Filenames of the articles -- based on first author's last name plus volume and number of the periodical -- are given in parentheses in this partial listing of contents: "Women Politicians and Their Media Coverage: A Generational Analysis" (Jeffrey V3N193); "Women's Access to On-Line Discussions about Feminism" (Balka V3N193); "Feminists and the Toronto Press" (Stone V3N193); "Heroes vs. Villains in Five Canadian-Produced Television Programs" (Phillips V3N193); "Voices from the Media: Wielding Political Clout" (Voices V3N193). To receive the contents file (with introduction by the editors plus article abstracts), send to [Comserve@vm.its.rpi.edu](mailto:Comserve@vm.its.rpi.edu) (Internet) or [Comserve@rpitsvm](mailto:Comserve@rpitsvm) (bitnet) this message: *send EJCTOC V3N193*. To receive a particular article, your message should read: *send filename* (for example, *send balka V3N193*). For more information on how to subscribe, contact Comserve staff at [support@vm.its.rpi.edu](mailto:support@vm.its.rpi.edu) or [support@rpitsvm](mailto:support@rpitsvm).

## NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

### ALMANACS

**THE EUROPEAN WOMEN'S ALMANAC**, edited by Paula Snyder. New York: Columbia University Press, 1992. 399p. \$35.00, ISBN 0-231-0804-6. LC 92-13451. Also published by Scarlett Press, London, 1992.

This country-by-country information source on European women reports on their legal status, vital statistics and health indicators, employment and benefits (including parental leave and child care where available), educational attainment, political involvements, and numbers incarcerated. A source is provided for each type of information.

Unlike other statistical compilations, *European Women's Almanac* enlivens the presentation by including letters from individuals that comment on the status of women in their country. In the Yugoslavian section, letters from Vlasta Jalusic and Tanja Renner (written from Ljubljana, Slovenia, in January 1992) are especially poignant. The *Almanac* is sufficiently current to present the Yugoslavian statistics broken down into nine subsections, although the information itself is from the 1980's -- the present life expectancy for women in Bosnia-Herzegovina is far from the 73.0 years listed, I'm sure. The data for Czechoslovakia is divided into Czech and Slovak Republics, although the various laws described probably pertain only to the Czech Republic at this time.

A final section compares various interesting statistics that affect women across countries, such as consumer price index, public spending on education, health, and defense, abortion rate, deaths from breast cancer, female deaths from suicide, percent of women in national parliaments, pupil-teacher ratios, and the number of television sets per thousand residents.

In short, *the European Women's Almanac* is a very readable statistical book.



### CHICANAS AND HISPANIC AMERICAN WOMEN

**CHICANA STUDIES INDEX: TWENTY YEARS OF GENDER RESEARCH 1971-1991**, compiled and edited by Lillian Castillo-Speed. Berkeley, CA: University of California Chicano Studies Library Publications Unit, 1992. 426p. indexes. \$90.00, ISBN 0-918520-21-5. LC 92-10870.

With the development of ethnic studies programs on campuses has come the need for tools to guide researchers and students to material on each ethnic group in a range of both general and highly specialized publications. The best of these tools have come from subject specialists who understand relevant languages and cultural nuances as well as library research apparatus. The publications and databases produced by the Chicano Studies Library at the University of California at Berkeley, such as the *Chicano Index* (formerly the *Chicano Periodical Index*) and *Chicano Database on CD-ROM*, are good examples of this kind of resource. Their latest publication, the *Chicana Studies Index*, combines citations focusing on women of Mexican heritage in the United States from the Chicano database with other resources of the Chicano Studies Library, the Chicano Research Center Library at UCLA, the Coleccion Tloque Nahuaque of UC-Santa Barbara, and *Dissertations Abstracts International*.

The main section of the book is a subject index arranged according to terms found in the *Chicano Thesaurus* (4th ed. published in the *Chicano Periodical Index* 1984-86). Subject terms include topics, personal names, places, titles of books, short stories, plays, and poems (leading to literary criticism entries), and class headings, such as "authors" or "artists." About 1,150 unique citations occur in the *Chicana Studies Index*, repeated as needed under several subjects for a total of 6,792 instances. Each entry contains the usual bibliographic elements plus descriptors, additional subject terms under which the same citation appears. The author and title indexes key to the first instance of the entry in the book. For authors with many entries, the author index lists article and book titles under each author's name, so that one needn't flip back and forth from the index to main body.

Because the articles and books indexed often cover other ethnic groups, the *Chicana Index* also includes citations indexed under "Puerto Ricans," "Cubanos," "Latin Americans," and "Blacks." One somewhat curious usage, however, is to combine all citations to non-Chicanas under the subject "Women" (314 entries). There are 183 entries under the term "Feminism."

Novels and poetry collections by single authors are not included in the *Index*, and readers are advised to consult Norma Alarcón's "Chicana Writers and Critics in a Social Context: Towards a Contemporary Bibliography" (*Third Woman* 4, 1989). I hope that if an update to the *Index* is published, the compiler will reconsider this omission, as identifying Chicana novelists, short story writers, and poets and their works is difficult when using databases.

The *Chicana Index* will be especially useful to women's studies researchers who do not have access to the *Chicano Database*, but even those who do are likely to find additional citations because the *Index* includes material from other sources as well.

**NOTABLE HISPANIC AMERICAN WOMEN**, edited by Diane Telgen and Jim Kamp. Detroit: Gale Research, Inc., 1993. 448p. index. ISBN 0-8103-7578-8. LC 92-42483.

The publisher's impetus for issuing this volume was the success of its 1992 publication *Notable Black American Women (NBAW)*. Like *NBAW*, *NHAW* fills a reference void of information on historical and contemporary women from a large minority group, in this case women who fit the U.S. Census Bureau definition of "Hispanic" -- those who identify their origin or descent as being from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Spain, or any of the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America (p.ix). Residence in the United States or any of its past or present territories, rather than citizenship, defines the "American" half of the title.

Most of the nearly three hundred entries include information from interviews; sometimes interviews were the only source available. Other sources include books and periodical articles from *Mas*, *Nuestro Tiempo*, *Hispanic*, *Intercambios Femeniles*, *Hispanic Business*, and *Vista*.

The entries are from 500 to 2,500 words each, and many feature photographs. Print sources

and interview information are provided at the end of entries. Occupational and subject indexes show the extent of Hispanic American women's roles, from activists in civil rights, women's rights, and other movements to artists, businesswomen, composers, judges, and television show hosts. One interesting discovery is Margarita Carmen Cansino, better known as Rita Hayworth.

## DIRECTORIES

**WOMEN OF COLOR: ORGANIZATIONS & PROJECTS: A NATIONAL DIRECTORY**, compiled and edited by Linda Burnham for the Women of Color Resource Center. Berkeley, CA: The Center, 1992. 100p. index. \$8.95 plus shipping and handling.

Here's a handy guide to organizations and projects focused on women of color. Besides listings for organizations entirely concerned with women of color, the directory covers special projects from organizations with more general mandates. For example, the listing for the Center for Women Policy Studies includes descriptions of its proposed journal by and about Asian Pacific Islander women and of a study on "Diverse Perspectives on Work and Family Policy: The Self-Defined Needs of Women of Color."

The Women of Color Resource Center is a California-based organization whose goals include making comprehensive, up-to-date information and analysis accessible to social-change activists engaged in organizing and advocacy on behalf of women of color; developing a nationally accessible database on issues that affect women of color; and helping to bridge the gap between women-of-color community organizers on one hand and academics and policy analysts on the other. The directory is the Center's first major project. True to their commitment to database development, the Center group is making the directory listings available on disk, too (\$19.95 for IBM compatible dBase III Plus, WordPerfect, or Ascii format). The disk version does not include organizational descriptions or indexes.

As indexed, "Women of Color" here includes African/African-American/Afro-Caribbean, Arab/Arab-American, Asian/Asian-American/Pacific Islander, Indigenous/Native American/Hawaiian/Alaskan, Latina, and women of multiple heritages. The types of projects and associations run the gamut from those with a cultural focus to employment, mentoring, publishing, and support groups. Many are



not covered in standard organizational reference works (such as the *Women's Information Directory* listed below.)

Some of the listings are for organizations or projects that have a local focus in the San Francisco Bay area (ex: Black Women Organized for Educational Development, Oakland; Bay Area Network of Latinas, etc.) or elsewhere (Black Women's Coalition of Atlanta; Jenesse Center, the Los Angeles homeless shelter for victims of domestic violence, etc.), rather than a national one.

The Center compiled the directory from questionnaires returned from organizations and some phone inquiries. The result includes about 200 listings, from an initial mailing of 2,500 questionnaires. This is a good first effort. Let's hope that next time more organizations and projects will take the time to complete the form so that the directory can be more complete.

**WOMEN'S INFORMATION DIRECTORY: A GUIDE TO ORGANIZATIONS, AGENCIES, INSTITUTIONS, PROGRAMS, PUBLICATIONS, SERVICES, AND OTHER RESOURCES CONCERNED WITH WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES**, edited by Shawn Brennan. Detroit: Gale Research, 1993. 795p. indexes. \$75.00, ISBN 0-8103-8422-1; ISSN 1063-0554.

There's quite a wallop of information packed into this directory compiled from other Gale publications, the resources of the National Council for Research on Women, the National Women's Studies Association, Working Woman Inc., and "original research" by the staff at Gale. Chapters cover national as well as regional/state/local organizations, battered women's services and displaced homemaker programs around the country, women's centers, women's studies programs and research centers, women's colleges, library and museum collections on women, publishers, journals, newsletters, and booksellers that focus on women, governmental agencies, top U.S. women-owned businesses, consultants on women's issues, scholarships and awards for women, and other directories. Most chapters are arranged by state, sub-divided by city or town. Recognizing that women-focused material exists in databases and on electronic bulletin boards, the compilers include a section on electronic resources that impressed me with its currency. There's also a handy but

unexpected section listing educational and general interest videos on women. The index lists organizational names, publication titles, and subjects.

One can see how the directory would be appealing to women's centers as a reference source (ex: "I'm moving to Montana. Are there any feminist organizations there?") or to women's organizations and publishers looking for a ready list of addresses for news releases and solicitations (the directory is also available in customized mailing lists, according to the Preface). Libraries holding the other Gale publications (*Encyclopedia of Associations*, *Newsletters in Print*, *Gale Directory of Publications and Broadcast Media*, *Publishers Directory*, *Scholarships, Fellowships*, etc.) and the NWSA and NCROW directories will probably need this directory only if there is frequent demand for women-focused information, for which *Women's Information Directory* is quite convenient.

As in all fact-rich publications, there are minor errors throughout. I checked the facts I knew well -- on the women's studies programs in Wisconsin -- and found that of the program directors listed, a Frances had become Frank, an O'Neale had dropped an e, and an Audrey was listed as Aubrey (and is not currently the program director anyway). None of the typos were found in the NWSA Directory, the main source for the chapter.

Judging by the Wisconsin omissions in the regional/state/local chapter, a future edition might supplement the *Encyclopedia of Associations: Regional, State and Local Organizations* listings with directories produced by state-level women's organizations, where they exist. (The Wisconsin Women's Council, for example, produces a *Directory of Wisconsin Women's Organizations and Services* that is much more complete than the Wisconsin listings in the *Encyclopedia*). At the very least, listing such state-level directories themselves would be a useful addition to the directories chapter. The arrangement by address of mixed regional, state, and local organizations also presents problems when a state-level voluntary organization is led by a person in one city one year and someone in another city the next. This could be rectified by listing organizations covering the entire state first, reserving the local arrangement for local organizations only. It is also dubious whether the hundreds of separate listings for local Young Women's Christian Associations adds much that couldn't be answered with a phone call to the national organization for information about a particular locale. Other national organizations with

local affiliates, such as the National Organization for Women, seem to be included in a haphazard fashion; some local chapters are listed, others not. Listing the national and perhaps the state affiliates would probably suffice.

Despite these problems, the *Women's Information Directory* is a convenient one-stop resource that delivers its money's worth.

## EDUCATION

**EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES: A GUIDE TO THEORY, TEACHING, AND RESEARCH**, by Averil Evans McClelland. New York: Garland, 1992. 227p. indexes. \$35.00, ISBN 0-8240-4842-3. LC 91-14495.

The fun part of compiling guides and bibliographies comes from the power of deciding how to organize the material to match your understanding of the subject and what you wish to convey to your readers. Alternatively, one can take the easy way out and present a long list by author, at most subdivided by format, and use a detailed subject index to provide direct access -- but this doesn't really let you, the compiler, play with the ideas very much. Averil McClelland is clearly from the first school. He offers a thoughtful presentation that focuses on education as a category of women's history. He reaches back to ancient and medieval history as well as to U.S. history to examine the influences of societal attitudes towards educating women. Next, he asks, "Education for what?" and answers in chapters on education for hearth and home, paid work, civic responsibilities, and the definition(s) of the educated woman. The last third of the book examines the search for equity in education (including a section on the development of women's studies) and new directions in education brought about by gender being a focus of inquiry. Here McClelland subsumes gender and diversity, curriculum transformation (which he calls the problem of 'truth'), the "new" pedagogy, and the preparation of education professionals. Each topic is covered by an essay that points out seminal works, followed by a selective bibliography.

McClelland is intrigued with the future implications of work by Mary Belenky, Carol Gilligan, and others who he believes have redefined the meaning of the educated woman. He sees such work as a "reconceptualized vision of education

itself," although he cautions, "Whether or not such a vision will make significant inroads into educational thought, unfortunately, may depend more on the conditions of life in which we find ourselves than on the eagerness of traditional scholars to look with interest on this new work" (p.159).

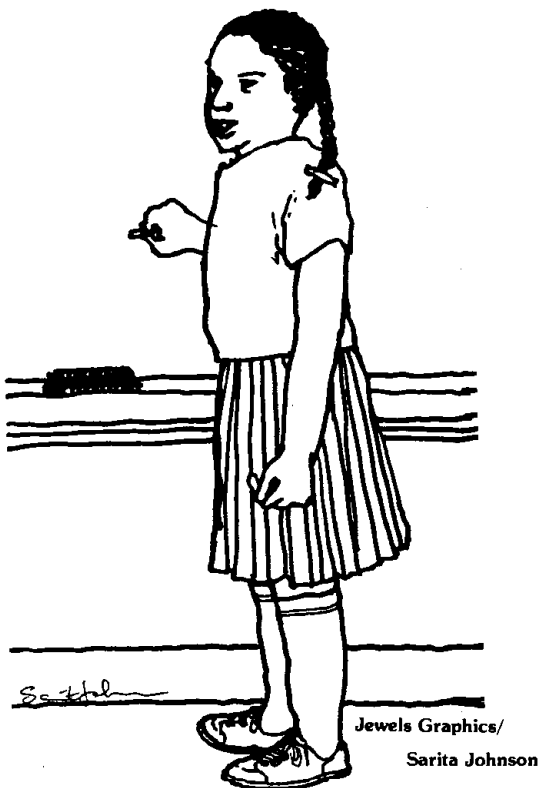
In any event, *The Education of Women in the United States: A Guide to Theory, Teaching, and Research* can help us understand the context in which to evaluate work on women's education.

**GIRLS IN SCHOOLS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH ON GIRLS IN U.S. PUBLIC SCHOOLS KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12**, 3rd. ed., developed at the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, Susan M. Bailey, Director. Wellesley, MA: The Center, 1992. 126p.

*Girls in Schools* is an outgrowth of the American Association of University Women Education Foundation project that resulted in *The AAUW Report: How Schools Shortchange Girls* (February 1992). The widely publicized *Report* summarized existing research on the education of girls, made a series of recommendations on how to achieve gender equity in education, and included citations to the research upon which it was based. *Girls in Schools* provides additional citations to this important literature, arranged in a more straightforward bibliographic style.

Topics include societal subjects such as sex equity issues, sex/gender role socialization, feminist theory, and welfare reform as well as subjects linked more directly to adolescence, such as adolescent development, dropouts, and teen pregnancy and parenting. The influence of early childhood education, race/ethnicity, and sexual harassment are also surveyed, as are the special needs of disabled and gifted girls. Health issues, mathematics and science education, sports/athletics, vocational education, and testing each receive separate treatment. Background on the education reform movement is found in a closing section.

Each section divides the material by genre -- beginning with books or book chapters, then journal articles, followed by other publications (reports, booklets, etc.), papers, and lastly U.S. government publications. This is a particularly helpful approach, since so much educational research is found in these more elusive places. People who are interested in the most readily available material can simply scan the



first two divisions. ERIC document numbers are provided for citations found via the ERIC system.

*Girls in School* is a work-in-progress, and the compilers welcome additions and suggestions. Given the importance of work on these issues for our budding little sisters and their brothers, researchers might wish to forward new citations to the Center.

**THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN THE SOUTH: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**, compiled by Margaret Dittmore and Susan Tucker, with an Introductory History by Amy Thompson McCandless. New Orleans: Newcomb College Center for Research on Women, Tulane University, 1992. 233p. indexes.

This work redresses several bibliographic gaps. Histories of women's education in the United States have focused on women's colleges in the Northeast and/or on coeducational institutions of the Midwest, dismissing Southern schools as substandard. Even worse, as Amy Thompson McCandless states in her introduction, "The education of African-American women in the region was totally ignored. In his two-volume *History of Women's Education in*

*the United States* (1929), Thomas Woody does not mention a single Black college" (p.1). The history of higher education for women in the South, says McCandless, differed considerably from the rest of the country, such that its omission or extrapolation from other regions creates an inaccurate picture of the topic as a whole.

The more than six hundred annotated citations to books, articles, dissertations, and archival sources certainly convince the reader that there is a distinctive history of higher education for women in the South, and an interesting one at that. The attention to the education of African-American women will be especially appreciated by students in African-American studies, education, or women's studies who are interested in writing papers on African-American women. They will need to use the subject index under "African-Americans" with numerous subheadings, however, as the body of the bibliography is divided only by format (General References, Books, Essays and Articles, Dissertations and Theses, and Primary Sources); citations to African-American and white experiences are interfiled. Scholars will find the section on primary sources valuable because it covers both official records of institutions and some manuscript collections held within colleges and universities in the South. This section is arranged by state, subdivided by institution.

In their Preface, the compilers suggest a number of unanswered questions this bibliography can help address, such as, "Who were the women who afforded education in the South? Were denominational schools more popular than public? What do we know about the complex nature of education for women as conceived of by the dominant society? What happened to students after graduation? Who shaped educational policy?" This bibliography should be valuable to anyone pondering such questions.

## ENCYCLOPEDIAS

**BLACK WOMEN IN AMERICA: AN HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA**, edited by Darlene Clark Hine. Brooklyn, NY: Carlson, 1993. 2 vols. 1,530p. \$156.00, ISBN 0-926019-61-9. LC 92-39947.

Black women's studies has been infinitely enriched by the appearance of two massive new reference works: a biographical dictionary, *Notable*

*Black American Women* (hereafter *NBAW*), edited by Jessie Carney Smith, which appeared last year from Gale Research, Inc.,<sup>1</sup> and now an historical encyclopedia, *Black Women in America* (hereafter *BWA*), edited by historian Darlene Clark Hine.<sup>2</sup> Because biographical entries predominate in the encyclopedia, a comparison is in order.

Both *NBAW* and *BWA* are excellent biographical resources. Both provide moderate-length signed essays (*NBAW*'s stated range is from 1,200 to 3,500 words; some *BWA* essays are shorter, some longer than that) complete with bibliographic references. Both books have a commitment to calling attention to local and archival primary resources -- *NBAW* mentions relevant resources at the end of entries; *BWA* lists resources for some of the entries and also appends a list of "Major Research Collections of Primary Materials," which should be very valuable to researchers interested in the relevant holdings of various libraries and archives. (The longest entries are for the Bethune Museum and Archives and the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center at Howard University, both in Washington, DC). Both books are illustrated (*NBAW* relies more on formal portrait photographs; *BWA* includes action shots as well), with the quality of reproduction being better in *BWA*. Both include historical and contemporary people from all walks of life, with occupational/activity indexing to locate them by specialty. Many biographees appear in both books, and each work has unique entries as well. Since *NBAW* was issued before *BWA*, some contributors cite *NBAW* as a source, though absence of such citation does not necessarily mean there is no entry for the person in *NBAW*.

Besides biographical entries, *BWA* contains topical essays such as "Abolition Movement," "Gospel Music," "National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses," and "Spelman College," and a chronology of Black women in the United States. In addition to the occupational/activity index, there is a very detailed, 149-page, triple-column subject index. (*NBAW* has a forty-five-page, double-column index, primarily containing personal and organizational names.)

Both these books are well-written and easy to use. What if you can only purchase one? If your or your library's interest is particularly biographical, then the lower price of \$49.00 for *NBAW* with its 500 entries (compared to \$156.00 for 800-entry *BWA*) will probably be decisive. But you'd be missing the

topical essays, chronology, annotated bibliography of basic resources, list of major research collections, and more extensive indexing. I would urge libraries to purchase both.<sup>3</sup>

## LESBIAN STUDIES

**LESBIAN SOURCES: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERIODICAL ARTICLES 1970-1990**, by Linda Garber. New York: Garland, 1993. 730p. \$75.00, ISBN 0-8153-0782-9. LC 92-21941. (Garland reference library of the humanities, v.1557; Garland gay and lesbian studies, v.9).

In the last issue of *FC*, I qualified a generally positive review of Dolores Maggioro's *Lesbianism: An Annotated Bibliography and Guide to the Literature 1976-1991* (Scarecrow Press, 1992) because I would have preferred integrated new chapters rather than reprints from an earlier edition with updates appended. But this limitation should not deter anyone from using the bibliography to find many useful annotated entries for books and articles on lesbianism.

*Lesbian Sources* is also a fine work that systematically indexes periodical articles from the wider field of lesbian studies. Over 3,500 entries are cross-referenced and cross-listed in more than a hundred categories. Garber lists the periodicals indexed (primarily significant feminist and lesbian journals) but actually includes entries culled from a wider selection of journals, such as general nursing journals in the health section. She tends to include fewer citations than Maggioro from discipline-focused academic journals.

Although the entries are not annotated, Garber has arranged the citations in sensibly chosen, carefully worded categories and cross-references. That care is especially important because the arrangement essentially is the subject index; there is no additional subject index to cover alternative ways of locating the material. "History" is divided by century, "Literature--Prose" by genre, and "Lesbians Around the World" (outside the United States) by country. Topics on lesbian culture include "Domestic Partnership," "Fat Liberation," and "Butch/Femme." Many subject categories also list articles about individuals, if the articles specifically address lesbian identity or concerns. One suggestion for a subsequent edition (and I hope there is one) would be page headers to make it easier to find topics.

## LITERATURE

**CARIBBEAN WOMEN NOVELISTS: AN ANNOTATED CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**, compiled by Lizabeth Paravisini-Gebert and Olga Torres-Seda; with contributions from the Dutch by Hilda van Neck-Yoder. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1993. 427p. indexes. \$69.95, ISBN 0-313-28342-7. LC 92-37915.

Until the publication of *Caribbean Women Novelists*, there had been no unified bibliography of works in the four languages of the region -- English, French, Spanish, and Dutch -- by and about Caribbean women. This one seems quite good, too. The compilers limit their work to writers who have published at least one novel since 1950. Once a writer qualifies for inclusion, however, all sorts of their writings are listed. Besides novels, the compilers include published excerpts of novels, short stories, essays, other nonfiction writings, and broadcast readings, followed by translations, criticism, reviews, interviews, and other miscellaneous treatments of the authors and their work found in books, articles, and dissertations. All novels and critical entries are annotated.

The book is arranged alphabetically by writer, with country identification and brief biographical information. Countries, titles of novels, names of critics, themes, and keywords are all indexed. A "Bibliography of General Works" covers general literary criticism and bibliographic studies for the Caribbean. A final offering is an appendix, "Literature in the Netherlands Antilles: A Guide to Resources," by Hilda van Neck-Yoder.



A colleague conversant with French Caribbean women writers checked the coverage in *Caribbean Women Novelists* and found it to be excellent. She was especially impressed with the choices for inclusion of critical studies concerning the major writers, about whom much has been written.

*Caribbean Women Novelists* will be of great use to scholars and readers who wish to be introduced to the writers of this multicultural region. Potential translators should also take note that many of the works await translation.

**COLETTE: AN ANNOTATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY BIBLIOGRAPHY**, compiled and annotated by Donna M. Norell. New York: Garland, 1993. 58p. indexes. \$87.00, ISBN 0-8240-6620-0. LC 92-26827.

Here is a comprehensive bibliography of the prolific French novelist, short-story writer, essayist, critic, and correspondent who lived from 1873 to 1954. Norell includes all of Colette's own original publications and English translations of these works, along with books and articles about Colette published from 1900 to 1986 in English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German. She also lists reviews for each of the books by or about Colette. Each fictional title is annotated with basic plot or character information and set in the context of other works by the writer. Critical studies are also annotated. Appendices cover special journal issues devoted to Colette and translations of her work into German, Spanish, and Italian; indexes are by title and editor, translator, or illustrator.

This bibliography should be useful for research in French and comparative literature and women's studies.

**DRAMA BY WOMEN TO 1900: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH WRITERS**, compiled by Gwenn Davis and Beverly A. Joyce. London: Mansell, 1992. 189p. indexes. \$100.00, ISBN 0-7201-2102-7. Also published by University of Toronto Press, 1992 (ISBN 0-8020-2797-0).

The price will probably prevent widespread library and individual purchase of this work, although it will be of great service to dramatists and British and American literary scholars. More than a culling of the standard national bibliographies-- the *General Catalogue of Printed Books of the British Museum [Library]* (U.K.) and the *National Union Catalog, Pre-*

1956 *Imprints* (U.S.), supplemented by the Online Computer Library Center database (OCLC) -- compiling this checklist also required considerable digging into secondary sources on drama and performance, such as Allardyce Nicoll's six-volume *History of Drama 1660-1900* (1952-1959). The editors estimate that nearly twenty percent of the entries are found only in secondary sources and are not currently known or available in print.

The introduction takes up attribution issues concerning nationality, pseudonyms, etc., and discusses factors associated with plays by women during the period. The checklist is arranged by playwright. Alternative spellings and names are found at both the entries themselves and cross-referenced throughout, a practice sure to be welcomed by reference librarians and scholars alike. Major sources of information are given for each entry, and appendices provide a chronological listing by half-century, a list of actresses, and a subject index of genres and general themes found in the plays.

## ORATORS

***WOMEN PUBLIC SPEAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1800-1925: A BIO-CRITICAL SOURCEBOOK***, edited by Karlyn Kohrs Campbell. New York: Greenwood, 1993. 505p. index. \$66.00 (est.), ISBN 0-313-27533-5. LC 92-14615. (Announced earlier by publisher under the title *AMERICAN WOMEN ORATORS, 1830-1925*.)

Campbell's intent is to introduce the thirty-seven women in this volume (and those who will follow in a second planned volume of post-1925 orators) as "contributors to the public dialogue of their time," keeping in central focus their "public lives in discourse" rather than details of their biographies. (Biographical references are provided for those who wish to read more about their lives.)

Women who broke new ground in their professions and activities are featured, such as the first ordained woman minister, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Southern women's rights fighter Laura Clay, stump speaker Anna E. Dickinson, editor and publisher Rosa Fassel Sonneschein, pioneer educator and lobbyist Emma Hart Willard, prison reformer Kate Richards O'Hare Cunningham, African-American rights activist Ida B. Wells Barnett, and labor activist "Mother" Jones. Some of the women

are well-known (Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth); some deserve to be better known, such as Catharine Waught McCulloch, who is identified as having used "drama, humor, and legal argument in support of woman suffrage, peace, temperance, and social justice" (p.448). Each woman receives an extensive essay in which her rhetoric is analyzed, and each essay concludes with biographical and critical source listings and a chronological list of major speeches.

This work and its companion volume will be a boon to instructors in communications fields who wish to include women orators in their courses. Social historians will also find it a useful resource for locating published and manuscript editions of the speeches made by these women.

## NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN

***NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY***, edited by Gretchen M. Bataille. New York: Garland, 1993. 333p. indexes. \$40.00, ISBN 0-8240-5267-6. LC 92-19990. (Biographical dictionaries of minority women, 1)

If you were designing the first biographical dictionary on Native American women, what would you include? How about historical and contemporary figures across a broad spectrum of interests, tribal identities, and communal roles whose biographies reflect as much as possible an accurate account of their lives from the perspective of Native women themselves? Wouldn't indexes by tribal affiliation and areas of endeavor be crucial? Wouldn't indexes by time period, place of birth, and general subject (including variant forms of personal names) be helpful? Wouldn't it be wonderful if such a book already existed? I am delighted to report to those who answered Yes, Yes, Yes, and YES, that *Native American Women* meets all these criteria and more.

Over two hundred women representing more than ninety tribes are covered in one- to two-page signed entries, each with references. Biographical information is provided on each of the contributors, and a selective bibliography points to other resources on Native American women.

The Introduction presents a quick overview of problems associated with recovering the biographies of Native American women. For fuller treatment of these issues, see *American Indian*

*Women: A Guide to Research*, co-written by the editor of this volume and Kathleen M. Sands (New York: Garland, 1991), reviewed in *Feminist Collections* v.13, no. 3 (Spring 1992), pp.22-23.

## QUOTATION BOOKS

***THE LAST WORD: A TREASURY OF WOMEN'S QUOTATIONS***, compiled by Carolyn Warner. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1992. 363 p., \$24.95. indexes. ISBN 0-13-524372-6.

"The best impromptu speeches are the ones written well in advance." --Ruth Gordon

So begins *The Last Word*, written by a former elected official and businesswoman adept at public speaking. What she provides is as much a guide to the use of quotations in public speaking as it is a quote book. Chapters on topics such as "character," "success," "family," and "self-image" each begin with an introduction about the topic and how it can be used in motivating and instructing.

The page composition is pleasingly simple. About ten quotes appear on each page, set off by the individuals' names in boldface italics. There are also biographical and subject indexes. This is NOT the book to use if you need source references on quotes, however. For that purpose turn to Elaine Partnow's *The New Quotable Woman* (Facts on File, 1992) or Rosalie Maggio's *The Beacon Book of Quotations by Women* (Beacon Press, 1992), both reviewed in the last issue of *Feminist Collections* (v.14, no 2, Winter 1992), p.26.

## TECHNOLOGY

***WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY***, by Cynthia Gay Bindocci. New York: Garland, 1993. 243p. indexes. \$39.00, ISBN 0-8240-5789-9. LC 92-34400.

The influence of technology on women's lives impinges on women's history, history of science and technology, sociology, economics and work, health and reproductive issues, the structuring of home life, and more. All these aspects of technology are addressed in *Women and Technology* in 570 entries representing selected secondary literature in English (books, articles, conference proceedings, and

dissertations) published between 1979 and 1991. The material is divided into categories: agriculture and food technology, architecture, clerical, communications, energy/ecology, engineers/inventors, health, home work, household technology, industrial work, labor organization, military/war, reproductive technology, transportation, women in development, work, and reference. The chapter on women in development reminds us that technological change affects women everywhere. Archival photographs of women using technology enhance the presentation (with one error -- a photograph of garment union leader Rose Schneiderman is identified as Ruth Schneiderman).

Though there is a brief Preface, some of the categorical distinctions would have benefited from introductory remarks (for ex.: why are "industrial work" and "work" separate? why is "health" separate from "reproductive technology" when some of the entries under "health" cover reproductive health hazards at work?). The subject index helps access material logically relating to more than one category.

## BRIEFLY NOTED

***215 AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT: TRIVIA FACTS***, by Gloria Leaks Gaymon. Philadelphia: Nationwide, 1992. 88p. \$13.00, ISBN 0-9633393-2-X. LC 92-61178.

This is a slim volume with 215 short identifying questions about African American women, followed by a list of the answers and three rearrangements of the names: alphabetically, by century, and by career. The book could perhaps be used in high school classroom settings to heighten interest in learning more about the women. There is a short "Recommended Reading" list, /but no illustrations or graphics to spur on the young researcher. Examples of the questions: "The first blues singer on records, her first recording of 'Crazy Blues' sold 75,000 copies in one month in 1920. She made nearly one hundred records in seven years, yet she died broke in 1946" [Mamie Smith]. "Born in Texas, in 1868, she was at one time a teacher in Austin, Texas. Founder of the Southside Settlement House in Chicago (1919), it was the first with a Black staff that was primarily for Blacks. By 1949 it had been renamed the McKinley House. Who was the founder?" [Asa McKinley].

**DIRECTORY OF FINANCIAL AIDS FOR WOMEN 1993-1995**, by Gail Ann Schlachter. San Carlos, CA: Reference Service Press, 1993. 506p. \$45.00, ISBN 0-918276-20-9; ISSN 0732-5215.

Now in its ninth edition, this biennial is a comprehensive resource on scholarships, fellowships, loans, grants, awards, internships, and state sources of educational benefits directed primarily or exclusively at individual women. This edition lists 1,901 entries, about 400 of which were not included in the last edition, and ceased programs have been deleted. The information is arranged by type of funding and is indexed in a variety of other ways.

For a review of other publications of interest to grant seekers, see "Finding Funding: Grant-Getting Tips for Women" by Phyllis Holman Weisbard in the Winter 1992 of *Feminist Collections* (v. 13, no. 2) or available upon request from the Office of Women's Studies Librarian.

**TWO THOUSAND NOTABLE AMERICAN WOMEN**. Fourth Illustrated Edition from the American Biographical Institute. Charlotte, NC: The Institute, 1992. 500p. ISBN 0-934544-61-1.

When I noticed a listing for this book, it sounded like something *FC* readers would want to know about, so I requested a review copy. I can't say that it was entirely a mistake, because now I can report on what the book isn't. This is NOT the book to turn to for biographies of Hillary Rodham Clinton, Donna Shalala, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Madonna, or scores of other well-known American women. As a book of lesser-known women -- or, more accurately, of women largely unknown beyond their communities -- such a work might still be useful if it were indexed by profession, interest, geographic area, or something. But this one isn't. Based on the photographs included, it does seem to show appreciation for ethnic and racial diversity among American women.

How do people get into *Two Thousand Notable American Women* or any of the biographical publications of the Institute? The preface states that "nomination and selection for biographical recognition are based entirely on merit." The pool of nominees comes from colleges, organizations, individuals, and businesses. Biographees are not required to purchase a copy in order to be included. The best use I can think of is inflating resumes. If

any readers have used this book and wish to offer other suggestions, please write and we'll enlighten everyone in the next issue.

To find biographical information on better-known American women of achievement, stick with the now proverbial (Marquis) *Who's Who of American Women*, currently in its 18th edition (1993-1994), containing 27,500 entries (New Providence, NJ: Reed Reference Publishing, \$225.00). For coverage of prominent women outside the United States, consult *The International Who's Who of Women* (First edition: London: Europa Publications, 1992, \$350.00), with over 4,000 entries.

**WOMEN'S STUDIES INDEX 1991**. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1993. \$150.00. 828p.

This annual index to women's periodicals in English began in 1989. The third volume, covering citations from eighty-two predominantly American publications, is now available. Because of the range of publications covered, from *Family Circle* and *Glamour* to *Hot Wire*, off our backs *Women's Studies International Forum*, and *Resources for Feminist Research*, I have found it to be the best single index in women's studies for undergraduate research. I hope the production process can be speeded up at G.K. Hall so that the 1992 volume appears before the end of 1993.

-- P.H.W.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Reviewed in *Feminist Collections* v.14, no.1 (Fall 1992), p.23.

<sup>2</sup> Hine also edited a sixteen-volume set called *Black Women in the United States* (variant title on some volumes: *Black Women in American History*), also from Carlson. This set contains 248 articles and 5 monographs touching on all aspects of Black women's lives in the United States.

<sup>3</sup> Public libraries and other organizations might find that what best fits their needs is a spin-off publication from *Notable Black American Women* called *Epic Lives: 100 Black Women Who Made a Difference*. This paperback work, trimmed to 632 pages (from the 1,333 pages of NBAW) is also edited by Jessie Carney Smith and costs \$18.95 (Detroit: Gale, 1992); ISBN 0-8103-9426-X.



## PERIODICAL NOTES

### NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

**CIRCLES: THE BUFFALO WOMEN'S JOURNAL OF LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY** 1992-. Eds.: Joanne E. Fuchs, Carla M. Goldstein. 1/yr. \$5 (low-income); \$10. State University of New York at Buffalo, School of Law, O'Brian Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260. (Issue examined: v.1, Spring 1992)

In the fifty-six pages of this journal produced by students at the State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law is a variety of work, from fiction to poetry, art to academic articles (on several legal papers), and a book review. The journal's goal is to be an "interdisciplinary journal" offering a "forum for exploring the *legal and social challenges* facing women of diverse races, classes, and cultures" (call for papers, p.53).

**DEFIANCE!** 1991-. 4/yr. \$8. Single copy: \$2.50. 400 Main St., Stroudsburg, PA 18360. (Issues examined: v.2, no.5, Summer 1992; v.2, no.6, Winter 1993)

This quarterly hopes to "provide a place for womyn's thoughts, ideas, experiences, and outrage, through their writing, artwork, poetry, cartoons, letters and more" (p.2) and aims for diversity and inclusiveness. The two issues number sixteen and twenty pages, respectively, and include much artwork, poetry, and short prose pieces, and news briefs.

**DYKE REVIEW MAGAZINE** 1992-. Managing ed.: Christie Carr. 4/yr. \$15. Single copy: \$4.00. 584 Castro St., San Francisco, CA 94114. (Issue examined: Summer 1993)

"Not a politically correct magazine...not a 'GAY' magazine...not a guppy magazine!" proclaims this forty-page quarterly from San Francisco. There are "featured dykes" (in this issue, a cartoonist and a writer), short fiction and poetry, regular features such as "Coming Out Gently," "Sex in the 90's with Mona," and "Lezbeans on Film," plus articles on topics such as communal living and feminist education, and a dyke firefighter's perspective on the Los Angeles riots.

**THE FANNIE HURST NEWSLETTER** 1991-. Ed.: Susan Koppelman; Managing ed.: Temma Berg. \$6; \$3 (students). Department of English, Gettysburg

College, Gettysburg, PA 17325. (Issues examined: v.2, no.1, Fall 1992; v.2, no.2, Winter 1993)

The editors welcome "contributions about Hurst's work, life, and historical context: her contemporaries, her predecessors, her influences, and her friends" (p.16), and also seek contributions centered on teaching about Hurst. Each sixteen-page issue includes several articles on Hurst's work as well as notes on conference and bibliographic news related to Hurst and her followers.

**FEMINIST THEOLOGY** 1992-. Editorial committee. 3/yr. \$21 (indiv.); \$40 (inst.). Single copy: £4.95. ISSN 0966-7350. Sheffield Academic Press, 343 Fulwood Rd., Sheffield S10 3BP, England. (Issue examined: no.1, September 1992)

Published by the Britain and Ireland School of Feminist Theology, this new journal begins "from the understanding that Feminist Theology is a theology of liberation" (p.1). Among the contributions: "Women in the Church: Claiming our Authority" (Suzanne Fageol); "Christian Feminism in the Seventeenth Century" (Pat Pinsent); "The Priesthood of All Believers -- Is This What You Want?" (Janet Wootton); and "A Cry from the Depths" (poetry by Lisa Isherwood).

**HYSTERIA** 1993-. Ed.: Deborah Werksman. 4/yr. \$14.95. Single copy: \$3.95. Outside U.S. add \$8 for subsc., \$2 for single copy. ISSN 1065-9633. Box 8581, Brewster Station, Bridgeport, CT 06605. (Issue examined: No.1, Spring 1993)

Subtitled "Women, Humor and Social Change," this magazine from the publishers of *The Quayle Quarterly* offers such articles as "New Sins for Women" ("Thou shalt not disparage homemade baked goods," for example); "Thelma and Louise 10 Most Wanted"; "Channeling Your Parents"; "The Razor's Edge: Why Shave?"; "Get in Touch With Your Inner Bitch"; and much more. Cartoons appear throughout.

**LILA: ASIA PACIFIC WOMEN'S STUDIES JOURNAL** 1992-. 2/yr. U.S. \$20. ISSN 0117-343X. Institute of Women's Studies, St. Scholastica's College, P.O. Box 3153, Manila, Philippines. (Issue examined: No.2, 1992)

With more than 100 pages, the sample issue focuses on women and politics across a broad range of Asian/Pacific nationalities. Among the articles, studies, and reports: "Legal Status of Women in Bangladesh," "The Discrimination Against Women in

the Sri Lankan Legal System," "Thai Women in Politics," "Coalition Politics; The Case of Korean Immigrant Women in Hawaii," "Women's Movement in Papua New Guinea: The Parameters." Profiles of women's initiatives, book reviews, and news briefs complete the issue.

**MOMAZONS** 1993- . Editorial collective. 6/yr. \$15-20 sliding scale; \$30 (inst.). Single copy: \$3. P.O. Box 02069, Columbus, OH 43202. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, April/May 1993)

This newsletter comes from a national organization for lesbian mothers and lesbians who want children in their lives, with the aim that "no lesbian interested in children or mothering should have to feel isolated" (letter from publisher). The sixteen-page premier issue carries letters from readers, responses from others, news of events of interest, a "kids page," book review, a list of relevant 800 numbers, and an announcements/birthdays page.

**NCASA JOURNAL** 1992- . Ed.: Becky Bradway. 3/yr. \$25 (with NCASA membership); \$12 (non-members). c/o Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 123 South Seventh St., Suite 500, Springfield, IL 62701. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Spring 1992)

This publication of the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault features "articles, research, essays, book reviews, legal updates and other information of importance to those who want to end sexual violence" (p.2). The issue examined focuses on women in the fishing industry, sexual harassment, acquaintance rape, the legal case of a student victim of sexual harassment seeking monetary damages from a school district, and training that connects substance abuse and sexual abuse.

**NEW MOON** 1993- . Editor in chief: Lezlie Hahn Oachs. 6/yr. \$25; international, add \$10 for postage. Single copy: \$5. New Moon Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 3587, Duluth, MN 55803. (Issue examined: sample issue, March/April 1993)

The packed sample issue of this magazine for girls between eight and fourteen includes many contributions by girls as well as some entries by adults. Among the columns: "What's News? News, Current Events & Herstory"; "How Aggravating: Inequities Girls Experience"; "The Global Village: A Girl's Life Somewhere in the World"; "When I Was a Girl"; "Body Language" (about girls' bodies); "Women's Work" (this issue features explorer Ann Bancroft); "Check It Out: Book, Movie, Music and

Software Reviews"; "Pen Pals" and more. A companion magazine for parents also costs \$25 (or both for \$45).

**SIREN** 1992- . Ed.: Kathie Bergquist. Single copy: \$3. Girltime Productions, P.O. Box 14874, Chicago, IL 60614. (Issue examined: No.2, 1992)

Produced by an "informal collective with the shared vision of providing sorely lacking exposure to promising women in the music industry," this publication focuses particularly on "women who play rock, thrash, hardcore, art, and other rebellious genres..." (p.2), preferring the term "subversive" to "alternative" as a description of their music. The thirty pages include many photographs and graphics, brief reviews and features on artists such as Phranc, Bratmobile, Freakwater, and Girls in the Nose.

**SPARK** 1991- . Eds.: Jenny Brown, Alex Leader, Betty Campbell. \$.25 donation requested. c/o Gainesville Area NOW, P.O. Box 2625, Gainesville, FL 32602. (Issue examined: No.1, 1991)

Subtitled "Voices and Views of NOW Young Feminists," this eight-page publication grew out of the National Young Feminist Conference in Akron, Ohio in 1991, sponsored by the National Organization for Women. Though articles in this issue center on the Akron conference and on projects and resources in the Gainesville area, editors are seeking broad input from elsewhere.

**TEXAS JOURNAL OF WOMEN & THE LAW** 1991- . 2/yr. \$25 (indiv.); \$12.50 (students); \$27 (outside U.S.). Single copy: \$17 plus \$2 shipping. ISSN 1058-5427. University of Texas at Austin Law School Publications, 727 East 26th St., Rm. 2.101, Austin, TX 78705-3299. (Issue examined: v.2, no.1, Winter 1993)

Seeing itself as "a testament to the belief that independent inquiry into feminist issues will heighten awareness in our communities and accelerate reform in our lives" (p.iv), this 161-page journal includes such articles as "Incendiary Categories: Lesbians/Violence/Law" (Ruthann Robson); "Child Abuse: A Problem for Feminist Theory" (Marie Ashe & Naomi R. Cahn); and "The Resurrection of the Anti-Pornography Ordinance" (Morrison Torrey); plus several selections of poetry and prose poetry.

**WOMEN, WATER, SANITATION** 1991- . Ed.: Nicolette Wildeboer. \$30 for 3 issues; \$35 (airmail). Single copy: \$17.50. IRC Publications Section, P.O. Box 93190, 2509 AD The Hague, The Netherlands. (Issue examined: No.1, May 1991)

Published jointly by the International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC) and the PROWESS demonstration program within the United Nations, this first of three annual publications includes a state-of-the-art review of water and sanitation projects plus abstracts/descriptions of seventy selected books, articles, and audiovisual materials on topics from "traditional practices" to "implementation projects," "management," and "tools." Information on other resources appears at the end of the issue, and an index helps to locate information.

## SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

**CANADIAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION/REVUE CANADIENNE DE L'ÉDUCATION** v.17, no.3, 1992: "Special Issue: Feminist Pedagogy." Editor-in-chief: Michael Manley-Casimir. \$100. Single copy: \$25. ISSN 0380-2361. #205-1 Stewart St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6H7, Canada. (Issue examined)

Following a substantial introduction that offers a context for discussion of feminist pedagogy, five articles and a review essay make up the issue. The English articles: "The Equitable Inclusion of Women in Higher Education: Some Consequences for Teaching" (Bluma Litner et al.); "Feminist Anthropology and Critical Pedagogy: The Anthropology of Classrooms' Excluded Voices" (Homa Hoodfar); "Theorizing Autobiography and Materialist Feminist Pedagogy" (Kathleen Martindale); and "Subject-ivity in the Classroom: Feminism Meets Academe" (Dawn H. Currie).

**DOLLARS & SENSE** No.182, December 1992: "Women and the Economy: Family Values Daze." Eds.: Collective. \$22.95 (indiv.); \$42 (inst.). Outside U.S. add \$9 surface, \$22 airmail. Single copy: \$3.50. ISSN 0012-5245. One Summer St., Somerville, MA 02143. (Issue examined)

Contents: "Whose Values, Which Families?" (Randy Albelda); "Women Helping Women: A Cooperative Approach" (Barbara Goldoftas); "Beating Back the Revolution: Domestic Violence's Economic Toll on Women" (Patricia Horn); "A View from the Hill: Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton on Women and the Economy" (interview); "Our Bodies, Their Power: A Sick System Fails to Serve Women's Needs" (Ellen R. Shaffer, Adriane Fugh-Berman).

**JOURNAL OF COLLEGE SCIENCE TEACHING** v.21, no.5, March/April 1992: "Special Issue on Women and Science." Editor: Lester G. Paldy. \$50 (with membership). Outside U.S., add \$10 postage. Single copy: \$7. 3140 North Washington Blvd., Arlington, VA 22201.

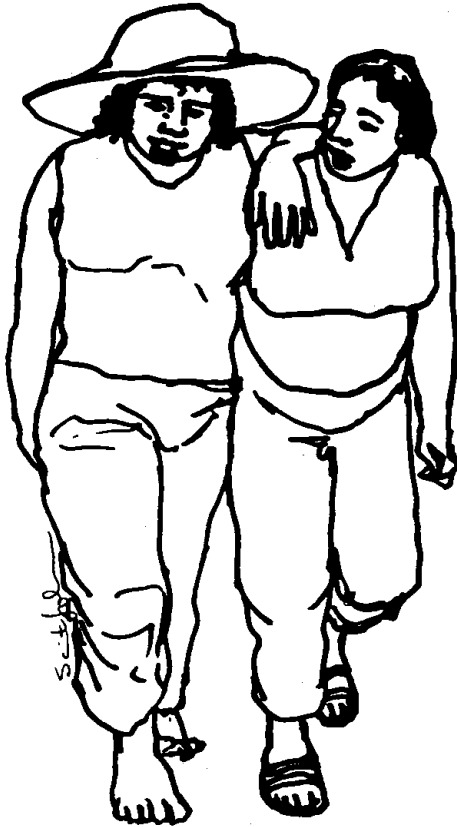
Contents of this special issue: "Women in Science, Women and Science" (Sheila Tobias); "Women-in-the-Science Program at Marietta College: Focusing on Math to Keep Women in Science" (George Banziger); "Undergraduate Problems with Teaching and Advising in SME Majors: Explaining Gender Differences in Attrition Rates" (Elaine Seymour); "Strategies for Improving the Representation of Women in the Medical Sciences" (Merle Waxman); "The 'Women-in-Science' Day at Alverno College: Collaboration that Leads to Success" (Debra Chomicka et al.); plus an interview with Sheila Tobias.

**JOURNAL OF MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING** v.14, no.1, January 1992: "Women and Health." Guest eds.: Sharon E. Robinson, Sari L. Roth. \$38 (indiv. non-member); \$82 (inst.). Outside U.S. add \$6. Single copy: \$12 (indiv.); \$24 (inst.). ISSN 0193-1830. Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Rd., Newbury Park, CA 91320.

Partial contents: Introductory article on the role of the mental health counselor, by guest editors; "A Systems View of Health, Wellness, and Gender: Implications for Mental Health Counseling" (Donald R. Nicholas et al.); "Stress and Single Professional Women: An Exploration of Causal Factors" (Margaret L. Fong & Ellen S. Amatea); "Infertility: An Unanticipated and Prolonged Life Crisis" (Linda Forrest & Mary S. Gilbert); "Midlife Women and Menopause: A Challenge for the Mental Health Counselor" (Phyllis Kernoff Mansfield et al.); "Early Widowhood: An Atypical Transition" (Joan F. DiGiulio).

**THE MINORITY TRENDSLETTER** v.6, no.1, Winter 1992-1993: "Special Issue on Women's Organizing." Managing ed.: John Anner. \$20 (indiv.); \$50 (inst.). Single copies: free sample; back issues: \$2. Center for Third World Organizing (CTWO), 1218 Eat 21st St., Oakland, CA 94606. (Issue examined)

Two special features form the core of this issue: "A Woman's Place is in the Leadership" and "Women, Labor and Community"; and several regular columns also focus on women: "Hittin' the Bricks: Direct Action Organizing" and "Heard in the 'Hood: Rocking the Cradle and Rocking the Boat." (No authors are listed.)



**ONTARIO HISTORY** v.84, no.4, December 1992: special issue on biographies of women. Guest ed.: Dianne Hallman. Can.\$15 (indiv., with membership); Can.\$45 (inst.). Single copy: Can.\$10. ISSN 0030-2953. Ontario Historical Society, 5151 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ontario M2N 5P5. (Issue examined)

Contents: " 'If You Want Peace, Prepare for Peace': Hanna Newcombe, Peace Researcher and Peace Activist" (Lucille Marr); "'For the Joy of Working': Laura Elizabeth McCully" (Sophia Spurdakos); "Teaching: A Career...or a Little Hat Money?: An Oral History with Alice Gray" (Rachel Gray); "Leticia Youmans: Ontario's Nineteenth-Century Temperance Educator" (Sharon Anne Cook); plus numerous book reviews.

**PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW** v.61, no.4, November 1992: "Western Women's History Revisited." Managing ed.: Norris Hundley, Jr. \$21 (indiv.); \$42 (inst.); \$14 (students). Outside U.S. add \$5. Single copy: \$7.50 (indiv.); \$11 (inst.). University of California Press, Berkeley, CA 94720. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "Revisiting 'The Gentle Tamers Revisited': The Problems and Possibilities of Western Women's History - An Introduction" (Susan H. Armitage); "Beyond the Intellectual Meridian: Transdisciplinary Studies of Women" (Judy Nolte Lensink); "Work, Gender, and Power in the American West" (Karen Anderson); "Women of Color and the Rewriting of Western History: The Discourse, Politics, and Decolonization of History" (Antonia Casteñeda). Book reviews also focus on western U.S. women's history.

**SCIENCE** v.260, April 16, 1993: special section on "Women in Science '93: Gender & Culture." \$87 (indiv., with membership); \$205 (inst.). Single copy: \$6. ISSN 0036-8075. American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005. (Issue examined)

Within this forty-seven-page section are articles on "the culture of science" or how women do science and on successful projects for attracting and mentoring girls and women in science. Among them: "'Is There a 'Female Style' in Science?'" (Marcia Barinaga); "Feminists Find Gender Everywhere in Science" (Marcia Barinaga); "Women Struggle to Crack the Code of Corporate Culture" (Elizabeth Culotta); "The Pipeline is Leaking Women All the Way Along" (Joe Alper); "Called 'Trimates,' Three Bold Women Shaped Their Field" (Virginia Morell), plus many shorter, related articles and a list of additional readings.

**WAR RESEARCH INFO SERVICE** v.2, no.1, September 1992: "Masculinity, War, Feminism & Non-Violence." Eds: Clearinghouse staff. \$20 (student activists); \$25 (indiv.); \$35 (inst.); \$10 (low-income). ISSN 1058-823X. University Conversion Project, P.O. Box 748, Cambridge, MA 02142. (Issue examined)

In addition to a special section listing feminist organizations and resources, several articles focus on feminism and non-violence, among them: "Masculinity and Militarism: An Introduction" (Jackson Katz); "Overcoming the Tenure Hurdle" (Rich Cowan); "Male Violence and Imperialism" (Lundy Bancroft); "White Men in Ties Discussing Missile Size" (Carol Cohn); "Servicing the Service: Prostitution and the U.S. Military" (Suniti); "Masculine Sexuality and Violence" (Bruce Kokopeli and George Lakey).

[Eds. note: See the "Computer Talk" section, p.20, for a special issue of an electronic journal.]

## ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

**LESBIAN CONTRADICTION: A JOURNAL OF IRREVERENT FEMINISM** is celebrating its tenth anniversary of publishing with a retrospective issue, reprinting articles and graphics from past issues. Single copies of Issue #41, Winter 1993 are available for \$1.50 from 584 Castro St., Suite 263, San Francisco, CA 94114.

## TRANSITIONS

**WOMAN OF POWER** has delayed publication of its Issue No.23 due to funding needs. Increased costs have necessitated appeals for money to print and

mail forthcoming issues. The publication's address: P.O. Box 2785, Orleans, MA 02653.

## CEASED PUBLICATION

**HAG RAG** 1986 - v.7, no.4, Jan.-Feb. 1992. Eds.: Mary Frank, Theo. Kramer. P.O. Box 93243, Milwaukee, WI 53203. (Information from editors.)

**SPARE RIB** 1972 - Issue 229, November 1991. Eds.: Collective. 27 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1R 0AT, England. (No issues received since Nov. 1991; subscription service has been unable to contact.)

-- L.S.

## ITEMS OF NOTE

**THE 1992/1993 SUPPLEMENT OF PUTTING OUT: A PUBLISHING RESOURCE GUIDE FOR LESBIAN AND GAY WRITERS** is now available from Putting Out Press. Edited by Edisol W. Dotson, the forty-page pamphlet lists book, magazine, newspaper, and newsletter publishers as well as theaters that accept material with gay and lesbian themes. To be used in conjunction with -- not to replace -- the original guide, the supplement includes information on manuscript etiquette, response times, and payment. Cost: \$4.95. Contact: Putting Out Books, 2215-R Market Street, No.113, San Francisco, CA 94114.

The fourth revised edition of Andrea Fleck Clardy's **WORDS TO THE WISE: A WRITER'S GUIDE TO FEMINIST AND LESBIAN PERIODICALS AND PUBLISHERS** has just been released as Firebrand Sparks Pamphlet #1 from Firebrand Books. The introduction states that the fifty-two-page pamphlet is "an annotated listing of feminist and lesbian presses and periodicals, charts summarizing information about them, a list of academic and trade presses with a demonstrated interest in women's issues, and a description of useful supplementary resources." Cost: \$5.95. ISBN: 1-56341-032-X. Address: Firebrand Books, 141 The Commons, Ithaca, NY 14850. Phone: 607-272-0000.

One hundred years of journalism education is analyzed in Linda Steiner's forty-seven-page monograph **CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER IN NEWSREPORTING TEXTBOOKS 1890-1990**

(Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication Journalism Monographs, #135). Steiner looked at 150 American and British textbooks and discusses instructors' changing views on women as reporters -- from "naturally" different from male reporters in earlier texts to impartial observers in more modern texts. Cost: \$7.50. ISSN 0022-5525. Contact: AEJMC, 1621 College St., University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208-0251. Phone: 803-777-2005.

Two manuals are available from the Women's Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (WINAP). The guides, **TRAINING MANUAL ON THE MANAGEMENT OF WOMEN'S INFORMATION CENTRES** and **TRAINING MANUAL ON THE TECHNICAL PROCESSING OF INFORMATION CONCERNING WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT**, cover material presented at WINAP workshops during 1988-1991. WINAP is devoted to gathering and disseminating information about women in development and strengthening cooperation among women in Asia and the Pacific; their two manuals provide practical advice on how to acquire, catalog, repackage, and distribute women's information -- even statistics. The management manual includes information on establishing a women's center, computerization, media relations, and networking. Contact: Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

**FIVE-MINUTE TELEPHONE "HERSTORIES"** can be heard on "Femaphone," from the Women's History Museum of Palo Alto, California. This 900-number service, updated three times a week, features interesting vignettes of our foremothers. Call: 1-900-535-8800; cost is \$2 per minute. Contact Jean MacDonnell of the Museum at 415-321-5260 for transcripts or to offer story suggestions.

Ninety reels of 35mm microfilm thus far make up the **AMERICAN WOMEN'S DIARIES COLLECTION** from Readex. These personal accounts from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries cover women's experiences in New England (21 reels), the South (43 reels), and the West (35 reels). All texts are printed in full; much has never been published before. Each set comes with a Finding Guide, which includes reel synopses, cross references, and a subject index. For a brochure, contact Readex, 58 Pine St., New Canaan, CT 06840-5426. Phone 1-800-762-8182. Fax: 813-263-3004.

**AN UNCOMMON VISION**, a collectibles business owned and operated by women, has just put out its first catalog, "Women's History Month: Hair Nets and Heterodoxy." Items for sale include old postcards, out-of-print books, sheet music for the 1939 song "Amelia Earhart's Last Flight," and, of course, hair nets. The company encourages comments, suggestions, and wish lists. Contact: An Uncommon Vision, 1425 Greywall Lane, Wynnwood, PA 19096.

-- L.K.

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### ***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."

1. Feminist literature--Publishing--Periodicals. 2. Feminist literature--Reviews--Periodicals. 3. Women's studies--Library resources--Periodicals. 4. Libraries--Special collections--Women's studies--Periodicals. 5. Feminism--Book reviews--Periodicals. 6. Feminism--Bibliography--Periodicals. 7. Feminist literature--History and criticism--Periodicals. 8. Feminist literature--Bibliography--Periodicals. I. University of Wisconsin System. Women's Studies Librarian. II. Title: A quarterly of women's studies resources. III. Title: Wisconsin women's studies library resources.

Courtesy of Sanford Berman.

## BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED

- 215 AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT: TRIVIA FACTS. Gaymon, Gloria Leaks. Nationwide Publishers, 1992. (Address: P.O. Box 6515, Philadelphia, PA 19138)
- 800 YEARS OF WOMEN'S LETTERS. Kneyon, Olga, ed. Faber & Faber, 1993.
- AMERICAN WOMEN SONGWRITERS: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Grattan, Virginia L. Greenwood, 1993.
- THE ANCHOR OF MY LIFE: MIDDLE-CLASS AMERICAN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS, 1880-1920. Rosenzweig, Linda W. New York University Press, 1993.
- AND THEN I MET THIS WOMAN: PREVIOUSLY MARRIED WOMEN'S JOURNEYS INTO LESBIAN RELATIONSHIPS. Cassingham, Barbee J. & O'Neil, Sally M. Mother Courage Press, 1993.
- ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE: RECREATING WOMEN'S ASIA 1992; REPORT PART ONE. Asian Women's Conference Organizing Committee, 1992. (Address: 270 22-17 Nishikubo-cho, Tokiwadaira, Matsudo Chiba, Japan)
- AT SEVENTY: A JOURNAL. Sarton, May. 1984; repr. Norton, 1993.
- AUSTRALIAN WOMEN IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA: COLONIAL PASSAGES 1920-1960. Bulbeck, Chilla. Cambridge University Press, 1992.
- THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR: ALL SAID AND DONE. Beauvoir, Simone de. Paragon, 1993.
- BALADI WOMEN OF CAIRO: PLAYING WITH AN EGG AND A STONE. Early, Evelyn A. Lynne Rienner, 1993.
- BARRED: WOMEN, WRITING, AND POLITICAL DETENTION. Harlow, Barbara. University Press of New England, 1992.
- BETWEEN MEN AND FEMINISM. Porter, David, ed. Routledge, 1992.
- THE BLACK BACK-UPS: POETRY. Rushin, Kate. Firebrand, 1993.
- BLACK WOMEN IN AMERICA: AN HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. Hine, Darlene, ed. Carlson, 1993.
- BOOTS OF LEATHER, SLIPPERS OF GOLD. Kennedy, Elizabeth Lapovsky & Davis, Madeline D. Routledge, 1993.
- A BREATH OF LIFE: FEMINISM IN THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY. Fishman, Sylvia Barack. Free Press, 1993.
- CAN'T KEEP A STRAIGHT FACE: A LESBIAN LOOKS AND LAUGHS AT LIFE. Orleans, Ellen; ill. by Noreen Stevens. Laugh Lines Press, 1993.
- CATHER, CANON, AND THE POLITICS OF READING. Carlin, Deborah. University of Massachusetts Press, 1992.
- CHAMBER MUSIC. Grumbach, Doris. Norton, 1993.
- CHAUTAUQUA. Ennis, Catherine. Naiad, 1993.
- CHICANA STUDIES INDEX: TWENTY YEARS OF GENDER RESEARCH 1971-1991. Castillo-Speed, Lillian, comp. & ed. Chicano Studies Library Publications Unit, 1992. (Address: 3404 Dwinelle Hall, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720)
- CHILDLESS BY CHOICE: A FEMINIST ANTHOLOGY. Reti, Irene. HerBooks, 1992.
- CHOICE YEARS: HEALTH, HAPPINESS, AND BEAUTY THROUGH MENOPAUSE AND BEYOND. Paige, Judith & Gordon, Pamela. Fawcett, 1991.
- COLETTE: AN ANNOTATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY BIBLIOGRAPHY. Norell, Donna M., comp. Garland, 1993.
- COMING INTO THE ENDZONE. Grumbach, Doris. Norton, 1993.
- CONFETTI. Hauk, Barbara. Event Horizon, 1993.
- CONTEMPORARY FEMINIST THEATRES: TO EACH HER OWN. Goodman, Lizbeth. Routledge, 1993.
- CONTEMPORARY WORLD ISSUES: ABORTION. Costa, Maria. ABC-CLIO, 1991.
- COPING WITH CHEMOTHERAPY. Bruning, Nancy. 1985; repr. Ballantine, 1993.
- CRAZY FOR YOU: A ROBIN MILLER MYSTERY. Maiman, Jaye. Naiad, 1992.
- CULTIVATING THE ROSEBUDS: THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN AT THE CHEROKEE FEMALE SEMINARY, 1851-1909. Mihesuah, Devon A. University of Illinois Press, 1993.
- CURIOUS WINE. Forrest, Katherine V. 1983; repr. Naiad, 1993.
- DEEP RED. Hilbert, Donna. Event Horizon, 1993.
- DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE AREA WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS: 9TH EDITION. Gjertson, Sarah. Center for Women's Studies, 1992. (Address: Center for Women's Studies, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, Mitchell Hall 121, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201)
- DOMESTIC ALLEGORIES OF POLITICAL DESIRE: THE BLACK HEROINE'S TEXT AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. Tate, Claudia. Oxford University Press, 1993.
- A DOORYARD FULL OF FLOWERS AND OTHER SHORT PIECES. Miller, Isabel. Naiad, 1993.
- DOROTHY WORDSWORTH: SELECTIONS FROM THE JOURNALS. Wordsworth, Dorothy; ed. by Paul Hamilton. New York University Press, 1992.
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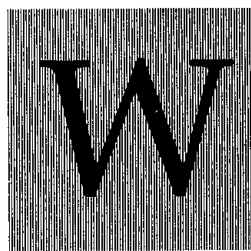
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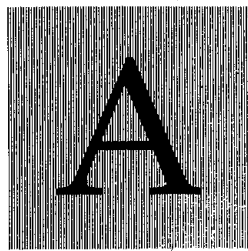
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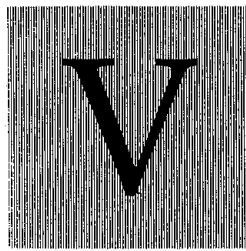
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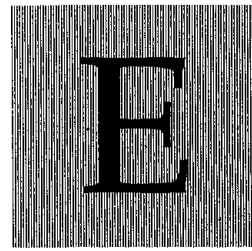
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