



FEMINIST COLLECTIONS

❖ A QUARTERLY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES RESOURCES ❖

Volume 15, Number 4

Summer 1994

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FROM THE EDITORS	1
BOOK REVIEWS	
■ SPECIAL CLUSTER ON WOMEN AND SPORT	
CONTROL OF WOMEN'S SPORTS: THE STRUGGLE ABOUT EQUALITY	1
by Julia Brown.	
BASKETBALL AND BRONCOS	4
by Susan Harman.	
WOMEN ARE GOOD SPORTS	6
by Jane Piliavin.	
PLAY BALL! AND THEY DON'T MEAN SOFTBALL	9
by Dorothy Steffens.	
■ ECOFEMINISM NORTH AND SOUTH	11
by Anne Statham.	
<i>Ecofeminism</i> by Maria Mies and Vandana Shiva; <i>Ecofeminism: Women, Animals, Nature</i> , ed. by Greta Gaard; <i>Women, the Environment, and Development: Towards a Theoretical Synthesis</i> by Rosi Braidotti et al.	
■ WOMEN'S PEACE-WORK	14
by Laura Roskos.	
<i>Women and Peace: Feminist Visions of Global Security</i> by Betty A. Reardon; <i>Peace as a Women's Issue</i> by Harriet Hyman Alonso; <i>Women Strike for Peace: Traditional Motherhood and Radical Politics in the 1960s</i> by Amy Swerdlow; and <i>Gendering War Talk</i> , ed. by Miriam Cooke and Angela Woollacott.	
FEMINIST DOCUMENTATION CENTERS IN BOMBAY	19
by Shelley Anderson	
FEMINIST PUBLISHING	20
A new feminist press, Virago celebrates twenty years, a report on the Sixth International Feminist Book Fair, and a proposal for a Women-in-Print conference.	

Continued on next page

ARCHIVES	21
Collections on women in science and engineering and on western women's history.	
WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES	21
A new listing of reference works.	
COMPUTER TALK	22
Discussion lists, email addresses, other electronic resources.	
NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES	23
Works on African American women, American women's health, archeologists, feminist theory, recent herstory, American women's history, civil rights activists and public speakers, librarianship, Russian women, international women's studies (and specific resources in India), plus many sources on writers: modern women writers, Russian, British, and Irish writers, plus a selection of key women writers. (Reviewed by Phyllis Holman Weisbard; two titles reviewed by Margery Katz.)	
PERIODICAL NOTES	36
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New and newly discovered periodicals on such topics as challenging sexism in the media, European women's studies, development, lesbians, women's information services, women in science, gender and law, reproductive health, Afrocentric feminist research, and planning for the Fourth World Conference on Women. ■ Special issues of periodicals on women in cooperative living communities, audio engineers, early Chinese drama, New Zealand history, American Indian literature, women's health and social work, and a project on early women writers in English. ■ Anniversary issues celebrate <i>Kinesis</i>, <i>Woman of Power</i>, and <i>Women's Health Journal</i>. ■ Transitions: <i>The Black Woman</i> and <i>Women Artists News</i>. ■ Ceased publication: <i>Gabriela Women's Update</i>. (Compiled by Linda Shult)	
ITEMS OF NOTE	42
A guide for women with disabilities and development projects, a multicultural curriculum, a women of color media listing, a bibliography on South Asian women in Canada, an AV kit on the rights of women workers, brochures on women with HIV/AIDS, strategies for stopping sexual harassment in the workplace and in the upper school grades, a resource on women and philanthropy, and a sourcebook on gender and environmental programs, plus more resources. (Compiled by Renee Beaudoin)	
BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED	44
SUPPLEMENT: INDEX TO FEMINIST COLLECTIONS, VOL.15	47

Feminist Collections is published by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Phone: (608) 263-5754. Email: wiswsl@mac.wisc.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

At last Phyllis is no longer "acting." As of July 1994 she officially became the UW System Women's Studies Librarian and began her new tenure by taking on the increased duties of women's studies bibliographer for Memorial Library on the Madison campus. Not much else changes, as she's already been deeply involved in the work of the Women's Studies Consortium, has traveled to many System campuses, keeps the phones busy responding to reference questions and the computer buzzing with flurries of email messages and database searches (she now, thankfully, has her own computer system and the rest of us can get some input or word processing done without nagging her to please get off the machine!). Even though her interview was scheduled the very morning she was to leave for the National Women's Studies Association Conference, Phyllis obviously impressed the committee with her knowledge, energy, and aplomb, and we're glad to have her solidly in place as the Women's Studies Librarian for the foreseeable future.

On a totally unrelated note, the issue in your hands includes reviews of eleven recent books on women in sports, and that's only a portion of the

titles that have spouted forth over the last few years (a short list of some additional titles is included). Could it be that Title IX has not only increased the participation of women in athletics but helped raise awareness of women's potential on the playing field (or gym floor, or horse, or whatever the case may be)? Or have women athletes not quite gotten the message that the women's movement is over? It seemed only appropriate for our Summer issue to focus on some of these books and their reevaluation of women's abilities and history in sport.

You'll also find a thought-provoking review on ecofeminism that helps question some basic assumptions of the structure of society, particularly our patterns of consumption/development. Another reviewer takes on issues of peace and war, an ever-timely topic, noting books that, while breaking no particular new ground, move us toward new and ever-more-important perspectives on feminist peace-work.

■ L.S.

BOOK REVIEWS

CONTROL OF WOMEN'S SPORTS: THE STRUGGLE ABOUT EQUALITY

by Julia M. Brown

Susan Birrell and Cheryl L. Cole, eds., *WOMEN, SPORT, AND CULTURE*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics Publishers, 1994. 416p. bibl. index. \$39.00, ISBN 0-87322-650-X.

D. Margaret Costa and Sharon R. Guthrie, eds., *WOMEN AND SPORT: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics Publishers, 1994. 399p. bibl. index. \$45.00, ISBN 0-87322-686-0.

Susan K. Cahn, *COMING ON STRONG: GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY WOMEN'S SPORT*. New York: Free Press/Macmillan, 1994. 358p. bibl. index. \$22.95, ISBN 0-02-905075-8.

"Remember, no one can make you feel inferior without your consent." (Eleanor Roosevelt in *Women on Men*)

Collectively, these three books make a significant contribution to the growing body of literature about women *in* sport and women *and* sport. The twenty-four papers in Birrell and Cole's *Women, Sport, and Culture* are organized into five general headings. Some chapters are feminist-informed sport studies, some follow a cultural studies approach; many are driven by feminist theory, constructed from the study of various sport subcultures of Britain, Australia, and the United States. The anthology edited by Costa and Guthrie, *Women and Sport*, was designed as a text and has an appropriate underlying, three-part organization: historical and cultural foundations, biomedical concerns, and psycho-sociological considerations. The twenty-three papers are well

written and the book as a whole reflects the current research in these particular areas, raises questions, and provokes discussion of a variety of issues. Cahn, in her *Coming on Strong: Gender and Sexuality in Twentieth-Century Women's Sport*, explores the changing image of the athletic woman as portrayed by popular literature, professional articles, sports reporters, athletic organizations, physical education departments, and athletes and physical educators themselves. The extensive documentation she shares with us in her fascinating endnotes substantiates many of her conclusions.

Sport can be called a "site of struggle or contest" over values and meanings. Birrell and Theberge, the authors of the last four chapters in Costa and Guthrie's anthology, examine sport as a "contested arena" of broad dimensions including patterns of gender relations that can both reflect and alter the greater society. Sport has been used to develop an ideology of male superiority and to preserve the notion of gender differences and prescribed relationships. The authors delineate the theoretical connections between sport as a physical activity and woman's physicality as a key to oppression. In their analysis, they focus on the presentation of sportswomen in the media as underrepresented, heterosexualized, trivialized, and marginalized. In their view, the sports media persist in constructing gender differences to support the process of control.

Hult, in her chapter "The Story of Women's Athletics: Manipulating a Dream 1890-1985" (Costa and Guthrie), explores gender constructs in terms of power relations as they have affected the direction of college women's sporting experiences. Her emphasis is on the successful attempts of women during 1920-1940 and 1960-1980 to gain control of women's collegiate athletics and thus fashion sport according to their own needs. Hult demonstrates that the early development of a female model of sport was in reaction to the exploitation occurring in men's athletics and the deliberate attempt by the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) to take over women's athletics. The struggle for control resulted in the formation of the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletics Federation, a group of women, headed physical educators, who responded to the prevailing medical, educational, and popular ideology of gender and sexuality. Their platform called for an

end to high-level competition for girls and women, sought to protect the college girl from the "evils" of men's athletics, and promoted "a sport for every girl and every girl in a sport." By building a strong network of people who subscribed to these ideals, they influenced the direction taken by girls' and women's sport, particularly in schools.

Just as the 1920's contest for control was derived from a sense of indignation against the men who encroached on their territory, so too was the later struggle an idealistic and reactive attempt to provide an alternative model of college athletics, an educational one as opposed to the commercial model so dominant in large schools. The Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) was formed in reaction to the takeover posture of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). The passage of Title IX caused many modifications to the organization's ideology, which eventually broke down as women lost decision-making power with the consequent mergers of men's and women's physical education departments. Achieving "equality" meant conforming to the governance patterns set down by the NCAA and surrendering women's control within their own sphere.

While Theberge and Birrell focus on the sports media as a force that perpetuates the socially constructed gender hierarchy, and Hult describes the ideology that empowered women with control of college sport in their own short-lived separate sphere, Cahn not only examines gender relations in the early sporting institutions and philosophies but looks at notions of sexuality that sustained the gender order. Her much-needed, well-documented work is written in a popular style that brings some of these issues to a wider audience. She describes sport for women in the early 1900's as a critical arena in which definitions of womanhood would later unfold in relation to definitions of manhood. By the mid-1920's, athletics had become a male domain in which to cultivate the aggressiveness and competitive drive commonly thought to characterize manhood. Women who dared to enter this realm at times encountered public approval for their spirited performance but at other times disapproval for breaking the traditions of ladylike behavior. A woman who achieved success in sport was often criticized for having "mannish" traits.

In the post-World War II era, "mannish athleticism" became equated with lesbianism, a stigma that affected particularly the sporting lives of white middle- and upper-middle-class women. It was a stigma that persisted into the next several decades; a stigma that physical educators attempted to overcome with homophobic policies and practices in school sport; a stigma that directly affected college women's sport and indirectly all sport for women.

Cahn "comes on strong" in making her point that this homophobic dedication to self-determination by women physical educators, particularly the Women's Division, National Amateur Athletic Federation (WD:NAAF), perpetuated the gender difference in sport which in turn reinforced the larger society's sexual hierarchy. In her chapter "Crushes, Competitions, and Closets: The Emergence of Homophobia in Women's Physical Education" (Birrell and Cole), she comes on even stronger in her condemnation of women physical educators' homophobic persistence. Their efforts to legislate against homosexuality by prescribing appropriate behavior and dress, coupled with their continuous defense of separatism, insistence on female leadership, and adherence to the principle of modification, preserved the gender difference.

The last chapter of Cahn's book, "You've Come a Long Way, Maybe, A 'Revolution' in Women's Sport," suggests that some of the current setbacks are those warned about in the 1920's and 1930's. As women have fought for parity, they have traded control for high-level participation. There is still the assumption that the skilled woman is an imposter, and athletic superiority is rooted in biology. There is still the stigma of lesbianism, plus racial discrimination, economic unevenness, and attempts by men to control and regulate women's bodies in sport and for sport. Ultimately, Cahn concludes, men must learn to relinquish "their monopoly on athletic skill and enjoyment" (p.279). Women's efforts in sport should help create new meanings of gender and sexuality in order to challenge the hierarchy.

Similarly, Theberge and Birrell, in their chapter "Feminist Resistance and Transformation in Sport" (Costa and Guthrie) argue an important and often-overlooked concept that "if sport is a site for the reproduction of relations of dominance and

subordination...then it also may serve as a site for resistance and transformation of those relations" (p.361). Hult relates how women transformed sport in the 1920's and in the 1960's to meet their own needs, although eventually their "dream" was shattered. Birrell and Richter offer a case study -- "Is a Diamond Forever? Feminist Transformations of Sport" (Birrell and Coles) -- in which feminists challenged the dominant definitions and practices of softball to create an alternative form, one piece of a larger effort to effect change.

The selected readings discussed here reveal the irony of the efforts of women to control their own sporting lives. Almost heroically, they seized the opportunity for control and idealistically sought to create an alternative model appropriate for women. By building a highly effective, organized network, they nurtured their collective philosophy and believed that their separateness provided a "better" sport model than had been created by men. The irony is that they acted with the best of intentions according to societal standards of what was "appropriate" for women. Their strategy "worked" as long as women's sport was largely hidden from the public, tucked away in schools and colleges, and the uninterested press was an unknowing partner in that effort. In the long run, however, this philosophy provided constraints that inhibited the full flowering of womanhood, including the realization of physical potential. The story of women as they battled for control of women's sport is not that of a struggle *for* equality but a struggle *with* equality.

[Julia M. Brown is an Associate Professor in the Department of Kinesiology, UW-Madison and teaches a course called *Women in Sport: Historical Perspectives*.]

‡ ‡ ‡

CORRECTION: In our last issue of *Feminist Collections* (v.15, no.3, Spring 1994, p.1) we inadvertently left off the name of a publisher. **FACES OF FEMINISM: PORTRAITS OF WOMEN ACROSS CANADA** by Pamela Harris was published by Second Story Press, Toronto in 1992. We regret the omission.

BASKETBALL AND BRONCOS

by Susan Harman

Janice A. Beran, *FROM SIX-ON-SIX TO FULL COURT PRESS: A CENTURY OF IOWA GIRLS' BASKETBALL*. Ames, IA.: Iowa State University Press, 1993. 201p. ill. bibl. index. \$27.95, ISBN 0-8138-2369-2.

The 1993-94 college-level women's basketball season ended spectacularly with Charlotte Smith's last-second three-pointer before a sellout crowd in Richmond, Virginia, giving North Carolina the NCAA Division I championship by one point over Louisiana Tech. Just a few weeks earlier the Iowa girls' high school season had concluded with its first all five-player tournament. While the NCAA women's tournament is beginning to flourish and thrive, the Iowa girls' high school tournament is learning to come to terms with a new era in its history.

Janice Beran's book recounts the century of girls' basketball in Iowa prior to the final conversion (some would say capitulation) to five-player basketball. It is a rich, vibrant history of a sport handed down from mother to daughter, which helped sustain community life in small Iowa towns for decades.

Beran notes that Iowa is the only state in which basketball for girls has been played continuously with an annual state tournament since 1920. She gives several reasons for this unique success, not the least of which was the staunch support given by male administrators in the 1920's when other administrators threatened to pull the plug. That ill-fated effort prompted one of the more famous retorts in Iowa history: "Gentleman, if you attempt to do away with girls' basketball in Iowa, you'll be standing in the center of the track when the train runs over" (p.30).

Uttered by John W. Agans, the superintendent of tiny Mystic, Iowa, during a 1925 meeting of the Iowa High School Athletic Association, the comment presaged the formation of the Iowa Girls High School Athletic Union. The Union remains the only high school athletic association in the country to serve girls alone.

Separate has been more than equal in Iowa. The Union has guided girls' athletics from bloomers to boom boxes with nary a stumble. It currently sponsors six other sports besides basketball, but basketball has always been its centerpiece.

Beran's history begins with a game in Dubuque in 1893. It progresses through the old three-court game to the two-court six-player game to the five-player full-court game. Six-player and five-player basketball coexisted from 1985 to 1993, with schools choosing which game to play. Changes in uniforms, rules, and media coverage are placed in historical context.

Iowa girls' basketball early overcame the prevailing, somewhat socialistic notion of leading physical educators that competitive sports didn't belong in the schools and that intramural play was preferable because it served the many and not the few. With solid beginnings in the 1920's and 1930's, the game took off in 1935 when the three-court rules were abandoned in favor of a two-court, six-player game. This system placed three forwards from one team on one side of the center line and three guards on the other. Only the forwards could shoot. Neither guards nor forwards crossed the center line.

Beginning in the 1950's, players could take two dribbles. After a made basket, play began with the opposing team's forwards in-bounding the ball at the center circle. It was a high-scoring, fast-paced game in which a team could do well with very few skilled players. That was a great equalizer for small towns, enabling them to compete against bigger schools.

The game thrived because of its rural roots. Girls used to farm work weren't taxed by playing basketball, nor did their parents think the activity undignified. Small towns embraced their teams in ways that we may never see again.

Players -- particularly high-scoring forwards -- and teams became household names in the days before cable TV saturated the viewing public with college and professional sports. You can identify an Iowan's generation by the names he or she remembers. Mine were: Denise Long, Jeanette Olson, Sandy Van Cleve, Peg Petersen and Diane Frieden.

The state tournament has always been an entertainment extravaganza with singing groups, drill teams, and bands performing before and after the game action. The Union's executive secretary, E. Wayne Cooley, decided early in his long tenure that this would be an event, not just a series of games. It has remained so.

Beran is particularly effective in capturing the nostalgia of earlier times. The book is richly illustrated with photos depicting players of every era. She has rather convincingly documented the reasons for Iowa's unique place in preserving the sport for girls when other states did not, and she notes the benefits that Iowa girls have received from participating in athletics. An interesting chapter on women's basketball in the pre-NCAA era talks about business- and industry-sponsored Amateur Athletic Union teams.

Unfortunately the book contains a number of factual errors that detract from a worthy project. Some appear to be copy editing mistakes -- a chapter heading refers to Title IV when the author meant Title IX. University of Colorado star Shelley Sheetz, from Cedar Rapids, has her name spelled two different ways on the same page.

Other errors are harder to explain. At one point Beran says the University of Iowa women's team finished fourth in the 1993 NCAA tournament. Iowa lost in the semifinals. There is no third-place game.

The author also writes in a sort of "gee-whiz" style that shows her affection for the subject but perhaps doesn't give it the respect it deserves. Loaded with exclamation points, this is the kind of writing about female athletes that newspapers have struggled to exorcise from their pages in the past twenty years.

There are also places in which a more critical eye might have been warranted. For example, several of the coaches who complained the loudest about the Union's decision in February, 1993 to abandon the six-player game had considerable financial interests in camps and clinics geared to the six-player game. I would also have liked a more thorough explanation as to why it took Title IX to bring basketball to Iowa's large towns and cities in a state that had been bonkers over the sport for years. Why did the same

big-city media that celebrated small-town teams not encourage their own schools to play?

Iowa marched into its second century of girls basketball with four new five-player champions in March, 1994. The small towns adjusted quickly to the new game. All was not lost. Two of those teams were coached by women -- the first women to coach championship teams since 1937.

Mary Lou LeCompte, *COWGIRLS OF THE RODEO: PIONEER PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES*. Urbana and Chicago, IL.: University of Illinois Press, 1993. 196p. ill. bibl. index. \$22.50, ISBN 0-252-02029-4.

The cowgirls in this book are not Dale Evans, Miss Kitty, or Audra Barkley. They are the real thing, and Mary Lou LeCompte's book is much more interesting for it.

In her introduction, LeCompte says her aim is to contribute to the history of western women and western sporting women, locating the cowgirls in the framework of women's sports history. That she does by exhaustively documenting women professional rodeo performers -- cowgirls -- from Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show to today's star, Charmayne James Rodman.

In the beginning, men and women competed as equals in the sport of rodeo. It was a natural. Most rodeo events evolved from ranch chores, which were done by both men and women in the west. LeCompte found that tasks were assigned on the basis of ability, not gender.

The ability of the early cowgirls is unquestioned. Lucille Mulhall was the first famous cowgirl, participating in all events open to women. Mulhall was called the "champion lady steer roper of the world" in 1915 after winning two rounds of competition with men at the Winnipeg Stampede and finishing first among women competitors. Mulhall was not alone. Tillie Baldwin beat the cowboys in the Roman standing race, in which the rider stands on two racing horses with one foot on each mount.

LeCompte has painstakingly researched competitive results from the Cheyenne Frontier Days to the Calgary Stampede to Madison Square Garden.

In addition she provides a glimpse of the private lives of the women who followed the rodeo road in search of competition.

The work was dangerous and there was no such thing as a guaranteed pay check or health insurance. Not surprisingly, the most versatile performers had the longest careers. Many married cowboys who were also on the rodeo circuit. Some marriages worked, but many did not.

By the end of World War I women were firmly established in the sport of rodeo, and the 1920's were boom years. One-third of all rodeos included competition for women. Women won money in an average of eighteen rodeos per year. The sport was even a success in New York City.

The death of a cowgirl who was thrown from a horse and trampled in a 1929 accident and the formation of the Rodeo Association of America proved to be setbacks to women. Certain events were eliminated, and women had no voice in the fledgling organization.

Gene Autry, the singing cowboy of the movies who now owns the California Angels baseball team, became the producer of most bigtime rodeos following the Depression. Autry's rodeos were theatrical productions in which women no longer

competed as athletes but were relegated to attractive props. About this same time, the "sponsor contest" came into being. A combination of beauty contest and debut on horses, it was in no sense an athletic competition.

Women salvaged their sport themselves after World War II by producing "all-girl rodeos" and by forming in 1948 the Girls Rodeo Association, later known as the Women's Professional Rodeo Association. LeCompte points to the independence of the WPRA as critical to the continuing success of women's rodeo. Its financial stability has ensured cowgirls a voice in their sport that many other professional women athletes do not have.

LeCompte's book is well-written and documented. The characters of the early rodeo stars bring some life to what is otherwise a fairly dry account. The reader is left thirsting for more and wondering how Hollywood could have been so blind to the great stories these women represent.

[Susan Harman is a sports reporter for The Des Moines Register. She was graduated from Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1973 and the University of Iowa College of Law in 1976. She has previously worked with The Columbia Tribune and The Columbia Missourian newspapers.]

WOMEN ARE GOOD SPORTS

by Jane Allyn Piliavin

Greta L. Cohen, ed., *WOMEN IN SPORT: ISSUES AND CONTROVERSIES*. Newbury Park: Sage, 1993. 338p. bibl. index. \$46.00, ISBN 0-8039-4970-0; pap., \$23.95, ISBN 0-8039-4980-4.

Pamela J. Creedon, ed., *WOMEN, MEDIA, AND SPORT: CHALLENGING GENDER VALUES*. Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1994. 358p. bibl. index. \$48.00, ISBN 0-8039-5233-3; pap., ISBN 0-8039-5234-1.

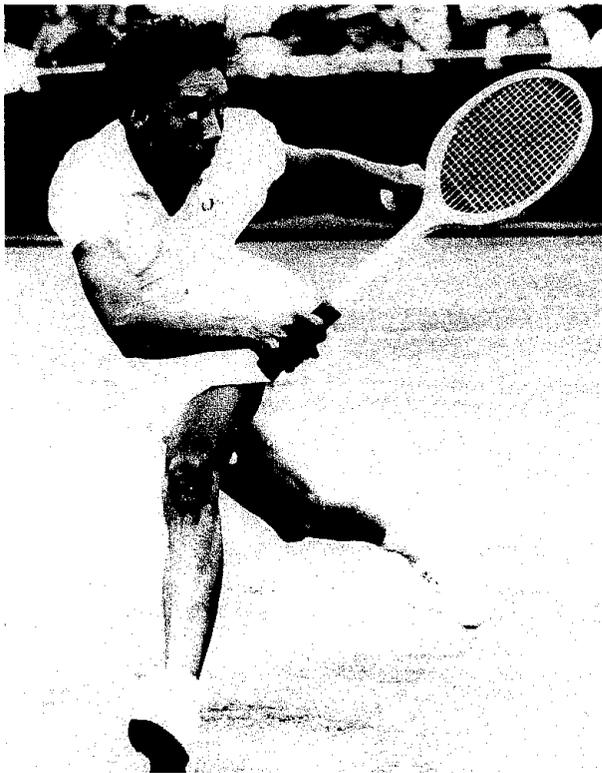
Jennifer Hargreaves, *SPORTING FEMALES: CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY OF WOMEN'S SPORTS*. London:

Routledge, 1994. 331p. bibl. index. \$69.95, ISBN 0-415-07027-9; pap., \$25.00, ISBN 0-415-07028-7.

The topic of women and sport has only recently become a focus of scholarly attention, judging by the past dearth and current spate of books on the topic. As these three books show, however, the absence of discussion is not due to an absence of women's sporting activities, which date at least from ancient Sparta. Rather, it results from an earlier lack of interest on the part of (mainly male) writers on sports and a judgment by more recent feminist (mainly female) scholars that, in comparison to reproductive rights and equal pay, the topic of sports participation is relatively trivial. This judgment may, in fact, tell us a great deal about what a male preserve the area of sports has been -- and continues to be. Each in her own way, these three authors and

editors show us how inextricably linked are the participation in and reporting of sports to women's position in society.

If you can read only one of these books, I recommend Hargreaves. On the book jacket is a quote from University of Colorado sociologist Jay Coakley: "There is no book on women in sports that matches the breadth and depth of Hargreaves' analysis." I cannot make that strong a statement, having read only these three, but Hargreaves' book did hold my interest far better than either of the



Althea Gibson in the 1956 Wimbledon tournament (from the National Archives, as seen in Coming on Strong, Macmillan, 1994)

other two. Her comprehensiveness of coverage and subtlety of analysis are quite impressive. The book is both historical and sociological. It begins with two theoretical and conceptual chapters largely informed by feminist and Marxist theory. The author then turns to a history of women and sports, beginning with the Victorian age. The focus throughout the book is on Great Britain, although sports events and issues in North America, Europe, and the developing

world are addressed. I urge the American reader not to be put off by references to "netball" and "rounders" as if these were such common games that they need no explanation. "Athletics" is used to mean "track and field", "crèche services" refers to childcare, and, of course, "football" means soccer. I never did learn what "korfbal" is.

The heart of Hargreaves' book is an analysis -- part historical, part current, -- of the relationships of gendered inequality in cultural institutions to inequalities in sports. Her central concept is power, and she demonstrates again and again how women's access to sports has been controlled by male institutions, with increasing access fought for by women every step of the way. In her last few chapters she describes some innovative approaches being tried in Britain, predicated not on women becoming "just like men" and buying into the idea of highly competitive, lucrative professional sports, but rather on meeting the needs of women for physical exercise and group participation. Hargreaves' sensitivity to the needs of different groups of women -- old and young, of different ethnicities, sexual orientations, and physical abilities -- is a model that more feminist (and other) writers might well emulate. I enjoyed this book from beginning to end.

If you have time for two books, also read Greta Cohen's *Women in Sport*. This edited volume is clearly intended as a textbook for undergraduate courses in the sociology of sport. Each chapter is self-contained, with "key words," discussion questions, and a bibliography. Quite comprehensive, the book contains sections on gender issues in general, "herstory", government and policy, physiology, psychology, economics, and the "institutionalization" of women's sports, along with a final set of chapters on future predictions. The writing is fairly evenly directed to an undergraduate audience, with the exception of the physiological chapters, which are rather challenging. Chapter 13, "Athletic Training for the Female Athlete," appears to have been written for athletic trainers and is nearly incomprehensible. The most amusing aspect of this chapter is that one of the key words, "plyometrics," is never defined. Cohen's book is the only one of the three that directly addresses the physiological differences between men and women that make head-on competition or even comparisons between men and women in most sports unrealistic.

In Chapter 22, "Equity: What Price Equity?", the authors seem to engage in some contradictory rhetoric, decrying stereotyping in sports and then declaring that women have something special -- "the feminine viewpoint" -- to contribute. A more delicate balancing act is required on this issue than seems to be displayed here. Christine Shelton's chapter, "Tennis: Hard Work Paying Off," should be required reading for every "generation X" woman who thinks there has been no progress on women's issues. I lived through the Billy Jean King struggle for equity in women's tennis, but I have never seen an analysis this lucid. Hargreaves would appreciate the clear emphasis on power evident in Sheldon's chapter.

Creedon's edited book, *Women, Media and Sport*, is, in contrast, a disappointment, an extremely uneven work for which the focus and intended audience were never quite clear. About forty percent of the book was written by Creedon, who is clearly a mass communications expert. Her introduction, which is explicitly feminist, throws around "theory" and "proof" (one of my pet peeves -- we don't ever really *prove* things in social science), but ultimately does little to set a theoretical stage for what is to follow. She also contributes two very long, detailed, and dry chapters that appear to mention any American woman who ever wrote a sports story in a magazine or newspaper, took a sports picture, or broadcast a sporting event. In chapter 3, in an interesting discussion of the ups and downs of sports magazines for women, Creedon describes the tension between reporting competitive sports and "fitness" -- based on the need to develop an "audience" among currently socialized women more concerned about what their bodies look like than what they or other women can do on the playing field. In another interesting chapter (written with two co-authors), she focuses on the economics of women's sports; unfortunately these authors seem to be quite unconcerned about drawing conclusions based on a survey with only a thirty-eight percent return rate!

Among other chapters, I particularly liked "Double Fault," by Susan Birrell and Cheryl Cole, who analyze the Renee Richards phenomenon, drawing some provocative conclusions about the biological versus socially constructed nature of what it means to be male or female. (For those too young to know, Renee Richards was a male-to-female

transsexual who had been a pretty good male tennis player and then wanted to compete professionally as a female.) Linda Williams' chapter gives a history of Black women and sports, including the Black media's reporting on them, that was extremely informative to this reader. In general, however, this book is less than the sum of its parts.

I have seen many of the themes brought out in these books played out on our local campus scene over the last twenty years. An official women's varsity sports program did not exist at the UW until 1974. Last year our women's teams (along with our men's) had one of the best overall records in the nation. This turnaround has been accomplished by a combination of political pressure, hard work, and remarkable talent on the part of women activists and athletes plus understanding and a sense of fair play -- at least recently -- on the part of the Athletic Department leadership. And the future looks really bright. The two new sports added this year -- softball and lacrosse -- bring the extent of choice to parity with eleven sports each for men and women. Let us hope that this serves as a model for girls in the lower grades to exercise their Title IX rights to participate equally.

[Jane Allyn Piliavin was the first Chair of the Women's Studies Program (1975-76) and is currently Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She is also a member of the UW Athletic Board.]



U.S. women tennis players competing internationally in 1895 (from Library of Congress, as seen in *Coming on Strong*, Macmillan, 1994)

PLAY BALL! AND THEY DON'T MEAN SOFTBALL

by Dorothy Steffens

Gai Ingham Berlage, *WOMEN IN BASEBALL: THE FORGOTTEN HISTORY*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 1994. 208p. index. \$22.50, ISBN 0-275-94735-1.

Barbara Gregorich, *WOMEN AT PLAY: THE STORY OF WOMEN IN BASEBALL*.

San Diego, CA: Harcourt Brace & Company, 1993. 214p. index. pap., \$14.95, ISBN 0-15-698297-8.

Susan E. Johnson, *WHEN WOMEN PLAYED HARDBALL*. Seattle, WA: Seal Press, 1994. 320p. pap., \$14.95, ISBN 1-878067-43-5.

When Hock was in the minor leagues during the 1950's, he would tell his teammates that his mother played baseball. They'd say, "Oh, you mean softball." He'd say, "No, I mean hardball." They would say, "You mean softball." He would say, "No, I mean hardball." Finally he would give up mentioning it, because by the 1950s very few knew that women had played baseball. (Gregorich, p.51)

Few people realize that a professional women's baseball league existed over fifty-one years ago. Despite the dedication in 1989 of an exhibit specifically honoring these women in the Baseball Hall of Fame Museum in Cooperstown, New York, as well as the 1992 release of the film *A League of Their Own*, the professional women's baseball league is still quite invisible.

The authors of these three books have contributed an enormous amount of historical information on the women, the coaches, the game, and the fans who participated in and supported the sport of women's baseball.

Women began playing baseball as early as 1890, with women's colleges supporting teams and coed colleges sneaking women onto men's teams as long as they were able. Out of the desire and experience of women like Maud Nelson, an Italian immigrant who began her pitching career at age sixteen,

"barnstorming bloomer girl teams" were born. Although the reason for the name varies (some say it was because of the women's trousers, designed by Amelia Bloomer; others believe the teams were named after Adelaide Jenkins Bloomer, a well-known "pioneer suffragette"), these "bloomer girl" teams were formed all across the United States. In 1923 Maude Nelson and her husband started the All Star Ranger Girls baseball team, the first of many teams that were formed and managed by Ms. Nelson.

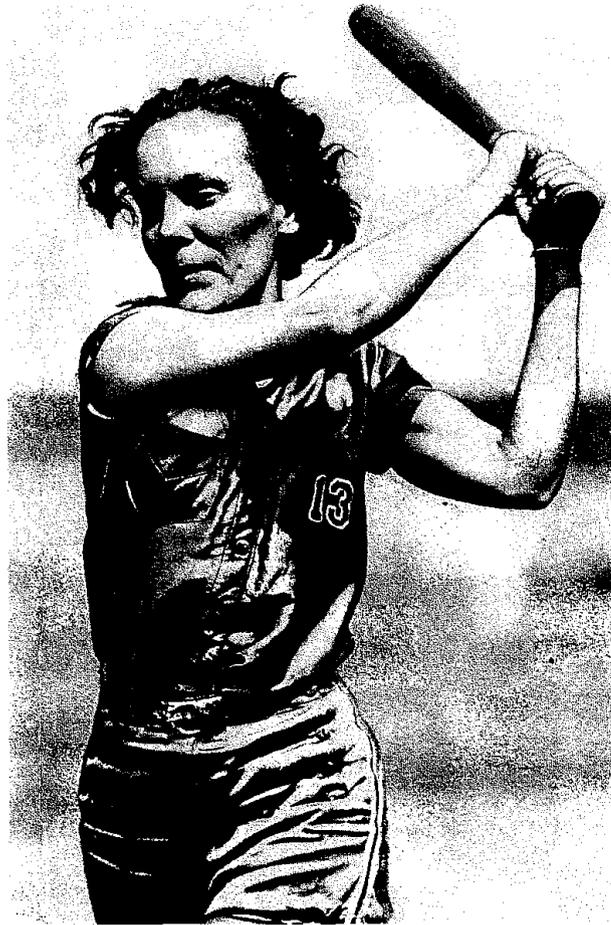
Barbara Gregorich's book covers the history of women's baseball through descriptions of some of the key players of the time. Her book is filled with quotes from personal letters, newspaper articles, and interviews with players and coaches. There were, for example, Lizzie Arlington, the very first woman signed to a contract in the minor leagues; Babe Didrikson, nicknamed after the infamous Babe Ruth because of her power at bat and the distance she could hurl a ball; Toni Stone, a very talented African-American ballplayer who also played in the men's league.

Men, too, participated in the establishment of the women's baseball league, though more for the income that it produced. Philip K. Wrigley founded the All-American Girls Softball League in 1943 (later changed to the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League) to provide more entertainment to baseball fans. Wrigley thought that bringing women players to the ballpark would generate greater profits at the gate. It did, but profits were not as great as he had hoped nor did they last for very long.

Many of the coaches of the All-American Girls teams were men, a number of whom had played in the minor or major leagues themselves. Max Carey and Bill Allington coached two of the best teams in the League, the Fort Wayne Daisies and the Rockford Peaches.

Susan E. Johnson grew up during the All-American Girls League years. She was fourteen when the League dissolved in 1954. Her book is centered around the 1950 championship series between the Rockford Peaches and the Fort Wayne Daisies. Her reasons for writing *When Women Played Hardball* are quite personal: "I've carried these mementoes with me for nearly forty years.... If I was fifty, my baseball heroes must be at least ten years older than I. If I was to 'do anything' with my

material and my memories, now was the time" (p.xiii). The result is an absolutely delightful book. Every other chapter recaps one game of the seven-game 1950 championship series, concluding with a related newspaper article from the sports pages of either the *Rockford Morning Star* or the *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette*.



Evelyn Paeth of the 1936 Montgomery Vee-Eights (from Chicago Historical Society, as seen in Coming on Strong, Macmillan, 1994)

Johnson interviewed twenty-six of the players from Fort Wayne and Rockford during the 1982 reunion of the League. These interviews, as well as newspaper reports, photos, yearbooks, players' scrapbooks, and other memorabilia provide factual material for her book. Johnson's descriptions give the feeling you are actually in the grandstand -- you can hear the fans roar, see the women batting the ball, running the bases, and fielding the hits.

The AAGL was very popular and women were paid quite well for the time period. Salaries ranged

from \$75.00 to \$100.00 per week during the season. Players could make extra money if they got to the championship round and continued to win. Others sold postcards with their pictures and autographs to fans in attendance.

Gai Berlage's *Women in Baseball* is a detailed history of women in baseball. It begins with the Victorian Era and "American ideals of womanhood" and continues with a socio-cultural perspective on the players and the game. Berlage states, "The history of women in baseball is very important because it parallels the rise and fall of the women's liberation movement throughout the history of the United States" (p.xiii).

Women were accepted as players not only because they had proven themselves on the field, but also because they were still women. The women who played ball did so because they enjoyed the sport, not because they were intentionally trying to advance the status of women. Most players upon retirement went on to get married, raise families and lead traditional lives. Some refused to even talk about their days of professional ball playing. Women's professional teams were also accepted because they acted like women on and off the field. Traveling teams were chaperoned, and players had to attend "charm" school as part of their spring training.

Like Greborich and Johnson, Berlage relies on actual interviews, newspaper accounts, game programs, photos, and many other items from women's history archives to document her book. *Women in Baseball* provides a critical look at the role women played in professional baseball, as well as the impact that professional baseball had on women even after the leagues dissolved.

All three authors do an excellent job of providing a picture of what it was like to play on a professional women's team. Players were recognized by family members, friends, and fans for something other than cooking, cleaning, and sewing, yet at the same time they were clearly acknowledged as women. Professional women's baseball lives on in these books.

[Dorothy Steffens is an online information network supervisor in Madison, Wisconsin. She also plays on three women's softball teams during the summer.]

MORE TITLES ON WOMEN AND SPORT

Breaking into the Current: Boatwomen of the Grand Canyon by Louise Teal. University of Arizona Press, 1994.
Cowgirl Legends from the Cowgirl Hall of Fame by Kathy Lynn Wills and Virginia Artho. Gibbs Smith Publishers, 1994.

Cowgirls: Contemporary Portraits of the American West by Ronnie Farley. Crown Trade Paperbacks, forthcoming 1995.

Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend: Women Writers on Baseball ed. by Elinor Nauen. Faber & Faber, 1994.
 "Feminism, Cultural Studies, Sport, and the Body" ed. by Lawrence A Wenner. Special issue of *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, v.17, no.2, August 1993.

"In First Place: A Bibliography of Books & Materials about Girls Involved in Sports" by Jeanette Lambert. Edit Cetera Co., 1994. (grades K-9; 25p.)

A Kind of Grace: A Treasury of Sportswriting by Women ed. by Ron Rapoport. Zenobia Press, 1994.

Mountaineering Women: Stories by Early Climbers ed. by David Mazel. Texas A&M University Press, 1994.

Sportsdykes: Stories From On and Off the Field by Susan Fox Rogers. St. Martin's Press, 1994.

The Stronger Women Get, the More Men Love Football: Season and the American Culture of Sports by Mariah Burton Nelson. Harcourt Brace, 1994.

These are some titles that have recently come to our attention. You may want to look for additional titles in your library catalog. Try such terms as: All American Girls Professional Baseball League; Boating for women; Cowgirls; Sports for women; Women baseball players; Women mountaineers; Women - United States - recreation.

ECOFEMINISM NORTH AND SOUTH

by Anne Statham

Maria Mies and Vandana Shiva, *ECOFEMINISM*. Zed Books, 1993. 328p. bibl. index. \$55.00, ISBN 1-85649-152-2; pap., \$19.95, ISBN 1-85649-156-0.

Greta Gaard, ed., *ECOFEMINISM: WOMEN, ANIMALS, NATURE*. Temple University Press, 1993. 331p. bibl. index. \$44.95, ISBN 0-87722-988-0; pap., \$18.95, ISBN 0-87722-989-9.

Rosi Braidotti, Ewa Charkiewicz, Sabine Häusler, and Saskia Wieringa, *WOMEN, THE ENVIRONMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT: TOWARDS A THEORETICAL SYNTHESIS*. Zed Books, 1994. 224p. \$49.95, ISBN 1-85649-183-8; pap., \$17.50, ISBN 1-85649-184-6.

These three books offer a broad sampling of the relatively new feminist enterprise called ecofeminism. Two of these volumes, the edited book by Gaard and the co-authored one by Braidotti, Charkiewicz, Häusler, and Wieringa, trace some specifics of the early history of ecofeminism. Both mention early collections of essays, emphasizing Leonie Caldecott and Stephanie Leland's edited volume, *Reclaim the*

Earth: Women Speak Out for Life on Earth published by the Women's Press in London in 1983. Here, Ynestra King's "Eco-feminist Imperative" first appeared. Later, Judith Plant edited *Healing the Wounds: The Promise of Ecofeminism* (New Society, 1989) and Irene Diamond and Gloria Orenstein published *Reweaving the World: The Emergence of Ecofeminism* (Sierra Club Books, 1990).

Early influential events are also reported: the Women's Pentagon Actions in 1980 and 1981; a conference at Amherst, Massachusetts titled "Women and Life on Earth: Ecofeminism in the 1980's"; Wangari Maathai's tree-planting movement in Kenya; the Chipko (tree-hugging) movement in India; the UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) preparatory conference "Women's World Congress for a Healthy Planet" held in Miami in 1991 that produced Women's Action Agenda 21.

Other texts explored the issues of women and development from this new perspective, especially Gita Sen and Caren Grown's *Development, Crises, and Alternative Visions: Third World Women's Perspectives* published by the Monthly Review Press

in 1987; Vandana Shiva's *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology, and Development* published by Zed Books in 1988; Maria Mies' *Patriarchy and Accumulation on a World Scale: Women in the International Division of Labour* published by Zed Books in 1986.

From this brief history of the development of ecofeminist thinking, it should be evident that it has a wide-ranging, multifaceted perspective, offering much integrative potential to feminist scholars. For one thing, feminist attempts to build global interests and linkages are realized here. Environmental issues -- and their impacts on women's lives -- are of keen interest to women of color, including "Third World" women, as they disproportionately face the brutal impact of toxicity on themselves and their families. For another, these theorists have quite consciously built upon feminism's recent attention to the intersecting axes of oppression, adding environmental degradation to the familiar list of race, class, colonization, gender, age, sexual orientation, ability, etc. And thirdly, there are strong linkages here between theory and practice/activism, illustrating how feminists might overcome the often "great divide" between the two. This is a viewpoint offering support for the politics of coalition-building.

Such a wide-ranging perspective encompasses a breadth of issues and subfields, at times bordering on the chaotic. The books included here offer only a few of the many possible approaches. Greta Gaard's edited volume *Ecofeminism: Women, Animals, Nature* is from a primarily U.S. viewpoint (one contributor is from Australia, another from Taiwan). Based upon a network evolving from the National Women's Studies Association's (N.W.S.A.) Ecofeminist Taskforce, these authors add the problem of "specism" to the long list of oppressions challenged by ecofeminism, focusing on animal rights issues. Members of this group had previously proposed that N.W.S.A. offer only strictly vegetarian meals during its annual meetings. One of the chapters in Gaard's book, "Feminist Traffic in Animals" by Carol Adams, deals specifically with this incident, advancing the argument that "feminist theory offers a way to examine and interpret the practice of eating animals that removes vegetarianism from the category of 'lifestyle' choice" (p.196). Most of these authors seem committed to the notion that a concern with animal rights is a natural progression of feminist thinking. Greta Gaard ends with a chapter called

"Ecofeminism and Native American Cultures: Pushing the Limits of Cultural Imperialism?" in which she takes respectful difference with an article of Karen Warren's in which slaying animals by the Lakota is upheld as culturally defensible.

Many of the other chapters in Gaard's edited collection are historical and/or philosophical, offering critiques of mainstream eco-philosophers (Lori Gruen, Stephanie Lahar, and Linda Vance), the interest of early feminists in environmental issues (Josephine Donovan), critiques of the male-dominated environmental movement's efforts to "save the distressed damsel," Mother Earth (Chaia Heller and Marti Kheel). An early chapter by Janis Birkeland provides a useful table contrasting ecofeminism with other streams of environmentalism (eco-Marxists, eco-socialists, "greens," deep ecologists). Ellen O'Loughlin uses the ecofeminist perspective to analyze her experiences with the grape boycott work of the United Farm Workers. And Huey-li Li deconstructs the ecofeminist deconstruction of Western society, showing that the presumed "ultimate cause" of dualistic ideology does not apply to Eastern societies such as China, where strong nature/individual continuity co-exists with high levels of misogyny.

Gaard's book has a great deal in common with the others reviewed here -- by Mies and Shiva and Braidotti, Charkiewicz, Häusler, Wieringa). Common themes include: 1) an attempt at radical deconstruction of social structures, processes, and language; 2) a concern with dualism, personal fragmentation, issue segmentation; 3) a critique of traditional, Western science as oppressive and duplicitous (which Janis Birkeland terms "manstream" theory, analysis, and strategy in Gaard's second chapter -- sometimes confusedly mixed with references to "mainstream" approaches); 4) an assessment of the overpopulation issue as a ruse raised by Western environmentalists to blame the (poor, Third World) victim and protect our own interests and consumption patterns; 5) confrontation of the issue of essentialism (Is there an innate -- or socially constructed -- woman/nature connection?), with various reactions to the "goddess revival" -- seen as an early ancestor of ecofeminism. The notion of "women's strengths" -- maternalism, intuition, nurturance, spirituality, reproduction, emotional expression -- is discussed in all three books.

However, these last two books are highly interrelated, set in a more global network than the Gaard volume. Braidotti, Charkiewicz, Häusler, and Wieringa present themselves as Western continental philosophers and non-Western sociologists, linguists, and forestry and development experts. Commissioned in 1990 by the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) to do a report on women, the environment, and sustainable development (WED), they later revised their report into this book, which has the ambitious goal of "explor[ing] the interconnections between the themes of women, the environment, and sustainable development on the theoretical level" (p.6).

The authors have attempted to craft an integrated theoretical framework from the three WED fields, drawing on positions "expressed by a number of different actors" (p.6). While they say they intend to "touch upon the most important debates...highlighting their strengths and weaknesses," they obviously favor certain perspectives over others. They may stake their claim as feminists with "concern for the positions of women in the environmental and developmental crisis" (p.9), but often seem to believe that "different groups in society...should not be left out of their own emancipatory visions for the future" (p.6). They are particularly nervous about "the problems of essentialism inherent in a global women's position" (p.7), and explicitly place Mies and Shiva (in their separate, previous books) in this camp, based upon their separate calls for reclaiming and incorporating "the feminine principle" into social (and developmental) processes. Of Shiva, in particular, they say:

The problem with her approach is the essentialism she has constructed in the concrete relation of women with nature in subsistence agriculture as a theoretical category - the feminine principle as the life-giving force. She propagates the idea that only poor, rural women, bearing the brunt of the environmental and developmental crisis in their daily struggle for survival, know, and have known, how to survive since time immemorial and therefore have the solutions to the crisis (pp.94-95).

The four authors offer the same critique of DAWN (Development with Women for a New Era),

returning to this point over and over throughout the book, using Janet Biehl's questionable, devastating critique of ecofeminism (*Rethinking Ecofeminist Politics*, South End Press, 1991) as justification. (Biehl selectively analyzes only extreme versions of ecofeminism with a Western scientific perspective.) They tribute Murray Bookchin's arguments (Biehl's mentor) so effusively over ecofeminist work that I speculated about underlying issues or connections. As a researcher looking at women's perspectives as socially constructed, I am constantly confronted with highly emotional charges of "essentialism." I often wonder what underlying issues are tapped for individual women when confronting the idea of women's strengths. Are we uncomfortable with this at least partly because of mainstream societal stereotypes we have unwittingly incorporated into our own thinking? I think we, as feminists, ought to confront this issue directly and honestly.

Altogether, I found the book to be informative and interesting. The authors do take seriously feminist critiques of science, relying mostly on Sandra Harding and Donna Haraway, also drawing upon a wide array of postmodern critics. Their excellent histories of the Women in Development (WID) movement as well as WED cover the connections between these movements and the impact of the UNCED (Rio conference) process on WED. They survey alternative development strategies and proposed reforms in economics (including problems with national accounting systems and measures of economic performance/growth). The authors' three possible frameworks for solutions -- deep ecology, social ecology, and ecofeminism -- try to draw together aspects of all three into a coherent framework. Whether they actually succeed in this effort is another question. They do offer a series of proposals but, as with much of feminist thinking at present, nothing very specific about how to implement these suggestions.

The volume by Mies and Shiva takes the opposite tack. It presents a very focused, searing indictment of development strategies practiced by the North on the South. Here, there is no attempt to pull together disparate views. From their perspective, global capitalism has torn asunder the fabric tying traditional communities to the land, which formerly enabled a comfortable subsistence existence. Colonization -- North to South, North to

communities within -- is seen as the major problem. Mies, a European sociologist, and Shiva, an Indian scientist, target Northern scientific reductionism and other knowledge production processes as major foundations for the colonial, global, capitalist system.

I read this book while I was first in Nigeria, living on a university campus but visiting small communities, seeing the poverty firsthand. I saw the results described by Mies and Shiva, but noticed little of awareness of the process. At first, I was unable to determine what was "poor" from what was "different." This book makes the point that Northern style development is foisted on other countries to further capitalistic advancement of the few on a global level, resulting in abject poverty for those with formerly sound subsistence living. All around me were analyses of the situation, especially among the young. Young artists complained bitterly about "politicians" who robbed the country, exporting all the food, leaving little for those living there. They prefer military governments, they said -- at least the military don't steal as much. Young students anguish that "the majority of my people live in abject poverty." Students live in unbearable conditions; they have been striking for better ones. However, they seemed surprised that many in the U.S. also live in poverty. When we said these things are happening everywhere -- and gave examples -- they seemed truly startled.

WOMEN'S PEACE-WORK

by *Laura Roskos*

Betty A. Reardon, *WOMEN AND PEACE: FEMINIST VISIONS OF GLOBAL SECURITY*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1993. 209p. bibl. index. \$44.50, ISBN 0-7914-1399-3; pap., \$14.95, ISBN 0-7914-1400.

Harriet Hyman Alonso, *PEACE AS A WOMEN'S ISSUE: A HISTORY OF THE U.S. MOVEMENT FOR WORLD PEACE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1993. 340p. bibl. index. \$39.95, ISBN 0-8156-2565-0; pap., \$17.95, ISBN 0-8156-0269-3.

Amy Swerdlow, *WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE: TRADITIONAL MOTHERHOOD AND RADICAL POLITICS IN THE 1960S*. Chicago: University of

Mies and Shiva's book ends where it began, calling for the adoption of "the Subsistence Perspective," asking the North to re-examine consumption patterns, needs, essentials for happiness. They point to specific examples of past attempts. How likely we are to embrace their suggestions is hard to say. This is a very hard-hitting book. When I used it for a Sociology and the Environment class this semester, my students had very strong reactions. Some really liked it, and others were very angry at what they termed the "male bashing" throughout the book. My attempts to reframe this in terms of "essentialism," to allow for a deeper analysis, were only partly successful. There are many emotional issues entwined with intellectual concerns for us to disentangle here. However, I believe exploring ecofeminist thought can produce specific notions for restructuring society.

[*Anne Statham, Professor of Sociology and Women's Studies at UW-Parkside and Outreach Administrator for the UW System Women's Studies Consortium, is currently completing a research project from an ecofeminist perspective that explores many of the issues mentioned here, and also that of reconstructing identities in Western society.*]

Chicago Press, 1993. 310p. bibl. index. ill. \$45.00, ISBN 0-226-78635-8; pap., \$19.95, ISBN 0-226-78636-6.

Miriam Cooke and Angela Woollacott, eds., *GENDERING WAR TALK*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993. 335p. bibl. index. \$49.50, ISBN 0-691-06980-8; pap., \$14.95, ISBN 0-691-01542-2.

Students of American history noticed long ago that mobilization for war usually includes inviting women to take a more participatory role in public life. In *The Morning After*, Cynthia Enloe observes that demilitarization, as well, requires the renegotiation of gender roles and positions. What kinds of local interventions and global affiliations, she asks in light of this observation, will help ensure that the current post-Cold War period also moves us toward post-patriarchy? The books reviewed here,

all produced since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, explore this question in ways useful to readers with either a pragmatic or pedagogic interest in the future of feminist politics.

Much of Betty Reardon's *Women and Peace* is an elucidation of The Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. Conceived at the 1985 World Conference to "Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace," these strategies comprise a set of standards for the emancipation of women, agreed upon as fundamental to the realization of peaceful societies. The Nairobi conference, along with the activities and dialogue leading up to it, are the central point of reference for the text which looks toward consciousness-raising and sparking action. The book is rich with bibliographic references and each chapter is followed by discussion questions, making it ideal for use in a classroom or other group setting. Reardon's attempt to be comprehensive, to bring a general reader up to speed on contemporary theoretical issues as well as to break new conceptual ground, sometimes adversely affects her prose style, particularly when she includes extended quotations from other authors. While these insertions sometimes disrupt the ease of reading, they in no way detract from the value of Reardon's most recent contribution to the field of feminist peace research.

The international women's conferences held during the U.N. Decade of Women (1975-1985), Reardon reports, were not sites of blissful harmony but of vigorous negotiations, often foregrounding the effects of development on everyday life but sometimes forcing affirmation of armed conflict in wars of national liberation. Over the course of the decade, the agenda for change constantly evolved and the inclusive conversation continually disrupted comfortable analytic binarisms of East and West, North and South. Women from various parts of the world began to see how each was implicated in webs of production and distribution that transgressed national boundaries. By focusing on the Nairobi conference as an event of central importance in the evolution of a feminist peace politics, Reardon allows us to recognize both its cumulative status in realizing feminism's global potential and its generative effects in shifting the locus of feminism's central vision. In *Women and Peace*, she lucidly evokes an

interdependence of peace, as a social environment favoring the full development of human persons, and women's rights, in which neither can be realized without the other. The intuition of this deep connection has inspired numerous feminist writers to re-articulate peace as a lively, unsettled concept over the past several years and Reardon's clarity here stems at least in part from her easy familiarity with this recent work.

Breaking free of the constraints of the Cold War paradigm allows Reardon to focus on the peace-making activities of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) affiliated with the United Nations. These activities, not the public debates of the U.N. General Assembly or Security Council, she claims, are creating the conditions allowing for possible emergence of a "set of relationships among peoples and nations based on trust, cooperation, and recognition of the interdependence and importance of the common good and mutual interests of all peoples" [pp.4-5]. This set of relationships, by which Reardon hopes to connote a vital vision of positive peace, is hampered not by conflict among people, which is a healthy sign of diversity, but by violence. This shift in focus is theoretically significant and follows the findings of other feminist researchers in suggesting that violence stems from a type of conflict avoidance behavior aimed at maintaining a fixed political or self identity.

While Reardon's book looks level-eyed toward a future shaped by global feminism, Harriet Alonso's *Peace as a Women's Issue* creates a retrospective context for appreciating the significance of the Nairobi conference in terms of the diversity of women gathered at the table. Feminist peace activists, according to Alonso, even as they have developed international networks and solidarity projects, have always been self-critical of their limited ability to successfully organize across lines of class and race within the United States. While this problem remains to some extent within organizations currently active, the analysis arising out of the activities associated with the U.N. Decade of Women — linking issues of development, environmental preservation, and violence against women — helped focus local issues and actions in terms relevant to a broader constituency. Reading this historical account with Nairobi in mind is less a critical operation than an affirming one. Nairobi remains a benchmark, but

AFTER NAIROBI... BEIJING

by Laura H. Roskos

The Fourth United Nations-sponsored World Conference on Women is scheduled to take place in Beijing, China in September 1995, to assess progress towards implementation of the Nairobi principles (put forward during the 1985 World Conference in Nairobi, Kenya) by member nations. U.N. conference sites rotate through the five world regions, and Beijing was chosen to host this event by members of the Asia and Pacific Region. While an international gathering of this scope could provide an opportunity to witness and support the work of Chinese and Pan-Asian feminist organizations, several U.S. activists and academics have chosen to boycott the event altogether. Citing well-publicized human rights abuses and recent data suggesting that some one hundred million Asian women who statistically ought to be present in the population are missing from census data due to female

infanticide and the abortion of female fetuses, these U.S. women make a strong case for the inappropriateness of the location chosen for this event.

On the other hand, the United States is exemplary neither in terms of international cooperation nor in guaranteeing the privileges of full citizenship to women. For example, unlike the more than 132 member nations which have agreed to be bound by the provisions of the U.N. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discriminations Against Women, the U.S. has so far failed to ratify this important treaty. In 1985, Maureen Reagan led our official delegation to Nairobi; press coverage was pretty much limited to the *New York Times* and various African American periodicals; the agenda for action and change issuing from that conference was never widely distributed. For 1995, the National Women's Conference Committee is calling upon this administration to appoint Hillary Rodham Clinton to head the U.S. delegation to Beijing.

can also be seen as the realization of a dream of communication long hoped and prepared for.

In her introduction, Alonso sets her aim high: to write the introductory overview of the women's peace movement that she wished for but never had available when teaching Women and Peace classes. *Peace as a Women's Issue* succeeds wonderfully in meeting its author's intent. Alonso's is the first comprehensive look at feminist peace workers from their first appearance within the reform and abolitionist movements of the early 1800s to today. While the effectiveness and popularity of anti-militarist feminism has been uneven, giving the appearance of a cyclically occurring phenomenon, Alonso is able to trace a line of maturing theory and tenacious activism throughout even the most conservative eras. The breadth of her study allows her to explore the interrelationships among various groups and individuals, and its historical scope accentuates the longevity of both. Alonso succeeds not only in clarifying the historical record but also in treating her materials in such a way as to foreground specific tactical "know-how" gleaned by earlier attempts to influence international policy and raise grassroots awareness. Her sensitivity encourages a

rethinking of certain assumptions about oppositional political movements by developing a language to describe organizational cross-fertilization and genealogical developments in "both/and" rather than schismatic terms.

Alonso's multigenerational study raises new questions about the relationship of the women's movement to the socialist left in this country by calling attention to the debilitating effects "red baiting" had on women's peace organizations. Her discussion of the confluence of visionary language employed by groups as different as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Communist Party is particularly enlightening, and challenges us to see the terrain of international relations not in traditional Cold War terms of "us/them" but as a gradual blossoming toward global relationships of reciprocity and mutual respect.

Amy Swerdlow's *Women Strike for Peace* is more narrowly focused and succeeds differently in reconnecting contemporary feminism to a specific generation of women peace activists. The trope of imagining that second wave feminism took its leave and impetus from dissatisfaction with sexism in the

hoping that her presence will generate widespread dissemination of information about the proceedings.

Karen Nussbaum, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has been stressing the potential this World Conference holds for refreshing grassroots awareness and advocacy for women's rights within our own nation. At a series of regional meetings convened to gather local input into the official report on the status of women in the United States and draft a plan for action that our delegation will present at Beijing, she has urged that rather than direct our disapproval at foreign governments, we use the powerful image and reality of thousands of women together to spark action on behalf of women in our own nation.

Official documents and delegates, however, tell only half the story. As at Nairobi, a forum for non-governmental organizations (NGO's) will run parallel to the convention itself. The U.N. would

most likely not have to worry about women's rights in the first place if women around the world felt adequately represented by their governments. Rather, throughout the century, organizations like the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom have felt it necessary to develop alternative, unofficial channels to address the human needs of women and children around the globe. Based on past experience, NGO Forum Executive Director Irene Santiago expects the 1995 NGO forum to offer activists myriad opportunities to expand their capacity for meaningful solidarity work and cross-cultural reciprocity. As outsiders to the U.N. itself, international NGO networks might also pressure that body to redirect its resources -- currently being used to rapidly expand its militarized "peace-keeping forces" -- into more tried-and-true peacemaking activities such as health care, education, and agriculture. Is anyone surprised to learn that if you want to attend the NGO forum (unofficially, of course), you will have to pay your own way?

civil rights and student anti-war movements of the "New Left" has become commonplace in much of the recent introspective writing by feminist scholars. Because historians of the "New Left" were quick to mend the rift between their generation and that of their parents by positing a lineage of left-wing activism, by connecting feminist politicization to the New Left we access a ready-made heritage. This genealogy has already been done, but as the recent work of Amy Swerdlow and Harriet Alonso makes clear, there are other branches on the family tree, branches vital to understanding the practices and manifestations of feminist politics today.

Swerdlow's account in fact begins by recalling that the organizers of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) were unaware of the long history of women's activism for disarmament and nonviolence in this country. And looking at the photos of those matrons marching at the Pentagon in the early 1960's, it is easy to understand why this stage in oppositional political expression was so quickly overlaid with the more exotic images of student protest. These women all look like my white, middle-class mother, or rather like my mother does in photos taken before my own memory of her jelled. They represent an era of

femininity lost to me personally by the vicissitudes of my own growing with and away from my natal family. Through her tact and attentiveness, Swerdlow is able to give these women and this slice of history back to her readers. Swerdlow's book makes extensive use of oral history interviews completed by the author and exhibits textual marks of her first-person involvement. These assist the reader in identifying with the various women profiled individually. Differentiating among them, we begin to see how each wore her mask of femininity as a way of creating a group identity from disparate elements. Swerdlow occasionally comments overtly on this, but the message is conveyed more effectively through her overall use of materials. Her style enacts a lesson in the uses of style.

Style enters the picture not only in the clothes the women wore to demonstrations (Swerdlow reports that one WSP newsletter "advised its readers to get out their flowered bonnets and white gloves") but also as a distinctive form of organizing. Swerdlow intently queries the strengths and weaknesses of WSP's decision to build a "nonorganization" with emphasis on direct action. The weaknesses of operating without an

organizational structure or official membership roster are numerous, Swerdlow finds; the plusses but two: a mobilization and nurturing of friendship among participating women at the local level and imperviousness to government suppression. These advantages gain significance in light of the patterns of prominence and erasure demonstrated in Alonso's broader account of women's peace activism.

A field guide to critical studies in the culture of war, the anthology *Gendering War Talk*, edited by Miriam Cooke and Angela Woollacott, is the most theoretically sophisticated of the books under consideration here but also the most limited in its appeal, due in part to its emphasis on the techniques of discourse analysis. The essays I've sampled are always careful to balance the more or less "free" speech of any single agent against the constraints governing a specific language game or coherent discursive community. While a certain dryness results from this methodology, many of the individual contributors resist this effect by calling attention to the specific, embodied results of violence that war talk seeks to obscure.

The essays in this anthology are interested in charting the shifts in constructed gender over time and around specific instances of organized armed conflict. Most of the essays, focused on particular cultural texts, do this with a fine-toothed and meticulous rigor, exposing the differences between individual actors and the fragility of the fabric of militarized masculinity. While the individual authors may inflect their scholarship with moral values, the tone of the volume, with a couple of exceptions, remains neutral. The effect is to break apart "organized patriarchal violence" into disparate actors, each attempting to articulate an experience of war within a set of communicative conventions. The importance of making this move becomes clear in Carol Cohn's discussion of what she terms the "unitary male actor" problem.

In her essay, "War, Wimps, and Women," Cohn struggles with the difficulties of transforming discourse analysis into strategies for change and concludes that opening up the popular and specialized defense discourse communities to better ways of thinking and problem solving will require more than the insertion of a few feminists into its midst. The problem is not, she acknowledges, that

"the feminine" is altogether absent in defense talk but rather that parts of the "female" position "are already present, named, delegitimated, and silenced, all in one fell swoop" (pp.238-239). The problems faced in formulating defense policy are both problems of what can be said and what can be heard within a particular bounded context. Cohn argues that male actors, analysts, and policy makers in the field must come to realize that the game-playing model and "unitary male actor" metaphor disallow complex truths, yield an inadequate array of problem-solving actions, and counterproductively limit the possibilities of negotiating peaceful outcomes.

Gender theory and discourse analysis in the service of an explicitly feminist peace politics clarifies not only the limits of the discursive language game of war but also the elusive and expansive character of wars' material effects, as Sara Ruddick's contribution to this volume demonstrates. Her essay furthers the project of the anthology by charting the limitations of the "just war" paradigm — exacerbating the fault lines in that discourse's founding assumption that "young men (and women) can be transformed by policy, weapon, and uniform into legitimate killers and targets" (p.116) — while continuing to develop her own project (outlined in *Maternal Thinking*) of formulating a feminist peace politics.

Perhaps because the critical method is one that focuses on the difficulty of change rather than its potentiality, within the framework of *Gendering War Talk*, women's peace politics remains a possibility rather than a reality. This question of "tense," of writing from the perspective of the "conditional present," troubles Reardon and Alonso's books as well. Feminist theory's contributions to our understanding of the dynamics of difference, conflict, and the phenomenology of violence combined with women's practical experience in nonviolent conflict resolution and techniques of negotiation have laid groundwork for a more peaceful world. Yet realization of this world continues to elude us, even as the network of global feminism expands. How do we read this apparent impasse, strategically or theoretically?

Ann Petit's description of her experiences organizing the original march to the Greenham

military base, recounted in Jill Liddington's book *The Long Road to Greenham*, suggests that a "communicative spirit" goes a long way in overcoming the self-doubt and insecurity that so often accompanies innovative praxis. These books, grounded in the unsettled environs of a "conditional present" where women — rather than defense contractors and security advisors — matter, acknowledge their provisional status in an ongoing conversation. While none of these books breaks new ground in visioning a peaceful world, two of them, Betty Reardon's *Women and Peace* and Harriet Alonso's *Peace as a Women's Issue*, bring together previously scattered information, thus facilitating the emergence of new perspectives. The other two books, *Gendering War Talk* and *Women Strike for Peace*, apply familiar investigative tools to previously

unexamined materials. Together the books powerfully demonstrate that feminist peace studies has coalesced as a fecund and cogent field of inquiry, and contain within themselves keys to the possibilities underlying the resurgence of interest in issues of nonviolence and demilitarized civic virtue. Contemporary, in both senses of the word, they invite our continued engagement in the process of feminist peace-work.

[*Laura Roskos teaches contemporary women's literature and ethics for the Women's Studies and Peace Studies Programs at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. A doctoral candidate in the Modern Studies program there, she is completing a dissertation on representations of political activism in American literature.*]

FEMINIST DOCUMENTATION CENTERS IN BOMBAY

by Shelley Anderson

"We are a small group of like-minded women, most of us archivists and researchers. We saw the need for collecting all the available information about women, and for doing original research," says Nandita Shah, coauthor of *The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*. Shah and co-author Nandita Gandhi, a social science researcher, are founders of Akshara,¹ a new feminist research and documentation center in Bombay, India. In addition to collecting existing documentation about women (and devising a new cataloging system to make women more visible), the women behind Akshara are also doing original research.

Akshara has already produced three thought-provoking publications, each of which investigates how specific social policies affect women. *Not Just A Matter of Faith* by Swatija Chayanika looks at the disturbing rise of religious fundamentalism in India and how this is affecting women of all religious traditions; *Shadow Workers*, by Gandhi and Shah, examines the growing home-based industries and the lives of the women who work in them. The sixty-page publication includes interviews and suggestions on how these non-unionized workers can improve their situation (Shah and Gandhi also produced a

video, *Always At Home*, on home-based women workers' problems). The last publication, also by Gandhi and Shah, is *The Quota Question: Women and Electoral Seats*, which examines the implications of the Maharashtra government's decision that thirty percent of all elected seats must be reserved for women.

Sonal Shukla is also concerned with how to organize isolated and marginalized women. Shukla is a founder of Vacha, a women's library and cultural center in Bombay. Named after the Hindu goddess of speech and verbal expression, Vacha began in 1987 as both a lending library and a community resource center. The first library of its kind in this city of over ten million people, the collection of some two thousand books and periodicals is now housed in part of Shukla's small home in the Vile Parle section of Bombay.

"Most women are literacy deprived and don't know how to read," says Shukla, who worked in community education before she became involved in the women's movement. "So we started a cultural center, too. We have produced a major street theatre program on the Chipko movement [a movement led by rural women to save India's forests] and we have made ballads about the anti-rape movement. We train community workers in the use

of cultural media," Shukla says, and in how to use traditional dance, song, and performance to get across social messages.

"We pooled our own books and started with a collection of four hundred books. We have never charged any fees or fines," Shukla says. The library grew by donations, especially from Western feminists.² It now publishes a biannual newsletter and booklist, and is an important resource for both Indian and foreign women interested in India's feminist movement. While most of Vacha's books are in English (one of India's two official languages - the other is Hindi), there is a large collection of books in Gujarati, the main language of the neighboring state of Gujarat. (Bombay is located in Maharashtra state, where the main language is Marathi.)

At least fifty women per month use Vacha as a lending library, borrowing everything from novels by Erica Jong to books from India's feminist publishers, Kali for Women. Students come to read *Manushi*, the Indian feminist magazine, while thirty or more women regularly attend the monthly study circle. "Reading is a lonely activity," says Shukla. "Many women want to discuss what they read and meet other women." Some women attend the periodic public talks on women's issues held at Vacha, or telephone the library for questions about legal rights or upcoming events for women. The library has supported women candidates for public office, and been involved in collecting and distributing food and clothes to victims of communal riots. Shukla is proud of the fact that Vacha volunteers and users include Hindus, Moslems, and Buddhists.

Vacha started as a collective of five, then seven, women, according to Shukla. "The original founders

are mostly gone. There were no major fights," she says, "just too little time to work on both jobs and Vacha." If plans to expand the library succeed, volunteers and collective members may have even less time. Vacha needs new quarters to house the growing collection. But finding a suitable place -- and the money for it -- is a major problem. "It is too expensive to rent -- Bombay has the highest rising property rates in the world," Shukla says. "In 1990 the collective decided to register as a trust, but we agreed not to apply for foreign grants. This year [1993] we realized we can't do without grants. In order to receive foreign funds," Shukla says, "we must have clearance from the police, because, as one policeman said, 'You may be a terrorist agency!'" She is not worried about securing police clearance because, as she says, "They don't take women seriously -- which is good. They are conservative and traditional, so they will see the library as some good work that the ladies are doing." Books and women may seem an innocent connection to some, but Shukla and the women of Vacha know the explosive power of women's words, and are determined to share that power.

[Shelley Anderson is a freelance writer living in the Netherlands, whose articles have appeared in *Feminist Bookstore News*, *The Advocate*, *Out/Look*, and *Feminist Collections*.]

¹ Akshara, c/o Fulchand Nivas, no.19, Chaupati Sea Face, Bombay, 400 007, India.

² Vacha no longer has the space for donations for books. But information about foundations that might support the library and cultural center would be appreciated. Vacha, 5 Bhavana Apts., Opp. Golden Tobacco, S.V. Road, Vile Parle (W), Bombay, Maharashtra 400 056, India.

FEMINIST PUBLISHING

The first book from the new feminist *VAGABOND PRESS* is *The Coming of Black Genocide and Other Essays*, which gathers articles from an "underground Amazon" publication out of New York City challenging white women's complicity in Black genocide and the patriarchy. The press plans to publish fiction and nonfiction "by and about our

heroes -- women who fight back -- about the war against women and our strategies for fighting it" (as quoted in *Feminist Bookstore News*, May 1994, p.97). Another of their new publications is *Night-Vision: Illuminating War and Class on the Neo-Colonial Terrain*. For information, contact them at 332 Bleecker St. #E14, New York, NY 10014.

Britain's *VIRAGO PRESS* celebrated its twenty years of publishing this summer with a birthday party and other festivities, including a special "birthday book" with pieces by twenty Virago authors. Originally specializing in reprints of forgotten twentieth-century classics, Virago now has some six hundred titles on its list, with one hundred new or re-issued titles each year. Their address: Random Century House, 20 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 2SA, England. U.S. sales office: David & Charles, Inc., North Pomfret, Vermont 05053.

From New Victoria Publishers, which carried with them materials from twenty-one U.S. and Canadian publishers (including our office), comes news of the *SIXTH INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST BOOKFAIR* held this summer in Melbourne, Australia. Of 239 participants, 150 were publishers, with only 49 actual display stands, so there weren't as many publishers as usual. But there were plenty of "enthusiastic Australians who came pouring in during the public days and shopped till they (or we) dropped," according to Beth Dingman of New Victoria. Some

resented, she says, the limited number of American publishers to make the trip, with only three U.S. booths on the floor. Ongoing discussion tries to define the goals of the fair, says Dingman, with tension between getting publishers, writers, and booksellers into better communication with each other and simply supporting the idea of feminist publishing wherever the fair happens to be located in a given year. According to a recent newsletter of London's Women in Publishing group, site for the 1996 fair is São Paulo, Brazil. For more information or input, contact the U.S. representative to the Organizing Committee, Carol Seajay, at *Feminist Bookstore News*, P.O. Box 882554, San Francisco, CA 94188; 415-626-1556.

There's some interest in a *FOURTH WOMEN-IN-PRINT CONFERENCE*, with Mev Miller offering a proposal giving some history of the conferences to date, her ideas, and requesting suggestions and feedback. For a copy of her proposal and a questionnaire, write her at P.O. Box 300151, Minneapolis, MN 55403.

ARCHIVES

The *ARCHIVES OF WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING* has recently been inaugurated by the Department of Special Collections at the Iowa State University Library. The Archives covers all fields of engineering, the physical, earth, life, and computational sciences (though not health sciences) on a national basis. Archivists are interested in personal papers of individual women as well as records of women's organizations in engineering and the sciences. For more information, contact Tammy Lau, Curator, Archives of Women in Science and

Engineering, Dept. of Special Collections, 403 Parks Library, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-2140; phone: 515-294-4789 or 515-294-6672.

An archives for the *COALITION FOR WESTERN WOMEN'S HISTORY* has been set up at Arizona State University. Relevant materials may be sent to Christine Marin, Chicano Research Collection, Hayden Library, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287. Phone: 602-965-3145; Fax: 602-965-9169. Bitnet address: iacnm@asuacad.

WISCONSIN BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

A listing of "New Reference Works in Women's Studies 1992-1993" is now available in the series *Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies*. Compiled by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, the twelve-page bibliography lists reference works that have come to our attention from January 1993 through July 1994. Publication dates are primarily 1992 and 1993, with a few older titles supplementing the prior

bibliography in this series on reference titles. Many entries in the bibliography were reviewed in *Feminist Collections*. As with most bibliographies in the series, this title is available free upon request, and it may also be requested in electronic version. Write to the Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State St., Madison, WI 53706 or gopher to our electronic collections (see following article).

COMPUTER TALK

Note that the Women's Studies Librarian's gopher menu has changed. (See sample screens below.) The first screen you'll find is a general listing of information, with submenus when you select such items as FEMINIST COLLECTIONS (listings of tables of contents), Catalog of Films and Videos, and Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies. The number of bibliographies available electronically continues to grow, and each entry on the menu gives both the compiler and the date of publication.

UW System Women's Studies Librarian's Office

1. About the UW System Women's Studies Librarian's Office.
2. About the Book Pubs. of the UW System WSL Office.
3. About Periodical Pubs. of the UW System WSL Office.
4. FEMINIST COLLECTIONS/
- 5. Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies/
6. Core Bibliographies in Women's Studies (ACRL/WSS/CDBC).
7. About the UW System Women's Studies AV Collection.
8. Catalog of Films and Videos UW System WSAV Collection/
9. University of Maryland Women's Studies Resources/

Wisconsin Bibliographies in Women's Studies

1. About Wisconsin Bibliogs. in Women's Studies
 2. List of Bibliographies in Stock
 3. Feminist Aesthetics in the...Arts (Lauter/Krumholz) 1992/
 4. Feminist Perspectives on the Ethic of Care (Dudley) 1994
 5. History of Women & Science, Health & Technol. (Weisbard) 1993/
 6. New Reference Works in Women's Studies 1992-93 (Weisbard) 1994
 7. Wisconsin Women Writers of Adult Fiction (Welch) 1992
 8. Wisconsin Women's History (Weisbard) 1993/
 9. Women & World Lit.: Anthologies in Translation (Kruse) 1992
 10. Women in Management Issues: Selected Bibl. (Karsten) 1993
-

EMAIL LISTS

SISTER-L focuses on the history and contemporary concerns of Catholic women religious. Scholars, practitioners (sisters and nuns), and others interested in related topics should send the message *subscribe sister-l yourfirstname yourlastname* to SUVM.SYR.EDU. Though the list is unmoderated, anyone disregarding basic "standards of serious and respectful discourse" will be dropped.

WOMENS-STUDIES is a new email list for members of the Women's Studies Network (UK) Association and for academic staff and researchers in the field of women's studies. Send the command *join womens-studies yourfirstname yourlastname* to MAILBASE@MAILBASE.AC.UK.

IMPORTANT EMAIL ADDRESSES

The *Women of Color Resource Center* in Berkeley, California now has an email address: CHISME@IGC.APC.ORG ("chisme" is Spanish for "gossip.") Their newsletter, *Sister to Sister/S2S* is available online, as is the *National Directory of Women of Color Organizations and Projects*. They also hope to facilitate online conferencing about social and political issues affecting women of color.

OTHER RESOURCES

THE ADA PROJECT (TAP) is a WorldWideWeb (WWW) site serving as a clearinghouse for information and resources relating to women in computing. Information includes conferences, projects, discussion groups, fellowships and grants, notable women in the field, other electronically accessible information sites, plus a bibliography of references. TAP is not so much an archive as a set of links to other online resources. To access, use Mosaic (or a similar graphical viewer) to open the URL: <http://www.cs.yale.edu/HTML/YALE/CS/Hyplans/tap/tap.html>.

The *CENEP (Centro de estudios de poblacion)* library offers a database called SIDEMA that includes more than 1,000 citations on Argentinian women. Address

is AV. Corrientes 2817-7^o piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Phone: (54-1) 961-0309/2268. Fax: (54-1) 961-8195.

WOMEN'S NETWORK is a part of the PeaceNet that offers "a forum for women to organize, share their agendas and voices, build an online women's community and access vital information." Among the groups affiliated with the online Women's Network are All China Women's Federation, Boston Women's Health Book Collective, Center for Women's Global Leadership, League of Women Voters, Mujer a Mujer, and Women's World Banking. A few of the online conferences/discussion groups: women.comms (women and media); women.dev (women in development programs); women.labr (labor issues); women.violence; and hivnet (issues surrounding arc/hiv/aids). For information, email womensdesk@igc.apc.org.

US NEWS WOMEN'S FORUM is the ongoing discussion group growing out of *U.S. News and World Report's* Global Electronic Town Meeting on women that took place during March and early April 1994.

Though there's no archive of the original town meeting communications, there are "libraries" of information that women can access via membership in the CompuServe online system. For information, contact Kristen Gunn at 202-955-2643.

WOMEN'S STUDIES ON DISC is a new CD-ROM product from G.K. Hall (the electronic equivalent of *The Women's Studies Index*) that indexes nearly one hundred women's journals and magazines. Updated semi-annually, the index includes some 20,000 citations covering a five-year period, and is searchable by keyword, author, title, journal, date, etc. Cost for the IBM-compatible disk is \$450 (\$475 after December 31, 1994); updates cost \$295 and are cumulative, including all previous records. Among the titles in the index: *Australian Feminist Studies*, *Canadian Woman Studies/Les Cahiers de la Femme*, *Essence*, *Family Circle*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Hypatia*, *Lesbian Ethics*, *Ms.*, *off our backs*, *Redbook*, *Vogue*, *Women & Politics*, *Women's Review of Books*, and *Working Woman*. For information, call 800-257-5755.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN

Joan Nordquist, *THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMAN, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY*. Santa Cruz: Reference and Research Services, 1993. 76p. (Contemporary social issues, a bibliographic series, no.32.) pap., \$15.00, ISBN 0-937855-62-6.

Divided into twenty sections, *The African-American Woman* lists books, articles, book chapters, documents, and seminal dissertations covering many aspects of the lives of African American women. Economic conditions are taken up first, with a separate section on the economics of female-headed families. Employment issues come next, followed by sections on social conditions and education. Five sections cover health-related issues, including substance abuse and AIDS. Other topics include violence against African American women, male-

female relationships, teen pregnancy, older women, politics, and feminism. Listings of useful directories and other bibliographies complete the work. Most citations are from the 1980's and 1990's and represent a mix of academic and popular literature.

An important feature of Nordquist bibliographies is the list of sources used in preparing the work. This is valuable to researchers because it immediately tells them which sources she has consulted and which she hasn't, so that if they need further citations they know what searches they need not replicate. In *The African-American Woman*, for example, although Nordquist includes an occasional dissertation, she does not list *Dissertation Abstracts* among her sources. Therefore, someone looking for more comprehensive listings of dissertations on African-American women will know to search that database for additional material.

AMERICAN WOMEN

Cynthia Costello and Anne J. Stone, eds., for the Women's Research and Education Institute, *THE AMERICAN WOMAN 1994-95, WHERE WE STAND: WOMEN AND HEALTH*. New York: Norton, 1994. 442p. bibl. index. \$25.00, ISBN 0-393-31185-6; pap., \$12.95, ISBN 0-393-03625-1.

With the nation struggling over passage of a national health care plan, the Women's Research and Education Institute (WREI) could not have picked a more timely subject than women's health as the focus of the fifth volume in a series on the status of American women that is published every other year. Accurate information about the unique health problems facing women as well as assessment of the availability, accessibility, and affordability of the health care system to women is urgently needed by everyone working to improve women's health and health care. This volume will be very helpful to activists looking for cogent discussions and solid statistics.

The section that keys in on health is divided into five parts. Representatives Patricia Schroeder (D-Colorado) and Olympia Snowe (R-Maine) start off the section by writing about the politics of women's health from the perspective of the bipartisan Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. Women researchers associated with the Kaiser Commission on the Future of Medicaid next highlight facts on the most rapidly growing health problems confronting American women today (heart disease, lung cancer, breast cancer, AIDS) and profile health concerns at different stages of a woman's life. Wilhelmina A. Leigh, senior research associate at the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, assesses the health status of women of color, and researchers from the Alan Guttmacher Institute survey reproductive health issues. Marilyn Moon of the Urban Institute takes on "Women and Long-Term Care" as a final chapter in this health section.

The American Woman 1994-95 also contains several sections unrelated to health. "In Review" is a day-by-day chronology from July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1993 of events significant to women. Attention to sexual harassment, the election of an unprecedented number of women to Congress, and the survival of abortion rights are three important developments

singled out. Statistical chapters cover demographic information, educational attainment, employment, earnings, economic security, and elections/appointments of women. The data is culled from federal sources, such as the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and generally runs through 1991 (office-holders through 1993). Brief biographies of fifty-five women elected in the 103rd Congress follow, along with a list of members of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues.

Like its predecessors, *The American Woman 1994-95* is a handy resource for students, journalists, and the librarians they turn to for current figures on the status of women. The focus on women's health will be of special interest to policy makers and women's health activists. Bravo, WREI!

Karlynn Kohrs Campbell, *WOMEN PUBLIC SPEAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1925-1993: A BIO-CRITICAL SOURCEBOOK*. Westport: Greenwood, 1994. 509p. index. \$75.00, ISBN 0-313-27535-1. LC 93-21145.

A good reference book can illuminate a subject as well as provide avenues for further research. *Women Public Speakers, 1925-1993: A Bio-Critical Sourcebook* edited by Karlynn Kohrs Campbell does both, bringing new insights on contemporary American women speakers and providing students and scholars with sources for further studies. The book is as informative as it is interesting.

The public lives of thirty-two articulate women are profiled in this companion volume to Campbell's earlier work on American women speakers between 1800-1925. The introduction provides a solid basis for understanding why each woman was chosen. And there is variety in the choices! Included are first lady Eleanor Roosevelt, birth control advocate Margaret Sanger, ERA opponent Phyllis Schlafley, spokeswoman for the disabled and socialist activist Helen Keller, evangelist Aimee McPherson, the first president of the National Association of Colored Women Mary Terrell, environmental ethicist Rachel Carson, catalyst for the nuclear disarmament movement Dr. Helen Caldicott, and spunky Texas Governor Ann Richards - to name a few. In this book we find thoughtful women who speak on the topics of our times. These women have different

political views, different interests, different lives. And they have voices of their own.

The profiles of the women average around fourteen pages and contain sections on background, rhetorical significance, and sources for study. The thought-provoking, erudite essays discuss the public lives of these women and how their speeches and lives have impacted important political and philosophical issues. The focus on rhetoric brings new meanings to the lives of these women, including those who have been subjects of extensive research. This book is an instructive, well-written reference source that will be useful to students of speech and rhetoric, American history, women's studies, and political philosophy.

Although this is not a book of speeches, there are more than a few memorable quotes. One such quote came from Senator Margaret Chase Smith who is remembered for, among other things, her courage in speaking up against her colleague, the leader of the Red Scare, Senator Joseph McCarthy. Senator Smith said, "Think well and deeply before you talk - but once you have made up your mind, don't hesitate to speak your mind. As long as you speak your minds, dictators and demagogues will never take control of this country" (*Vital Speeches*, August 15, 1953, p.658).

Gayle J. Hardy, *AMERICAN WOMEN CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS: BIOBIBLIOGRAPHIES OF 68 LEADERS, 1825-1992*. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc. 1993. 496p. index. \$45.00, ISBN 0-89950-773-5. LC 92-56649.

I felt a certain excitement when first seeing *American Women Civil Rights Activists: Biobibliographies of 68 Leaders, 1825-1992*. This book could foster important scholarship. The topic, which covers a large time span and includes a broad definition of civil rights, has not been addressed systematically. I still believe Hardy's book can help promote new scholarship, but it does not address the topic systematically. There are many women I am happy to meet for the first time here, but many I find curiously absent.

Beginning with Virginia Apuzzo (an advocate for lesbian and gay rights) and ending with Addie Wyatt

(an advocate for African American rights and women), Gayle Hardy's book brings to light many new leaders who deserve attention. It also includes such notables as Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, and Barbara Jordan.

Entries ranging from two to fourteen pages cover sixty-eight women activists. Each entry includes biographical information and a bibliography. Access to the information is aided by a table of contents, an index, and appendices on birthplace, ethnicity, geographical location of civil rights activity, religious affiliation, and other topics. A more fluid writing style for the biographical sketches and pictures of the women would have improved the volume. However, the book's strength is its compilation of excellent bibliographies, which will be useful to students and scholars.

The problem lies in the criteria for determining who would be included. Hardy writes in her preface, "Civil rights' is used in its broadest sense to encompass activities promoting the rights, privileges, and protections of all people." Her definition embraces activism on behalf of people of color, "children, lesbians and gays, adoptees, older adults, differently abled people, prisoners, political reform, health issues, economic opportunity, education and many others" (p.xv). Surprisingly, Ms. Hardy's only limiting criterion is that women's rights and women's suffrage are not a special focus, although some of the subjects are active in those areas. You will find Harriet Taylor Upton, Alice Dunbar-Nelson, and Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, but not Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Margaret Sanger, Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem, and others.

Of course including women's rights in this already broad definition of civil rights could further blur the book's already haphazard focus. But more importantly, if the definition includes women of the 19th century who worked for civil rights of African Americans and women, where are Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman? Ms. Truth might ask, "and a'n't I a woman?" Also absent are the Grimké sisters, Lydia Maria Child, and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Hardy's book includes useful information on some of the greats of the African American civil rights movement of the mid-20th century such as

Rosa Parks, Daisy Bates, and Coretta Scott King. But for a scholarly, comprehensive discussion of that topic, I would first recommend *Women in the Civil Rights Movement: Trailblazers and Torchbearers, 1941-1965* edited by Vicki L. Crawford, Jacqueline Anne Rouse, and Barbara Woods (volume 16 of the series *Black Women in United States History*).

Despite its somewhat idiosyncratic selection of subjects, *American Women Civil Rights Activists: Biobibliographies of 68 Leaders, 1825-1992* should be useful to scholars and students interested in civil rights and women. The bibliographies, which bring together a great deal of widely scattered information, are worth the price of the book.

(The above two reference works were reviewed by Margery E. Katz, Librarian Consultant for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library.)

ARCHAEOLOGY

Elisabeth A. Bacus, et al., eds., with contributions by Kurt F. Anschuetz et al., *A GENDERED PAST: A CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GENDER IN ARCHAEOLOGY*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, 1993. 172p. indexes. pap., \$19.00, ISBN 0-915703-31-9.

How does one distinguish genders in archaeological remains? What significance can be assigned to gender inequality in ancient societies compared to social class, age, wealth, and occupation? These are just two of the many gender-related questions being pondered by archaeologists today. Such research forms the basis of *A Gendered Past*, which was compiled by graduate students at the University of Michigan.

They found 197 books, book chapters, articles, and conference papers on the subject (helped greatly by the existence of a bibliography of conference papers on gender and archaeology by Cheryl Claassen). According to the compilers, "although much of the literature covered is composed of revisionist works focusing on women in prehistory, or on prehistoric gender relations, the bibliography consciously includes many works emphasizing other related issues, including many written before the recent surge of interest in gender in archaeology.

There is a heavy emphasis on female representations and roles..."(p.3).

Annotations are lengthy -- some stretch to two pages -- and offer review and critique of the works. Each annotation bears the initials of the contributor, who was free to decide what was relevant and to express a viewpoint. Here's contributor LEF's conclusion on Marija Gimbutas' *The Civilization of the Goddess: The World of Old Europe* (Harper Collins, 1991): "In these popular books, Gimbutas tells a story, sketching a set of bold ideas about early religion and society with broad strokes. It is clearly a story that she intends to be empowering to modern women. Because Gimbutas so consistently fails to address the questions raised by recent scholarship on gender in archaeology, however, the effect perpetuates and popularizes a set of myths about women and their roles in prehistoric societies. Although women's roles play a central part in Gimbutas' arguments, the *Goddess* books do nothing to bring us closer to a gendered European prehistory" (p.64).

A Gendered Past will bring readers closer to an understanding of gender research in the field of archaeology.

FEMINIST THEORY

Joan Nordquist, *FRENCH FEMINIST THEORY (II)*, MICHELE LE DOEUFF, MONIQUE WITTIG, CATHERINE CLEMENT: *A BIBLIOGRAPHY*. Santa Cruz: Reference and Research Services, 1993. 64p. pap., \$15.00, ISBN 0-937855-61-8.

French Feminist Theory II continues Nordquist's earlier bibliographies on Julia Kristeva (1989) and *French Feminist Theory I* (1990), in which she covered writings by and about Luce Irigaray and Hélène Cixous.

According to Nordquist, Clément's feminist writings range from cultural and visual criticisms with a Marxist perspective to psychoanalysis and a study of women and opera. Monique Wittig writes of the relationships of women to language and the culture it expresses, and philosopher Le Doeuff regards feminism as a "rational voice challenging injustices as a reality" (p.12).

Nordquist lists books by each author in the original French, plus English translations and reviews of the works, followed by citations to essays and interviews. Citations to books, dissertations, and articles in English about French feminist theory or any of the three authors are also provided.

HERSTORY

Toni Carabillo, Judith Meuli, and June Bundy Csida. *FEMINIST CHRONICLES, 1953-1993*. Los Angeles: Women's Graphic Communications, 1993. 306p. ill. index. \$34.95, ISBN 0-9634912-0-2; pap., \$24.95, ISBN 0-9634912-1-0.

On a recent tour of Radcliffe's Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, my group was treated to a glimpse of the drawer where archivists store campaign buttons acquired with donors' memorabilia. I mused about what a wonderful source of history the buttons are. The *Feminist Chronicles* compilers must agree, for they make good graphic use of buttons to capture the spirit pervading the politics, from "THE BEST MAN FOR THE JOB IS A WOMAN" and "WOMEN MAKE POLICY NOT COFFEE" through "I BELIEVE ANITA HILL" and "ABORT OPERATION RESCUE." Scores of photographs help, too.

Feminist Chronicles 1953-1993 is excerpted from a larger work-in-progress, the *Feminist Chronicles of the Twentieth Century*, which concentrates on the feminist movement in the United States, and uses the National Organization for Women as an organizing focal point. There is also coverage of other national women's organizations, in particular the National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws (later the National Abortion Rights Action League) and the Fund for the Feminist Majority. The book opens with an essay by Toni Carabillo reviewing the early events and vision of the movement, then moves to a year-by-year chronological chart divided into "events," "issues," and "backlash." Seven categories of issues are traced in the chronology: lifestyles, education, religion, economic, media, legal, and political. The backlash portion "describes the activities of the opposition to the movement, tracking the rise of the so-called New

Right and Christian Right, along with the more traditional opponents of feminism including the Old Right in the form of such organizations as the John Birch Society and the Roman Catholic Church..." (p.38). Having a portion of each page devoted to the opposition is a good reminder that backlash is never far away from feminism. Significant documents from the founding of NOW in 1966 (with Wisconsinite Kathryn Clarenbach at the helm) through the "expanded Bill of Rights for the 21st Century" (1989) follow the chronology, and a bibliography, index, and form for contributions to the next edition complete the book.

Why 1953 was chosen as the opening date is not stated, although the event listed for that year, the U.S. publication of *The Second Sex*, seems a good place to start, and a forty-year span back from 1993 has a certain roundness to it. (Interestingly, "backlash" reveals that in 1953 Phyllis Schlafly was a researcher for Senator Joseph McCarthy.)

The heavy emphasis on NOW is a bit off-putting, particularly the running header placing the NOW President just below the U.S. president. Nor is the book really a history of NOW, either. The introduction obliquely refers to the emergence of the Fund for the Feminist Majority in 1987 as a "new lean organization unencumbered by structural layers or an internal political process" (pp.viii-ix), presumably in contrast to NOW. Judy Goldsmith's NOW presidency is announced as an event, and her name appears as running header for the years of her presidency, but not a single activity or quotation is attributed to her at any point in the chronology, as they are for other presidents. Eleanor Smeal's return to the presidency in 1985 is trumpeted with her statement, "It is time to put a lot more heat on the right wing and the reactionary policies of the right wing...I intend to raise a little hell" (p.116).

Because of the emphasis on NOW, other groups receive less attention. There is no mention of the founding or activities of the National Women's Studies Association or of Sisters of Color International, the conferences of Jewish feminists sponsored by the National Council of Jewish Women, the actions of American feminists at the United Nations international women's conference in Copenhagen in 1980, or many state or local activities

unconnected to NOW. Yet a great deal of herstory is captured here, and I look forward to the volume on the entire century.

Elizabeth Frost-Knappman, with the assistance of Sarah Kurian, *THE ABC-CLIO COMPANION TO WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN AMERICA*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 1994. 389p. ill. bibl. index. \$45.00, ISBN 0-87436-667-4.

Doris Weatherford, *AMERICAN WOMEN'S HISTORY*. New York: Prentice Hall General Reference, 1994. 396p. \$30.00, ISBN 0-671-85009-1; pap., \$18.00, ISBN 0-671-85028-8.

Women's Progress in America and *American Women's History* join an expanding family of reference works on the history of women in America aimed at a general audience. These include the *ABC-CLIO Companion to Women in the Workplace*, by Dorothy Schneider and Carl J. Schneider (1993), *Handbook of American Women's History*, edited by Angela Howard Zophy with Frances Kavenik (Garland, 1990), and *Women's Suffrage in America: An Eyewitness History*, by the same author as *Women's Progress in America* (under the name Elizabeth Frost) along with Kathryn Cullen-DuPont (Facts on File, 1992). The scope of *Women's Progress in America* and *American Women's History* are most akin to the *Handbook of American Women's History*, and a comparison of all three is in order.

The least expensive and intended for the most general reader is Weatherford's *American Women's History*. She says that she decided to redress several tendencies seen in other biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias. First of all, of course, she is writing about women's history for an audience that may be just beginning to learn there is such a subject. Next, she wants to provide substantive background for milestone events that are often described as if they were simply destined to happen. Her example is the statement that women were "given" the vote in 1920. Thirdly, she decries the overemphasis on women entertainers and "firsts" of little historical significance (ex.: first woman lottery winner), choosing instead to emphasize important women. Addressing the problem of the unnamed women of history, she includes entries for "Frontier Women," "Pilgrim Women," etc. She also objects to

the "only room for one" approach found elsewhere and makes sure to include women of comparable achievement (ex.: the well-known Margaret Sanger and the lesser-known Mary Dennett.) True to her title, Frost-Knappman's stated intent in *Women's Progress in America* is to "record the public milestones of women's history, emphasizing those people who either self-consciously championed women's rights or pioneered the way for others.... Rarely have I included entries for events that set back the course of women's progress..." (Introduction, p.ix). The *Handbook* has a somewhat different intent: to define and describe "...crucial concepts, events, organizations, and various historical persons...central to the scholarly vocabulary of historians in the field but not yet well known in the mainstream..." (*Handbook* introduction, p.xiii).

Authors of all three consider that teachers, students, researchers, and interested others will use their books. Since the *Handbook* provides bibliographic citations for each entry as well as a detailed index, it is the best of the three for researchers, but lacks the illustrations found in the other two. *Women's Progress* adds a chronology section and provides a bibliography of sources and an index. *American Women's History* has no index, no citations, and no bibliography -- in short, no clue as to where the author obtained her information. Readers must rely on the strength of her credentials (two books on American women's history: *Foreign and Female: Immigrant Women in America*, Schocken, 1986, and *American Women and World War II*, Facts on File, 1990). The entries I checked, however, seem accurate, well-written and about the right length for a popular work. The *Handbook* is an edited volume with signed contributions from many scholars and librarians; having a single author, both *American Women's History* and *Women's Progress* offer consistent tone and style.

In terms of actual entries, I have discerned no foolproof way of predicting or explaining why a particular entry is present in one of the volumes and absent from another. As mentioned above, Weatherford tells us other sources leave out lesser-known but equally deserving personages since they have "room for one only." Her example, Mary Dennett, has an entry in *Handbook* of equal length with that of Sanger (both entries written by the same contributor), but Weatherford's point is somewhat

supported by the treatment of Dennett in *Women's Progress*. While not absent, she is only discussed in the context of entries for the National Birth Control League and the Voluntary Parenthood League. Sanger rates a full two pages accompanied by a photograph. Ambassador-editor-playwright Clare Boothe Luce rates two and one-half pages and a picture in *Women's Progress*, a column and a half in *American Women's History*, but only passing mention under "Theater" in *Handbook*. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, socialite daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, has entries in *Handbook* and *American Women's History*, none in *Women's Progress*. Six paragraphs are devoted to Judy Chicago's feminist artistic creation *The Dinner Party* in *Handbook*, one sentence in *Women's Progress*, nothing obvious in *American Women's History* (there's no entry for either Chicago or *The Dinner Party*, but no index to check for mention elsewhere). The female-intensive professions of midwifery, nursing, teaching, and home economics have one- to three-page entries each in *American Women's History*, most with illustrations. *Handbook* has direct entries for these four professions and adds librarianship as well; of these, only education and educators have headings in the *Women's Progress* index. Landmark legal cases important to women's lives are best described in *Women's Progress*, however, including a 1981 pay equity suit (*American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees v. State of Washington*) and several cases on the property rights of women (an 18th-century chancery court ruling, for example,

entertained the possibility that a wife might have been coerced by her husband into using her property as collateral for a venture she disagreed with). *American Women's History* combines discussion of various cases in entries under "Married Women's Property Rights" and "Protective Legislation."

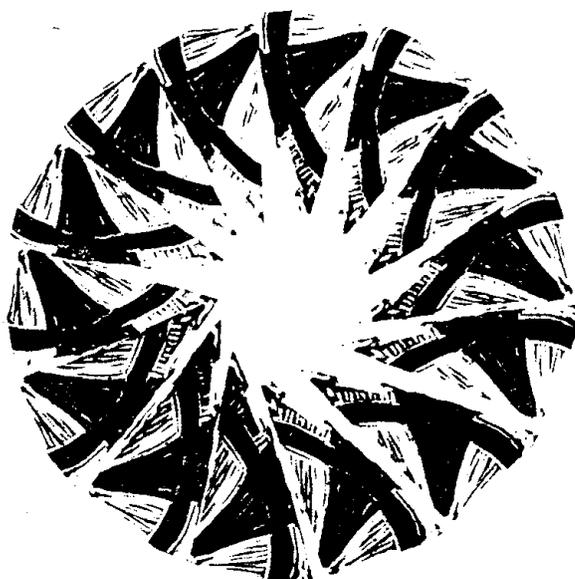
I like and recommend all three books. The librarian in me prefers works with bibliographic references as in the *Handbook*; the dilettante likes the photographs in *Women's Progress* and *American Women's History*.

LIBRARIANSHIP

Lori A. Goetsch and Sarah B. Watstein, gen. eds.; Virginia Clark et al., contributors. *ON ACCOUNT OF SEX: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN LIBRARIANSHIP 1987-1992*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1993. 244p. indexes. \$32.50, ISBN 0-8108-2701-8.

The first book-length bibliography surveying the status of women in the library profession appeared in 1979, and covered one hundred years (1876-1976).¹ *On Account of Sex* is the third update sponsored The Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship (COSWL) of the American Library Association. Each update aims for comprehensive coverage of material published during the years surveyed, both in library and information science publications and in a range of related fields (especially education, management, women's studies, and psychology). Each volume also takes note of more general resources on the employment of women that contain information on women librarians. It may be of interest to non-librarian readers with the impression that librarians can find "everything" because they know how to use indexes and other reference tools that the compilers say that relied on serendipity as well as a systematic search of indexes.

The introduction, "Women in Librarianship: The Research Agenda," by Cynthia Dobson and Mary Lou Goodyear, takes an outline developed by Louise F. Fitzgerald and James O. Rounds for analysis of vocational studies and applies it to librarianship. By analyzing citations related to women in librarianship through 1989, the authors found that by far the largest number dealt with workforce participation (36



percent of the 1,749 citations), followed by workplace justice (another 30 percent). Other books and articles looked at leadership (15 percent), personnel practices and issues (7 percent), and a variety of other factors. Only seven citations dealt with work-related stress and coping. Dobson and Goodyear recommend that research be improved by stronger links with the literature of other fields and by expanding the topical areas, especially counseling psychology, career development, and gender differences in career progression, productivity, choice of library specialty, and career transitions.

Each year of coverage in *On Account of Sex* forms a separate chapter (beginning with twenty-two items for 1985-86, presumably additions to the earlier volume covering those years), arranged alphabetically by author. Besides books, reviews, articles, working papers, and an occasional dissertation, the bibliography lists many letters. Since the liveliest written discussions of current issues in librarianship are found in letters columns, it is good to see them tracked in *On Account of Sex*. The one-to-two sentence descriptions are models of efficient annotating.

A change from past supplements is the use of the *Women's Thesaurus* (edited by Mary Ellen Capek, Harper & Row, 1987) as the source of terms for the subject index, leading to user-friendly entries like "balancing work and family life" and "career break." Many headings (ex.: "Female intensive occupations," "Gender differences," "Administrators") have a long string of entries, however, and would have benefitted from subheadings.

COSWL is an important organization for women librarians. Its vigilance about issues affecting women and diligence in compiling the bibliographic record are both contributions toward an evolving role for women in libraries. I am curious already about the next *On Account of Sex*. How will the interaction of women librarians and rapidly changing technology be represented? Will email messages from FEMINIST-L and other discussion lists replace "letters" as the forum for examining issues? Will the messages themselves constitute bibliographic entries, or will they only "count" when written about in traditional publications?

RUSSIAN WOMEN

Rochelle Goldberg Ruthchild, *WOMEN IN RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET UNION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY*. New York: G.K.Hall, 1994. 203p. indexes. \$40.00, ISBN 0-8161-8989-7.

Ruthchild was the founder and first president of the Association for Women in Slavic Studies. In this bibliography she describes 875 books, articles, and dissertations in English to aid students, teachers, and researchers in the field of Russian/Soviet Studies. It undoubtedly will also be of use in women's studies, especially because many of her annotations focus on gender issues. A good example is her statement about the author of a biography of a Russian mathematician, *Little Sparrow: A Portrait of Sophia Kovalevsky* (Ohio University Press, 1983). The author (Don Kennedy) "displays limited understanding of gender issues in relation to Kovalevskaja's career," says Ruthchild (p.73). Elsewhere Ruthchild notes a significant omission by W. Haruki in an article "Vera Figner in the Early Post-revolutionary Period 1917-23" (*Annals of the Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo*, no.25, 1983-84, pp.43-73). She chides Haruki for making no mention of Figner's participation as the head of the largest women's suffrage demonstration organized by feminists in March, 1917 (p.60).

After sections on reference and general works, the book is arranged by historical period, beginning with "Folk and Peasant Culture" and "The Ancient and Medieval Periods" and ending with "The Soviet Period, 1918-1991." Both this last period and the one immediately preceding ("Reform, Reaction, and Revolution, 1855-1917") had sufficient material to be further broken down (histories and general works, history and social science articles, autobiographies/biographies, fiction/poetry/literary criticism). Special subcategories list citations on the Tolstoy family and on Alexandra Kollontai. According to Ruthchild, Sophia Tolstoy's diaries and the prolific number of writings about the Tolstoy provide an excellent keyhole through which to view a nineteenth century Russian gentrywoman's life. The reason for singling out Kollontai is unexplained. (Norma C. Noonan's entry for Kollontai in the *Dictionary of Russian Women Writers* -- reviewed in the section on writers below -- reveals her to have been a writer, philosopher, revolutionary diplomat,

and advocate for women, who was the highest ranking woman in the Soviet government in 1917, so not a bad choice to exemplify the Soviet period.)

While a greater number of citations to works about Russian women may be found in *Women and Writing in Russia and the USSR: A Bibliography of English-Language Sources*, by Diane M. Nemece Ignashev and Sarah Krive (Garland, 1992), Ruthchild's annotations make her work an equally useful resource, especially for Russian women's history.

WOMEN'S STUDIES WORLDWIDE

Loulou Brown, Helen Collins, Pat Green, Maggie Humm, and Mel Landells, eds. *W.I.S.H.: THE INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK OF WOMEN'S STUDIES*. New York: Harvester/Wheatsheaf, 1993. 449p. pap., £11.95, ISBN 0-7450-1413-5.

A commitment to global communication among women is one of the strengths women's studies draws from the women's movement. Recognizing that you cannot begin to network without knowing the names of organizations and other women's resources elsewhere, the editors of *W.I.S.H.* have compiled a good "first reference guide to women's organisations and to women's studies courses, centres training and resources world-wide" (Preface).

The first section on courses and research centers combines listings from the (U.S.) National Women's Studies Association's 1990 *Directory of Women's Studies Programs, Women's Centers, and Research Centers* with similar directories from Australia, Denmark, Japan, the Nordic countries, and the European Community, and information supplied by contacts in many other countries. Section compiler Pat Green admits nevertheless that she was unable to document many areas, among them Canada, India, China, and much of the former Soviet Union. Anju Vyas' recent publication *Women's Studies in India* (Sage, 1993) can be used to augment the listings for India. Perhaps in preparation for a future edition, the editors can contact the Canadian Women's Studies Association and post their entry form on WMST-L, the women's studies electronic forum, which has many members from outside the United States (especially Canada).

The next section covers a wide range of training opportunities for women in the arts, health, management, self-employment, assertiveness, science/technology/computing, and equal opportunity programs. The compiler here, too, cautions that the listings are a beginning, meant to be suggestive of the kinds of training programs available to women, rather than an exhaustive treatment. The arts category reveals that it is possible to receive vocational training in Australia, feminist drama therapy in Britain, and attend publishing workshops in Italy. Assertiveness training is available in many European countries as well as Israel, New Zealand, South Korea, the United States, and Uruguay.

The third section, "Research Resources," lists bookstores, book clubs, libraries, archives, resource centers, and women's organizations. While most of the section is arranged by country, subdivided by type of resource, this is followed by a useful listing of multinational/international women's organizations.

Section four covers a variety of publications: journals and magazines, dictionaries, handbooks, and bibliographies. Distinguishing between journals and magazines gave the compiler some trouble. In my view a listing of periodicals would have been sufficiently distinctive. I agree with the compiler that newsletters, which space and time did not permit her to include, "are probably the most important of all woman-centered publications" (p.334) for understanding the global women's movement. Some of the newsletters may be found in the *Isis Women's Data Base Directory of Periodical Publications* (Santiago, Chile: 1991).

The problem with all directories is that they contain outdated, incomplete information, and *W.I.S.H.* is no exception. The names of contact people and subscription prices are especially prone to changes. Laboring without the staffing that encyclopedia and directory publishers devote to collecting and continuously revising their material, the editors are to be commended for the tremendous efforts made to find accurate information from all over the globe. For their next edition they will be greatly assisted by organizations, programs, and publishers who take the time to fill out the form included as the last page in the book for new (or updated) entries.

Gulnaz A. Khan, comp., and S.V. Ramani Rao, ed., *WOMEN'S STUDIES IN INDIA: A DIRECTORY OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS*. New Delhi: Ashish Publication House, 1993. 123p. indexes. \$28.95, ISBN 81-7024-569-9.

Jigyasa, the documentation center of the Institute of Social Studies Trust, serves as an information center for the many organizations and institutions engaged in women's studies as it is defined in India. Jigyasa undertook the compiling of this directory in order to help the various groups learn about each other. Many of these groups would be called something else in North America -- activist organizations, development centers, libraries, and archives -- but all seventy-five engage in some form of research, publishing, or collecting on women's issues. The thirty-nine non-governmental organizations (NGOs) comprise the largest type of group represented, followed by sixteen centers sponsored by the University Grants Commission (UGC), seven college programs, seven autonomous centers, six semi-government agencies, one government-supported institution, and one trade union. Each group filled out a questionnaire covering the genesis of the program, departmental status of women's studies in their institution, major areas of research, library holdings, ongoing research projects, and recent publications. The book is arranged by state. Appendices list documentation centers, UGC-sponsored women's studies centers, and women's studies cells (departments).

Additional information about many of the programs and more context for understanding their role and development is found in *Women's Studies in India: Information Sources, Services, Programs*, compiled by Anju Vyas (Sage, 1993).

WRITERS

Matthew J. Bruccoli and Judith Baughman, eds. *MODERN WOMEN WRITERS*. New York: Facts on File, 1994. 100p. index. (Essential bibliography of American fiction series). \$18.95, ISBN 0-8160-2998-9; pap. \$9.95, ISBN 0-8160-2999-7.

Bibliographic information on ten major American women writers (Willa Cather, Kate Chopin, Carson McCullers, Joyce Carol Oates, Flannery O'Connor,

Katherine Anne Porter, Gertrude Stein, Anne Tyler, Eudora Welty, and Edith Wharton) is assembled in *Modern Women Writers*. Most citations come from *Facts on File Bibliography of American Fiction, 1919-1988* (1991) and *Facts on File Bibliography of American Fiction, 1866-1918* (1993), with updating through 1992. The entry for Anne Tyler, born after the 1940 cut-off birth date for the parent bibliography, is entirely new. While the audience for the larger works is scholars and students using research libraries, the *Essential* series is aimed at high schools, public libraries, and community colleges.

Each entry begins with a paragraph about the author, followed by bibliographies, primary works by the author, locations of her manuscripts, concordances to her work, biographies, and critical studies. Several of these categories are further subdivided. For example, critical studies are divided into books, book-length collections of essays by various critics, special issues of periodicals, book sections, and journal or newspaper articles. Given how much has been published on these authors, and the confusing welter of catalogs and indexes available in libraries today, it is probably a help to novices to separate book-level material from articles and to single out special issues of periodicals.

If you are incredulous at the omission of African American women writers, take some solace from the fact that Zora Neale Hurston, Toni Morrison, and Alice Walker are found instead in *Modern African American Writers*, in the same series. But don't get too smug. *Modern Classic Writers* are all dead white males.

Marina Ledkovsky, Charlotte Rosenthal, and Mary Zirin, eds., *DICTIONARY OF RUSSIAN WOMEN WRITERS*. Westport: Greenwood, 1994. 869p. index. \$145.00, ISBN 0-313-26265-9.

Duplicating the experience of their counterparts in the West, Russian women writers have been missing from the Russian literary canon. Ledkovsky, Rosenthal, and Zirin assembled an impressive international selection of scholars to survey the lives and literary achievements of 448 women who wrote from 1760 to the present, and whose work has by and large been "forgotten, undervalued, or misread" (Preface). An introductory essay reviews the history

of women's writing in Russia and calls attention to an interesting misreading. From mid-nineteenth century the conservative journal *Russian Herald* published works by writers Shalikova and Sofia Engel'gardt, but apparently missed their irony, including an indictment of patriarchy.

All genres have been employed by the women writers, especially prose, poetry, journalism, and translation -- although Russian women writers did not "exploit the same cultural symbols, myths, plots, or types [as male writers], or when they did they tended to reinterpret or reconstitute these cultural givens..." (p.xxxvi).

The book is arranged alphabetically by the name under which the author most often published literary works (many used several pseudonyms or wrote in part under married names). The subject index cross-lists other forms and names. Each signed essay runs about two pages, finishing with multilingual bibliographic citations to writings, translations, manuscript collections, and secondary references. The Library of Congress transliteration scheme for Cyrillic is used throughout for all Russian names and titles. Russian readers might have preferred citations in the original, but if there was room for only one form (the 869-page length indicates that was likely the case), the standardized transliteration will help researchers look up future editions, translations, and critical studies of these authors in library catalogs throughout the United States and elsewhere.

For listings of English translations and literary criticism of additional Russian women writers, see *Women and Writing in Russia and the USSR: A Bibliography of English-Language Sources*, by Diane M. Nemece Ignashev and Sarah Krive (Garland, 1992).

Frank N. Magill, ed., *GREAT WOMEN WRITERS: THE LIVES AND WORKS OF 135 OF THE WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT WOMEN WRITERS, FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT*. New York: Holt, 1994. 611p. index. \$40.00, ISBN 0-8050-2932-X.

Don't be misled by the subtitle into thinking that you'll find an even distribution here of women writers from each century since ancient times. Over

eighty percent are twentieth century writers. According to Magill that is because so few women's words were preserved in earlier times, but it also might be because Magill and the array of "contributing reviewers" he assembled did not think many of those whose writings did survive rated the label "great." (Janet Todd, for example, found almost five hundred 17th- and 18th-century British and American women writers for her *Dictionary of British and American Women Writers 1660-1800*, Rowman & Allanheld, 1985.)

Relevant assessment of *Great Women Writers* therefore resides in comparison to other biobibliographies of contemporary women writers. While there are now scores of books describing women writers of a particular nation, locale, ethnicity, or language group -- American, British, continental, Dutch, French, German, Irish, Spanish, and even Catalonian women writers, along with treatments of African Americans, Latina Americans, and lesbians -- this appears to be the first to sample the "greats" of many countries. Included are Russians Anna Akhmatova, Tatyana Tolstaya, and Marina Tsvetayeva, Canadian Margaret Atwood, Chilean poet Gabriela Mistral, South African Nadine Gordimer, Sweden's Selma Lagerlof, Anita Desai of India, and French writers Anaïs Nin, Simone de Beauvoir, and Nathalie Sarraute. About half the entries are for American writers, including African Americans Zora Neale Hurston, Lorraine Hansberry, Rita Dove, Maya Angelou, Nikki Giovanni, Toni Morrison, and Audre Lorde.

Each four- to five-page unsigned entry follows the same format: principal genre/writings, other writings, achievements, biography, analysis, and short lists of other major works and critical studies or biographies.

If you are primarily interested in American women writers, then you will do better with *Modern American Women Writers*, edited by Elaine Showalter (Scribner's, 1991), featuring longer essays and bibliographies on forty-one writers (pared to thirty-two in the paperback edition from Collier Books). But if you are looking for writers from other places and times, and basic bibliographic citations, then *Great Women Writers* will do nicely.

Joanne Shattock, *THE OXFORD GUIDE TO BRITISH WOMEN WRITERS*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993. 492p. \$30.00, ISBN 0-19-214176-7; pap., \$13.95, ISBN 0-19-280021-3.

This is Oxford University Press' contribution to the growing number of excellent bio-bibliographic works on British women writers. Others include *An Encyclopedia of British Women Writers*, edited by Paul Schlueter and June Schlueter (Garland, 1988); *British Women Writers: A Critical Reference Guide*, edited by Janet Todd (Continuum, 1989); and the broader *Feminist Companion to Literature in English*, by Virginia Blain, Patricia Clements, and Isobel Grundy (Yale University Press, 1990). Like other Oxford Guides, this one is aimed at undergraduates and general readers looking for a basic overview of a particular writer. The nearly four hundred entries therefore concentrate on the author's major publications and scope along with information on any collections of letters, biographies, or critical studies. Its coverage of both primary and secondary materials is selective.

Titles of the author's publications are interwoven in the text chronologically, and secondary works appear as *see* references at the end of the single-paragraph, page-length entries. Both *British Women Writers* and the *Encyclopedia of British Women Writers* have longer entries and set out citations in separate paragraphs at the end of entries (easier on the eyes). *Feminist Companion* entries are about the same length or a bit shorter than *Oxford's*, and secondary references are more cryptic (ex.: "discussion in *Signs* 4 1978-9" from *Feminist Companion*, p.953). Both the *Oxford Guide* and the *Feminist Companion* contain topical entries as well as biographies, and both provide only selective bibliographies of works cited. None of these other reference works appears in the *Oxford Guide* bibliography.

The actual content of entries for the same author in the four sources overlaps considerably, yet a reading of all four is likely to turn up unique information in each. Having read three Barbara Pym novels of late, I took a close look at how she is presented in order to compare the four resources. All provide the outline of Pym's life and output: born in Shropshire in 1913, she died 1980, was Oxford-educated and employed long-term by the International African Institute; following early

success for her novels in the 1950's, she was unable to convince a publisher to take her work, then when two prominent writers, in answer to a 1977 *Times Literary Supplement* survey, called her the most underrated author, a flurry of new novels and re-issues followed that continued posthumously. The *Oxford Guide* and the *Feminist Companion* give insight into her childhood and upbringing by mentioning that Pym attended boarding school and wrote an unpublished novel, *Young Men in Fancy Dress*, by age sixteen. These two sources specify Pym's positions at the International African Institute on the journal *Africa*, where she began as an assistant in 1946. One is led to speculation about how she may have felt retiring twenty-eight years later as *assistant* editor. All four sources typify Pym's characters as middle class, middle-aged, unmarried women, associated with the church and on the fringe of academia. *British Women Writers* expands on the nature of her writing, situates it in the tradition of satiric domestic novelists, and distinguishes Pym's work from others of this genre. The *Encyclopedia of British Women Writers* and the *Feminist Companion* make room for one juicy quotation each, both of which convey a sense of Pym's ironic humor. The *Encyclopedia's* quotation from *Less Than Angels* (1955) demonstrates her view of gender relations, too: "It would be a reciprocal relationship -- the woman giving the food and shelter and doing some typing for him and the man giving the priceless gift of himself" (*Encyclopedia*, p.372). *Feminist Companion* adds quotations from other writers about Pym.

In essence, all four works belong in academic libraries, and most in literature professors private collections. Public libraries and undergraduates will find the *Oxford Guide* handy, with the *Feminist Companion* alongside it for coverage of additional writers in the English language.

Ann Owens Weekes. *UNVEILING TREASURES: THE ATTIC GUIDE TO THE PUBLISHED WORKS OF IRISH WOMEN LITERARY WRITERS: DRAMA, FICTION, POETRY*. Dublin: Attic Press, 1993. 368p. index. \$63.99, ISBN 1-85594-067-1; pap., \$31.99, ISBN 1-85594-072-8.

Joyce, Beckett, Yeats -- their names are synonymous with Irish writers, and Irish writing with literature par excellence in the English-speaking

world. But what of the Irish *women* writers? The *Attic Guide* adds information on over two hundred women writers to the treasure chest of Irish writers, doing so inclusively rather than selecting those especially gifted. According to Weekes, in the past Irish women's works were not published as readily as men's, but today the rate is comparable.

The *Attic Guide* provides biographical and bibliographic information on writers who have published at least one book of poetry, fiction, or drama since the beginning of the eighteenth century (works appearing in periodical literature or literary collections are not included). "Irish" here means anyone who identifies herself or her work with Ireland, writing in either English or Irish, and "Ireland" includes both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Each entry includes birth and death dates, educational background, a list of publications, designated by genre, and a short essay describing the writings, often with generous quotations from the works themselves.

In her introduction, Weekes asks readers to send her information for a future edition on additional authors or to supplement what she was able to find on the authors already represented. Perhaps in a future edition she will provide citations to literary criticism as well, which will be of help to readers looking for evaluation.

BRIEFLY NOTED

Kirstin Olsen, *REMEMBER THE LADIES: A WOMEN'S BOOK OF DAYS*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993. 222p. ill. index. \$17.95, ISBN 0-8061-2558-6.

First published in 1988 by Main Street Press, Pittstown, New Jersey, *Remember the Ladies* provides a biographical sketch for each day of the year. Most of the women were born or died on the day for which they are listed, and the author filled in remaining days with historical figures whose exact birth and death dates are unknown. Many entries are accompanied by photographs. The index provides access from the names of the individuals to their particular day, and a bibliography lists the sources used in compiling the biographies.

The entries are well-written and there's sure to be someone interesting associated with your birthday. Mine (July 4th) led to Edmonia Lewis, an African American/Chippewa sculptor I had not previously encountered. *Remember the Ladies* is a fine choice for gifts, speech openers, or birthday remarks.

Betty Jane Wylie, *MEN! QUOTATIONS ABOUT MEN, BY WOMEN*. Toronto: Key Porter Books, 1993. 192p. index. \$14.95, ISBN 1-55013-516-3.

Here's a test: Who said "All men would be tyrants if they could"? Was it Abigail Adams, Margaret Atwood, Kate Millet, or Marilyn Monroe. If you answered "Abigail Adams," then you probably don't need this book. If you guessed any of the others -- all represented by other quotations in *Men! Quotations About Men, By Women* -- or you simply want to spend some moments wickedly nodding in agreement, then pick up *Men!* at your local feminist bookstore.

■ P.H.W.

NOTES

¹ Kathleen Weibel and Kathleen M. Heim, with the assistance of Dianne J. Ellsworth, *The Role of Women in Librarianship, 1876-1976: The Entry, Advancement and Struggle for Equalization in One Profession*. Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1979.



PERIODICAL NOTES

NEW AND NEWLY DISCOVERED PERIODICALS

ACTION AGENDA 1994- . Eds.: Ann Simonton, Laura Kuhn. 4/yr.? \$20; \$10 (low income). Media Watch, P.O. Box 618, Santa Cruz, CA 95061-0618. (Issue examined: v.1, no.2, Summer 1994)

"Challenging sexism and violence in the media through education & action" (subtitle) is the aim of this publication from Media Action Alliance and Media Watch. The sample issue's nineteen pages carry mostly paragraph-length (but some longer) pieces on the transgressions of advertising, television, movies, billboards, and other media. A boycott list, postcards to tear and send, and action suggestions are part of the activist agenda of the magazine.

ACTIVIST MEN'S JOURNAL 1989?- . Ed.: Collective. 6/yr. \$19. P.O. Box 85541, Seattle, WA 98145. (Issue examined: v.6, no.5, March 1994)

The fifty-seven-page, corner-stapled sample issue is filled with reports from various protest actions and pro-feminist men's organizations, plus articles, book reviews, and speeches. Among the topics: the *Playboy* swimsuit issue; African American women pioneers; white male bashing; statistics on violence against women; NOMAS (National Organization for Men Against Sexism) and *Changing Men* magazine.

BLUE STOCKING 1993- . Ed.: Janis Hart. 4/yr. \$10 (U.S.); \$15 (Canada); \$25 (elsewhere). P.O. Box 4525, Portland, OR 97208. (Issue examined: v.2, no.5, Summer 1994)

This newspaper-format periodical began as a monthly, and has moved to quarterly publication with a mix of humor, essay, irreverence, sex, and play. "Viewer discretion advised," warns their masthead. The sample issue carries a tribute to Jackie Onassis, an essay dedicated to a male friend now dead of AIDS, discussion on do-it-yourself reproductive basics, a defense of aprons (a reprint from *Hysteria*), and more.

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S STUDIES 1994- . Eds.: Kea Tjinders, Mary Evans. 2/yr. \$23/£15 (indiv.); \$57/£38 (inst.). ISSN 1350-5068. Sage Publications, P.O. Box 5096, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Spring 1994)

Emerging out of a Dutch Women's Studies Association initiative in 1991, the journal was nurtured by the European Women's Studies Association with the agreement that different theoretical approaches would be welcome. Thematic articles on topics in the various disciplines, updates on women's studies in the different European nations, readers' feedback, book reviews, and conference reports are on the journal's agenda. Contributions in the premiere issue come from England, Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania, and Bulgaria.

FEMINIST LEGAL STUDIES 1993- . Eds.: Editorial board. 2/yr. £14 (indiv./inst.); £16 (outside UK); £8 (students); £10 (students outside UK). ISSN 0966-3622. William W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., 3011 Gulf Drive, Holmes Beach, FL 34217-2199. (Issue examined: v.2, no.1, February 1994)

With an international scope and distribution, this journal, produced by an editorial collective of women at Rutherford College, University of Canterbury (UK), wants to particularly promote multi- or cross-disciplinary approaches. The sample issue (111p.) discusses sexuality and the law, anti-pornography disputes, family life for woman lawyers, and includes several case notes, book reviews, and a bulletin board of announcements.

FOCUS ON GENDER 1993- . 3/yr. £20 (UK and Europe); £25 or \$41 (elsewhere). Single copy: £7.95. ISSN 0968-2864. Carfax Publishing Co., P.O. Box 25, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3UE, UK. (Issue examined: v.2, no.1, February 1994)

Published by Oxfam, this journal "offers a forum for development practitioners, students and all concerned with the theory and practice of gender-oriented development" (inside cover). The sixty-four-page sample issue focuses on the impact of disasters on women and ongoing development policy, with the insight that "understanding of gender relations is fundamental to effective disaster responses" (p.6).

GENDER, WORK AND ORGANIZATION 1994- . Eds.: David Knights, Jill Rubery. 4/yr. \$60 (indiv., North Am.); £35 (indiv., UK/Europe/elsewhere); \$140 (inst., North Am.); £95 (UK/Europe/elsewhere). ISSN 0968-6673. Blackwell Publishers, 238 Main St.,

Cambridge, MA 02142. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, January 1994)

"Dedicated to advancing theory, research and applications concerning gender relations at work, the organization of gender and the gendering of organizations" (p.1), this quarterly aims for a multidisciplinary analysis, "to present critical and scholarly research, theory and practice in a clear and uncomplicated style from a diverse range of fields of inquiry" (p.1). Topics in the sample issue include naming men as gendered managers, women in professional occupations, differences in management style among men and women, and sexual harassment.

GIRLFRIENDS 1994- . Ed.: Heather Findlay. 6/yr. \$24. Single copy: \$4.95. P.O. Box 713, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019. (Issue examined: July 1994)

This "new national magazine for lesbian women dedicated to exploring and promoting all aspects of lesbian enjoyment" (p.2) covers lesbian culture, politics, and sexuality in a glossy format. Features, fiction, fashion (welding wear), photos, interviews, travel suggestions, book reviews, even astrologies, are all part of the forty-eight-page sample issue.

GLQ: JOURNAL OF LESBIAN AND GAY STUDIES 1993- . Eds.: Carolyn Dinshaw, David M. Halperin. 4/vol. ECU29/US\$35 (indiv.); ECU66/US\$80 + \$10 postage (inst.). ISSN 1064-2684. U.S.: P.O. Box 786, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276; Europe: Y-Parc, Chemin de la Sallaz, 1400 Yverdon, Switzerland. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, 1993)

Seeking to "publish work that will bring a queer perspective to bear on any and all topics touching on sex and sexuality" (p.iii), this journal acknowledges inclinations toward both "academic legitimacy" and "the bitchy, the camp, the *queer*," locating itself in the midst of that tension. In the first issue are articles by Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick, Judith Butler, Kendall Thomas, and Paul Morrison, and reviews by Sue-Ellen Case and B Ruby Rich.

INDIAN JOURNAL OF GENDER STUDIES 1994- . Ed.: Malavika Karlekar. 2/yr. £22/Rs.150/\$22 (indiv.); £49/Rs.295 (inst.). Single copy: Rs.85 (indiv.); Rs.165 (inst.). ISSN 0971-5215. Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Rd., Thousand Oaks, CA 91320. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, January-June 1994)

A reincarnation of the journal *Samya Shakti*, which began in the early 1980's as a publication of the Centre for Women's Development Studies

(CWDS), New Delhi, this journal seeks a "better understanding of gender relations within the overall socio-political system" (p.ii). This first issue includes articles on nineteenth century cultural confrontation, work and education, South Asian Canadian women, rape as a human rights issue, and conjugal relations in popular fiction, plus a personal narrative (an ongoing commitment of the journal) and book reviews.

INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER ON WOMEN'S INFORMATION SERVICES 1994- . Eds.: International Information Centre and Archives for the Women's Movement (on rotating basis). 2/yr. \$10. IIAV, Attn. Editor International Newsletter, Obiplein 4, 1094 RB Amsterdam, the Netherlands. (Issue examined: Trial issue, June 1994)

An outgrowth of the October 1991 International Symposium on Women's Libraries held in Istanbul, this newsletter is a response to "the internationalization of women's information, the need for international exchange of information on women's studies and the status of women, and the growing professionalization of women's resource centres" (p.1). Editorship will rotate among participating organizations, with content to include news about the various collections, retrieval systems, indexing developments, etc.

JOURNAL OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING 1994- . Ed.: Carol J. Burger. 4/yr. \$40 (indiv.); \$75 (inst.). ISSN 1072-8325. Begell House, Inc., 79 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016-7892. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Jan.-March 1994)

Designed "to present research and resource materials that can be used by the classroom teacher, policymaker, or administrator" (correspondence), this new journal covers K through post-graduate education and industry-related issues. Among articles in the first issue: "Implications of Feminist Critiques of Science for the Teaching of Mathematics and Science" (Bonnie Jean Shulman); "The Effect of Inquiry Activities on Elementary Students' Enjoyment, Ease, and Confidence in Doing Science: An Analysis by Sex and Race" (Jane Butler Kahle and Arta Damjanovic); and a piece by Sue V. Rosser and Bonnie Kelly on University of South Carolina's model for transforming the teaching of math and science for women.

THE LAVENDER SALON READER 1993- . Ed./publisher: Michael L. Nitz. 11/yr. \$12. Single copy: \$2. 1474 Home Ave., Menasha, WI 54952. (Issue examined: v.2, no.2, August 1994)

The seven pages of this "newsletter and literary review for gay & lesbian reading clubs" (subtitle) carry news from the eight member clubs, plus reviews of interesting books, and even a book club potluck recipe. Though largely gay-oriented, it may appeal to book-club women as well.

THE LESBIAN REVIEW OF BOOKS 1994- . Ed.: Lorelee MacPike. 4/yr. \$10. (Write for subsc. information in various currencies.) Postage overseas: \$4. Single copy: \$3. P.O. Box 6369, Altadena, CA 91003. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Autumn 1994)

Mimicking the well-established *Women's Review of Books* in its tabloid-style/newsprint format and page layout, *The Lesbian Review of Books* hopes to "publicize, evaluate, and discuss [the] wealth of written words by and about us" (p.3). Following major reviews, a Forum in each issue will take on a controversial theme (psychotherapy and lesbians, in the first issue), and review essays will look at a range of topics (film and children's literature are two in this issue). Special sections will note the latest in fiction, mysteries, romance, or erotica.

MICHIGAN JOURNAL OF GENDER & LAW 1993- . 1/yr. \$12 (indiv.); \$20 (inst.). University of Michigan Law School, Hutchins Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1215. (Issue examined: v.1, 1993)

Based on a 1992 symposium on prostitution held at the University of Michigan Law School, this inaugural issue includes, among other papers: "Prostitution and Male Supremacy" (Andrea Dworkin); "Prostitution and Civil Rights" (Catharine A. MacKinnon); "An Analysis of Individual, Institutional, and Cultural Pimping" (Evelina Giobbe); "Male Sexuality: Why Ownership is Sexy" (John Stoltenberg); "Prostitution: Where Racism & Sexism Intersect" (Vednita Nelson); and "Prostitution: A Narrative by a Former 'Call Girl'" (anonymous).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH MATTERS 1993- . Eds.: Marge Berer, T K Sundari Ravindran. 2/yr. \$30/£18 (indiv.); \$40/£24 (inst.). Single copy: \$20/£12. (Reduced/free subscriptions available for those in developing countries who cannot afford the full rate.) ISSN 0968-8080. 1 London Bridge St., London SE1

9SG, England. (Issue examined: no.2, November 1993)

The 150-page sample issue is filled with "in-depth analysis of reproductive health matters from a women-centred perspective," as promised by the editorial policy, with this issue focusing on abortion. Among the topics: unwanted pregnancy in Colombia, induced abortion in Tanzania, attitudes of health providers in Indonesia, use of an abortifacient drug in Brazil, fertility and politics in Ireland, RU486 and the law, bioethics committees in Australia.

SISTER TO SISTER/S2S 1994- . Eds.: Women of Color Resource Center staff, volunteers, board members. 4/yr. With membership: \$35 (indiv.); \$55 (inst.); \$15 (low-income). 2288 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94704. (Issue examined: v.1, no.2, Summer 1994)

The Women of Color Resource Center was founded in 1990 "to strengthen the efforts of organizers, advocates and scholars who are working to improve the condition of women of color" (p.8). Its newsletter carries news of center activities, book reviews, and notes on other relevant projects, including, in this issue, planning for the Beijing conference in 1995 and a statement from a Latina comparative feminist working group.

THE WOMANIST 1994- . Eds.: Layli Phillips, Barbara McCaskill. ISSN 1077-0380. Institute for African American Studies, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-3012; Internet: womanist@uga.cc.uga.edu. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, Summer 1994)

Begun as "a gathering place for Afrocentric feminist researchers who are struggling to devise, develop, and disseminate womanist methodologies within traditional (or non-traditional) academic disciplines" (statement of purpose), the premiere issue includes brief articles on womanist science, positive sexuality, storytelling as an emancipatory tool, nineteenth-century African American women's spiritual narratives, womanist methodologies in theological disciplines, an afrocentric theory of art, and more.

WOMEN ON THE MOVE 1994- . 12/yr. Free. United Nations Secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Division for the Advancement of Women, DC2-1234, Two United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017. (Issue

examined: no.2, April 1994)

Distributed by the Secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women upcoming in Beijing in 1995, this eight-page newsletter aims to let people know about preparatory activities for the conference. Included are a list of ten key issues for discussion, a report on the Spring 1994 NGO (non-governmental organizations) consultation, membership list of the Commission on the Status of Women, facts (such as "Half a million women in the world die each year from pregnancy-related causes"), a Youth Corner, and a calendar of preparatory meetings. (Copies are available in a number of languages.)

SPECIAL ISSUES OF PERIODICALS

AB/BOOKMAN'S WEEKLY v.93, no.12, March 21, 1994: "Special Women's Studies Issue." Ed.: Jacob L. Chernofsky. \$80. Single copy: \$10. ISSN 0001-0340. P.O. Box AB, Clifton, NJ 07015. (Issue examined)

Content includes: "Gender and the Book Trade: A Few Personal Encounters" (Leona Rostenberg, Paulette Rose, Madeleine B. Stern); "Women's Writings that Preserve Voices of the Past," a publishing roundup column (Kathleen M. Casey); and a "Books Received" listing.

CALLALOO v.17, no.2, Summer 1994: special section: "Black Women in the Academy." General ed.: Charles H. Rowell. Section ed.: Saidiya Hartman. \$25 (indiv.); \$50 (inst.). Johns Hopkins University Press, Journals Publishing Division, 2715 North Charles St., Baltimore, MD 21218-4319. (Issue examined)

Selected papers from a conference on "Black Women in the Academy" at Massachusetts Institute of Technology January 13-15, 1994: "Memory, Community, Voice" (Elizabeth Alexander); "Black Women and the Academy" (Angela Davis); "What It Means to Teach the Other When the Other is the Self" (Mae G. Henderson); and "The Territory Between Us" (a report on the conference by Saidiya Hartman).

COMMUNITIES: JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE LIVING No.82, Spring 1994: special section: "Women in Community - Yesterday & Today." Guest ed.: Deborah Altus. \$18 (4 issues, indiv.); \$22 (inst.). Add \$4 outside U.S. Single copy: \$4.50 (U.S.); \$5

(elsewhere). ISSN 0199-9346. 1118 Round Butte Dr., Fort Collins, CO 80524. (Issue examined)

Partial contents: "From Liberation to Freedom: Life in a Christian Community" (Diane Fox); "Equality and Sexism at Twin Oaks" (Keenan); "A Circle of Women, A Circle of Words" (Caryn Mirriam-Goldberg); "Women in Ancient Epicurean Communities" (Pamela Gordon); "Ladies of the Farm: Women's Leadership in Health Care" (Elizabeth Mackenzie); "Goose Eggs: A Hutterite Childhood Story" (Ruth Lambach); "Maggie Kuhn on Intergenerational Home Sharing" (interview by Deborah Altus); Marge Piercy on Cooperative Living" (interview by Lisa Davis).

EQ: THE PROJECT RECORDING AND SOUND MAGAZINE v.5, no.5, May 1994: special section on "Women in Audio." Publisher: Paul G. Gallo. \$24.95. Single copy: \$5. ISSN 1050-7868. P.S.N. Publications, 2 Park Ave., Suite 1820, New York, NY 10016. (Issue examined)

Though brief, this special section marks at least some recognition of the place of women in technical studio recording. Vanessa Else pulled together articles by Gail "Sky" King ("Sesame Street"), Leslie Ann Jones (Capitol Records), Susan Rogers (has worked for Crosby, Stills, and Nash, Prince, Public Image, and others), and Laurie Spiegel (New York-based freelance composer, consultant, and programmer) about their backgrounds and work.

MING STUDIES no.32, April 1994: "Special Symposium Issue: Playing with Gender in Pre-Modern Chinese Drama." Ed.: William S. Atwell. Editor, *Ming Studies*, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456. (Issue examined)

Contents: "In a Woman's Voice: Portrayals of Heroism in Two *Zaju* on Three Kingdoms' Themes" (Kimberly Besio); "Ideology and Critique: Images of Women in Two Chinese Traditional Dramas" (Haiping Yan); "The Lament of Frustrated Talents: An Analysis of Three Women's Plays in Late Imperial China" (Wei Hua); and "Comic Virtue and Commendable Vice: Guan Hanqing's *Jiu Fengchen* and *Wang Jiang Ting*" (Patricia Sieber).

NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL JOURNAL v.1, 1993: "Feminism and Law." Guest ed.: Ratna Kapur. Rs.150/US\$16/£10. Single copy (via Canadian distributor): \$24.99 (Canadian) plus \$2 postage outside Canada. National Law School Journal,

National Law School of India University, Nagarghavi, Bangalore-560-072; distr. c/o Brenda Cossman, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, 4700 Keele St., North York, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada. (Issue not seen)

Contents: "On Women, Equality and the Constitution" (Ratna Kapur and Brenda Cossman); "Right in the Home: Feminist Theoretical Perspective on International Human Rights" (Arati Rao); "From Devadasi Reform to SITA: Reforming Sex Work in Mysore State, 1892-1937" (Janaki Nair); "Conjugality, Law and State: Inheritance Rights as Pivot of Control in Northern India" (Prem Chowdry); "Women, Land and Agrarian Reform: Issues of Gender and Class in Improving Women's Effective Access to Land" (Govind Kelkar); plus two student contributions on women in hiding and matrimonial property rights, case commentary, and book reviews.

NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF HISTORY v.27, no.2, October 1993: special issue on women's history. Guest ed.: Raewyn Dalziel. \$24; \$NZ 35 (overseas). Single copy: \$8; \$NZ10 (overseas). ISSN 0028-8322. Business Manager, *New Zealand Journal of History*, History Department, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand (email: dk.holmes@auckland.ac.nz). (Issue examined)

Both celebrating the centenary year of New Zealand women's equal suffrage, this journal and the one below offer special issues on women. Partial contents: "Wāhine Rangatira: Māori Women of Rank and Their Role in the Women's Kotahitanga Movement of the 1890s" (Angela Ballara); "A Weakness for Strong Subjects: The Women's Movement and Sexuality" (Barbara Brookes); "Mothers of the World: Women, Peace and Arbitration in Early Twentieth-Century New Zealand" (Megan Hutching); "Members for Everywoman? The Campaign Promises of Women Parliamentary Candidates" (Sandra Wallace).

POLITICAL SCIENCE v.45, no.1, July 1993: "Women and Politics in New Zealand." Eds.: Helena Catt, Elizabeth McLeay. NZ\$22/US\$18 (indiv.); NZ\$26/US\$22 (inst.). ISSN 0032-3187. Victoria University Press, Victoria University of Wellington, P.O.Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand. (Issue examined)

Contents: "A Plurality of Feminisms" (Jennifer Curtin and Heather Devere); "Women's Parliamentary Representation: A Comparative

Perspective" (Elizabeth McLeay); "The Gender Gap and Women Party Activists in New Zealand" (Raymond Miller); "The Invisible Representatives: Women Members of Hospital and Area Health Boards" (Jean Drage); "Abortion Politics as a Test Case of Feminist Political Theory" (Jacqueline Owens); and "Gender and Electoral Behaviour in New Zealand: Findings from the Present and Past" (Jack Vowles).

SAIL: STUDIES IN AMERICAN INDIA LITERATURES v.6, no.1, Spring 1994: "Feminist and Post-Colonial Approaches." Guest ed.: Susan Gardner. With membership: \$25 (indiv.); \$16 (low income); \$35 (inst.). ISSN 0730-3238. Robert M. Nelson, Box 112, University of Richmond, Richmond, VA 23173.

Partial contents: "Reclaiming the Lineage House; Canadian Native Women Writers" (Agnes Grant); "Pocahontas: 'Little Mischief' and the 'Dirty Men'" (Betty Louise Bell); "Beyond False Boundaries" (Norma C. Wilson); "Uneasy Ethnocentrism: Recent Works of Allen, Silko, and Hogan" (Janet St. Clair); "Re Membering Ephanie: A Woman's Re-Creation of Self in Paula Gunn Allen's *The Woman Who Owned the Shadows*" (Vanessa Holford).

SOCIAL WORK IN HEALTH CARE v.19, no.3/4, 1994: "Women's Health and Social Work: Feminist Perspectives." Ed.: Miriam Meltzer Olson. Haworth Press, 10 Alice St., Binghamton, NY 13904-1580. (Issue examined)

Also printed as a monograph, this special issue carries these topics among others: "Feminist Practice and Breast Cancer: 'The Patriarchy Has Claimed My Right Breast...'" (Mary Bricker-Jenkins); "Embodied Meaning: Menopause and The Change of Life" (Jill Jones); "A Feminist Approach to Substance Abuse Treatment and Service Delivery" (Ann A. Abbott); "Depression: Women-at-Risk" (Janice Wood Wetzel); "African American Women and AIDS: A Public Health/Social Work Challenge" (Barbara A. Dicks).

SOUTH CENTRAL REVIEW v.11, no.2, Summer 1994: "Creating a Literary Series: The Brown University Women Writers Project and the Oxford University Press 'Women Writers in English, 1350-1850' Texts." Guest ed.: Margaret J. M. Ezell. With membership: \$25 (indiv.) with graduated prices for teaching status; \$25 (inst.). Katherine E. Kelly, Executive Director, South Central Modern Language

Association, Dept. of English, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4227. (Issue examined)

The issue explores the literary series as a practice and examines the Brown University project as an example of the questions of canon, national literary identities, and recovery of "lost" works that can be posed. Partial contents: "Making a Classic: The Advent of the Literary Series" (Margaret J.M. Ezell); "Recovering the Past, Discovering the Future: The Brown University Women Writers Project" (Suzanne Woods); "Manuscript Matters: Reading the Letters of Lady Arbella Stuart" (Sara Jayne Steen); and "Charlotte Smith and British Romanticism" (Stuart Curran).

TOWARD FREEDOM v.43, no.2, March 1994: "Annual Women's Issue." Guest ed.: Pamela Polston. \$25 (U.S.); \$35 (outside U.S.). ISSN 00-48-9898. 209 College St., Burlington, VT 05401. (Issue examined)

A special section of this "progressive perspective on world events" focuses on prison (with a poem by longtime fugitive Katherine Power, an article asking if we really need more prisons, a peace activist's prison memoir, a Palestinian prison experience, and more). Other articles look at rape in Bosnia, a program against domestic abuse in London, sustainable development and ecofeminism, filipina artists, threatened Bangladeshi writer Taslima Nasrin, and the arts amid the rubble of Baghdad.

ANNIVERSARY ISSUES

KINESIS, the Vancouver women's newspaper, is celebrating twenty years of publication, having produced its first issue in January 1974. Throughout the year, its monthly issues feature brief excerpts from past issues and commentary by present and former staff. Write your congratulations to them at 301-1720 Grant St., Vancouver, BC V5L 2Y6, Canada. Subscription rates: \$20 + \$1.40 GST (indiv.); \$45 + \$3.15 GST (inst.).

WOMAN OF POWER is also marking an anniversary, its tenth, with Issue 23, Winter 1994, which is devoted to "Sacred Spaces." Editor is Charlene McKee. Subscription rate: \$30. Single copy: \$8. Address: P.O. Box 2785, Orleans, MA 02653.

WOMEN'S HEALTH JOURNAL, a publication of Isis International, is celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Latin American Caribbean Women's Health Network, by whom it is published. The 132-page double issue looks at the regional women's health movement, international links, global health issues such as STDs and violence against women, and more. Address is: Casilla 2067-Corrao Central, Santiago, Chile.

TRANSITIONS

THE BLACK WOMAN is publishing again after a hiatus since 1989. Volume 13, nos.1-6, August 1993 offers five pages of mostly in-house organization news, including note of member Dr. Jocelyn Elders and her position as Surgeon General of the U.S. Publication schedule is three times per year. Address: P.O. Box 1592, Washington, DC 20013.

WOMEN ARTISTS NEWS, which began in 1975, has apparently transformed into **WOMEN ARTISTS NEWS BOOK REVIEW**. Though there was no announcement, the new title carries the same ISSN and same address (300 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 10025-5239). Publisher is Cynthia Navaretta.

CEASED PUBLICATION

GABRIELA WOMEN'S UPDATE v.1, no.1, 1985? - April/June 1993. Gabriela National, #35 Scout Delgado St., Quezon City, Philippines. (Information from Carol Mitchell, Southeast Asian Bibliographer, UW-Madison Memorial Library)

CORRECTION

The **JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S HEALTH**, noted in the last issue of *Feminist Collections*, has a new zip code. The correct address is: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc., 1651 Third Ave., New York, NY 10128.

■ L.S.

ITEMS OF NOTE

INCLUDING WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS: A RESOURCE GUIDE is a booklet designed to give suggestions to women with disabilities on ways to include themselves in international community development programs. Funded in part by the Global Fund for Women, this resource guide is also available in Spanish and French. For more information, contact: DWD Project, c/o Mobility International USA, P.O. Box 10767, Eugene, OR 97440.

Prepared by Don Dyke, **LEGISLATION ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT** is a twenty-nine-page Wisconsin Legislative Council report prepared for the Special Committee on Sexual Harassment. It is available free from the Wisconsin Legislative Council, 1 E. Main St., Suite 401, P.O. Box 2536, Madison, WI 53701-2536. Phone: (608) 266-1304.

Geared to middle or high school teachers, a gender-focused multicultural curriculum titled **A SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER ROLES ACROSS RACES, CLASSES AND CULTURES** includes specific lesson plans for ten weeks, student resources/handouts ready to copy, teacher resource materials, and a bibliography. Each set costs \$25 plus \$3 shipping and handling. Order from: The Prism Collective, P.O. Box 1042, Webster, NY 14580-7742. Phone: (716) 872-6657; (716) 265-3006.

Women Make Movies is updating the **WOMEN OF COLOR IN MEDIA ARTS DATABASE**, which lists women of color film/videomakers in the United States, along with bibliographic information and biographical data. For more information, contact Dorothy Thigpen or J. White Feather, Women of Color Database, Women Make Movies, 462 Broadway, Suite 500, New York, NY 10013. Phone: (212) 925-0606.

Molly Mead has written **WORLDS APART: MISSED OPPORTUNITIES TO HELP WOMEN AND GIRLS: A 1993 GREATER BOSTON STUDY OF CORPORATE AND FOUNDATION GIVING TO WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' PROGRAMS**. This report is the result of two years of research funded by Women in Philanthropy and the Boston Women's Fund. It examines the value of nonprofit programs for women and girls and the attitudes grant makers have toward

such programs. The forty-four-page report costs \$5. Call: (617) 627-3453.

RESEARCH ON SOUTH ASIAN WOMEN IN CANADA is an annotated bibliography by Josephine C. Naidoo including works published between 1972 and 1992. Write to Josephine C. Naidoo, Professor, Multicultural Research, Department of Psychology, Wilfred Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3C5 Canada.

CATALOGUE 67: WOMEN AND MEDICINE is now available from W. Bruce Fye and lists 847 titles. Send \$5 (credited toward purchase) to W. Bruce Fye, Antiquarian Medical Books, 1607 N. Wood Ave., Marshfield, WI 54449.

ILO Publications offers an audiovisual kit, **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS AND WOMEN WORKERS**, to increase women workers' awareness of their rights. The kit includes a fifteen-minute video, a practical guide titled "An ABC on Women Workers' Rights," a brochure, a pocket guide, and posters. Available for \$48. Contact: ILO Publication Center, 49 Sheridan Ave., Suite EE, Albany, NY 12210.

VOICES OF POSITIVE WOMEN, an organization run for and by HIV-positive women and women living with HIV/AIDS, has a new brochure listing their services. Other brochures in French and English focus on coping with HIV/AIDS: "So Your Test is Positive...," "Positive Sexuality," "HIV, Pregnancy and Our Children," and "HIV/AIDS Research and Women." Copies are free of charge to HIV-positive women and to organizations within Ontario. Orders outside Ontario are 10 cents per new brochure, 20 cents for topical brochures. All orders must pay postage and handling. For additional information, contact: Voices of Positive Women, Box 471, Station C, Toronto, Ontario, M6J 3P5 Canada. Phone: (416) 324-8703; fax: (416) 324-9701.

From the Economic Equality Workshop in November 1993 come two reports: **THE SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS** and **THE PAPERS ON ECONOMIC EQUALITY**. The workshop covered the impact of recent economic issues on women. There are a limited number of free copies available in

English or French from Status of Women Canada, 700-360 Albert St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 1C3 Canada. Phone: (613) 995-7835; fax: (613) 943-2386.

FROM AWARENESS TO ACTION, STRATEGIES TO STOP SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE contains essays by business and labor leaders evaluating the efforts to eliminate sexual harassment in the workplace. Free copies are offered in English or French, from the Publication Distribution Centre, Human Resources Development Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0J2 Canada. Phone: (819) 994-0543; fax: (819) 997-1664.

CEDAW #12 THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN: THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS is a 1993 report by Christine Chinkin and Kerrie Workman. This thirty-five-page publication is offered by the University of Minnesota Press, 2037 University Ave., S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414.

The Council of Europe has published a fourteen-page report, **STRATEGIES FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SOCIETY: THE MEDIA AND OTHER MEANS: DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS**. Contact: The Council of Europe, Boite Postale 431 R6, F-67006 Strasbourg, Cedax, France.

Kathleen D. McCarthy is the author of **WOMEN AND PHILANTHROPY: THREE STRATEGIES IN AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**, which shows three ways women have dealt with philanthropy in a male-dominated society: through women's groups, within existing institutions, and by forming new institutions. The twenty-one-page booklet costs \$5 from the Center for the Study of Philanthropy, CUNY, 33 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036. Phone: (212) 642-2130.

The latest publication from the Center for Research on Women is **FLIRTING OR HURTING?**, a teacher's guide to sexual harassment in grades six to twelve, written by Nan Stein and Lisa Sjostrom, and published by the National Education Association. Each copy costs \$19.95 (\$15.95 for members), with check payable to Center for Research on Women. Send to the Center, Wellesley College, 106 Central

St., Wellesley, MA 02181-8259. Phone: (617) 283-2500; fax: (617) 283-2504.

Available from the **SOUTHWEST INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN (SIROW)** are two papers: "Those Left Out in the Rain: African Literary Theory and the Re-Invention of the African Woman" by Anthonia C. Kalu (for \$4), and "Implications of Class Stratifications for Cooperative Promotion Among Rural Women in Central Mexico" by Claudia B. Isaac. Contact: SIROW, Douglass 102, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT: LESSONS FROM SOCIAL FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: A SOURCEBOOK, edited by Sarah T. Warren, has useful articles on gender, environment, and natural resources, along with exercises, a glossary, and bibliography. The ninety-eight-page sourcebook costs \$10, but is free to organizations or individuals in developing countries. Write to Aga Khan Foundation Canada, 350 Albert St., Suite 1820, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 1A4 Canada.

A set of bibliographies entitled **GENDER BALANCING HISTORY: TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE CURRICULUM** has been prepared by the Department of History at Concordia University, Montreal. Edited by Rosemarie Schade and Keith J. Lowther, the seven spiral-bound volumes include bibliographies of AV resources. Publisher is the Simone de Beauvoir Institute, Concordia University, 1455 Boulevard de Maisonneuve West, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1M8 Canada.

JANET MILLER: AN UNCOMMON VISION is a rare/out-of-print book dealer specializing in women's history. Search services are available, and women's imagery in postcards, photographs, and ephemera is included. For a catalog or more information, write to Janet Miller, 1425 Greywall Lane, Wynnewood, PA 19096. Phone: (610) 658-0953; fax: (610) 658-0961.

BROOMSTICK, which ceased operation in 1993 after fifteen years of publishing "by, for, & about women over forty," has many back issues for sale. Issues from before 1982 range from \$1-\$2 in cost, more recent issues cost \$3-\$5. Write for price list. Address: 3543 18th St. #3, San Francisco, CA 94110.

■ R. B.

BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED

THE ABC-CLIO COMPANION TO WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN AMERICA. Frost-Knappman, Elizabeth, with the assistance of Sarah Kurian. ABC-CLIO, 1994.

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Nordquist, Joan, comp. Reference and Research Services, 1994.

ALTERNATIVES FOR WOMEN WITH ENDOMETRIOSIS: A GUIDE BY WOMEN FOR WOMEN. Carol, Ruth, ed. Third Side, 1994.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN 1994-95: WHERE WE STAND. Costello, Cynthia and Stone, Anne J., eds. for the Women's Research And Education Institute. Norton, 1994.

AMERICAN WOMEN HUMORISTS: CRITICAL ESSAYS. Morris, Linda A., ed. Garland, 1994.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN SCIENCE: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Bailey, Martha J. ABC-CLIO, 1994.

THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM: FEMINISM IN FOUR DIMENSIONS. Morgan, Robin. 1982; Norton, 1994.

THE BLUE ROOM: TRAUMA AND TESTIMONY AMONG REFUGEE WOMEN: A PSYCHO-SOCIAL EXPLORATION. Agger, Inger; trans. by Mary Bille. Zed (Copenhagen), 1992; Zed (USA), 1994.

BRAIDED LIVES: AN ANTHOLOGY OF MULTICULTURAL AMERICAN WRITING. Minnesota Humanities Commission. Minnesota Humanities Commission, 1991.

BREAKING UP IS HARD TO DO: STORIES BY WOMEN. Sumrall, Amber Coverdale, ed. Crossing, 1994.

COMPAÑERAS: LATINA LESBIANS. Ramos, Juanita, ed. and comp. Routledge, 1994.

CARTOON GIRL. McAdams, Heather. Longstreet, 1994. (Address: 2140 Newmarket Parkway, Suite 118, Marietta, GA 30067)

CARTOONING FOR SUFFRAGE. Sheppard, Alice. University of New Mexico Press, 1994.

CAUGHT IN A TORNADO: A CHINESE AMERICAN WOMAN SURVIVES THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION. Ross, James R. Northeastern University Press, 1994.

A CENTURY OF WOMEN CARTOONISTS. Robbins, Trina. Kitchen Sink, 1993.

CHLOE PLUS OLIVIA: AN ANTHOLOGY OF LESBIAN LITERATURE FROM THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT. Faderman, Lillian, ed. Viking, 1994.

CHRONOLOGY OF WOMEN'S HISTORY. Olsen, Kristin. Greenwood, 1994.

COMPAÑERAS: VOICES FROM THE LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT. Koppers, Gaby, ed. Latin American Bureau, 1994.

CONTEMPORARY SOUTHERN WOMEN FICTION WRITERS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Reisman, Rosemary M. Canfield and Canfield, Christopher J. Scarecrow, 1994.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN LIBRARIES. Riggs, Donald E. and Tarin, Patrician A. Neal-Schuman, 1994.

DECODING ABORTION RHETORIC: COMMUNICATING SOCIAL CHANGE. Condit, Celeste Michelle. University of Illinois Press, 1990.

DIVORCE HELP SOURCEBOOK. Engel, Margorie L. Visible, 1994.

EDUCATION FOR MOTHERHOOD: ADVICE FOR MOTHERS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY CANADA. Arnup, Katherine. University of Toronto Press, 1994.

THE FEMINIST CLASSROOM: AN INSIDE LOOK AT HOW PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS ARE TRANSFORMING HIGHER EDUCATION FOR A DIVERSE SOCIETY. Maher, Frances A. & Tetreault, Mary Kay Thompson. BasicBooks, 1994.

FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. Harcourt, Wendy, ed. Zed, 1994.

FEMINIST THEOLOGY FROM THE THIRD WORLD: A READER. King, Ursula, ed. Orbis, 1994.

FOLLY. Brady, Maureen. Feminist Press, 1994.

FRENCH FEMINIST THEORY (II): MICHELE LE DOEUFF, MONIQUE WITTIG, CATHERINE CLEMENT: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Nordquist, Joan, comp. Reference and Research Services, 1993.

GENDER EQUITY IN EDUCATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIORAPHY. Stitt, Beverly A. Southern Illinois University Press, 1994.

GENDER POSITIVE: A TEACHERS' AND LIBRARIANS' GUIDE TO NONSTEREOTYPED CHILDREN'S LITERATURE, K-8. Roberts, Patricia L., et al. McFarland, 1993.

GIVE ME YOUR GOOD EAR. Brady, Maureen. Spinsters Ink, 1994.

GLIBQUIPS: FUNNY WORDS BY FUNNY WOMEN. Warren, Roz, comp.; ill. by Kris Kovick. Crossing, 1994.

GREAT WOMEN WRITERS: THE LIVES AND WORKS OF 135 OF THE WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT WOMEN WRITERS, FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE PRESENT. Magill, Frank N., ed. Henry Holt, 1994.

GREEK MIND/JEWISH SOUL: THE CONFLICTED ART OF CYNTHIA OZICK. Strandberg, Victor. University of Wisconsin Press, 1994.

GROWING OLD DISGRACEFULLY: NEW IDEAS FOR GETTING THE MOST OUT OF LIFE. The Hen Co-op. Judy Piatkus Pub., 1993; Crossing, 1994.

HEAR ME PATIENTLY: THE REFORM SPEECHES OF AMELIA JENKS BLOOMER. Coon, Anne C., ed. Greenwood, 1994.

HER TONGUE ON MY THEORY: IMAGES, ESSAYS AND FANTASIES. Kiss and Tell (Blackbridge, Perimmon, et al.). Press Gang, 1994.

HEY MOM, GUESS WHAT!: 150 WAYS TO TELL YOUR MOTHER. Roberts, Shelly; ill. by Melissa K. Sweeney.

- Paradigm, 1993.
- HISTORY AFTER LACAN*. Brennan, Teresa. Routledge, 1993.
- THE HISTORY OF DOING: AN ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT OF MOVEMENTS FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND FEMINISM IN INDIA, 1800-1990*. Kumar, Radha. Verso, 1994.
- HOG HEAVEN: EROTIC LESBIAN STORIES*. French, Caressa. Crossing, 1994.
- AN INDEX TO WOMEN'S STUDIES ANTHOLOGIES: RESEARCH ACROSS THE DISCIPLINES, 1980-1984*. Brownmiller, Sara and Dickstein, Ruth. G.K. Hall, 1994.
- THE INTIMACY & SOLITUDE SELF-THERAPY BOOK*. Dowrick, Stephanie. Norton, 1994.
- IT'S SO MAGIC*. Barry, Lynda. HarperCollins, 1994.
- JOSEPHINE HERBST*. Langer, Elinor. Little, Brown, 1983; repr. Northeastern University Press, 1994.
- JOURNEYS TO SELF-ACCEPTANCE: FAT WOMEN SPEAK*. Wiley, Carol, ed. Crossing, 1994.
- KILLERS OF THE DREAM*. Smith, Lillian. Norton, 1978; 1994.
- LESBOMANIA: HUMOR, COMMENTARY, AND NEW EVIDENCE THAT WE ARE EVERYWHERE*. Harper, Jorjet. New Victoria, 1994.
- LIGHT IN THE CREVICE NEVER SEEN*. Trask, Haunani-Kay. Calyx, 1994.
- LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING: GENDER AND COMEDY*. Finney, Gail, ed. Gordon and Breach Science, 1994.
- MAKING FACE, MAKING SOUL = HACIENDO CARAS: CREATIVE AND CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES BY FEMINISTS OF COLOR*. Anzaldua, Gloria, ed. Aunt Lute Books, 1994.
- MAUD'S HOUSE: A NOVEL*. Roberts, Sherry. Papier-Mache, 1994.
- THE MEMORIES OF ANA CALDERON*. Limon, Graciela. Arte Publico, 1994.
- MORAL DILEMMAS OF FEMINISM: PROSTITUTION, ADULTERY, AND ABORTION*. Shrage, Laurie. Routledge, 1994.
- MOTHER JOURNEYS: FEMINISTS WRITE ABOUT MOTHERING*. Reddy, Maureen, et al. eds. Spinsters Ink, 1994.
- MOTHERING: IDEOLOGY, EXPERIENCE, AND AGENCY*. Glenn, Evelyn Nakano, et al., eds. Routledge, 1994.
- NIGHTWORK: SEXUALITY, PLEASURE, AND CORPORATE MASCULINITY IN A TOKYO HOSTESS CLUB*. Allison, Anne. University of Chicago Press, 1994.
- THE NORTON BOOK OF WOMEN'S LIVES*. Rose, Phyllis, ed. Norton, 1993.
- ORDINARY HEROINES: TRANSFORMING THE MALE MYTH*. Aisenberg, Nadya. Continuum, 1994.
- PERSONAL ADS*. Sommers, Robbi. Naiad, 1994.
- PLAYS BY WOMEN, AN INTERNATIONAL ANTHOLOGY: BOOK TWO*. Kourilsky, Francoise & Temerson, Catherine, eds. Ubu Repertory Theater Publications; distr. Theater Communications Group, 1994.
- PRINCESS SULTANA'S DAUGHTERS*. Sasson, Jean. Doubleday, 1994.
- A QUEER SENSE OF HUMOUR: A COLLECTION OF LESBIAN, GAY AND BISEXUAL CARTOONS*. Queer Press Collective, eds. Queer Press, 1993. (Address: P.O. Box 485 Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2T1)
- A RAGE OF MAIDENS*. Douglas, Lauren Wright. Naiad, 1994.
- RAGING HORMONES: DO THEY RULE OUR LIVES?* Vines, Gail. University of California Press, 1994.
- READING, WRITING, & REWRITING THE PROSTITUTE BODY*. Bell, Shannon. Indiana University Press, 1994.
- REREADING MODERNISM: NEW DIRECTIONS IN FEMINIST CRITICISM*. Rado, Lisa, ed. Garland, 1994.
- REVEALING DOCUMENTS: A GUIDE TO AFRICAN AMERICAN MANUSCRIPT SOURCES IN THE SCHLESINGER LIBRARY AND THE RADCLIFFE COLLEGE ARCHIVES*. von Salis, Susan J. comp. G.K. Hall, 1993.
- THE SENSUAL THREAD*. Stone, Beatrice. Third Side, 1994.
- THE SEVERAL WORLDS OF PEARL S. BUCK: ESSAYS PRESENTED AT A CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM, RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE, MARCH 26-28, 1992*. Lipscomb, Elizabeth J., et al., eds. Greenwood, 1994.
- THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE 1600 TO 1993*. Segrave, Kerry. McFarland, 1994.
- SLEEPING WITH DIONYSUS: WOMEN, ECSTASY AND ADDICTION*. Porterfield, Kay Marie, ed. Crossing, 1994.
- SONGS MY MOTHER TAUGHT ME: STORIES, PLAYS, AND MEMOIR*. Yamauchi, Whakako; ed. by Garrett Hongo. Feminist Press, 1994.
- SPORTING FEMALES: CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY OF WOMEN'S SPORTS*. Hargreaves, Jennifer. Routledge, 1994.
- STUDYING MEDIEVAL WOMEN: SEX, GENDER, FEMINISM*. Partner, Nancy F., ed. Medieval Academy of America, 1993. (Address: 1430 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138)
- SWEET MARMALADE, SOUR ORANGES: CONTEMPORARY PORTUGUESE WOMEN'S FICTION*. Clemente, Alice, ed. Gavea-Brown; distr. Luso-Brazilian, 1994.
- TAKING CHARGE: THE ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA*. Schiffer, Michael Brian. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1994.
- TALK DIRTY TO ME: AN INTIMATE PHILOSOPHY OF SEX*. Tisdale, Sallie. Doubleday, 1994.
- TELL ME ANOTHER ONE: A WOMAN'S GUIDE TO MEN'S CLASSIC LINES*. Newman, Judith; ill. by Victoria Roberts. Doubleday, 1994.
- TENDER DARKNESS: A MARY MACLANE ANTHOLOGY*. Pruitt, Elisabeth, ed. Abernathy & Brown, 1993. (Address: 951-2 Old Country Road, Suite 339, Belmont, CA 94002.)

THEORIZING BLACK FEMINISMS: THE VISIONARY PRAGMATISM OF BLACK WOMEN. James, Stanlie M. & Busia, Abena P.A., eds. Routledge, 1993; 1994.

THINKING FEMINIST: KEY CONCEPTS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES. Richardson, Diane & Robinson, Victoria, eds. Guilford, 1994.

TILTING THE TOWER: LESBIANS/TEACHING/QUEER SUBJECTS. Garber, Linda, ed. Routledge, 1994.

TRANSFORMATIONS OF CIRCE: THE HISTORY OF AN ENCHANTRESS. Yarnall, Judith. University of Illinois Press, 1994.

TRIPLE EXPOSURE. Calhoun, Jackie. Naiad, 1994.

THE TROUBLE WITH BOYS: A WISE AND SYMPATHETIC GUIDE TO THE RISKY BUSINESS OF RAISING SONS. Phillips, Angela. BasicBooks, 1994.

AN UNCOMMON SOLDIER: THE LETTERS OF SARAH ROSETTA WAKEMAN, ALIAS PVT. LYONS WAKEMAN, 153RD REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862-1864. Burgess, Lauren Cook, ed. Minerva Center, 1994. (Address: 20 Granada Road, Pasadena, MD 21122-2708.)

UNTAMED AND UNABASHED: ESSAYS ON WOMEN AND HUMOR IN BRITISH LITERATURE. Barreca, Regina. Wayne State University Press, 1994.

UP, UP AND AWAY. Ennis, Catherine. Naiad, 1994.

VICTIMIZED DAUGHTERS: INCEST AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEMALE SELF. Jacobs, Janet Liebman. Routledge, 1994.

WHEN WARHOL WAS STILL ALIVE. McMullan, Margaret. Crossing, 1994.

WHO CARES IF IT'S A CHOICE?: SNAPPY ANSWERS TO 101 NOSY, INTRUSIVE AND HIGHLY PERSONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT LESBIANS AND GAY MEN. Orleans, Ellen. Laugh Lines, 1994.

WHOREDOM IN KIMMAGE: IRISH WOMEN COMING OF AGE. Mahoney, Rosemary. Anchor, 1993.

WOMEN AND JESUS IN MARK: A JAPANESE FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE. Kinukawa, Hisako. Orbis, 1994.

WOMEN AND THE FAMILY. O'Connell, Helen. Zed, 1994.

WOMEN EDUCATORS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1993: A BIOBIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCEBOOK. Seller, Maxine Schwartz, ed. Greenwood, 1994.

WOMEN IN THE CLASSICAL WORLD. Fantham, Elaine, et al., eds. Oxford University Press, 1994.

WOMEN OF COLOR: INTEGRATING ETHNIC AND GENDER IDENTITIES IN PSYCHOTHERAPY. Comas-Diaz, Lillian and Greene, Beverly. Guilford, 1994.

WOMEN OF THE ASYLUM: VOICES FROM BEHIND THE WALLS, 1840-1945. Geller, Jeffery L. & Harris, Maxine. Anchor/Doubleday, 1994.

WOMEN PUBLIC SPEAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1925-1993: A BIO-CRITICAL SOURCEBOOK. Campbell, Karlyn Kohrs, ed. Greenwood, 1994.

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK: FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES. Olson, Miriam Meltzer, ed. Haworth, 1994.

WOMEN WHO MAY NEVER MARRY: THE REASONS, REALITIES, AND OPPORTUNITIES. Wolfe, Leanna. Longstreet, 1993. (Address: 2140 Newmarket Parkway, Suite 118, Marietta, GA 30067)

WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE POODLES: MYTHS AND TIPS FOR HONORING YOUR MOOD SWINGS. Graham, Barbara. Avon Books, 1994.

WOMEN WORKING: AN ANTHOLOGY OF STORIES AND POEMS. Hoffman, Nancy & Howe, Florence, eds. Feminist Press, 1994.

YANKEE WOMEN: GENDER BATTLES IN THE CIVIL WAR. Leonard, Elizabeth D. Norton, 1994.

FELLOWSHIPS IN AGE STUDIES

Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships in the Humanities
at the Center for Twentieth Century Studies
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Deadline: December 1, 1994

The Center for Twentieth Century Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee offers two fellowships for the academic year for scholars in the humanities to pursue research in age studies in the general context of the theory and criticism of difference. Like gender, race, and ethnicity, age is a relation of difference. We encourage research proposals that engage issues of the representation and self-representation of age in texts and their contexts as well as proposals that seek to study how the discourse of age is itself produced; theories of generations, of autobiography and biography, and of gender are all at stake.

Scholars will receive a stipend of \$35,000 and up to \$5,000 to cover costs of relocation, health, and other benefits. Inquiries and application materials should be addressed to: Kathleen Woodward, Director, Center for Twentieth Century Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201 (phone: 414-229-4141).

Supplement: Index to Feminist Collections, Vol.15

- Agnew, Vijay, "Understanding Race and Ethnicity of Canadian Women [book review]," vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.6-8.
- Ambuehl, Rhonda, "Vision and Revision: Recent Literature on Women in Criminal Justice [book review]," vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.9-11.
- Amico, Eleanor B., "Female Images of the Divine [book review]," vol. 15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.6-9.
- Anderson, Shelley, "Feminist Documentation Centers in Bombay," vol. 15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.19-20.
- "Archives," by Linda Shult, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, p.22; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, p.23; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, p.21.
- Ariel, Joan, "Out in the Mainstream: Finding the Lesbians in Popular Culture [book review]," vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.11-14.
- "Basketball and Broncos [book review]," by Susan Harman, vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.4-6.
- Beaudoin, Renee, "Items of Note," vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.39-40; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.41-43; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.42-43.
- Brown, Julia, "Control of Women's Sports: The Struggle About Equality [book review]," vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.1-3.
- "A Captivity Narrative Rediscovered," by Samantha Selwood, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.17-18.
- "Computer Talk," by Linda Shult, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.19-20; vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, p.25; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.23-25; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.22-23.
- "Control of Women's Sports: The Struggle About Equality [book review]," by Julia Brown, vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.1-3.
- Davis, Fran, "Pay Attention to the Radical: Canadian Women Writing [book review]," vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.4-6.
- Drenthe, Gusta, "A Visitor From Abroad: a Dutch Women's Studies Librarian in the U.S.," vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.15-18.
- "Dynamics of the Canadian Women's Movement [book review]," by Eileen Manion, vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.1-3.
- "Ecofeminism North and South [book review]," by Anne Statham, vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.11-14.
- Ewens, Jane, "News From UW-Centers," vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.15-16.
- "Female Images of the Divine [book review]," by Eleanor B. Amico, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.6-9.
- "Feminist Documentation Centers in Bombay," by Shelley Anderson, vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.19-20.
- "Feminist Publishing," by Linda Shult, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, p.22; vol.15, no.2, winter 1994, p.22; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, p.23; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.20-21.
- "Feminist Visions: Visions, Struggles, Celebrations: Recent Videos on Women and Religion [media review]," by Andrea Nye, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.14-16.
- "Feminist Visions: Women Offenders and the Law: The Cycle of Punishment," by Frances Kavenik, vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.11-14.
- "From the Editors," by Linda Shult, vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, p.1.
- "From the Editors," by Linda Shult and Phyllis Holman Weisbard, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, p.1; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, p.1.
- "From the Editors," by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.1-2.
- "Gender in Contemporary Islamic Societies [book review]," by Maurie Sacks, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.1-3.
- "Gophering Around in Women's Studies," by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.18-22.
- Harman, Susan, "Basketball and Broncos [book review]," vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.4-6.
- "A Historical Approach to Islamic Women [book review]," by Carla Petievich, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.4-6.
- Huang, Agnes, "Press Gang Printers: The Presses Stop," vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.23-24.
- "Identity, Ceremony, Community: Jewish Women's Spirituality [book review]," by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp. 10-14.
- "Items of Note," by Ingrid Markhardt, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.34-36.
- "Items of Note," by Renee Beaudoin, vol.15, no.2, winter 1994, pp.39-40; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.41-43; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.42-43.
- Kalu, Anthonia, "Undisputed Womanhood, Uncrowned Glory: African American Women and the Literacy Experience," vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.8-10.
- Kavenik, Frances, "Feminist Visions: Women Offenders and the Law: The Cycle of Punishment," vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.11-14.
- Manion, Eileen, "Dynamics of the Canadian Women's Movement [book review]," vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.1-3.
- Markhardt, Ingrid, "Items of Note," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.34-36.

- "More Gophering Around in Women's Studies," by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.17-22.
- "New Reference Works in Women's Studies," by Phyllis Holman Weisbard, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.23-28; vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.26-34; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.25-35; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, (two titles reviewed by Margery Katz), pp.23-35.
- "News from UW-Centers," by Jane Ewens, vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.15-16.
- Nye, Andrea, "Feminist Visions: Visions, Struggles, Celebrations: Recent Videos on Women and Religion [media review]," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.14-16.
- "Out in the Mainstream: Finding the Lesbians in Popular Culture [book review]," by Joan Ariel, vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.11-14.
- "Pay Attention to the Radical': Canadian Women Writing [book review]," by Fran Davis, vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.4-6.
- "Periodical Notes," by Linda Shult, vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.29-34; vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.34-38; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.35-41; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.36-41.
- Petievich, Carla, "A Historical Approach to Islamic Women [book review]," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.4-6.
- Piliavin, Jane, "Women are Good Sports [book review]," vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.6-8.
- "Play Ball! And They Don't Mean Softball [book review]," by Dorothy Steffens, vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.9-10.
- "Press Gang Printers: The Presses Stop," by Agnes Huang, vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.23-24.
- "Research Exchange," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, p.21; vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, p.26.
- Roskos, Laura, "Women's Peace-Work [book review]," vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.14-19.
- Sacks, Maurie, "Gender in Contemporary Islamic Societies [book review]," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.1-3.
- Selwood, Samantha, "A Captivity Narrative Re-discovered," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.17-18.
- Shult, Linda, "Archives," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, p.22; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, p.23; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, p.21.
- Shult, Linda, "Computer Talk," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.19-20; vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, p.25; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.23-25; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.22-23.
- Shult, Linda, "Feminist Publishing," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, p.22; vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, p.22; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, p.23; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.20-21.
- Shult, Linda, "From the Editors," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, p.1; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, p.1; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, p.1.
- Shult, Linda, "Periodical Notes," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.29-34; vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.34-38; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.35-41; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.36-41.
- Statham, Anne, "Ecofeminism North and South [book review]," vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.11-14.
- "Statistical Portrait of Wisconsin Women," by Linda Shult, vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.16-17.
- Steffens, Dorothy, "Play Ball! And They Don't Mean Softball [book review]," vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.9-10.
- Stevens, Michael, "Wisconsin Women in World War II," vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.14-15.
- Tiffany, Sharon, "Women's Work in the International Marketplace [book review]," vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.3-7.
- "Understanding Race and Ethnicity of Canadian Women [book review]," by Vijay Agnew, vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.6-8.
- "Undisputed Womanhood, Uncrowned Glory: African-American Women and the Literary Experience [book review]," by Anthonia Kalu, vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.8-10.
- "Vision and Revision: Recent Literature on Women in Criminal Justice [book review]," by Rhonda Ambuehl, vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.9-11.
- "A Visitor From Abroad: A Dutch Women's Studies Librarian in the U.S.," by Gusta Drenthe, vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.15-18.
- Weisbard, Phyllis Holman, "Identity, Ceremony, Community: Jewish Women's Spirituality [book review]," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.10-14.
- Weisbard, Phyllis Holman, "Gophering Around in Women's Studies," vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.18-22.
- Weisbard, Phyllis Holman, "More Gophering Around in Women's Studies," vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.17-22.
- Weisbard, Phyllis Holman, "From the Editors," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, p.1; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, p.1.
- Weisbard, Phyllis Holman, "New Reference Works in Women's Studies," vol.15, no.1, Fall 1993, pp.23-28; vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.26-34; vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.25-35; vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.23-35.
- "Wisconsin Women in World War II," by Michael Stevens, vol.15, no.3, Spring 1994, pp.14-15.
- "Women Are Good Sports [book review]," by Jane Piliavin, vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.6-8.
- "Women's Peace-Work [book review]," by Laura Roskos, vol.15, no.4, Summer 1994, pp.14-19.
- "Women's Work in the International Marketplace [book review]," by Sharon Tiffany, vol.15, no.2, Winter 1994, pp.3-7.