Feminist Collections
A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources

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The Socio-Cultural Complexities of Alcohol:
The Gender Dimension
Book review by Carol Lobes

A Celebration of Feminist Publishing
Peg Lauber looks at women's literary presses

Something's Missing in the Curriculum
Interview with Sara Coulter on curriculum transformation

Plus

Reviews of websites on human rights and women's poetry
Celebration of several feminist press anniversaries
New reference works on women and women's issues
Periodical notes: new feminist periodicals and special issues of other journals and magazines
Items of note: a worldwide women's media directory; several new microfilm collections; papers on women and development; an Internet guide for Latinas; and much more
Computer talk: new email lists and websites
Feminist Collections
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Subscriptions: $30 (individuals or nonprofit women's programs, outside Wisconsin); $55 (institutions, outside Wisconsin); $16 (Wisconsin individuals or nonprofit women's programs); $22.50 (Wisconsin institutions); $8.25 (UW individuals); $15 (UW organizations). Wisconsin subscriber amounts include state tax, except for UW organization amount. Postage (for foreign subscribers only): surface mail (Canada: $13; all others: $15); air mail (Canada: $25; all others: $55). (Subscriptions cover most publications produced by this office, including Feminist Collections, Feminist Periodicals, and New Books on Women & Feminism.)

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FROM THE EDITORS:

How about some heartening news? Whether you’re part of the academic community or slugging it out on the battle lines in the real world, no doubt you can occasionally use some good news to help fortify you amid the continuing attacks on what progress has been made by women around the world and the realization of just how very far there is yet to go.

So in this issue we’d like to call your attention to some heartening tidbits we’ve run across. First is the celebration of anniversaries for three feminist presses: Spinsters Ink (twenty years) and Naiad (twenty-five years) here in the U.S. and (though not exactly independent) The Women’s Press (twenty years) in Great Britain. Read more about them in the column on “Feminist Publishing,” p.16. Peg Lauber notes the longevity of some women’s poetry presses, too, in her article (p.9).

There’s also news of a brand new National Library of Women soon to be built in London - a four-story space that will house the existing Fawcett Library collections as well as offer display and educational space for information about women’s achievements and struggles. (See “Archives,” p.17.)

Not content with enlarging and deepening the content of women’s studies courses in the U.S., many colleges and universities are grappling with transforming the whole curriculum, so that information on women moves into and radically changes courses all across the disciplines. Towson State’s National Center for Curriculum Transformation Resources on Women now has a plentitude of resources to help both beginners and those with some experience in the process. It may be happening quietly behind ivy-covered walls, but it’s a significant and potentially long-lasting type of transformation, a real revolution in academia. (See “Something’s Missing...,” p.11)

If that’s not enough to buck you up, we can resort to other of our regular columns for encouragement. In “Periodical Notes” you’ll find announcement of sixteen NEW periodicals by and about women, including ones for disabled women, older women, women with breast cancer, Ugandan women, Serbian women, Chicana/Latina studies, and musicians. Or how about some of the terrific new “Reference Works in Women’s Studies”? They just keep coming! Consider Notable Women in World History, which includes some five hundred notable women from outside the U.S., or the two-volume Women in World History: Readings from Prehistory to 1500 (and Readings from 1500 to the Present), both full of primary and secondary source material to help set the historical record straight. There’s also Everywoman’s Guide to Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs, a resource scarcely dreamed of twenty years ago. Not one but four new reference books on women in sports highlight the progress in that field during the twentieth century. We review The Abortion Resource Handbook as “an important book that should be available in every high school and public library in the United States, in addition to women’s centers and college collections”. Then in “Items of Note” you can find materials on mentoring middle-school girls, a directory of women in media worldwide, The Equity Agenda, and a report on women in science, mathematics, and engineering.

Lots of women out there are busily at work on their/our own little pieces of transformation, changing the way women are perceived and treated. Clearly there’s plenty yet to do, but we also know there’s a lot happening and thought you might want to celebrate with us by reflecting on the great occasions and resources noted in this issue. Keep plugging!

NEXT ISSUE:

Book reviews on:
Medieval women’s lives and their literature
Feminist bioethics
Class and feminism

A look at films to help "internationalize" women’s studies

Web reviews on medieval women and on reproductive rights

plus all the regular columns:
New Reference Works, Computer Talk, Periodical Notes, Items of Note, and more.

• L.S. and P.H.W.
BOOK REVIEWS

Framing Solange and Other Caribbean Women

by Kathleen Balutansky


With the publication, in a single year, of Framing Silence and Searching for Safe Spaces, Myriam J.A. Chancy has contributed to the study of Caribbean women what many scholars might take decades to produce. The breadth of focus of Searching for Safe Spaces is readily evident, as this study examines a wide range of issues in the work of eleven writers in exile from various anglophone and francophone Caribbean islands. Focusing as it does on a small number of novels by Haitian women writers, Framing Silence might seem to center on a single aspect - the revolutionary strategies - of the work of a selected number Haitian women novelists. In fact, it offers a compelling thesis, supported by a wide-ranging, in-depth analysis of the many historical and literary aspects of these texts' "revolutionary" historiographic strategies. This is a rich and original book.

Framing Silence opens with the story of a young girl killed by a stray bullet while doing her homework under a street light in Haiti. This story of Solange's death, which returns in fragments at the beginning of other chapters to epitomize the girl's erasure, stands as the connection between history and storytelling. The thrust of this book is to show the connection between Haitian women's lives and the "ways in which narrative enables Haitian women writers to preserve those lives" (p.5); more specifically, the book highlights how stories (oral and textual narratives) become political strategies that Haitian women writers use to create a space for and give voice to their revolutionary meaning.

Thus, when Chancy points out that Haitian women writers' first-person narrative "reflects a political strategy used not only to create a sense of extra-textual intimacy, but also to create a space within the parameters of the genre that defines national identity in terms of the personal" (p.6), she isn't merely talking about the authors who are the subject of her book, but referring to her own critical strategy, which she describes as "echoing the critical writings of other scholars or writers of African descent like Derrick Bell and Patricia J. Williams, who incorporate storytelling and autobiographical resonance in addressing issues like those of race, class, and gender" (p.7). The book is mostly confessional in its introduction and conclusion, but Chancy also brings this autobiographical material to bear on her study - for instance, she tells us that the first chapter of the book arises out of her personal history as "a descendant of Toussaint L'Ouverture's oft-forgotten sister, Genevieve Affiha" (p.20). Although Chancy does not mention Carole Boyce Davies's Black Women, Writing and Identity (Routledge, 1994), an excellent model of this critical strategy as applied to the study of Caribbean women writers, the intimate link between the personal and critical narratives of this book succeeds, much in the way Boyce Davies's book does, in demonstrating the value of such an approach in dealing with Caribbean women's writing.

Yet Chancy wants to offer "a conceptual and theoretical framework" (p.8) in which the texts might be placed, and the theoretical chapter preceding the study of the texts themselves addresses the old feminist issue of who speaks, and who speaks for whom in the Third World (pp.30-38). Arguing against Gayatri Spivak's and other Third World critics' position on the issue of the intellectual Third World woman speaking for the subaltern, Chancy echoes Paulo Friere's suggestion to speak with rather than for oppressed women (p.32).

In her "politicized reading of the historiographic purposes of Haitian women's literature" (p.9), Chancy argues that, from 1934 to 1997, the novels are increasingly revolutionary in scope as they struggle against a culture, and therefore, a literature that define them through both their silencing and silences. The real and textual silence/absence are a feature of the Haitian women's "culture-lacune" (p.49). As a result of this silencing, Chancy argues, the women create a
Feminist resistance argues that the political strategies of prepare itself for, is that which it in-
already of this world” (p.136-7).

The strengths of Framing Silence are numerous; in addition to the origi-
nality of its focus and insights, it surprises and delights with original touches. In telling the story of Solange’s silencing and invisibility, Chancy actually wrenches her out of that very invisibility; in framing the photograph that graces the cover of the book Chancy gives us a glimpse that makes real the link between reality and literary symbol:

And there she is: Solange. Can it be? her? My only angel? There she is: walking across my field of vision, in her Sunday dress, all frills and light as air, dignified. The sound of metal folding upon metal: the shutter sounds the magnificent stopping of time. She has quickly walked away, quietly, like only angels can. (p.165)

While Framing Silence is an original book, Searching for Safe Spaces takes us to the well-trodden paths of current Caribbean feminist studies of identity and exile. Searching for Safe Spaces starts out by deromanticizing the concept of exile which, Chancy argues, had in the Caribbean context been romanticized by George Lamming, among others, but the book’s point that the exile’s life is a “constant balancing act between more than two conflicting cultural codes” (p.4), echoes the words of other Caribbean feminist critics. The book’s introduction develops at length the relations between African-American feminism, African feminism, and other non-Western feminisms, and articulates Chancy’s own “modified form” of Black feminist criticism, which she terms “Afro-Caribbean diasporic feminism” (p.13). However, none of Chancy’s insights in this context is entirely new, as Chancy acknowledges her debt to some of her predecessors’ positions on ways to combine African American feminism, African feminism, and the realities of Caribbean women - Carole Boyce Davies’ “critical relationality” and Audre Lorde’s “African diasporic sensibility” (p.12).

Nonetheless, Chancy’s own way of looking at the historical function of African American feminism within feminism as well as her discussion of why it remains the point of departure for her own “Afro-Caribbean diasporic feminism,” are both elegant and convincing. Further, like Framing Silence, Searching for Safe Spaces often interweaves Chancy’s personal history and her critical insights; speaking of her own grandmother she writes: “Perhaps she had chosen to work with needle and thread to leave some mark upon the fabric of this world” (p.32). This book, too, is illuminated by Chancy’s thorough research of her subject. For instance, the second chapter comes to her discussion of Joan Riley’s The Unbelonging and Beryl Gilroy’s Frangipani House and Boy Sandwich via discussions of the sexualization of
Black female bodies from nineteenth-century science and art; it discusses the sexualization of and violence against young Black girls via Tony Morrison; it examines the racism and sexism that young Black girls face in British society via the failure to deal with the underachievement of Black girls in the British educational system.

The third chapter comes to a discussion of poets Nourbese Philip, Dionne Brand, and Makeda Silvera via such useful resources and background as the racist immigration policies in Canada, especially with regard to the immigration of female domestic workers. In the end, Chancy comes to see exile as others - both writers and critics, from the Caribbean and elsewhere - have done before her, as a paradox, "a struggle of coming to terms with the ways in which displacement brings with it the opportunity for a renewed sense of self" (p.217).

Though both books stand together and individually as major critical achievements, Framing Silence is the one whose impact in Caribbean literary studies will be most significant: it is the more original work.

**Caribbean Women: An Alternative Perspective**

*by Florita Z. Louis de Malave*


The particular history and conditions of a given geographic area – and the local response to these experiences – determine the varieties of feminism that emerge, often resulting in clashes as women of different classes and races sometimes seek contradictory goals. Many of the Caribbean’s current problems are also rooted in the area’s history of colonialism and its patriarchal system. Controlled by a minority elite (usually white males), the various social institutions have perpetuated a system of discrimination. It is from these two frameworks that *Daughters of Caliban* and *Gender* address Caribbean women’s issues.

*Daughters of Caliban* consists of a collection of interdisciplinary essays by leading Caribbean feminist scholars – some, including López Springfield, Caribbean born. Thus, the reader is provided with both scholarly and personal Caribbean feminist perspectives in the form of personal narratives and local case studies, a major appeal of the book. The work is arranged into sections based on topical issues in the areas of women studies, law, health, work, and popular culture. Bibliographical references, an index, and biographical sketches are included.

López Springfield, an assistant dean at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and author of other works in Caribbean studies, discusses in her introduction the origins and cultural significance of the book’s title. Caliban, the original mythical inhabitant of the Caribbean, represents the cultural, historical, and racial admixture of the Caribbean. Relegated to the inferior status of servant by Prospero due to his inability to speak the master language, Caliban carries a legacy of struggle against oppression that Caribbean feminist writers identify with. As "daughters of Caliban," Caribbean women are constantly reweaving the stories of their mothers into their own as they challenge oppression (p.xii).

*Gender* is a compilation of selected interdisciplinary and disciplinary faculty-based seminar papers, including research findings, theoretical and practical think-pieces and policy prescriptions, and an effort to link the academic findings, programs, etc. on women and development issues with their counterparts outside academia (e.g., feminist activists and governmental and non-governmental organi-
Differing Definitions of Feminism

Contributors from both books argue against the U.S. and European feminist approach on which most women's studies and development policy, planning, and practice are based. The problem, they say, is not recognizing or acknowledging differences among women. By viewing women as a homogeneous group, they ignore the impact such factors as race and class have on women from differing geographic areas.

Cole, in *Gender*, states that while women do share similar experiences living in a sexist patriarchal society, their daily lives can be strikingly different, even among those from similar backgrounds. Some women are more oppressed than others, and some take on the role of oppressor of other women. One classic example is described by Hernández Angueira in her essay on Dominican Republican "boat women" employed as domestic workers in Puerto Rico (*Daughters of Caliban*, chap. 5). According to Hernández Angueira, these women encounter multiple forms of discrimination in their daily lives at the hands of Puerto Rican women and men, based on gender, race, skin-pigmentation, class, and nationality, despite the similar racial mixtures and cultural backgrounds of the two groups.

Also based on Western concepts is the misconception by women's development organizations that women operate outside the development process and need to be integrated into the mainstream to improve their status. Contributors argue that women have always been major contributors and that the real problem rests with austerity and economic programs, which tend to exploit women's labor. Antrobus cites structural adjustment policies as an example in which there is a decrease in spending in the social sector where women predominate.

Law and Language

On the issue of law and its effects on women, contributors from both books address the issue of family law, and in particular, the cultural inappropriateness of the nuclear family law. Boxill (*Gender*, p. 91) notes that while there have been some gains in legal reforms (such as changes in nuclear family law), these are often with limitations: The Succession Act, Boxill points out, does provide women in common-law relationships the right to be beneficiaries to property of deceased partners, but with a five-year co-residential stipulation that is not required of married women.

Other contributors address the law's definition of women as a barrier in gaining full rights. One of the most interesting issues involves language, in particular, French, and the strikingly different ways this is addressed. One case demonstrates gender, race, and class as the precipitating factors for activism, while the other is based solely on gender.

Mesh (*Daughters of Caliban*, chap. 2) studied Guadeloupean feminist activist Dany Bébel-Gisler's campaign to have the Guadeloupean Creole language legitimized as the Island's official language. Bébel, according to Mesh, values the Creole language as a means to instill cultural pride among the Guadeloupeans, to encourage more active involvement in improving their lives socially, economically, and politically. This would be especially beneficial to women who are less educated and less versed in French and, therefore, experience fewer opportunities; Bébel also sees it as a means for gaining political independence from France.

Bernadette Farquhar (*Gender*, p. 202), on the other hand, examines the linguistics and semantics of gender in the French language for lack of feminine forms. She sees this as a form of sexual bias against women, and discusses feminists' struggle to have this bias removed from the language.

Health Issues

Both books include an examination of economic and social development policies in relationship to women's health. Massiah (*Gender*, p. 252) identifies structural adjustment as a major factor which may threaten the future health of women due to poor economic indicators conventionally used with the demographic transition model, resulting in reduced spending on health. She calls for a reconceptualization of what constitutes women's health and identifies major research questions to consider.

Some contributors examine local health beliefs and practices on the basis that the more one knows about the health beliefs of the people the more their customs will make sense. In the essay by McCarthy Brown (*Daughters of Caliban*, chap. 7), the health and healing roles of women from slavery to
the present are reviewed in a study on Alourdes, a New York-based Haitian Vodou priestess. The essay also compares the more controlled style of Western medicine with the less controlled Haitian Vodou.

In looking at these and other issues from a historical context, Daughters of Caliban and Gender demonstrate how contemporary Caribbean women have emerged and how biases of sex, race, and class have infiltrated every social institution. Established by the elite, these institutions have helped to maintain and perpetuate the stereotypes and inequalities. The educational system as a whole (and textbook portrayals in particular) have been powerful tools for socializing women into stereotyped, traditional roles, further complicated by race and class.

While both books can be used as a means of consciousness-raising on Caribbean feminism, by including race and class in addition to gender they provide a perspective previously neglected. The feminist scholars, especially, should be commended for openly recognizing and acknowledging the differences in women’s experiences and that women, in addition to being oppressed, can also take on the role of oppressor of other women, a concept often not dealt with by U.S. and European feminists. Daughters of Caliban provides a Caribbean feminist perspective, seldom heard, which combines scholastic knowledge with personal experiences and can certainly stimulate further research, while Gender is aimed directly at institutionalizing academic women and development programs and in networking with similar community-based organizations for the planning and policy-making process.

Limiting their aim to scholars is one of the drawbacks of these books. The information they provide could help raise consciousness among all people on women’s issues. However, the standard academic jargon evident in the writing styles of some of the scholarly pieces, especially the more research/theoretical/methodological style of Gender, might bore the general reader or require a translator. Despite these limitations, these scholarly works are valuable in not only raising consciousness on Caribbean women’s issues but also in stimulating additional research on other regions and in comparative studies.

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Surviving and Coping: Women Living with Drugs

by Carey Tradewell


Leon E. Pettway, in the introduction to his book *Workin' It: Women Living Through Drugs and Crime*, reminds the reader that society has much “to lose in human capital if our policies and structures continue to corral the ‘unwanted’ in the barrios and ghettos of this country” (p.xii). He then proceeds, through the poignant voices of five oppressed, drug-addicted women, to take the reader into the worlds of crime and poverty they inhabit with their families and friends. Pettway argues that these women use “self definition,” “self determination,” and “self valuation” (p.xix) as primary survival mechanisms. He suggests that through their voices we will better understand the “social structures” and human service agencies created to assist them. The stories shared by these poor and addicted women reflect the institutionalization of the racism and sexism prevalent in their lives.

As a reader, I entered into the lives of Margaret, Charlie, Virginia, Tracy, and Laquita. I became surrounded with tales of sex: sex for survival, sex for drugs, and sex for pleasure. I heard tales of family violence: mothers who tortured them, both physically and emotionally, fathers who abused mothers and daughters, and rooms filled with drugs, semen, vomit, and tears. Margaret poignantly states at the end of her story, “I don’t see a future if I keep going the way that I’m going now. I really don’t see one” (p.50). Tracy recalls a consistent message from her mother: “You bitch. You stinking bitch. You ain’t shit” (p.152). I also read of the beds shared with other women who often provided temporary nurturing and safety. These women
shared stories of prostitution, grief, disappointment, lost dreams, and lost children.

Sometimes the women’s stories began to blur one into the other. Common themes emerged: poverty, child abuse and neglect, family violence, incest, rape, the ravages of drug addiction, and the crimes committed to stay high. I often found myself reading slowly in an effort to fully participate in the language of their story telling. At times the stories became redundant and I began to skip over paragraphs and pages.

Pettiway indicated that the reader would, through the women’s voices and stories, be better able to see the “context, color and nuance of living” (p.xiii) as they knew it, and be challenged with concepts of right and wrong, fiction and fact, compassion and condemnation. I was reminded of the need to stay involved with the politics of our cities and recognize the voices of isolation and despair in all our communities. I was reminded of the strength of these women and how tragic it is that they have become lost to drugs and crime. I was challenged to examine the human service agencies, including my own, that serve this group of women. The Milwaukee Women’s Center, Inc. (MWC) is a social service agency that, in one of our programs, POWER (Positive Options for Women Entering Recovery), serves the women and families Pettiway writes about. MWC operates on the premise that we must listen to the voices of our “clients” seeking help.

I would recommend this book for policy and funding staff of social service agencies as well as staff, para-professionals, and professionals working in or planning to work in human service agencies serving this population. The author referred often to the oppression under which these women survive and cope on a daily basis. I hope that as “additional authors” of this book, the women themselves will benefit from any success, rewards, or financial benefits it generates. We who have careers based on the lives of oppressed women must not create oppression through lack of acknowledgment and/or remuneration.

[Carey Tradewell holds a Masters of Science in Education and is a Certified Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Counselor III. She currently serves as President and CEO of the Milwaukee Women’s Center, Inc., a women and minority governed and operated, nonprofit social service agency.]

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Developing a Women-Sensitive Perspective on Alcohol

by Judie Pfeifer


Theories and treatment in the field of alcohol have been primarily male in origin and practice. This is one of the theses advanced by Elizabeth Ettorre in Women & Alcohol. She believes the result of relying heavily on the traditional male experience is to wound women even more, instead of helping to heal. In more than twenty-five years of work in the field of alcohol, I have observed this thesis to be accurate and have long believed it is necessary to design programs that are sensitive to women. Traditional treatment fails to address women’s needs and issues such as child care responsibilities, fear of losing a child, transportation requirements, backdrops of violence against women, broader social reasons why women drink, and societal judgment of women drinkers. Nor does treatment provide an avenue for women to assert themselves in organizing women-only groups and spaces “as a way of healing” (p.175).

The author has a Ph.D. in sociology from the London School of Economics and a background as a researcher and lecturer in women, alcohol, illegal drugs, and HIV/AIDS in England, Finland, and the U.S. Ettorre’s goal is to offer a conceptual framework for understanding women and alcohol and present a women-sensitive perspective. I find her book especially useful to those working in the field of substance use and she also hopes the book will be “user friendly” for women experiencing problems with alcohol (p.1). For the most part, she avoids jargon and combines scientific knowledge with everyday experiences of women using alcohol, including their emotions and feelings.

The book is divided into six chapters covering the following: 1) the
origins of traditional terms such as alcoholism, dependence, and disease; 2) the complexities associated with drinking for women and the compounding factors of age, race, and sexual orientation; 3) the images that women encounter when drinking; 4) a traditional view of treatment where the expert does the treating, and a “women healing” perspective, which involves the woman in her own healing; 5) the involvement of women in self-help; and 6) some new approaches to theories for women’s drinking.

Ettorre’s early discussion of idea origins and causes of overdrinking (such as genetics and learning) seems too brief and oversimplified, although she is good at theorizing and reporting experiences of drinking women. I would have liked more background information about the women she worked with, because factors such as socioeconomic levels, abuse situations, and polydrug use further complicate the healing process.

She examines traditional terms most often used in the field of alcohol, such as disease and dependency, showing how they devalue women, intensify women’s lack of ability to value themselves, and block the healing process. It is hard to argue with the negative connotations such words have for women; however, it is unclear why they are not also negative for men. (She prefers terms such as substance use and overdrinking.)

Ettorre does say that women are in a more “socially vulnerable position” when using alcohol (p.41). Her exploration of the “gender dynamics of alcohol use” is well done, with examples such as “real men drink” and “nice girls don’t” (p.14).

The author also gives examples of how traditional treatment devalues women. The “treater” is usually the most powerful person and “knows best.” “When mixed with gender inequalities, this hierarchy can make treatment uncomfortable for women” (p.118), she says. Also there are often “hidden messages” indicating a woman is a hopeless case, a bad mother, unfeminine, worthless (p.118).

Ettorre makes an important contribution and strong case for healing instead of treating. She believes we should ask women about and help them to strengthen their female selves, learn how to transform shame into self love, and feel less lost in their lives.

The most powerful and exciting parts of the book are the ideas presented in the last three chapters. Ettorre describes two key strategies to help a woman preserve a positive sense of self: “becoming active in healing” and making herself “powerful to bring about change” (p.168). She suggests that “women-sensitivity” encompasses women developing strategies for themselves. As an example, she urges that to overcome negative labels, “women need to nurture their deepest selves,” and “to begin to trust their own visions” (p.168). Recovering from overdrinking often requires a woman to “overcome female socialization,” which includes learning to care as much about herself as about others (p.113).

The reader is introduced to books by three women-sensitive writers who female body, all elements to be addressed in the healing process.

As she summarizes her writing, Ettorre reminds us that this is just a beginning. She has outlined a perspective and asked critical questions. The challenge now is for us to learn more about women-sensitive healing and be creative in applying these questions in a practical way to the experience of women and alcohol.

NOTES


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The Socio-Cultural Complexities of Alcohol: The Gender Dimension

by Carol Lobes

As a society, we are starting to take more aggressive action on the broad issues relating to substance abuse. From tobacco to pharmaceuticals, we are beginning to confront more openly the hemorrhaging of human and community potential that results from abuse. It is that trend that makes the timing of this book even more important. Gender and Alcohol: Individual and Social Perspectives defines significant differences relating to the use/abuse of alcohol by men and women. It also describes the concomitant consequences of alcohol abuse, not just in our culture, but in other countries as well. Further, it identifies functions that begin to explain the differences: metabolism, family socialization, and internalized gender roles. The factors dismissed as non-influential are: spousal influence, stresses and coping styles, and some types of sexual experience. These concepts take us deeper and push our understanding.

Gender and Alcohol is a start; it is an initial glimmer in a cave where much more light must shine. The editors have assembled a broad band of related research and analysis; they bring data and rigor, often challenging long-standing assumptions and policies that drive how alcohol problems are prevented, treated, ignored, or punished. The topics cover: the roots of alcohol use; biology and gender differences (use and effects); life experiences related to men's and women's drinking; interpersonal relationship differences related to alcohol use; social contexts for drinking and social interventions in drinking-related problems.

It is both fascinating and frustrating reading. One of the book's important strengths is its ability to acknowledge the complexity of the issue and how much we do not yet know. Scattered throughout are ideas for further research to build on what is already known. It would have been immensely valuable to researchers if these particular comments had been assembled as a separate section specifically as recommendations for further work.

In terms of what we do know, there are valuable nuggets of information (again scattered throughout) that can be currently utilized in direct response to the prevention of, intervention in, and treatment of alcohol problems:

-the specific importance of relationship and connection for women, an insight that underscores the usefulness of mutual self-help groups specifically for women, and in many cases the contra-indication of the confrontational tactics so often used in treatment;

-the strategic link between depression and alcohol use for women;

-the role and effect that expectancy plays with regard to alcohol and sexual functioning: those who expect alcohol to enhance sexual functioning and pleasure drink more heavily, even though the actual physical effect of alcohol is documented as reducing sexual functioning.

Since gender roles, expectations, and responses are neither static nor monolithic, the book also acknowledges changes that have occurred over time or that are in process. It is helpful that the editors were willing to confront these additional complexities.

Gender and Alcohol is a gold mine of information. Different organization could have made it more useful to various readers (researchers, service providers, policy makers). There are also areas in which the findings of one article seem to conflict with those of another; it would have been extremely helpful had the editors acknowledged these areas and provided context. Yet these format issues are correctable. We finally have a start, a foothold from which to begin to understand the dimension of gender and the multifaceted role it plays in the alcohol drama. This book is an important contribution. It gives greater texture and depth to our understanding of this critical dynamic. It is a beginning spark.

[Carol Lobes is Associate Director for Prevention Services, University Health Services, University of Wisconsin-Madison. She is also Director of the Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources and invites you to visit their website at: http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/wch/]

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A CELEBRATION OF FEMINIST PUBLISHING

by Peg Lauber

Like many writers, I started by publishing my poems in existing small magazines and little journals in the 1960s and 70s. There were two in which I published more than once, Prairie Schooner and our own Wisconsin Beloit Poetry Journal, both of which did a fairly good job of publishing women at that time (in part, I believe, because Bernice Sloat and Marion Stocking were editors). However, in Prairie Schooner were ads by the Denver Quarterly and the Northwest Review that listed only men in their tables of contents. Seeing these, I wouldn’t even bother sending my work out to them. Even today I often look at the contents of the New Yorker where, though a woman is editor, nearly all the authors are men. In the last issue I looked at, for example, only one item by a woman appeared, a poem.

When I established my press, Rhiannon, in 1977 to put out an anthology, A Change of Weather: Midwest Women Poets, I believed we needed more publishing outlets here in the middle of the country. In succeeding years, I would publish a chapbook whenever I’d saved up enough money for one, but this practice came to a halt when my two children started going to college forever. During their childhoods, I had often wondered if I should put teaching first since that’s what I was being paid for, or spend more time with the children because I had only one chance with them, or put writing first, since art through the centuries has been seen as the most lasting. I know women writers, editors, and publishers nationwide have asked themselves the same questions.

What made the difference to so many women poets and fiction and nonfiction writers during the 1970s was what seemed a veritable explosion of women publishers and magazines and journals. A few of these were: off our backs in Washington, DC, established in 1970; Earth’s Daughters in Buffalo, and Moving Out in Detroit, both in 1971; Feminist Studies in Maryland and Women’s Studies Newsletter (later called Women’s Studies Quarterly) in New York, 1972; Alice James Books in New England, Naiad Press, Tallahassee, and 13th Moon, Albany, all in 1973; Sojourner, Jamaica Plain, 1975; Calyx in Corvallis, Oregon, 1976; Broomstick: For Women Over Forty, San Francisco, 1978; and Women in Publishing in Cupertino, California, 1979. With the groundwork laid by these pioneering ventures, more have emerged in the 1980s and 90s. My personal association with the next magazine encourages me to use it as one example.

I first met Sue Ann Martinson in 1977 at a reading we gave together at the Loft (a place available for readings, writing classes, and a mentoring program) in Minneapolis. I was in process of founding my press and she her magazine. The first issue of Sing, Heavenly Muse appeared in 1978, and she continued with it until two years ago. Now living in the Powderhorn area of Minneapolis, she is involved in a community program for all ages, which has culminated in the very interesting anthology, Close To the Ground.1 Martinson says she saw, during her years with the magazine, an eventual turn away from angry writing without much sense of style to
a more sophisticated style but with feelings just as intense. She has also seen a continuing interest in journals, more recently the memoirs of younger people, with Patricia Hampl of the Twin Cities leading the way over the past twenty years in writing and publishing memoirs of when she was young. Sue Ann, looking back on the twenty years she has been involved with publishing both her own poetry and that of others, remembers that, when she began, very few "small magazines" were publishing much women's poetry – maybe two authors out of an entire table of contents. By the time she passed her magazine on to other editors two years ago, she found it very positive that most literary magazines were publishing a great deal of poetry by women.

*Sinister Wisdom*, a lesbian literary and political magazine, was established in 1972 in Maryland. It has had many editors, including poet and essayist Adrienne Rich, and many locations: Vermont; Lincoln, Nebraska; Washington, DC; and, at present, California, among others. Current editor Elana Dykewoman took over in 1987 and estimates the present circulation at three thousand. She has managed to write a novel during this time, but only with the help of another editor from the collective who took over for her during a few summers. Elana's work as an editor on the magazine, within the collective in which each person had to support her own individual choice, helped her immensely when it came to working with her own book's editor. In most cases, she adds, the collective agreed on ninety percent of their choices; it was only that last ten percent that caused them any difficulty. *Sinister Wisdom* has also put out two books through different publishers, one of them being Firebrand.

Another example of a small literary/arts magazine founded in the 1970s is *Kalliope*, started by Elizabeth Friedmann and Betty Bedell in Jacksonville, Florida, and edited by Mary Sue Koepell since 1980 with the help of a collective. The group is branching out, doing many interesting things beyond putting out their very handsome magazine, which includes poetry, fiction, and art. Recently *Kalliope* has produced an hour-long cassette based on one of their thematic issues, "Secrets." In addition, they have published a children's book (now in its third printing) that was started with seed money from Joy Harjo. Given away free to disadvantaged children, it also received community support. Furthermore, there is a weekly radio show, "Kalliope On the Air." Mary Sue notes that her own writing and publishing have suffered because of the demands on her time (including teaching), a common complaint of most editors who are also writers.

These four are just a small sample of what women's publishing has accomplished in the last twenty to thirty years nationwide. This beginning, the growth from a few to many, will carry us into the twenty-first century and beyond. There is no going back now, only this momentary pause as we take time for celebration!

[In addition to operating her poetry press, Peg Lauber teaches English at the University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire. She would like to thank the founders and/or editors of Sinister Wisdom, Sing, Heavenly Muse, and Kalliope for their help and input. There are many others she would like to have included, given more space and time.]

NOTES


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Miriam Greenwald
SOMETHING'S MISSING IN THE CURRICULUM!: SOME IDEAS FOR TRANSFORMING IT

[Based on an interview with Sara Coulter, Co-Director of the National Center for Curriculum Transformation Resources on Women, Towson State University, Baltimore, Maryland.]

Let's say that you've drastically changed the way you teach your sophomore-level Sociology course, but realize the rest of your department is plodding along as if nothing much has changed since 1950. Some of your fellow faculty members scarcely realize that women's status in the developing world has much to do with the standard of living we take for granted in the U.S.

It's clearly time for much wider and deeper changes in how your department views women's place in the courses they offer, but how to make such transformation happen? According to Sara Coulter, Co-Director of the National Center for Curriculum Transformation Resources on Women (NCCTRWR), it's important to realize that you're likely not alone (and need the energy and ideas of others to promote your cause) and that there are some great resources out there to help you along.

The National Center for Curriculum Transformation Resources recently produced a set of publications designed to walk faculty through the steps of making curriculum change happen on their campuses. A substantial Directory of Curriculum Projects is a key resource describing some 237 projects that have already been carried out, with details such as project director (with phone and email addresses, too), the number of participants, disciplines included, funding sources, and outcome.

"People just beginning to initiate curriculum transformation often don't know about the work that's already been done," says Coulter. She sees that history as being central to the success of new projects. "We're trying to create a way to bring people together to work collaboratively," she says. "Our role is to centralize information and foster communication on curriculum transformation on women."

Even when faculty realize there need to be some drastic changes, Coulter says, "what confronts them is a large quantity of new scholarship on women to evaluate and complex issues to analyze. It's a major intellectual task." That's why curriculum transformation is usually done through funded projects. For instance, in an earlier Towson project, seventy-five faculty met in eleven discipline-centered workshops over a period of three years, calling in consultants to facilitate the process and offer expertise in how to proceed. "The longevity of such a project is important in achieving real change," Coulter says. Time is needed for faculty to talk about the existing scholarship, hash out proposed changes with each other, try them out in the classroom, come back and talk together some more. The consultants are important to the process, as outsiders who have dealt with curricular transformation before and have learned what to expect.

Another of the Center's publications, Getting Started, offers a concise, practical guide to the steps of the process, from defining goals and seeking funding to deciding on the type of model (seminar/study group, summer institute, etc.), developing workshop content, handling resistance, evaluating, and institutionalizing the project (so the effort doesn't stop with one group of faculty).

For those who can't wait for an institution-wide project or can't seem to gather enough support, as well as for any group of faculty working on transformation, choosing from a series of fifteen Discipline Analysis Essays (ranging from Art to British Literature to Economics to Political Science) may help in thinking through changes in an individual discipline. Another set of booklets includes discussion by scholars convened by the City University of New York (CUNY Panels: Rethinking the Disciplines) on the impact of recent scholarship on gender, race, ethnicity, and class in seven disciplines. An Introductory Bibliography reviews sources for answering basic questions about transforming curriculum, rethinking the disciplines, assessing teaching methods, and learning of others' experiences with such projects, plus some journal/periodical resources.

Finding the funds to carry out a curriculum transformation project is not always easy, but the Center's Funding manual helps people through the grant-seeking process. Some type of special funding is generally needed either to buy faculty release time or offer stipends, so the grant-writing process is part of the plan. "It's more work than most faculty are aware of," says Coulter. Sometimes, she says, administrators may off-handedly assign grant-getting to faculty who have never done such a thing, and faculty members may get frustrated with the time-consuming...
process, write a poor grant that might have been funded if developed with more expertise, and get discouraged. The Funding book includes not only specific suggestions on how to locate funding sources, but the nitty-gritty of writing proposals and putting together a budget.

The Internet, too, of course, offers a wealth of resources. In fact, Joan Korenman’s contribution to the Center’s publications, Internet Resources on Women, has become the bestseller of the bunch. In it she offers guidance to those just starting out with electronic communication (why use email? what is a “signature file”?) and to those wanting to know more (suggested email discussion lists and World Wide Web sites by discipline, how to use ftp, and the like). What’s more, Korenman updates her book regularly (probably daily, according to Coulter) on her website (http://www-unix.umbc.edu/~korenman/wmnst/updates.html), a good place to check for out-of-date email list addresses, missing or new websites, etc.

The Center’s newest project – if funding comes through – will be workshops held via the Web, “a series of sessions,” says Coulter, “allowing people to work their way through the central issues of their discipline” in the process of transforming the curriculum. There will likely be a dynamic part of the series on the Web itself, plus a CD-ROM full of resources that interested faculty can research offline. Having consultants – who can contribute a great deal of experience in curricular change – available via the Internet is a much better use of their expertise, Coulter believes, than flying them all over the country to individual campuses. The Center’s main purpose is to provide those just beginning the process of radically altering their courses access to the knowledge of those who have been through such a project.

The last piece of the Center’s collection of helping books, and one that people are already asking for, is an evaluation manual, due out this summer. “Knowing what kinds of things work and how to evaluate them” are very important parts of the process, Coulter believes. The manual is written from the point of view of someone not experienced in the field and suggests how to spend evaluation money if it is available.

Scholarship on women has already made its way deeply into the curricula of many colleges and universities – the Directory’s listing of individual and consortial projects likely includes some five hundred to six hundred total campuses that “have completed projects large enough to be visible,” says Coulter. “On one hand that’s a lot of commitment; on the other, there are a lot of institutions of higher education” out there. It would also make a tremendous difference, says Coulter, for campuses that have implemented transformation projects to repeat them over and over for “more than the small number of committed faculty who have already been through the process.” Change always takes time within an institution, and the Center remains committed to working toward major curriculum transformation, with this new set of tools offering the “how-to” to campuses all over the country.

[Cost of the total set of publications on curriculum transformation published thus far is $232 (indiv.), $273 (inst.) plus $15 shipping. Cost of individual items is: Directory $30 (indiv.), $45 (inst.); Bibliography $7; Getting Started $20 (indiv.), $30 (inst.); Internet Resources $20 (indiv.); $30 (inst.); Funding for Projects $20 (indiv.), $30 (inst.); Disciplinary Analysis Essays $7 each; CUNY Panels $10 each. Checks payable to TSU University Store. Mail orders to: University Store, University Union Bldg., Towson University, 8000 York Rd., Baltimore, MD 21252 or phone 800-847-9922. A catalog describing the resources in more detail is available from: National Center for Curriculum Transformation Resources on Women, Institute for Teaching and Research on Women, Towson University, 8000 York Rd., Baltimore, MD 21252. Phone: 410-830-3944; fax: 410-830-3469; email: ncctrw@towson.edu; website: http://www.towson.edu/ncctrw/]

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World Wide Web Reviews

Websites on Women and Human Rights

by Liz Reiner

When the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was first adopted, exactly fifty years ago, I do not imagine that women's issues played much of a part in the discussion. Since that time many women (and men) have worked to ensure that women and women's concerns are included in the general concept of human rights. For this review, I have chosen to look at several sites that represent the variety of work being done on women and human rights.

Women's Human Rights Resources at the Bora Laskin Law Library, University of Toronto
URL: http://www.law-lib.utoronto.ca/Diana/
Developed/maintained by: Women's Human Rights Database Group
Last updated: December 1997
Date of review: January 6, 1998

This scholarly site is the women's area of DIANA, a joint project of several universities focusing on the legal aspects of human rights and named, appropriately enough, for Diana Vincent-Daviss, a law librarian who worked extensively on human rights. (Minnesota's Human Rights Library at http://www.umn.edu/humanrts/index.html also has a women's area.) The site is divided into three main parts: Internet Links, Documents and Bibliography. The Links section includes a descriptive annotation for each of some ninety sites listed. The Documents section provides links to the full text of various international conventions, reports, and articles. These are mostly external links, each with a descriptive annotation. The Bibliography lists print sources, with some annotations provided. Groupings of the resources in each section range from Property and Housing Issues to Rights of Girls, Reproductive Freedom, and Sexual Orientation. This would be a good first stop on the Web for researchers.

The Female Genital Mutilation Research Homepage
URL: http://www.hollyfeld.org/~fgm/
Developed/maintained by: not indicated
Last updated: not indicated
Date of review: December 12, 1997

I really wanted to love this site and give it a glowing review, but I had some reservations. The reason for loving it is the spirit of the thing – whoever put the page together obviously feels strongly about the subject and strong feelings are a good basis for activism. The site is quite big, containing some source material and lots of links. My reservations spring from questions about the origins and accuracy of the material presented. There is no indication of who created the site, though it seems to be the work of one individual. I have unanswered questions about the source of much of the material and how it has been compiled. There is definitely interesting and useful information on this site, but for serious research I would want to verify what I found here.

Captive Daughters
URL: http://www.captive.org/
Developed/maintained by: Captive Daughters
Last updated: October 10, 1997
Date of review: December 31, 1997

Captive Daughters is a non-governmental organization dedicated to ending sex trafficking of girls. Their site is a good example of how a small activist group can use the Web effectively. It includes “basic information” and “more information” about sex trafficking and about the organization, a “reference file” containing the full text of articles collected from various sources, and an action page with various options for participating in a current campaign. The simple, clear language makes the information accessible to a wide-ranging audience.

Amnesty International Women's Human Rights
URL: http://www.amnesty.se/women/index.htm
Developed/maintained by: Hanna Roberts, Amnesty International Swedish Section
Last updated: December 1997
Date of review: December 31, 1997

Amnesty International USA Women's Human Rights Program
URL: http://www.amnesty-usa.org/women/
Developed/maintained by: Amnesty International USA Women's Network
Last updated: December 18, 1997
Date of review: January 6, 1998

Amnesty International produces a huge number of documents and reports and the Swedish Section's site brings all the publications on women together in one place. There
are separate areas for reports from a host of individual countries, news releases, urgent actions, documents and links, as well as information about the organization and their program on women’s human rights. The news releases and documents are grouped by region and country. It is not difficult to find your way around, but some kind of search facility would be a useful addition to a site of this size. While the Swedish Section’s site is an extensive archive that is geared, perhaps, more to researchers, the A1 USA women’s page is clearly for activists. There is information on several current cases of women victims of human rights violations, along with recommended actions for each case. The designers have made good use of photos and graphics, adding to the action-orientated feel of the site.

The United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women
Developed/maintained by: Coordination and Outreach Unit of the UN Division for the Advancement of Women
Last updated: December 18, 1997
Date of review: December 31, 1997

This page is a good starting point for various women-related UN sites. There is information about the Division for the Advancement of Women, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, with links to full-text archives of their publications. A large area is devoted to the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), including the full text of the Platform for Action and related UN documents. A website can only go so far in shedding light on the labyrinthine structure of the UN, but the extensive archives are a definite source for UN information on women’s rights.

Clearly, these few sites can only give an indication of what is available on the Web. I hope it encourages you to explore further and maybe even to take some action.

[Liz Reiner is a Library Information Officer at the International Secretariat of Amnesty International, with a special interest in using the Internet for research.]

Women’s Poetry Websites

by Allessandria Polizzi

The World Wide Web has become a popular source for information on a miscellany of topics, but the number of strong sites on women and poetry is surprisingly more limited than one would expect. The websites I found on this topic fall into two categories: those about women and poetry in general and those on specific poets. This review examines primarily the general type, since these websites often have links to pages focused on a single poet. I also include sites that provide viewers with both poets and fiction writers, although my review focuses on their poetry sections.

Women Weave Their Words
URL:http://www.womenfolk.com/poetry/
Developed/Maintained by: Anne Johnson
Last updated: January 8, 1998
Reviewed: January 12, 1998

This website, which has won several awards (and rightly so), furnishes viewers with a lot of information about women and women’s poetry. It is one of the most thorough sites I found on the Web, providing tips on writing poetry, some poems honoring grandmothers, links to sites accepting poetry submissions, and links to a wide number of individual poetry sites, among other things. Helpful for both the woman poet and the student interested in studying women’s poetry, this website provides an inclusive format for a wide variety of viewers.

One of the pages on this site is titled Poetic Pages, which offers a lengthy list of links for those interested in women’s poetry. The number of individual pages linked here creates a kind of community of women poets. The Womenfolk Featured Poetry page is also a nice place to read more women’s poetry. Such elements make this site a worthwhile and fruitful source for women’s poetry and for information on women poets.

The Isle of Lesbos: Lesbian Poetry
URL: http://www.sappho.com/poetry/
Developed/Maintained by: Alexandria North
Last updated January 21, 1996
Reviewed January 7, 1998

This website focuses on pre-1922 poets (nineteen women and five men at latest count) who portray the female-female love relationship in their works. North created the website in order to “educate people about intimacy between women and women’s writing, as well as inspire the work of newer poets.” This concept of a lesbian continuum highlights authors less commonly considered in such a light, including the small number of male authors included here. The poets are presented in chronological order, with the pages devoted to each providing biographi-
cial information, selected works, and a concise bibliography. Very well organized and viewer-friendly, the site provides graphic links atop each page to help the viewer return to the home page or move on to the next poet.

Victorian Women Writers Project
URL:http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/vwwp/
Developed/Maintained by: Perry Willett
Last updated: January 6, 1998
Reviewed: January 8, 1998

This website, fruit of the Victorian Women Writers Project, was created to provide “highly accurate transcriptions of literary works by British women writers of the late nineteenth century.” The strength of the site is its numerous texts provided in HTML, TEI, or downloadable format. From the long alphabetical list on the List of Works page, the viewer can choose to see a transcription of the texts by such poets as Ada Cross (1844-1926), Amy Levy (1869-1889), and Edith Nesbitt (1858-1924). The weakness of the site is that it fails to give students of women’s poetry any biographical or bibliographical information for further study. Bearing this in mind, this site is helpful for students interested in rare texts of Victorian women’s writing, including poems.

Celebration of Women Writers
URL: http://www.cs.cmu.edu/People/mmbt/women/writers.html
Developed/Maintained by: Mary Mark Ockerbloom
Last updated: December 14, 1997
Reviewed: January 8, 1998

Here is another website that examines women’s writings in general and provides a solid amount of women’s poetry. The goal is to “promote awareness of the breadth and variety of women’s writing” throughout history.

Organized alphabetically, chronologically (from three thousand B.C. to the twentieth century), and by nationality, some of the writers listed here have a webpage with biographical information (some even include drawings or pictures of the writer). A few of these selected writers also have links to bibliographies, e-texts, even their own homepages. For example, you might look for Indian poet Sarojini Naidu (1879-1949), Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva (1892-1941), one of the foremost Russian poets of this century, or Aemilia Bassano Lanyer (1569-1645), a poet connected at one time to the Court of Elizabeth I of England. Add this to a list of links to special collections and to more general bibliographies, and this site appears to have some of the most ample information on a wide variety of women writers accessible on the Web.

While the websites discussed here give a general overview of women’s poetry, they are accompanied by a large number of sites with pages on individual poets. I encourage those looking for such sites to begin their searches with these more general sites, perhaps try a few individual sites such as I have suggested, and see what their explorations reveal.

[Allessandria Polizzi is a poet and doctoral candidate in twentieth-century American Literature at the University of North Texas.]
FEMINIST PUBLISHING

In this issue we salute several feminist presses that are celebrating milestone years. As editor Joan Drury notes in the 1998 Spinster's Ink catalog, "Women's words have always been at the heart of this feminist revolution. Over the centuries, women's presence...has been erased... Our voices — and our very existence — have been silenced." That's why feminist presses started up in the first place. "When no one else would publish the truths of our lives, we started our own publishing companies," says Drury. "When no one else would print these books or distribute them or sell them, we started companies to do those things, too."

Women's bookstores, printing companies, and distribution groups, of course, also were a large part of getting the ball rolling. Amid the mergers, conglomerates, downsizing, and absurd business practices in much of today's publishing world, it's heartening to recognize the strength and persistence of these strong feminist voices.

**SPINSTERS INK** is celebrating its twentieth year in the publishing business. In an open letter in their 1998 catalog, editor Joan Drury reviews the press' history along with some back-up: "In the feminist/world's/ small press category of publishing, twenty years is a long and healthy duration," says Drury.

Founded in 1978 in upstate New York by Maureen Brady and Judith McDaniel, the press originally took the name "spinster" due to Mary Daly's definition as "a woman who spins... To whirl and twirl..., to turn everything upside down." The founders eventually gave ownership of the press to Sherry Thomas, who moved it to San Francisco. In 1985, Joan Pinkvoss' Aunt Lute Books moved from Iowa to California, and the two joined forces with Spinster's Ink: Spinster's/Aunt Lute Book Company. Two years later, when the two became separate companies again, Joan Drury moved Spinster's first to Minneapolis, then in 1995 to its present home in Duluth, Minnesota. Along the way a large number of books that otherwise may not have been published have made their way to feminist readers - books about aging, sexuality, women's health, substance abuse, child abuse, empowerment of lesbians, not to mention the many titles by women of color, including Audre Lorde, Kitty Tsui, Paula Gunn Allen, Gloria Anzaldua, and Ellen Kuzwaya.

Spinster's encourages others to take part in the work "to give all of us our voices, to preserve and chronicle all of our stories," by "buying books published by feminist presses and sold by feminist bookstores, books written by women about real women's lives." The press's current address: 32 East First Street, #330, Duluth, MN 55802-2002; email: spinsters@aoi.com; website: http://www.lesbian.org/spinster's-ink

Britain's **WOMEN'S PRESS** is also in the midst of a twenty-year birthday celebration. Stephanie Dowrick co-founded the Women's Press in 1978 with Naim Attallah, a businessman with interest in Quartet Books. The Press went through some difficult times when longtime Managing Director Ros de Lanerolle had a falling out with Attallah (who by then had controlling interest) and resigned in 1991, taking much of the existing staff with her. Since then Kathy Gale has overseen the publishing effort at Women's Press along with Attallah. As Gale's statement on the Press's website states: "We have flourished in times of great fluctuation in publishing and the book trade, and during substantial change in attitudes to feminism. Our policy, in good times and in hard times, has been to maintain our commitment to political and artistic integrity and to remain loyal to our core readership, while simultaneously reaching out to new readers."

The Women's Press focuses on "high-quality fiction and non-fiction from outstanding writers worldwide" and has published such authors as Alice Walker, bell hooks, Janet Frame, and a number of Black and Third World women writers. The Livewire Books series is geared to young women, and the annual Women Artists Diary is a bestseller. A recent series of reprints includes Herland (Gilman), Patience and Sarah (Miller), Pornography (Dworkin), and many others. The Women's Press is located at 34 Great Sutton Street, London EC1 V0DX, England; email: jas@interbooks.com; website: http://www.the-womens-press.com/

**NAIAD PRESS** has twenty-five years of publishing to its distinguished credit, having the honor of being "the oldest and largest lesbian publishing company" (FBN Winter 1998, p.101). According to an article by David Bianco ("A Landmark Lesbian Press: Past Out") on Naiad's website, "In January 1973, Barbara Grier and Donna McBride, a young lesbian couple from Kansas City Missouri, had only one manuscript and a $2,000 loan from friends with which to start a publishing company." The major money came from the manuscript's author, Sarah Aldridge, and her book *The Latecomer* was Naiad's first title, the first of "a long line of Naiad romances."

According to Bianco, the press never wanted for manuscripts, as many
lesbian writers soon approached the company. Grier and McBride moved to Florida in 1980, but continued to hold full-time jobs, working on Naiad in their "spare time." By 1982 they decided to go cold turkey on the press alone, and success followed, despite a tough economy. Among Naiad's bestsellers over the years have been *Outlander* by Jane Rule, *Faultline* by Sheila Ortiz Taylor, *Curious Wine* by Katherine V. Forrest, and the nonfiction *Lesbian Nuns* by Rosemary Kurb and Nancy Manahan. The Press has also gotten into videos and books on tape, and "has successfully sold foreign rights for many of its books," according to Bianco's article. Grier says the most important part of the couple's work with Naiad has been that "we genuinely like what we're doing."

You may reach the press at P.O. Box 10543, Tallahassee, FL 32302; email: naiadpress@aol.com; website: http://www.naiadpress.com

In other news of feminist publishing:

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S PRESS, INC., after conducting two surveys that concluded women's names still appear far too rarely on the main pages of the Twin Cities daily papers (seventeen percent of all names in 1988; twenty-one percent in 1997), has founded the Center for Feminist Journalism. To comment on the surveys or offer suggestions for development of the Center, contact Mollie Hoben at 771 Raymond Ave., St. Paul, MN 55114; phone: 612-646-3968; fax: 612-646-2186.

A wonderful piece of news has just arrived from Great Britain, where a large grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund combined with other financial support will make possible the building of the National Library of Women. The announcement was made by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Betty Boothroyd, MP, as she stood by the statue of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst in Westminster Palace Gardens.

The Library will hold the famous but now-crammed Fawcett Library, with its "priceless collection of books, periodicals, letters, papers, and artifacts which trace the developing role and contribution of women in society," according to the press release. Among the Library's treasures are banners from the women's suffrage movement, "conduct" books from the 1600s, first editions by women writers such as Aphra Behn and Mary Wollstonecraft, papers of the Pankhursts and Virginia Woolf, and numerous other pieces of documentation on a variety of topics.

To be built on Old Castle Street, East London, the National Library will stand behind a facade of Victorian era wash houses, "retained as a link with women's past working lives." The four-story building will provide space for displays and exhibitions, conferences, and educational presentations in addition to the badly needed storage capacity.
World Wide Websites

ACHIEVING GENDER EQUITY IN THE SCIENCE CLASSROOM: A Guide for Faculty was produced by a Group Independent Study project at Brown University. The handbook includes case studies of beginning science classes, examination of syllabi and textbooks, a look at the literature on the history of women in science and current science education, as well as interviews with both men and women science faculty. Address of the Guide is: http://www.brown.edu/Administration/Dean_of_the_College/homepginfo/equity/Equity_handbook.html

AMAZON CITY is offering free websites to women who are serious about setting up a home page. First you must become a “citizen,” but then have access to a host of Amazon City services. Free websites are released in blocks, on a first-come, first-served basis, so to get on the list to be notified when another batch of websites is ready, send email to city@planetamazon.com or check Amazon’s website at: http://www.amazoncity.com/home/resident.html

The ASSOCIATION FOR MIDDLE EAST WOMEN’S STUDIES website offers membership information and lists the titles of articles in its quarterly AMEWS REVIEW (which also includes meeting and conference announcements, book reviews, and the like). Their website address: http://humanitas.ucsb.edu/~gallaghe/amews.html

BLACK WOMEN IN PUBLISHING, located in New York City, was established in 1979 as an “employee-based trade association dedicated to increasing the presence, and supporting the efforts of African Heritage women and men in the publishing industry.” The website includes news of career opportunities, events, the organization’s newsletter and journal, interesting historical tidbits related to the current month, and more. The address: http://www.BWIP.org/

The CAIRNS COLLECTION OF AMERICAN WOMEN WRITERS TO 1920, located here at the University of Wisconsin-Madison’s Memorial Library, now has a searchable author list database online that strives to bring together in one place the variant names used for many women writers in the 19th century. Maiden names, married names, pen names, names from second marriages, middle names - all are gathered into this working list as they are located. Note that the writers included on the listing are only those whose work is part of this particular collection. Web address is: http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/Memorial/cairns.htm

The CENTER FOR WOMEN & RELIGION has a growing website that offers a regularly updated feature on a prominent religious woman from anywhere in history, plus a theological column, and many links toactivist resources (including news from Chiapas, Mexico), other feminist websites, religious websites, an article on the increasing number of women ministers, and more. Site address is: http://aquinas.gtu.edu/Centers/cwr/

The COALITION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN offers plenty of material for research and analysis. A project from the Women’s Studies Program at University of Rhode Island, US, the Coalition acts "as a clearinghouse of information and documentation on violations of women’s human rights, particularly through prostitution and sex trafficking.” Offered are publications, fact sheets, testimonies, conferences, campaigns, and more. Check their website (available in French and Spanish also) at: http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/catw/

The DEAF LESBIAN RESOURCE website is a small but growing site that includes news and announcements, links to other sites (on lesbian legal rights and two deaf general websites, among others), email addresses for deaf lesbians who’ve joined the site, art and poetry, resource organizations, and more. Their address: http://www.deaflesbian.com/

DEAF WOMAN NETWORK, part of the Deaf WebRing, carries news, information on organizations and women’s legal rights (especially related to the Americans with Disabilities Act in the U.S.), health-related links, biographies of deaf women, business connections, deaf education information, and other topics. Check their page at: http://www.deafwoman.com/

EVE ONLINE, which stands for Ecofeminist Visions Emerging, offers a lengthy essay on “What Is Ecofeminism Anyway,” a number of other essays (on twenty-five topics from Art and Ancient Matriarchies to Dreams, Genetic Engineering, Nuclear Testing, and Violence Against Women) and writings by Cathleen and Colleen McGuire, a good number of links, and a bibliography of related books. The address is: http://www.envirolink.org/orgs/ewe/

FEMINISM: ONLINE RESOURCES is the title of Library Journal’s March 1, 1998 WebWatch. It describes 3 gateway sites and 11 others (including Feminist Majority - also listed as “Web of the Month” - National Women’s
GENDER AND AGING: DEMOGRAPHIC DIMENSIONS, a first-time report by the U.S. Census Bureau on the world’s older women, using statistics from the Bureau’s International Programs Center, finds that “by 2025, nearly three-quarters of the world’s older women are expected to reside in what is known today as the developing world” due to faster declines in fertility in these regions. See the report and related graphs and maps at: http://www.census.gov/ipc/prod/i-b-9703.pdf (self-loading pdf file). (Requires a pdf reader, available free via the Internet.)

GIRL POWER! is the home page for a national public education campaign from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services designed “to help encourage and empower 9- to 14-year old girls to make the most of their lives.” This site includes a sports section with links, a diary section, games and puzzles, suggested books, a “scrapbook” of past features, and developing sections. Check this one out at: http://www.health.org/gpower/

GIRLS COUNT is an organization founded in 1991 “to ensure that today’s girls are tomorrow’s economically secure adults.” The organization’s website includes parenting tips, news of recommended videos and books, Girls Count publications to order, training workshop opportunities, and a “can-do” attitude. Their address: http://www.girlscount.org/

HYPERTEXTS, a project of the American Studies Program at the University of Virginia, offers full texts of a number of works in American literature and history, including works by Harriet Jacobs, Charlotte Lennox, Mary Ann Sadlier, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Harriet Wilson, Louisa May Alcott, and Rita Dove. The texts may be found at: http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/hypertext.html

The INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S MEDIA FOUNDATION exits on the Web to help point out the inequities that women journalists must deal with in the everyday world, wherever they live. Their homepage offers information about the organization, statistics on women in media, results of a 1996 survey of women journalists, links to related organizations, and more. Contact the Foundation via email at IWMF@aol.com or check their website: http://www.IWMF.org/

ISIS INTERNATIONAL-MANILA has a Web presence that includes several feature pieces and book reviews, a report on violence against women in the media, a page full of “issues, campaigns, conferences, action alerts, [and a]

post-Beijing update” that offers much opportunity for activism, plus a connection to the group’s email forum. Check their website at: http://www.sequel.net/~isis/home.html

ISLAM AND WOMEN’S RIGHTS website carries a collection of articles from various sources on how Muslim women’s rights are negotiated between their religion and their various cultures. Topics include “Hadith and Women,” “On British Muslim Women,” “An Islamic Perspective on Sexuality,” and “A World Where Womanhood Reigns Supreme.” The address is: http://www.arches.uga.edu/~godlas/Islamwomen.html

MATRIX is an ongoing, interdisciplinary project, intended “to collect and make available all existing data about all professional Christian women in Europe between 500 and 1500 C.E.” The Monastic, a collection of information on some 1,100 religious communities, is the core of the project. Data include three in-depth community profiles, site plans and maps, biographies, a bibliography, and more. The website may be found at: http://matrix.divinity.yale.edu/

The MUSLIM WOMEN’S HOMEPAGE carries an extensive essay on women’s place within the Islamic tradition - from “Women’s Liberation Through Islam” to “Reflections on my Sister in Bosnia” to “Muslim Women in Japan” and “My Body is My Own Business.” The site may be found at: http://www.albany.edu/~ha4934/sisters.html

NAIAD PRESS celebrates its twenty-five years of producing lesbian books, audio-books, and videotapes, with the opening of its website: http://www.naiadpress.com/ (See “Feminist Publishing” column for more on the press.)

The NATIONAL WOMEN’S HEALTH INFORMATION CENTER, a project of the U.S. Public Health Service’s Office on Women’s Health (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services), offers a website it proposes to serve as a “woman’s health central” for the public as well as professionals. Data from a variety of federal and private sector organizations is being pulled together in this still-growing site which includes news and journal abstracts related to women’s health, current relevant legislation, a searchable database, and more. The address: http://www.4woman.org/

NAWE: Advancing Women in Higher Education has opened a Web page, offering membership information, news of conferences and resources, ordering information for NAWE publications, a bulletin board, and calendar of events. The site may be found at: http://www.nawe.org/

A series of ON-LINE LEARNING MODULES on a variety of topics are available on the website of the Women’s Studies Program at Virginia Tech. Class subjects range from Women and Science to Sexual Violence, Childbirth (historical perspective), and Girls Online, while a module on Cyberspace serves as an introduction. Modules generally

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include readings, links to resources, assignments, and discussion questions. Try the website at: http://www.cis.vt.edu/ws/wsmodules/moduledirectory.html

**REFRACTORY GIRL**, a longtime feminist publication from Australia, now has a website with full text of Issues 49 (on economics) and 50 (a feminist guide to fashion), plus contents of Issue 51 (women and media), and subscription information. Check their site at: http://www.peg.apc.org/~janeg/index.htm

**RURAL WOMEN** is part of “an online community of rural feminist activists” that includes affiliation with Ruralconnect, an email discussion list for domestic violence program members in rural areas. The large website is full of resources (complete with search engine and chat rooms) such as news, writings, and book reviews about rural women in the U.S., information on rural domestic violence, sustainable agriculture, grassroots organizing, welfare reform, rural women in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and more. Their Web address is: http://www.wowwomen.com/ruralzone/frontpage.html

**THE SOCIOECONOMIC ROLE OF NICARAGUAN WOMEN 1977-1978** is a study and related data files compiled by Jere R. Behrman et al., edited by Barbara L. Wolfe, from the University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty, distributed by the Data and Program Library Service, Madison, Wisconsin. Included are interview data on more than four thousand Nicaraguan women ages fifteen to forty-five on such topics as their economic activities, health and nutrition, marital status, education, and religious observance. The general description and instructions for downloading the compressed data files are found at: http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu/Nicaragua/index.html

**SOLDAFRICA** is a small business development program focusing on women, “the social, moral and economic backbone of society forming more than half of the world’s human resources.” Working on a small scale, offering women a chance to work toward economic independence, the project supports women by offering “direct personal and technical follow-up.” The “constant on-the-job training guarantee[s] high repayment rates,” says the website’s description. You can find the site at: http://www.humanism.org/SolidAfrica/

A bibliography on **SOUTH ASIAN WOMEN WRITERS**, compiled by Irene Joshi, South Asia Library for the University of Washington Libraries in Seattle, is divided into files covering periodicals, classic works, anthologies, autobiography, drama, fiction, and poetry. See the entire text at: http://weber.u.washington.edu/~souasia/women.html

**TIME-SENSE: A QUARTERLY ON THE ART OF GERTRUDE STEIN** is a new online journal of Stein criticism, edited by Sonja Streuber of University of California-Davis. Among the articles included: “The Mother of Postmodernism? Gertrude Stein On-Line” (Annette Rubery); “‘Absence of More’: The Struggle for Queer Self-Authorization in Gertrude Stein” (David Jarraway); and “A Listening to Gertrude Stein: A Writer’s Preface” (Denise Logsdon). See the entire issue at: http://www.tenderbutton.com/review.html

**WEBSITE FOR WOMEN** is the offering of the Ministers for Women for the UK government. With such priorities as childcare, family friendly work, violence against women, and proper representation of women at all levels of government, the website offers women the opportunity to respond directly via email. The Ministers are also exploring the possibility of an interactive women’s electronic network. Check the site at: http://www.womens-unit.gov.uk/index.htm

**WELFARE REFORM IMPACTS ON THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM: A PRELIMINARY FORECAST** is a report by the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that concludes “there is likely to be wide variation among housing authorities with respect to the impacts of welfare reform...,” with many factors playing into the situation. The website address is: http://www.huduser.org/publications/publicassist/welreform.html

**WOMEN AND GIRLS LAST: FEMALES AND THE INTERNET** by Janet Morahan-Martin is the title of a paper presented at the 1998 conference of Internet Research and Information for Social Scientists (IIRSS) in Bristol, UK. The text and bibliography may be found at: http://sosig.ac.uk/iirss/papers/paper55.htm
A host of sites on WOMEN IN MUSIC, compiled by Gwendolyn Alker and published in v.9, no.2 of Women & Performance, are listed alongside email and print resources. Among the websites we’ve not yet noted in “Computer Talk” are: Archive of Syllabi in Women’s Studies in Music (http://www.sun.fhbnic.ac.uk/Music/Archive/Women/); International Alliance of Women in Music’s Festivals (http://music.acu.edu/www/iawm/festivals/festivals.html); IAWM Journal (http://music.acu.edu/www/iawm/articles/iawmjournal.html); Women and Music: A Journal of Gender and Culture (http://music.acu.edu/www/iawm/articles/wm.html); Women and the Blues (http://www.island.net/~blues/women.html); The Clara Schumann Web Site (http://www.uah.edu/clara/schumann.html); and jazzGrils (http://www.geocities.com/BourbonStreet/jazzgrrl.htm).

WOMEN’S INTERNET INFORMATION NETWORK is the new home for Irene Stuber’s longstanding determination to increase women’s presence on the Internet. The site includes her Women of Achievement series (some 20,000 biographies that are gradually being added to the website in a calendar-style organization) and Catt’s Claws (her ongoing protest publication), plus herstories of military women, historic suffrage photos, a search engine (coming soon), “Discoveries” (on women’s inventions and discoveries), and more. Catch up with Stuber at: http://www.undelete.org/

WOMEN’S SPIRITUALITY IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE AND THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES, a class syllabus from Bowdoin College for Spring 1998, includes readings, links to online resources, and a class outline with graphics appropriate to the assignment topic. The syllabus address is: http://www.bowdoin.edu/~ndenzey/syllabus_232.htm

WOMEN’S STUDIES INTERNATIONAL EUROPE (WISE) now has its own website in addition to an email list (WISE-L). There’s a history of the organization, contact information on its six divisions (including Lesbian studies, Science and technology, and Racism and discrimination), plus a guide to European grants and information on WISE’s European Journal of Women’s Studies and joining the email list. Address is: http://higgins.uia.ac.be/women/wise/

A new searchable WOMEN’S STUDIES PROGRAMS DATABASE is the product of efforts by University of Illinois’ Women’s Studies/Women in Development Library. Access to program names, names of individuals, courses, degree options, and course titles is available, and the database is updated regularly. Its home is at: http://www.library.uiuc.edu/wst/search3.htm

Email Lists

Below is only a small sampling of email discussion lists, somewhat have come to our attention over the last few months. For a much more complete listing of new and existing lists, try Joan Korenman’s webpage at: http://www.umbc.edu/wmst/forums.html

RURALCONNECT offers email discussion for those connected with rural domestic violence and sexual assault programs (created by Rural Womyn Zone online community members). To subscribe, send the message subscribe ruralconnect your email address to MAJORDOMO@PLAINS.COM

WOM-MUS, created by Chelsea Starr, is centered on music and sexuality and is “for people specifically working on womyn’s music festivals, feminist music events, riot grrrl or other contemporary feminist musics, and feminist theory/music history as related to these topics” (Women & Performance, v.9, no.1, 1997, unpaged “Resource Guide” at back) - not for fans or advertising. To subscribe, send email with a description of your research interests to orbit@nofi.com

WOMEN’S STUDIES IN COMMUNITY COLLEGES is a networking list intended for faculty, researchers, librarians, and administrators interested in women’s studies programming at two-year colleges. Subscribe by sending the message subscribe-wscc your email address to MAJORDOMO@CLARK.EDU

WOMEN-HEALTH, a Canadian-centered email list from the British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women’s Health, focuses on discussion by activists, researchers, and policy makers and is “primarily concerned with women’s health in the Canadian context.” To subscribe, send email to celeste.wincapaw@bccwh.bc.ca

Other Electronic Resources

According to GVU’s 8th international World Wide Web user survey, there’s been an increase in the number of female respondents to the survey, from slightly over 31 percent over the past 3 surveys (covering about one and one-half years) to 38.5 percent this round. More of us must be taking to the Web these days! The percentage of European female respondents on the Georgia Tech survey continues to be significantly less (about 22 percent of the total). To check the online survey results yourself, locate: http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/user_surveys/survey-1997-10/

Compiled by Linda Shult
NEW REFERENCE WORKS IN WOMEN'S STUDIES

ABORTION


This is an important book that should be available in every high school and public library in the United States, in addition to women's centers and college collections. Will it be? I fear not, given the current climate in which the clinic death toll mounts, state legislatures are choked with repressive antiabortion bills, and even the publisher has been threatened with boycotts. The Abortion Handbook contains the types of information scared pregnant teens, poor women in rural areas, and all others contemplating the procedure need to know. Kaufman's chapters cover how to find a prochoice clinic and avoid the fakes (their ads offer free pregnancy tests and walk-in appointments, but are vague on the phone); explanations of informed consent, parental notification, and waiting period laws; how to make use of judicial bypass of parental notification; making arrangements for out-of-town abortions; obtaining financial help if needed; the emotional and physical feelings associated with routine abortions; a detailed description of the medical procedure; and emergency contraception (morning after pill).

Appendices list state laws, prochoice organizations, additional resources, and sample consent forms. Since state laws are in flux, a better source of the most up-to-date information is the website of the National Abortion Rights Action League, www.naral.org, which includes state-by-state profiles of current law and pending legislation.

BIOGRAPHY


Although Adamson was able to find five hundred notable women born outside the United States whose lives are recorded in one or more biographies or autobiographies, most achieving women from other countries have yet to be the subject of full-length books in English. This fact may be encouraging to biographers in need of subjects, but it is little comfort to students looking for in-depth understanding of women whose names they encounter in the arts, literature, activism, and other endeavors. Since writers are the people most apt to take pen in hand and write their autobiographies, it will come as no surprise that the largest category of women in the Guide are writers (140, with another 33 nonduplicated in the listings for playwright or poet). Since the Guide is in the main geared towards the "general reader," it is also predictable that many of the women listed are comparatively well-known and associated with performance arts, including more than one hundred actors, opera singers, ballerinas, and miscellaneous "entertainers" - Sarah Bernhardt, Marlene Dietrich, Edith Piaf, and Margot Fonteyn are representative of these artists. The next largest category is activists, including Christabel, Emmeline, and Sylvia Pankhurst, Aung San Suu Kyi, and Mairead Corrigan.

Adamson provides an introductory paragraph about each notable, then describes up to five biographical works, in sentence-long annotations. I was initially concerned that the Guide would be of limited value in academic libraries because Adamson states that "All works are appropriate for the general reader unless otherwise noted," along with her view that "scholarly or critical biographies are usually more abstract than popular biographies, and therefore, require additional attention" (p.xiii). Nevertheless, I was pleased to find many fine biographies published by university presses among her selections (for ex.: Anne Taylor's Annie Besant: A Biography, Oxford University Press, 1992; David Rubinstein's A Different World for Women: The Life of Millicent Garrett Fawcett, Ohio State University Press, 1991; and Hannah Arendt/ Martin Heidegger, by Elzbieta Ettinger, Yale University Press, 1995).

There are a few errors. Elizabeth Blackwell is the first American woman doctor only, not the first ever - Dorothea Christianan Leporin Erxleben received a medical degree in Germany a century earlier. Josephine: The Empress and Her Children is by Nina Epton, not Nora. But these are minor.

Adamson's prior works include several guides to historical fiction for children and young adults, and occasionally she taps her extensive knowledge of fictional biographies (for
ex.: Elizabeth Arden, by Nancy Shuker, Silver Burdett, 1989, about the Canadian cosmetics businesswoman). Such works can be vehicles for helping young women examine career and life choices, and more would be welcome.

Notable Women in World History can be used by students interested in good full-length biographies of women and by libraries wishing to assess their holdings in comparison to the 1,300 recommended biographies of notable women published since 1970.

HEALTH


I like a drug book that cautions not to take medication unless necessary. Granted, this one does so only in the context of side effects: “One way to avoid side effects is to take medication only when necessary, especially if you are already taking medications for other problems” (pp.31-32). This message is made more emphatic and universal, however, with the next sentence: “All drugs are chemicals that can be toxic.” Concerns specific to women are enunciated up front with advice to self-monitor, because the data emerging from recent drug studies paying attention to sex differences have found that men’s and women’s bodies handle drugs differently. These remarks come in the beginning chapters of this new women’s guide to drugs, designed to help women understand drug-related issues and concepts, such as the limited participation of women in drug studies and testing to date, safety factors such as dosage, adverse reactions, dependence, and distinctions among prescription, nonprescription, homeopathic, and herbal medicines. This book discusses herbal and homeopathic remedies only where “scientific evidence supports their use” (p.15), and in general the author is skeptical that homeopathic compounds could have any efficacy since they rely on a degree of dilution that may remove all molecules of the active ingredient. This is definitely NOT the book to consult when looking for an integrated approach to use of conventional and alternative medicines.

It IS a book to turn to for conscientious discussion of drug categories by health problem and for drug profiles extracted from the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, an independent, not-for-profit corporation that sets the standards for medicines sold in the U.S. – the “USP” on drug products. The first category of drugs described is not for illnesses, but rather for conditions affecting a “healthier lifestyle.” Included are aids to quitting smoking, diet pills, laxatives, and sunscreens. Related to sun protection, there’s a nice chart of drugs that increase vulnerability to sun (tetracycline, estrogen, progesterin, accutane, and sulfa drugs are examples). On the other hand, the weight-loss drug section is surprisingly short (four and a quarter pages), given the huge number of women taking such medication. Dexfenfluramine (Redux) is identified as the first new antiobesity drug approved by the FDA in twenty-two years, but there’s no discussion of FenPhen, the practice of taking the related drug Fenfluramine in combination with Phendimetrazine (Plegine), which was well established by the time this book was compiled. (Both Fenfluramine and Dexfenfluramine were later taken off the market after a medical study found heart valve problems in users.) While this section is liberally sprinkled with sentences such as, “Women tend to regain the weight once they stop taking the pills” (p.53), there’s no discussion of the societal pressures to lose weight.

Following the “healthier lifestyle” chapter, the book turns to drugs specifically for women – contraceptives, hormone replacement therapies, and drugs for female reproductive system disorders – and coverage of the use of medications during pregnancy, childbirth, and breast-feeding. Then the Guide takes up drugs to treat diseases generally found in both women and men (singling out female problems such as menstrual pain in the chapter on pain medication and vaginitis in the chapter on drugs for infections). Occasionally (too rarely!) the Guide points out differences between women and men in the treatment and progression of these diseases, such as women being more likely to die from their first heart attack than men, tending to stay in the hospital longer, and being more likely to die within a year of the attack. The reasons for these differences appear still to be speculative. A footnote or two would have been appreciated here, as elsewhere, yet there are no footnotes, endnotes, or suggestions for further reading anywhere in the book.

The sections thus far described take up somewhat under half the book. The remainder are drug profiles and an extensive drug index. The prescription drug profiles lend themselves to comparison with The PDR® Family Guide to Women’s Health and Prescription Drugs (Montvale, NJ: Medical Economics, 1994). Isotretinoin (Accutane) serves as a good example of the similarities and differences between the two works. In the PDR, the entry is under brand name Accutane, whereas in EveryWoman’s Guide it is under Isotretinoin (Oral). The PDR gives us the pronunciation ACC-u-tane and EveryWoman, eye-so-TRET-i-noyn. Both describe it as treatment of severe disfiguring acne that should be used only when other acne medicines have failed. The PDR adds that this drug is a chemical cousin of vitamin A that works by shrinking oil glands (which helps explain why vitamin A supplements should not be taken together with this drug, something both works caution). EveryWoman and the PDR both stress that the drug can cause severe birth defects so must not be taken during pregnancy, which both books restate.
FOUR times in their discussions. Both delineate proper procedures for taking the medicine and warn of a possible decrease in night vision. EveryWoman adds that drinking too much alcohol may increase the chance of unwanted effects on the heart and blood vessels and instructs users not to donate blood while on the drug or for thirty days after taking it to prevent the possibility of a pregnant patient receiving the blood. The PDR says that users may not be able to tolerate their contact lenses during and after Accutane therapy, and also provides symptoms of overdosage. So, is one better than the other? Not really. The most important information about birth defects is conveyed clearly, if redundantly, in both books. Many of the same points are covered, although differing somewhat in format. Some facts are unique to each resource. Because both prescription and nonprescription drugs are covered in EveryWoman and it is a couple of years newer, that work may have the edge. On the other hand, the graphical presentation in the PDR is nicer. Public libraries and women's centers may want both; individuals can choose either.


These arrived too late for inclusion in Jacquelyn Marie's roundup of new GLB reference books published in the last issue of *Feminist Collections*; but they shouldn't be missed by anyone interested in lesbian health issues. Both books stress the unique needs of lesbians that are insufficiently recognized or ignored in guidebooks on women's health, and both discuss homophobia in the medical community. Their approaches differ but they dovetail nicely. *Good for You* is written by Tamsin Wilton, a Lecturer in Health Studies at the University of Warwick, England. Although she states that *Good for You* is addressed specifically to lesbians in Britain, this is mainly evident in the organizational contact information she provides—the text can be informative to readers anywhere. The book is structured more like other health handbooks, making it easier to use than *The Lesbian Health Book* to consult chapters on maintaining good general health, sexual health, pregnancy, mental health, aging, chronic illness, disability, dying, and bereavement, and other specific topics through the subject index. Wilton also enlivens the book with her own cartoons.

Physician Jocelyn White and software engineer Marissa Martinez present a collection of thematic essays and personal stories by lesbians facing health issues. As White explains, "I hoped we could learn from one another by sharing our experiences and come to understand ways in which we can grow stronger in the health care system" (Introduction). The book opens with an essay on the history of the lesbian health movement, which had antecedents in both the women's health movement and AIDS activism, but emerged on its own in the 1980s. Next comes an article on homophobia and the health care system, focusing on ways to effect changes in the system, followed by several reports of living with various illnesses. A life cycle section has contributions spanning pregnancy through old age (the latter contributed by Daughters of Bilitis cofounders Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon, now self-described "proud old lesbians"). If there's one thing missing in the book, it's discussion in this section of health issues for lesbian teens. Three of the topics in the next section, "Living True," are battering, being "supersized," and depression.

The final section, "Looking Forward," includes perspectives on lesbian health research from a team involved in a breast cancer risk counseling study of lesbians in Seattle, and an excellent guide to print and online health information resources, which adds helpful suggestions on how to get the information needed from health care providers. Lastly, there are several pieces originally presented as a panel discussion on the future of the lesbian health advocacy movement at a 1995 meeting of the National Lesbian and Gay Health Association.

These books are "musts" for lesbians and would make nice gifts to lesbian friends. Both offer sound information about lesbian health issues in very readable styles that should put them into public libraries as well as college collections.

**HISTORY**


These anthologies of primary and secondary source material are intended to "gender world history and to globalize women's history" (Preface). Gendering history has been an important aim of the curriculum transforma-
tion movement for some time, and there are other anthologies and textbooks for undergraduates that address the topic for particular time periods or regions (Women in the Classical World: Image and Text, by Elaine Fantham et al., Oxford University Press, 1994; Connecting Spheres: Women in the Western World, 1500 to the Present, edited by Marilyn J. Boxer and Jean H. Quataert, Oxford University Press, 1987; Women and Gender in Early Modern Europe, by Merry E. Wiesner, Cambridge University Press, 1993, etc.). Few such works, however, include Western and non-Western history. Women in World History ambitiously offers history instructors course readings with a broad sweep of both time and place.

For two-semester courses split along a similar timeline. Although historians of particular countries or cultures will want more depth of coverage for their area courses, these books could be recommended as beginning source material to colleagues of non-Western civilizations who have yet to integrate women and gender topics into their courses – let’s hope there aren’t many of them!

After an introduction defining gendering world history and globalizing women’s history, the first topic surveys the role of women in prehistoric times, with reprinted excerpts from works by feminist anthropologists. The last section of the second volume takes up second-wave feminism and multicultural voices in the American context. In between, the Hugheses globetrot from ancient Egypt and the Middle East to India, China, Africa, and later to Europe and the Americas. Each volume includes one or two chapters on each civilization (more for Europe, fewer for Jewish society and Southeast Asia), consisting of excerpts from original source material and analytical work by modern historians. There are well-chosen black-and-white illustrations at the beginning of each section. The Hugheses provide introductions, connective discussion, and discursive bibliographic suggestions for further readings.

These volumes will work best for survey courses (especially the paperback edition) that approximate the geographic breadth of Women in World History. Courses in non-Western civilizations would also find these anthologies suitable, since non-Western material predominates. The two volumes can stand alone, each with a separate introduction, making them appropriate for two-semester courses split along a similar timeline. Although historians of particular countries or cultures will want more depth of coverage for their area courses, these books could be recommended as beginning source material to colleagues of non-Western civilizations who have yet to integrate women and gender topics into their courses – let’s hope there aren’t many of them!

Miriam Greenwald

Law


Written by a practicing lawyer and former law instructor law librarian (and nurse), Feminist Jurisprudence seeks to provide researchers with a selective list of book sources on the subject and to help libraries develop feminist jurisprudence research collections. With its explication of the various types of feminist theories, inclusion of books on feminist pedagogy, and statements such as, “Shepardize the cases located to further update the citation” (p.5), it seems aimed primarily at the legal community. On the other hand, by defining American Law Reports (A.L.R.), for example, it suggests that non-lawyers are also part of the intended audience; and, indeed, many of the topics will be of use to those outside law schools who are interested in theoretical feminist underpinnings with respect to reproductive rights, family law, pornography, rape, and workplace issues.

The book opens with a chapter on research strategies (Holland the librarian at work here...), including key words to use when searching databases, a list of leading authors, and a discussion of print and electronic resources. The electronic resource section is a bit dated – Holland found no women-focused legal journals in Lexis when she compiled the book. Last time I checked there were eleven from law schools at American University, Buffalo, Duke, Harvard, Michigan, Rutgers, Southern California, UCLA, Wisconsin, Yale, and Yeshiva. The next chapter defines feminist jurisprudence (“... advocates the removal of inequalities by challenging and altering the practices and philosophical theories that maintain male dominance within the present culture

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... [and] ... provides both a distinct feminist viewpoint of the legal system and a method of analyzing the effect of the legal system upon women” [p.11]) and explores different concepts of feminist jurisprudence. These background chapters are helpful in understanding the choices of sections and annotated entries that come thereafter, since Holland includes material from many disciplines and both theoretical and practical approaches.

Only books are included in Feminist Jurisprudence, and the most recent publication date is 1993. That, coupled with the author's own observation that articles will better inform the researcher interested in emerging areas of feminist research such as sexual preference or multicultural viewpoints, limits the usefulness of the book to describing the state of the field through the 1980s and early 1990s. Nevertheless, that time period was an important one for development of the application of feminist theories to law, and the thoughtful descriptions of works published during those years will be helpful in tracing the history of the subject.

SPORTS


Hold onto your caps. The bases are loaded with rookie reference books on women and sports, joining seasoned player Outstanding Women Athletes, by Janet Woolum, sporting a new look (Oryx Press second edition, 1998), Great Women Sports (Visible Ink, 1996), and last year’s star player, Encyclopedia of Women and Sports, by Victoria Sherrow (ABC-CLIO, 1996). Does the library team need so many players? Let's take a look at them individually and see if any should be cut from the roster.

The Women of the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League is in a class by itself, since it concentrates on one significant manifestation of one sport. The League, which began in 1942, is well-known today thanks to a documentary and a feature film, both called A League of Their Own, but neither could mention more than a fraction of the women who played over the twelve years the League existed. Some 600 women are included in this biographical dictionary, of whom 190 were interviewed by the author. Many supplied him with photographs of themselves in their baseball days.

Other information was provided by the AAGPBL Players Association and the National Baseball Hall of Fame. Each entry includes date and place of birth (and death, for deceased players), playing height and weight, positions, teams, and statistics batting, fielding (and for pitchers, pitching). A photograph or sketch by the author's daughter accompanies most entries. Highlights and anecdotes of players' baseball careers and mention of their accomplishments since the demise of the League in 1954 complete the descriptions. Definitely a team player for public and college library clubs.

Also concentrating on biographies is Women in Sports, which profiles 250 female sports icons, such as Americans Chris Evert (tennis), Peggy Fleming (figure skating), Wilma Rudolph (track), and stars from other countries, including Russian gymnast Olga Korbut, Romanian high jumper Iolanda Balas, and Canadian hockey player Manon Rheaume. Entries, which are about a page long, concentrate almost exclusively on the sports achievements of the women, highlighting their triumphs and perseverance after losses. There are a few unexpected entrants, including Amelia Earhart and Annie Oakley, stretching the definition of athlete a bit. All in all, its good representation of successful athletes in all sports and from numerous countries, currency (Kerri Strug, Michelle Kwan, and Tara Lipinski through her 1997 championships), and glossy richly-illustrated pages (some in color) make this a winner for school libraries.

The Women's Sports Encyclopedia has a different game plan from the others, fielding an arrangement by sport, including luge and billiards as well as basketball, tennis, gymnastics, and others. Related sports are grouped by categories (team, court and racket, target, etc.) A brief history and black-and-white photograph illustrative of the sport open each chapter, followed by short biographies of major women players (a paragraph for most, a page for Babe Didrikson Zaharias), and relevant statistics. Occasionally (too infrequently!) boxed quotations from women athletes appear with real gems like, “As an athlete, I believe I was popular as long as I was demure, appreciative, decorative, and winning” (Shirley Strickland de la Hunty, p.113). Sidebars offer additional tidbits, including the fact that Leonardo da Vinci designed the first bicycle around 1500, although one wasn't made for more than 300 years. The sled dog racing section debunk myths about sled dogs, such as that forcing them to run maltreats them. The Encyclopedia explains that the Iditarod event sets standards for dog care and awards the musher who takes best care of her/his team. That section also sets the record straight for those who think that...
musher Susan Butcher Monson was the first woman to win the Iditarod. Actually it was Libby Riddles in 1985, but Butcher Monson is better known because she has won the grueling event four times.

An appendix lists “fantastic firsts” in chronological order, beginning with Pherenice of Rhodes (ca. 600-400 B.C.E.), the first woman to view the Olympics and survive to tell about it. (Women were barred from the games, but Pherenice was her boxer son’s coach after the sudden death of her husband, and disguised herself as a man to observe the games. She was later found guilty of attending, but as the mother of an Olympian was allowed to live.) The last “first” in the chronology is dated May 12, 1997, when Susie Maroney became the first person to swim from Cuba to Florida.

The subject index could have been better. Chris Evert Lloyd Mill is indexed only under Evert, not Lloyd or Mill, although she played tennis under those names as well. This is a good draft pick for high school and college collections.

The Encyclopedia of Women and Sport in America, as its name suggests, focuses on women in the United States. It has the familiar array of star athlete biographies (140) and essays on each sport. Yet there’s MUCH more in this excellent reference book, like the entries “Exercise and Elderly Woman,” “Fit and Fat: An Idea Whose Time Has Come,” and due recognition for all the women leaders in the National Association for Girls and Women in Sport (a chart lists all presidents and chairs since 1989). None of the other works helps readers interested in the group identities of African American, Asian American, Latina, or Native American women in sports. This one has entries for each category, citing the limited number of research articles that specifically examine gender, ethnicity, and sports issues. With its discussions of gender differences between male and female athletic bodies, gender-stereotypical play, and lesbian identity and sport, Encyclopedia of Women and Sport in America is the most feminist and academically oriented of the bunch. It definitely hits a home run for college and university library teams.

THIRD WORLD


Issues affecting women in the developing world are certainly appropriate to a series devoted to providing starting points for research by high school and college students in “contemporary world issues.” Several others in the series to date have also focused on women’s issues, including abortion, domestic violence, rape, and sexual harassment; for such topics, one-volume summaries of themes — along with chronological, biographical, and statistical information and suggestions for additional resources — have done a good job of covering their subjects at the level intended. “Women in the Third World” is a much larger topic, and as a result this book skims the surface more than do the others. The opening chapter in particular — an overview of terminology, gender roles, patriarchy, education, family relations, health care, violence against women, work, politics, refugees, “women’s rights as human rights,” and the role of international conferences and conventions — reads more like a high school text than a college reference work. The chronology, biographical sketches, and highly selective statistics on the status of women (by topic) will also be more useful for high schoolers than college students.

Thereafter the book becomes of more interest on the college level. The text of several international agreements will be convenient for students who lack access to United Nations documents collections in buttressing their discussions of women’s rights, and the annotated directory of women’s organizations can give them a sense of some of the international or indigenous women’s groups they might want to contact. The annotated bibliography of selected print resources contains a well-chosen selection of recent or “classic” books on the subject. College librarians might want to check whether their collections have all the books listed. Videos described are available from the major distributors of independent productions, and the inclusion of selected Internet sites is welcome (although, as is expected with any Internet list, some of the URLs no longer work).

In essence, this is a good book for high school libraries, and of some interest to college collections.

WRITERS


Whereas Frederiksen’s similarly-titled 1989 compilation Women Writers of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland: An Annotated Bio-Bibliographical Guide included entries for 185 authors, the present volume limits itself to just 54. Each of these, however, is not only updated but also given extended coverage in an article of several pages, in contrast to the brief biographies and selected lists of key works provided in the earlier work. Once again the
editors' stated goal is making information on German-language women authors more available to the English-speaking world. Certainly such information is needed: while names such as Hildegard von Bingen, Anna Seghers, or Christa Wolf have achieved international recognition, most of the women included here are known primarily to readers of German. How many Americans have heard of Mathilde Franziska Anneke, even though she spent years in Wisconsin and New Jersey and in 1852 established the first feminist journal in the United States? Who here is familiar with Luke Rinser, an amazingly prolific novelist and diarist who at age eighty-seven remains active in both literature and politics?

The signed articles are arranged alphabetically by author name and each is divided into four parts: a biography of one to three pages; a substantial analysis of the writer's work, titled "Major Themes and Narrative/Poetic Strategies"; a "Survey of Criticism" summarizing main currents, feminist and otherwise; and a selected bibliography listing works by and about the author as well as any available translations into English. Additional features are an appendix that lists included authors by date with maiden names and/or pseudonyms; an intriguing selected bibliography covering reference works, theoretical discussions, critical anthologies, and sociohistorical studies pertaining to women, literature, and history; and indexes by name, subject, and title. Short bios of the forty-seven contributors, all scholars of German and/or Women's Studies, conclude the volume. Coeditors Frederiksen and Ametsbichler are professors of German at the Universities of Maryland and Montana, respectively.

The wealth of information presented is impressive. Also admirable is the effort to include a diverse selection of writers, instead of exclusively the much-anthologized. It should be noted that an emphasis on feminist interpretation is consistent throughout; the introduction, in particular, may be of more interest to aficionadas than to other potential users of this book. The entries themselves provide an overview of traditional criticism while also supplying the feminist perspective. Complementing nicely *The Feminist Encyclopedia of German Literature* (1997), which takes a topical approach, this work will be of interest to both specialized scholars and others needing information on German-language women writers.

[Will Schmidt is a Reference Librarian at University of Wisconsin-Madison Memorial Library.]

NOTES


Reviewed by Phyllis Holman
Weisbard except as noted

**PERIODICAL NOTES**

New and Newly Discovered Periodicals


Planned as "a bridge between women with disabilities and able-bodied women" (ad), this eight-page newsletter includes a lengthy feature on the pressure parents face to have prenatal screening, a conference report, a listing of resource organizations (with contact information), and a second feature on a market study about human genetics questions.


Within its 124 content pages, this journal carries information on research (societal influences on breastfeeding), clinical care, professional issues (caring for women in poverty), midwifery education (the organization of midwifery care), women's health, and litigation (over complications and rare events), plus in this issue an "international supplement" that includes the Netherlands, Gambia, and Canada.
GAAHW Bulletin 1998- Eds.: Editorial team. 6/yr. Free (future issues may be email only). Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, P.O. Box 1281, Bangrak Post Office, Bangkok 10500, Thailand; email: GAATW@mozart.inet.co.th; website: http://www.inet.co.th/org/gaatw (Issue examined: February 1998)

Though only four pages long, this newsletter promises and delivers “news about GAATW’s work, as well as current issues, campaigns, news articles, and events” (p.1). The main story details the case of a young Thai woman tricked into going to Berlin where she was forced into sex work, but managed to escape and is now in court against the trafficker. Other stories discuss trade in Slavic women, and women and children in Pakistan. Various workshops and networking opportunities are also announced. Most of the content may also be found on the Bulletin’s website.

Growing Old Disgracefully 1997-. Eds.: Collective. 4/yr. $8. P.O. Box 3216, Santa Cruz, CA 95063. (Issue examined: v.1, no.1, November 1997; v.1, no.2, March 1998)

The Growing Old Disgracefully Network, which publishes the newsletter, grew out of two books, Growing Old Disgracefully (1994) and Disgracefully Yours (1996) from Crossing Press. In the fourteen bright yellow pages of the March 1998 issue are newsbits from Network groups, letters, healthnotes (including a humorous jab at mammograms), a contact list of current members, five “lessons from geese” about the power of group connections, travel suggestions, and other announcements.


Succeeding two previous Guttmacher publications related to the Institute’s interest in reproductive health (Washington Memo and State Reproductive Health Monitor), this bimonthly “will seek to put current debates into context” (back cover). Within this premier issue are such articles as “Domestic, International Family Planning Programs at Risk,” “25 Years After Roe: New Technological Parameters for an Old Debate,” and “Does the Family Cap Influence Birthrates?” There are also an analysis of state developments in 1997 and shorter news notes.

Her News 1997- Eds.: Sanbade Meyer. 2/yr. 89B Raja Basant Roy Road, Calcutta-700 029, India. (Issue examined: October 1997)

This newsletter, an abridged English version of the Bengali quarterly Sanbade Meyer, draws from two issues of the Bengali journal in each newsletter. Intended to put forward a more balanced picture of women to counter the “one-sided, negative, exaggerated and often salacious” portrayal of women in mainstream media (p.12), it offers numerous brief paragraphs condensed from other cited sources, on such topics as court judgments, employment and housework, health, politics, sports, torture and imprisonment, and achievements.

Mamm 1997-. Ed.-in-chief: Gwen Darien. 6/yr. $12.95; Canada and overseas, add $10 postage. Single copy: $2.95. P.O. Box 539, Mount Morris, IL 61054-8410; email: mamm@poz.com (Issue examined: v.1, no.3, February/March 1998)

Seven-to-two color-splashed pages offer advice, empathy, models, profiles, news, and much more for those who have or had breast cancer. Among the topics covered: NASA technology and the breast, a guide to breast reconstruction, the creator of Barbie, comfort foods (with recipes), and cancer-related art by one who fought but succumbed.

There’s also a “MAMM Companion” with “ideas and resources for recovery,” including dealing with HMOs, side effects, blood tests, finding surgeons, and insurance.

New Era 1997-. Ed.: Mary Karooro Okurut. 12/yr. Ug.Shs. 2.000 (inside Uganda); USS10 (inside Africa); USS20 (outside Africa)/or current exchange rate. Femrite, Uganda Women Writers Association, Shimoni Road Plot 18, P.O. Box 705, Kampala, Uganda. (Issues examined: No.6, January 1998; No.7, March 1998)

Subtitled “The Magazine that Portrays our Identity and Dignity,” this forty-eight-page Ugandan publication carries a variety of information. The January issue looks at Uganda’s reading culture, education for women teachers, AIDS and women, and “How to Become a Man” (on boys’ development worries); the March issue features the girl-child, with other articles on the multi-purpose busuuti dress, polygamy, infertility, the aftermath of rape, being single vs. marriage, and more. Fiction also appears in each issue.


Intended for ethnic minority women ages 13-18, this nicely designed, thirty-page free magazine from Britain’s Commission for Racial Equality features articles about women of different ethnicities, ethnic minority women in British history, “A Right to Party” (a photo story of overcoming prejudice), introductions to some political people, profile of a businesswoman’s success, actions that are against the law, and more.
This handsome journal of "Contemporary Women's Literature in Serbia" offers more than two hundred pages of prose, poetry, criticism, plus an essay and a fine arts section, all prefaced by an editorial titled "Women Who Steal Language," noting that women steal language because, among other things, "they are not admitted equally as participants in it" (p.12).

Planned with a focus on "the shifting nature of human sexualities in societies at the turn of the century," this journal intends to lean away from medical and biological frameworks, examining instead the "shifting symbols, contingent contexts and political processes" (editorial) that make sexuality a cultural phenomenon. Among the articles in the first issue: "Only the Literal: The Contradictions of Anti-Pornography Feminism" (Lynne Segal); "Migration, the Family, and the Transformation of a Sexual Culture" (Agnes O. Runganga and Peter Aggleton); and a special feature based on the Kinsey fiftieth-anniversary symposium.

This annual journal "came into being as a result of my networking with academics who shared my concern about sexual correctness issues in academia" (editorial). Partial contents of the 309-page first issue: "Sexual Harassment in Organizations: A Critique of Current Research and Policy" (Christine L. Williams); "On Prohibiting Relationships between Professors and Students" (Peg Tittle); "College Students' Perceptions of the Relationship between Sex and Drinking" (Gwendell W. Gravitt, Jr. and Mary M. Krueger); "The Making of a Social Problem: Sexual Harassment on Campus" (Daphne Patai); "References Examining Assaults by Women on their Spouses/Partners" (Martin S. Fiebert).

Started up "to offer you an alternative to the huge (but, sadly, somewhat unvaried) selection of women's glossies" (p.3), this color-filled, fifty-four-page London-based magazine takes on the challenge of changing the way teen magazines portray girls' bodies. Features talk about tampon ads, men "having it all," and male surnames, while the "feminism today" section interviews Natasha Walter (author of The New Feminism) and selected women from around the world, and the arts section looks at film images of women, the Spice Girls, and Pre-Raphaelite paintings by women. There's much more, too.

Subtitled “A Journal of Gender and Culture,” this publication of the International Alliance for Women in Music aims to be a journal “that encompasses a rich mixture of disciplines and approaches.” In the first issue Ruth Solie looks at the definition of feminism in relation to music, Sherrie Tucker reviews some (often forgotten) history of women in jazz bands, the relationship between composer Verdi’s music and singer Erminia Frezzolini is the topic for Mary Ann Smart, and Lloyd Whitesell writes of “A Joni Mitchell Aviary.” Ten book reviews complete the 104-page issue.

WOMEN’S WORLD NEWS 1996-. Senior eds.: Angellia Moore, Lee Hansen. ?/yr. 7676 Lindley Ave., Reseda, CA 91335; email: rab@westworld.com (Issue examined: v.2, no.3, November/December 1997)

A newsprint publication, the News issue we received features a lengthy article on “What Makes Barbara Cry?” (on Barbara Walters, by Josh Young), plus pieces on Attorney General Reno’s challenge to MicroSoft, the benefits of exercise, “The Estrogen Dilemma,” and Russian women’s progress following the collapse of the Soviet Union. There are also an amazing number of large advertisements by the likes of Mobil Oil, Lockheed Martin, and MCI (each with a statement of commitment to equal opportunity employment).

Special Issues of Periodicals

CONSCIENCE v.18, no.1, Spring 1997: special issue on feminist theology. Ed.: Maggie Hume. Subscriptions: $10 (indiv.); free to libraries. Single copy: $3 (current year); $1 (previous years). ISSN 0740-6835. Catholics for a Free Choice, 1436 U St., NW, Washington, DC 20009-3997; email: cffo@igc.apc.org

Contents: “Created Second, Sinned First” (Rosemary Radford Ruether); “Antiabortion/Prochoice: Taking Both Sides” (Helen Tworkov - Buddhist); “If We Are Not for Ourselves” (Rebecca T. Alpert - Jewish); “A Healing Kind of Thing” (Adene M. Stan on Rev. Carlton W. Veazey and work with the Black religious community); “The Worth of a Woman” (Laila Al-Marayati - Muslim); plus poetry by Sallie Bingham, book reviews, and “Notebook.”


Contents: “Fragments of Self at the Postmodern Bar” (Communication Studies 298, California State University, Sacramento); “The Lingering Presence of Medical Definitions among Women Committed to Natural Childbirth” (Martin A. Monto); “But Nice Girls Don’t Get It’: Women, Symbolic Capital, and the Social Construction of AIDS” (Kathleen A. Grove et al.); “Feminist Fieldwork in the Misogynist Setting of the Rugby Pitch: Temporarily Becoming a Sylph to Survive and Personally Grow” (Steven P. Schacht).


Contents: “Trace of a Woman: Narrative Voice and Decentered Power in the Fiction of Toni Morrison, Margaret Atwood, and Louise Erdrich” (Katherine A. Nelson-Born); “In Bluebeard’s Closet: Women Who Write with the Wolves” (Cheryl Walker); “The Great War and the Female Gaze: Edith Wharton and the Iconography of War Propaganda” (Jean Gallagher); “‘Carving in Water’: Journey/Journals and the Images of Women’s Writings in Ursula Le Guin’s ‘Sur’” (Anne K. Kaler); “Multiple Personality and the Postmodern Subject: Theorizing Agency” (Marta Caminer-Santangelo).


Partial contents: “Family Life and Population Education in Vietnam” (Le Thi Nham Tuyet); “A Study of the Reproductive Life of Women by the Method of Reproductive Life History Lines” (Vo Phuong Lan); “The Situation of Pregnancy and Birth of Rural Women and the Use of Health Service in Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province” (Nguyen Thanh Mai); “Women’s Experience of Family Planning in Two Rural Communes” (Thai Binh Province) (Le Thi Nham Tuyet).

Anniversaries

KALLIOPE begins celebrating its twentieth year by continuing a tradition started with their tenth anniversary, that is, dedicating an entire issue to “the voices of men” (p.3). Vol.20, no.1 includes a variety of men’s poetry, prose, and visual art, which the collective hopes will “speak to us” and “reveal how men script the world.” Contact Kalliope at FCCJ, 3939 Roosevelt Blvd., Jacksonville, FL 32205.

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Transitions

**HECATE: A WOMEN'S INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL** has taken over *The Australian Women's Book Review* and as of the beginning of 1998 will be known as *Hecate's Australian Women's Book Review*, edited by Barbara Brook. Subscriptions will include two issues of *Hecate* (May and November) and one enlarged issue of the *Review* in November. For details, contact *AWBR* at P.O. Box 62, Lygon Street North, Brunswick East, Victoria, Australia 3057; or *Hecate* at P.O. Box 99, St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia 4067.

**IROW NEWS** is back after a two-year hiatus, but will be moving to the Web for future issues. Its last print edition is v.8, no.1, January 1998. Look for electronic editions on the website: [http://www.albany.edu/irow](http://www.albany.edu/irow)

**WOMEN'S STUDIES REVIEW** is the slightly revised name of an Irish periodical we announced as *UCG WOMEN'S STUDIES CENTRE REVIEW* in the Spring 1997 issue of *Feminist Collections*. Their address: Women's Studies Centre, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland; email: wsc@ucg.ie. We recently received v.5 (December 1997) of the journal.

Ceased Publication

**COMMON LIVES/LESBIAN LIVES** no.1, 1981 - no.56, 1995-1996. Having been unable to recover following the bankruptcy of their major distributor in 1995, *CL/LL* collective has gone out of business. Their P.O. Box in Iowa City, IA is no longer functional. A complete run of issues may be found at the Women's Archive of the University of Iowa Library. (letter from collective)

Compiled by Linda Shult

**Items of Note**


**CAREER MENTORING FOR MIDDLE- AND JUNIOR-HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS** (100p.) by the Florida School-to-Work Gender Equity Initiative assists mentors and mentor-program coordinators in giving young girls clear messages about career choices. Emphasis is on nontraditional and high-wage occupations. Available for loan from the Vocational Equity Resource Center. To borrow, contact: Center on Education and Work, 964 Educational Sciences Building, 1025 West Johnson St., Madison, WI 53706. Phone: 608-263-4779; fax: 608-262-3050.


New from The Equal Rights Division are two titles in the Wisconsin's Fair Employment Law Series. **HARASSMENT IN THE WORK PLACE** (No.2) and **PREGNANCY, EMPLOYMENT AND THE LAW** (No.3). Order from Equal Rights Division, Wisconsin Dept. of Workforce Development, 201 E. Washington Ave., P.O. Box 8928, Madison, WI 53708. Phone: 608-266-6860.

The Wisconsin Bureau of Child Support offers brochures on child support in several versions. **HELP YOUR BABY GET A STEP AHEAD IN LIFE: PUT DAD'S NAME ON THE BIRTH CERTIFICATE** (3p.) is available in English (with a separate African-American version also) and Spanish. **PATERNITY: TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR BABY: WHAT FATHERS SHOULD KNOW** (8p.) is in both Lao and Vietnamese (9p). **PATERNITY: WHAT MOTHERS SHOULD KNOW** (1p.) is in Lao and Vietnamese. **WISCONSIN'S CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM** (29p. in Hmong; 24p. in Lao) is also available in Vietnamese (25p). Write: Bureau of Child Support, Division of Eco-
Economic Support, Dept. of Health and Social Services, P.O. Box 7935, Madison, WI 53707-7935. Phone: 608-266-9909.

Prepared by A. Peter Cannon is WISCONSIN WOMEN LEGISLATORS: A HISTORICAL LIST (8p.). To order, write: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, 100 N. Hamilton St., P.O. Box 2037, Madison, WI 53701-2037. Phone: 608-266-0341.

From Norman Ross Publishing come several new Women’s Studies collections in 35mm microfilm. ARISTOCRATIC WOMEN: THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF RICH AND POWERFUL WOMEN: PART 2: THE CORRESPONDENCE AND DIARIES OF CHARLOTTE GEORGIANA, LADY BEDINGFELD, TOGETHER WITH THE LETTERS OF ANNA SEWARD AND LADY STAFFORD is a rich source for social and cultural history studies of the latter eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Cost: $1800 for the fifteen reels. WOMEN’S LANGUAGE AND EXPERIENCE, 1500-1940: WOMEN’S DIARIES AND RELATED SOURCES, PARTS 2-3 includes missionary and travel diaries of Edith Baring-Gould and Helen Caddick along with the diaries of emigrants to America, a farmer’s wife, and the wife of a Wesleyan minister. Together, they comprise a useful resource for scholars. Cost of Part 2: $2850; Part 3: $2400. In addition, the French collection, LES FEMMES: RARE WORKS FROM FRANCE ON MICROFICHE FROM THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE covers many aspects of women’s lives during the 17th-20th centuries through 127 titles on 481 fiche. Cost: $2885, or $7.00/fiche for individual titles; $6.00/fiche for the entire collection. Order from Norman Ross Publishing, Inc., 330 West 58th Street, New York, NY 10019. Phone: 212-765-8200 or 800-648-8850; fax 212-765-2393; email: info@nross.com

HOW HARD CAN IT BE? is an annotated bibliography of 178 materials designed to encourage young women and girls to consider fields such as computer technology, engineering, leadership, entrepreneurship, mathematics, and science. Provides analysis, strategies, and classroom activities to help girls explore career options with their teachers. Order from Ontario Women’s Directorate, Mowat Block, 900 Bay Street, 6th Floor, Toronto ON M7A 1L2. Phone: 416-314-0300; fax: 416-314-0256; website: http://www.gov.on.ca/owd

Published by The Center for the Education of Women is THE EQUITY AGENDA: WOMEN IN SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS AND ENGINEERING. Research and policy recommendations from a national conference on gender issues in science, mathematics, and engineering are summarized in this 13-page report. For a free copy, contact Merta Trumble at the Center for the Education of Women, University of Michigan, 330 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, MI 48104. Phone: 313-998-7080.

The Agricultural Women’s Institute is a nonprofit program designed to promote communications between women and agribusiness, the Internet, partly through a monthly newsletter. The institute has compiled a series of modern studies about women on farms and a brochure on stress for this audience. The brochure costs $3.00 and includes a small donation. The monthly newsletter costs $15.00. Write to: The Agricultural Women’s Institute, ABC-239, 101 1st Ave. SW, Rochester, MN 55902.

UNRISD Press’s POLICY DIALOGUE AND GENDERED DEVELOPMENT: INSTITUTIONAL ANDIDEOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS, a discussion paper by Yusuf Bangura, analyzes how policy dialogue might be applied successfully for gender-equitable development. Order DP 87 at cost of $5 for readers in the North, $2.50 for readers in the South. WORKING TOWARDS A MORE GENDER EQUITABLE MACRO-ECONOMIC AGENDA discusses three ways that gender can be introduced into macro-economic frameworks. Cost is $8 (readers in the North), $4 (readers in the South). Order from UNRISD, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland. GENDER, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF DEFORESTATION: A MALAYSIAN CASE STUDY (97p.) by Noeleen Heyzer, co-published with the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC), examines the effects environmental degradation has on gender relations, reproduction strategies, and household livelihoods. Order from: APDC, Persiaran Dutia, P.O. Box 12224, 50770 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Phone: 603-6511088; fax: 603-6510389.

New from University Publications of America is Series F, Holdings of the Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin, part of the SOUTHERN WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE 19TH CENTURY: PAPERS AND DIARIES collection. This 35mm microfilm (31 reels) documents the lives and experiences of women from colonial times through the Victorian era. Cost: $4,270. Standing order price: $3,845. For more information, call 800-692-6300 or visit University Publications of America’s website: http://www.upapubs.com

THE LATINAS’ GUIDE TO THE INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY, published by a national Latina organization, MANA, includes basic information on computers and the information superhighway. For a copy of the bilingual version, send check or money order for $3.00 to: MANA, Attn: Superhighway Book, 1725 K Street, N.W. Suite 501, Washington, DC 20006.
THE AFRICAN SAGA: POEMS. Kiguli, Susan N. Femrite, 1997. (P.O. Box 705, Kampala, Uganda).
DIRECTORY OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN KOREA. Korean Women's Development Institute. The Institute, 1997.
IN OUR OWN WORDS: MOTHERS' NEEDS FOR SUCCESSFUL WELFARE


WOMEN IN RELIGION. Holm, Jean, ed. Pinter, 1998.

WOMEN IN WORLD HISTORY: VOL.2: READINGS FROM 1500 TO THE PRESENT. Hughes, Sarah Shaver & Hughes, Brady, eds. M.E. Sharpe, 1997.


Alternative Cataloging in Publication Data

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

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


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New Books on Women & Feminism (1987-present) is the complete guide to feminist publishing and provides 27,400 citations. About 2,800 records are added per year.

WAVE: Women’s Audio/Visuals in English: A Guide to Nonprint Resources in Women’s Studies (1985-90) is a guide to 800 feminist films, videos, audiocassettes, and filmstrips.

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The History of Women and Science, Health, and Technology: A Bibliographic Guide to the Professions and the Disciplines (1970-95 — selective coverage) is an excellent tool for curriculum development, providing over 2,343 records from biographical and historical books and articles.

European Women from the Renaissance to Yesterday: A Bibliography (1610 - present) 11,170 records. Compiled by Judith P. Zimmerman, this unique database provides book citations from 1610 to the present and periodical citations from 1810 to the present. Records are indexed according to subject area, geographical location, and century.

POPLINE Subset on Women (1964 and earlier-present) 39,600 abstracts. The POPLINE Subset on Women (PSW), part of the well-respected POPLINE database produced by the National Library of Medicine, adds to the diversity of materials included in Women’s Resources International. With an emphasis on the health and social concerns of women in the developing world, this subset includes many journals, reports, books, and published and unpublished papers, previously not indexed in WRI. The POPLINE Subset on Women brings a social science perspective to WRI, with an applied, practical, and empirical approach to Women’s Studies.

Women of Color and Southern Women: A Bibliography of Social Science Research
Women of Color (1975-1995) is produced by the Research Clearinghouse on Women of Color and Southern Women at the University of Memphis in Tennessee and provides over 7,600 citations on eighteen different ethnic groups.

Women's Health and Development: An Annotated Bibliography

Major Topics
- feminist theory & history
- family
- employment
- mental & physical health
- psychology
- reproductive rights
- family planning
- Victorian period
- Modern period
- literary criticism
- art, language & culture
- sports & physical activities
- political/social activism
- law
- child abuse
- domestic violence
- lesbianism
- developing countries
- racial/ethnic studies
- prejudice & sex discrimination
- immigrant experience
- women in development
- international feminism
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