

Tracy Waterman. Sex and Gender in the Library of Congress Subject Headings, 1988-2003. A Master's Paper for the M.S. in L.S. degree. April, 2004. 73 pages. Advisor: Jerry D. Saye.

The problem of linguistic and structural bias in the subject vocabularies used by libraries has been the subject of varying degrees of scrutiny in the cataloging literature of the past several decades. This study examines the Library of Congress subject headings involving sex and gender from 1988, 1993, and 2003. Changes to the headings are tracked and analyzed. Comparisons are made between recommendations made in the literature and changes to the subject vocabulary; the impact of the changes on the appearance of bias on the basis of sex and gender in library catalogs is discussed.

Headings:

Sexism in language

Subject cataloging

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SEX AND GENDER IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS,
1988-2003

by
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A Master's paper submitted to the faculty
of the school of Information and Library Science
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Approved by

Jerry D. Saye

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Introduction

Catalogs provide library patrons with access to library resources through access points, the most prominent of which are name, title, and subject. Indexing a title or name associated with a resource in a library's catalog is a relatively simple proposition. This information most often accompanies the resource in question. Representing the subject matter of a work is a far more complicated task for the cataloger, who, without sufficient time for a thorough reading of the material being cataloged, must summarize its content with a few subject headings that will allow potential users to judge its usefulness to a given information need. In order to promote the consistent application of subject headings and to facilitate searching, controlled subject vocabularies are used. Controlled subject vocabularies provide discrete sets of terms for the representation of subject matter. Successful subject cataloging depends in large part on the degree to which the controlled vocabulary reflects the subject matter in library materials, the correspondence of the controlled vocabulary to a user's working vocabulary, and the ability of a subject cataloger to interpret both the controlled subject vocabulary at hand and the uncontrolled vocabulary of a work. (Studwell 1990)

The Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), developed in 1898 as the *List of Subject Headings for Use in Dictionary Catalogs* (Ganendran, 2000), were based upon the principles of Charles Cutter's seminal 1876 work *Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalog* (Olson, 2002). *The LC headings* were originally intended to provide subject access only for the Library of Congress's catalog. The LCSH have become, over the last century, an internationally recognized standard

for the creation of subject access points. LC's own bibliographic records are disseminated to 82 countries through OCLC (*OCLC Annual Report*, qtd. in Olson, 2002). The LCSH are the most commonly used subject vocabulary among libraries in English-speaking countries (Ganendran, 2000). The influence of the LCSH upon the representation of subject content in libraries throughout the world, then, is undeniably pervasive. LC, thus, plays a critical role in providing catalogers and, in turn, library users with a usable and consistent scheme for subject representation access.

The representation of the concepts of sex and gender within a controlled vocabulary is potentially particularly contentious and it underscores a number of the fundamental difficulties associated with subject access. The language used to describe these concepts is extremely mutable and loaded with multifaceted, often politically charged, implications about the underlying assumptions of the controlled vocabulary in question. This is an especially delicate proposition given that the vocabulary aims to describe people and that it is people who will use the catalog; thus, the subject headings may be describing their users.

The 1970s and early 1980s marked the high point of efforts in the library community to eliminate systemic biases in language and structure that pervaded the LCSH. A number of books and papers detailed the shortcomings of the LCSH in representing information about groups of people and subject areas outside the “mainstream” (Berman 1971, Berman 1980, etc.). A number of substantive changes to the language and structure of LCSH were made in response to the recommendations made in the library literature and by the community at large. While these changes represented a significant degree of progress, further progress in accordance with the pace at which spheres of knowledge expand in and outside the Western world require continual critiques of LCSH and the assumptions that

underlie them. The aim of this study is to examine progress made in the last fifteen years toward providing more fair and accurate Library of Congress subject headings for subject areas involving the concepts of sex and gender. In addition to its examination of "gendered" subject headings in three editions of the LCSH that span the past fifteen years, this study will examine the evolution of the conceptions of sex and gender represented in information resources collected by libraries. Further, it will evaluate the Library of Congress's approach to ameliorating systemic biases in the LCSH from both linguistic and structural standpoints.

Literature Review

The cataloging literature of the last several decades reveals a certain tension between several of the forces that impact upon subject cataloging decisions. These forces include the imperative to provide subject access consistent with the subject areas treated by information resources held in libraries, the necessity of tailoring the terminology of subject access to catalog users' own vocabularies, and the potential for the use of the subject classification scheme as a means to educate users.

Rogers (1994) examined the evolution of Library of Congress subject headings concerning women in editions from 1975 to 1991. Specifically, she addressed the "See also" references and subdivisions under the term "Woman" in the 8th edition of LCSH and under "Women" in subsequent editions through the 14th. In this investigation she included the broader, narrower, and related terms and contrasted them with the subdivisions provided under "Men". She further analyzed the trends represented among these subject headings toward more

purposefully nonsexist terminology. She identified some remaining instances of bias, which she characterizes as “difficult to root out”. Most notably, she suggested that

the most pervasive problem is the lingering assumption that men are the norm in most fields of activity – specifically, the use of subsuming terminology...where the same term used for men in a given context is also used for people in general in that context. (Rogers, 1994, p. 190)

While Rogers was concerned primarily with the terminology of LCSH, Palmer & Malone's (2001) investigation of the category “Woman” in the *Cumulative Book Index* is concerned “not so much with how or why specific subject headings were chosen but with the outcome of the decisions made – not with language but with structure” (p. 179). Their approach is unique, since most subject access critiques address manifestations of bias from a linguistic standpoint. The structural perspective is valuable in that it provides access to the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the classification system in question. It is then easier to “root out” the more subtle, non-linguistic forms of bias to which Rogers refers.

Rogers noted that as of 1993, authority control had begun to evolve in such a way as that outdated subject headings were easy to change, but that the full potential of computer technology had “only begun to be fulfilled.” (Rogers p. 194) Eleven years later, this potential has been more fully exploited, and integrated library systems allow changes to be made to large numbers of subject headings with far greater facility than before.

Rogers also discussed the tension between providing subject access that corresponds to the existing vocabulary of catalog users and the potential of using the catalog as an educational tool by providing cross-references to more accurate and/or less biased subject access points. Her observations reflect the “laudable ethic of self-

reflection" (Olson, 2001, p. 77) among librarians that has resulted in a number of contributions to the cataloging literature. These writings call fundamental assumptions into question with progressive values in mind. While the Library of Congress has promulgated the "general wisdom in LIS [library and information science] that 'the user' is the arbiter of the language used for subject access" (Olson 2001, p. 76), the emerging consensus in the cataloging literature of the last decade seems to favor working toward the elimination of bias in subject access by means of a broader conception of "the user". Rogers (1993) asserts that "as demographics and attitudes change, the bias of 'traditional' headings that treat white men as the norm becomes increasingly outdated and unacceptable" (p. 196).

Another potential manifestation of bias that has been discussed in the literature of subject analysis, and one which may be approached from both linguistic and structural standpoints, is the tension between collocation of topically similar materials versus the distribution throughout the catalog of a variety of subjects united by a similar perspective. As Olson (2001) points out, certain subject areas are less amenable to collocation than others. She characterizes the isolation of certain topics in their own sections of the catalog as "ghettoization", providing the example of materials in the field of women's studies. This is a context where collocation "might be viewed as effective gathering, but it might also be indicative of the practice of considering disturbing ideas as '*other*' to be set aside, outside of the mainstream" (p. 69).

Bias in Catalogs

Olson & Schlegl (2001) provide a content analysis of literature concerning biased subject access standards. They discussed articles dating back to the early 1970s which address "biases of gender, sexuality, race, age, ability, ethnicity, language and religion" (p. 61) in classification systems including (but not limited to) the Dewey Decimal

Classification, the Library of Congress Classification, and the LCSH. As the authors, noted, this is by no means a comprehensive analysis, due in part to the access difficulties presented by the very nature of the subject matter. The breadth of content of the articles covered, though, underscores the diversity of materials whose space in conventional library catalogs is misappropriated or altogether denied. A wide variety of resources are in need of reconciliation with their representational surrogates in order to provide access for an equally diverse user community.

The Construction of Classification

Olson (2001) discussed the problem of representation in catalogs, in particular attacking the notion that universality is a necessary and desirable component of large-scale classification systems such as those used by libraries. The imposition of a controlled vocabulary on a diverse collection, she argues, creates systems that “appear unbiased and universally applicable – but they actually hide their exclusions under the guise of neutrality” (p. 640). Charles Cutter, for instance, in his *Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalog*, presumed that the library catalog is designed to serve the interests of a singular “public”. As Olson indicated, the idea of a singular public “excludes those who are somehow different” by ignoring the existence and potential needs of a plurality of public voices. She further concluded that it is Cutter's postulation of a mutual exclusivity in the logic of classification between unity and disconnectedness which “leads him to adopt a hierarchical structure...that limits terms for naming information and, further, limits the interpretation of these terms by defining their relations to each other...in the name of a singular public” (p. 645). She went on to characterize this viewpoint as “patriarchal” (p. 647). According to Olson (2002), LCSH is informed principally by Cutter's vision of a universal vocabulary and by the concept of literary warrant. Literary warrant dictates that

“until material on a topic is published and is catalogued at LC there will not be a heading for it in LCSH” (p. 188).

Techniques for Change

The theoretical frameworks Olson posits for her critiques of classification systems also lend themselves to “ameliorative techniques” for circumventing linguistic and structural biases to “develop an ethical relation with the [marginalized] other (Olson 2001, p. 659) in the absence of major changes to the classification systems themselves. Here, the relationship between the existing body of literature and the problem at hand is underscored. Analyses of the foundations of classification systems provide for an understanding of their underlying structure which is crucial to the subversion (alteration being far from feasible) of the presumptions that produce exclusionary and biased classification practices. Olson (1998) identifies the representational dichotomy between mainstream and margin as a principal force for marginalization within classification systems. To eliminate this dichotomy, she proposes “the creation of paradoxical spaces that are neither mainstream nor margin but are both simultaneously or alternately” (p. 252). While the creation of paradoxical spaces throughout the breadth of a classification system such as the LCSH would consume prohibitive amounts of time and resources, such spaces have begun to emerge in recent changes to the system. This study intends to identify certain emergent paradoxical spaces in LCSH involving sex and gender.

Methods

In order to identify and track trends in representation of sex and gender in LCSH, subject headings beginning with selected key words were first sampled from *Women in LC's Terms*. This book lists all the LC subject headings concerning women from the 1988

edition of LCSH in a complete alphabetical listing and in a series of lists organized by discipline. The terms chosen from *Women in LC's Terms* are as follows:

- Gender
- Hermaphroditism
- Transsexual
- Male
- Men
- Female
- Women

These terms, and in particular *Transsexual* and *Hermaphroditism*, were chosen in an attempt to bear witness to LC's treatment of the full spectrum of sex and gender, i.e., both within and beyond the categories of “male” and “female”.

These terms, of course, do not encompass every subject heading throughout the LCSH system that is in some way relevant to sex or gender. Such an extensive list would be prohibitively time-consuming to create. The sample of headings used in this study, though, provides a reasonably comprehensive cross-section of the subject areas under discussion. Many subject headings which deal with particular aspects of the subject “Women” but do not begin with the word “Women” are cross-referenced to headings that do, as in the following cross-reference:

Women – Relations with men (USE **Man-woman relationships**)

or are otherwise coordinated. In the above example, the authoritative heading for the topic of women's relationships with men is “Man-woman relationships”, but it may be found under the heading “Women” as well. Accordingly, a majority of the subject headings involving women are collocated.

The subject headings beginning with the chosen key words from *Women in LC's Terms* are listed in Tables 1-5. Headings appearing in two successive editions of LCSH are marked with an asterisk. This arrangement allows the addition or deletion of a particular heading in the 1993 or 2003 editions to be readily discerned. Broader,

narrower, and related topics that accompany each subject heading have been omitted. However, the “USE” references are included so that relevant subject headings not appearing in close alphabetical proximity to the key words are also represented.

Analysis

The LC subject headings beginning with the word “Gender” (Table 1) have expanded in number since the 1988 edition from 4 to 12. Two trends are reflected in the changed headings: a less clinical approach to the concept of gender identity and a more precise distinction between the terms *sex* and *gender*.

Table 1

Subject Headings Beginning With "Gender", 1988/1993/2003

	1988	1993	2003
Gender (Sex) (USE Sex)		*	*
Gender and development (USE Women in development)			*
Gender differences (USE Sex differences)		*	*
Gender discrimination (USE Sex discrimination)		*	*
Gender distribution (USE Sex distribution (Demography))		*	*
Gender dysphoria (USE Gender identity disorders)	*	*	*
Gender identity	*	*	
Gender identity disorders	*	*	*
Gender identity disorders in adolescence			*
Gender identity disorders in children			*
Gender identity in art			*
Gender identity in dance			*
Gender identity in education			*
Gender identity in literature			*
Gender identity in mass media			*
Gender identity in music			*
Gender role (USE Sex role)		*	*

The 2003 edition of LCSH indicates that the term *sex* is understood to refer to characteristics manifested physically and biologically in humans, whereas *gender* is understood to refer to the expression, perception, or performance of sex characteristics, which tends to manifest itself culturally. While the two terms have been used interchangeably in the past, the word *gender* has come to play a crucial role in demonstrating acknowledgment of certain behavioral, psychological, and cultural characteristics associated with, though not necessarily linked to, biological sex. In

recognizing that a difference exists between biological sex and performative gender, LCSH is creating the potential for emergent paradoxical space: in this case, a space in which a subject may be identified within, between, or beyond the concepts of “woman” and “man”.

The subject headings beginning with the word “Hermaphroditism” (Table 2) suggest the potential for paradoxical space to emerge, since they deal with the conceptual space “in between” male and female biological sex.

Table 2

Subject Headings Beginning With “Hermaphroditism”, 1988/1993/2003

	1988	1993	2003
Hermaphroditism (UF Bisexuality (Biology), Intersexuality)	*	*	*
Hermaphroditism – Mythology			*
Hermaphroditism in art			*
Hermaphroditism in literature			*

However, in the context of the LCSH, this particular conceptual space appears to be in a state of stagnation. In the 2003 edition, there are four authoritative headings that address it, three of which have been added only in the last ten years (see Table 2 above). “Intersexuality” has appeared as a “use for” reference for the authoritative heading “Hermaphroditism” since the 1988 edition, but has yet to attain the status of a full-fledged authoritative heading.

Headings beginning with “Transsexual” (Table 3) have expanded to a slightly greater degree than the headings beginning with “Hermaphroditism” (from 3 to 14 since 1988), and in remarkably different ways. The headings for “Hermaphroditism” cover treatment of hermaphroditism in art, literature, and mythology. By contrast, the “Transsexual” headings, with inclusions such as “Transsexual students”, “Transsexuals’ writings”, and, indeed, “Transsexuals” in addition to “Transsexualism”, seem to go

further toward acknowledging that the term “transsexual” applies to people and not merely to an abstract condition.

Table 3

Subject Headings Beginning With “Transsexual”, 1988/1993/2003

	1988	1993	2003
Transsexual Christians (USE Christian transsexuals)			*
Transsexual college students			*
Transsexual men (USE Female-to-male transsexuals)			*
Transsexual parents			*
Transsexual students			*
Transsexual surgery (USE Sex change)			*
Transsexual youth			*
Transsexualism (USE Sex change)		*	*
Transsexualism			*
Transsexuals – Law and legislation			*
Transsexuals – Law and legislation (USE Transsexuals – Legal status, laws, etc.)			*
Transsexuals	*	*	*
Transsexuals – Identity			*
Transsexuals – Legal status, laws, etc			*
Transsexuals in literature			*
Transsexuals' writings			*
Transsexuals' writings, American			*

It is worth noting here that the “Use for” headings under Transsexuals in 2003 have been expanded to include the following terms:

- Trannies
- Transgender people
- Transgendered people
- Transpeople
- Transsexualism – Patients

Additionally, a plurality of terms to refer to “gender-variant” individuals, with important differences in contextual appropriateness, have entered the public lexicon in recent years. While none are authoritative headings yet, several are represented in the 2003 edition of LCSH. These “use for” references have been recorded in Table 5 as an example of LC's more progressive use of subject terminology. The terms “Transgender people” and “Transgendered people” carry subtly different implications, and LC's inclusion of both

terms as “use for” references is promising although it has yet to acknowledge the semantic differences between the concepts “Transsexual” and “Transgender”.

Transsexual, transgender, and other gender-variant people, it appears, are on their way to attaining status in library catalogs not unlike that of women. Subject headings such as “Transsexuals' writings” and “Transsexuals – Identity” appear in contrast to older subject headings for women such as “Women – Social and moral questions”. The people described by the “Transsexuals” subject headings are by implication considered as people with voices, whereas the “Women” headings of years past tended to conceive of women as objects to be studied, not as subjects with the capacity to express (Berman 1971, Olson 2002, etc.). Still, the potential for paradoxical space in this subject area seems insufficiently exploited. Literary warrant for the subdivisions “Men – Identity” and “Women – Identity” seems entirely within the realm of possibility, for instance, and would remove the implication that the identity of a gender-variant person is the identity of a marginalized “other”. The heading “Transsexuals' writings” is similarly perplexing. While it acknowledges the expressive potential of a person whose non-binary gender expression may be a crucial component of their identity, “Transsexuals' writings” suggests that the subject matter of the writings in question is exclusively and explicitly tied to gender expression. Furthermore, though “Transsexuals” are afforded voices in the context of the catalog, the implication that they appear as objects to be known persists, since they are still shown to occupy space outside the mainstream. Finally, as many subject headings that refer to minority groups do, the separation implied by “Transsexuals' writings” and “Transsexuals in literature” construct what Olson (2002) calls “a literature *versus* not-literature opposition...an extension of the concept of universality” (p. 198). This distinction, Olson suggests, is presumptuous as well as confusing for users and amounts to a way of “distancing...topics from...realities” (p. 200).

One might suspect that a lack of literary warrant could account for the lack of elaboration for “Hermaphroditism” and “Transsexualism” and the lower status afforded terms such as “Intersexuality” and “Transgender”, but searches for the terms as keywords and subject descriptors in the WorldCat database and Library of Congress catalog suggest otherwise. In fact, a keyword search for “transgender” in LC's catalog turns up 66 relevant results while “transsexual” returns 50. These results suggest that the literary warrant for an authoritative heading using the term “transgender” is now at least as strong as the warrant for “transsexual”, if not more so. The terms “intersex” and “intersexuality” are not absent from LC's catalog either despite a lack of authoritative headings; keyword searches reveal 7 and 13 relevant results, respectively. Judging by the number of LC catalog records under other authoritative headings, even the presence of as few as 7 relevant items is likely to constitute sufficient literary warrant for a new heading. A more formal investigation would of course be necessary if the aforementioned headings were to be established. It is reasonably clear, though, that several subject areas related to sex and gender, but beyond the binary conceptual spaces of “Men” and “Women”, are beginning to occupy substantial space in LC's catalog (even more so in other collections worldwide) and are in need of corresponding subject headings.

The contrast between the sets of headings that begin with “Male”/”Men” and “Female”/”Women” (Tables 4-7) is striking regardless of the LCSH edition in question. Given the status quo, a comparison of the “Transsexual” or “Hermaphroditism” headings to the large number of subdivisions that refer to men and women is not especially revelatory. Thus, the “Male”/”Men” and “Female”/”Women” headings are perhaps best examined in contrast to each other, although they have not evolved in precisely parallel fashion.

Table 4

Subject Headings Beginning With “Male”, 1988/1993/2003

	1988	1993	2003
Male actors		*	*
Male adolescents (USE Teenage boys)			*
Male authors			*
Male authors, American			*
Male authors, English			*
Male authors, Russian			*
Male babies (USE Infant boys)			*
Male batterers (USE Abusive men)		*	*
Male birth control pills (USE Oral contraceptives, Male)	*	*	*
Male bisexuals (USE Bisexual men)			*
Male caregivers			*
Male change of life (USE Climacteric, Male)		*	*
Male child care workers			*
Male circumcision (USE Circumcision)			*
Male climacteric (USE Climacteric, Male)		*	*
Male college students			*
Male comedians			*
Male consumers			*
Male contraception		*	*
Male contraceptive agents (USE Male contraceptives)		*	*
Male contraceptive devices (USE Male contraceptives)		*	*
Male contraceptives		*	*
Male couples, Gay (USE Gay male couples)		*	*
Male dancers			*
Male dramatists			*
Male elementary school teachers			*
Male employees			*
Male employees – Salaries, etc. (USE Wages – Men)			*
Male employees – Wages (USE Wages – Men)			*
Male erotic videos (USE Gay erotic videos)			*
Male fashion models (USE Male models)			*
Male-female relationships (USE Man-woman relationships)		*	*
Male feminists			*
Male figure in art (USE Men in art)		*	*
Male friendship			*
Male friendship in literature			*
Male friendship in motion pictures			*
Male gays (USE Gay men)		*	*
Male generative organs (USE Generative organs, Male)			*
Male generative tract (USE Generative organs, Male)			*
Male genital system (USE Generative organs, Male)			*
Male genitalia (USE Generative organs, Male)			*
Male grooming (USE Grooming for men)		*	*
Male homosexuality (USE Homosexuality, Male)		*	*
Male identity (USE Men – Identity)			*

	1988	1993	2003
Male impersonators		*	*
Male impersonators in motion pictures		*	*
Male infants (USE Infant boys)			*
Male infertility (USE Infertility, Male)	*	*	*
Male juvenile delinquents			*
Male menopause (USE Climacteric, Male)		*	*
Male models			*
Male nude			*
Male nude (USE Male nude in art)		*	*
Male nude in art		*	*
Male nurses		*	*
Male oral contraceptives (USE Oral contraceptives, Male)	*		*
Male orgasm			*
Male parthenogenesis (USE Androgenesis)			*
Male photography (Use Photography of men)		*	*
Male pregnancy, Folklore of (USE Pregnant Man (Legendary Character)	*		
Male primary school teachers			*
Male prostitutes			*
Male prostitution		*	*
Male rape		*	*
Male rape victims		*	*
Male reproductive system (USE Generative organs, Male)			*
Male reproductive tract (USE Generative organs, Male)			*
Male sex hormone (USE Hormones, Sex)		*	*
Male sexual abuse victims			*
Male sexuality (USE Men – Sexual behavior)			*
Male singers			*
Male singers, African American (USE African American male singers)			*
Male sterility (USE Infertility, Male)	*	*	*
Male striptease (USE Striptease, Male)			*
Male striptease		*	*
Male violence (USE Violence in men)			*
Male weavers			*
Male workers (USE Male employees)			*

Table 5**Subject Headings Beginning With “Men”, 1988/1993/2003**

	1988	1993	2003
Men (UF Human males; Males, Human)		*	*
Men – Conduct of life			*
Men – Diseases		*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Men – Employment		*	*
Men – Health and hygiene		*	*
Men – Identity			*
Men – Medical examinations		*	*
Men – Mental health		*	*
Men – Mortality		*	*
Men – Physical fitness (USE Physical fitness for men)		*	*
Men – Physiology		*	*
Men – Prayer-books and devotions		*	*
Men – Prayer-books and devotions – French, [German, Italian, etc.]		*	*
Men – Psychology		*	*
Men – Relations with women (USE Man-woman relationships)			*
Men – Sexual behavior		*	*
Men – Socialization		*	*
Men – Societies and clubs		*	*
Men – Study and teaching		*	*
Men – Wages (USE Wages – Men)			*
Men – United States		*	*
Men, Afro-American (USE Afro-American men)		*	
Men, African-American (USE African-American men)			*
Men, Asian American (USE Asian American men)			*
Men, Discrimination against (USE Discrimination against men)	*		
Men, Discrimination against (USE Sex discrimination against men)			*
Men, Gay (USE Gay men)		*	
Men, Hispanic American (USE Hispanic American men)		*	*
Men, Japanese American (USE Japanese American men)		*	
Men, Jewish (USE Jewish men)		*	*
Men, Korean American (USE Korean American men)		*	
Men, Leading (Actors) (USE Leading men (Actors))			*
Men, Nigerian American (USE Nigerian American men)			*
Men, Short (USE Short men)			*
Men, White (USE White men)		*	*
Men (Christian theology)		*	*
Men actors		*	*
Men and homemaking (USE Househusbands)		*	*
Men and motion pictures (USE Motion pictures and men)			*
Men as antique collectors (USE Men as collectors)		*	
Men as collectors			*
Men as collectors (USE Antique collecting for men)			*
Men authors			*
Men authors, English		*	
Men consumers			*
Men dancers		*	

	1988	1993	2003
Men-hating (USE Misandry)			*
Men homemakers (USE Househusbands)			*
Men in advertising			*
Men in art		*	*
Men in church work		*	*
Men in church work – Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]		*	*
Men in literature		*	*
Men in mass media		*	*
Men in motion pictures		*	*
Men in popular culture		*	*
Men rape victims (USE Male rape victims)			*
Men on television			*
Men nurses			*
Men weavers			*
Men with disabilities			*
Men with mental disabilities			*
Men workers (USE Male employees)			*

Table 6**Subject Headings Beginning With “Female”, 1988/1993/2003**

	1988	1993	2003
Female (USE Women)	*		
Female actors (USE Actresses)			*
Female adolescents (USE Teenage girls)			*
Female apprentices (USE Women apprentices)		*	*
Female bisexuals (USE Bisexual women)			*
Female bodybuilders (USE Women bodybuilders)	*	*	*
Female castration (USE Ovariectomy)			*
Female change of life (USE Menopause)	*	*	*
Female child molesters (USE Women child molesters)			*
Female circumcision			*
Female circumcision – Law and legislation			*
Female climacteric (USE Menopause)	*	*	*
Female condoms			*
Female detectives (USE Women detectives)	*	*	*
Female employees (USE Women employees)			*
Female ex-convicts (USE Women ex-convicts)		*	
Female external generative organs (USE Vulva)			*
Female external genitalia (USE Vulva)			*
Female friendship			*
Female friendship – Religious aspects			*
Female friendship – Religious aspects – Buddhism [Christianity, etc.]			*

	1988	1993	2003
Female friendship in literature			*
Female friendship in motion pictures			*
Female gangs			*
Female gangs in motion pictures			*
Female generative organs (USE Generative organs, Female)		*	*
Female generative tract (USE Generative organs, Female)			*
Female genital mutilation (USE Female circumcision)			*
Female genital tract (USE Generative organs, Female)			*
Female genitalia (USE Generative organs, Female)			*
Female gods (USE Goddesses)		*	*
Female heart disease (USE Heart diseases in women)		*	
Female homicide offenders (USE Women murderers)		*	*
Female homosexuality (USE Lesbianism)		*	*
Female homosexuals (USE Lesbians)	*	*	*
Female husbands (USE Woman-to-woman marriage)		*	*
Female impersonators (USE Impersonators, Female)	*		
Female impersonators		*	*
Female impersonators in motion pictures		*	*
Female infants (USE Infant girls)			*
Female infertility (USE Infertility, Female)	*	*	*
Female juvenile delinquents (USE Delinquent girls)	*		
Female juvenile delinquents			*
Female-male relationships (USE Man-woman relationships)		*	*
Female offenders	*	*	*
Female offenders – Rehabilitation		*	*
Female offenders – Rehabilitation – Minnesota		*	*
Female orgasm	*	*	*
Female patients (USE Women patients)		*	*
Female pimps (Use Procuresses)		*	*
Female prophets (USE Women prophets)			*
Female prostitution (USE Prostitution)	*	*	*
Female pudendum (USE Vulva)			*
Female rape victims (USE Rape victims)			*
Female reproductive system (USE Generative organs, Female)			*
Female reproductive tract (USE Generative organs, Female)			*
Female respiratory disease (USE Respiratory diseases in women)			*
Female serial murderers (USE Women serial murderers)			*
Female sex hormone (USE Hormones, Sex)	*	*	*
Female sex offenders			*
Female sexual abuse victims (USE Sexual abuse victims)			*
Female sterility (USE Infertility, Female)	*	*	*
Female sterilization (USE Sterilization of women)	*	*	*
Female studies (USE Women's studies)	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Female-to-male transsexuals			*
Female transsexuals (USE Female-to-male transsexuals)			*
Females (USE Women)		*	*
Females in literature			*

Table 7**Subject Headings Beginning With “Women”, 1988/1993/2003**

	1988	1993	2003
Women	*	*	*
Women – Abstracts			*
Women – Abuse of			*
Women – Alcohol use			*
Women – Anecdotes, facetiae, satire, etc.	*		
Women – Anthropometry	*	*	*
Women – Archives		*	
Women – Attitudes			*
Women – Autographs			*
Women – Biblical teaching		*	
Women – Bibliography			*
Women – Bio-bibliography		*	
Women – Biography	*	*	*
Women – Biography – Dictionaries		*	
Women – Biography – History and criticism	*		
Women – Biography – To 500	*	*	*
Women – Book reviews			*
Women – Books and reading	*	*	*
Women – Caricatures and cartoons		*	
Women – Case studies	*		
Women – Charitable contributions		*	
Women – Charities	*	*	*
Women – Civil rights			*
Women – Civil rights (USE Women's rights)			*
Women – Clothing (USE Clothing and dress, Costumes)	*	*	*
Women – Clubs (USE Women – Societies and clubs)	*	*	*
Women – Collected works		*	
Women – Collected works – Translations from [name of language]	*		
Women – Collected works – Translations into [name of language]	*		
Women – Collectibles			*
Women – Colonization	*	*	*
Women – Comic books, strips, etc.		*	

	1988	1993	2003
Women – Communication	*		*
Women – Conduct of life	*	*	*
Women – Congresses	*	*	*
Women – Correspondence		*	
Women – Costume (USE Costume)	*	*	*
Women – Counseling of			*
Women – Crime (USE Female offenders)	*	*	*
Women – Crimes against	*	*	*
Women – Crimes against – Religious aspects			*
Women – Crimes against – Religious aspects – Buddhism [Christianity, etc.]			*
Women – Cross-cultural studies	*	*	*
Women – Defense (USE Self-defense for women)	*	*	
Women – Dental care			*
Women – Developing countries		*	
Women – Developing countries – Economic conditions	*		
Women – Developing countries – Social conditions	*		
Women – Diaries	*		
Women – Directories	*		
Women – Discography	*		
Women – Diseases	*	*	*
Women – Diseases – Diagnosis	*	*	*
Women – Diseases – Eclectic treatment	*	*	*
Women – Diseases – Electrotherapeutics	*	*	*
Women – Diseases – Homeopathic treatment	*	*	*
Women – Drama	*		
Women – Dress (USE Clothing and dress, Costume)	*	*	*
Women – Drug use	*		
Women – Dwellings	*		
Women – Early works to 1800	*		
Women – Economic conditions	*		
Women – Education	*	*	*
Women – Education – Law and legislation	*	*	*
Women – Education, Medieval	*	*	*
Women – Education (Elementary)	*		
Women – Education (Graduate)	*		*
Women – Education (Higher)	*		*
Women – Education (Preschool)	*		
Women – Education (Primary)	*		
Women – Education (Secondary)	*		
Women – Emancipation (USE Women's rights)	*	*	
Women – Emancipation (USE Feminism)			*
Women – Employment	*	*	*
Women – Employment – Biography	*	*	
Women employees – Biography			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women – Employment – Books and reading	*	*	
Women employees – Books and reading			*
Women – Employment – Effect of technological innovations on		*	*
Women – Employment – Law and legislation	*	*	
Women – Employment – Personal narrative (USE Women – Employment – Biography)		*	*
Women – Employment – Regional disparities	*	*	*
Women – Employment re-entry	*	*	*
Women – Enfranchisement (USE Women – Suffrage)	*	*	*
Women – Etiquette (USE Etiquette for women)			*
Women – Evolution	*	*	*
Women – Exhibitions	*		
Women – Family relationships	*		
Women – Film catalogs	*		
Women – Finance, Personal	*		
Women – Folklore	*	*	*
Women – Genealogy	*		
Women – Government policy	*		
Women – Health and hygiene	*	*	*
Women – Health and hygiene – Cross-cultural studies	*	*	*
Women – Health and hygiene – Sociological aspects	*	*	*
Women – Historiography	*		
Women – History	*	*	*
Women – History – Middle Ages, 500-1500	*	*	*
Women – History – Modern Period, 1600-	*	*	*
Women – History – Renaissance, 1450-1600	*	*	*
Women – History – To 500	*	*	*
Women – History -- 17 th century	*		
Women – History -- 18 th century	*		
Women – History -- 19 th century	*		
Women – History -- 20 th century	*		
Women – Home care	*		
Women – Homes and haunts	*		
Women – Hospital care	*		
Women – Hospitals (USE Hospitals, Gynecologic and obstetric)	*	*	
Women – Hospitals (USE Women's hospitals)			*
Women – Housing			*
Women – Humor			*
Women – Hygiene (USE Women – Health and hygiene)	*	*	*
Women – Identity			*
Women – Indexes	*		
Women – Information services	*		
Women – Institutional care	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women – International cooperation		*	*
Women – Insurance requirements	*		
Women – Intellectual life	*		
Women – Intelligence levels	*		
Women – Interviews	*		
Women – Job stress	*		
Women – Juvenile drama	*		
Women – Juvenile fiction	*		
Women – Juvenile films		*	
Women – Juvenile literature		*	
Women – Juvenile poetry	*		
Women – Juvenile sound recordings	*		
Women – Language	*	*	*
Women – Legal status, laws, etc	*	*	*
Women – Legal status, laws, etc. (Adat law)	*	*	*
Women – Legal status, laws, etc. (Byzantine law)			*
Women – Legal status, laws, etc. (Canon law)	*	*	*
Women – Legal status, laws, etc. (Greek law)	*	*	*
Women – Legal status, laws, etc. (Hindu law)	*	*	*
Women – Legal status, laws, etc. (Islamic law)	*	*	*
Women – Legal status, laws, etc. (Jewish law)	*	*	*
Women – Legal status, laws, etc. (Roman law)	*	*	*
Women – Library resources	*		
Women – Library service (USE Libraries and women)	*		
Women – Life skill guides	*	*	*
Women – Literary collections	*	*	*
Women – Manuscripts	*		
Women – Medical care (USE Women's health services)	*	*	*
Women – Medical examinations	*	*	*
Women – Mental health	*	*	*
Women – Mental health services	*		
Women – Mental health – Sociological aspects		*	*
Women – Miscellanea		*	
Women – Monuments	*		
Women – Mortality	*		
Women – Museums	*		
Women – Mythology	*	*	*
Women – Non-formal education	*	*	*
Women – Nutrition	*	*	*
Women – Occupations (USE Women – Employment	*	*	*
Women – Pastoral counseling		*	
Women – Pensions	*	*	*
Women – Pensions – Law and legislation	*	*	*
Women – Periodicals	*	*	*
Women – Periodicals – Bibliography	*		

	1988	1993	2003
Women – Periodicals – Indexes	*		
Women – Photographs	*		
Women – Physical education (USE Physical education for women)	*	*	*
Women – Physical fitness (USE Physical fitness for women)	*	*	*
Women – Physiology	*	*	*
Women – Pictorial works	*		
Women – Poetry	*		
Women – Political activity (USE Women in politics)	*	*	*
Women – Portraits	*	*	*
Women – Posters	*		
Women – Prayer-books and devotions	*	*	*
Women – Prayer-books and devotions – French	*	*	*
Women – Press coverage			*
Women – Professional education (USE Professional education of women)	*	*	*
Women – Promotions	*		
Women – Prophecies	*		
Women – Protection	*		
Women – Psychic ability		*	*
Women – Psychological testing	*		
Women – Psychology	*	*	*
Women – Public opinion	*	*	*
Women – Public speaking (USE Public speaking for women)	*	*	*
Women – Quotations	*	*	*
Women – Quotations, maxims, etc.	*		
Women – Recreation	*	*	*
Women – Reformatories (USE Reformatories for women)	*	*	*
Women – Relations with men (USE Man-woman relationships)			*
Women – Registers	*		
Women – Rehabilitation	*		
Women – Religious aspects			*
Women – Religious aspects – Baptists [Catholic Church, etc.]			*
Women – Religious aspects – Buddhism [Christianity, etc.]			*
Women – Religious aspects -- Christianity			*
Women – Religious aspects – Mormon Church			*
Women – Religious life	*	*	*
Women – Research	*		
Women – Respite care	*		
Women – Retirement	*		
Women – Rights of women (USE women's rights)	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women – Scholarships, fellowships, etc.	*		
Women – Self-defense (USE Self-defense for women)	*	*	*
Women – Services for	*	*	*
Women – Sex instruction (USE Sex instruction for women)	*		
Women – Sexual behavior	*	*	*
Women – Social conditions	*	*	*
Women – Social networks		*	*
Women – Social life and customs	*		
Women – Socialization	*	*	*
Women – Societies and clubs	*	*	*
Women – Societies and clubs – Finance	*	*	*
Women – Songs and music	*		*
Women – Sports (USE Sports for women)	*	*	*
Women – Statistical services	*		
Women – Statistics	*		
Women – Sterilization (USE Sterilization of women)	*	*	*
Women – Study and teaching	*	*	
Women – Study and teaching (USE Women's studies)			*
Women – Substance use	*		
Women – Suffrage	*	*	*
Women – Suicidal behavior	*	*	*
Women – Supplementary employment	*		
Women – Taxation	*	*	*
Women – Taxation – Law and legislation	*	*	*
Women – Time management	*	*	*
Women – Tobacco use	*	*	*
Women – Tombs	*		
Women – Transportation	*		
Women – Travel	*		
Women – Uniforms	*		
Women – Video tape catalogs	*		
Women – Vocational education	*	*	*
Women – Vocational guidance (USE Vocational guidance for women)	*		
Women – Wages (USE Wages – Women)			*
Women – Wounds and injuries	*		*
Women, Abenaki (Use Abenaki women)			*
Women, Abused (USE Abused women)		*	
Women, Achuar (USE Achuar women)			*
Women, Acoma (USE Acoma women)			*
Women, Afghan American (USE Afghan American women)			*
Women, African American (USE African American women)			*
Women, Afro-American (USE Afro-American women)	*	*	

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Akha		*	*
Women, Aleut (USE Aleut women)			*
Women, Algonquian (USE Algonquian women)			*
Women, Apache (USE Apache women)			*
Women, Arab			*
Women, Arab American (USE Arab American women)			*
Women, Arapaho (USE Arapaho women)			*
Women, Arikara (USE Arikara women)			*
Women, Armenian American (USE Armenian American women)			*
Women, Ashaninca (USE Ashaninca women)			*
Women, Ashanti		*	*
Women, Asian American (USE Asian American women)	*	*	*
Women, Assiniboine (USE Assiniboine women)			*
Women, Asu			*
Women, Athapascan (USE Athapascan women)			*
Women, Australian (Aboriginal)		*	
Women, Australian aboriginal			*
Women, Australian aboriginal, in literature			*
Women, Aymara (USE Aymara women)			*
Women, Aztec (USE Aztec women)			*
Women, Bafokeng		*	*
Women, Bahai			*
Women, Bahai (USE Bahai women)			*
Women, Bahima (USE Women, Hima)		*	*
Women, Baka			*
Women, Balanta			*
Women, Bambara		*	*
Women, Bannock (USE Bannock women)			*
Women, Bantu-speaking			*
Women, Baoulé (USE Women, Baule)		*	
Women, Baptist		*	
Women, Baptist (USE Baptist women)			*
Women, Barabaig		*	*
Women, Bariba		*	*
Women, Baruya		*	*
Women, Basa		*	*
Women, Basque			*
Women, Basque American (USE Basque American women)			*
Women, Battered (USE Abused women)		*	
Women, Baule			*
Women, Bedouin			*
Women, Bemba			*
Women, Bengali		*	*
Women, Berawan			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Berber			*
Women, Beti		*	*
Women, Bhil		*	*
Women, Bhotia		*	*
Women, Bijago			*
Women, Bini			*
Women, Black	*	*	*
Women, Black – Alcohol use		*	*
Women, Black Carib (USE Black Carib women)			*
Women, Black, in art			*
Women, Black, in literature			*
Women, Blind (USE Blind women)		*	
Women, Bobo		*	*
Women, Bobo Dioula			*
Women, Brulé (USE Brulé women)			*
Women, Buddhist			*
Women, Buddhist (USE Buddhist women)			*
Women, Buhid			*
Women, Builsa			*
Women, Buriat			*
Women, Burmese		*	*
Women, Cahuilla (USE Cahuilla women)			*
Women, Cakchikel (USE Cakchikel women)			*
Women, Carib (USE Carib women)			*
Women, Carrier (USE Carrier women)		*	
Women, Catholic		*	
Women, Catholic (USE Catholic women)			*
Women, Cayapa (USE Cayapa women)			*
Women, Celtic		*	
Women, Chamorro		*	*
Women, Chaouia			*
Women, Chayahuita (USE Chayahuita women)			*
Women, Cherokee (USE Cherokee women)			*
Women, Chewa (USE Chewa women)		*	
Women, Cheyenne (USE Cheyenne women)			*
Women, Chiapanec (USE Chiapanec women)			*
Women, Chilean American			*
Women, Chilkat (USE Chilkat women)			*
Women, Chinese American (USE Chinese American women)	*	*	*
Women, Chinook (USE Chinook women)			*
Women, Chiricahua (USE Chiricahua women)			*
Women, Choco (USE Choco women)			*
Women, Christian		*	*
Women, Chwabo			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Colville (USE Colville women)			*
Women, Comanche (USE Comanche women)			*
Women, Coquille (USE Coquille women)			*
Women, Cree (USE Cree women)			*
Women, Creole (Sierra Leone)			*
Women, Crimes against (USE Women – Crimes against)	*	*	
Women, Crow (USE Crow women)			*
Women, Cuban American (USE Cuban American women)		*	*
Women, Cuna (USE Cuna women)			*
Women, Cupeño (USE Cupeño women)			*
Women, Dafla		*	*
Women, Dakota (USE Dakota women)			*
Women, Danish American (USE Danish American women)		*	*
Women, Danube Swabian			*
Women, Daza		*	*
Women, Deaf	*	*	
Women, Deaf (USE Deaf women)			*
Women, Delaware (USE Delaware women)			*
Women, Dena'ina (USE Dena'ina women)			*
Women, Dinka			*
Women, Diola			*
Women, Discrimination against (USE Sex discrimination against women)	*	*	*
Women, Dogon		*	*
Women, Dorobo		*	*
Women, Dutch American (USE Dutch American women)			*
Women, East Indian		*	*
Women, East Indian American (USE East Indian American women)			*
Women, Egyptian American (USE Egyptian American women)			*
Women, Embera (USE Embera women)			*
Women, Enga			*
Women, Eskimo (USE Eskimo women)			*
Women, Filipino (USE Women – Philippines)			*
Women, Filipino American (USE Filipino American women)			*
Women, Finnish American		*	
Women, Finnish American (USE Finnish American women)			*
Women, Fon			*
Women, Fox (USE Fox women)			*
Women, Friend (USE Women, Quaker)		*	
Women, Friend (USE Quaker women)			*
Women, Fula		*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Fulah (USE Women, Fula)		*	*
Women, Gamo			*
Women, Ganda			*
Women, Gay (Use Lesbians)		*	*
Women, German American (USE German American women)			*
Women, Germanic		*	*
Women, Gifted (USE Gifted women)		*	
Women, Gimi		*	*
Women, Giziga			*
Women, Goajiro (USE Goajiro women)			*
Women, Gond		*	*
Women, Grasia (USE Grasia women)			*
Women, Grebo		*	*
Women, Greek American (USE Greek American women)	*	*	*
Women, Guarani (USE Guarani women)			*
Women, Guatemalan American (USE Guatemalan American women)			*
Women, Guaymi (USE Guaymi women)			*
Women, Gusii		*	*
Women, Gypsy		*	
Women, Gypsy (Use Women, Romani)			*
Women, Haida (USE Haida women)			*
Women, Harari			*
Women, Hatsa			*
Women, Hausa		*	*
Women, Hawaiian		*	*
Women, Hawaiian, in art			*
Women, Haya			*
Women, Hidatsa (USE Hidatsa women)			*
Women, Hima		*	*
Women, Hindu		*	
Women, Hindu (USE Hindu women)			*
Women, Hindu – Religious life		*	
Women, Hispanic American (USE Hispanic American women)	*	*	*
Women, Hmong		*	*
Women, Hmong American (USE Hmong American women)			*
Women, Hopi			*
Women, Huave (USE Huave women)			*
Women, Huichol (USE Huichol women)			*
Women, Hupa (USE Hupa women)			*
Women, Iatmul		*	*
Women, Ibibio			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Ifugao			*
Women, Igbo		*	*
Women, Inca (USE Inca women)			*
Women, Indian (USE Indian women)			*
Women, Indian (USE Indians of North America – Women)		*	
Women, Ingano (USE Ingano women)		*	
Women, Inuit (Use Inuit women)			*
Women, Iranian American (USE Iranian American women)			*
Women, Irish American (USE Irish American women)	*	*	*
Women, Iroquoian (USE Iroquoian women)			*
Women, Iroquois (USE Iroquois women)			*
Women, Isleta (USE Isleta women)			*
Women, Islamic (USE Women, Muslim)	*	*	
Women, Italian American (USE Italian American women)	*	*	*
Women, Ixil (USE Ixil women)			*
Women, Jaina		*	
Women, Jaina (USE Jaina women)			*
Women, Japanese American (USE Japanese American women)		*	*
Women, Javanese			*
Women, Jewish		*	
Women, Jewish (USE Jewish women)			*
Women, Jewish – Legal status, laws, etc. (USE Women – Legal status, laws, etc. (Jewish law)		*	
Women, Jewish – Religious life		*	
Women, Jewish, in literature		*	
Women, Jewish, in literature (USE Jewish women in literature)			*
Women, Ju/'hoan (USE Women, !Kung)			*
Women, Kabre		*	
Women, Kabre (USE Kabre women)			*
Women, Kabyle		*	*
Women, Kalash			*
Women, Kalispel (USE Kalispel women)			*
Women, Kamba		*	*
Women, Kamilaroi			*
Women, Karamojong		*	*
Women, Karanga			*
Women, Karok (USE Karok women)			*
Women, Kela		*	*
Women, Kewa		*	*
Women, Kgatla			*
Women, Khmu'			*
Women, Kikuyu		*	*
Women, Kipsigis		*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Kiranti			*
Women, Klamath (USE Klamath women)			*
Women, Korean American (USE Korean American women)	*	*	*
Women, Kucabandiya		*	*
Women, Kurdish		*	*
Women, Kuria		*	*
Women, Kurumba		*	*
Women, Kwakiutl (Use Kwakiutl women)			*
Women, Kwena			*
Women, Lacandon (USE Lacandon women)			*
Women, Laguna (USE Laguna women)			*
Women, Lambadi		*	*
Women, Lango		*	*
Women, Lao		*	*
Women, Lebou		*	*
Women, Limbu		*	*
Women, Lisu		*	*
Women, Logooli			*
Women, Lushai		*	*
Women, Lushei (USE Women, Lushai)		*	*
Women, Lutheran			*
Women, Lutheran (USE Lutheran women)			*
Women, Lyela			*
Women, Magar		*	*
Women, Malay			*
Women, Malecite (USE Malecite women)			*
Women, Mandan (USE Mandan women)			*
Women, Mandingo		*	*
Women, Manga		*	*
Women, Manyika			*
Women, Maori		*	*
Women, Mapuche (USE Mapuche women)			*
Women, Marakwet			*
Women, Maratha		*	*
Women, Maricopa (USE Maricopa women)			*
Women, Masai		*	*
Women, Matakam			*
Women, Mawri		*	*
Women, Maya (USE Maya women)			*
Women, Mazahua (USE Mazahua women)			*
Women, Medlpa		*	*
Women, Mende		*	*
Women, Mennonite			*
Women, Mennonite (USE Mennonite women)			*
Women, Mentally handicapped (USE Mentally		*	

	1988	1993	2003
handicapped women)			
Women, Meo			*
Women, Methodist		*	
Women, Methodist (USE Methodist women)			*
Women, Métis (USE Métis women)			*
Women, Mexican American (USE Mexican American women)	*	*	*
Women, Micmac (USE Micmac women)			*
Women, Minangkabau		*	*
Women, Minianka			*
Women, Mixtec (USE Mixtec women)		*	
Women, Mohave (USE Mohave women)			*
Women, Mohawk (USE Mohawk women)			*
Women, Montagnais (USE Montagnais women)			*
Women, Middle class (USE Middle class women)	*		
Women, Minority (USE Minority women)	*	*	
Women, Mormon		*	
Women, Mormon (USE Mormon women)			*
Women, Moro (USE Moro women)			*
Women, Mossi			*
Women, Muhajir			*
Women, Mukkuvar			*
Women, Munda			*
Women, Munduruku (USE Munduruku women)			*
Women, Muria		*	*
Women, Muslim	*	*	
Women, Muslim (USE Muslim women)			*
Women, Muslim – Conduct of life		*	
Women, Muslim – Education		*	
Women, Nama			*
Women, Narrinyeri			*
Women, Naskapi (USE Naskapi women)			*
Women, Navajo (USE Navajo women)			*
Women, Ndebele			*
Women, Native American (USE Indians of North America – Women)		*	
Women, Negro (USE Afro-American women, Women – Black)		*	*
Women, Newar		*	*
Women, Nez Percé (USE Nez Percé women)			*
Women, Ngangte			*
Women, Nicaraguan American (USE Nicaraguan American women)			*
Women, Nootka (USE Nootka women)			*
Women, Norwegian American			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Norwegian American (USE Norwegian American women)			*
Women, Nubian (USE Nubian women)			*
Women, Nuer		*	*
Women, Nyaturu			*
Women, Nyishangba			*
Women, Oglala (USE Oglala women)			*
Women, Ojibwa (USE Ojibwa women)			*
Women, Okiek (USE Okiek women)			*
Women, Omaha (USE Omaha women)			*
Women, Ordination of (USE Ordination of women)	*	*	*
Women, Ovambo			*
Women, Pacific Gulf Yupik (USE Pacific Gul Yupik women)			*
Women, Pacific Islander American (USE Pacific Islander American women)		*	*
Women, Paiute (USE Paiute women)			*
Women, Pakistani American (USE Pakistani American women)			*
Women, Palestinian Arab	*	*	
Women, Penobscot (USE Penobscot women)			*
Women, Pentecostal		*	
Women, Pentecostal (USE Pentecostal women)			*
Women, Pima (USE Pima women)			*
Women, Pitjantjatjara (USE Pitjantjatjara women)			*
Women, Pomo (USE Pomo women)			*
Women, Poor	*		
Women, Poor (USE Poor women)		*	*
Women, Portuguese American		*	
Women, Portuguese American (USE Portuguese American women)			*
Women, Powhatan (USE Powhatan women)			*
Women, Prehistoric	*	*	*
Women, Prehistoric, in art			*
Women, Presbyterian		*	
Women, Presbyterian (USE Presbyterian women)			*
Women, Public library services to (USE Public libraries – Services for women)	*		
Women, Pueblo (USE Pueblo women)			*
Women, Puerto Rican		*	
Women, Puerto Rican (USE Puerto Rican women)			*
Women, Pushtun		*	*
Women, Pygmy			*
Women, Quaker		*	
Women, Quaker (USE Quaker women)			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Quechua (USE Quechua women)			*
Women, Quiché (USE Quiché women)			*
Women, Rabinal Achi (USE Rabinal Achi women)			*
Women, Raj Gond		*	*
Women, Rajput		*	*
Women, Rendile		*	*
Women, Rodiya		*	*
Women, Romani			*
Women, Rural (USE Rural women)	*	*	
Women, Saharia			*
Women, Sambia		*	*
Women, Samoan		*	*
Women, Saramacca		*	*
Women, Sechelt (USE Sechelt women)			*
Women, Seminole (USE Seminole women)			*
Women, Seneca (USE Seneca women)			*
Women, Senufo			*
Women, Serer			*
Women, Self-employed (USE Self-employed women)	*	*	
Women, Sgaw Karen		*	*
Women, Shaker		*	
Women, Shaker (USE Shaker women)			*
Women, Shandar			*
Women, Shona		*	*
Women, Shoshoni (USE Shoshoni women)			*
Women, Shuar (USE Shuar women)			*
Women, Sikh		*	
Women, Sikh (USE Sikh women)			*
Women, Siksika (USE Siksika women)			*
Women, Siouan (USE Siouan women)			*
Women, Skitswish (USE Skitswish women)			*
Women, Slavic American (USE Slavic American women)		*	*
Women, Songhai			*
Women, Sotho			*
Women, South Asian American (USE South Asian American women)			*
Women, Suri			*
Women, Surinamese		*	*
Women, Swahili-speaking		*	*
Women, Taino (USE Taino women)			*
Women, Tainui			*
Women, Tairora			*
Women, Tamang			*
Women, Tamil		*	*
Women, Tanala			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Tanga		*	*
Women, Tangkhul			*
Women, Taoist			*
Women, Taoist (USE Taoist women)			*
Women, Taos (USE Taos women)			*
Women, Tarasco (USE Tarasco women)			*
Women, Tayal			*
Women, Teton (USE Teton women)			*
Women, Tetum		*	*
Women, Tewa (USE Tewa women)			*
Women, Tharu		*	*
Women, Tibetan			*
Women, Tigrinya		*	*
Women, Tinne (USE Tinne women)			*
Women, Tiv	*	*	
Women, Tivi (USE Women, Tiv)		*	*
Women, Tiwa (USE Tiwa women)			*
Women, Tiwi		*	*
Women, Tlakluit (USE Tlakluit women)			*
Women, Tingit (USE Tingit women)			*
Women, Toba (USE Toba women)			*
Women, Toba-Batak			*
Women, Tohono O'Odham (USE Tohono O'Odham women)			*
Women, Tojolabal (USE Tojolabal women)			*
Women, Tonga (Zambesi)		*	*
Women, Torres Strait Islander			*
Women, Trukese		*	*
Women, Tuareg (USE Tuareg women)			*
Women, Tupinamba (USE Tupinamba women)			*
Women, Turkana (USE Turkana women)			*
Women, Twana (USE Twana women)			*
Women, Tzotzil (USE Tzotzil women)		*	
Women, Ukrainian American (USE Ukrainian American women)			*
Women, Urban (USE Urban women)	*	*	
Women, Ute (USE Ute women)			*
Women, Vietnamese American (USE Vietnamese American women)			*
Women, Viking		*	*
Women, Wahpeton (USE Wahpeton women)			*
Women, Wailpi			*
Women, Walbiri			*
Women, Warao (USE Warao women)			*
Women, Washo (USE Washo women)		*	

	1988	1993	2003
Women, Wazaramo (USE Women, Zaramo)		*	*
Women, White (USE White women)		*	
Women, Wolof		*	*
Women, Wyandot (USE Wyandot women)			*
Women, Yakama (USE Yakama women)			*
Women, Yankton (USE Yankton women)			*
Women, Yaqui (USE Yaqui women)			*
Women, Yergum			*
Women, Yombe			*
Women, Yoruba		*	*
Women, Yuin			*
Women, Yuma (USE Yuma women)			*
Women, Yurok (USE Yurok women)			*
Women, Zapotec (USE Zapotec women)			*
Women, Zaramo		*	*
Women, Zoque (USE Zoque women)			*
Women, Zulu		*	*
Women (Buddhism) (USE Woman (Buddhism))	*	*	
Women (in religion, folklore, etc.) (USE Women – Folklore, Women – Mythology)		*	*
Women (in numismatics)	*		
Women (International law)	*	*	*
Women (Philosophy)	*		
Women (Theology) (USE Woman (Theology))	*	*	
Women abolitionists		*	*
Women abolitionists, African American (USE African American women abolitionists)			*
Women accordionists			*
Women accountants	*	*	*
Women actors (USE Actresses)			*
Women admirals			*
Women adventurers		*	*
Women aerospace engineers		*	*
Women agricultural economists			*
Women agricultural engineers	*	*	*
Women agricultural extension workers	*	*	
Women agricultural laborers	*	*	*
Women agricultural laborers – United States			*
Women agricultural laborers, Mexican American (USE Mexican American women agricultural workers)			*
Women agricultural students			*
Women agriculturists	*	*	*
Women air pilots	*	*	*
Women air pilots – United States			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women air pilots, African American (USE(African American women air pilots)			*
Women aircraft industry workers	*	*	
Women aircraft industry employees			*
Women alcoholics		*	*
Women alien labor		*	*
Women ambassadors			*
Women amputees		*	*
Women amusement ride owners			*
Women analysts			*
Women anarchists		*	*
Women and animals		*	*
Women and architecture (USE Architecture and women)		*	*
Women and city planning	*	*	*
Women and communism		*	*
Women and computers (USE Computers and women)			*
Women and death			*
Women and democracy			*
Women and development (USE Women in development)			*
Women and erotica			*
Women and freemasonry	*	*	*
Women and journalism	*	*	*
Women and land use planning	*	*	*
Women and libraries (USE Libraries and women)	*	*	*
Women and literature	*	*	*
Women and mass media (USE Mass media and women)			*
Women and motion pictures (USE Motion pictures and women)			*
Women and museums (USE Museums and women)		*	
Women and national socialism (USE National socialism and women)			*
Women and peace	*	*	*
Women and philology			*
Women and psychoanalysis	*	*	*
Women and radio (USE Radio and women)			*
Women and religion	*	*	*
Women and socialism	*	*	*
Women and spiritualism		*	*
Women and television (USE Television and women)			*
Women and the Armed Forces (USE Women and the military)	*	*	*
Women and the decorative arts			*
Women and the Internet (USE Internet and women)			*
Women and the military	*	*	*
Women and the press (USE Women and journalism)	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women and the sea	*	*	*
Women and war	*	*	*
Women animal specialists	*	*	*
Women animal trainers			*
Women animators			*
Women anthropologists (USE Anthropologists, Women)	*	*	
Women anthropologists			*
Women apprentices		*	*
Women aquatic biologists			*
Women aquatic scientists			*
Women archaeologists	*	*	*
Women archaeology teachers			*
Women architects	*	*	*
Women architectural critics	*	*	*
Women archivists		*	*
Women area specialists			*
Women art collectors			*
Women art critics	*	*	*
Women art dealers	*	*	*
Women art historians	*	*	*
Women art patrons		*	*
Women art students			*
Women art teachers	*	*	*
Women artisans	*	*	*
Women artists	*	*	*
Women artists – Alaska	*		
Women artists – Arctic regions			*
Women artists – Canada			*
Women artists – Greenland		*	
Women artists – United States		*	*
Women artists, Afro-American (USE Afro- American women artists)		*	
Women artists, African American (USE African American women artists)			*
Women artists, Asian American (USE Asian American women artists)		*	
Women artists, Australian aboriginal (USE Australian aboriginal women artists)			*
Women artists, Black		*	
Women artists, Black (USE Black women artists)			*
Women artists, Filipino American (USE Filipino American women artists)			*
Women artists, Hispanic American (USE Hispanic American women artists)		*	*
Women artists, Inuit (USE Inuit women artists)			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women artists in literature			*
Women as accountants (USE Women accountants)	*	*	*
Women as actors (USE Actresses)	*	*	
Women as architects (USE Women architects)			*
Women as artists (USE Women artists)	*	*	*
Women as astronauts (USE Women astronauts)		*	*
Women as authors (USE Women authors)	*	*	*
Women as automobile drivers (USE Women automobile drivers)	*	*	*
Women as bankers (USE Women bankers)	*	*	*
Women as book collectors		*	*
Women as book collectors (USE Women book collectors)			*
Women as college teachers (USE Women college teachers)			*
Women as colonists (USE Women colonists)		*	*
Women as composers (USE Women composers)	*	*	*
Women as consumers (USE Women consumers)		*	*
Women as dentists (USE Women dentists)	*	*	
Women as diplomats (USE Women diplomats)		*	*
Women as economists (USE Women economists)	*	*	*
Women as engineers (USE Women engineers)			*
Women as farmers (USE Women farmers, Women in agriculture)	*	*	*
Women as geologists (USE Women geologists)	*	*	
Women as inventors	*	*	*
Women as journalists (USE Women journalists)	*	*	*
Women as judges (USE Women judges)	*	*	*
Women as jurors	*	*	*
Women as lawyers (USE Women lawyers)	*	*	*
Women as librarians (USE Women librarians)	*	*	*
Women as mathematicians (USE Women mathematicians)	*	*	*
Women as ministers (USE Women clergy)	*	*	*
Women as missionaries (USE Women missionaries)		*	*
Women as moving-picture actresses (USE Moving-picture actors and actresses)	*		
Women as musicians (USE Women musicians)	*	*	*
Women as orators	*	*	
Women as orators (USE Women orators)			*
Women as philosophers (USE Women philosophers)	*	*	*
Women as photographers (USE Women photographers)			*
Women as physicians (USE Women physicians)	*	*	
Women as poets (USE Women poets)	*	*	*
Women as printers (USE Women printers)	*	*	*
Women as publishers (USE Women publishers)	*	*	*
Women as singers (USE Women singers)	*		

	1988	1993	2003
Women as soldiers (USE Women soldiers)		*	*
Women as spies (USE Women spies)			*
Women as statisticians (USE Women statisticians)	*	*	*
Women as teachers (USE Women teachers)	*	*	*
Women Assyriologists			*
Women astronauts	*	*	*
Women astronauts – United States			*
Women astronauts, African American (USE African American women astronauts)			*
Women astronomers		*	*
Women athletes	*	*	*
Women athletes – Physiology		*	*
Women athletes – United States		*	*
Women athletes, Afro-American (USE Afro- American women athletes)	*	*	
Women athletes, African American (USE African American women athletes)			*
Women attorneys general		*	
Women authors	*	*	*
Women authors – Biography		*	*
Women authors – Relations with men	*	*	*
Women authors, African		*	*
Women authors, Afro-American (USE Afro- American women authors)		*	
Women authors, African American (USE African American women authors)			*
Women authors, American		*	*
Women authors, Arab		*	*
Women authors, Argentine			*
Women authors, Assamese		*	*
Women authors, Australian		*	*
Women authors, Belgian			*
Women authors, Bengali		*	*
Women authors, Black	*	*	*
Women authors, Bolivian		*	
Women authors, Brazilian			*
Women authors, Canadian		*	*
Women authors, Caribbean		*	*
Women authors, Central American			*
Women authors, Chilean			*
Women authors, Chinese		*	
Women authors, Colombian			*
Women authors, Commonwealth		*	*
Women authors, Commonwealth of Nations (USE Women authors, Commonwealth)		*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women authors, Danish		*	*
Women authors, Dominican			*
Women authors, Dutch		*	*
Women authors, Ecuadorean			*
Women authors, Egyptian			*
Women authors, English	*	*	*
Women authors, European		*	*
Women authors, Exiled			*
Women authors, Filipino			*
Women authors Filipino American (USE Filipino American women authors)			*
Women authors, Finnish		*	*
Women authors, Flemish			*
Women authors, French		*	*
Women authors, French-Canadian			*
Women authors, Galician		*	
Women authors, German		*	*
Women authors, Greek			*
Women authors, Hausa			*
Women authors, Hindi		*	
Women authors, Hungarian			*
Women authors, Icelandic			*
Women authors, Indic			*
Women authors, Iranian		*	*
Women authors, Irish			*
Women authors, Israeli			*
Women authors, Italian		*	*
Women authors, Japanese		*	*
Women authors, Japanese – Heian period, 794-1185		*	*
Women authors, Japanese – 1185-1600			*
Women authors, Japanese – Meiji period, 1868-1912		*	*
Women authors, Kannada	*	*	
Women authors, Korean		*	*
Women authors, Latin American			*
Women authors, Lithuanian		*	*
Women authors, Mexican		*	
Women authors, New Zealand			*
Women authors, Nigerian		*	
Women authors, Norwegian		*	*
Women authors, Panamanian		*	*
Women authors, Panjabi		*	*
Women authors, Portuguese		*	*
Women authors, Russian		*	*
Women authors, Scandinavian		*	*
Women authors, Scottish			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women authors, Singapore			*
Women authors, Slovenian			*
Women authors, South African		*	*
Women authors, South Asian			*
Women authors, Spanish		*	*
Women authors, Spanish American		*	*
Women authors, Swedish	*	*	
Women authors, Swiss		*	*
Women authors, Tamil			*
Women authors, Telngu		*	*
Women authors, Tunisian		*	
Women authors, Ukrainian			*
Women authors, Urdu		*	*
Women authors, Venezuelan			*
Women authors, West Indian		*	*
Women authors in literature			*
Women automobile drivers	*	*	*
Women automobile drivers in art			*
Women automobile industry workers	*	*	*
Women automobile racing drivers	*	*	*
Women bacteriologists			*
Women ballet dancers (USE Ballerinas)	*	*	*
Women balloonists			*
Women band directors			*
Women bank employees	*	*	*
Women bankers	*	*	*
Women baseball players		*	*
Women basketball coaches			*
Women basketball players	*	*	*
Women beach volleyball players (USE Women volleyball players)			*
Women benefactors			*
Women Biblical scholars		*	*
Women biochemists			*
Women biographers			*
Women biologists		*	*
Women bisexuals (USE Bisexual women)			*
Women bluegrass musicians			*
Women blues musicians			*
Women bobsledders			*
Women bodybuilders	*	*	*
Women book collectors		*	*
Women book collectors (USE Women as book collectors)	*		
Women book-plate designers	*	*	*
Women bookbinders	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women booksellers			*
Women botanists		*	*
Women botanizers			*
Women bowlers		*	*
Women boxers			*
Women brewers			*
Women brewery workers			*
Women brickmakers		*	*
Women bridge players		*	*
Women broadcasters	*	*	*
Women Buddhist priests		*	*
Women bullfighters	*	*	*
Women cabinet officers			*
Women calligraphers	*	*	*
Women camp followers (USE Camp followers)	*	*	*
Women cannery workers	*	*	*
Women canoeists		*	*
Women cantors (Judaism)			*
Women capitalists and financiers		*	*
Women carcinologists		*	*
Women cartographers			*
Women cartoonists	*	*	*
Women cat owners		*	*
Women chefs (USE Women cooks)		*	*
Women chemists		*	*
Women chemists – United States		*	*
Women chemists, African American (USE African American women chemists)			*
Women chess players			*
Women chief executive officers			*
Women chief executive officers – United States			*
Women chief executive officers, African American (USE African American women chief executive officers)			*
Women child molesters			*
Women child sexual abusers (USE Women child molesters)			*
Women Christian educators			*
Women Christian martyrs (USE Christian women martyrs)			*
Women Christian saints (USE Christian women saints)			*
Women church historians			*
Women church officers			*
Women cinematographers			*
Women circus performers			*
Women circus performers in art			*
Women circus performers in literature			*
Women city council members			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women city planners			*
Women civic leaders			*
Women civil rights workers			*
Women civil rights workers – United States			*
Women civil rights workers, African American (USE African American women civil rights workers)			*
Women classicists			*
Women cleaning personnel			*
Women clergy	*	*	*
Women clergy – United States			*
Women clergy, African American (USE African American women clergy)			*
Women clerks	*	*	*
Women clerks (Retail trade)	*	*	*
Women clothing workers	*	*	*
Women coaches			*
Women coal miners	*	*	*
Women coffee growers			*
Women coffee plantation workers		*	*
Women collectors			*
Women college administrators	*	*	*
Women college administrators – United States			*
Women college administrators, African American (USE African American women college administrators)			*
Women college graduates	*	*	*
Women college presidents		*	*
Women college students	*	*	*
Women college students – Life skills guides			*
Women college teachers	*	*	*
Women college teachers – Legal status, laws, etc.			*
Women college teachers – United States			*
Women college teachers, African American (USE African American women college teachers)			*
Women college teachers, Black			*
Women college teachers, Mexican American (USE Mexican American women college teachers)			*
Women colonial administrators	*	*	*
Women colonists	*	*	*
Women comedians	*	*	*
Women communists		*	*
Women composers	*	*	*
Women composers – Discography (USE Music by women composers – Discography)			*
Women composers – United States			*
Women composers, Afro-American (USE Afro- American	*	*	

	1988	1993	2003
women composers)			
Women composers, African American (USE African American women composers)			*
Women composers, Black		*	*
Women composers' music (USE Music by women composers)			*
Women computational neuroscientists			*
Women computer engineers			*
Women computer industry employees			*
Women computer programmers		*	*
Women concentration camp guards			*
Women concentration camp inmates			*
Women conductors (Music)			*
Women conscientious objectors		*	*
Women conservationists		*	*
Women construction workers		*	*
Women consultants	*	*	*
Women consumers	*	*	*
Women contract bridge players (USE Women bridge players)		*	*
Women cooks		*	*
Women cooks – United States			*
Women cooks, African American (USE African American women cooks)			*
Women copy writers		*	*
Women correctional personnel	*	*	*
Women costume designers		*	*
Women country musicians			*
Women county council members		*	*
Women criminal justice personnel		*	*
Women criminals (USE Female offenders)	*	*	
Women critics			*
Women critics – United States			*
Women critics, African American (USE African American women critics)			*
Women curlers			*
Women curriculum consultants			*
Women cyclists			*
Women cytogeneticists		*	*
Women cytologists	*	*	*
Women dairy farmers			*
Women dancers	*	*	*
Women deans (USE Deans of women)	*	*	
Women deans (Education)			*
Women dental students	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women dentists	*	*	*
Women dermatologists			*
Women designers	*	*	*
Women detectives	*	*	*
Women detectives in literature			*
Women diplomats	*	*	*
Women diplomats – United States			*
Women diplomats, Afro-American (USE Afro-American women diplomats)		*	
Women diplomats, African American (USE African American women diplomats)			*
Women divers	*	*	*
Women dog owners		*	*
Women domestics	*	*	*
Women domestics – United States			*
Women dramatists	*	*	*
Women dramatists – United States			*
Women dramatists, African American (USE African American women dramatists)			*
Women dramatists, American			*
Women dramatists, Argentine			*
Women dramatists, Brazilian			*
Women dramatists, Canadian			*
Women dramatists, English	*	*	*
Women dramatists, German			*
Women dramatists, Irish			*
Women dramatists, Scottish			*
Women dramatists, Spanish			*
Women dressmakers			*
Women drug dealers (USE Women narcotics dealers)			*
Women drummers (Musicians)			*
Women drummers (Musicians) in art			*
Women dry wall contractors	*	*	*
Women earth scientists			*
Women ecologists			*
Women economists	*	*	*
Women editors		*	*
Women educators	*	*	*
Women educators – United States			*
Women educators – African American (USE African American women educators)			*
Women Egyptologists			*
Women election officials			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women electric industry workers			*
Women electronic data processing personnel	*	*	*
Women electronic industry workers	*	*	*
Women embroidery industry employees			*
Women employees			*
Women employees – Biography			*
Women employees – Books and reading			*
Women employees – Legal status, laws, etc. (USE Women – Employment – Law and legislation)			*
Women employees – Salaries, etc. (USE Wages – Women)			*
Women employees – Wages (USE Wages – Women)			*
Women employees – United States			*
Women employees, Asian American (USE Asian American women employees)			*
Women employees, Indian (USE Indian women employees)			*
Women employees in literature			*
Women engineering students			*
Women engineers	*	*	*
Women engravers	*	*	*
Women entertainers	*	*	*
Women entertainers – United States			*
Women entertainers, African American (USE African American women entertainers)			*
Women entertainers, Swedish American (USE Swedish American women entertainers)			*
Women entomologists		*	*
Women entrepreneurs (USE Women in business)		*	
Women entrepreneurs (USE Businesswomen)			*
Women environmentalists		*	*
Women epigraphists			*
Women ethnologists			*
Women ethologists	*	*	*
Women evangelists	*	*	*
Women ex-convicts		*	*
Women executives	*	*	*
Women executives – Training of			*
Women executives – United States			*
Women executives, African American (USE African American women executives)			*
Women executives, Afro-American (USE Afro- American women executives)	*	*	
Women explorers (USE Explorers, Women)	*	*	
Women explorers			*
Women farmers	*	*	*
Women fascists			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women fashion designers	*	*	
Women fencers			*
Women fiddlers			*
Women film critics		*	*
Women film critics (USE Women motion picture critics)	*		
Women film directors (USE Women motion picture producers and directors)	*	*	*
Women film producers (USE Women motion picture producers and directors)		*	*
Women fire fighters		*	*
Women fish trade workers		*	*
Women fishers	*	*	*
Women fishery scientists			*
Women fishing guides			*
Women flamenco musicians			*
Women folk musicians			*
Women folklorists (USE Folklorists, Women)	*		
Women folklorists		*	*
Women food service employees			*
Women food writers			*
Women football players			*
Women forensic anthropologists			*
Women forensic scientists			*
Women freethinkers			*
Women fuelwood gatherers		*	*
Women gamblers			*
Women gardeners	*	*	*
Women genealogists		*	*
Women generals		*	*
Women geneticists	*	*	*
Women geographers	*	*	*
Women geologists	*	*	*
Women geophysicists			*
Women ghostwriters			*
Women glass artists			*
Women golfers		*	*
Women government executives	*	*	*
Women governors			*
Women graduate students	*	*	*
Women guerrillas	*	*	*
Women gymnasts			*
Women-hating (USE Misogyny)	*	*	*
Women heads of households	*	*	*
Women heads of state	*	*	*
Women healers	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women healers – United States			*
Women healers, African American (USE African American women healers)			*
Women healers, Mexican American (USE Mexican American women healers)		*	
Women healers in literature			*
Women health reformers			*
Women health reformers – United States			*
Women health reformers, African American (USE African American women health reformers)			*
Women helicopter pilots			*
Women heroes			*
Women heroes – Cult			*
Women heroes – Mythology			*
Women heroes in art			*
Women Hindu saints (USE Hindu women saints)			*
Women historians	*	*	*
Women historians of science			*
Women historians of technology			*
Women history teachers		*	*
Women hoboes (USE Women tramps)		*	
Women hockey coaches			*
Women hockey players			*
Women homicide offenders (USE Women murderers)		*	*
Women homosexuals (USE Lesbians)	*	*	*
Women hop pickers			*
Women horse dealers			*
Women horse owners		*	*
Women horticultural writers			*
Women human rights workers		*	*
Women hunters			*
Women hunting guides			*
Women hymn writers	*	*	*
Women ichthyologists			*
Women-identified music (USE Women's music)			*
Women illegal aliens			*
Women illustrators			*
Women immigrants	*	*	*
Women in advertising	*	*	*
Women in aeronautics	*	*	*
Women in agriculture	*	*	*
Women in agriculture – Supplementary employment		*	*
Women in amateur theatricals (USE Amateur plays, Amateur theater)		*	*
Women in art	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women in astronautics	*	*	*
Women in astronomy			*
Women in book-plates	*	*	*
Women in botany			*
Women in Buddhism	*	*	*
Women in business	*	*	
Women in business (USE Businesswomen)			*
Women in campus ministry	*	*	*
Women in charitable work	*	*	*
Women in chemistry	*	*	*
Women in Christianity	*	*	*
Women in Christianity – History		*	*
Women in Christianity – History – Early church, ca. 30-600	*	*	*
Women in church work	*	*	*
Women in church work – Catholic Church	*	*	*
Women in church work – Protestant churches		*	*
Women in combat		*	*
Women in communication	*	*	*
Women in community development	*	*	*
Women in community organization	*	*	*
Women in computer science			*
Women in conservation of natural resources	*	*	*
Women in cooperative societies	*	*	*
Women in development	*	*	*
Women in drama (USE Women in literature)	*	*	*
Women in economic development			*
Women in education	*	*	*
Women in engineering	*	*	*
Women in finance	*	*	*
Women in flamenco music			*
Women in forestry			*
Women in fundamentalist churches			*
Women in guilds	*	*	*
Women in higher education			*
Women in Hinduism	*	*	*
Women in horse racing	*	*	*
Women in horse sports	*	*	*
Women in housing management			*
Women in information science	*	*	*
Women in insurance			*
Women in Islam	*	*	*
Women in Jainism	*	*	*
Women in journalism	*	*	*
Women in Judaism	*	*	*
Women in landscape architecture	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women in library science	*	*	*
Women in literature	*	*	*
Women in management (USE Women executives)	*	*	*
Women in marketing	*	*	*
Women in mass media	*	*	*
Women in mathematics	*	*	*
Women in medicine	*	*	*
Women in middle management (USE Women middle managers)	*	*	*
Women in Military Service for America Memorial (Arlington, Va.)			*
Women in missionary work	*	*	*
Women in moving-pictures	*		
Women in motion pictures		*	*
Women in music			*
Women in nonprofit organizations			*
Women in numismatics		*	*
Women in nutrition	*	*	
Women in nutrition (USE Women nutritionists)			*
Women in opera	*	*	*
Women in operetta			*
Women in pharmacy	*	*	*
Women in poetry	*	*	
Women in poetry (USE Women in literature)			*
Women in politics	*	*	*
Women in popular culture	*	*	*
Women in public life	*	*	*
Women in public worship		*	
Women in public worship – Baptists [Catholic Church, etc.]			*
Women in rabbinical literature	*	*	*
Women in radio broadcasting		*	*
Women in real estate	*	*	*
Women in religion (USE Women and religion)	*	*	*
Women in rodeos	*	*	*
Women in rural development	*	*	*
Women in science	*	*	*
Women in Sikhism		*	*
Women in social work education		*	*
Women in sustainable development			*
Women in synagogues		*	*
Women in Tantric Buddhism			*
Women in technology	*	*	*
Women in television	*	*	
Women in television (USE Women on television)			*
Women in television broadcasting			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women in television plays	*		
Women in television plays (USE Women in television)		*	
Women in television plays (USE Women on television)			*
Women in the advertising industry	*	*	*
Women in the Anglican Communion		*	*
Women in the Armed Forces (USE United States – Armed Forces – Women)	*	*	*
Women in the Bahai Faith		*	*
Women in the Bible	*	*	*
Women in the book industries and trade	*	*	*
Women in the broadcasting industry	*	*	*
Women in the Catholic Church	*	*	*
Women in the cattle industry			*
Women in the civil service	*	*	*
Women in the communication industry (USE Women in communication)	*	*	*
Women in the Coptic Church		*	*
Women in the ecumenical movement	*	*	*
Women in the Episcopal Church			*
Women in the food industry	*	*	*
Women in the Hadith	*	*	*
Women in the humanities		*	*
Women in the Koran	*	*	*
Women in the labor movement		*	*
Women in the Lutheran Church	*	*	*
Women in the Mahabharata			*
Women in the mass media industry	*	*	*
Women in the Methodist Church		*	*
Women in the military (USE Women soldiers)			*
Women in the ministry (USE Women clergy, Women priests)	*	*	*
Women in the Mormon Church	*	*	*
Women in the Mormon sacred books			*
Women in the motion picture industry	*	*	*
Women in the Orthodox Eastern Church		*	*
Women in the performing arts		*	*
Women in the Presbyterian Church	*	*	*
Women in the press	*	*	
Women in the press (USE Women – Press coverage)			*
Women in the professions	*	*	*
Women in the professions – United States			*
Women in the professions, African American (USE African American women in the professions)			*
Women in the professions, Hispanic American (USE Hispanic American women in the professions)			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women in the professions, Mexican American (USE Mexican American women in the professions)			*
Women in the Rastafari movement			*
Women in the Reformed Church		*	*
Women in the social sciences (USE Women social scientists)	*	*	
Women in the Talmud	*		
Women in the Talmud (USE Women in rabbinical literature)		*	*
Women in the television industry	*		
Women in the television industry (USE Women in television broadcasting)		*	*
Women in the theater	*	*	*
Women in the Tripitaka	*	*	*
Women in the Uniting Church in Australia		*	*
Women in trade unions	*	*	
Women in trade unions (USE Women labor union members)			*
Women in volunteer social service (USE Women volunteers in social service)	*	*	*
Women in war (USE War – Women's work)	*		
Women in war		*	*
Women industrial engineers			*
Women information scientists	*	*	*
Women insurance agents			*
Women insurance executives			*
Women intellectuals	*	*	*
Women intellectuals in literature			*
Women intelligence officers			*
Women interior decorators		*	*
Women international relations specialists		*	*
Women inventors		*	*
Women inventors (USE Women as inventors)	*		
Women iron and steel workers	*	*	*
Women Islamic saints (USE Muslim women saints)	*	*	
Women Jaina saints (USE Jaina women saints)			*
Women jazz musicians	*	*	*
Women jazz singers			*
Women jazz singers – United States			*
Women jazz singers, African American (USE African American jazz signers)			*
Women Jewish scholars			*
Women jockeys	*	*	*
Women journalists	*	*	*
Women journalists – United States			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women journalists, African American (USE African American women journalists)			*
Women journalists, Korean American (USE Korean American women journalists)			*
Women journalists in motion pictures			*
Women judges	*	*	*
Women jurors		*	*
Women justices of the peace			*
Women kindergarten teachers	*	*	*
Women, !Kung			*
Women labor leaders		*	*
Women labor union members			*
Women lace makers		*	*
Women landowners			*
Women landscape architects	*	*	*
Women law students	*	*	*
Women law teachers			*
Women lawyers	*	*	*
Women lawyers – Marketing			*
Women lawyers – United States			*
Women lawyers, African American (USE African American women lawyers)			*
Women leather workers			*
Women legislators	*	*	*
Women legislators – United States			*
Women legislators, African American (USE African American women legislators)		*	
Women legislators, Cuban American (USE Cuban American women legislators)			*
Women libertarians			*
Women librarians	*	*	*
Women library administrators			*
Women library employees			*
Women library trustees			*
Women librettists			*
Women life scientists			*
Women lighthouse keepers			*
Women lingerie industry workers			*
Women linguists			*
Women literary critics (USE Women critics)			*
Women local officials and employees			*
Women loggers		*	*
Women lyricists			*
Women mammalogists			*
Women managers (USE Women executives)	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women maquila workers (USE Women offshore assembly industry workers)		*	*
Women marine biologists		*	
Women marine engineers		*	
Women marine mammalogists			*
Women marine scientists			*
Women martial artists			*
Women martyrs			*
Women mathematicians	*	*	*
Women mathematicians – United States			*
Women mathematicians, African American (USE African American women mathematicians)			*
Women mayors			*
Women medalists			*
Women medical historians			*
Women medical scientists	*	*	*
Women medical students	*	*	*
Women medical technicians (USE Women medical technologists)		*	*
Women medical technologists		*	*
Women mediums		*	*
Women-men relationships (USE Man-woman relationships)		*	*
Women merchant mariners			*
Women merchant seamen	*		
Women merchants		*	*
Women metal-workers		*	*
Women microbiologists			*
Women middle managers	*	*	*
Women migrant labor			*
Women military cadets			*
Women millionaires		*	*
Women miners	*	*	*
Women ministers (USE Women clergy)	*	*	*
Women minorities (USE Minority women)	*	*	*
Women missionaries	*	*	*
Women molecular biologists	*	*	*
Women motion picture critics		*	
Women motion picture critics (USE Women film critics)		*	*
Women motion picture producers and directors	*	*	*
Women motion picture producers and directors – Credits			*
Women motion picture producers and directors – United States			*
Women motion picture producers and directors, African American (USE African American motion picture producers and directors)			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women motorcyclists	*	*	*
Women mountaineers	*	*	*
Women murderers		*	*
Women murderers in literature			*
Women murderers in motion pictures			*
Women museum curators	*	*	*
Women museum directors			*
Women mushers		*	*
Women music critics			*
Women music patrons			*
Women music teachers		*	*
Women musicians	*	*	*
Women musicians – Japan		*	*
Women musicians, Afro-American (USE Afro- American women musicians)	*	*	
Women musicians, African American (USE African American women musicians)			*
Women musicians in art			*
Women musicians in literature			*
Women musicologists			*
Women Muslim saints (USE Muslim women saints)		*	*
Women mystics	*	*	*
Women narcotics dealers		*	*
Women naturalists	*	*	*
Women newspaper editors			*
Women novelists	*	*	*
Women novelists, American		*	*
Women novelists, Argentine			*
Women novelists, Australian			*
Women novelists, Canadian			*
Women novelists, Catalan		*	*
Women novelists, English	*	*	*
Women novelists, French		*	
Women novelists, French-Canadian		*	*
Women novelists, German			*
Women novelists, Japanese			*
Women novelists, New Zealand			*
Women novelists, Norwegian		*	*
Women novelists, South African			*
Women novelists, Southeast Asian			*
Women novelists, Spanish		*	*
Women nutritionists		*	*
Women of Europe Award		*	
Women offenders (USE Female offenders)	*	*	*
Women offshore assembly industry workers		*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women oil industry workers		*	*
Women on bank notes			*
Women on postage stamps			*
Women on television (USE Women in television)	*	*	
Women on television			*
Women optometrists		*	*
Women orators		*	*
Women Orientalists			*
Women otolaryngologists		*	
Women outlaws		*	*
Women-owned architectural firms	*	*	*
Women-owned business enterprises		*	*
Women-owned business enterprises – Federal aid (USE Federal aid to women- owned business enterprises)	*	*	*
Women-owned business enterprises – Finance		*	*
Women-owned business enterprises – Law and legislation		*	*
Women-owned engineering firms	*	*	*
Women-owned landscape architectural firms		*	*
Women-owned law firms		*	
Women pacifists			*
Women painters	*	*	*
Women painters, Kasem			*
Women painters, Ndebele		*	
Women paleontologists			*
Women palm oil industry workers		*	*
Women parade float designers			*
Women park employees			*
Women park employees – United States			*
Women park employees, African American (USE African American women park employees)			*
Women park rangers		*	*
Women pathologists			*
Women patients		*	*
Women peasants		*	*
Women pediatricians		*	*
Women pensioners (USE Retired women)			*
Women periodical editors	*	*	
Women pharmaceutical industry workers		*	*
Women philanthropists	*	*	*
Women philosophers	*	*	*
Women photographers	*	*	*
Women physical anthropologists			*
Women physical education teachers		*	*
Women physical scientists			*
Women physical scientists – United States			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women physical scientists, African American (USE African American women physical scientists)		*	
Women physical therapists			*
Women physician executives			*
Women physicians	*	*	*
Women physicians – Job satisfaction		*	*
Women physicians – United States			*
Women physicians, African American (USE African American women physicians)			*
Women physicists	*	*	*
Women physicists – United States			*
Women physicists, African American (USE African American women physicists)			*
Women physiologists	*	*	*
Women pioneers	*	*	*
Women pioneers, United States			*
Women pioneers, African American (USE African American women pioneers)			*
Women pioneers in literature			*
Women pipe fitters		*	*
Women pirates	*	*	*
Women planners		*	*
Women plant pathologists		*	*
Women plantation owners	*	*	*
Women poets	*	*	*
Women poets, Afro-American (USE Afro- American women poets)		*	
Women poets, African American (USE African American women poets)			*
Women poets, American		*	*
Women poets, Arab		*	*
Women poets, Australian			*
Women poets, Basque			*
Women poets, Belizean			*
Women poets, Bolivian			*
Women poets, Canadian			*
Women poets, Caribbean		*	*
Women poets, Chinese		*	*
Women poets, Dominican			*
Women poets, Ecuadorian			*
Women poets, English	*	*	*
Women poets, Filipino			*
Women poets, French			*
Women poets, German			*
Women poets, Greek			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women poets, Gujarati			*
Women poets, Honduran			*
Women poets, Icelandic			*
Women poets, Irish			*
Women poets, Israeli			*
Women poets, Italian			*
Women poets, Japanese		*	*
Women poets, Japanese – Heian period, 794-1185		*	*
Women poets, Korean			*
Women poets, Persian			*
Women poets, Peruvian			*
Women poets, Puerto Rican			*
Women poets, Russian		*	*
Women poets, Spanish		*	*
Women poets, Spanish American		*	*
Women poets, Swedish			*
Women poets, Turkish			*
Women poets, Ukrainian		*	*
Women poets, Urdu			*
Women poets, Vietnamese			*
Women police officers (USE Policewomen)	*	*	*
Women political activists		*	*
Women political activists – United States			*
Women political activists, African American (USE African American women political activists)			*
Women political candidates			*
Women political consultants			*
Women political prisoners	*	*	*
Women political scientists			*
Women politicians			*
Women postal service employees		*	*
Women potters	*	*	*
Women potters – United States			*
Women potters, Hopi (USE Hopi women potters)			*
Women potters, Tewa (USE Tewa women potters)			*
Women presidents			*
Women priests	*	*	*
Women priests, Buddhist (USE Women Buddhist priests)		*	*
Women primatologists		*	*
Women prime ministers	*	*	*
Women printers	*	*	*
Women prisoners	*	*	*
Women prisoners – Sexual behavior		*	*
Women prisoners – Vocational education			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women prisoners' children (USE Children of women prisoners)		*	*
Women prisoners in literature			*
Women private investigators			*
Women prophets			*
Women prophets in art			*
Women psychiatrists		*	*
Women psychoanalysts	*	*	*
Women psychologists		*	*
Women psychotherapists	*	*	*
Women public officers		*	*
Women public relations personnel			*
Women public relations personnel – United States			*
Women public relations personnel, African American (USE African American women public relations personnel)			*
Women publishers	*	*	*
Women rabbis			*
Women radicals			*
Women radio writers			*
Women railroad employees	*	*	*
Women ranchers		*	*
Women real estate agents	*	*	
Women refugees	*	*	*
Women religious leaders			*
Women religious Zionists		*	
Women retirees (USE Retired women)		*	
Women revolutionists	*		
Women revolutionaries		*	*
Women rice workers	*	*	*
Women rock musicians		*	*
Women rock musicians – United States			*
Women rodeo performers		*	
Women rowers		*	*
Women rubber industry workers	*	*	*
Women rug and carpet industry workers	*	*	*
Women runners			*
Women sailors		*	*
Women saints		*	*
Women saints (USE Saints, Women)	*		
Women saints, Christian (USE Christian saints, Women)	*		
Women saints, Muslim (USE Muslim saints, Women)	*		
Women saints, Christian (USE Christian women saints)		*	
Women saints, Islamic (USE Muslim women saints)		*	
Women saints, Muslim (USE Muslim women saints)		*	
Women sales personnel	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women salt workers		*	*
Women scholars	*	*	*
Women school administrators	*	*	*
Women school principals		*	*
Women school principals – United States			*
Women school principals, African American (USE African American women school principals)			*
Women school superintendents			*
Women school superintendents – United States			*
Women school superintendents, African American (USE African American women school superintendents)			*
Women science students			*
Women scientists	*	*	*
Women scientists – United States			*
Women scientists, African American (USE African American women scientists)			*
Women screenwriters			*
Women screenwriters – United States			*
Women screenwriters, African American (USE African American women screenwriters)			*
Women sculptors	*	*	*
Women seamen (USE Women sailors)	*		
Women seminarians	*	*	*
Women serial murderers			*
Women servants (USE Women domestics)	*	*	*
Women service industries workers			*
Women sex offenders (USE Female sex offenders)			*
Women shamans			*
Women shepherds			*
Women shepherds – United States			*
Women shepherds, Navajo (USE Navajo women shepherds)			*
Women ship captains			*
Women shoe industry workers		*	*
Women silk industry workers			*
Women silversmiths			*
Women singers	*	*	*
Women singers – United States			*
Women singers, African American (USE African American women singers)			*
Women singers, Mexican American (USE Mexican American women singers)			*
Women skaters	*	*	*
Women slaves	*	*	*
Women soccer players			*
Women social reformers	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women social reformers – United States			*
Women social reformers, African American (USE African American women social reformers)			*
Women social reformers on postage stamps			*
Women social scientists	*	*	*
Women social workers	*	*	*
Women social workers, Black			*
Women socialists		*	*
Women sociologists			*
Women softball players			*
Women soldiers	*	*	*
Women soldiers in literature			*
Women specialists			*
Women speechwriters			*
Women speed skaters			*
Women spies	*	*	*
Women spies in literature		*	
Women spiritual directors			*
Women sportswriters			*
Women squash players			*
Women statisticians	*	*	*
Women steel workers (USE Women iron and steel workers)	*	*	*
Women stockbrokers			*
Women storytellers			*
Women storytellers – United States			*
Women storytellers, African American (USE African American women storytellers)			*
Women studies (USE Women's studies)			*
Women sugar workers		*	*
Women supervisors	*	*	*
Women surfers			*
Women surgeons	*	*	*
Women surgeons – United States			*
Women surgeons, African American (USE African American women surgeons)			*
Women surgeons, Haitian American (USE Haitian American women surgeons)			*
Women surveyors		*	*
Women swimmers			*
Women tailors	*	*	
Women tap dancers			*
Women tap dancers – United States			*
Women tap dancers, African American (USE African American women tap dancers)			*
Women tea plantation workers		*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women teachers	*	*	*
Women teachers – Legal status, laws, etc.		*	*
Women teachers – United States			*
Women teachers, African American (USE African American women teachers)			*
Women teachers, Black			*
Women telegraphers			*
Women television directors (USE Women television producers and directors)		*	*
Women television personalities	*	*	*
Women television personalities – United States			*
Women television personalities, African American (USE African American women television personalities)			*
Women television personalities, Cuban American (USE Cuban American women)			*
Women television personalities, Hispanic American (USE Hispanic American women television personalities)			*
Women television producers and directors		*	*
Women tennis players	*	*	*
Women tennis players – United States			*
Women tennis players, African American (USE African American women tennis players)			*
Women terrorists	*	*	*
Women test pilots		*	*
Women textile designers		*	*
Women textile workers	*	*	*
Women textile workers in literature			*
Women theatrical managers			*
Women theatrical producers and directors			*
Women theologians			*
Women tobacco workers	*	*	*
Women track and field athletes	*	*	*
Women tramps			*
Women translators		*	*
Women transmitters of the Hadith			*
Women transplant surgeons			*
Women transport workers			*
Women travelers	*	*	*
Women travelers – United States			*
Women travelers, African American (USE African American women travelers)			*
Women travelers in literature			*
Women truck drivers	*	*	*
Women type designers			*

	1988	1993	2003
Women university graduates (USE Women college graduates)	*	*	*
Women veterans	*	*	*
Women veterans, Indian (USE Indian women veterans)			*
Women veterinarians	*	*	*
Women veterinary students	*	*	*
Women victims of crimes (USE Women – Crimes against)	*	*	*
Women video directors (USE Women television producers and directors)		*	*
Women video producers (USE Women television producers and directors)		*	*
Women violinists			*
Women violists			*
Women volleyball players			*
Women volunteers in social service	*	*	*
Women war criminals			*
Women water utility employees			*
Women weavers			*
Women weavers – United States			*
Women weavers, Navajo (USE Navajo women weavers)		*	
Women weavers, Pomo (USE Pomo women weavers)		*	
Women welders	*	*	*
Women white collar workers	*	*	*
Women white collar workers – Effect of automation on		*	*
Women with disabilities			*
Women with disabilities in literature			*
Women with mental disabilities			*
Women with social disabilities			*
Women wood-engravers		*	*
Women wood-pulp industry workers			*
Women workers (USE Women – Employment)	*	*	
Women workers (USE Women employees)			*
Women wrestlers	*	*	*
Women zoologists		*	*
Women's apparel industry (USE Women's clothing industry)	*	*	*
Women's autobiography (USE Autobiography – Women authors)	*	*	*
Women's book-plates (USE Book-plates, Women's)	*		
Women's bookplates		*	*
Women's bookstores			*
Women's chorus			*
Women's clothing (USE Clothing and dress, Costume)	*	*	*
Women's clothing industry	*	*	*
Women's clubs (USE Women – Societies and clubs)	*	*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women's colleges	*	*	*
Women's computer network resources			*
Women's crisis housing (USE Women's shelters)		*	*
Women's Decade, 1976-1985 (USE International Women's Decade, 1976-1985)		*	*
Women's dreams	*	*	*
Women's education (USE Women – Education)	*	*	*
Women's education, Medieval (USE Women – Education, Medieval)		*	*
Women's emergency housing (USE Women's shelters)		*	*
Women's encyclopedias and dictionaries	*	*	*
Women's encyclopedias and dictionaries, Chinese		*	*
Women's encyclopedias and dictionaries, English	*		
Women's encyclopedias and dictionaries, German		*	*
Women's encyclopedias and dictionaries, Japanese		*	*
Women's encyclopedias and dictionaries, Korean		*	*
Women's etiquette (USE Etiquette for women)	*	*	
Women's exchanges	*	*	*
Women's friendship (USE Female friendship)			*
Women's hats			*
Women's health services	*	*	*
Women's health services – Advertising	*	*	
Women's health services – Law and legislation		*	*
Women's health services – Utilization	*	*	*
Women's History Month		*	*
Women's History Week		*	*
Women's hospitals			*
Women's institutes	*	*	*
Women's lib (USE Women's rights)	*		
Women's lib (USE Feminism)		*	*
Women's liberation (USE Women's rights)		*	
Women's liberation (USE Feminism)			*
Women's liberation movement (USE Feminism)	*	*	*
Women's mass media	*	*	*
Women's media (USE Women's mass media)	*	*	*
Women's movement (USE Feminism)		*	*
Women's music			*
Women's music – United States (USE Women's music)			*
Women's music festivals			*
Women's names (USE Feminine names)		*	*
Women's networks	*		
Women's networks (USE Women – Social networks)		*	*
Women's organizations (see names of individual societies, clubs, etc.)	*		

	1988	1993	2003
Women's organizations (USE Women – Societies and clubs)		*	*
Women's periodicals	*	*	*
Women's periodicals, American		*	*
Women's periodicals, Arabic			*
Women's periodicals, Austrian			*
Women's periodicals, Bolivian		*	*
Women's periodicals, Brazilian		*	*
Women's periodicals, Canadian			*
Women's periodicals, Catalan		*	*
Women's periodicals, Chinese			*
Women's periodicals, Danish			*
Women's periodicals, Dutch			*
Women's periodicals, English	*	*	*
Women's periodicals, European		*	*
Women's periodicals, Faroese			*
Women's periodicals, Finnish			*
Women's periodicals, French		*	*
Women's periodicals, French-Canadian		*	*
Women's periodicals, German		*	*
Women's periodicals, Italian		*	*
Women's periodicals, Japanese		*	*
Women's periodicals, Korean		*	*
Women's periodicals, Lithuanian			*
Women's periodicals, Mexican		*	*
Women's periodicals, Persian			*
Women's periodicals, Polish		*	*
Women's periodicals, Russian			*
Women's periodicals, Spanish		*	*
Women's periodicals, Swedish		*	*
Women's periodicals, Swiss		*	*
Women's periodicals, Turkish			*
Women's periodicals, Ukrainian			*
Women's prayer groups			*
Women's prayer groups – Buddhism [Christianity, etc.]			*
Women's prisons (USE Reformatories for women)	*	*	*
Women's programs (USE Women – Services for)	*	*	*
Women's projects (USE Women – Services for)	*	*	*
Women's reformatories (USE Reformatories for women)	*	*	*
Women's refuges (USE Women's shelters)			*
Women's rights	*	*	*
Women's rights – Religious aspects	*	*	*
Women's rights – Buddhism [Christianity, etc.]		*	*
Women's rights – New York (State)		*	*
Women's rights – United States		*	*

	1988	1993	2003
Women's rights and spiritualism		*	*
Women's rights in literature			*
Women's sermons, American (USE Sermons, American – Women authors)		*	*
Women's sermons, English (USE Sermons, English – Women authors)			*
Women's shelters		*	*
Women's songs (USE Women – Songs and music)			*
Women's spiritual retreats (USE Spiritual retreats for women)			*
Women's sport clothes (USE Sport clothes for women)	*	*	*
Women's studies	*	*	*
Women's studies – Biographical methods		*	*
Women's studies libraries	*	*	
Women's suffrage (USE Women – Suffrage)			*
Women's television programs (USE Television programs for women)		*	*
Women's theater (USE Feminist theater)	*	*	*
Women's underwear (USE Lingerie)	*	*	*
Women's voices (USE headings for musical compositions with “women's voices” in a parenthetical qualifier for medium of performance)			*
Women's volunteer labor corps			*
Women's wear industry (USE Women's clothing industry)	*	*	
Women's wit and humor			*
Women's work in war (USE War – Women's work)	*		
Women's work in war (USE Women in war)		*	*
Women's writings (See subdivision Women authors under names of individual literatures and genre)		*	*
Women's writings, American (USE American literature – Women authors)		*	*
Women's writings, English (USE English literature – Women authors)		*	*
Women's Year, International, 1975 (USE International Women's Year, 1975)		*	*

The “Male”/”Men” headings in the 1988 edition of LCSH evince a perplexing preoccupation with men's physical capacity. Of the six subject headings beginning with “Male” that existed in that edition, four referred specifically to male infertility or contraception. The “Women” subject headings in the 1988 edition are far broader in scope and greater in number. Furthermore, they provide evidence of a state of flux. The

much-criticized headings beginning with “Women as...”, which carried with them the strong implication “that women are not ordinarily competent or otherwise equipped to [for example] work at accountancy, bear arms, or fly to the moon” (Berman 1971, p. 174), were beginning to be phased out. Many appeared with “USE” references, e.g.

Women as geologists (USE Women geologists)

which, as of the 2003 edition, had been phased out in favor of the given authoritative headings.

In terms of the sheer volume of changed headings, the most notable development among LC subject headings referring to women as of the 2003 edition is the addition of hundreds of headings that refer to women of particular ethnicities, e.g.

Women, Achuar (USE Achuar women)

Women, Acoma (USE Acoma women)

Women, Afghan American (USE Afghan American women).

Since the forms of these headings beginning with “Women” are not the authoritative forms, their appearance with accompanying “Use” references collocates materials about women of countless different ethnicities within the catalog. The authoritative headings will, in the case of non-electronic resources that have a physical location, disperse the books physically throughout the collection among materials concerned with particular ethnic groups in general. In the catalog, these “Use” references are gathered together with headings for other groups of women, e.g.

Women, Abused (USE Abused women)

Women, Buddhist (USE Buddhist women)

Women, Deaf (USE Deaf women)

While the simultaneous dispersion and collocation of books about women of diverse ethnic backgrounds in the catalog creates a viable compromise, the gathering of these books together with materials about women of other minority groups suggests that

all the groups of women represented herein are exceptions to the norm and, indeed, as women, exceptions within an exceptional group. Another layer of representation-as-exception occurs among headings such as the following:

Women legislators, African American (USE African American women legislators)

Women legislators, Cuban American (USE Cuban American women legislators)

Here, women in particular professions or avocations, already marginalized on the basis of race or ethnicity, are again set apart as exceptions. This arrangement redoubles the problem of “overlapping *Otherness* on the basis of race, age, ethnicity, sexuality, income, and abledness” (Olson 2002, p. 156).

Olson (2002) compared the narrower terms provided under the headings “Women” and “Men”, noting that a far greater number appeared under “Women” with only a few having equivalent narrower terms under “Men”. She characterizes this pattern as evidence of “the error of faulty generalization” (p. 152). The generalization to which she refers is that of man as normative, which casts women (and those people identified as neither man nor women, as discussed above) as exceptions to the norm. The copious quantities of narrower terms and subdivisions under “Women” that have been added to LCSH since 1988 suggest that the faulty generalization problem persists under the guise of preventing exclusion with expanses of space provided for women. While the addition of these spaces indeed makes women's conceptual space in the catalog far more visible, it does little to correct the conception of women as exceptions to the norm. The error of faulty generalization is carried to an ironic extreme in the case of the heading “Women librarians”. This subject heading appeared in the 1988 edition and remains in the 2003 edition of LCSH. It still lacks an equivalent heading referring to male librarians, although data indicate that women, by a large margin, constitute the majority of librarians and that male librarians are in fact the exception to the norm. A WorldCat keyword search for the

terms “male” and “librarian” suggests that writings specifically about male librarians have begun to appear in journals and collections with increasing regularity in recent years. It seems reasonable to suggest that there will eventually be literary warrant for the heading “Men librarians”. Meanwhile, it is highly unlikely that the logical extension of the usual faulty generalization of man as norm applies to this subject area. That is, works that purport to be about librarians in general are unlikely to mention male librarians specifically, whereas works that are ostensibly about many other subjects in general tend to neglect women. As with Olson's (2002) example of the “Male prostitutes” and “Prostitutes” headings, these distinctions in subject terminology and structure “likely...[reflect] men as knowing subjects in our society and women as the object to be known” (p. 156-7).

Conclusion

The potential solutions to the problems of exclusion and marginalization that exist in LCSH are multifarious. As Olson (2002) observed, “[e]quality of headings might aid access to information” (p. 162), but equality of headings might be achieved in a number of different ways. The addition of equivalent headings or subdivisions, such that each heading beginning with “Women” has a male equivalent, “might be more equitable and raise some consciousness” (Olson 2002, p. 162). Conversely, the elimination of headings that treat women as the exception to a male norm would mean that books specifically about the concept “Women” in relation to a given subject would be collocated with their “male equivalents” as well as books about the subject in general.

As literary warrant for the associated subject headings inevitably increases, it is crucial that LC subject to careful scrutiny its treatment of conceptual spaces for sex and gender that are not encompassed by the categories of “man/male” and “woman/female”.

Like the collections they represent, library catalogs are living documents of collective knowledge and of the very people who use them. In order to maintain their usefulness and fairness to users, without whom libraries would lose all relevance, it is critical that institutions strive toward the use of a subject vocabulary that works to promote equal and open access to information. The LC subject headings' evolving representations of sex and gender evince a significant degree of progress toward this ideal, but are not without room for improvement. The substantial degree of critique and modification that these subject headings have undergone over the past few decades permits the hope that the problematization of the categories of "Men" and "Women" will eventually provide a model for the reconception of subject vocabularies concerning groups of people regardless of their relation to the mainstream.

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