

Appendix A: Excerpts from Top Weighted Documents for Top Topics from the 40-Topic STM Model (see Table 4)

Topic: Public Institutions

THE COFFEE ROOM.

The following extract is clipped from the December number of the House Beautiful:

"The chief characteristic of the new coffee room is one which is sufficiently rare to make its presence anywhere a distinction. This quality lies in the fact that the room is structurally what it seems to be, and that for the most part all charm of color and of texture proceeds directly from the actual material of which the room is built. This seems such a sensible thing to do, that it is necessary to remind ourselves that our usual custom is to build a very rough brick wall and to cover its roughness with plaster, the unpleasant surface of which has in its turn to be covered with wallpaper or colored decorations. In this interior, the architects, Messrs. Pord & Pond, have done away with this threeply decoration, and have allowed the structural brick-work and the tile arches to speak for themselves; and very prettily they do so, with an accent that is clear and, as stated, somewhat distinguished.

Masque of the Seasons

Last autumn the Masque of the Seasons were given by the Hull-House Music School, assisted by the Merry-Go-Round Club. The Masque, in four scenes - Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter - was compiled and composed by Miss Eleanor Smith, the scenery was designed and executed by Miss Benedict, Miss Nancrede and Mr. Hazenplug. The spirit of mood of each season was expressed in verse, song, and dance. As there was no plot in the Masque, merely a succession of incidents, some one figure was needed to bind together the component parts, and Father Time was used for this purpose. An effort was made to express in the four seasons of the year the corresponding four seasons in a day : Spring, dawn : Summer, high noon : Autumn, evening : Winter, night. A symbolic color was chosen for each scene, blossoms, naturally suggesting pink and white for Spring ; yellow, orange, and red for Summer : purple and brown for Autumn ; grey, black, and white for Winter. Two hundred and twenty-five people took part in the performance. The Masque was given several times at Hull-House and repeated at the Coliseum during the Child Welfare Exhibit.

Topic: Hull House Social Activities

Mrs. Bowen and others have made many generous donations of books to the club library, which now numbers over 400 volumes. The social event of the year was the reception given to the members of the club by Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Friday evening, January 4th. The programme in the Auditorium consisted of two plays a little comedy, acted by Miss Neal and Mr. Battis, and an operetta, given by Mr. Basil Tetson, Mr. Victor Sincere and Miss Florence Holbrook. This was followed by a supper in the Coffee House. As each member of the club brought a guest, the 200 chairs were twice filled. The candles, flowers and festive toilets gave the room the gayest appearance it has ever known. The president, in behalf of the club, presented the hostess, a former club president, with a bunch of roses. This presentation voiced the enthusiasm and good will of the club.

The Marionette Club

The Marionette Club is a club of children from twelve to fifteen years of age. They have presented "Esban and the Witch." first as the Christmas play for the entertainment of all the Hull-House club children, and then in January as a public performance, and have given five performances of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by William Shakespeare. with Mendelssohn's music, performed by the Marionette Club Trio. The first outdoor performance of a Hull-House play was given in June. when the Marionette Club repeated their performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Joseph T. Bowen country Club in Waukegan. This year the club is preparing "Twelfth Night," by William Shakespeare, to be given in March. The club also runs a Puppet Theater and gives, with the puppets, fairy plays for the Hull-House children.

Topic: Hull House Practical Activities

Cafeteria

In the Cafeteria the service is more informal than that of the Coffee House proper. It is sustained on the lower floor of the Smith building and is opened only during the noon hour. The Coffee House and the Cafeteria are under the management of Miss Elizabeth McManus, assisted by Andrew Gabriel, with a staff of twenty people.

Research

Study of Greek Colony

Appreciating that its neighborhood contained the largest Greek colony in the city and that little was known of this new element in Chicago's complex population, a study of the Greeks was begun by Hull-House in the summer of 1908. In this preliminary investigation 350 apartment or tenement houses in which Greeks lived were visited and schedules filled for 1,467 persons. In the spring of 1909 a special study of the Greek boys who work in the "shoe-shine parlors" and fruit stores in the loop district was made by the House in co-operation with the League for the Protection of Immigrants.

Topic: Sanger and Birth Control

THE QUESTION OF BIRTH-CONTROL Dr. W.J. Robinson, Pioneer Dr. William J. Robinson's new book on "The Limitation of Offspring" is only the latest incident in a pioneering career. Dr. Robinson has for years, through his journal, the Critic and Guide, advocated the legalized of contraception. He has persistently discussed its medical, legal, sociological and ethical aspects; answered all the objections to it that ignorance or fanaticism or intellectual perversity brought forward; and by his editorials, his contributions to other journals, his lectures, his pamphlets and his books, he made it a public issue. Those who have known of Dr. Robinson's work will be glad to circulate this new book; and those who read him for the first time will find themselves in pleasant and enlightening contact with a sane, genial, cultured and essentially human personality.

It behooves us here more than anywhere else, to refrain from dogmatism, for the varieties of sexual disposition are as the varieties of men. They are the varieties of men. And no one need think that when he has "made an experiment of twenty-odd years," as one correspondent has, and reached a conclusion, that his conclusion of necessity applies to anyone but himself. We are not advocating that the public should prevent conception, or trying to enforce a particular solution of sex-problems; we are advocating that the knowledge which is relevant to these problems be accessible to all.

Topic: Women's Resistance

All that is to be ended. And this is the chief thing we expect of women's citizenship. It will formulate in the public mind the higher ideal that shall develop the young girls of the future. They will no longer grow up, to be, outside the years of motherhood, mere drudges or parlor ornaments. They will no longer try to satisfy their ambitions by seeing who can parade the most extreme buffooneries of contemporary fashion on the public highway. They will grow up to be interested and living individuals, and satisfy their ambitions only with the highest prizes of adventure and achievement that life offers.

What if I were right, after all?

Suppose it were true that women are like men, only, to us, sweeter, lovelier, more desirable companions, and with the same sense, the same interests, the same need of work and play?

I could go on living in that kind of world. And frankly, I can't live in the other. I'd just as soon commit suicide. The nightmare of anti-suffrage oppresses me. I will go back to my own country, where a woman is a person, with a mind and will of her own, fit for all the rough, sweet uses of this harsh and happy life.

Topic: Women's Lives

(Our heroine is, to use the language of the sixteenth century, when the antiquity of her profession was first recognized, "a paynted hoore." She is clad in a wrapper which was once light pink. She holds a word shawl tightly about her bare shoulders, and shivers painfully. It is hard to realize that this rouge-be-smearred creature, with her flamboyant, peroxide hair, was probably more than usually pretty once. Her eyes are bleared, her hair a mess, even the paint on her cheeks is soiled and fouled. There is nothing about her now which is not revolting. Much handling has worn off even her garishness.)

(Jake regards her dispassionately.)

Maud, the Mutt: Nuttin' doin', Jake, nuttin' doin' fur the last week. I asin't et nuttin' since day b'fore yusturday.

Jake, The Puller-In: Awhell!

(The woman stands irresolute a moment, then staggers out upon the sidewalk, down front. Her teeth chatter audibly.)

Maud: Ther' ain't nobody gives a damn fur me.

Magdalene was born a woman, this fact, according to the dictates of man, prohibiting her from every field of life except love. And, therefore, she loved. But her love was as pearls cast before swine; it was abused and thrown aside.

Society, with the unaccountable, contradictory attitude it sometimes manifests, censured her for doing the only thing that it allowed her to do. It gave her no helping hand to overcome her grief. It gave her no opportunity to forget her pain by ministering to the pains of others, or bringing joy to others. She was not allowed to forget her individual misfortunes by depicting in literature or on canvas or in music the lives of the aggregate of individuals. She was not allowed to forget her own needs by busying herself with the needs of society as a whole. All these paths of endeavor, that of the musician, the painter, the writer, the statesman and the physician, were bolted and barred against her. Only one road lay open, its bed besprinkled with glittering dust to hid the mire beneath.

With a feeling of bitterness, Magdalene took the road, and again Society with inexplicable but doubtless faultless logic, railed at her for following the only course it allowed her to take.

Topic: Liberation School

The Liberation school for Women holds three sessions each year to help us learn, develop skills, and work together. For information, call the CWLU office 348-2011 or Sarah Edelken 935-9138 or Barbara Peart 935-9628.

Womankind

The CWLU puts out a monthly newspaper, WOMANKIND, that spreads the ideas of women's liberation, talks about CWLU activities, and has a variety of other articles. Subscriptions are \$4 a year.

HEALTH CARE

The CWLU health project tries to meet some of the problems women face in health care. Part of this project includes pregnancy testing and an abortion counselling service. The phone number for the counselling service is 643-3844; leave your name and phone number and you will be called back within two to four days. Call the CWLU office 348-3011 for the locations and times of pregnancy testing.

RAPE PROJECT

The Rape Project at the Sister Center, 1545 W. Morse in Rogers Park, has a crisis line where women who have been raped can call for someone to talk to, someone to go to the hospital with them, and if they want, someone to go to the police with them. The Crisis line phone number is 728-1920. It is open from 6 pm to midnite, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Topic: Anti-War

TWO months after promising to sign the Draft Agreement to bring an end to the war in South Vietnam and after weeks of negotiations which promised to end the killing, Henry Kissinger announced December 16 that the talks had

reached a "fundamental" impasse. Kissinger attributed this to demands by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) to change the agreement. This is completely false. It was the U. S. and its puppet Saigon government that consistently demanded more concessions from the DRV. How can Nixon and Kissinger expect us to believe that "North Vietnamese demands to change the agreement" have caused the delay? This particular lie is contradicted by every statement made by the DRV representatives in the last two months. For example, as Nguyen Thanh Le, DRV spokesman at the Paris talks, said on Dec. 17, "If the American government really desires to settle the Vietnam problem peacefully . . . it should sign the agreed accord without delay and with out any modification.

HOW THE WAR BEGAN

CONT FROM PG.5

This move suited the U.S.' interests, because, having spoken out severely against French colonialism, the U.S. could not openly support the French previous to this time. The installation of Bao Dai as a "legitimate" ruler let the U.S. support the French, since they were now protecting a "legitimate" government against rebellion and aggression.

Topic: Women's Sexual Health

This is the second of a series of four articles which WOMANKIND is going to print on the subject of venereal disease. This article focuses on the diagnosis of gonorrhea. The next article will discuss the treatment of gonorrhea, and the final article will talk about syphilis.

GONORRHEA

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS IN THE FEMALE

Gonorrheal Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID): Early gonorrhea does not produce noticeable symptoms in most women; therefore treatment is often delayed. In 50% of women who remain untreated for more than 8-10 weeks, the bacteria rise into the uterus. The gonococcus does not survive easily on the endometrium (lining of the uterus) except during menstruation when the bacteria can multiply rapidly in the dead cells and discharged blood of the uterine lining. During menstruation, the infection can spread quickly up the sides of the uterus and into the fallopian tubes.

Topic: Movement History

Firestone, in fact, was the only one in the group to write an extensive article about the earlier feminists in the 19th century, pointing out that they were predecessors we could be proud of, and far more radical than has been acknowledged, in this very same journal she was calling "First Year." What is more, "First Year" referred simply to the record of our group, which was accurate and descriptive, and even somewhat limited in its description. As the first theoretical journal of radical women, later to call themselves radical feminists, it really did reflect the first year of visible stirrings of the independent radical women's liberation movement.

Let's look at some simple facts, for a start: There is something around now called the women's liberation movement that millions of people all over the world know about and have reacted to, for or against, and in which large numbers of women "shall use the term masses-have been involved, and which more people, men and women, feel themselves supporters of.

This movement was started by women. The movement which bears the name women's liberation was begun by women who considered them-selves radicals, and who openly and publicly called themselves radicals.

Topic: Movement Theory

There is a tactic that has been wreaking havoc within the Women's Liberation Movement, a tactic we call psychological terrorism. It is the use of personal attack to prevent political issues from being clarified and acted on. We call it psychological, even though it is really political, because its character is to deny the political by expressing itself perpetually in personal terms, often in moralistic or psychological jargon, and because it generates the

psychological effects of confusion, guilt, fear, and despair among women. It takes advantage of these feelings to achieve a certain aim: to curb the action and power of the radicals of the Women's Liberation Movement.

The liberal fears and opposes clarity and effectiveness because she fears angering the powerful; she does not want to fight. In order to preserve peace, the liberal resists any idea that requires real change of the status quo, in action or in theory. The liberal wants to go easy, not to expose too clearly, not to attack too hard. A truth that exposes too clearly, attacks too hard. Traditionally the liberal claims to be against violence as a means of struggling for freedom and justice. She is not tactically opposed to violence because of a present position of weakness. She opposes the use of force for any purpose on moral principle and libertarian theory. She remains pacifist even when acknowledging that one side, the oppressor, is already using force and violence to maintain his position.

Topic: Forms of Resistance

Many forms of reactionary tactics are being used to hold back or stop the women's liberation movement; "Men's liberation" is one of them. Just consider the name: men's liberation. What else can this possibly mean besides the liberation of men from women, especially from the achievements of women's growing power? The term women's liberation grew out of the realization that men have more power than women and thus can exploit and oppress us. Therefore we need liberation from that oppression and exploitation. The term men's liberation was derived from the term women's liberation and thus insinuates that women have power over men.

Although questions could be raised about either the extent or the effect of male participation in NOW, the group clearly rejected female separatism as a tool for winning women's rights on the grounds that to exclude men would mean to acquiesce to segregation- They presented themselves as idealists in this respect- they would not be guilty of the same bigotry as men-although one always sensed an undercurrent of fear: fear of being called man-haters, of turning off other women, of confronting the reality of men's power over women and deciding what actions would be necessary to end it.