

Bearing in mind this one reservation, these books are recommended to Zimbabweans, and others involved in small economic projects.

Reviewed by Kathy Bond-Stewart, Harare.

Women in the Third World. A Directory of Resources, Thomas P Fenton and Mary J Heffron (eds), Orbis Books, Maryknoll, New York, 1987 (US\$9.95, 141 pp).

This directory of resources relating to women in the Third World includes lists of organisations, books, periodicals, pamphlets and articles, and audiovisual and other resources which in one way or another relate to, serve, work for, or bring together women in the Third World. The Third World in this case includes people and countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East — but not 'third world' elements in the industrialised nations of the First World. This publication updates the chapter on women from an earlier publication **Third World Resource Directory** (Orbis:1984). It is one of a number of resource books published by Orbis Books, for Maryknoll, which have been compiled by Thomas Fenton and Mary Heffron of the Third World Resources project of the Data Centre, a public-interest information library.

Marilee Karl, ISIS International Coordinator, writes very positively about this publication in the Foreword (vii):

"Leafing through the pages of this directory gives a feeling for the breadth, depth, and dynamism of women's consciousness-raising and organisational efforts in the Third World. Here are the voices of Central American women, suffering in strife-torn situations, of women from rural villages in Asia drawn by poverty into the sex-tourism industry in the capital cities or around US military bases, of Mexican women working in US owned border industries, or Third World women explaining just what the world economic crisis means to the survival chances of millions of families like their own."

In addition to indicating how much material of value there is in this publication, Marilee Karl's comments point also to the statement of political orientation made by the editors, who indicate that the resource directories are partisan and biased in favour of a radical analysis of Third World affairs. This political orientation is reflected in the objectives of the Data Centre for its series of publications on Third World issues, as stated in the Preface (xf):

1. to strengthen the ties among organisations that oppose the injustices in foreign military and economic intervention in the Third World by helping to dismantle the institutional, issue-related, and regional barriers that now divide these groups.
2. to legitimise and give equal time to alternative points of view on Third World affairs in general and on the involvement of the United States and other major powers in the Third World in particular.
3. to promote the education/action resources of Third World-related organisations in a sustained, focused, and professional manner.
4. to put in the hands of researchers and organisers in the Third World comprehensive guides to Third World-related organisations and educational resources in other parts of the world.
5. to direct concerned citizens in First World countries to the books, periodicals, audiovisuals, and other resources they need to study in order to take informed and

effective action to correct injustices in the ways their governments and business treat Third World nations and peoples.

An enormous amount of work has obviously gone into the development of this directory. Particularly useful are the large number of annotated entries, many presented in some detail, and the format and presentation of the information. Where possible addresses, contact information, costs, and so on are also given. The indexing and contents pages in this publication, as is necessary in a resource directory, are very thorough. The information is indexed by organisations, individuals, titles, geographical areas and subjects, and the geographical spread of information is fairly impressive. As a directory this publication appears to serve its purpose very well, and is to be recommended.

However, a directory of resources such as this one can rarely be exhaustive, as is recognised by the editors in their introduction. But, even more importantly, it is also likely to reflect the most available resources. In this sense a reader could expect to find a large proportion of the resources listed actually originating from outside the Third World, from the First World, or from the more accessible and 'fluent' Third World countries. This of course is a reflection of the current world information order and the lack of publishing resources in the Third World. Even when Third World writers are published this tends to be through publishers in the First World. And, indeed, a large proportion of the resources in this directory, especially those on which some detailed information is given, are based in First World countries. While the production of this resource directory on Women in the Third World is laudatory, it seems a great pity that we in the Third World can't take responsibility for this kind of data collection and presentation ourselves.

In this respect I wonder if the presentation of information could be altered to focus first on the resources originating from organisations based in the Third World, and then move onto the First World support groups and publications. This emphasis would I think show up more sharply the need to deliberately seek information 'owned' by the Third World, highlight the relative paucity of published information of this kind, and be in keeping with the stated political bias of this series of Third World Resource books.

This directory of resources is a valuable catalogue of existing resources and publications relating to women in the Third World and should prove to be a useful resource for organisations in both the first and third worlds who are interested in issues relating to women, and to justice.

Reviewed by Brigid Willmore, Harare, Zimbabwe.

The Woman's Question and The Modes of Human Reproduction. An Analysis of a Tanzanian Village, by Ulla Vuorela, The Finnish Society for Development Studies and the Finnish Anthropological Society in cooperation with the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala, 1987 (284pp, SEK 120).

The author puts forward a theory of modes of human reproduction, in an attempt to illuminate and explain the role of gender in materialist analyses of modes of production. She points out that the relations of mating and those of filiation are important for ordering power relations in all activities in which different generations are involved. Vuorela holds that the modes of human reproduction are constituted by relations and forces of human reproduction.