

personal risk, belief in health care guidelines, belief in personal ability to keep to guidelines, and social support to keep to guidelines, are critical factors in achieving health behaviour change. Sorensen's well written overview could usefully have come at the start of the book and provided a framework for the other articles.

Overall, the collection is worth reading although, with a few exceptions, the articles stress the need for further data and research rather than presenting in depth findings of their own. The content is considerably better than the general presentation of the book itself, which rates very low on attractiveness and originality. This is a great pity. Sorensen's three photographs of awareness campaign media enliven the final pages of the book, but for the most part the layout and presentation are dull. This detracts from the articles themselves, and is a contradiction of the oft-repeated message within the book of the need for appropriate, engaging strategies to break the HIV - drug injecting link.

Reviewed by Helen Jackson, Director of Research, School of Social Work, Harare, Zimbabwe.

*The Politics of Race and Gender in Therapy*, Lenora Fulani (ed), The Haworth Press, New York, 1988 (120pp, US\$24.95 hbk, O 86656 723 2).

A monograph published simultaneously as *Women and Therapy*, Vol 6 No4.

This book is written for societies where there is racism, and where women are treated as second or third class citizens or worse, not only because they are women but also because of their skin colour. The book acknowledges that some of the issues discussed as the specific struggles of 'women of colour' are also experienced by white women and men. These issues include powerlessness in an elitist society, where people are seen as lower grade persons because they belong to a different race, culture, are poor, unemployed and lack education.

This book will be valued by feminist therapists and people who work with women in development. Therapists who use psychoanalysis may find the book particularly interesting and challenging, especially the section on Marxism, Psychoanalysis and Feminism. This section challenges Freudian ideas concerning women's sexuality and motherhood.

How applicable will this book be to Zimbabwe and other African countries? First, our women do not experience the same problems that women of colour in the USA, experience as a group. Even if a few do, there are strong traditional and cultural ways of dealing with most of the problems that women

might be experiencing. In some cases governments have developed policies to protect all women despite their colour.

Second, psychoanalysis is expensive, and if taken up would not be for those people who most need the service.

Third, it is slowly becoming obvious that the systemic approach to counselling, and engaging clients in brief therapy, leads to the best results from therapy.

However, having said this, non feminist therapists and non psychoanalysts could still benefit from reading this book, if it is read with a view to gaining a different perspective on therapy with women, despite their colour. As the book is emotionally charged (dealing with the emotive issues of politics, race and gender), those who want to benefit from it must remain objective.

Reviewed by Eunice R Muzenda, Executive Tutor, Family Counselling Unit, Harare, Zimbabwe.

*Women, Development and Survival in the Third World*, Haleh Afshar (ed), Longman Group UK Limited, London, 1991.

This book might better have been titled *Women, crisis and survival*, as the examples given show women reacting to forces which work *against* development - repressive fundamentalism in Iran, the American destabilisation crisis in Nicaragua, and the economic and political crises of Nigeria. Women are shown to be affected as consumers, as workers and most seriously as the ones on whose shoulders falls the increasingly heavy burden of maintaining the family unit. At best, as in Mary Stead's Nicaraguan example, gendered needs and concerns such as childcare policies and contraception have been put on hold by the state because they are seen as potentially divisive in the context of a national emergency; at worst, as Carolynne Dennis shows in Nigeria, the social problems created by a deteriorating economy are off-loaded from the state to women, who are forced to "manage" the crisis at the household level.

The differential impact of national crises on women because of their special role as household managers is not news. Where this volume is more innovative, however, is in those contributions which discuss programmes and policies that are more truly developmental, ie deliberately conceived and carried out to advance the national good, rather than as a response to disaster. The most interesting such discussion is Delia Davin's study of China, which describes the impact of "development" of the sort being widely touted after the recent turmoils