

2001; viii + 345 pages; index; ISBN 0-8135-2923-9; \$25.00US.

Feminist Locations, like many such collections, is eclectic and held together as much by elastic as by logic. But unlike many such collections, it is not based on a single conference, but on the lectures delivered from 1995 to 1998 in several different series organised by the Institute for Research on Women at Rutgers University while Marianne Dekoven was the Director. She clearly did a great job in attracting some notable "names" to the Institute - Charlotte Bunch, Ann Kaplan, and Lynne Segal to name just a few. Each of the articles makes a serious and interesting contribution to feminist debate and knowledge.

The problem, of course, is that it is very difficult to do justice to all the "diversity along all relevant axes of difference, including - in addition to diversity of race, ethnicity, sexuality and geographical location - disciplinary diversity and diversity of orientation toward scholarship and activism" (vii) and remain a coherent collection. We know something about the problem in *Atlantis: A Women's Studies Journal*, which, like all feminist journals, tries to represent the widest possible diversity in Canadian feminist "knowledge." We fail, of course, but there is always a "next time" with a journal, which there is not with an anthology such as this.

I had a particular moment of disappointment because I read the title as having something to do with the theme of this issue - Women and Development. But it isn't, except in a few cases, and those somewhat coincidentally. Charlotte Bunch's paper on women's Human Rights in the context of global feminism, for example, addresses the critical issue of whether there are universal values and rights that all women, in all their diverse situations, can identify with. Bunch points to the success and extent of women's Human Rights networking globally to show not only that there are such universal values, but that the best way to acknowledge and negotiate diversity is in the framework of a shared feminist enterprise. Debra Liebowitz takes up similar themes in her discussion of the feminist activism that grew up in resistance to the NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). She discusses the way in which different anti-NAFTA

movements grew up (and later, together) in Canada, Mexico and USA, giving full credit to the leading role played by Canadian groups. These groups were not only different to one another, but also contained potentially divisive differences within themselves. Commonality and difference were in constant tension, although Liebowitz remains convinced that "issue-focused transnational advocacy networking" represents a strategy for organising across difference - provided that "attention to difference is a fundamental part of working conversations and strategy building" (186).

I have picked out these two papers because they have the most direct relevance to the theme of this issue of *Atlantis*, but there is much good reading in the other twelve papers. This collection does, in my view, manage to represent a good deal of some of the best in the diversity in current feminist thinking - and that is no mean achievement.

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Sketches of Labrador Life. Lydia Campbell, with an introduction by the Rev. Arthur Waghorne and a forward by Doris Saunders. St. John's, Newfoundland: Killick Press, 2000; x + 53 pages; ISBN 1-894294-27-0. \$19.95. Illustrated with many reproductions of original black and white photographs and colour photographs of contemporary Inuit art work.

This book is an act of love. It is a re-printing of Lydia Campbell's account of her life as a woman of Labrador in the late nineteenth century. But it is much more than that. It is a re-presenting of this energetic and feisty woman to a new generation; it is testimonial to Lydia's descendants, who include her great, great granddaughter, Doris Saunders, who has done so much to make Labrador life and culture visible; and it is an exhibition of the variety, skill and beauty of Labrador art today. It is an art book, but not a "coffee table" book. It is affordable, and

would make a wonderful present for anyone interested in women's lives in the North.

Lydia Campbell wrote her "Sketches" at the instigation of Rev. Waghorne when she was 75 years old. Later it came into the hands of a descendent, Elizabeth (Blake) Goudie, who allowed *Them Days* (then edited by Flora (Blake) Baikie) to copy the writings and publish them in 1980. Lydia opens her account by saying "You must please excuse my writing and spelling for I have never been to school, neither had I a spelling book in my young days, me, a native of this country, Labrador's Hamilton's Inlet, Eskimaux Bay." But she had a natural gift for lively, clear and evocative prose, and her description of her life at that time presents us with a unique picture of both her own indomitable character and the sturdy characters who lived around her.

Here she is revelling in her sister Hannah's independence. "We are all scattered today, my husband, Dan Campbell, is not home yet from Labacatto, he went there to see our brother-in-law, mersai Michelin, a Canadian about seventy years old, not able to work now, but his wife, Hannah, my older sister, she is over eighty years old, yet she takes her gun and axe and game bag and shoots a white partridge or two now and then. I have known the old woman fighting with a wolverine, a strong animal the size of a good size dog, she had neither gun nor axe, but a stout little stick, yet she killed it after a long battle" (9).

Apart from the text, the book presents us with the artistic creations of contemporary Labrador artists, and there is something very moving about looking at the pictures of such elegant and sophisticated work, and realising something of the context in which they were created. Killick has done a great job in re-creating this work, and packaging it in such an attractive and significant way.

I have a few gripes. For the many readers who will not be familiar with Labrador, a map would be useful. While the scattered and complex family relationships are clear to Lydia and her descendents, the rest of us would find a family tree extremely useful. The old black and white photographs add enormously to the atmosphere of the book - but not all of them are dated, and that, again, would be useful. While it is not intended to

be an "academic" book, a few more explanations would be helpful - about "tea dolls" for example, and about the aboriginal people Lydia talks about. There are too many typos for a book of this standard, e.g. Ambros for Ambrose (42).

But I cavill. It is a lovely book and it has some profound messages for us. In a Special Issue on Women and Development, it is particularly appropriate for us to consider just how women create their own lives, as well as those of their families and their communities in diverse situations. Lydia could have survived anywhere, and the values she relied on to ensure that survival are the same values we find women holding to in difficult situations the world over.

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Getting By in Hard Times. Gendered Labour at Home and on the Job. Meg Luxton and June Corman. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2001; xi + 326 pages; ISBN 0-8020-7147-3; \$27.95.

Meg Luxton and June Corman's book, *Getting By in Hard Times*, serves as a reminder of the reason for my early and enduring loyalties to a feminist political economy approach. At a time when many academic scholars have abandoned analyses of working people's lives in capitalist economies, Luxton and Corman have put the struggles of working women and men at the centre of their study. Based on research conducted through surveys and in-depth interviews with Stelco workers and their families in Hamilton, Ontario, *Getting By in Hard Times* explores the impact of the 1980s and 1990s economic restructuring on paid labour, unpaid domestic labour, community experiences, and workers' politics. Luxton and Corman highlight major changes in the ways in which men and women cope with hard times. Specifically, they point to the increased participation of women in the labour force, the loss of secure core employment for many men, and the challenge of combining paid employment and unpaid domestic labour.