

through tradition, yet paradoxical silencing of important positive cultural presences such as the women of power in our settlement narratives.

Undisciplined Women claims to be revolutionary, yet its strongest argument supports an established point - the significance of women to Canada's culture (frequently defined as feminine versus masculine America) - and the widely practiced methodology in cultural research of inter- if not multi-disciplinarity. In the opening article on "Reclaiming the Study of Our Cultural Lives," Doucette presents a solid argument for the social utility and intellectual fulfillment of those involved in this exercise, yet by the conclusion, the reader remains questioning the effectiveness of the results in developing "our paradigm for the study of our culture," whoever "we" are. Nonetheless, this collection should be of considerable interest to Women's Studies, if somewhat less to Folklore Studies; while for Canadian Studies and Cultural Studies generally it embodies the continuing movement toward truly inclusive cultural appreciation.

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Introducing Race and Gender Into Economics. Robin L. Bartlett, ed. London and New York: Routledge, 1997: illustrations; xiv+210 pages; ISBN 0-415-16282-3; \$75.00 US (cloth).

This volume is written primarily by and for teachers of introductory economics. The majority of the chapters are "lesson plans," with examples showing how race and gender concepts can be brought into the classroom, discussions of what students can be expected to learn, and pitfalls the instructor may encounter. However a number of chapters focus on general pedagogical issues, for example, teaching Asian-American undergraduates or "affective-oriented" groups.

Several chapters cover material which is standard in any labour-oriented women in the economy course, for example, labour supply and human capital investment decisions, the economics of affirmative action, and definitions of the labour force. It is not the examples themselves which are of interest in these chapters - the basic lecture material is set out better elsewhere. What is useful is the experience of other instructors. For example, several chapters describe ways of deflecting students who turn to racial or gender stereotypes when discussing different groups' economic experiences.

A number of chapters contain valuable ideas which I will use in the future. One chapter describes an exercise in which students calculate race or income specific consumer price indices (CPI). This is a nice example of how race or gender sensitive material can strengthen understanding of basic economic concepts. Another example which might spark (male?) interest in racial issues shows that US baseball teams which integrated quickly outperformed more slowly integrated teams. Finally, readings from the debates over protective labour legislation one hundred years ago could lead economics and non-economics students to question their own ideas about the best policy response to women's work-family conflicts.

The US focus of this volume may be something of a difficulty for Canadian readers. In the classroom, the examples would need to be adapted using Canadian or international data. Further, class discussions as described in this volume might require extra care to include students who may have been educated in settings where conformity is valued, challenging authority is discouraged, or where questions have a "right" answer. More subtly, Bartlett's suggestion that instructors may want to "affirm cultural differences" presupposes an acceptance of diversity, a "warm climate," that may be presumptive.

This volume is an early contribution to a fledgling area. As such, it only touches on many of the more difficult issues involved in introducing race and gender into economics. I personally struggle to find material that considers the

intersection of race and gender, and gets students to connect material to their own experiences (for example, drawing a parallel between occupational segregation in the labour market segregation and students' decisions to sit in racially segregated rows). It is easy to see race as a black and white issue, and forget that race, as well as gender, is culturally constructed (for example, the official Canadian definition of "visible minorities" includes Arabs but not Jews). Introducing race and gender into economics is a on-going project. This volume is a valuable beginning.

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The Last Laugh

...on the death of a fellow brakeman
(for Don Stafford)

You died last night
at Redwood
sacrificed to the beast
we thought asleep

he shook awake
and clutched you to him
a brief instant only
to stare
to topple towards
that open maw

I have years
to look

and wonder when next
he will twist
my taunts
into his own
steel-toothed grin

Prashant Ziskind