

the Soviet Union. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987.

This is a very thorough study of demographic trends and demographic policy in the Soviet Union. Until recently, the "woman question" in the USSR was understood primarily in terms of the demographic consequences of women's integration into paid labour. The discussion of the effects of social policies such as the child allowance program, the family assistance program, protective labor laws, maternity leave, etc., on women's reproductive behaviour is particularly informative.

Lapidus, Gail Warshofsky. *Women in Soviet Society: Equality, Development and Social Change*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978.

This is still the standard work on women in the USSR. Lapidus's aim is to explore the ways in which the Soviet state has sought to change women's roles in the economy, politics and the family. Her analysis covers the period from the October Revolution to the Brezhnev years, with some discussion of the "woman question" in pre-revolutionary Russia.

Lapidus, Gail Warshofsky (ed). *Women, Work and Family in the Soviet Union*. New York: M.E. Sharpe, 1982.

This is a collection of articles by Soviet scholars and, therefore, a good opportunity to see what the Soviets themselves have to say. For more recent material from the USSR, see *Moscow News*.

Mamonova, Tatyana. *Russian Women's Studies: Essays on Sexism in Soviet Culture*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1989.

See the book review by Heather Jon Maroney, p. 101-02.

Mamonova, Tatyana (ed). *Women and Russia: Feminist Writings from the Soviet Union*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1984.

Tatyana Mamonova was one of the founders of a dissident feminist journal, *Woman and Russia*, in Leningrad in 1979. The KGB were quick to repress the new publication and Mamonova was deported, along with three fellow editors. For an English translation of the first issue of *Woman and Russia*, see *Woman and Russia: First Feminist Samizdat*. Sheba Feminist Publishers, London, 1980. Mamonova's volume is a continuation of her work in Leningrad — documenting the experiences of Soviet women.

McLaughlin, Sigrid (trans. and ed). *The Image of Women in Contemporary Soviet Fiction*. London: Macmillan, 1989.

A selection of works by both women and men. For more on literature, see Goscilo.

Moscow News. A weekly newspaper published in Moscow.

In 1988, *Moscow News* began to run a column, about every four weeks, entitled "She and We." With the advent of glasnost, Soviet women are talking openly about their problems. "She and We" makes for fascinating reading. Available in English.

Stites, Richard. *The Women's Liberation Movement in Russia: Feminism, Nihilism, and Bolshevism, 1860-1930*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1978.

This is the standard work on the history of the women's movement in Russia — an excellent study and a goldmine of information.

Voznesenskaya, Julia. *The Women's Decameron*. London: Methuen, 1986.

Julia Voznesenskaya was deported, along with Tatyana Mamonova, from the Soviet Union in 1980 for her dissident feminist activities. *The Women's Decameron* is a novel about ten women in a maternity ward. The hospital is under quarantine, so they pass the next ten days together by telling stories about love, sex, rape, jealousy, happiness.

Yedlin, Tova (ed). *Women in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union*. New York: Praeger, 1980.

This is a collection of papers from the Conference on Women in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, held at the University of Alberta in 1978. It covers a wide range of topics in history, economics and political science.

Yedlin, Tova and Jean Wilman (compilers). *Women in Russia and the Soviet Union. Bibliography*. Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, Ottawa: Carleton University, 1984.

This bibliography contains 465 titles in English and Russian. Also see Hyer.

This Poem's for You!

SUSAN L. HELWIG

"Shall I write a poem or iron your shirts,
O husband mine?"
"Iron my shirts, my dear, for clothes make
the man, not poems the woman."

"Shall I write a poem or bake a cake,
o husband mine?"
"Bake a cake, my pet, for man shall not
live by bread alone and Marie Antoinette
herself once said, 'Let them eat cake!'"

"Shall I write a poem or wash the tubby, hubby?"
"Oh scrub the tub, my lamb, for cleanliness is next
to Godliness; less toil is your *bon ami*."

"Shall I pen a poem or pour your beer, my dear?"
"Pour me a beer, my dear, for it's surely Miller time,
and time and tide wait for no man."
With that she poured her own beer, raised
the glass and said
"This poem's for you!"