absolute identified with the dynamic ground of the universe. From the sixteenth century on several Hindu devotional traditions have claimed her as the loving mother of all. Most recently contemporary Western appropriations have lifted Kali out of her cultural and literary South Asian contexts and made her into an ahistorical, archetypal figure. The essays of this volume explore these various manifestations of Kali with Part I focusing on South Asian texts and contexts while Part II examines Kali in contemporary Western settings.

Part I begins with a reprinted chapter on Kali from Kinsley’s book, Hindu Goddesses (1986) which is followed by Patricia Dold’s “Kali the Terrific and Her Tests” — like Kinsley’s chapter a textual study. Then there are four chapters drawing on contemporary field studies in Bengal, Bhubaneswar, Sri Lanka, and Banaras. These studies offer evidence for Kali’s associations in South Asia with blood, power, sexuality and Tantra. The focus shifts in Part II to the modern West beginning with the fear and revulsion of the eighteenth and nineteenth century Orientalists followed by Kripal’s analysis of Kali in the Psychoanalytic tradition and McNeal’s study of Kali’s double marginality in Trinidad where she unites in herself Catholicism and Hinduism. Caldwell offers a feminist theoretical reading of Kali while Rachel McDermott examines manifestations of the goddess on the Internet and how this democratization of information has affected Kali’s depiction. What Westerners tend to see in Kali is not always what Hindus see and appreciate. A significant contribution of this book is to draw out these differences and to critically relate them to one another. Undergraduates, graduate students, faculty and general readers — all will learn from and enjoy reading this splendid book.

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