

= Kate Millett =

Katherine Murray " Kate " Millett (born September 14 , 1934) is an American radical feminist writer , educator , artist , and activist . She attended Oxford University and was the first American woman to be awarded a postgraduate degree with first @-@ class honors by St. Hilda 's . She has been described as " a seminal influence on second @-@ wave feminism " , and is best known for her 1970 book Sexual Politics , which was her doctoral dissertation at Columbia University . Journalist Liza Featherstone attributes previously unimaginable " legal abortion , greater professional equality between the sexes , and a sexual freedom " being made possible partially due to Millett 's efforts .

The feminist , human rights , peace , civil rights , and anti @-@ psychiatry movements have been some of Millett 's key causes . Her books were motivated by her activism , such as woman 's rights and mental health reform , and several were autobiographical memoirs that explored her sexuality , mental health , and relationships . Mother Millett and The Loony Bin Trip , for instance , dealt with family issues and the times when she was involuntarily committed to a nursing home . Besides appearing in a number of documentaries , she produced Three Lives . In the 1960s and 1970s , Millett taught at Waseda University , Bryn Mawr College , Barnard College , and University of California , Berkeley .

Millett was raised in Minnesota and has spent most of her adult life in Manhattan and the Woman 's Art Colony , which became the Millett Center for the Arts in 2012 that she established in Poughkeepsie , New York . Self @-@ identified as bisexual , Millett was married to sculptor Fumio Yoshimura from 1965 to 1985 and had relationships with women , one of whom was the inspiration for her book Sita . She has continued to work as an activist , writer , and artist . Some of her later written works are The Politics of Cruelty (1994) , about state @-@ sanctioned torture in many countries , and a book about the relationship with her mother in Mother Millett (2001) . Between 2011 and 2013 , she has won the Lambda Pioneer Award for Literature , received Yoko Ono 's Courage Award for the Arts , and was inducted into the National Women 's Hall of Fame .

= = Early life and education = =

Katherine Murray Millett was born on September 14 , 1934 to James Albert and Helen Feely Millett in Saint Paul , Minnesota . According to Millett , she was afraid of her father , an engineer , who beat her . He was an alcoholic who abandoned the family when she was 14 , " consigning them to a life of genteel poverty . " Her mother was a teacher and insurance saleswoman . She has two sisters , Sally and Mallory ; the latter was one of the subjects of Three Lives . Of Irish Catholic heritage , Kate Millett attended parochial schools in Saint Paul throughout her childhood .

Millett graduated in 1956 magna cum laude from University of Minnesota with a BA degree in English literature ; she was a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority . A wealthy aunt paid for her education at St Hilda 's College , Oxford , where she majored in English literature and obtained a first @-@ class degree , with honors , in 1958 . She was the first American woman to be awarded a postgraduate degree with first @-@ class honors by St. Hilda 's . After spending about 10 years as an educator and artist , Millett entered the graduate school program for English and comparative literature at Columbia University in 1968 , during which she taught English at Barnard . While there , she championed student rights , women 's liberation , and abortion reform . She completed her dissertation in September 1969 and was awarded her doctorate , with distinction , in March 1970 .

= = Career and activism = =

= = = Early career as an artist and educator = = =

Millett taught English at the University of North Carolina after graduating from St. Hilda 's , but she left mid @-@ semester to study art . In New York City she worked as a kindergarten teacher and learned to sculpt and paint from 1959 to 1961 . She then moved to Japan and studied sculpture .

Millett met fellow sculptor Fumio Yoshimura , had her first one @-@ woman show at Tokyo 's Minami Gallery , and taught English at Waseda University . She left Japan in 1963 and moved to New York 's Lower East Side .

Millett taught English and exhibited her works of art at Barnard College beginning in 1964 . She was among a group of young , radical and untenured educators who wanted to modernize women 's education ; Millett wanted to provide them with " the critical tools necessary to understand their position in a patriarchal society . " Her viewpoints on radical politics , her " stinging attack " against Barnard in *Token Learning* , and a budget cut at the college led to her being dismissed on December 23 , 1968 . Her artwork was featured in an exhibit at Greenwich Village 's Judson Gallery . During these years Millett became interested in the peace and Civil Rights Movements , joined the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) , and participated in their protests .

In 1971 Millett taught sociology at Bryn Mawr College . She started buying and restoring property that year , near Poughkeepsie , New York ; this became the Women 's Art Colony and Tree Farm , a community of women artists and writers and Christmas tree farm . Two years later she was an educator at the University of California , Berkeley .

= = = Feminism and sexuality = = =

Millett is acknowledged as a leader of the modern women 's movement , or second @-@ wave feminism , of the 1960s and 1970s . She is known for her book *Sexual Politics* , considered the movement 's manifesto .

= = = = Feminism = = = =

In 1966 , Millett became a committee member of National Organization for Women and subsequently joined the New York Radical Women , Radicalesbians , and Downtown Radical Women organizations .

She contributed the piece " Sexual politics (in literature) " to the 1970 anthology *Sisterhood is Powerful : An Anthology of Writings From The Women 's Liberation Movement* , edited by Robin Morgan .

She became a spokesperson for the feminism movement following the success of the book *Sexual Politics* , but struggled with conflicting perceptions of her as arrogant and elitist , and the expectations of others to speak for them , which she covered in her 1974 book , *Flying* .

Biographer Gayle Graham Yates said that " Millett articulated a theory of patriarchy and conceptualized the gender and sexual oppression of women in terms that demanded a sex role revolution with radical changes of personal and family lifestyles " . Betty Friedan 's focus , by comparison , was to improve leadership opportunities socially and politically and economic independence for women .

Millett wrote several books of women 's lives from a feminist perspective . For instance , in the book *The Basement : Meditations on a Human Sacrifice* (1980) , completed over four years , she chronicled the torture and murder of Indianapolis teenager Sylvia Likens by Gertrude Baniszewski in 1965 that had preoccupied her for 14 years . With a feminist perspective , she explored the story of the defenseless girl and the dynamics of the individuals involved in her sexual , physical and emotional abuse . Biographer Roberta M. Hooks wrote , " Quite apart from any feminist polemics , *The Basement* can stand alone as an intensely felt and movingly written study of the problems of cruelty and submission . " Millett said of the motivation of the perpetrator : " It is the story of the suppression of women . Gertrude seems to have wanted to administer some terrible truthful justice to this girl : that this was what it was to be a woman " .

Millett and Sophie Keir , a Canadian journalist , traveled to Tehran , Iran in 1979 for the Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom to work for Iranian women 's rights . Their trip followed actions taken by Ayatollah Khomeini 's government to prevent girls from attending schools with boys , to require working women to wear veils , and not to allow women to divorce their husbands . Thousands of women attended a protest rally held at Tehran University on International Women 's

Day , March 8 . About 20 @,@ 000 women attended a march through the city 's Freedom Square ; many of whom were stabbed , beaten , or threatened with acid . Millett and Keir , who had attended the rallies and demonstrations , were removed from their hotel room and taken to a locked room in immigration headquarters two weeks after they arrived in Iran . They were threatened that they might be put in jail and , knowing that homosexuals were executed in Iran , Millett also feared she might be killed when she overheard officials discuss her lesbianism . After an overnight stay , the women were put on a plane that landed in Paris . Although Millett was relieved to have arrived safely in France , she was worried about the fate of Iranian women left behind , " They can 't get on a plane . That 's why international sisterhood is so important . " She wrote about the experience in *Going to Iran* .

= = = = Sexual Politics = = = =

Sexual Politics originated as Millett 's PhD dissertation and was published in 1970 , the same year that she was awarded her doctorate from Columbia University . The bestselling book , a critique of patriarchy in Western society and literature , addressed the sexism and heterosexism of the modern novelists D. H. Lawrence , Henry Miller , and Norman Mailer and contrasted their perspectives with the dissenting viewpoint of the homosexual author Jean Genet . Millett questioned the origins of patriarchy , argued that sex @-@ based oppression was both political and cultural , and posited that undoing the traditional family was the key to true sexual revolution . In its first year on the market , the book sold 80 @,@ 000 copies and went through seven printings .

Considered a symbol of the women 's liberation movement , Millett was featured in a *Time* cover story , " The Politics of Sex " , which called *Sexual Politics* a " remarkable book " that provided a coherent theory about the feminist movement . Alice Neel created the depiction of Millett for the August 31 , 1970 cover .

According to biographer Peter Manso , *The Prisoner of Sex* was written by Norman Mailer in response to Millett 's *Sexual Politics* . " *The Prisoner of Sex* is structured as a contest . His rhetoric against her prose , his charm against her earnestness , his polemic rage against her vitriolic charges . The aim is to convert the larger audience , the stronger presence as the sustaining truth . *The Prisoner of Sex* combines self parody and satire ... " , said Andrew Wilson , author of *Norman Mailer : An American Aesthetic* .

= = = = Sexism and sexuality = = = =

While speaking about sexual liberation at Columbia University , a woman in the audience asked Millett , " Why don 't you say you 're a lesbian , here , openly . You 've said you were a lesbian in the past . " Millett hesitantly responded , " Yes , I am a lesbian " . A couple of weeks later , *Time* 's December 8 , 1970 article " Women 's Lib : A Second Look " reported that Millett admitted she was bisexual , which it said would likely discredit her as a spokesperson for the feminist movement because it " reinforce [d] the views of those skeptics who routinely dismiss all liberationists as lesbians . " In response , two days later a press conference was organized by feminists Ivy Bottini and Barbara Love in Greenwich Village in which they spoke of their " solidarity with the struggle of homosexuals to attain their liberation in a sexist society " to Kate Millett and other attendees .

Millett 's 1971 film *Three Lives* is a 16mm documentary made by an all @-@ woman crew , including co @-@ director Susan Kleckner , cameraperson Lenore Bode , and editor Robin Mide , under the name *Women 's Liberation Cinema* . The 70 @-@ minute film focuses on three women ? Mallory Millett @-@ Jones , the director 's sister ; Lillian Shreve , a chemist ; and Robin Mide , an artist ? reminiscing about their lives . Vincent Canby , *The New York Times* ' art critic , wrote : " *Three Lives* is a good , simple movie in that it can 't be bothered to call attention to itself , only to its three subjects , and to how they grew in the same male @-@ dominated society that Miss Millett , in her *Sexual Politics* , so systematically tore apart , shook up , ridiculed and undermined ? while , apparently , tickling it pink . " It received " generally excellent reviews " following its premiere at a New York City theater .

In 1974 and 1977 , respectively , Millett published two autobiographical books . Flying (1974) , a " stream @-@ of @-@ consciousness memoir about her bisexuality " , explored her life after the success of Sexual Politics in what was described in The New York Times Book Review as an example of " dazzling exhibitionism " . Millett captured life as she thought , experienced and lived it , in a style like a documentary film . Sita (1977) explores her sexuality , particularly her lesbian lover who committed suicide and the effect on Millett 's personal and private life .

In an interview with Mark Blasius , Millett was sympathetic to the concept of intergenerational sex and expressed pro @-@ pedophile comments , describing age of consent laws as " very oppressive " to gay male youth in particular . Millett added that " one of children 's essential rights is to express themselves sexually , probably primarily with each other but with adults as well " and that " the sexual freedom of children is an important part of a sexual revolution ... if you don 't change the social condition of children you still have an inescapable inequality " . However , Millett criticised those who wished to abolish age of consent laws , saying the issue was not focused on children 's rights but " being approached as the right of men to have sex with kids below the age of consent and no mention is made of relationships between women and girls " .

= = = The 1980s through 2000s = = =

In 1980 , Millett was one of the ten invited artists whose work was exhibited in the Great American Lesbian Art Show at the Woman 's Building in Los Angeles . Millett was a contributor to On the Issues magazine , and continued writing into the early 2000s . She discussed state @-@ sanctioned torture in The Politics of Cruelty (1994) , bringing attention to the use of torture in many countries .

Millett has also been involved in prison reform and campaigns against torture . Journalist Maureen Freely wrote of Millett 's viewpoint regarding activism in her later years : " The best thing about being a freewheeler is that she can say what she pleases because ' nobody 's giving me a chair in anything . I 'm too old , mean and ornery . Everything depends on how well you argue . ' "

= = = Mother Millett = = =

Kate wrote Mother Millett (2001) about her mother who in her later years developed several serious health problems , including a brain tumor and hypercalcaemia . Made aware of her mother 's declining health , Millett visited her mother in Minnesota ; their visits included conversations about their relationship and outings to baseball games , museums , and restaurants . When her mother was no longer able to care for herself in her apartment , she was placed in a nursing home in St. Paul , Minnesota , which was one of Helen Millett 's greatest fears . Kate visited her mother and was disturbed by the care she received and her mother 's demoralized attitude . Nursing home residents who were labeled as " behavioral problems " , as Helen was , were subject to forcible restraint . Helen said to Kate , " Now that you 're here , we can leave . "

Aware of the efforts her mother made to give her life , support her and raise her , Millett became a care @-@ giver and coordinator of many daily therapies , and pushed her mother to be active . She wanted to give her " independence and dignity " . In the article " Her Mother , Herself " , Pat Swift wrote : " Helen Millett might have been content to go " gently into that good night " ? she was after all more afraid of the nursing home than dying ? but daughter Kate was having none of that . Feminist warrior , human rights activists , gay liberationist , writer and artist , Kate Millett has not gone gently through life and never hesitates to rage at anyone ? friend or foe , family or the system ? to right a perceived wrong . When the dignity and quality of her ailing mother 's life was at stake , this book 's unfolding tale became inevitable . " Even though Helen played a role in having her daughter committed to the University of Minnesota 's Mayo wing , Kate had her mother removed from the nursing home and returned to her apartment , where attendants managed her care . During this period , Millett could also " bully " her mother for her lack of cultural sophistication and the amount of television she watched and could be harsh with caregivers .

= = = Millett Center for the Arts = = =

In 2012 , The Women 's Art Colony became a 501c3 non @-@ profit organization and changed its name to the Millett Center for the Arts .

= = Personal life = =

= = Interpersonal relationships = =

Millett was not the " polite , middle @-@ class girl " that many parents of her generation and social circle desired : she could be difficult , brutally honest , and tenacious . Liza Featherstone , author of " Daughterhood Is Powerful " , says that these qualities helped to make her " one of the most influential radical feminists of the 1970s " . They could also make for difficult interpersonal relationships . Millett wrote several autobiographical memoirs , with what Featherstone calls " brutal honesty " , about herself , her husband , lovers , and family . Her relationship with her mother was strained by her radical politics , domineering personality , and unconventional lifestyle . Helen was particularly upset about examination of her lesbianism in her books . Family relationships were further strained after she was involuntarily committed to psychiatric wards and again when she wrote The Loony Bin Trip .

Millett focused on her mother in Mother Millett , a book about how she was made aware by her sister Sally of the seriousness of Helen Millett 's declining health and poor nursing home care . Kate removed her mother from the home and returned her to an apartment , where caregivers managed her health and comfort . In the book , " Millett writes about the situation ? her mother 's distance and imperiousness , her family 's failure to recognize the humanity of the old and the insane ? with brutal honesty . Yet she also describes moments of forgiveness , humility and admiration . " During this time , she developed a close relationship , previously inconceivable , with her mother , which she considered " a miracle and a grace , a gift . " Her relationships with her sisters were troubled during this time , but they all came to support their mother 's apartment @-@ living . The suggestion of her role as the heroine in Mother Millett , however , may have been " at the expense of her two siblings " .

= = Marriage = =

In 1961 , Millett moved to Japan and met fellow sculptor Fumio Yoshimura , the widower of a woman named Yoshiko . A Japanese native , Yoshimura studied painting at Tokyo University of the Arts . In 1963 Yoshimura and Millett left Japan and moved to New York 's Lower East Side in the Bowery district . In 1965 the two married and during their marriage Millett said that they were " friends and lovers " . She dedicated her book Sexual Politics to him . During their marriage , author Estelle C. Jelinek says that he " loves her , leads his own creative life , and accepts her woman lovers " . In 1985 , the couple divorced .

= = Mental health = =

Mental illness has affected Millett 's personal and professional life since 1973 , when she lived with her husband in California and was an activist and teacher at the University of California , Berkeley . Yoshimura and Sally , Kate 's eldest sister , became concerned about Kate 's mental stability . Her family claimed that she went for as many as five consecutive nights without sleep and could talk nonsensically for hours . During a screening of one of her films at University of California , Berkeley , Millett " began talking incoherently " . According to her sister , Mallory Millett @-@ Danaher , " There were pained looks of confusion in the audience , then people whispered and slowly got up to leave . " Sally , who was a law student in Nebraska , signed papers to have her younger sister involuntarily committed . Millett was forcefully taken and held in mental hospitals for ten days . She signed herself out using a release form intended for voluntary admissions . During a visit to St. Paul , Minnesota , a

couple of weeks later , her mother asked Kate to visit a psychiatrist and , based upon the psychiatrist 's suggestion , signed commitment papers for Kate . She was released within three days , having won a sanity trial , due to the efforts of her friends and pro bono attorney .

Following the two involuntary confinements , Millett became depressed , particularly disturbed about having been confined without due process . While in the mental hospitals , she was given " mind @-@ altering " drugs or restrained , depending upon whether she cooperated or not . She was stigmatized for having been committed and diagnosed with manic depression (now commonly called bipolar disorder) . The diagnosis affected how she was perceived by others and her ability to attain employment . In California doctors had recommended that she take lithium to manage wide manic and depression swings . Her depression became more severe when her housing in the Bowery was condemned and Yoshimura threatened divorce . To manage the depression , Millett again began taking lithium .

In 1980 , with support of two friends and photojournalist Sophie Keir , Millett stopped taking lithium to improve her mental clarity , relieve diarrhea and hand tremors , and better uphold her philosophies about mental health and treatment . She began to feel alienated and was " snappish " as Keir watched for behavioral changes . Her behavior was that of a bipolar high , including " mile @-@ a @-@ minute " speech , which turned her peaceful art colony to " a quarrelsome dystopia . " Mallory Millett , having talked to Keir , tried to get her committed but was unsuccessful due to New York 's laws concerning involuntary commitments .

Millett visited Ireland in the fall of 1980 as an activist . Upon her intended return to the United States , there was a delay at the airport and she extended her stay in Ireland . She was involuntarily committed in Ireland after airport security determined from someone in New York that she had a mental illness and had stopped taking lithium . While confined , she was heavily drugged . To combat the aggressive pharmaceutical program of " the worst bin of all " , she counteracted the effects of Thorazine and lithium by eating a lot of oranges or hid the pills in her mouth for later disposal . She said of the times when she was committed , " To remain sane in a bin is to defy its definition , " she said .

[Millett] describes with loathing the days of television @-@ induced boredom , nights of drug @-@ induced terror , people deprived of a sense of time , of personal dignity , even of hope . What crime justifies being locked up like this , Millett asks . How can one not be crazy in such a place ?

After several days , she was found by her friend Margaretta D 'Arcy . With the assistance of an Irish parliament member and a therapist @-@ psychiatrist from Dublin , Millett was declared competent and released within several weeks . She returned to the United States , became severely depressed , and began taking lithium again . In 1986 , Millett stopped taking lithium without adverse reactions . After one lithium @-@ free year , Millett announced the news to stunned family and friends .

Millett 's depression caused her to attempt suicide several times . She has said that she thought that the depression was due to grief and feeling broken . She said , " When you have been told that your mind is unsound , there is a kind of despair that takes over ... " In The Loony Bin Trip , Millett wrote that she dreaded her depressed periods :

At one point , listening to others talk about her " freaking out , " Millett muses , " How little weight my own perceptions seem to have , " and goes on : " Depression is the victim 's dread , not mania . For we could enjoy mania if we were permitted by the others around us ... A manic person permitted to think ten thousand miles a minute is happy and harmless and could , if encouraged and given time , perhaps be productive as well . Ah , but depression ? that is what we all hate . We the afflicted . Whereas the relatives and shrinks ... they rather welcome it : You are quiet and you suffer .

= = = = Views on mental illness = = = =

Millett disputes diagnoses and labels like manic depression (bipolar disorder) and schizophrenia , which she claims are placed upon people who exhibit socially unacceptable behavior . " Many healthy people , she said , are ' driven to mental illness ' by society 's disapproval and by the ' authoritarian institution of psychiatry . ' She attributed her own depression to her diagnosis , and not the other way around , writing , " When you have been told that your mind is unsound , there is a

kind of despair that takes over " . Millett documented her experiences in the book *The Loony Bin Trip* (1990) .

Feminist author and historian Marilyn Yalom wrote that " Millett refuses the labels that would declare her insane " , continuing " she conveys the paranoid terror of being judged cruelly by others for what seems to the afflicted person to be a reasonable act . "

= = = = Activism = = = =

Angered by institutional psychiatric practices and lenient involuntary commitment processes , Millett became an activist . With her lawyer , she changed the State of Minnesota 's commitment law so that a trial is required before a person is involuntarily committed .

Millett has been active in the anti @-@ psychiatry movement . As a representative of MindFreedom International , she spoke out against psychiatric torture at the United Nations during the negotiations of the text of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2005) .

= = = Bowery redevelopment = = =

In the late 1990s and early 2000s , Millett was involved in a dispute with the New York City authorities , who wanted to evict her from her home at 295 Bowery as part of a massive redevelopment plan . Millett and other tenants held out , but ultimately lost their battle . Their building was demolished , and the residents were relocated .

= = Scholarship = =

Kristan Poirot , author of *Mediating a Movement , Authorizing Discourse* , says that the release of Millett 's *Sexual Politics* (1970) was a pivotal event in the second wave of the feminist movement . Although there were other important moments in the movement , like the founding of the National Organization for Women and release of *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan , it was in 1970 that the media gave greater attention to the feminist movement , first with a front page article in *The New York Times* and coverage on the three network 's news programs about the Women 's Strike for Equality event that summer . Millett used psychology , anthropology , the sexual revolution , and literary criticism to explain her theory of sexual politics , which is that western societies have been driven by a belief that men are superior to women . According to Poirot , the book , which received widespread media coverage , " was considered to be the first book @-@ length exposition of second wave radical feminist theory . " Published accounts of Millett 's lesbianism played a part in the fracture in the feminist movement over lesbians ' role within the movement and reduced her effectiveness as a women 's rights activist .

Millett wrote her autobiographical books *Flying* (1974) and *Sita* (1977) about coming out as gay , partly an important consciousness @-@ raising activity . She realized beginning an open dialogue is important to break down the isolation and alienation that hiding in privacy can cause . She wrote in *Flying* what Alice Henry calls in her off our backs review of *Sita* an " excruciating public and political ' coming out ' " and its effect on her personal , political , and artistic lives . While she discussed some of her love affairs in *Flying* , in *Sita* she provides insight into a lesbian love affair and her fears of being alone or inadequate . Henry writes , " Kate 's transparent vulnerability and attempts to get to the root of herself and grasp her lover are typical of many women who love women . "

Millett recorded her visit to Iran and the demonstrations by Iranian feminists against the fundamentalist shift in Iran politics under Khomeini 's government . Her book *Going to Iran* (1979) is " a rare and therefore valuable eyewitness account of a series of important developments in the history of Iranian women " , albeit told from the perspective of a feminist from the western world .

Scholar Camille Paglia has described Millett 's scholarship as deeply flawed , declaring that " American feminism 's nose dive began " when Millett achieved prominence . According to Paglia , Millett 's *Sexual Politics* " reduced complex artworks to their political content and attacked famous male artists and authors for their alleged sexism , " thereby sending serious academic literary

appreciation and criticism into eclipse .

= = Awards and honors = =

Millett won the Best Books Award for Mother Millett from Library Journal in 2001 . In 2012 , she was awarded one of that year 's Courage Award for the Arts by Yoko Ono , which Ono created to " recognize artists , musicians , collectors , curators , writers ? those who sought the truth in their work and had the courage to stick to it , no matter what " and " honor their work as an expression of my vision of courage " . Between 2011 and 2012 , she was also awarded the Lambda Pioneer Award for Literature and a \$ 25 @, @ 000 visual arts grant from the Foundation for Contemporary Arts . She was honored in the summer of 2011 at a Veteran Feminists of America gala ; attendees included feminists such as Susan Brownmiller and Gloria Steinem .

In March 2013 , the U.S. National Women 's Hall of Fame announced that Millett was to be among the institution 's 2013 inductees . Beverly P. Ryder , board of directors co @-@ president , said that Millett was a " real pillar of the women 's movement " . The induction ceremony took place on October 24 , 2013 , at the National Women 's Hall of Fame headquarters in Seneca Falls , New York .

= = Works = =

= = = Exhibitions = = =

Some of her exhibitions and installations are :

1963 ? Minami Gallery , Tokyo

1967 ? Group exhibition , 12 Evenings of Manipulation , Judson Gallery , New York City

1968 ? Situations , Brooklyn Community College , New York

1970 ? The American Dream Goes to Pot , The People 's Flag Show , Phoenix Art Museum ; Judson Memorial Church , New York

1972 ? Terminal Piece , Women 's Interart Center , New York

1973 ? Small Mysteries , Womanstyle Theatre Festival , New York

1977 ? Naked Ladies , Los Angeles Women 's Building , California

1977 ? Solo exhibition , Andre Wauters Gallery , New York

1977 ? The Lesbian Body , Chuck Levitan Gallery , New York

1978 ? The Trial of Sylvia Likens , Noho Gallery , New York

1979 ? Elegy for Sita , Noho Gallery , New York

1979 ? Women 's Caucus for Art

1980 ? Group exhibition , Great American Lesbian Art Show , Los Angeles

1980 ? Solo exhibition , Lesbian Erotica , Galerie de Ville , New Orleans ; Second Floor Salon

1981 ? Solo exhibition , Lesbian Erotica , Galerie des Femmes , Paris

1986 ? Group exhibition , Feminists and Misogynists , Center on Contemporary Art , Seattle

1988 ? Fluxus , Museum of Modern Art , New York

1991 ? 1994 ? Courtland Jessup Gallery , Provincetown , Massachusetts

1992 ? Group exhibition , Body Politic , La MaMa La Galleria

1991 ? Solo exhibition , Freedom from Captivity , Courtland Jessup Gallery , Provincetown , Massachusetts

1997 ? Kate Millett , Sculptor : The First 38 Years , Fine Arts Gallery , University of Maryland , Catonsville

2009 ? Black Madonna , multimedia show of 41 artists , HP Garcia Gallery , New York

= = = Books = = =

Author

Millett , Kate (1970) . Sexual Politics . Garden City , New York : Doubleday . OCLC 489817513 .

Millett , Kate (1971) . The Prostitution papers : A Candid Dialogue . Falmouth : Paladin . OCLC 320856459 .

Millett , Kate (1974) . Flying . New York : Alfred A. Knopf , . ISBN 978 @-@ 0 @-@ 394 @-@ 48985 @-@ 8 .

Millett , Kate (1976) . Sita . London : Virago .

Millett , Kate (1979) . The Basement : Meditations on a Human Sacrifice . New York : Simon & Schuster . ISBN 978 @-@ 0 @-@ 671 @-@ 24763 @-@ 8 .

Millett , Kate (1981) . Going to Iran . New York : Coward , McCann & Geoghegan . ISBN 978 @-@ 0 @-@ 698 @-@ 11095 @-@ 3 .

Millett , Kate (1990) . The Loony @-@ Bin Trip . New York : Simon & Schuster . ISBN 978 @-@ 0 @-@ 671 @-@ 74028 @-@ 3 .

Millett , Kate (1993) . The Politics of Cruelty : An Essay on the Literature of Political Imprisonment . New York , London : Norton . ISBN 978 @-@ 0 @-@ 393 @-@ 03575 @-@ 9 .

Millett , Kate (1995) . AD , a Memoir . W.W. Norton . ISBN 978 @-@ 0 @-@ 393 @-@ 03524 @-@ 7 .

Millett , Kate (2001) . Mother Millett . London : Verso . ISBN 978 @-@ 1 @-@ 85984 @-@ 607 @-@ 0 .

Co @-@ author

Millett , Kate ; O 'Dell , Kathy ; Berger , Maurice (1997) . Kate Millett , Sculptor : The First 38 Years . Catonsville , Maryland : Fine Arts Gallery . ISBN 0 @-@ 9624565 @-@ 9 @-@ 4 .

== = Articles or book chapters == =

Millett , Kate (Summer 1998) . " Out of the Loop " . On The Issues Magazine .

Millett , Kate (2005) , " Theory of Sexual Politics " , in Cudd , Ann E. ; Andreasen , Robin O. , Feminist theory : a philosophical anthology , Oxford , UK ; Malden , Massachusetts : Blackwell Publishing , pp. 37 ? 59 , ISBN 1 @-@ 4051 @-@ 1661 @-@ 7

Millett , Kate (2007) , " The Illusion of Mental Illness " , in Stastny , Peter ; Lehmann , Peter , Alternatives beyond psychiatry , Berlin Eugene , Oregon : Peter Lehmann Publishing , pp. 29 ? 38 , ISBN 9780978839918 .

== = Film == =

Three Lives (documentary) . Women 's Liberation Cinema Company . 1971 . Producer

Not a Love Story : A Film About Pornography (documentary) . National Film Board of Canada (NFB) . 1981 . Herself , writer , artist

Bookmark : Daughters of de Beauvoir (1 episode) (biography) . British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) , Union Pictures Productions . 1989 . Herself

Playboy : The Story of X ' (documentary) . Calliope Films , Playboy Entertainment Group . 1998 . Herself

The Real Yoko Ono (television) . 2001 . Herself

Des fleurs pour Simone de Beauvoir (documentary short) (in French) . France . 2007 . Herself