



# BULLETIN

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Women and International Development  
a program of



Michigan State University

**Executive Editor:**  
Anne Ferguson, PhD  
**Managing Editor:**  
J. Christian Reed  
**Editorial Assistants:**  
Nichole McLaughlin  
Monica Mukerjee  
**Design and Layout:**  
Terri Bailey

## From the WID Office

○ The Women and International Development (WID) Program welcomes back readers of the *WID Bulletin*, our tri-annual publication highlighting recent literature, resources, and events relevant to activists, researchers, and academics in the area of gender and development in the Global South. If you are already subscribed we welcome your comments and contributions; if you would like to subscribe, please contact us using the information printed on the cover. WID is now a program within the new Center for Gender in Global Context (GenCen), a multidisciplinary center at Michigan State University (MSU) focusing on gender globally, promoting research, teaching, and outreach about how women and men engage with the world and how global processes affect gender relations.

○ WID publishes Working Papers on Women and International Development, a peer-reviewed series examining the relationships between gender and global transformation and exploring processes of change in the broadest sense. Presenting new understandings of women's ever-changing economic, social, and political positions, the WID Working Papers offer theoretically grounded analysis of empirical research in order to contribute to existing literatures on gender and international development. The Working Papers series is currently accepting manuscripts for review. With a primary focus on women and gender in the global South, the Working Papers series invites manuscripts that explore gender in relation to historical and contemporary economic and political spheres. Possible topics include but are not limited to: Gender, violence, and human rights; Gender and agriculture; Gender dimensions of globalization and transnationalism; Gender, health, and health care; Gender and environment; Gender and social movements; Masculinities and international development; Fertility and reproduction; and Intra- and inter-family roles and relationships. If you are interested in submitting a manuscript to the Working Papers series, please send a 150-word abstract summarizing the paper's essential points and findings to **Anna Jefferson** and **Nidal**



**Karim**, Managing Editors, at [papers@msu.edu](mailto:papers@msu.edu). If the abstract suggests your paper is suitable for the Working Papers series, the full paper will be invited for peer review and publication consideration. WID Working Papers are available online at <http://www.wid.msu.edu/resources/publications.htm>.

Following are recently published Working Papers:

- \* WP 288 *Development, Democracy, and Women's Legislative Representation: Re-Visiting Existing Explanations of Gender Variations in the World's Parliaments*. By Jocelyn Viterna, Kathleen M. Fallon, and Jason Beckfield. 21 pp. (April 2007)
- \* WP 289 *International Trade Liberalization and Gender Wage Inequality: A Cross-National Analysis 1975–1998*. By Lisa B. Meyer. 28 pp. (September 2007)

○ WID welcomes **Lisa Fine** as Co-Director of GenCen! Dr. Fine is Professor of History and former Director of MSU's Program in Women, Gender, and Social Justice, which is now part of GenCen. Her interests focus on women's history in the United States (US) and labor relations. Also new to GenCen is **Tracy Dobson** who is Acting Co-Director while **Anne Ferguson** is on sabbatical. Dr. Dobson is Professor of Fisheries and Wildlife; her research interests include international environmental policy, biodiversity policy, gender and environment, co-management of natural resources, and indigenous rights to natural resources. GenCen also welcomes **Stacey Pier** as our new secretary. Stacey, who comes to us after years of employment outside MSU, works half-time in GenCen and half-time in MSU's Department of Theatre. We also have two new interns through WID's Diversity and Global Change Undergraduate Internship Program. **Nichole McLaughlin** is a sophomore in MSU's James Madison College, majoring in International Relations and specializing in both Muslim and African studies. Issues that hinder development in the third world intrigue Nichole, as well as problems resulting from development. **Monica Mukerjee** is a senior in MSU's Honors College, majoring in international relations and psychology, with specializations in political economy, international development, and women, gender, and social justice. Monica is 2007 Truman Scholar, one of 75 students selected for the honor nationwide. She has also been a McNair Research Scholar and has been nominated for this year's Rhodes and Marshall Scholarships.

*Africa Today*, Vol. 53, Iss. 1, Fall 2006:

“Mothers on the March: Iraqw Women Negotiating the Public Sphere in Tanzania,” by Katherine A. Snyder, pp. 79–99. This article explores the role of women’s marches among the Iraqw in rural Tanzania. It focuses on the role of mothers in gender identity and how this role gives women the moral authority to act collectively, demonstrating how gender roles have been redefined in the colonial and postcolonial eras. In particular, the article focuses on the effects of imposing a divided public/private sphere and the subsequent devaluation of the social roles of women, and more specifically mothers. Finally, it examines how Iraqw mothers, through the cultural institution of the protest march, are seeking to reclaim a role in the public sphere.



*Ahfad Journal*, Vol. 23, Iss. 1, June 2006:

◆ “Engendered Spaces in Al Gharaza Village at the Edge of Omdurman,” by Balghis Badri, pp. 3–19. This article investigates how women and men capitalize on the options and tools at their disposal to define spaces, engage within their boundaries, and negotiate to cross or change them. The story of women’s encapsulation, of the siege of boundaries in a village only a few kilometers from the capital, raises many questions about the interface between culture, space, and development. It questions the abilities of the current modernization institutions, media, and civil society to crack the siege, raising concerns as to the Islamist project as part of a modernity project or rather a conservative one that intends to leave the people isolated from modern institutions as well as the modern material basis.

◆ “Use of Time—An Indicator for Women’s Spaces in the Rural Sudan,” by Hardine Knuth, pp. 20–35. This study aims at revealing women’s spaces by the time dimension. It becomes clear that the structural dimension of time is closely connected with the spatial, economic, and cultural structures that govern daily lives. The temporal aspects of women’s lives in Al Gharaza are analyzed in regard to labor, keeping households, raising children, leisure time, temporal orientation over the course of the day, the relative importance attributed to time, and economic

requirements. By including the analysis of the time dimension in the sociological research, it becomes possible to gain insights into the fields and scopes of action of the women in Al Gharaza through their subjective perception. The article opens up further research questions regarding time culture, time consciousness, and the interdependence of (spatio-) temporal and gender structures.

◆ “Women and Finance in Sudan: A Case Study in Greater Omdurman and Khartoum,” by Ulrike Schultz, Asia Maccawi, and Tayseer El-Fatih, pp. 36–49. In

this article, the authors look at the saving habits and credit relations of women in Greater Khartoum and Omdurman, demonstrating that financial behavior of women is not only influenced by market-oriented forces but also by the needs of the household and the moral economy. The article

investigates how Sudanese women use financial institutions they have access to in order to organize their lives between market, household, and the community. Within a gender ideology that enforces the role of the male provider and the female housekeeper, women seem to have some room for maneuvering. Furthermore, the moral economy is still a powerful institution leading to redistribution and reciprocity. This is not only reflected in the traditional institutions of the moral economy, such as *wajib*, but also in the way social relations are reshaped in the urban neighborhoods.

*Anthropological Quarterly*, Vol. 80, Iss. 1, Winter 2007:

“Failed Development and Rural Revolution in Nepal: Rethinking Subaltern Consciousness and Women’s Empowerment,” by Lauren Leve, pp. 127–172. Academics, military strategists, and the development industry have become fascinated by rural women’s active support for the decade-long Maoist insurrection in Nepal. This article analyzes how the ‘failed development’ hypothesis and ‘conscientization’ model explain this phenomenon. Based on testimonies of women in the Gorkha district, the author argues that both of these prevalent theories reflect assumptions about social subjectivity that are critically disconnected from the realities of rural Nepal. Instead, the author finds that Gorkhali women’s activism embodies a powerful critique of neoliberal democracy and the Nepal state, and that their rebel support is morally grounded by social personhood rather than previously assumed valorizations of autonomy, agency, and choice.

*The British Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 57, Iss. 2, June 2006:

“Trisection of Forces: Gender, Religion and the State—The Case of State-Run Religious Schools in Israel,” by Hanna Herzog, pp. 241–262. This article discusses the theoretical claims that ‘gender,’ ‘religion,’ and ‘state’ are not universal nor essentialist entities, but rather contingent phenomena embedded in time, place, and changing historical circumstances. One case study presented in this article—that of state-run religious schools in Israel—demonstrates how state, religion, and gender intersect. Through the analysis presented here, we see examples of the permeable boundaries among these social categories as well as the inter-relationships and unintended consequences of the interplay among them. Paradoxically, graduates of these schools, especially women, have evolved from being members of a marginalized—even ignored—social category to being active participants in the religious and political life of their community and in the political struggle over state policy regarding the future of the Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

*Development and Change*, Vol. 37, Iss. 3, May 2006:

“Women and Money: Lessons from Senegal,” by Isabelle Guérin, pp. 549–570. This article examines the complexity and diversity of women’s informal financial practices using data from surveys conducted in Senegal. These practices clearly illustrate a desire among the women in Senegal to impose a form of financial self-discipline, and to create situations that will oblige them to earn income. The socio-economic diversity among these entrepreneurs is also underscored. Informal financial arrangements are both a product and producer of gender inequalities and inequalities among women, as reflected in the research. This has direct policy implications, especially for microfinance products. If they are to be effective, microfinance services must develop beyond a standard, one-size-fits-all model and become more innovative and adaptable to the diverse demands of women. They must be combined with complementary measures that challenge the systemic causes of inequality.

*Development and Change*, Vol. 38, Iss. 1, January 2007:

◆ “Gender Myths and Feminist Fables: The Struggle for Interpretive Power in Gender and Development,” by Andrea Cornwall, Elizabeth Harrison, and Ann Whitehead, pp. 1–20. Gender and development has

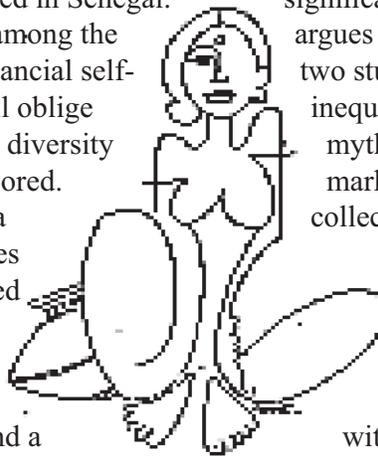
grown enormously as a field over the last thirty years. Here, the authors interrogate the ambivalence that underpins feminist engagement with development and examine what current dilemmas may suggest about the relationship between feminist knowledge and development practice. Questions are now being asked about what has become of ‘gender’ in development. This collection brings together critical reflections on some ideas about gender that have become especially resonant in development narratives, particularly those that entail popularization and the deployment of iconic images of women. The article explores more closely the issues raised by such myth-making, arguing that these myths stem from exigencies within the politics and practices of development bureaucracies, within the difficult politics of feminist engagement with development policy and practice, and within feminist politics itself.

◆ “A Bigger Piece of a Very Small Pie: Intrahousehold Resource Allocation and Poverty Reduction in Africa,” by Bridget O’Laughlin, pp. 21–44. Feminist research has convincingly shown that an increase in household income does not necessarily lead to improvement in the wellbeing of all members of the household. More questionable is the policy conclusion often drawn from this research for rural Africa: redressing gender imbalance in control of productive resources will

significantly reduce poverty. This contribution argues that the evidence and analysis presented by two studies repeatedly cited to show that gender inequality is inefficient are problematic. It is mythical to suggest that tinkering with women’s market position by exchanging unequal collective rights to productive resources for

individual ones will decisively reduce rural poverty in Africa. That will depend on the restructuring of long-term and deeply unequal processes of integration in the market, not on a firmer insertion of women within existing patterns of individualization of productive resources.

◆ “Feminism, Gender and Women’s Peace Activism,” by Judy El-Bushra, pp. 131–147. Women’s resistance to violence is widely believed to be a mobilizing factor in both local and international peace movements. This provokes questions around essentialism and violence of concern to feminists: are men inherently territorial and aggressive, and women naturally nurturing and peaceable? Or is the behavior of both conditioned by particular local configurations of social relations of power? This contribution reviews these questions in the light of the experiences of women’s peace



organizations. It concludes that essentializing women's roles as wives, mothers, and nurses discourages their inclusion as active decision makers in political arenas, as well as overshadowing the needs of other disadvantaged groups. Rather than seeing war as the violation of women by men, the author notes that we should recognize that men and women are each differently violated by war.

*International Feminist Journal of Politics*, Vol. 8, No. 4, December 2006:

"Framing Violence: Argentina's Gender Gap," by Amy Risley, pp. 581–609. This article analyzes civil societal discourses on violence in contemporary Argentina and identifies a gender 'gap' therein. The author argues that class-based interpretations of violence have frequently eclipsed gendered understandings, even though the two perspectives are not mutually exclusive. Through an examination of the collective action frames that human rights advocates use, the author demonstrates that activists often politicize two forms of violence that disproportionately affect Argentina's popular sectors: police brutality and the neoliberal economic model. The neoliberalism-as-violence frame in particular has resonated broadly due to the high rates of unemployment and poverty that are characteristic of the country's recent economic and social crisis. The article then proposes several factors that contribute to the predominance of class and the disjuncture between gender-based and class-based perspectives on violence. The analysis concludes with some reflections on the potential consequences of under-gendered discourses.

*NWSA Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 2, Summer 2006:

"Engendering Grassroots Democracy:

Research, Training, and Networking for Women in Local Self-Governance in India," by Joti Sekhon, pp. 101–122 In this article, the author discusses efforts to promote women's effective participation in electoral politics in rural India as an illustration of feminist politics and participatory democracy. She argues that feminist rethinking of politics and democracy can catalyze women's effective participation and challenge the structures of patriarchy that limit political action and social mobility. The opportunity for women's

widespread participation in local elections came as a result of the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution in 1993. That alone, however, is not enough, as women are limited by a variety of social, cultural, economic, and political factors, such as traditional gendered expectations of the role and position of women in the family and community, caste and class inequalities, lack of education, and lack of knowledge of the laws. The author analyzes the role of social movement organizations engaged in participatory action research, training, advocacy, and networking with and for women at the grassroots level.

*Signs*, Vol. 33, No. 1, Autumn 2007:

"Convergence of Civil War and the Religious Right: Reimagining Somali Women," by Cawo Mohamed Abdi, pp. 183–207. This article explores how Somali women's lives have been affected by the political crisis that led to the demise of the Somali Democratic Republic in 1991. This author examines the ongoing production and reproduction of gender and sexuality in war-ravaged Somalia and areas to which Somali refugees have fled, primarily by focusing on the cultural significance of the recent adoption of veiling practices, which are characteristic of conservative Islam but foreign to traditional Somali culture. Through ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews, the author explores various reasons that Somali women have taken on new modes of dress, including security from rape, increased piety to recover from sexual violation, and increased mobility to fulfill the survival needs and economic demands of their families.



## *A*udiovisuals

Available from Filmmakers Library;  
<http://www.filmakers.com>:

☐ *Kenya—Where Women Rule*. In 1990 a small group of Samburu women decided to band together and create their own village. Under the leadership of one woman, Rebecca Lollosoli, their village has prospered, taking advantage of the income from tourism. The Samburu men have tried to sabotage the tourist business and have also mounted raids on the village. Finally, the Samburu men's chief tried to effect reconciliation, but the women vehemently rejected his proposal. 2006, 20 min.

☐ *Say I Do: Mail Order Brides*. This film tells the story of three "mail-order brides" from the Philippines now living in North America. Isolated and desperate, these women leave their homeland, marry men they do not know, and build new lives to escape poverty and support their families. *Say I Do* illustrates the uncertainty and difficulty these women face. 2003, 52 min.

Available from Insight Media;  
<http://www.insight-media.com>:

☐ *At Highest Risk*. Through the story of one Andean woman, Rebecca Rivas examines the volatile Peruvian health care system, including a massive sterilization campaign and exorbitant fines for home births. The documentary shows a rarely seen birthing ceremony in a rural town and reveals a neighbor's fears of birth as she bestrides the lines of modern and traditional medicine. 2006, 36 min.

☐ *Her China Today*. This documentary features five Chinese women from different social and economic situations carrying out domestic tasks and discussing their lives. It offers an intimate look at the lives of women in modern China. 2004, 40 min.

☐ *Men and Masculinity: A Video Anthology*. Part 1 of this set discusses such topics as male roles, male socialization, social stratification, parenting, male violence, and prison. Part 2 explores homophobia; defines such "ism's" as racism, sexism, and heterosexism; examines internalized oppression; and discusses the relationship between race and gender. 2004, 100 min.

Available from Third World Newsreel;  
<http://www.thirdworldnewsreel.org>:

*Work and Respect*. Over 200,000 women work in the homes of New Yorkers as housekeepers and nannies. Mostly women of color and often undocumented, their work is not covered by labor laws, and for many, the pay and conditions of work are beyond belief. The women are beginning to organize, though, to fight for a bill of rights. As one worker says: imagine if all 200,000 went on strike one day? Wall Street would have to shut down as families had to watch their own children. 2005, 10 min.



Available from Women Make Movies;  
<http://www.wmm.com>:

☐ *Enemies of Happiness*. This film tracks the final weeks of the campaign of Malalai Joya for a seat in parliament in the 2005 elections in Afghanistan, the first held in thirty-five years. Controversial among hardliners, not only for her gender but also for her courage to speak out against corruption, Joya managed to win the hearts of constituents, who saw her as a voice for women, peace, and democracy. In Farsi and Pashtu with subtitles. 2006, 59 min.

☐ *Forgotten Warriors*. A fascinating documentary about one of the little-known legacies of the Korean War (1950–1953). *Forgotten Warriors* tells the stories of women guerilla fighters for North Korea who were captured, held for many years in South Korean jails, then released. The film profiles these women, still socialist to the core, remaking their lives and assessing their past. 2005, 99 min.

## *M*onographs and Technical Reports

Available from Women and International Development Program, Center for Gender in Global Context, Michigan State University; <http://www.wid.msu.edu>:

☼ *Development, Democracy, and Women's Legislative Representation: Re-Visiting Existing Explanations of Gender Variations in the World's Parliaments*, by Jocelyn Viterna, Kathleen M. Fallon, and Jason Beckfield, 2007, 21 pp. Previous studies have found that the substantial cross-national variation in women's legislative representation is not explained by cross-national differences in socioeconomic development. We re-visit an existing study and demonstrate that economic development does matter. Accepted

explanations fit rich nations much better than poor nations and obscure the effects of democracy on women's representation in the developing world. We call for new theoretical models that better explain women's political representation within developing nations, and we suggest that democracy should be central to future models.

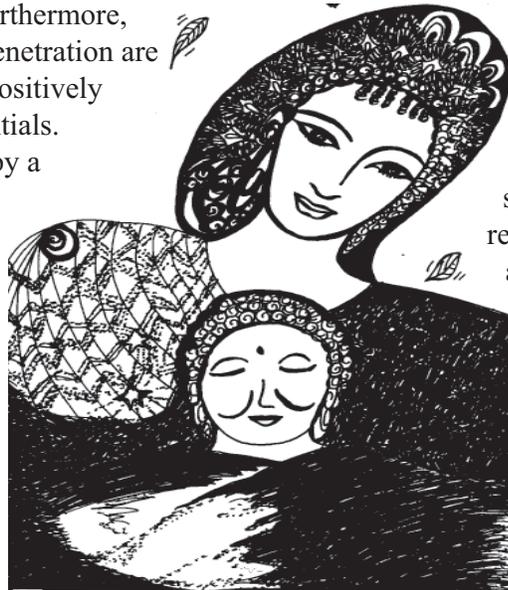
✧ *International Trade Liberalization and Gender Wage Inequality: A Cross-National Analysis 1975–1998*, by Lisa B. Meyer, 2007, 28 pp. This study examines the effects of economic globalization on gender wage inequality. A theory of global economic restructuring and its impact on the quality of women's work suggests that national integration into the world economy through trade liberalization significantly expands women's access to income but does not necessarily remove barriers to women's advancement or ameliorate the predominance of low-paying, menial jobs held by women. A measure of gender wage inequality is employed as the dependent variable in cross-sectional and panel OLS regression analyses of fifty-five nations using data from 1975–1998. In addition to national socio-economic forces, trade openness is found to have increased the female share of earned income from 1990–1998 in selected models. Furthermore, trade risk and transnational corporate penetration are found to be significantly related (both positively and negatively) to gender wage differentials. However, these effects are determined by a country's world system position and region. The analyses illustrate that global economic restructuring is a gendered process that transforms and builds upon existing gender inequalities and national economic status. Therefore, the inclusion of global structural characteristics into comparative research on gender inequality is essential.

Available from Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN); <http://www.irinnews.org>: *The Shame of War: Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in Conflict*, by IRIN, 2007, 137 pp. This is a reference book and photo essay of portraits and testimonies of the sexual violence women suffer when men go to war. It examines the scope and nature of this violence and looks at the different ways the international community is addressing sexual violence against women and girls during and after conflict. Unprecedented levels of violence against women have occurred in recent conflicts, reaching what many refer

to as “epidemic proportions.” The book's primary focus is on sexual crimes in war and their impact on women's lives, and includes harrowing personal testimonies from raped and abused women who have had the courage to speak out about their experiences.

Available from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); <http://www.ifad.org>: *Gender and Diversification: Expanding Roles for Women to Restore Drylands*, by Jeannette D. Gurung, 2006, 27 pp. In many of the world's drylands, women's traditional roles and knowledge in natural resource management and food security are particularly crucial. They are thus severely affected when erosion and diminished soil fertility result in decreased crop and livestock productivity and lessen the sources of income derived from these products. Yet, despite their roles and extensive knowledge, women living in drylands (who tend to rank among the poorest of the poor) often face constraints in their efforts to care for their families and for the lands on which they depend. This review examines the impact of desertification on women, their role in the management of natural resources and drylands, and the constraints they face. It presents the experiences of several IFAD-supported programs and projects in addressing women as natural resource users and managers in dryland areas, and highlights some of the approaches used to reach women more effectively. It also presents lessons learned from IFAD programs and projects and recommendations for expanding women's roles in order to restore dryland areas.

Available from Save the Children; <http://www.savethechildren.org>: *State of the World's Mothers 2007*, by Save the Children, 2007, 64 pp. Every year, more than ten million children die before they reach the age of five, most from preventable causes and almost all in poor countries. This year's report shows which countries are succeeding—and which are failing—to save the lives of mothers and children. It examines the investments in health care and nutrition that make a difference for children, families, and society as a whole. It also points to proven, low-cost solutions that could save the majority of these young lives.



Available from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); <http://www.unfpa.org>:

✧ *Empowering Young Women to Lead Change: A Training Manual*, by World YWCA, 2006, 124 pp. This manual is designed to enable young women to prepare and facilitate training on a host of issues that are important to them. A joint publication of the World YWCA and UNFPA, the manual was developed by young women from different regions and contains modules on young women's leadership, economic justice, HIV and AIDS, human rights, peace, self esteem and body image, sexual and reproductive health, and violence against women. It contains many tips for facilitators for working with young women and includes warm-up, introductory, and ice-breaker activities. The issues are complex and the publication has been developed for young women to lead themselves in learning more about the issues through fun and participatory activities. Trainings and workshops can be designed using the entire manual or by pulling out modules of interest for shorter sessions. It was tested in six countries and was launched at the 2006 International AIDS Conference in Toronto.

✧ *State of the World Population 2006—A Passage to Hope: Women and International Migration*, by UNFPA, 2006, 116 pp. Today, women constitute almost half of all international migrants worldwide—ninety-five million. Yet, despite contributions to poverty reduction and struggling economies, it is only recently that the international community has begun to grasp the significance of what migrant women have to offer. And it is only recently that policy makers are acknowledging the particular challenges and risks women confront when venturing into new lands. *The State of the World Population 2006* report examines the scope and breadth of female migration, the impact of the funds they send home to support families and communities, and their disproportionate vulnerability to trafficking, exploitation, and abuse.

## *P*eriodicals

*Matatu: Journal for African Culture and Society* special issue on “Body, Sexuality, and Gender: Versions and Subversions in African Literatures 1,” Numbers 29–30,

2005, includes the following articles:

✧ Tête-à-tête With the Chief: Post-Womanist Discourse in Bessie Head's *Maru*

✧ Roots/Routes: Place, Bodies and Sexuality in Yvonne Vera's *Butterfly Burning*

✧ Mad Body-Gifts: A Postcolonial Myth of Motherhood in Calixthe Beyala's *Tu t'appelleras tanga*

✧ Male Feminist Fiction: Literary Subversions of a Gender-Biased Script

✧ Between the Arches of Queer Desire and Race: Representing Bisexual Bodies in the Rainbow Nation

✧ Queer Inclinations and Representations: Dambudzo Marechera and Zimbabwean Literature

✧ Versions of Yearning and Dissent: The Troping of Desire in Yvonne Vera and Tsitsi Dangarembga

✧ The Emerging Lesbian in Nigerian Feminist Literature

✧ African Cinema and Representations of (Homo)Sexuality

✧ Boundless Whiteness? Feminism and White Women in the Mirror of African Feminist Writing

✧ Altered Surfaces. The *Ambi Generation* of Yvonne Vera's *Without a Name* and *Butterfly Burning*

✧ Dark Anatomies in Arthur Nortje's Poetry

✧ Forbidden Bodies: Relocation and Empowerment in Williams Sassine's Novels

✧ From the Horse's Mouth: The Politics of Remembrance in Women's Writing on the Nigerian Civil War

✧ Nigerian War Literature by Women: From Civil War to Gender War

✧ Writing Sexual Violence: Words and Silences in Yvonne Vera's *Under the Tongue*

✧ Reading the Unspeakable: Rape in J.M. Coetzee's *Disgrace*

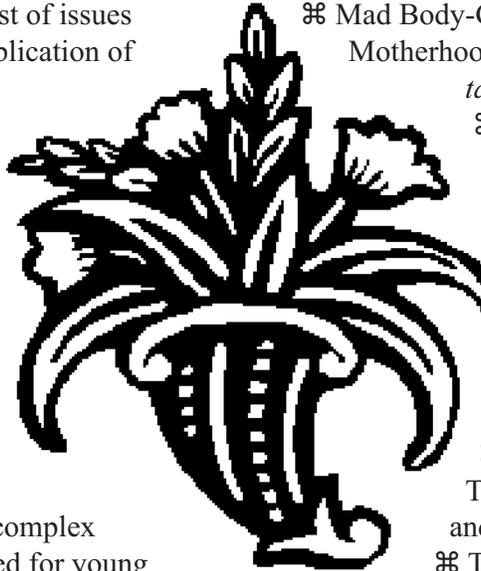
*Women's World: The Journal of ISIS-WICCE* special issue on violence against women, “In Search of Peace and Human Security,” Number 41, 2007, includes the following articles:

✧ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

✧ Documenting Violence Against Women and Girls in Kenya

✧ The Gacaca Justice System: A Process for Reconciliation and Sustainable Peace

✧ Gender Based Violence in South Darfur



- ⌘ Conflict in the Bas Congo Province
- ⌘ Women's Intervention Efforts in Gulu, Northern Uganda
- ⌘ Building Women's Capacity for Peaceful Resolution of Conflicts
- ⌘ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security
- ⌘ Peacebuilding and the Media

## Books

Available from Fahamu Books, <http://www.fahamu.org/pzbook.php>:

❖ *Breathing Life into the African Union Protocol on Women's Rights in Africa*, edited by Roselynn Musa, Faiza Jama Mohammed, and Firoze Manji; 2006, 172 pp. The protocol on African women's rights is perhaps one of the most progressive and inventive instruments to attain gender equality in Africa. All states that sign this protocol commit to eliminate discrimination against women and to protect their rights in regards to issues like marriage rights, reproductive health, education, and employment. This book documents the general conditions of life for women in Africa, overviews the protocol's provisions, offers case studies of its implementation, and explores challenges for its enforcement. It also documents the details of the protocol's implications for women with HIV/AIDS.

❖ *Grace, Tenacity and Eloquence: The Struggle for Women's Rights in Africa*, edited by Patrick Burnett, Shereen Karmali, and Firoze Manji; 2007, 230 pp. This book asserts that there is more to the story of African women than the traditional perception of grinding poverty and harsh cultural and social prejudices. Women in Africa are fighting for their rights with grace, tenacity, and eloquence. This compilation of a wide array of articles examines topics such as: women and conflict, the impact of current US policies on women's health in Africa, women's rights in Islam, and the implications of the Jacob Zuma trial for women in South Africa.

Available from Harvard University Press, <http://www.hup.harvard.edu>:

❖ *Are Women Human? And Other International Dialogues*, by Catherine A. MacKinnon; 2006, 432

pp. If women were regarded as human, would they be sold into sexual slavery worldwide; veiled, silenced, and imprisoned in homes; bred, and worked as menials for little or no pay; stoned for sex outside marriage or burned within it; mutilated genitally, impoverished economically, and mired in illiteracy—all as a matter of course and without effective recourse? Taking her gendered critique of the state to the international plane, ranging widely intellectually and concretely, the author exposes the consequences and significance of the systematic maltreatment of women and its systemic condonation.

❖ *Intimate Politics: Marriage, the Market, and State Power in Southeastern China*, by Sara L. Friedman; 2006, 344 pp. This book explores the gendered practices that have constituted eastern Hui'an residents, women in particular, as an anomaly among rural Han. This book asks what such practices have come to mean in a post-1949 socialist order that has incorporated forms of marriage, labor, and dress into a developmental scale extending from the primitive to the civilized. Government reform campaigns were part of a wholesale effort to remake Chinese society by replacing its "feudal" elements with liberated socialist ideals and practices. As state actors became involved in the intimate aspects of Huidong women's lives, their official models of progress were challenged by the diversity of local practices and commitment of local residents.



Kamal Boulata

Available from Indiana University Press, <http://www.iupress.indiana.edu>:

❖ *Empowering Women in Russia: Activism, Aid, and NGOs*, by Julie Hemment; 2007, 208 pp. This book traces the development encounter through interactions between international foundations and Russian women's groups during a decade of national collapse. Prohibited from organizing independently under state socialism, women's groups became a focus of attention in the mid-1990s for foundations eager to promote participatory democracy, but the version of civil society that has emerged (the "third sector") is far from what Russian activists envisioned and what

donor agencies promised. Drawing on ethnographic methods and Participatory Action Research, the author tells the story of her introduction to and growing collaboration with members of the group *Zhenskii Svet* (Women's Light) in the provincial city of Tver.

❖ *Shiv Sena Women: Violence and Communalism in a*

*Bombay Slum*, by Atreyee Sen; 2007, 224 pp. This book traces the author's immersion into the low-income, working-class slums of Bombay and tells the story of the women and children of the Shiv Sena, one of the most radical and violent of the Hindu nationalist parties that dominated Indian politics throughout the '90s and into the present. The Sena women's front has been instrumental in creating and sustaining communal violence, directed primarily against their Muslim neighbors. The author presents the Sena women's own rationale for organizing themselves along paramilitary lines, as poor women and children have used violence and "gang-ism" to create a distinctive social identity, networks of material support, and protection from male violence in the explosive environment of the slums. Her moving account foregrounds the ethical dilemmas that surrounded her "covert" research and writing of the book, and she considers wider questions involving women, violence, and religious fundamentalism.

Available from the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, <http://www.iseas.edu.sg>:

*Maiden Voyages: Eastern Indonesian Women on the Move*, by Catharina Purwani Williams; 2007, 212 pp. This work examines the impact of sea travel on Eastern Indonesian women. The author exerts that Indonesian women are redefining social boundaries through sea travel, moving between different islands and cities. This book looks at the travel accounts of Eastern Indonesian women, and is based especially on research from rural and semi-rural women from the East Nusa Tenggara province of Indonesia. This book contributes to contemporary debates on gender, subjectivity, local specificity, women's mobility, and spatial relations in Eastern Indonesia.

Available from Lexington Books, <http://www.lexingtonbooks.com>:

*The Power of Women's Organizing: Gender, Caste, and Class in India*; by Mangala Subramaniam, 2006, 176 pp. This book offers a glance at the women's movement outside the United States. The author addresses the mobilizing and organizing of the Indian women's movement within the larger context of globalization and the national social fabric. She highlights the emergence of multilateral interests based on class, caste, religion, and geographic differences. She also provides a case study based on the Dalit women's challenges and examines the women's movement in India since the 1970s.

Available from Oxford University Press, <http://www.oup.co.uk>:

❖ *Engendering Transitions: Women's Mobilization, Institutions and Gender Outcomes*, by Georgina Waylen; 2007, 256 pp. Using empirical material drawn from eight case study countries in East Central Europe and Latin America as well as South Africa, the author explores the gendered constraints and opportunities provided by processes of democratization and economic restructuring. This book uses a sophisticated analytical framework that brings together the analysis of key actors and institutions and shows that, under certain conditions, transitions to democracy can result in some positive gender outcomes such as improvements in women's political representation and more 'gender sensitive' policy in areas such as domestic violence.

❖ *Gender and Education in Pakistan*, by Rashida Qureshi and Jane Rarieya; 2007, 289 pp. This book explores gender and education in Pakistan by looking at the underlying processes that result in different patterns of educational experiences of and outcomes for females and males.

❖ *Relocating Gender in Sikh History*, by Doris Jakobsch; 2006, 306 pp. This unique book attempts to study Sikh history and culture—lauded for its militaristic, hyper-masculine character by India's colonial rulers—from a feminist perspective, an approach that is unprecedented. Beginning with early Sikh history, the author explores male/female constructs and demonstrates in her analysis of the Sikh Sabha movement that gender politics (as based on the Victorian notions of gender) were pivotal to this endeavor.

Available from Sage Publications, <http://www.sagepub.com>:

❖ *Urban Women in Contemporary India*, edited by Rehana Ghadially; 2007, 372 pp. Reminding us that the road to the complete empowerment of women in India is still a long one, this volume focuses on the globalization experiences of women from the Indian urban, educated, middle class. The six sections cover: reconstructing gender; violence; media; neoliberal globalization; information and communication technologies; and politics and political participation.

❖ *Women, Politics, and Power: A Global Perspective*, by Pamela Paxton and Melanie M. Hughes; 2007, 400 pp. This book provides a clear and detailed introduction to women's political representation across a wide



range of countries and regions. Using broad statistical overviews and detailed case-study accounts, the authors document both historical trends and the contemporary state of women's political strength across diverse countries. There is simply no other book that offers such a thorough and multidisciplinary synthesis of research on women's political power from around the world.

Available from University of California Press, <http://www.ucpress.edu>:

❖ *Fixing Men: Sex, Birth Control, and AIDS in Mexico*, by Matthew Gutmann; 2007, 280 pp. Most studies on reproductive rights make women their focus, but this book illuminates what men in the Mexican state of Oaxaca say and do about contraception, sex, and AIDS. Based on extensive fieldwork, this breakthrough study

by a preeminent anthropologist of men and masculinities reveals how these men and the women in their lives make decisions about birth control, how they cope with the plague of AIDS, and the contradictory healing techniques biomedical and indigenous medical practitioners employ for infertility, impotence, and infidelity. The author talks with men during and after their vasectomies and discovers why some opt for sterilization while so many others feel "planned out of family planning."

❖ *Violence in the City of Women: Police and BATTERERS in Bahia, Brazil*, by Sarah J. Hautzinger; 2007, 364 pp. Brazil's innovative all-female police stations, installed as part of the return to civilian rule in the 1980s, mark the country's first effort to police domestic violence against women. This vividly detailed, accessibly written study explores this phenomenon as a window onto the shifting relationship between violence and gendered power struggles in the city of Salvador da Bahia. The author brings together distinct voices—unexpectedly macho policewomen, the battered women they are charged with defending, indomitable Bahian women who disdain female victims, and men who grapple with changing pressures related to masculinity and honor. What emerges is a view of Brazil's policing experiment as a pioneering, and potentially radical, response to demands of the women's movement to build feminism into the state in a society fundamentally shaped by gender.



Available from the University of Michigan Press, <http://www.press.umich.edu>:

*Market Dreams: Gender, Class, and Capitalism in the Czech Republic*, by Elaine Weiner; 2007, 168 pp. Drawing upon a rich collection of data from focus groups, interviews and textual sources, this provocative analysis conveys the experiences of female managers and factory workers in the Czech Republic as the country moved from socialism to a market democracy. A clear and compelling account, rooted in rigorous sociological research and comparative feminism, this book represents a significant advance for the literatures on transition, and on women in Eastern Europe.

Available from Zed Books, <http://www.zedbooks.co.uk>:

❖ *Iraqi Women: Untold Stories from 1948 to the Present*, by Nadje Sadig Al-Ali; 2007, 256 pp. The author challenges the myths and misconceptions which have dominated debates about Iraqi women, bringing a much needed gender perspective to bear on the central political issue of our time. She traces the political history of Iraq from post-colonial independence, to the emergence of a women's movement in the 1950s and Saddam Hussein's early policy of state feminism. The book also discusses the increases in social conservatism, domestic violence and prostitution, and shows that, far from being passive victims, Iraqi women have been, and continue to be, key political actors. Following the invasion

and occupation, the author analyses the impact of Islam on women's lives and argues that US-led calls for liberation may in the long term serve to oppress the women of Iraq further.

❖ *Land, Law and Islam: Property and Human Rights in the Muslim World*, by Siraj Sait and Hilary Lim; 2006, 288 pp. This pioneering work addresses Islamic property and land rights by drawing on a range of socio-historical, classical, and contemporary debates. The authors consider the possibilities for inclusive and pro-poor approaches to land rights within Islamic legal and human rights systems. They also focus on Muslim women's rights to property. Engaging with institutions such as the Islamic endowment (waqf) and principles of Islamic microfinance, they test the workability of 'authentic' Islamic proposals. Located in human rights as well as Islamic debates, this study offers a well-researched and constructive appraisal of property and land rights in the Muslim world.

❖ *Sex at the Margins: Migration, Labour Markets and the Rescue Industry*, by Laura Maria Agustín; 2007, 224 pp. This ground-breaking book explodes several myths: that selling sex is completely different from any other kind of work; that migrants who sell sex are passive victims; and that the multitude of people out to save them are without self-interest. The author makes a passionate case against these stereotypes, arguing that the label ‘trafficked’ does not accurately describe migrants’ lives and that the ‘rescue industry’ disempowers them. Based on extensive research amongst migrants who sell sex and social helpers, this book provides a radically different analysis. The author says that frequently migrants make rational choices to travel and work in the sex industry. Although they are treated like a marginalized group, they form part of the dynamic global economy.

## Study Opportunities

The *ACLS American Research in the Humanities in China* grant allows scholars in the humanities to do research in China. This program supports individuals with a PhD or equivalent to do in-depth research on China or the Chinese portion of a comparative study. Applications are invited particularly from women and members of minority groups. The deadline to apply is November 14, 2007. For further information contact [fellowships@scls.org](mailto:fellowships@scls.org), or visit the ACLS Website at <http://www.acls.org>.

The *Amsterdam Master’s in Medical Anthropology (AMMA)* is an advanced master’s with a one-year curriculum, consisting of coursework, field research, and a master’s thesis. AMMA is part of the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences of the Universiteit van Amsterdam and has facilitated medical anthropological research on gender and reproductive health, the use and distribution of pharmaceuticals, and medical care in regards to culture and HIV/AIDS. If pursued full time, this advanced master’s takes twelve months to complete. Part-time options are also available. The deadline to apply is in early March. For more information, visit <http://www2.fmg.uva.nl/amma>.



*AAUW Career Development Grants* support women who hold a bachelor’s degree and are preparing to advance their careers, change careers, or re-enter the work force. Special consideration is given to AAUW members, women of color, and women pursuing their first advanced degree or credentials in nontraditional fields. Grants provide support for coursework beyond a bachelor’s degree, including a master’s degree, second bachelor’s degree, or specialized training in technical or professional fields. Coursework must be taken at an accredited two- or four-year college or university, or at a technical school that is fully licensed or accredited by an agency recognized by the US Department of Education. Application deadline is December 15, 2007. For more information contact the AAUW at [aauw@act.org](mailto:aauw@act.org), or visit [http://aauw.org/fga/fellowships\\_grants/career\\_development.cfm](http://aauw.org/fga/fellowships_grants/career_development.cfm).

The *Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs* and the *Asian Institute of Technology* have partnered to offer a program called “Education for Sustainable Development.” Master’s and doctoral scholarships will be provided to students from countries in South and Southeast Asia. The scholarships cover degree programs in fields relevant to sustainable environment, human rights and gender, and poverty alleviation. The core idea of the scholarships is to support Norwegian program countries in Asia with emphasis on sustainable development for enhancing institutional capacity building. Applicants may apply to any field, but the program of study must be designed to focus on issues related to poverty alleviation, energy and sustainable environment, natural resources management, human rights, and gender. Deadlines are October 15, 2007, and March 15, 2008, for spring and fall semesters respectively. For more information see <http://www.ait.ac.th>.

*Organizational Learning and Change* through St. Francis Xavier University’s Coady International Institute in Nova Scotia is a three-week certificate designed to introduce participants to organizational learning, management, and change, with a special focus on gender mainstreaming in development organizations. The certificate program is geared towards mid- to senior-level development professionals and will

introduce participants to the theories, practices, and tools needed to nurture, guide, and implement effective practice in development organizations. Multiple program dates are available. For more information, please visit the program Website at <http://www.coady.stfx.ca/education/certificates/change.cfm>.

The *Overseas Development Group (ODG)* has pioneered research, teaching, and consultancy in Development Studies for forty years in the United Kingdom. The ODG works extensively with research associates, consultants, external professional organizations, governments, NGOs, international research centres, and private clients. The ODG offers short development training programs in the UK, and tailor-made programs for individuals or groups interested in specialized training outside of the UK. Such programs can be customized around most development topics. Recent program fields have included topics such as gender in development, project management and evaluation, and economics. For more information, visit <http://www1.uea.ac.uk/cm/home/schools/ssf/dev/odg>.

## Conferences

The India Consortium is pleased to announce that the *Fourth Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights* will be held on October 29–31, 2007, in Hyderabad, India. The theme of the conference is “Exploring New Frontiers in Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.” The conference will provide a platform for people with diverse perspectives, expertise, and experience to exchange ideas, discuss and debate issues of concern, and learn from each other about sexual and reproductive health and rights, with specific reference to the implementation of the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD 1994). For more information, please see <http://www.4apcrsh.org/aboutus.asp>.



*The 7th Annual Conference of Midwives of South Africa*, to be held December 11–14, 2007, in Durban, South Africa, supports midwives in South Africa as the front-line caregivers and backbone in maternal and child health care. It is imperative for midwives to continuously improve their clinical skills and simultaneously continue to maintain, reinforce, and maximize their focus on interpersonal care. The Society of Midwives of South Africa is therefore pleased to present this year’s conference, whose theme will be “Midwives Accelerating the Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals,” focusing specifically on the role of midwives in combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in mothers and babies, reducing child mortality, and improving maternal health care. For more information, please visit the conference Website at <http://www.midwivessociety.co.za/congress7.html>.

In London, UK, a conference from May 15–16, 2008, will address *What is Masculinity? How useful is it as a Historical Category?* In recent years, there has been an explosion in scholarship that questions masculinity in history. This vibrant new approach has incorporated many different theoretical and empirical considerations in historical scholarship. The conference will provide discussion of the latest thinking, debates, and contention in this field, and it will serve as a review of ‘where we are now’ in terms of scholarship in the field of masculinity studies. For more information, please visit <http://www.history.ac.uk/conferences/gender.php#152>.

Action Health Incorporated, under the auspices of the African Federation for Sexual Health and Rights, is pleased to announce the *3rd Africa Conference on Sexual Health and Rights: Sexuality, Poverty & Accountability in Africa*, to be held from February 4–7, 2008, in Abuja, Nigeria. The conference seeks to bring together key actors in the field of Sexual Health and Rights to explore how sexuality has affected and can improve development in Africa, especially when working with women and youth. For more information, please visit the Website at <http://africasexuality.org>.

*Africa’s Development: Possibilities and Constraints* will be held from May 22–24, 2008, in Moscow, Russia. The Academic Council on Problems of African Countries and the Institute

for African Studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences are pleased to announce this 11th Conference of Russian Africanists. The immediate objective of the conference is to discuss Africa's development in civilizational, political, economic, social, cultural, historical, anthropological, linguistic, and gendered aspects. For more information, contact the conference organizer at [afconf\\_08@mail.ru](mailto:afconf_08@mail.ru).

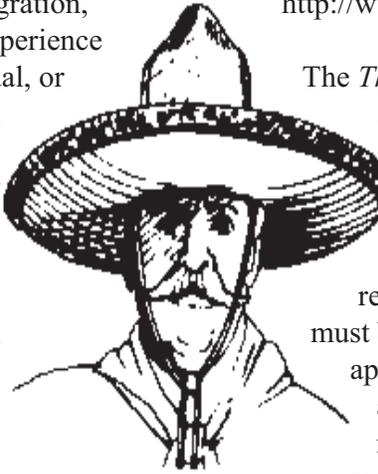
The theme of the 2008 *Mundos de Mujeres/Women's Worlds* conference, to be held on July 3–9, 2008, in Madrid, Spain, will be violence and migration, with the mission of examining how the experience of dislocation, whether physical, conceptual, or symbolic, affects women in specific ways. This conference promises to create ties among people who are fighting for gender equality and social justice around the world through deep and constructive analysis and an optimistic outlook at all the issues that affect women and have to do with feminist enterprises today. For more information, please visit the conference Website at <http://www.mmww08.org>.

## *G* **Grants and Fellowships**

*AAUW International Fellowships* are awarded for full-time study or research to women who are not US citizens or permanent residents. Both graduate and postgraduate study at accredited institutions are supported. (For support at the undergraduate level, visit <http://www.isep.org>.) Six of the awards are available to members of International Federation of University Women affiliate organizations. These fellowship recipients may study in any country other than their own. The foundation also awards several annual Home Country Project Grants (\$5,000 to \$7,000 each) to women who received AAUW Educational Foundation International Fellowships between 2001 and 2006. These grants support community-based projects designed to improve the lives of women and girls in the fellow's home country. Application deadline is December 1, 2007. For more information, contact the AAUW at [aauw@act.org](mailto:aauw@act.org) or visit [http://aauw.org/fga/fellowships\\_grants/international.cfm](http://aauw.org/fga/fellowships_grants/international.cfm).

The *Philanthropic Educational Organization International Peace Scholarship Fund* was established

in 1949 to provide scholarships for international women students to pursue graduate study in the United States and Canada. Applicants must be qualified for admission to full-time graduate study, working toward a graduate degree in the college or university she will attend. Scholarships are not given for internships, research, or travel. The recipient must also agree to return to her own country within sixty days in order to pursue her professional career. The maximum award amount is USD \$8,000.00. All application materials are due by December 15. For more information, visit <http://www.peointernational.org/about>.



The *Third World Organization for Women in Science* is offering postgraduate training fellowships to enable female students from Sub-Saharan Africa and/or Least Developed Countries to be able to pursue postgraduate studies at renowned research institutions. The institutes chosen must be in a developing country other than the applicant's home country. This program aims to contribute to the emergence of a new generation of women leaders in science and technology and to promote their effective participation in scientific and technological development of their countries. Each fellowship will be offered for a maximum of three years and will cover travel expenses and a modest monthly living allowance, to be determined once a host institution is chosen. For more information, visit <http://users.ictp.it/~twows/postgrad.html>.

*Women In Defense*, a national security organization, established the HORIZONS Scholarship to encourage women to pursue careers with interest in national security issues. Applicants must be enrolled in an accredited university or college. Both undergraduate and graduate applications are accepted, although applicants need to have attained undergraduate junior status. Applicants must also be female US citizens interested in pursuing a career dealing with issues of national security. Awards will be based on academic achievement, participation in defense and national security activities, field of study, work experience, statements of objectives, recommendations, and financial need. For further information, visit <http://wid.ndia.org/horizon>.

The *Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation (WWNFF)* seeks to support scholars at all levels through their Fellowship programs. The foundation

offers scholarships for undergraduate students, master's students, doctoral students, and faculty. The fellowships offered generally focus on foreign affairs, but can range in specificity from the humanities to women's studies. WWNFF continues to meet the nation's need to develop leaders, in and beyond the academy, by supporting the efforts of individual scholars early in their careers. For information on individual fellowships, visit <http://www.woodrow.org/fellowships.php>.

## Calls for Papers

Michigan State University's Women and International Development (WID) Program, within the Center for Gender in Global Context, publishes *Working Papers on Women and International Development*, a peer-reviewed series examining the relationships between gender and global transformation and exploring processes of change, in the broadest sense. Manuscripts are currently being accepted for review. See the information in the "From the WID Office" section of this Bulletin (pg. 1).

*The American Men's Studies Association* has announced a Call for Papers for the 16th Annual Conference on Men and Masculinities, "Masculinities and Institutions: Mapping the Connections," at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, April 4–6, 2008. The 2008 AMSA Conference invites papers, panels, undergraduate and general roundtable discussions that reflect on such issues involving masculinities and institutions as men and war, men and globalization, and men and sexuality. The deadline for submitting proposals is December 1, 2007. E-mail submissions are strongly preferred. Submissions should be sent to Don Levy at [dlevy@siena.edu](mailto:dlevy@siena.edu) or mailed to Don Levy, PhD, Siena Research Institute, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462. Go to <http://www.mensstudies.org> to learn more about AMSA, to obtain the form for submitting proposals, and to review sample proposals from previous conferences.

*Asian Women* seeks submissions for recent gender issues such as women and welfare, women's rights, eco-feminism, health, women and bio-technology, women and history, men's studies, and other relevant

themes in gender studies. *Asian Women* is accepting submissions for the 2008 Spring and Summer issue with a theme of Gender Issues in International Migration. For more specific information about submission, please visit [http://asianfem.sookmyung.ac.kr/issue/k\\_issue.htm?type=b](http://asianfem.sookmyung.ac.kr/issue/k_issue.htm?type=b).

*The Catharine Stimpson Prize* recognizes excellence and innovation in the work of emerging feminist scholars. The prize carries a financial honorarium of \$1,000 and is awarded biannually to the best paper in an international competition by a jury of leading feminist scholars. The prizewinning paper will be published in *Signs*. All papers submitted for the Stimpson Prize will be considered for peer review and possible publication in *Signs*. The deadline for submissions for the 2009 competition for the Catharine Stimpson Prize is November 30, 2007. Feminist scholars in the early years of their careers are invited to submit papers. Papers may be on any topic that falls within the broad rubric of discipline-based or interdisciplinary feminist scholarship. Papers must be no longer than 10,000 words and must conform to the guidelines for *Signs* contributors. Guidelines for submission are available at <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/Signs/instruct.html>.



*The European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)* welcomes paper submissions for its 12th annual conference, "Global Governance for Sustainable Development: The Need for Policy Coherence and New Partnerships." The conference will be held from June 24–28, 2008, in Geneva, Switzerland. Women and development researchers may address "Engendering Global Governance and Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development" and questions such as:

How can the processes of global governance be used to foster sustainable development that addresses gender inequalities? Can the mechanisms for ensuring policy coherence enhance gender equality? How are new institutional forms enabling women to enter the public domain on a more equal footing and enable them to take up leadership roles? Which strategies can be adopted to engender global governance process and policies? Abstracts are due on November 28, 2007, papers on March 1, 2008, and more information can be found at <http://eadi.org/gc2008/call.php>.

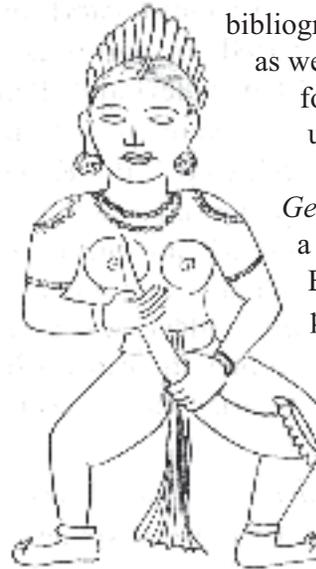
*Signs* will be publishing a Special Issue on Women and Agriculture and is announcing a call for papers on women and sustainable agriculture, women in leadership and decision-making positions, and in feminist science studies pertaining to women's knowledge and changing agricultural practices. Carolyn Sachs, professor of rural sociology and women's studies, Penn State University, United States, and Margaret Alston, professor of social work and human services and director of the Centre for Rural Social Research, Charles Sturt University, Australia, will serve as guest editors of the issue. The deadline for submissions is May 1, 2008. The issue will appear in Autumn 2009. Guidelines for submission are available at <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/Signs/instruct.html>.

The *Thirteenth Symposium of International Association of Women Philosophers* will be held in Seoul, Korea, and welcomes papers on the complex relationship between feminist and multicultural theories and practices. The Seoul symposium will examine proposed solutions to the inequality and discrimination that undermine women's living conditions and that deny women decency, while also attending to issues posed by differences among women. Submission deadline is November 15, 2007. For more information, contact Heisook Kim at [iaph2008@gmail.com](mailto:iaph2008@gmail.com).



exchange forum, career and fund-raising tips. <http://www.aidworkers.net>

The *Center for Women & Information Technology (CWIT)*, established at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC) in July 1998, is dedicated to providing global leadership in achieving women's full participation in all aspects of information technology. Rated the best source on women and technology on the Web by ABC News, this site offers information on sponsored initiatives, bibliographies, books and journals, as well as links to other gender-focused Websites. <http://www.umbc.edu/cwit/>



*Gender and Development* is a site created by the World Bank to further its goals of promoting gender equality and empowering women. Among the site's resources are news, a gender mainstreaming strategy paper, a report on engendering development (available in several languages), tools for specific sectors, an electronic database of gender statistics and indicators, and information about projects and operations dealing with gender. <http://www.worldbank.org/gender>

The *Gender Equality Network (GeNet)*, part of the Economic and Social Research Council's Priority Network Program, aims to explore the changing dynamics of gender equality in contemporary society, bringing together nine substantive projects, spread across eight institutions, and involving some twenty researchers from a wide range of disciplines. Such a network has the critical mass, diverse expertise, time, and resources to make a significant impact on one of the most pressing social issues of our time. <http://www.genet.ac.uk/index.html>

*Women's Net* is "a vibrant and innovative networking support program designed to enable South African women to use the Internet to find the people, issues, resources, and tools they need for women's social activism." The site includes links to other useful Websites, publications, services, a directory of organizations, campaigns, issues, and archives. <http://www.womensnet.org.za/index.shtml>

## Online Resources

Africabib.org has two Africana databases devoted to women. The *African Women's Bibliographic Database* has more than 36,000 citations organized by country or region. <http://www.africabib.org/women.html> Also the *Women Travelers, Explorers, and Missionaries to Africa (1763–2006)* provides citations of works by women in and on Africa. <http://www.africabib.org/travelers.html>

*Aid Workers Network* is a free service set up to enable aid workers to share practical advice and resources with each other. Boasting 15,000 members, sections include advice pages, blogs from aid workers, an aid worker

*Women's News Network Video Collection* is a comprehensive and expanding film library covering current and historic conditions for women across the globe. Videos are accessible free of charge and can be viewed in an Internet browser. Clips and segments from news agencies, NGOs, and individuals are included covering a wide range of issues. <http://womennewsnetwork.vodpod.com>

## Cooperation Column

Leadership from the Center for Gender in Global Context (GenCen) at Michigan State University identified the Gender Studies Program at the University of KwaZulu Natal (UKZN) in Durban, South Africa, as offering an



opportunity to build an exciting ongoing relationship that would stimulate the further development of both institutions. The two programs share perspectives regarding education about and study of gender.

In July, Tracy Dobson, Acting Co-Director of GenCen, met with faculty member Janet Muthuki and Deputy Vice Chancellor Dr. Fikile Mazibuko at UKZN to explore the creation of a formal agreement flowing from the existing university-level accord between the two universities. The response at UKZN was warm and enthusiastic. Professor Muthuki and the Program Head, Dr. Thenjiwe Magwaza, will visit MSU in mid-November. They will give talks on their own research interests as well as meeting with GenCen affiliated faculty and students. It should also be possible to sign an agreement linking gender studies at MSU and UKZN that will facilitate joint research and faculty and student exchanges.

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## Book Review

*Hostels, Sexuality, and the Apartheid Legacy: Malevolent Geographies*, by Glen S. Elder, 2003, 192 pp, Published by Ohio University Press, <http://www.ohioswallow.com>.

Reviewed by Andrea Freidus, Graduate Student, Michigan State University Department of Anthropology

Elder's work examines the way apartheid policy and ideology engineered the hostel in South Africa to control migrant labor as well as create a space for normalizing gender and racial divisions and identities. Hostels, according to Elder, were an important technology of governance meant to reproduce, discipline, and monitor cheap, black male laborers and to promote an ideology of heteropatriarchy that disenfranchised women. He uses the site of the hostel and theoretical frameworks from feminist and queer studies as well as geography to examine changing social relations, sexual identity formation, and the restructuring of black families that resulted from women's forced exclusion from hostels and urban spaces.

The apartheid system dichotomized physical space into masculine and feminine categories, marginalizing the feminine. Urban and public space is masculine while rural and domestic space is feminine. Only men who were economically productive were permitted in urban work spaces and the associated housing system. Women were relegated to the inferior physical and social space of the homelands where they were expected to farm, raise children, and care for the sick and elderly. Men's work in mines and factories was considered economically legitimate, and women's work was ignored or devalued. By law, men were considered heads of households regardless of time spent with or money contributed to their families. According to Elder, these systems and their associative discourses are codified through the physical landscape in sites like the hostel and serve to oppress women economically, physically, and socially. Elder's piece makes clear the "heterosexist" nature of the apartheid system, a point often lost in discussions and critiques of apartheid that focus exclusively on race.

Elder concludes that the marginalization of women and the persistence of an apartheid-inspired heteropatriarchy continues today and is evident in the policy and practices of restructuring hostel spaces. As South African

leaders rebuild hostels in an effort to address the issue of housing shortages, men's voices, ideas, and needs inform the architecture and policy of hostel life. The erasure and silencing of women in hostels continues through the present. For example, men, not women, can move their families into the hostels. Single men, not single women, are allowed to reside in hostels. Women who currently live in hostels without male counterparts are being expelled. Elder notes that in the press and in interviews women in hostels are increasingly vulnerable to male domestic and sexual violence. Unfortunately, these women are often blamed for the violence inflicted upon their bodies because they are in the "male" space of the hostel and therefore "asking for it." This type of violence against women takes on a new significance in the context of HIV/AIDS.

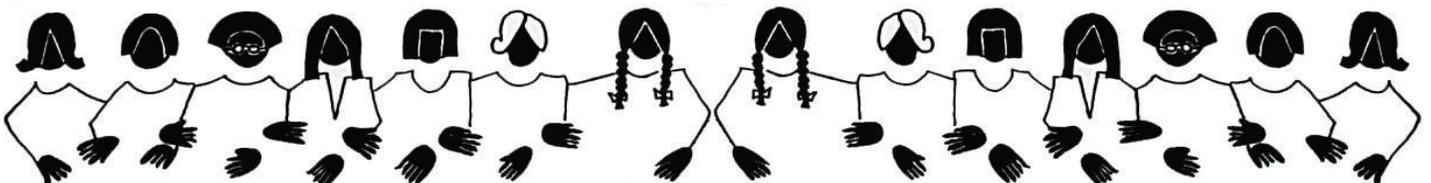
Elder's work makes important contributions to our understanding of the gendering of apartheid and the ramifications of apartheid's heteropatriarchal ideology on shaping identities and social relations in contemporary South Africa through the lens of the hostel. He effectively employs the use of space as an analytic tool for understanding the production of particular identities and the interactions of individuals as they move within and between spaces. Chapter 4 gives a succinct description of Elder's use of the theories of space and the justification for using this framework in his work in South Africa. Clearly, using methodologies and theories of space and geography are appropriate in the South African context whereby apartheid engineers and policy makers specifically employed technologies that control the physical movement of individuals through spaces in an effort to discipline and engineer social bodies. It is important to note that Elder makes it clear he is not focused on just the hostel site, but rather the interactions that occur between spaces – between the hostel and the rural homelands and between hostel dwellers and the local communities within which they are situated.

One weakness in this text is the ironic absence of women's voices. Elder is arguing that women are made invisible or violence is inflicted upon their bodies when they challenge the heteropatriarchy that characterizes South Africa in general, and the hostel in particular. Yet he is reproducing this invisibility by silencing them through his own narrative and not allowing their voices to be heard directly. He is producing knowledge about women instead of providing a space for women to articulate their own lives and represent themselves. How is that different than the systems he is critiquing in this text?

Another significant absence is a deeper historical analysis that reaches beyond apartheid. Elder blames apartheid for creating certain social fissures that served to shape and codify particular identities. But shouldn't he take his analysis further to understand Zulu social, sexual, and gendered ideology prior to apartheid? Many African groups had strong patriarchal tendencies long before the arrival of Europeans – did the Zulu? How much of apartheid policy was actually reifying traditional Zulu beliefs?

Finally, Elder does highlight the various forms of resistance employed by both men and women to challenge apartheid ideology and strictures. The very presence of women in hostels when it was illegal is an example. However, in closing he argues that within the cracks of the malevolent geographies of apartheid, women created economies of affection as a form of resistance. Based on my own work in the region, I would argue that women already had these systems of reciprocity long before apartheid and not as a reaction to it. Again, he seems to make commanding statements about apartheid's role in shaping and determining Zulu identity and ideology without addressing pre-apartheid social systems.

Overall, Elder's text is accessible and clearly written. It would be a useful text for upper-level undergraduates in the social sciences studying South Africa, sexuality, feminism, history, and geography. In general, his use of methods and theoretical frameworks drawn from geography, feminist studies, and queer studies can contribute to social scientists and professionals working in related fields who are attempting to understand how social relations, identities, and ideologies are constructed and shaped by the physical landscape.



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E-mail: [bulletin@msu.edu](mailto:bulletin@msu.edu) • Telephone: 517-353-5040 • Fax: 517-432-4845

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Thank You.

Center for Gender in Global Context  
Women and International Development Program  
206 International Center  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI 48824-1035 USA