



Gendered Perspectives on International Development

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Greetings from the Center for Gender in Global Context (GenGen) at Michigan State University, the host center for the WID Program!

With the new year come new changes, and the WID publications are no exception! The *WID Bulletin* is now the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*; the *WID Working Papers* will become the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers*. These changes reflect the many transformations and exciting new directions in the field of women, gender, and international development. While we will continue publishing the same quality original academic papers and updated information on the newest resources, this shift allows us to expand the scope of our offerings.

Along with a new title, the *Resource Bulletin* also has a new layout, which allows readers to quickly navigate the content and information presented in the various sections. Special thanks to Jena Donlin, one of our undergraduate interns, for all of her hard work in creating this great new design!

The *WID Working Papers* announces two newly published papers:

- WP 292 “Institutional Violence and Sexual Panic Directed at Poor Young Women and Trans Persons in Buenos Aires,” by Silvia Elizalde. December 2008.
- WP 293 “Contesting Gender Narratives in Development Policies: Women and Conditional Cash Transfers in Argentina,” by Constanza Tabbush. December 2008.

These are the last two papers that will be published as *WID Working Papers*; all future papers will be published under the new title, *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Working Papers*.

As always, we encourage submissions and suggestions from our readers! We especially invite contributions for the Cooperation Column, which highlights the achievements and successes of organizations active in the field of gender and development. Also, we encourage submissions by authors and publishers of relevant articles and books for inclusion in future issues.

Thank you so much, and enjoy the Winter 2009 issue of the *Gendered Perspectives on International Development Resource Bulletin*!



Human Organization

Volume 67, Issue 4, Winter 2008:

“Traditional Roles, Modern Behavior: Intergenerational Intervention and Contraception in Rural Bangladesh,” by Akiko Nosaka and Radheshyam Bairagi; pp. 407–416. Although rural Bangladesh retains many traditional socioeconomic characteristics, the use of contraceptives has increased over the past three decades. This paper examines the influence a mother-in-law has on her young daughter-in-law’s use of contraceptives in the rural community of Matlab, Bangladesh. The study uses data from 413 interviews conducted in two areas of the community with different family planning programs, which have affected differing levels of contraceptive prevalence. Results demonstrate that the mother-in-law does influence the daughter-in-law’s use of contraceptives, particularly in social contexts where they are relatively limited in availability. This finding has important implications for enhancing the effectiveness of family planning programs in many areas of the developing world.

“Life at the Crossroads of Social Change: Invigorating Romani Women’s Empowerment in Post-Socialist Croatia,” by Nila Ginger Hofman; pp. 417–429. This paper describes the challenges of Romani women’s empowerment in the context of Croatia’s rapidly changing political economy. Romani women—for the first time in Croatia’s history—are positioned to reap substantial benefits from state largesse, including minority rights legislation, which promises, among other things, unprecedented educational opportunities, political participation, and greater access to the labor market. The article discusses how Romani women negotiate their newfound status as beneficiaries of these social goods vis-à-vis the changing Croatian political economy. Analyzing their needs, assets and cultural capital, the author makes recommendations to three different stakeholder groups: the Romani leadership, Croatian policy makers and legislators, and the Croatian Employment Service.

Human Organization

Volume 67, Issue 3, Fall 2008:

“We Want To Be Equal to Them: Fair-Trade Coffee Certification and Gender Equity within Organizations,” by Sarah Lyon; pp. 258–268. This paper analyzes the under-studied gendered dimensions of fair-trade coffee networks and certification practices. It combines data collected during fourteen months of fieldwork among the members of a Guatemalan coffee cooperative with a survey of the existing literature on fair-trade coffee cooperatives to demonstrate that the current fair-trade network is falling far short of its goal to promote gender equity, particularly in three important realms: voting and democratic participation, the promotion of non-agricultural income-generating programs, and support for female coffee producers. In consideration of the fact that international donors are increasingly funding certification-based poverty solutions, such as fair trade, this paper argues that the promotion of gender equity through certification standards and practices needs to be a vital component of the fair-trade mission, lest the promotion of gender equity in agricultural communities be neglected. It concludes that a participatory certification process would help address two central concerns: 1) the effectiveness of the certification process (in terms of identifying and correcting problems associated with gender equity within groups); and 2) the adequacy of current fair-trade certification standards in light of producer diversity.

Journal of African Media Studies

Volume 1, Issue 1, October 2008:

“Missing Links: African Media Studies and Feminist Concerns,” by Audrey Gadzekpo; pp. 69–80. Political and economic developments in many African countries in the last two decades have led to significant transformations in the media and enhanced academic scholarship in the field. Despite the tremendous growth and the changes in media and communication systems, there is a dearth of feminist media scholarship in Africa that needs to be addressed. This article provides a feminist reappraisal

of African media in the context of democratic and economic change and proposes a tall research agenda for Africanist feminists aimed at filling the gaps in media and gender scholarship. The author argues that research should interrogate afresh old concerns as well as new opportunities and challenges brought about by redemocratization, an expanded public sphere of civil society activism, rapid technological developments, and legal and policy reforms of the media.

American Ethnologist

Volume 35, Issue 1, February 2008:

“A House of One’s Own: Gender, Migration and Residence in Rural Mexico,” by Julia Pauli; pp. 171–187. Gender dynamics in Mexican migrant communities have been conceptualized mainly in terms of transformations in conjugal relations. Other meaningful relations, especially conflict-laden female in-law relations, have not been discussed widely in the context of transnational communities. This paper illustrates how a wider perspective on gender relations is essential for unraveling the social processes behind the boom in house construction that many rural regions in Mexico are experiencing. A growing number of women reduce the length of their often very traumatic residence in their mothers-in-law’s houses or try to avoid it altogether by creatively appropriating new spaces—building houses—using migradólares, remittances from their husbands who work in the United States. The newly built houses both constitute and express changing gender and kin relations. In the long run, these changes are likely to erode the social security of members of the elderly population.

“Defiant Desire in Namibia: Female Sexual-Gender Transgression and the Making of Political Being,” by Robert Lorway; pp. 20–33. In this article, the author explores local productions of desire in Namibia by focusing on the engagement of young, working-class lesbians with human rights ideologies of sexual freedom. The various techniques deployed by a sexual minority-rights NGO allow

youth to amplify and legitimize their embodied sense of sexual-gender difference in which desire becomes a moral practice: practices of self-determination and acts of resistance are generated and authenticated through repeated reflection on the internality of desire. The author's elaborations also emphasize class-related issues. The author argues that struggles with class and gender inequality destabilize the very notion of "sexual identity" in ways that open up political and erotic possibilities between lesbians and other working-class women in Namibia, blurring the dividing lines of identity politics and of gender and class politics. This article offers an interesting evaluation of the ways in which the personal, the political, and the international intersect.

American Ethnologist

Volume 35, Issue 3, August 2008:

"Enter Microcredit: A New Culture of Women's Empowerment in Rajasthan?" by Megan Moodie; pp. 454–465. Most studies of microcredit programs for women have been concerned with the relationship between borrowers and men outside microcredit groups, such as husbands and moneylenders. Instead, this article focuses on the relationships forged between women within microcredit groups in a small village in Rajasthan, India. The author argues that rather than representing a new paradigm for women's empowerment, microcredit has become one of several possible platforms from which rural Rajasthani women articulate their concerns about caste, poverty, and the burden of raising daughters. Microcredit emerges not as a foreign economic form but rather is transformed into a local framework and a site for the production of cultural possibility.

Medical Anthropology Quarterly

Volume 21, Issue 2, June 2007:

"Social Support and Distress among Q'eqchi' Refugee Women in Maya Tecún, Mexico," by Faith R. Warner; pp. 193–217. This article addresses issues of vulnerability and distress through an analysis of the relationship between social support networks and traumatic stress in a Q'eqchi' refugee community in southern Mexico. The sociopolitical

violence, forced displacement, and encampment of Guatemalan Mayan populations resulted in the breakdown and dispersal of kin and community groups, leaving many Q'eqchi' women with weakened social support networks. Research involving testimonial interviews and traumatic stress and social support questionnaires revealed that Q'eqchi' refugee women with weak natal kin social support networks reported greater feelings of distress and symptoms of traumatic stress than did women with strong networks. In particular, a condition identified as *muchkej* emerged as one of the most significant symptoms reported by women with weak natal kin support networks. The author critically considers *muchkej* as an idiom of distress and argues that aid organizations should consider the relationship between social support and traumatic stress, as expressed through such idioms, when attempting to identify vulnerable members of a refugee population.

Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East

Volume 28, Issue 1, Winter 2008:

"Mobilizing Muslim Women: Multiple Voices, the Sharia, and the State," by Zakia Salime; pp. 200–211. This article reflects on the challenges faced by Muslim women in Africa in the context of the globalization of women's rights and the politicization of Islam. The gender hierarchies shaping Muslim women's identity politics are embedded in the broader historical processes of struggles against the colonial regimes, on the one hand, and the different projects of national state building, on the other hand. Central to these processes is a male interpretation of Islam that has defined the way women would be incorporated into "nationhood" and would become "citizens" in the independent state. Islam has been a major site for both the justification of women's oppression by state and non-state actors and a source for identification and empowerment for women in Africa. In the independent state, women's identity politics were shaped by the institutionalization of gender inequalities in various legislations and by the enforcement

of Sharia pressured by the gains of political Islam. This picture is even more complicated by the location of women at multiple levels of cultural framing and political activism in Africa.

African Affairs

Volume 107, Issue 428, July 2008:

"Gender Balance and the Meanings of Women in Governance in Post-Genocide Rwanda," by Jennie E. Burnet; pp. 361–386. Across Africa, many countries have taken initiatives to increase the participation and representation of women in governance. Yet it is unclear what meaning these initiatives have in authoritarian, single-party states like Rwanda. Since seizing power in 1994, the Rwandan Patriotic Front has taken many steps to increase the participation of women in politics, such as creating a Ministry of Gender, organizing women's councils at all levels of government, and instituting an electoral system with reserved seats for women in the national parliament. This article explores the dramatic increase in women's participation in public life and representation in governance and the increasing authoritarianism of the Rwandan state under the guise of "democratization." The increased political participation of women in Rwanda represents a paradox in the short term: as their participation has increased, women's ability to influence policy making has decreased. In the long term, however, increased female representation in government could prepare the path for their meaningful participation in a genuine democracy because of a transformation in political subjectivity.

African Affairs

Volume 107, Issue 427, April 2008:

"'This is the Time to Get in Front': Changing Roles and Opportunities for Women in Liberia," by Veronika Fuest; pp. 201–224. Most research on women in war focuses on female losses. This article demonstrates that wars may also bring gains. The scope of political and economic roles that Liberian women perform today appears to be larger than before the war. Both individually and collectively, certain women have gainfully used openings the war provided them. The article discusses the historicity of Liberian gender roles,

examining the social subgroups of politicians, businesswomen, women's organizations, employees, and school girls. Changes have also been fostered by the international peace-building and development businesses. Although the realization of female ambitions seems to be constrained by various institutional and economic factors, Liberia may harbor a unique potential for sustainable shifts in gender roles.

Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development

Volume 17, Issue 2, December 2007: "Herbal Medicine as Sustainable Livelihood: A Case of Irula Tribal Women Welfare Society from Rural India," by E. V. Prakash Rao; pp. 85–100. Medicinal plants are an important area that requires the attention of development administration, for working out suitable strategies and for strengthening rural livelihoods. A large number of people in different regions, especially the poor, depend primarily on collection, processing, and commercialization of medicinal plants for their livelihood support. It is believed that there is immense scope for employment generation in this important sector, and therefore it needs to be properly promoted to target those in need without opening space for external exploitation by middlemen. It is also necessary to commercialize the sector and expand the area of cultivation of these important resources to enhance the production base. These plant species are also considered as endangered species, which need to be preserved and regenerated for the well-being of rural populations and tribal peoples. This particular study is based on a tribal women welfare society in fifty-six tribal habitations in Tamil Nadu, India.

Feminist Review

Volume 89, Issue 1, June 2008: "Feminist-Nation Building in Afghanistan: An Examination of the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA)," by Jennifer L. Fluri; pp. 34–54. Women-led political organizations that employ feminist and nationalist ideologies and operate as separate from, rather than associated with, male-dominated or

patriarchal nationalist groups are both significant and under-explored areas of gender, feminist, and nationalism studies. This article investigates the feminist and nationalist vision of the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA). RAWA exemplifies an effective political movement that intersects feminist and nationalist politics, where women are active rather than symbolic participants within the organization, and help to shape an ideological construction of the Afghan nation. RAWA subsequently links its struggle for women's rights (through feminism) with its nationalist goals for democracy and secularism. This article also analyses RAWA's use of conservative nationalist methods to reproduce the future of the organization and to develop "citizens" for its idealized nation, while countering existing patriarchal social and familial structures through a reconfiguration of women's roles in the family, community, and nation. RAWA is an instructive example of counter-patriarchal and nationalist feminist politics that questions patriarchal definitions of the nation and its citizenry by reconfiguring gender norms and redefining gender relations in the family as a mirror of the nation.

Feminist Review

Volume 88, Issue 1, April 2008: "Female Fighters in the Sierra Leone War: Challenging the Assumptions?" by Chris Coulter; pp. 54–73. This article looks at how the category of female fighters in the Sierra Leone civil war (1991–2002) was interpreted by the local population and by the international humanitarian community. The category of the female fighter both challenges and confuses the gendered stereotypes of "woman the victim" and "man the perpetrator" on multiple levels. Most research on "women and war" focuses on women either as inherently more peaceful or merely as victims, and often unwittingly reproduces in "war-affected women" a corresponding lack of "agency." In this article, the author criticizes such theorizing by demonstrating the diversity and specificity of Sierra Leonean women's war experiences, while also examining how the notion of and discourse

about war itself is gendered. While it has become necessary to expand the inquiries into what women do in war and to critically analyze women's roles as perpetrators and perpetrators of war and conflict, this article maintains that in situations where one can talk about the violence of women, as in the example of female combatants, one often finds violence against women as well.

Development

Volume 51, Issue 1, March 2008: "Does Increased Water Access Empower Women?" by Saskia Ivens; pp. 63–67. This article examines the extent to which women have benefited from increased water access. While gender equality is crucial for the sustainability of water programs, its advancement through water programs has been limited. For many organizations, the effectiveness and efficiency of programs and projects is currently the most important reason to incorporate a gender perspective. This is not to say that all water policies, programs, and projects meaningfully address women's roles, concerns, and priorities in water management. Many projects and policies pay lip service only, while others explicitly promote an approach that excludes some women. Most water programs and projects that address gender concerns focus on women's domestic roles and related concerns for drinking water and sanitation, while women's water concerns and priorities for food security and environmental sustainability receive less attention. Even more so, most organizations focus on either domestic or productive roles, not realizing how women's concerns in the different sectors influence each other, which undermines the program's effectiveness. The author calls for more impact studies and suggests the use of empowering participatory approaches.

Gender & Development

Volume 16, Issue 3, November 2008: "Grassroots Women's Leadership and 'Deepening Democracy': The Huairou Commission's Local to Local Dialogue Replication," by Dahlia Goldenberg; pp. 443–465. Grassroots women's leadership is important if



democracy is to be “deepened”—that is, if representative democracies are to formally include citizen participation in more ways than simply voting in elections. One approach to deepening democracy is to encourage and support spaces—both literal and metaphorical—that enable grassroots women to organize as leaders and engage with local government to achieve change in their communities. This, it is hoped, will enable women to develop ongoing relationships with local government and achieve concrete improvements for their communities. The Huairou Commission and GROOTS International have developed an approach which helps grassroots women’s organizations to do this. This article examines how grassroots women’s organizations in Uganda, Kenya, and Russia have successfully adapted the Local to Local Dialogue method to their local contexts, empowering and recognizing poor women as community leaders.

Women’s Studies International Forum

Volume 31, Number 1, January–February 2008:

“Ethnographies of Gendered Displacement: Women’s Experiences in South Asia Under Neo-Liberal Globalisation,” by Ruchira Ganguly-Scrase and Gillian Vogli; pp. 1–15. While globalization conjures up a vision of a borderless world, as a result of free flow of goods, this article will show that nation states have increasingly hardened their attitudes toward the displaced, emphasizing the distinction between “economic” migrants and political refugees. An increasingly important issue for the Asia Pacific region is the rising number of people who are becoming displaced within their homelands. The majority of displaced persons and refugees in the region are women and children; however, they are severely underrepresented in refugee determination processes, claims for asylum and settlement. This article will examine the neoliberal global context in which women’s experiences of forced migrations are situated. The implementation of neoliberal policies has not only resulted in colossal displacements but has simultaneously given rise to exclusionary politics. Based on recent fieldwork among internally displaced women and cross-border forced migrants in South Asia, the article maps out the ways in which the aggressive pursuit of neoliberal agendas and the rise of exclusionary politics result in greater social inequalities for women. By focusing on the ways in which women confront and interpret the commonalities and differences of dislocation, this article will evaluate the contemporary applicability of the concept of “refugee” in postcolonial states and highlight the significance of gendered displacements.

Women’s Studies International Forum

Volume 30, Issue 6, November–December 2007:

“The Transformatory Potential of a Village Empowerment Program: The Tostan Replication in Mali,” by Karen Monkman, Rebecca Miles, and Peter

Easton; pp. 451–464. Lasting, deep, meaningful social change depends on the engaged involvement of those most closely affected by the change. In this article the author tells the story of how the cultural practice of female genital cutting (FGC) became an important nexus of change in a non-formal education “village empowerment program” designed to empower individuals and communities through knowledge acquisition and critical awareness leading to community decision making and action, particularly around issues related to women’s health and human rights. This study uses data collected for a mixed-method, participatory evaluation of the program in Mali. The process of and potential for gender transformation becomes evident in the changing role of the NGO, the ways in which both practical and strategic gender needs are addressed, and the manner in which sensitive issues such as FGC are conceptualized and discussed.

World Development

Volume 36, Issue 7, July 2008:

“Reforms with a Female Face: Gender, Liberalization, and Economic Policy in Andhra Pradesh, India,” by Smrithi Rao; pp. 1213–1232. The state of Andhra Pradesh, India, provides a case study of a liberalization program with an emphasis on women’s empowerment. Based on the state budget data and fieldwork data from two villages, this paper investigates the content of this policy regime to argue that women’s empowerment policies were ultimately constrained by the policy context of liberalization. The state lowered shares of expenditure upon social reproduction and the substantive content of women’s empowerment policy was reduced to a thrift and microcredit program. Fieldwork data indicate the latter lacks administrative support and relies upon the expenditure of time and resources by participants themselves, re-emphasizing class and caste inequalities among women and undermining the broader project of empowerment.

“The Mystery of Capital Formation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Women, Property Rights and Customary Law,” by Sandra

Fullerton Joireman; pp. 1233–1246. Economists such as Hernando De Soto have argued that clearly defined property rights are essential to capital formation and ultimately to economic growth and poverty alleviation. This article traces two impediments to the clear definition of property rights in the African context: customary law and the status of women. Both of these issues interfere with the attempt of African countries to rearticulate property law with the goal of capital formation. Constructive attempts to define property rights must address

the problem of enforcement in under-resourced environments where changes may not be welcomed.

“Economic Efficiency and Supply Response of Women as Farm Managers: Comparative Evidence from Western Kenya,” pp. 1247–1260. This paper assesses the relative economic efficiency and output supply and input demand responses of women farmers in western Kenya. The results showed that women are as technically and allocatively efficient as men. However, neither men nor women have absolute

allocative efficiency. Women farmers are equally responsive as men farmers vis-à-vis price incentives in terms of output supply and input demand. While education and extension contact have significant effects on overall maize supply and input demand, only extension contact has significant effects among women farmers. The paper discusses a number of significant results and concludes with implications for policy.

Audiovisuals

Available from Women Make Movies

www.wmm.com

3 Times Divorced. When Gaza-born Khitam’s abusive Arab Israeli husband divorces her and gains custody of her six children, she suddenly finds herself fighting two heartbreaking battles: against the Sharia Muslim court to get her children back, and against the state of Israel, which considers her an illegal resident and denies her protection in a shelter for battered women. This film provides a fascinating and disturbing look at a civil and religious legal system that denies women the right to get a divorce independent of their husbands. It highlights the bind that abused women find themselves in when their immigration status is contingent upon marriage. With remarkable access and an unflinching lens that never sensationalizes, award-winning filmmaker Ibtisam Salh Mara’ana captures Khitam’s astonishing courage as she faces an impossible situation with no country or court to protect her. 2007, 74 min.

Four Wives—One Man. This film provides an intimate portrait of a polygamist family in a rural Iranian village. Filmmaker Nahid Persson reveals the intricacies of the relationships between the four wives, their husband, their astoundingly free-spoken mother-in-law, and their numerous children. Sometimes humorous and often heartbreaking, this

film follows the daily lives of the wives whose situation has turned them into both bitter rivals and co-conspirators against their abusive husband. Persson’s camera unobtrusively and beautifully captures the range of the family’s interactions—from peaceful, pastoral scenes of a family picnic, to the temporary chaos caused by a broken faucet in the kitchen, to a furtive, whispered conversation between two wives about the latest beating. The women’s work—making bread, weaving carpets, milking and herding the sheep—provide the background to their frank conversations. Avoiding sensationalism and sentimentality, this film provides unique insights into the practice of polygamy and its effect on the women involved. 2007, 76 min.

My Daughter the Terrorist. This fascinating documentary is an exceedingly rare, inside look at an organization that most of the world has blacklisted as a terrorist group. Made by the first foreign film crew to be given access to the Tamil Tigers (LTTE) of Sri Lanka, the film offers important insights into the recently reignited conflict in Sri Lanka. Twenty-four-year-olds Dharsika and Puhachudar have been living and fighting side-by-side for seven years as part of LTTE’s elite force, the Black Tigers. The women describe heartbreaking traumas they both experienced at the hands of the Sri Lankan army,

which led them to join the guerrilla forces. As they discuss their readiness to become suicide bombers and their abiding loyalty to the unnamed “Leader”—who they are sure would never harm civilians—grisly images of past LTTE suicide bombings provide somber counterpoints. Their curiously flat affects raise the possibility that they have been brainwashed. This evenhanded documentary sheds light on the reasons that the Tamil Tigers continue their bloody struggle for independence while also questioning their tactics. 2007, 58 min.

To See If I’m Smiling (Lir’ot Im Ani Mehayechet). Israel is the only country in the world where eighteen-year-old girls are drafted for compulsory military service. In this award-winning documentary, the frank testimonials



Photo from *My Daughter the Terrorist*. Courtesy of Women Make Movies, www.wmm.com.

of six female Israeli soldiers stationed in Gaza and the West Bank pack a powerful emotional punch. The young women revisit their tours of duty in the occupied territories with surprising honesty and strip bare stereotypes of gender differences in the military. The former soldiers share shocking moments of negligence, flippancy, immaturity, and power-tripping as they describe atrocities they witnessed and participated in. The psychological transformation that these young women underwent as a result of military service is both upsetting and riveting. At a time when women in the military are increasingly on the frontlines and the actions of soldiers all over the world are being questioned, this powerful film explores the ways that gender, ethics, and moral responsibility intersect during war. 2007, 59 min.

Available from Icarus Films

icarusfilms.com

Dishonored. In June 2002, a dispute involving a question of honor between the Mai and Mastois clans in rural Pakistan was judged by a local tribal council. When Mukhtar Mai pleaded on her family's behalf, the local imam consented to her punishment as honor-revenge, and she was brutally gang-raped by four men from the Mastois clan. Although local tradition presumed that Mukhtar would commit suicide because she had been dishonored, this strong-willed peasant woman reported

the rape to the local police, and when they refused to do anything, a local journalist published her story, which soon erupted in a national controversy over the oppression of women under Islamic law. This film documents the remarkable story of Mukhtar Mai, whose demand for justice received media coverage worldwide, and which over the next few years led to a dramatic series of legal proceedings through Pakistan's lower court system, with successive controversial decisions being appealed, to a final ruling by the nation's Supreme Court, which led to changes in the legal system. 2008, 52 min.

Available from Sun and Moon Vision Productions

www.sunandmoonvision.org

Rhythms to Peace: The Way of a Woman Peacemaker. The next installment in the Women PeaceMaker Documentary Series, this documentary chronicles the life of Susana Tenjoh-Okwen of Cameroon. Susana is a teacher, community peace mediator, and a respected gender activist who has peace-building experience in two provinces of Cameroon. Susana has been working to address causes of long-standing, intertribal conflict that seldom makes international news but that has resulted in division, displacement, and trauma for many people in several regions. In uniting and educating women from different

villages, she was able to overcome the hostilities of men against men at the peak of a crisis when families were being torn apart. 2008.

Available from Balcony Releasing

www.praythedevilbacktohell.com

Pray the Devil Back to Hell. Winner of the 2008 Tribeca Film Festival award for Best Documentary, *Pray the Devil Back to Hell* is the extraordinary story of a small band of Liberian women who came together in the midst of a bloody civil war, took on the violent warlords and corrupt Charles Taylor regime, and won a long-awaited peace for their shattered country in 2003. As the rebel noose tightened upon Monrovia and peace talks faced collapse, the women of Liberia—Christians and Muslims united—formed a thin but unshakable white line between the opposing forces, and successfully demanded an end to the fighting. In one remarkable scene, the women barricaded the site of stalled peace talks in Ghana, and announced they would not move until a deal was done. Faced with eviction, they invoked the most powerful weapon in their arsenal—threatening to remove their clothes. It worked. The women of Liberia are living proof that moral courage and nonviolent resistance can succeed, even where the best efforts of traditional diplomacy have failed. 2008, 72 min.

Monographs and Technical Reports

Available from the Women and International Development Working Papers, Center for Gender in Global Context, Michigan State University

www.wid.msu.edu

“Institutional Violence and Sexual Panic Directed at Poor Young Women and Trans Persons in Buenos Aires,” by Silvia Elizalde; December 2008. This article analyzes some of the ideological effects and practices implicated in the current construction of “sexual panic” surrounding young women and “trans” persons as a

form of sexual and gendered violence by specific public institutions involved in the assistance of adolescents experiencing homelessness, poverty, and prostitution in the city of Buenos Aires. In order to do so, it provides historical frameworks of experiences and struggles of gender and sexual social movements in Argentina from the point of view of gender and sexual rights in developing countries. All data and arguments submitted throughout the text are based on extensive ethnographic research that the author has have been

developing since 2002 concerning gender and sexual violence, class, and discrimination in the context of increasing poverty and social exclusion in Argentina and Latin America.

“Contesting Gender Narratives in Development Policies: Women and Conditional Cash Transfers in Argentina,” by Constanza Tabbush; December 2008. This paper examines the gender narratives of conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs in Argentina and their

implications for women's livelihoods and agency. Donors and international institutions promote CCTs to women as the latest development trend in tackling extreme poverty. This paper contributes to feminist debates on the role CCTs ascribe to women, by offering a context-specific analysis of two CCT initiatives that illustrate distinct narratives about womanhood and social inclusion. Findings indicate that the altruistic maternalism fostered by *Plan Jefas y Jefes* reenacts Peronist rhetorics of "dignified" workers while reproducing unequal gender norms by obscuring women's triple burden and their unpaid reproductive work. Whereas, *Plan Familias* with its moral narratives of "good mothering" recognizes women's care responsibilities while essentializing sexual differences and discouraging women's links with labor and community activism. The paper concludes by arguing that contextual analysis of maternalism serves as a way to disrupt transhistorical and essentialized visions of women present in development policies.

Available from the UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/816_filename_en-swop08-report.pdf
"The State of the World Population 2008: Reaching Common Ground—Culture, Gender and Human Rights," 2008, 106 pp. As a fundamental part of people's lives, culture must be integrated into development policy and programming. This report shows how this process works in practice. The report's starting point is that human rights reflect universal values. It calls for culturally sensitive approaches to development because they are essential for human rights in general and women's rights in particular. Culturally sensitive approaches call for cultural fluency—familiarity with how cultures work, and how to work with them. The report suggests that partnerships—for example between UNFPA and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—can create effective strategies

to promote human rights, such as women's empowerment and gender equality.

Available from the International Labour Organization's Regional Office for Arab States and the Center for Arab Women Training and Research

www.ilo.org/public/english/region/arpro/beirut/employment/informalemploy/palestine_en.pdf
"Unprotected Employment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip: A Gender Equality and Workers' Rights Perspective," by Jamil Hilal, Saleh Al Kafri, and Eileen Kuttab; 2008, 48 pp. The nature of employment is rapidly and dramatically changing around the world. The increasing flexibility of labor markets at global and local levels has led to a rise of informal employment, self-employment and atypical forms of employment. This process, termed as informalization, has been accompanied by an increase of insecurity and poverty. Informalization also has a gendered nature with differential earnings, choices and locations of activities, level of competition, and time allocated to work, with significant implications for women, especially young women in Arab states. Official statistics, laws, policies, and programs have not been sufficiently capturing the informalization of jobs, thereby impeding the much-needed extension of social protection to informal workers, especially in Arab states. This study attempts to fill that gap. This report also includes policy recommendations, a regional overview, and a glossary on informal employment, as well as several other country case studies including Yemen, Syria, and Lebanon.

Available from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

www.unicef.org/publications/files/The_State_of_the_Worlds_Children_2007_e.pdf
"The State of the World's Children 2007: Women and Children—The Double Dividend for Gender Equality," 2007, 160 pp. The State of the World's Children 2007 reports on the lives of women around the world for a simple reason: gender equality and the wellbeing of children go hand in hand.

When women are empowered to live full and productive lives, children prosper. UNICEF's experience also shows the opposite: when women are denied equal opportunity within a society, children suffer. This report examines the discrimination and disempowerment women face throughout their lives and outlines what must be done to eliminate gender discrimination and empower women and girls.

Available from the Department for International Development (DFID)

www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/gender-equality.pdf
"Gender Equality at the Heart of Development: Why the Role of Women is Crucial to Ending World Poverty," 2007, 32 pp. The world is unequal, and it is most unequal for women and girls. Most of the poorest people in the world are women and part of what makes them poor is the discrimination they face purely because of their gender. This report attempts to outline the ways in which the DFID promotes gender equity through its various projects and programs in education, maternal and child health, formal and informal employment, good governance, HIV/AIDS education and treatment, and gender-based violence. The report offers several case studies from various countries and regions which highlight gender equity initiatives in the aforementioned sectors.

www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/first-progress-report14July.pdf
"DFID's Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP)," 2007, 62 pp. The Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) was launched in 2007 and reflects DFID's commitment to promoting gender equality and women's rights across their development assistance. The plan set out a serious and concerted program of strengthened mainstreaming of gender equality across their policies, programming, internal systems, and resources. This report provides an overview of the progress made during the first year of this program. Gender equality has a higher profile within DFID, and the GEAP has started to put in place the necessary measures to bring about a sustainable change in how the organization looks at gender

equality issues—building on, and learning from, their existing strong performance in sectors such as health and education. The report also details future steps needed to ensure that targets for gender equity are met.

Available from the Institute for Development Studies and Eldis

www.eldis.org/go/health/maternal-health-and-transport

“Maternal Health and Transport: Eldis Health Key Issues Guide,” 2007, 24 pp. This key issues guide examines the relationship between maternal health and transport. Specifically, it looks at how transport affects access to preventative and emergency maternal health services. Access to transport enables women to receive timely obstetric care that is essential for their survival. Transport is therefore an important element that contributes toward reaching the fifth millennium development goal, to reduce maternal mortality by 75 percent by 2015. The “three delays” model of maternal mortality is used as a framework to show how transport-related factors affect individuals’ and families’ decisions to seek care, identify and reach a facility, and receive adequate treatment. The guide provides examples of transport-related interventions that have been implemented to increase access to and use of health facilities, as well as recommendations for policy.

Available from the U.S. Agency for International Development

www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/cmm_women_and_conflict_toolkit_december_2006.pdf

“Women and Conflict: An Introductory Guide for Programming,” 2007, 25 pp. This guide describes the ways in which conflict and fragility may increase gender inequities, and suggests programming approaches that address these issues while building on the strengths of women. It focuses on the particular roles, needs, and vulnerabilities of women in conflict settings so that the most appropriate interventions can be determined and initiated. Key issues covered in this guide include: cultural context and sensitivity; status and role of

women in society; women as agents of change and peacemakers; women as combatants and participants in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR); and women’s needs in conflict situations.

Available from the United Nations Population Fund and the World Health Organization

eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/hiv-and-aids&id=23094&type=Document

“Sexual and Reproductive Health of Women Living With HIV/AIDS: Guidelines on Care, Treatment and Support for Women Living with HIV/AIDS and Their Children in Resource-Constrained Settings,” 2006, 75 pp. This publication addresses the specific sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs of women living with HIV and AIDS. It includes recommendations for counseling, antiretroviral therapy (ART), care, and other interventions and is aimed at national-level program planners and managers responsible for designing HIV programs and comprehensive SRH services for women. The authors argue that improving women’s SRH, treating HIV, and preventing new infections are important factors in reducing poverty and promoting the social and economic development of communities and countries. SRH services are uniquely positioned to address each of these factors. The document examines: equity and rights; HIV and sexual health; family planning; termination of pregnancy; pregnancy, birth, and postpartum; sexually transmitted infections; and women receiving ART. Key recommendations include: ART for women is an essential component of maternal mortality initiatives and needs to be sensitive to women-specific needs; health care providers should anticipate that women receiving ART may require additional counseling and support to make choices regarding their sexuality and childbearing; the possibility of a planned or unintended pregnancy must be considered when selecting an ART regimen for women; and special efforts to support adherence may be needed during pregnancy, childbirth, and shortly after birth.

Available from the Institute of Social Studies Trust

www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/?doc=34224

“Social Protection for Home-Based Women Workers in South Asia: Learning from Action and Research,” 2006, 314 pp. Home-based work is an increasingly important source of employment in South Asia, where it is estimated that there are over 50 million home-based workers (HBWs). This paper highlights the risks and vulnerabilities of home-based work in a variety of sectors, including garments, weaving, pottery, pearl and shell collection, agarbathi, and hand-made paper. It also sets out a number of recommendations for ensuring greater social protection for HBWs. Regarding the working conditions and social protection of HBWs in South Asia, the study finds that: all HBWs share certain sources of vulnerability, but the heterogeneity within the sector is a strong argument in favor of locale-specific approaches; economic insecurities are linked to low earnings, seasonality, stagnant markets, competition from new products/markets, and lack of credit and training support; health, housing, and children’s education emerge as top priorities; and while it is clear that there are strong linkages between such social insecurities and the nature of work, tackling them calls for looking beyond the immediate work context. The paper argues that given the wide range of needs, successful social protection initiatives require joint action by many agencies in partnership.

Available from the United Nations Women’s Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

www.siyanda.org/static/UNIFEM_afghanistan.htm?em=0711&tag=CF

“UNIFEM Afghanistan: Fact Sheet 2007,” 2007, 7 pp. This fact sheet outlines the situation of women in Afghanistan in a number of key aspects, including political participation, labor force participation, health, education, marriage, and sexual and gender-based violence.

Available from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

unescap.org/icstd/pubs/st_escap_2468.pdf

“Developing Women’s Entrepreneurship and E-Business in Green Cooperatives in the Asian and Pacific Region,” 2007, 135 pp. This document explores the potential for women in entrepreneurship and e-business in the niche area of green or “organic” cooperatives. It seeks to promote women’s entrepreneurship and

e-business development by providing policy makers and entrepreneurs with background on this niche area, potential entrepreneurship and e-business development opportunities, and a discussion of its implications for rural development. The authors argue that entrepreneurship in organic/green produce provides new opportunities to farmers in developing countries, especially women smallholders. At the same time, many Asian developing countries possess strong market potential for producing specialty,

value-added products that sustain the aggro-ecological environment. The green cooperative model of enterprise enables smallholders to capitalize on these potentials by supporting the identification of specialty produce and its marketing opportunities by providing financial and business related services. The report concludes with a number of policy recommendations to promote women’s entrepreneurship and e-business development in the agricultural sector.

Periodicals

Gender & Development

special issue on “Gender, Development, and Leadership,” Volume 16, Issue 3, November 2008, includes the following articles:

- Grassroots Women’s Leadership and “Deepening Democracy”: the Huairou Commission’s Local to Local Dialogue Replication, by Dahlia Goldenberg
- Poverty and Marginalisation: Challenges to Poor Women’s Leadership in Urban India, by Kaveri Haritas
- Malawian Women’s Participation in State Politics: What are the Constraints?, by Alinane Priscilla Kamlongera
- Grassroots Leadership in the Network of Healthy Communities in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: a Gender Perspective, by Cecilia de Mello e Souza
- Leadership for Women’s Health in Africa: The Parliamentarians for Women’s Health Project, by Reshma Trasi and Luisa Orza
- “Flower by Flower, We Make a Garden”: Palestinian Women Organising for Economic Justice, by Marie-Olivia Badarne
- The Kup Women for Peace Approach to Peacebuilding: Taking the Lead in the Papua New Guinea National Elections, by Rachel Hinton et al.
- “Citadel of Women”: Strengthening Female Leadership in Rural Cambodia, by Thavy Chhoeun, Panha Sok, and Clodagh Byrne
- Women Entrepreneurs in Nepal: What Prevents Them From Leading the Sector?, by Brenda Bushell

Institute of Development Studies Bulletin

special issue on “Unsafe Abortion: A Development Issue,” Volume 39, Number 3, July 2008, includes the following articles:

- Introduction: Putting Unsafe Abortion on the Development Agenda, by Andrea Cornwall, Hilary Standing, and Andrea Lynch
- Advocating for Abortion Access: Lessons and Challenges, by Barbara Klugmn
- Islam and Abortion: The Diversity of Discourses and Practices, by Leila Hessini
- Abortion and Human Rights: Examples from Latin America, by Janet Walsh, Marianne Mollmann, and Angela Heimbürger
- Highlighting Human Rights Violations: The Mock Tribunal of Abortion Rights in Kenya, by Sarah Onyango and Cynthia Mugo
- Unsafe Abortion and Development: A Strategic Approach, by Isaac F. Adewole, Boniface A. Oye-Adeniran
- Campaigning for the Right to Legal and Safe Abortion in Brazil, by Gilberta Soares and Cecilia Sardenberg
- Policy Analysis of Abortion in Indonesia: The Dynamic of State Power, Human Need and Women’s Right, by Claudia Surjadjaja
- Social Consensus, Democratic Conflict: The Debate on the Decriminalisation of Abortion in Uruguay, by Lilian Abracinskas and Alejandra Lopez Gomez

- A Rights-Based Model: Perspectives from Health Service Providers, by Giselle Carino et al.
- From Constitutional Court Success to Reality: Issues and Challenges in the Implementation of the New Abortion Law in Colombia, by Monica Roa

Radical History Review

special issue on “Women, Transnationalism, and Human Rights,” Volume 2008, Number 101, Spring 2008, includes the following articles:

- The History of Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones: Conference Report, by Elizabeth Heineman
- Empty Words or Real Achievement? The Impact of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women in Armed Conflicts, by Christina Binder, Karin Lukas, and Romana Schweiger
- Whence the Law: The Politics of Women’s Rights, Regime Change, and the Vestiges of Reform in the Islamic Republic of Iran, by Arzoo Osanloo
- “I Believe in Human Rights, Not Women’s Rights”: Women and the Human Rights State, 1969–1984, by Dominique Clément
- Feminism, Torture, and the Politics of Chicana/Third World Solidarity: An Interview with Olga Talamante, by Alan Eladio Gómez
- Open Adoption and the Politics of Transnational Feminist Human Rights, by Karen Sotiropoulos
- Gender, Colonialism, and Feminist Collaboration, by Antoinette Burton and Jean Allman

- Human Rights and Social-Justice Organizing in the United States, by Andrea Smith

Institute of Development Studies Bulletin

special issue on “Reclaiming Feminism: Gender and Neoliberalism,” Volume 39, Number 6, December 2008, includes the following articles:

- Introduction: Reclaiming Feminism: Gender and Neoliberalism, by Andrea Cornwall, Jasmine Gideon, and Kalpana Wilson
- Beyond the Mantra of Empowerment: Time to Return to Poverty, Violence and Struggle, by Uma Chakravarti
- Liberal vs. Liberating Empowerment: A Latin American Feminist Perspective on Conceptualising Women’s Empowerment, by Cecilia M.B. Sardenberg
- Vulnerabilities of Feminist Engagement and the Challenge of Developmentalism in the South: What Alternatives?, by Josephine Ahikire
- Local Feminism: Between Islamism and Liberal Universalism, by Islah Jad
- Appropriate “Gender” and “Empowerment”: The Resignification of Feminist Ideas in Nigeria’s Neoliberal Reform Programme, by Charmaine Pereira
- “Whose Money is it?”: On Misconceiving Female Autonomy and Economic Empowerment in Low-Income Households, by Penny Vera-Sanso
- An Unholy Trinity: The Church, the State, the Banks and the Challenges for Women Mobilising for Change in Nicaragua, by Sarah Bradshaw

- Counting the Cost of Privatised Provision: Women, Rights and Neoliberal Health Reforms in Chile, by Jasmine Gideon
- Reclaiming “Agency,” Reasserting Resistance, by Kalpana Wilson

Development

special issue on “Gender and Fisheries,” Volume 51, Issue 2, June 2008, includes the following articles:

- Editorial: Whatever Happened to Women, Environment and Development?, by Wendy Harcourt
- Gender and Fisheries, by Poh Sze Choo, et al.
- Why Look at Fisheries through a Gender Lens?, by Meryl J. Williams
- Environmental Degradation and its Gendered Impact on Coastal Livelihoods Options among Btisi’ Households of Peninsular Malaysia, by Barbara S. Nowak
- Globalization and Women in Coastal Communities in Tanzania, by Marilyn et al.
- Social Impact and Women Empowerment through Mussel Farming in Kerala, India, by Vasanth Kripa and Vazhoor Gopalan Surendranathan
- From the Lake to the Plate: Assessing Gender Vulnerabilities throughout the Fisheries Chain, by Charlotte Tindall and Katrien Holvoet
- Globalization, Class and Gender Relations: The Shrimp Industry in Southwestern Bangladesh, by Meghna Guhathakurta
- Making Sense of the MDGs, by Jan Vandemoortele
- Going Beyond Development Monoculture: Critical Reflections on the MDGs, by Ana Agostino
- A New Foundation for International

Cooperation in the 21st Century, by Jos J. Van Gennip

- The MDGs in a World of Multiplying Inequalities and Differentiating Complexities, by Shobha Raghuram
- Innovations in Local Governance: Meeting Millennium Development Goal Number 7 in Southeast Asia, by James H. Spencer et al.
- Ethnic Women in Aquaculture in Nepal, by R. Bhujel et al.
- Gender Issues in Aquaculture: Learning Lessons from the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, by Ravula Padmaja and Ma Cynthia Serquina Bantilan
- Urbanization, Migration and Water Management in Trujillo, Peru, by Aurora Elisa Ruiz Rosado
- Safe Water for People in Low, Small Island Pacific Nations: The Rural-Urban Dilemma, by Ian White et al.
- List of websites of various institutions working on fisheries, compiled by Sonja Cappello
- Additional resources on Gender and Fisheries

Asian Women

Volume 24, Number 3, Fall 2008, includes the following essays and articles:

- No Woman’s Land: Marriage in the Fiction of Buchi Emecheta, by Harry Olufunwa
- A Comparative Study of Socio-Cultural Factors Contributing to Maternal Mortality in Urban and Rural Areas of the Southern Part of Edo State, Nigeria, by Chinwe Lucy Marchie and Francisca Chika Anyanwu
- Is a Minority Truly Powerless? Female Legislators in Mauritius, by Mi Yung Yoon and Sheila Bunwaree

Books

Published by Indiana University Press

www.iupress.indiana.edu

Gender and Genocide in Burundi: The Search for Spaces of Peace in the Great Lakes Region, by Patricia O. Daley; 2008, 280 pp. Burundi, like Rwanda, Congo, and Uganda, is linked to patterns of recurrent genocidal violence that have shaped events in the African Great Lakes region. The author argues

that sexual patterns of violence have become more pervasive as male and Western-dominated cultures of impunity devalue lives across the region. In her view, only a revised feminist-historical approach to understanding violence and a reformed peace process, on local as well as international levels, will bring genocide to an end. By bringing gender to bear, Daley breaks down divisions at places where violence or social

injustice have been reproduced in the past and illustrates how the protracted nature of oppression, warfare, and endemic violence can come to an end. Daley’s unique insight into the politics of genocide shows how a new gender-oriented paradigm that emphasizes rights and humanity can make “never again” a reality.

Published by the University Press of America

www.univpress.com

Reaching the Unreached: ICTs and Adult Education for the Empowerment of Rural Women, by Olivia Adwoa Tiwaah Frimpong Kwabong; 2008, 192 pp. Though the contribution of rural women to development is tremendous, support for them has been overlooked for far too long. This book explores the situation of rural women and the various measures that have been taken to support them. Based on case studies from Ghana, the book looks at two critical tools—Adult Education and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for enhancement of rural women. It is anticipated that if the full potential of Adult Education is harnessed and the ICTs as an educational media are fully utilized, rural women will not continue to be educationally and digitally divided from their urban counterparts.

Published by Lexington Books

www.lexingtonbooks.com

Through a Local Prism: Gender, Globalization, and Identity in Moroccan Women's Magazines, by Loubna H. Skalli; 2006, 214 pp. This work explores the forces of global cosmopolitanism, both European and American, as they collide with local definitions of self, gender, and community in the Arab and Muslim culture. Since the late 1980's, Morocco, a postcolonial Muslim country, has faced dramatic political, economic, and sociocultural changes. Utilizing Moroccan women's magazines, the author explores the tensions and intersections between global forces and local traditions with close attention to their impact on gender definitions among Arab Muslims. Drawing on communication, media, and cultural theories, this research redefines culture, gender, and national identity in the context of the globalized world. The focus on the Middle East makes this book of great interest to scholars and students of cultural studies, communications, and women's studies.

Published by Rowman and Littlefield Publishing Group

www.rowmanandlittlefield.com

Gender and the Politics of Possibilities: Rethinking Globalization, by Manisha

Desai; 2008, 138 pp. In this timely work, the author explores the lesser-known side of globalization beyond the effects of national governments and multinational corporations by focusing on the importance of women's grassroots organizing in the international arena, and how such community-level organizing continues to shape globalization today. The author highlights the agency of actors in redefining and shaping the ways in which "globalization" is understood and experienced at the local level. Case studies emphasize the significant role that women play in cross-border trade in Africa, in transborder activism on issues that affect women, and in cultural change and social justice.

Globalization and Social Movements: Islamism, Feminism, and the Global Justice Movement, by Valentine M. Moghadam; 2008, 180 pp. This clear and concise book examines the crucial relationship between globalization and social movements. Deftly combining

nuanced theory with rich empirical examples, the author focuses on three transnational social movements—Islamism, feminism, and global justice. Defining globalization as a complex process in which the mobility of capital, peoples, organizations, movements, and ideas takes on an increasingly transnational form, the author shows how both physical and electronic mobility has helped to create dynamic global social movements. Globalization has engendered the spread of neoliberal capitalism across the world, but it also has engendered opposition and collective action. Exploring the historical roots of Islamism, feminism, and global justice, the book also shows how these movements have been stimulated by relatively recent globalization processes, including neoliberalism, war, and hegemonic masculinities. The author examines similarities and differences among the three movements, along with internal differentiation within each, by drawing on a theoretical framework which integrates feminism, world-systems, world polity and social movement theories.



Published by African World Press

www.africanworldpressbooks.com

Endangered Bodies: Women, Children and Health in Africa, edited by Toyin Falola and Michael M. Heaton; 2006, 291 pp. This book brings together perspectives on issues related to child and maternal health from a variety of different angles. While diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and others continue to threaten the lives of women and children in sub-Saharan Africa, there is more to combating these epidemics than eradicating the vectors responsible for them. Social factors also play a major role in bringing awareness, legislation, and funding to bear on issues that affect the health of women and children. Therefore, the chapters in this book discuss such social and legal issues as women's abortion rights and practices in Africa, the rights of HIV-infected children and AIDS orphans, and the prevalence of violence against women with its associated health risks, among many others. This edited volume portrays the precarious circumstances under which women and children must battle for equal access and treatment in inhospitable environs.

African Women and Globalization: Dawn of the 21st Century, edited by Jepakorir Rose Chepyator-Thomas; 2005, 292 pp. The phenomenon of globalization has influenced the African social and cultural landscape in a variety of ways, yet its effect on women's lives has not figured prominently in

the scholarship on Africa. This edited volume attempts to change this by bringing together theoretical and conceptual approaches that place African women at the center of the discourse on global societies. In the volume, scholars deconstruct important issues and provide perspectives on understanding and transforming women's experiences in Africa. Writing from diverse academic disciplines and interdisciplinary standpoints, the contributors explore the realities of African women's lives in connection to processes of globalization. Some of the issues highlighted include: the education of girls in Kenya; women's role in agriculture and crop production in Africa; women as culture mediators in music; the participation of women in sports; conservation of biodiversity and women in resource management in East Africa; and the informal sector as a survival strategy in Nigeria.

Women and Conflict in the Nigerian Civil War, by Egodu Uchendu; 2007, 307 pp. This book provides a detailed analysis of Anioma women wartime roles during the Nigerian civil war, also called the Biafran war. The book draws largely on interviews with women who survived the war, some of whom were adults during the crisis and others who were children at the time. Men's recollections of women's activities during the war and after were also reflected, just as much as relevant information from archival materials from the federal, Anioma, and Biafran sides, both civilian and military. In addition to the focus on the war, the book provides discussion on the military occupation, post-war reconstruction, as well as a historical background on pre-war Anioma, delineating the activities of women, their roles, relationships, and statuses vis-à-vis men. The book generally deals with issues that have not been given adequate attention in the academy from that period of Nigeria's troubled history, but especially with women's participation in the Nigerian or Biafran war, their care taking roles in and outside war zones, shifting identities, and the maintenance of cultural and other norms in times of crises.

Available from James Currey Publishers

www.jamescurrey.co.uk

Women's Land Rights and Privatization in Eastern Africa, edited by Birgit Englert and Elizabeth Daley; 2008, 192. The book focuses on the impact on women's land rights from the contemporary drive toward the formulation and implementation of land tenure. This work is grounded in the findings from seven case studies, all based on qualitative research, from various regions of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and Rwanda. Are women's fragile land rights in Africa being eroded in a period of privatization and land reforms sponsored by the World Bank? Changing global employment and trade patterns and the HIV/AIDS epidemic have affected women in particular. A complexity is that women's and men's interests within households are both joint and separate. Yet many land reform programs are based on the notion of a unitary household in which resources benefit the whole family. Under colonialism the codification of customary law generally strengthened the rights of men over women. Today new land market opportunities also tend to put women at a disadvantage. Women's secondary rights to land are being extinguished. The detailed, local level research in this volume not only challenges the status quo, but demonstrates that another world is possible and documents the many ways women in Eastern Africa are finding to ensure their rights to land.

Available from Ashgate

www.ashgate.com

The Gender Question in Globalization: Changing Perspectives and Practices, edited by Tine Davids and Francien van Driel; 2005, 234 pp. Orthodox views of globalization assume that it has the same features and impact everywhere, such as the feminization of poverty, labor, and even peace. As these ideas circulate in official documents and scientific writings, they settle practically as truths. This challenging and unique book, part of the Gender in a Global/Local World series and now available in paperback, is among the first to deconstruct these orthodoxies, using a multilayered gender analysis where globalization is not treated as

a linear and top-down process with a known outcome and a preconceived definition of gender. Instead, the authors scrutinize the dynamics of each context on its own merits, including the agency of women and men, resulting in unexpected and groundbreaking insights into the variety of differences apparent even in sometimes seemingly similar global processes. Through this gender lens, different and new meanings of gender appear, rooted in multiple modernities. The book will be a seminal contribution to debates in the fields of international labor, sexuality, identity, feminism, peace studies, and migration.

Domestic Service in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Deference and Disdain, by Alison Jill King; 2007, 226 pp. Universally, domestic work has become increasingly feminized, and domestic workers have been a marginalized sector of the workforce, whose working lives often reflect abuse, degradation, and exploitation. Set within the context of post-apartheid South Africa, the author examines the lives of women in domestic service to discover whether the dismantling of apartheid has ameliorated the poor pay and conditions of this marginalized workforce. The release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island in 1990 marked a momentous event in South Africa's turbulent history and the beginning of the transition from oppression to a free and democratic society. Ten years later, the author felt there was a need to discover if the hopes and aspirations of so many liberated Africans were now being realized in concrete experiences. She chose domestic service within South Africa as an effective means to answer these questions. Following on from Jacklyn Cock's seminal work *Maids and Madams*, the author draws on research carried out in the Eastern Cape and places these workers in the wider societal context in order to examine their "quality of life" in addition to their "quality of work."

Published by the University of Wisconsin Press

www.wisc.edu/wisconsinpress

Gossip, Markets, and Gender: How Dialogue Constructs Moral Value in

Post-Socialist Kilimanjaro, by Tuulikki Pietilä; 2007, 280 pp. With its rich ethnographic detail, this work highlights how gossip and the responses to it form an ongoing dialogue through which the moral reputations of trading women and businessmen, and cultural ideas about moral value and gender, are constructed and rethought. Based upon fieldwork in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania in the 1990s, the author examines emerging private markets in the context of social recognition, which was tied to a complex cultural negotiation through stories and gossip in markets, bars, and neighborhoods. By combining a sociolinguistic study of talk, storytelling, and conversation with analysis of gender, the political economy of trading, and the moral economy of personhood, the author reveals a new perspective on the globalization of the market economy and its meaning and impact on the local level.

Published by the University of Chicago Press

www.press.uchicago.edu

Worries of the Heart: Widows, Family, and Community in Kenya, by Kenda Mutongi; 2007, 272 pp. In this moving book, the author explores how both the challenges and contradictions of colonial rule and the frustrations and failures of independence shaped the lives of Maragoli widows and their complex relations with each other, their families, and the larger community. Throughout the twentieth century and into the twenty-first, rates of widowhood have been remarkably high in Kenya. Yet despite their numbers, widows and their families exist at the margins of society, and their lives act as a barometer for the harsh realities of rural Kenya. The author argues that widows survive by publicly airing their social, economic, and political problems, their “worries of the heart.” Initially aimed at the men in their community, and then their colonial rulers, this strategy changed after independence as widows increasingly invoked the language of citizenship to demand their rights from the new leaders of Kenya—leaders whose failure to meet the needs of ordinary citizens has led to deep disenchantment and altered Kenyans’ view of their colonial past.

Available for free from the Human Sciences Research Council

www.hsrcpress.ac.za

The Land and Property Rights of Women and Orphans in the Context of HIV and AIDS: Case Studies from Zimbabwe, edited by Kaori Izumi; 2006, 96 pp. In Zimbabwe, as in many other parts of Africa, agriculture is the principal source of livelihood for widows and orphans. Within this reality, a groundbreaking study was commissioned to investigate the land and property rights of women and orphans in Zimbabwe in the context of HIV/AIDS. It also examines the coping strategies, in terms of land-related livelihoods, adopted by widows and other vulnerable women affected by the pandemic. Providing revealing empirical evidence and new insights based on interviews with key informants, focus group discussions and a semi-structured interview questionnaire, the study is framed around four Zimbabwean sites located in communal, resettlement and urban areas—Buhera, Bulawayo, Chimanimani, and Seke. The research critically examines Zimbabwe’s land and agriculture policies and the utilization and efficacy of legal redress. It suggests and develops policy responses to cushion the impact of HIV/AIDS on local communities, especially dispossessed women. While confirming the vulnerability of widows and other categories of poor and vulnerable women and children to property rights violation, the study also analyses the critical roles played by women in establishing and managing urban and rural support initiatives.

Available online from the Human Sciences Research Council

www.hsrcpress.ac.za

Women’s Property Rights, HIV and AIDS, and Domestic Violence, edited by Hema Swaminathan, Cheryl Walker, and Margaret A. Rugadya; 2008, 184 pp. Women’s property and inheritance rights are recognized in international law and in a growing number of countries worldwide, yet women in many developing countries do not have the right to own or inherit property. At the same time, women are increasingly heading up households and are in critical need of land and property for

economic security, particularly in the context of the AIDS epidemic—in fact, secure property rights are believed to be a factor in reducing women’s risk of contracting HIV and in protecting them from domestic violence. To better understand the role of tenure security in protecting against and mitigating the effects of HIV and violence, this book explores these linkages in Amajuba, South Africa and Iganga, Uganda. Results from the qualitative study revealed that property ownership, while not easily linked to women’s ability to prevent HIV infection, can nonetheless mitigate the impact of AIDS, and enhance a woman’s ability to leave a violent situation. A resource for policy makers, donors, NGO workers and academics, these findings will inform the current land reform efforts, as well as HIV/AIDS and domestic violence policy in both countries, in Africa, and beyond.

Published by the Nordiska Afrikainstitutet

www.nai.uu.se/publications

Young Female Fighters in African Wars: Conflict and its Consequences, edited by Chris Coulter, Mariam Persson and Mats Utas; 2008, 51 pp. In the numerous armed conflicts that are tearing the African continent apart, young women are participants and carry guns alongside their male comrades-in-arms. Challenging the stereotype of women in African wars as victims only, this issue of the Nordic Africa Institute Policy Dialogues shows how in modern African wars women have often been as active as men. Female fighters are victimized, yet they are not mere victims. Girls and young women who volunteer to fight often possess quite considerable strength and independence. Programs for disarming, demobilizing, and reintegrating former fighters must be based on a better understanding of the range of women’s roles and experiences in war and post-war settings in order to act in a gender-sensitive way and to empower this group of women in the aftermath of war.

Study Opportunities

The **Central European University's summer school**, held June 8–31, 2009 in Budapest, Hungary, is an international program in English for graduate students, junior or post-doctoral researchers, faculty, and professionals in the social sciences and humanities. A gender studies course will be offered during the summer, divided into three modules. The first will focus on emergent labor practices, social inequalities, and regulatory mechanisms in the global economy. The second will explore changes in the global labor market as experienced by workers of different social, gender, racial/ethnic, class, and regional/national backgrounds. The final module will consider a range of approaches to regulating global capitalism. Applications from all over the world are encouraged. Financial aid is available. The general application deadline is February 16, 2009. Information about the courses and the application process are available at www.sun.ceu.hu/apply and at the relevant course web sites.

The **Caribbean Institute in Gender and Development** is offering its 8th summer institute program, July 2–31, 2009. Held at the Cave Hill Campus, Barbados, this event brings together women and men from the region and internationally for four weeks of intensive learning and training in gender and development issues in the Caribbean. There are eight units that will be covered: feminist theorizing and Caribbean development; gender analysis and Caribbean development; knowledge creation, research methodologies, and communication; ideologies and institutions in Caribbean societies; globalization, gender, and Caribbean economies; gender, media, and popular culture; gender, health, and development; women and transformational leadership in the Caribbean; and men and masculinity. To view the application and the institute brochure, visit the website at www.gender.uwichill.edu.bb.

The **Center for the Study of Human Rights** is again offering a six week summer course on *Understanding Women's Human Rights*. The international human rights law framework on women's rights is an invaluable resource and one that can be applied at all levels, from the international stage to the family unit. The collective wisdom of the international community in looking at the issues of women's rights has applied and interpreted human rights in this area arguably more creatively than in any other. That community has used international human rights law to assist in overcoming many of the obstacles that women face in the world today. The components of the course will include: the international human rights law framework for guaranteeing women's human rights; the economic and social rights of women, including poverty and access to education; violence against women, including domestic violence, rape, and harmful traditional practices; health and reproductive choices, including women's right to health, the life cycle approach, and reproductive rights; the girl child, including areas of conflict between women's rights and those of the child; and women in the criminal justice system, including detention, trafficking, and the rights of victims of crime. More information, and the application for the program, can be found at www.lse.ac.uk/collections/humanRights/teaching/WomensHumanRights.htm.

The *Graduate Certificate in Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Analysis* is an eighteen-unit program offered by the **Faculty of Social Sciences at Flinder's University** in Adelaide, Australia. The course is designed to prepare students for a variety of careers where specialized knowledge is required for the integration of gender considerations into policy making, project design and implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Gender mainstreaming is an international strategy to achieve gender equality

in all aspects of society, which has been gradually adopted since 1995 by many governments in developing and developed countries, including Australia. This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive knowledge of gender mainstreaming and gender analysis. It provides the opportunity to focus on a specific policy area (such as public health or development) or employ this knowledge in their own workplace through an action research topic. The specialized skills the course offers in gender mainstreaming and gender analysis are applicable to both the Australian and the international context. It is normally completed in one semester full-time or three semesters part-time. To learn more about this program and to find out how to apply, please visit www.flinders.edu.au/calendar/vol2/pg/GCGender.htm.

Located in Eastern and Southern Africa, the **MS Training Center for Development Cooperation** is offering a weeklong *Gender Mainstreaming* program in July 2009. By the end of the course, participants will develop an understanding of gender and other related concepts, obtain knowledge about the key principles of gender mainstreaming, explore power relations and barriers to asserting rights by marginalized groups, and acquire skills in gender analysis and gender budgeting. This course is designed for coordinators and program officers in development organizations, senior and middle level managers in development institutions, and technical staff in local governments and development agencies. To learn more about this opportunity, visit www.ms.dk/sw106011.asp.

The **Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)** is accepting applications for its fellowship and internship applications (for graduate students and undergrads, respectively). They are accepted on a rolling basis, but

applicants are encouraged to submit materials by the deadlines when they are provided, as they often coincide with specific projects. The duration of each fellowship/internship depends on the needs of the fellow/intern and WEDO programs, but a two-month commitment is required.

There are opportunities to work in communications, economic and social justice, gender and governance, financing, fundraising, and sustainable development. Fellows/interns will conduct research and writing, provide administrative assistance, attend meetings, and undertake other tasks

as necessary, under the direction of the relevant program coordinator. For additional information about the offered programs and on how to apply, visit www.wedo.org/aboutus.aspx?mode=jobs.

Conferences

The Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organization, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development of the United Nations announce **Gender Dimensions of Agricultural and Rural Employment: Differentiated Pathways out of Poverty**, a three-day technical expert workshop in Rome, Italy from March 30 to April 3. This conference focuses on rural employment as a subject of considerable discussion in international policy circles, particularly in the context of the global food crisis, the drive to reduce poverty through the Millennium Development Goals, and concerns about climate change impacts. It is increasingly recognized that rural employment is central to achieving equitable growth and poverty reduction but offers different opportunities for, participation in, and conditions of employment to men and women. This technical expert meeting can thus provide important follow up to these recent international policy discussions in terms of analyzing trends and issues, identifying knowledge gaps, and compiling innovative gender sensitive policy measures and good practices to strengthen rural labor markets. For more information, see www.ifad.org/gender/call/index.htm.

The Center for International and Intercultural Education (CIIE) at Lansing Community College announces the **9th Annual Global Perspectives Conference**, which will be held on the Lansing Community College campus March 30–April 2. The theme for the 2009 conference is **The Realities of Globalization: Past, Present and**

Future. With this theme, the intent is to evaluate where, as human beings from all over the world, we have come from, what our current state is, and which directions we appear to be heading in, making connections among all of the disciplines. For more information, call 517-483-9963 or 483-1006, or contact Eugene Hayhoe at email to hayhoe@lcc.edu.

Unite For Sight will hold its **6th Annual Global Health and Development Conference** on April 18–19 at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. The theme for this year's event is **Achieving Global Goals Through Innovation**. Confirmed keynote speakers include Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, director of Earth Institute at Columbia University and special advisor to secretary-general of the United Nations; Dr. Sonia Sachs, health coordinator of the Millennium Village Project; Harold Varmus, former director of the NIH and Nobel Prize recipient; and Dr. Susan Blumenthal, former US assistant surgeon general and senior medical advisor for the Foundation for AIDS Research. Anyone interested in international health, public health, international development, nonprofits, microfinance, economics, anthropology, health policy, advocacy, environmental health, service-learning, and public service is encouraged to attend. For more information, please visit www.uniteforsight.org/conference.

The **International Conference on Feminist Constitutionalism** will be held from February 28 to March 1 at Queen's University in Kingston, Canada. This conference intends

to follow current debates in the intersection between constitutional law, constitutionalism, and feminist theory, both domestically and internationally. The discussions will address both rights and institutional issues and will also welcome the use of comparative methods and analysis. Topics to be discussed include, but are not limited to: constitutional interpretation; popular constitutionalism; human rights; access to justice; multiculturalism; reproductive



rights; and social and economic rights. Keynote speakers: Professor Catharine MacKinnon, University of Michigan; Professor Reva Siegel, Yale University; Professor Jennifer Nedelsky, University of Toronto. For more information, please see law.queensu.ca/events/lectureshipsVistorships/internationalConferenceOnFeministConstiutionalism.html.

The Gender and Education Association's **7th International Conference** will be held March 25–27 at the Institution of Education, University of London. The theme, **Gender: Regulation and Resistance in Education**, invites engagement with gender and feminism at every level of educational practice, including politics, theorizing, policy creation, research methodologies, pedagogical engagement, and grassroots activism. The conference draws together an exceptional range of international speakers working at the cutting edge of feminist and gender theory and research, as well as political and educational activism, including those who are resisting current contexts of neoliberal economic reform and increasing global disparities. The goal is to create a space for dialogue about gender and education that spans disciplinary, theoretical, political, and national boundaries. For more information, please see www.ioe.ac.uk/fps/genderconference09.

The American Men's Studies Association announces its **17th Annual Conference on Men and Masculinities** to take place April 3–5 in Montreal, Canada. This year's conference theme is **Beyond Borders: Masculinities and Margins**. Presentations will reflect on the construction, reconstruction, and effects of borders of all types, as well as the men and the practices of masculinities that fashion, feel, respond to, and seek to cross from the margins over these divides. The conference will feature keynote addresses, pre-conference men's studies workshops, and presentations by over fifty scholars, practitioners, and activists. AMSA's annual conference continues to be the largest annual men's studies conference in the United States, drawing an

international group of participants representing a broad range of academic disciplines and interests. An open and affirming event featuring scholarship and respectful dialogue on the critical study of men and masculinities, anyone with an interest in this emerging field of study is welcome to participate. For more information, please visit www.mensstudies.org



The Center for Women's Studies at Eastern Mediterranean University announces its **3rd International Conference on Women's Studies**, to be held in Famagusta, North Cyprus, from April 20 to April 22. The theme for this year's conference is **Gender at the Crossroads: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives**. This conference aims at bringing together scholars, researchers, performers, and activists from various disciplines in the social sciences to present their works and exchange ideas in a wide range of issues such as economic, sociocultural, law, politics, communication, and design. For more information, please visit cws.emu.edu.tr/GCR2009

The **Graduate Symposium on Women's and Gender History** will be held March 5–7 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The symposium is the capstone event of the History Department's Women's History Month celebration. This year's theme, **Transforming Power**, seeks to interrogate a variety of trends shaping the field of women's and gender history including, but not limited to: analysis of whether and to what extent

power—as both a force in the world and an analytical scaffold—has been transformed over the past decades of feminist scholarship and activism; issues of difference in women's and gender studies and history, especially the benefits and difficulties of using difference as a scholarly and political frame of reference; and problematizing the history of feminist history and suggesting new historiographic avenues of inquiry for our futures. For more information, please contact Programming Committee chairs David Greenstein or Laura Duros at gendersymp@gmail.com. Online information is also available at www.history.uiuc.edu/grad/current/org/wghs/documents/WGHS_2009_CFP.pdf

Northwestern University is organizing **Dress, Popular Culture, and Social Action in Africa** in honor of the Program for African Studies' sixty year anniversary. The conference will take place on March 13–14 and focuses on the dynamic range of micro and macro social action and how it is generated, sustained, and may culminate into transnational social movements that are enlivened by dress and popular culture. This two-day event will involve established and up-and-coming scholars (with a preference for graduate students) in small panel presentations, visual, and performance events. Please contact Andrea Seligman, AndreaSeligman2012@u.northwestern.edu, with questions or to send submissions.

Organizers at Sarah Lawrence College will host **Gender and Power in the Muslim World** on March 6–7 in Bronxville, New York. Western discourse on Muslims overflows with images of dangerous men and downtrodden women locked into monolithic traditions sharply at odds with life in the “modern” and “tolerant” West. This conference aims to dismantle such stereotypes by analyzing their construction, assessing their political valence, and exploring the realities they obscure. In addition, conference presentations will challenge essentialist understandings of masculinity, femininity, and Muslim communities, societies and cultures.

Other topics include but are not limited to: the ways in which colonialism, nationalism, and war have shaped gender relations; politics of the veil; sexuality and honor; gender in the Qur'an, feminism and Islam; Muslim men and women in the media; modes of resistance; and women and community organizing. For more information, please visit www.slc.edu/womens-history/conference/index.php.

The 22nd Feminist and Women's Studies Association Conference, sponsored by Edge Hill University, will be held June 19-21 at the Bluecoat, Liverpool, UK. The conference aims to bring together scholars from various fields in order to examine emerging feminist perspectives that have expanded the scope of the movement, recognizing the need for an inclusive feminism that sees diversity as strength and engages productively with the complexities and contradictions of the twenty-first century. Conference themes focus on a wide range of social, cultural, theoretical, and global transitions that have impacted feminism's identity, representation, activism, and politics, including transitional feminisms and genders, waves and generations of feminism, and global dimensions of feminist studies. For additional information on the conference, please visit www.edgehill.ac.uk/english/FWSA/index.htm.

The Freie Universität Berlin will host a symposium entitled, **Anthropology of Men, Masculinities and Health**, May 15-16, 2009 in Berlin, Germany. Men's health and men in medical practice are still under-researched issues. There has been a growing number of studies focusing on men as gendered subjects, bound to construct their identity in relation to subordinated women and femininities, as well as in opposition to a number of marginalized "other" masculinities. However, little is known about how medical technologies and public health affect male patients and healers. This meeting attempts to address this gap. Topics of the symposium include: gender-based violence and public health; men's

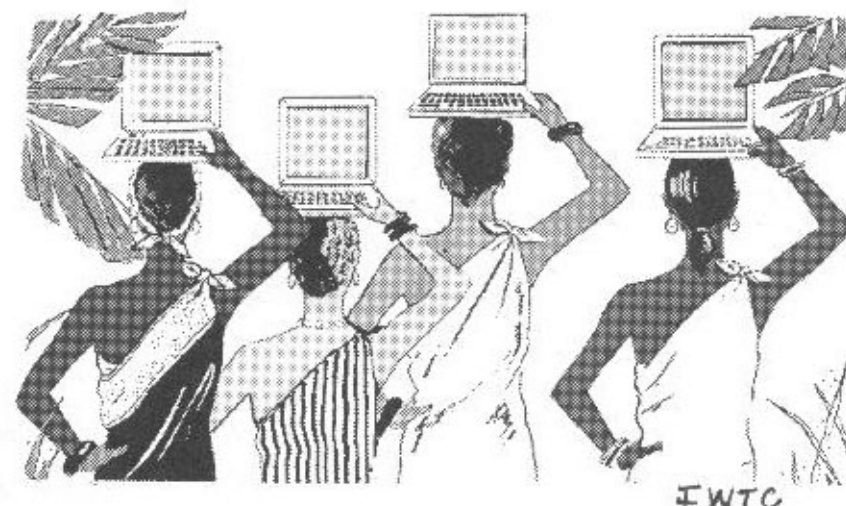
occupational health; men and sexually transmittable infections, including HIV/AIDS; female dominated practices (e.g. abortion) and male identity; knowledge production/gendering knowledge; and challenges in health care in a multicultural world with a focus on different concepts and norms of masculinity. For more information, please visit www.evifa.de/cms/de/evifa_aktuell/evifa_news_einzelseite/index.html?rssid=1558.

Women, Suffrage and Society, a conference focusing on the representation of women throughout history from an interdisciplinary perspective, will be held at Edge Hill University in Ormskirk in Lancashire, UK on June 18. Topics for discussion include aspects of the history of the women's suffrage movement, the contemporary or historical role of women in politics and society, and the role of women in different cultural, ethnic, or religious groups and organizations. Additional information on the conference can be found on their website, www.edgehill.ac.uk/english/NewsEvents/conference.htm.

The 18th Annual Pacific Southwest Women's Studies Association Conference, will be held April 18 at California State University in Dominguez Hills, CA. Presenters will discuss critical approaches to the social norms that shape gender identity and gender relations in ways that are harmful and degrading to the gendered distribution of power in the household, community, market, and state, along with imagining what forms a gender-just world might take. The conference themes will

emphasize the interconnections of a broad range of social justice and human rights issues, including the impact of race, class, sexuality, ability, age, and immigration status and that also emphasize connections between the local, national, and global. Additional information is available at pswsa.nwsa.org.

The annual Canadian Association of African Studies conference will be held May 4-7, 2009 at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada. This year's theme is **Communities and Transformations in Africa and African Studies**. The presentations will focus on the various transformations in the many different types of communities and community-building initiatives in Africa and among Africanists. From far-flung kinship networks, artisan guilds, and women's informal associations to regional or pan-African political movements; dysfunctional communities such as gangs, cliques, and tribalist groups, which have been a bane to efforts to develop and democratize; to new media, these transformations are rapidly changing the ways that scholars and activists relate and research communities and how they cohere. For further information, visit www.arts.ualberta.ca/~caas/conference.html.



Grants and Fellowships

The **Institute for Women's Policy Research** is offering one 2009–2010 Miriam K. Chamberlain Fellowship in Women & Public Policy. The Mariam K. Chamberlain fellow works as a general research assistant on a variety of research projects and reports. Research tasks may include: reviewing literature; collecting, checking, and analyzing data; gathering information; and preparing reports and report graphics. Attending relevant Congressional briefings, policy seminars, and meetings is also an integral part of the fellowship program. Applicants should have at least a bachelor's degree in a social science discipline, statistics, or women's studies and should have strong quantitative and library research skills, as well as knowledge of women's issues; familiarity with Microsoft Word and Excel is required. Applications are requested by March 2, 2009. For a more thorough description of the fellowship and further information, visit www.iwpr.org/About/employment.htm#fellowship.

Nirnya Funding for Indian Women's Organizations supports deserving individuals and groups who passionately identify with the cause of women. Nirnya welcomes applications for funds from such women who sincerely want to bring about transformation. However, such individuals and groups need to meet certain basic criteria listed. Applicants should be: women; based and working in India only; individuals or groups with three years experience working on women's issues; in the case of individuals, actively engaged in mobilizing and organizing grassroots women of vulnerable sections and working toward building up an organization committed to grassroots women's empowerment. Preferably at least one person in the group should have completed high school, be proficient in the local language, and conversant with local issues. More information is available at www.nirnya.org/gettingfunds.htm.

Filia Women's Foundation is offering funding for women's organizations in mid- and Eastern Europe. Filia supports projects that contribute to improved chances for women and girls, allowing them to shape their own lives. Filia is especially committed to women subjected to discrimination not only because of their gender, but also due to the color of their skin, their ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Organizations seeking to apply for project support must submit a letter detailing the applicant's project plans, as well as the name of organization, address, name of project, funding required, specific start date, contact person, and official status as a non-profit organization. For more information go to www.filia-frauenstiftung.de/index.php?id=49&L=1.

The **African Women's Development Fund (AWDF)** funds local, national, sub-regional, and regional organizations in Africa working toward women's empowerment. The AWDF is an institutional capacity-building and program development fund, which aims to help build a culture of learning and partnerships within the African women's movement. In addition to awarding grants, the AWDF attempts to strengthen the organizational capacities of its grantees. Organizations from any part of Africa may apply. Organizations can apply for grants ranging from \$1,000–\$40,000. Grants over \$20,000 are only made to organizations which operate on a regional basis. There are three grant cycles a year and applications may be submitted at any time. For more information on eligibility and application procedures, please visit awdf.org/web/index.php/grantmaking.

UN Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women is offering grants. The fund was established by General Assembly resolution 50/166 in 1996 and is managed by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). The trust fund is the only multilateral grant-making mechanism that supports local, national, and

regional efforts to combat violence. With grants currently ranging from \$300,000 to \$1 million, Trust Fund projects conduct public education and awareness campaigns; build coalitions; involve law-enforcement, judicial, and government agencies; train educators, healthcare personnel, and police officials to respond to and prevent violence. Many projects strive to alter community attitudes and involve men as allies. For more information, see www.unifem.org/gender_issues/violence_against_women/trust_fund.php.

The **Indigenous Women's Fund** is seeking to fund opportunities for groups working to support indigenous women. Groups seeking funding should have interests aligned with the fund's political participation, capacity building, or institutional strengthening objectives. The objectives deal with the topics of indigenous women and political participation, indigenous women and capacity building, and institutional strengthening of indigenous women's organizations. For more information, go to indigenouswomensforum.org/iwfund.html.

The **Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research** is a private operating foundation that is dedicated to the advancement of anthropology throughout the world. Through programs of funding for research projects, conferences, symposia, fellowships, and publication, the foundation aids basic research in all branches of anthropology and closely related disciplines concerned with human origins, development, and variation. A variety of grants and fellowships for anthropological research are available to doctoral students, post-doctoral scholars, and non-US scholars. Information on specific grants and fellowships can be found at www.wennergren.org/programs.

The **Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation** is offering post-graduate fellowships for individuals with strong quantitative skills to work on in-depth

methodological research on global health projects. Through research, training workshops, and mentorship, the post-graduate program is intended to enhance the analytical skills of future academics and professional leaders in the field of global health measurement and evaluation. Applications for the post-graduate fellowship are due by March 1. For more information on the programs and to apply visit www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/what/training.html.

The **Marcus Garvey Memorial Foundation** announces the Marcus Garvey Foundation Research Fellowship, which supports doctoral candidates doing primary research in the humanities and social sciences on topics related to Africa and the African diaspora. Those doctoral candidates using archival collections and/or conducting oral histories are especially encouraged to apply. Research fellows receive grants of \$500 to help defray research expenses. Application

materials are due March 17. For more information, please contact Dr. Horace Russell, chair of Research Fellowships Committee, at horussell@aol.com.

Calls for Papers

Law Students for Reproductive Justice is accepting submissions for its **4th Annual Sarah Weddington Writing Prize for Student Scholarship in Reproductive Rights Law**. The theme this year is "Seeking Reproductive Justice in All Places for All People." Papers may have a domestic or international scope, but with emphasis on marginalized individuals or communities and an analysis on reproductive justice. Proposals should focus on issues of reproductive coercion or oppression and the political, social, legal, and economic forces that limit or control the reproductive options of individuals and communities. Send your submission as a PDF or Microsoft Word attachment to info@lsrj.org by March 2. Those desiring more information about the requirements and award can refer to the group's home page, www.srj.org, or an announcement of the award at www.feministing.com/archives/013097.html.

The **Global Network for the Economics of Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building Systems (Globelics)** is seeking submissions for a conference being held in Dakar, Senegal in October of 2009. This year's conference is entitled *Inclusive Growth, Innovation and Technological Change: Education, Social Capital and Sustainable Development*. Papers that contribute to the understanding of

the role of technology and innovation in achieving sustainable growth and development in the broadest sense of the term are invited. Papers with a focus on African issues and in particular on the role and contribution of education, human capital, and health on development, inequality patterns, entrepreneurship, and new forms such as microfinance and microinsurance of financial innovation and inclusion; agriculture and fishing; and sustainable development are desired. For more information, please see the conference website at www.globelics2009dakar.merit.unu.edu. Electronic copies of completed papers should be emailed to the programs chairs, Théophile Azomahou and Luc Soete, at gobelicsdakar@merit.unu.edu by March 31.

A special issue on "Anarchism & Sexuality" in the journal ***Sexualities: Studies in Culture and Society***, aims to deepen the attention of scholarship to the revival of anarchist scholarship and its intertwined relationship with the global rise of "the movement of movements," as well as other potential intersections of anarchism and sexuality. These movements against neoliberalism include within them alternatives to increasingly corporate friendly and state-centered lesbian and gay politics. Prospective authors are invited to consider themes such as the

sexual politics of anarchism's, libertarian socialisms, and autonomous feminisms; sexuality, gender, race, class, and ecology in anarchist and anarchic movements; queering anarchism; autonomous queer spaces; and the sexual politics of hierarchy, sexuality, and cultural activism. Papers should be submitted to Jamie Heckert at Jamie.Heckert@gmail.com no later than April 15.

Organizers invite submissions for a conference on **Gender, Empire and Postcolony: Intersections in Luso-Afro-Brazilian Studies**, to be held in October of 2009 at the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth. Papers should analyze gender through the aspects of the former Portuguese empire and postcolonial Luso-Afro-Brazilian literatures, cultures, or communities. Those interested are asked to submit a 300-word abstract and a brief CV by April 15 to aklobucka@umassd.edu and hilary.owen@manchester.ac.uk.

The **Journal of the Association for Research on Mothering** will publish an edition focusing on "Mothering and Poverty" for the Fall/Winter 2009 edition and is soliciting contributions. The issue will explore the topic of mothering and poverty from a variety of perspectives and disciplines. The editors welcome cross-cultural, historical, and

comparative work, as well as creative reflections such as poetry, short stories, and artwork on the subject. Topics of submissions may include factors that contribute to mothers in poverty, issues surrounding maternal health, public policy decisions affecting mothering, violence against mothers and children, and the role of mothering in developing countries. The deadline for submissions is May 1. For additional information and specific guidelines, contact Renee Knapp at arm@yorku.ca or visit the journal website at www.yorku.ca/arm/vol11no2.html.

The *Journal of Women in Culture and Society* invites submissions for a special issue, titled "Feminists Theorize International Political Economy." This issue will employ postcolonial feminist theorizing and feminist theorizations of difference as central axes in analyses of international political economy. Papers that address the gendered regimes of capitalist production and consumption, systems of exchange, and struggles for emancipation and equality are encouraged. Specific topics may include but are not limited to: the changing relations of global economy and forms of globalized capital; gendered patterns of consumption and market relations; the gendered division of labor and monetary exchange; and gender in contemporary critiques of international political economy. The editors welcome interdisciplinary, historical, and postcolonial perspectives that theorize international political economy while showcasing the complexity of South-North relations and the multiple factors contributing to growing inequalities within and among states. The deadline for submissions is May 1. Refer to the website for more information at www.journals.uchicago.edu/page/signs/call.html.

Submissions are invited for a special issue of *Women's Studies Quarterly* on "Citizenship," exploring the concept of citizenship from a broad perspective and different approaches. The editors welcome academic papers from a variety of perspectives in all disciplines, from theory, qualitative research, and

empirical studies to literary and cultural studies. Additionally, they welcome creative prose, poetry, visual artwork, and memoirs that explore the theme of citizenship for publication. Possible topics include: women, politics and power in governance; suffrage, civil rights, and feminism; transnational identities; postmodern statehood and globalization; as well as other themes related to citizenship. Send articles by May 15 to WSQCitizenshipIssue@gmail.com. For more information about submission and the journal's style guide, visit www.feministpress.org/wsq/#submissionguidelines.



Submissions are invited for a special issue of *Gender, Work & Organization*, entitled "Gendering Change: The Next Step." Papers which reflect on the dynamics of gender inequality in constantly changing organizational worlds are encouraged. Previously established gender relations in different national and local contexts are increasingly subject to globalization and transnationalism, which need to be addressed and challenged. Overall, established gendered power relations in societies and organizations have been maintained, and there is evidence that in the era of globalization and

transnationalism, the position of women has deteriorated rather than improved. This special issue invites work from multiple disciplinary backgrounds and different parts of the world concerning a range of timely topics, including, but not restricted to, the following: gendered discourses of change; gender, change, resistance, identity, race, class, mergers, and acquisitions; questioning "change" from feminist perspectives; feminist interventions; intersectionalities and change; transnational feminism and change; and transnational organizations, gender, and change. Full papers should be submitted by May 31 through ScholarOne's Manuscript Central (mc.manuscriptcentral.com/cs-ieee). For additional submission guidelines, please refer to the journal's website at www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0968-6673.

The journal *Feminist Economics* is seeking contributions that are cross-disciplinary in nature and form a cross-country perspective to encourage dialogue and debate about global feminist economic viewpoints. Contributions from countries in the South are encouraged as are those from non-economists concerned with economic issues. Papers focusing on feminist theoretical and methodological insights into economics, the promotion of a rethinking of theory and policy in diverse fields, insight into the relationship between gender and power relations in the economy, the construction and legitimating of economic knowledge, and advanced inquiry into economic issues affecting the lives of all children, women, and men are encouraged. Abstracts are due September 15 and papers will be due in May 2010. Please direct queries and abstracts (500 words maximum) to guest editors Lourdes Benería (lb21@cornell.edu) and Naila Kabeer (N.Kabeer@ids.ac.uk). For more information, please see www.feministeconomics.org/issues.cfm.

The multidisciplinary online journal **Gender Forum** invites reviews of recent publications in gender studies and related disciplines for publication. Suggestions regarding books to be reviewed are listed on their web site, www.genderforum.uni-koeln.de, under "Call for Contributions & Reviews." The editors welcome further suggestions and will arrange for review copies to be sent to you by the publisher.

The **National Women's Studies Association** has issued an open call for submissions for the *NWSA Journal*, a peer-reviewed scholarly publication. Articles related to women's studies, with emphasis on diversity and internationalism, are invited for publication. All disciplines are welcome, however, writers should keep in mind that the *NWSA Journal* has a multidisciplinary audience. The editors will consider reports, book reviews, archives, and personal scholarship that engage in a feminist perspective, in addition to scholarly articles. Suggested topics include: women in international perspectives; feminist theory and research methodologies, including global feminism; women and science, religion, or education; ecology, ecofeminism, and health and the environment; women and activism; race, class, sexualities, and gender intersections; women and the media; women and disabilities; women's history; and feminist pedagogy. For more details and information on submission guidelines, visit cehd.umn.edu/nwsaj/.

Conveners are soliciting papers for an upcoming conference, **Women, Suffrage and Society**, to be held June 18 at Edge Hill University, Ormskirk, Lancashire, UK. Papers with a focus on the representation of women throughout history from an interdisciplinary approach are welcome. Possible topics might include an aspect of the history of the women's suffrage movement, the contemporary or historical role of women in politics and society, or the role of women in different cultural, ethnic, or religious groups or organizations. Abstracts must be no more than 300 words and submitted by January 30 to Alyson Brown (browna@edgehill.ac.uk) or Kevern Verney (verneyk@edgehill.ac.uk) for consideration. Additional information on the conference and paper proposals can be found on their website, www.edgehill.ac.uk/english/NewsEvents/conference.htm.

Infinity Journal, a new global affairs electronic journal, is seeking creative and innovative research papers and opinion pieces from graduate students and young professionals. The organizers are seeking articles for the fourth edition, which will launch in August 2009. Awards of up to \$5,000 will be given in November for the best pieces. Please note: Those with a degree of PhD or higher are not eligible to submit work. For more information, rules, and submission guidelines, contact Adam at adam@infinityjournal.com.

Wagadu: Journal of Transnational Women's and Gender Studies announces a call for submissions for a special issue, "Women, Families and Imprisonment." This special issue aims to explore the interrelationship between women, families, and imprisonment in the context of the global growth and expansion of the prison industrial complex. In particular, this special issue seeks to challenge the limited scope of current published research by encouraging contributions from outside North America and Europe, and also by encouraging contributions from current and former prisoners; prison and community activists; campaigners; and family members. In addition, this issue will expand on a narrow definition of the heterosexual family since little attention has been paid to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered relationships. Submission topics can include women's imprisonment; motherhood and imprisonment; women as partners of prisoners; prisoners and reproductive rights; prisoners' families, difference, and diversity; and imprisonment and family relationships. Interested parties should submit a 250-word abstract to hlcodd@uclan.ac.uk by February 28. For more information, please visit www.wagadu.org.

Online Resources

Siyanda, hosted by BRIDGE, aims to be an ever-growing resource to support practitioners in implementing gender programs and in mainstreaming gender equality concerns. The online space presents relevant information to practitioners quickly and easily, while also serving as a global information network. Discussion boards offer information on various funding sources, conferences, training courses, and other initiatives dealing with issues of gender equality. www.siyanda.org

WomenWatch is the central gateway to information and resources on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout the United Nations system, including the United Nations Secretariat, regional commissions, funds, programs, specialized agencies, and academic and research institutions. It is a joint United Nations project created in March 1997 to provide internet space for global gender equality issues and to support implementation of the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action. The website also provides information on the efforts

to incorporate gender perspectives in follow-up to global conferences. Recent developments include the introduction of a directory of resources to provide access to specific information on selected topics such as the "Critical Areas of Concern" from the Platform for Action or other crosscutting or topical issues, including gender mainstreaming. The directory, which will be further expanded, provides links to web pages of UN entities and/or to individual documents in a consolidated manner. www.un.org/womenwatch

UNIFEM, in collaboration with UNAIDS, has developed this comprehensive Gender and HIV/AIDS Portal that aims to promote understanding, knowledge sharing, and action on HIV/AIDS as a gender and human rights issue. This web portal is where you can find cutting-edge research, studies, and surveys; training materials; multimedia advocacy tools; speeches and presentations; press releases and current news; best practices and personal stories; campaign actions; and opinion pieces by leading commentators. Resources are organized by topic, type, and region, and the entire site is fully searchable. www.genderandaids.org/index.php

The Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) is an international, multi-generational, feminist, creative, future-orientated membership organization committed to achieving gender equality, sustainable development, and women's human rights. AWID's mission is to strengthen the voice, impact, and influence of women's rights advocates, organizations, and movements internationally to effectively advance the rights of women. The website provides a variety of resources such as topical news items, key issue areas and analysis, information about the organization, and much more. www.awid.org/eng

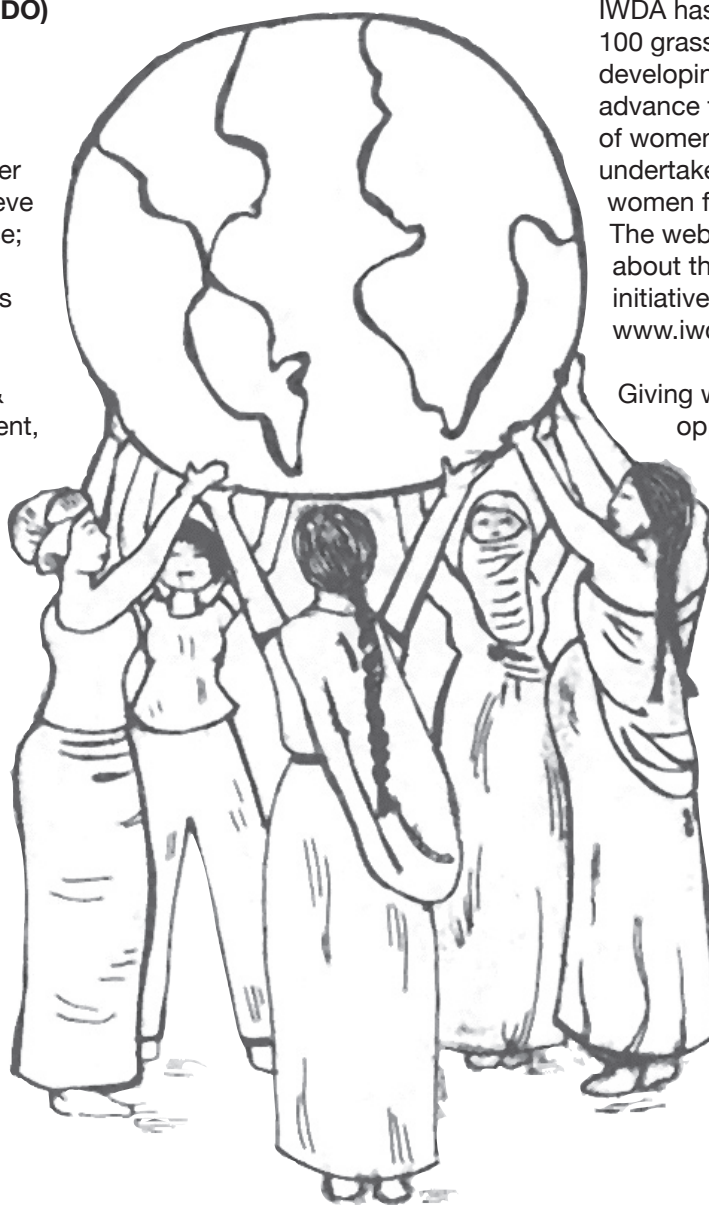
The UK Gender and Development Network (GADN) works to discuss and share up-to-date gender and development issues, research, and expertise. The network shares information by email, enabling regular information-share and updates about the latest advocacy and training opportunities as well as easy posting of your own activities via a responsive central administration. The website primarily provides a space for members, network news and events, and links to recent publications. www.gadnetwork.org.uk/index.html

Founded in 1991 by Bella Abzug and Mim Kelber, the **Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO)** is an international organization that advocates for women's equality in global policy. Working in key global forums such as the UN, WEDO advocates for and seeks to empower women as decision makers to achieve economic, social, and gender justice; a healthy, peaceful planet; and human rights for all. WEDO provides information and online access to resources in four program areas: economic & social justice, gender & governance, sustainable development, and U.S. global policy. www.wedo.org/index.aspx

dgCommunities, which is provided by the Development Gateway Foundation, is both a place to find resources focused on development issues and an interactive space where you can share your own work, participate in discussions, and find people with similar interests. There are more than 36,000 members worldwide, with over half in developing countries. dgCommunities is intended to serve people who are working on a range of issues affecting the lives of people in developing countries worldwide. topics.developmentgateway.org

International Women's Development Agency (IWDA) is an Australian non-profit organization that creates positive change for women and their communities. For over 20 years, IWDA has worked with more than 100 grassroots organizations in the developing world, to support and advance the life choices and wellbeing of women and their families. IWDA undertakes projects in partnership with women from the Asia Pacific region. The website provides information about the organization and its initiatives. www.iwda.org.au/au

Giving women greater economic opportunity lifts families, communities, and countries out of poverty. **Women Thrive Worldwide** (formerly the Women's Edge Coalition) advocates for changes in U.S. policy that will have the greatest impact on reducing poverty through women around the world. Major areas of information on the site include: economic opportunity, violence against women, and women and trade. Information on the organization, opportunities to get involved, and a press center are also available through the website. www.womensedge.org



Politics of Piety: The Islamic Revival and the Feminist Subject

by Saba Mahmood; 2005, 233 pp.

published by Princeton University Press

www.pup.princeton.edu.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Carlberg

graduate student in Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University

While other progressive leftists have relied on liberal humanist thought to explain the revival of Islam in the Middle East, Saba Mahmood finds their explanations inadequate. In this ethnography of women in the Egyptian mosque movement, Mahmood critiques the liberal concepts of agency and resistance for the limited analyses they produce. She establishes a different framework for understanding women's actions, one that emphasizes how Muslim women themselves explain their participation in Islamic revival.

Mahmood's interest in studying the women's mosque movement emerged from her own experience coming to political maturity in her native Pakistan under the dictator Zia ul-Huq and his policy of Islamizing the nation. Despite her own liberal views, Mahmood is dissatisfied with interpretations of the Islamist revival put forth by her fellow progressive leftists because they do not explain how it is that Islam has come to play such an integral role in the lives of so many people in the Middle East. Mahmood began to question the assumptions of leftist politics, especially the position that non-liberal forms of living are inferior, or at best unenlightened. The goal of her ethnography is to "speak back to the normative liberal assumptions about human nature ... such as the belief that all human beings have an innate desire for freedom ... (and) that human agency primarily consists of acts that challenge social norms and not those that uphold them" (5). While other feminists have used agency as a synonym for resistance, Mahmood defines agency as "a modality of action" (157) through which an individual transforms herself to achieve the self she desires. Mahmood uses this framework in a feminist analysis of women's participation in the non-liberal Islamic revival or *da'wa* (piety) movement in Cairo.

Central to Mahmood's argument is her theoretical challenge to human agency as resistance. Feminist scholars often locate agency in the political and moral autonomy of the individual, focusing on how women resist the dominant male order (6). In *Politics of Piety*, Mahmood shows how this conception of agency posits the following assumptions: 1) the internal, individual level is separate from the external, societal level; 2) an individual holds innate desires that constitute one's authentic feelings as they are devoid of societal influence; and 3) these innate desires of an individual are different from what is imposed by society, leading the individual to resist societal norms. An individual who is resisting society is doing so to realize their innate desires, and is thus acting as an agent. Likewise, as individual desires are assumed in the humanist model to always be at odds with society's conventions, any act of agency will consequently also be an act of resistance.

The women in Mahmood's research have led her to question the feminist assumption that humans have a universal desire to be free of subordination, and that resistance is the primary way they enact agency. In her book, Mahmood gives examples of how the actions of women in Muslim contexts have been interpreted by other scholars, and then reveals the liberal assumptions on which such interpretations are based. Some scholars argued that Muslim women were completely subordinate and could partake in no acts of their own agency. Recent feminist scholarship identified how Muslim women enacted their own agency by resisting the position imposed on them. While Mahmood commends feminists such as Janice Boddy and Lila Abu-Lughod for restoring Arab and Muslim women as active agents, she critiques their adherence to a resistance paradigm. Using resistance to locate agency leads scholars to define acts as resistance when they are not defined as such by actors themselves. What is lost when this lens of agency is applied is the true motivation of the individual.

Mahmood reconceptualizes agency using Foucault's analysis of ethical formation which "encourages us to think of agency: (a) in terms of the capacities and skills required to undertake particular kinds of moral actions; and (b) as ineluctably bound up with the historically and culturally specific disciplines through which a subject is formed" (29). As Mahmood points out, "there are many different ways of forming a relationship with a moral code" (29) other than simply complying or resisting. She makes it evident in her analysis that women in the mosque movement are better understood through this Foucauldian framework. These women base both their goal of forming an ideal pious self and the means by which they can achieve this goal according to the standards set by Islamic doctrines, and yet they are still aware that there is room for interpretation of such doctrines. For example, Mahmood cites one practitioner who acknowledges that Muslims have "the right to choose" from a range of juristic options, and even the most concrete laws, such as the prohibition of alcohol, can still be implemented to various degrees (90). The particular moral codes to which these women aspire are set, predetermined in Islamic doctrine. But the way they apply these laws can vary. By stripping away the feminist political objective of women's liberation, Mahmood successfully restores the individual woman in the Islamist revival.

Mahmood repeatedly affirms that women in the da'wa movement desire a pious self adhering to the standards of Islam and that their actions seek to cultivate this particular character. Essentially, their desire to change initiates action which facilitates the change. However, the author did not adequately address the initial desire to change. Why do these women desire to follow the path of Islam rather than a Western-secular lifestyle followed by the majority of those around them? Mahmood explains that the exchange between the teachers and their audience is remarkably egalitarian and, in her view, cannot be described as religious indoctrination. However, what is not revealed is the motivation behind this desire for a pious self rather than following paths that Egyptian women can follow, which I feel would have revealed itself through further ethnographic detail. While the existence of this 'other option' of morality is certainly present in both the women's reflections and in Mahmood's discussion, she fails to incorporate the role of the additional moral codes and pressures present in these women's lives. Mahmood's incorporation of Foucauldian ethics effectively transforms our perceptions of the women in the mosque movement from political actors to individual actors, yet her analysis only begins to reveal to the reader the motivations driving these women's participation in Islam. The idea of personal motivation and choice of the individual is one avenue that this author leaves unexplored. *Politics of Piety* addresses the end goal of these women and the means by which they achieve this goal, but not the beginning that set them on this particular path.

In order to unravel the intense theoretical questions Mahmood puts forth in *Politics of Piety*, she leaves out many ethnographic details she no doubt encountered in her fieldwork. Mahmood reveals that she chose Egypt for its practicality, as she found it conducive to the "intellectual and political dislocations" (xii) necessary to form the critical approach she desired. She gives a slight glimpse into her methods of attending mosque lectures and private lessons, but a full, ethnographic account of her informants' lives is lacking. However, she does include many excerpts from her informants as well as anecdotes of events; and she does not leave these quotes to speak for themselves but rather flawlessly includes them into her analysis. While Mahmood herself states that her end goal is a theoretical argument rather than a description of the Islamic Revival, the theoretical moves she makes would be strengthened by a stronger ethnographic presence.

In the end, Mahmood achieved a piece rich in critical analysis and theory. What is truly exceptional on the part of Mahmood is her ability to step back and effectively challenge the assumptions on which her liberal worldview is based. The author ultimately restores the individual in her analysis of ethical self-formation, though she does not adequately address the question of motivation of choice. While not ethnographically rich in the conventional sense, Mahmood's text challenges Western and feminist assumptions through the rich theory she herself develops.

If there are any problems with your address, please provide our office with a correction:

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For information on the Center for Gender in Global Context, visit <http://www.gencen.msu.edu> or email gencen@msu.edu

For information on GenCen's Women and International Development Program, visit <http://www.wid.msu.edu>

Thank You.