



CODESRIA

Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa
Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique
Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África
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**GENDER SYMPOSIUM / SYMPOSIUM SUR LE GENRE
Cairo, Egypt – Le Caire, Egypte, 09-10/05/2016**

WOMEN'S STRUGGLES TODAY



LES LUTTES DES FEMMES AUJOURD'HUI

CODESRIA

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2016

Table of Contents / Table des matières

Introduction	3
I – Documents in Hard Copy / Documents papiers	5
II – Electronic Documents / Documents électroniques	9
III - Annex: Announcement / Annonce.....	29

Introduction

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) organizes a Gender symposium from 9 to 10 May in Cairo, Egypt. This year, the topic of the forum will be **“Women’s Struggles Today”**.

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation, Information, and Communication Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography. Various sources of bibliographic data have been used among which the CODESRIA data bases.

The bibliography is in two sections; the first section lists the documents in hard copy and the second, the documents in electronic format. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English.

The Call for application for the Gender Symposium is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful Symposium.

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un symposium sur le genre du 09 au 10 mai 2016 au Caire (Egypte). Le forum portera cette année sur le thème **« Les luttes des femmes aujourd'hui »**.

Dans cette perspective le centre de documentation, d'information et de communication du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie. Á cet effet, différentes sources d'information bibliographique ont été utilisées parmi lesquelles les bases de données du CODESRIA.

Cette bibliographie est divisée en deux parties, une première partie regroupant les documents en format papier et une deuxième réunissant les documents en format électronique. Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en anglais soit en français.

L'appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins du symposium sur le genre est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l'écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Bon symposium.

CODESRIA Documentation, Information and Communication Centre
Centre de documentation, d'information et de communication du CODESRIA (CODICE)

PART I / 1ère PARTIE

DOCUMENTS IN HARD COPY

DOCUMENTS PAPIERS

1. ANNAN-YAO, Elizabeth; BASHAW, Zenebe N.; ISHENGOMA, Christine G.; MOOKODI, Godisang; ONGILE, Grace; PEREIRA, Charmaine; PHALANE, Manthiba; SSEWAKIRYANGA, Richard; TAMALE, Sylvia; UROH, Chris Okechukwu

Gender, Economies and Entitlements in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2004. - IX-179p., 22 cm
ISBN2869781393

Subject(s) : *Gender Relations --Environmental Degradation --Women Workers --Globalization --Trade --Poverty --Family --Health --Education --Women --Society-- Domesticity --Sex Work --Resources Scarcity --Citizenship --Sexual Identity --Accessibility of Resources—Uganda—Nigeria—Ethiopia--Tanzania--Africa*

2. BOZZOLI, Belinda

Explaining Social Consciousness: The case of Mrs Molefe
Cahiers d'Etudes Africaines, Vol. XXXI, N° 123, 1991. -p. 287-306

Subject(s) : *Women --Blacks --Apartheid --Society --Crisis --Population --South Africa -- Crisis of Consciousness*

3. CHIGARA, Ben Ed.

Re-conceiving Property Rights in the New Millennium
New York: Routledge, 2012. - XXI- 233 p. ; 24 cm.
ISBN9780415678704 (hbk) | 97802038

Subject(s): *Land Reform --Property Rights --Land Tenure --Land Ownership --Social Justice --Women's Rights --Resources Management-- Land Relations--Southern Africa*

4. DIOP SALL, Fatou, Ed.

Sénégal : les femmes rurales à l'épreuve d'une citoyenneté foncière :
Dakar : Groupe d'Etudes et de recherches Genres et Sociétés, 2011. - 209 p., 21 cm.
ISBN9791090750005

Subject(s) : *Femmes rurales --Droits de propriété --Possession foncière --Citoyenneté --Réforme foncière—Sénégal--Droits fonciers --Législation foncière --Citoyenneté foncière*

5. Femmes rebelles

Manière de voir, N° 68, 2003, p. 3-98

Résumé: Les images des femmes, tantôt mères, tantôt séductrices, parfois mégères et souvent faibles, restent profondément ancrées dans les mentalités. Elles font partie des ressorts de la publicité, mais elles n'épargnent pas le cinéma, le sport ou la politique. Et si le machisme et la misogynie ont reculé au cours de ces dernières décennies, l'antiféminisme n'a pas disparu, tant s'en faut. Simplement, il prend d'autres formes. Le féminisme a permis la conquête de droits majeurs. Le féminisme a permis la conquête de droits majeurs. Toutefois, les progrès demeurent lents. En politique, la timide loi française sur la parité est loin d'avoir atteint les objectifs affichés. Dans les entreprises, de nombreuses professions se sont féminisées, mais les cadres féminines demeurent minoritaires, et souvent cantonnées dans des secteurs particuliers tels que le social. Au nom de croyances religieuses ou grâce à des mouvements féministes et à des organisations non gouvernementales, des femmes se rebiffent contre l'ordre établi qui les oppresse. En Afrique, au Proche-Orient, aux Etats-Unis, en Europe, elles s'engagent et marquent des points. Parfois leurs combats rencontrent ceux des hommes et la mixité gagne du terrain.

Source: <https://www.ritimo.org/Bibliographie-sur-les-luttes-des-femmes>

6. Gender, Citizenship and Governance: a Global Sourcebook

Publisher: Amsterdam KIT, 2004. - 135 p., 24 cm
ISBN0855985283

Subject(s) : *Gender Roles --Women's Participation --Governance --Nationality --Decentralization --Customary Law--Society*

7. The Gender Dimension of Access and Land Use Rights in Zimbabwe: Evidence to the Land Commission.

Harare: Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network, 1994. - 63p., 30cm

Subject(s): *Women --Land Settlement --Agricultural Resources --Women's Participation --Agricultural Development --Women's Role --Local Government --Decision Making --Land Use --Land Tenure --Status of Women --Inheritance --Population --Zimbabwe*

8. HAGGIS, Jane

Gendering Colonialism or Colonising Gender Recent Women's Studies Approaches to while Women and the History of British Colonialism
Women's Studies International Forum, Vol. 13, N°1/2, 1990. - p. 105-115

Subject(s): *Women's Status --Colonialism --Social Classes --Fidji --Nigeria*

9. HALLENCREUTZ, Carl Fredrik; PALMBERG, Mai -- Ed.

Religion and Politics in Southern Africa
Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1991. - 219p., 23cm
ISBN9171063129

Subject(s): *Religion --Catholics --Protestants --Women --National Liberation Movements --Conflicts --Economic Development --Church --State --Apartheid --Islam--Mozambique --Zimbabwe --Namibia --Southern Africa --Africa --ANC*

10. KENIG-WITKOWSKA, Maria Magdalena

The Legal Position of African Women (Selected Issues)
African Bulletin, N° 41, 1993. - p. 99 – 117

Subject(s) : *Women --Civil Rights --Labour Law --Property Rights --Elections --Family Law --Marriage --Inheritance --Women's Rights --Constitutions --Civil Law --Political Participation --Zambia -- Zimbabwe--Tanzania --Ghana --Ethiopia --Nigeria --Africa --Citizenship*

11. LARGUECHE, Dalenda

Crise, femme et violence
Sociétés, N° 28, 1990. - p. 35-42

Subject(s): *Femmes --Histoire --Récession économique --Liberté --Colonisation --Tunisie*

12. LASLETT, Barbara; BRENNER, Johanna; ARAT, Yesim -- Ed.

Rethinking the Political: Gender, Resistance, and the State
Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1995. - VI-489 p., 23 cm
ISBN: 0226073998

Subject(s) : *Women --Politics --Nationality --Feminism --State --Population--Citizenship --Political Resistance*

13.MADE, Patricia; WHANDE, Nyorovai

Women in Southern Africa: a Note on the Zimbabwean Success Story

Issue : a Journal of Opinion, Vol. 17, N° 2, 1989, p.26-28

Subject(s) : *Women --Apartheid --Food Security --Health --Education --Women's Rights --Women Status --Sex Discrimination --War--Southern Africa*

14.MINI, S.E.

Gender Relations of Production in the Eastern Cape and the Restructuring of Rural Apartheid

Africa Insight, Vol. 24, N° 4, 1994. - p. 269-280

Subject(s) : *Land Tenure --Apartheid --Land Ownership --Means of Production --Women Workers --Rural Women --Land Reform --Women --Farmers --Peasantry --Agriculture*

15.SARR, Fatou

Luttes politiques et résistances féminines en Afrique : néo-libéralisme et conditions de la femme

Dakar: Editions Panafrika, 2007. - 225p., 24 cm

ISBN: 9782912717252

Subject(s) : *Condition de La femme --Lutte contre la pauvreté --Droit --Féminisme --Organisations féminines --Politique --Égalité des Sexes --Afrique --Lutte politique --Neo-colonialisme*

16.STOTT, Leda

Women and the Armed Struggle for Independence in Zimbabwe 1964-1979

Edinburgh: Edinburgh University, Centre of African Studies, 1990. - 80 p., 21cm

Subject(s) : *Women --Gerrilas --War --Liberation --1964-1979 --Women's Role --Colonialism --Women's Organizations --Independence --Zimbabwe*

17.TERREBLANCHE, Sampie

A History of Inequality in South Africa, 1652-2002

Pietermaritzburg: University of Natal Press, 2002 . - XVI-527 p., 23 cm

ISBN:1869140222

Subject(s) : *Social Inequality --Social Policy --Economic Policy --Poverty Alleviation --Imperialism --1652-2002 --History --Colonialism --Racial Segregation --Apartheid --Society --South Africa*

PART II / 2^{ème} PARTIE

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENTS ÉLECTRONIQUES

II – Electronic Documents–Documents électroniques

1. BARNES, Teresa A.

The Fight for Control of African Women's Mobility in Colonial Zimbabwe, 1900-1939
Signs, Vol. 17, N° 3, Spring, 1992, p. 586-608

Introduction: Interest of southern Africa, physical mobility was a crucial issue in the relationship between the colonial rulers and the ruled in colonial Zimbabwe (or southern Rhodesia, as it was named by British settlers). Denying certain groups of people access to certain spaces was a cornerstone of policy. Thus some places could be ideologized as "white," as spaces that African people could enter only temporarily and at certain times. Within these spaces, African people were lured or herded, supervised and regulated, depending on the labor needs of the economy. Spaces in which they were allowed some internal mobility were designated as "native kraals," "reserves," or "locations" and were perceived as primitive, practically foreign territory.¹ Physical and ideological barriers were erected between these two sets of spaces to ensure that it was only on the state's terms that the races-and the sexes-would meet...

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3174624>

File: BARNES_Teresa A_The Fight for Control of African Women's Mobility.pdf

2. BEALL, Jo; HASSIM, Shireen; TODES, Alison

'A Bit on the Side?': Gender Struggles in the Politics of Transformation in South Africa
Feminist Review, N° 33, autumn, 1989, p. 30-56

Introduction The transformation of South Africa from an apartheid order to socialism or at least a more equitable system than the present one, has become a crucial area of debate. Academics and activists alike are engaged in a creative dialogue to formulate policies to effect the transition to a 'post-apartheid' state and to adopt forms of organization and strategy consistent with and complementary to such policy. Until recently, however, a consideration of gender has been lacking in this exciting debate.' This is not simply the result of a dominant androcentric discourse, but must also be attributed to gaps and shortcomings in the analysis of women's oppression in South Africa. We argue that the way in which political organizations have conceptualized women's oppression and their role in struggle has limitations. This has implications for the way in which women participate in struggle, for the way in which women's interests and needs are addressed in the course of struggle, and for development policy in a 'post-apartheid' future. This paper is a constructive critique of the 'woman question' position, which has been adopted by the progressive movement in SA. This position is broadly based on the classical socialist position on women's oppression, namely that women's oppression will be eliminated in the course of the transition to socialism. In strategic terms, this involves women's concerns being subordinated to, rather than included as part of, struggles to achieve socialism in SA. Where the emphasis is on national liberation, women's struggles are likewise subsumed...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1395213>

File : BEALL_Jo_A Bit on the Side.pdf

3. BRAHIC, Bénédicte; OLAIYA, Marta Medusa; JACOBS, Susie; ENGLISH, Rachel

Organizing Women Workers in the Agribusiness Sector: Case Studies from East Africa
Labour, Capital and Society / Travail, capital et société, Vol. 44, N° 1, 2011, p. 70-97

Abstract: This article is based on the work carried out by Women Working Worldwide - a UK-based organization which supports, along with its partners, the development of advocacy and organizing strategies for the recognition and the enforcement of the rights of women workers. It explores the often overlooked question of casual women workers and labour organizing in the East African export horticultural sector. This article draws on primary action research and looks more particularly at horticultural farms in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda. It demonstrates that by putting a focus on the needs of women workers, feminist labour agitation has promoted new forms of labour organization. It highlights successes, barriers and challenges for the future.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43158392>

File: BRAHIC_Benedicte_Organizing Women Workers in the Agribusiness Sector.pdf

4. BRITTON, Hannah E.

Coalition Building, Election Rules, and Party Politics: South African Women's Path to Parliament
Africa Today, Vol. 49, N° 4, Winter, 2002, p. 33-67

Abstract: This paper argues that pre-transition mobilization by South African women fostered post transition success in constitutional mandates, party politics, and office holding. Informed by examples of failed postliberation gender movements in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Angola, South African women's groups worked collectively and individually to advance gender equality. Women mobilized around their gender identity to form a powerful multiparty women's coalition, which became a vehicle through which women pushed for inclusion in the Constitutional Assembly. Using this external power-base, women's branches of major political parties compelled their parties' leaders to implement affirmative-action measures for candidate recruitment and selection. These measures, particularly the gender quota of the African National Congress, have pressured all political parties to increase the number of women on their party-lists in subsequent elections.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4187530>

File: BRITTON_Hannah E_Coalition Building Election Rules.pdf

5. BROWN, George F.

United Nations International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-13 August 1984
Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 15, N° 6, Nov. - Dec., 1984, p. 296-302

Introduction: Ten years after the first United Nations Conference on Population was held in Bucharest, there appears to be a remarkable degree of international agreement on the advances that have been made in population policies and programs, and on the priority problems that we now face. This agreement was clearly voiced at the International Conference on Population held in Mexico City in August 1984, which met to review past developments and make recommendations for future implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. Although there were several highly publicized differences of opinion, the degree of controversy was minor for an intergovernmental meeting of this size. The 147 government delegations at the Conference reached overall agreement on recommendations for further strengthening international commitment to expanding population efforts in the future...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1966075>

File: BROWN_George F_United Nations International Conference.pdf

6. CASABURRI, Ivy Matsepe

On the Question of Women in the South African Struggle
African Journal of Political Economy / Revue Africaine d'Economie Politique, Vol. 1, N° 1, 1986,
p. 40-59

Introduction: There are several approaches to the "woman question" even among Marxists or radical analysts. These have tended to define the parameters of the debate on the "Woman question". Each approach has a different focus or places analytical emphasis on different aspects of women's oppression or subordination. Radical feminists believe that women's position is primarily determined by a patriarchal sex system and that the division of labor by class and race stems from that system. The elimination of gender oppression, it is assumed, would also remove all other forms of oppression. Consequently, women are the most revolutionary group and they must work (if possible separately from men) to achieve sexual equality. The inadequacy of this theory for South Africa (as well as other countries in the world) will be shown later...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23500218>

File: CASABURRI_Ivy Matsepe_On the Question of Women.pdf

7. COCK, Jacklyn; BERNSTEIN, Alison

Gender Differences: Struggles around "Needs" and "Rights" in South Africa
NWSA Journal, Vol. 13, N° 3, Autumn 2001, p. 138-152

Abstract: This article analyses the Women's National Coalition which was established in South Africa in 1992 and successfully mobilized thousands of women to demand equal rights in the new post-apartheid order. The success of the coalition rested on an acknowledgement of difference and raises important questions regarding both the limits and the possibilities of feminist struggles.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4316847>

File: COCK_Jacklyn_Gender Differences.pdf

8. COHEN, Yolande

Femmes et politique
Montréal : Les Édition du Jour, 1981, 229 p.

Préface : Ce recueil d'articles est issu d'une journée de réflexion que nous avons eue pendant le Congrès des sociétés savantes à l'UQAM en juin 1980. Cette journée est elle-même née d'un désir secret que j'avais, depuis au moins trois ans, de réunir quelques-unes des femmes qui travaillaient et étaient actives dans l'avancement de la « cause » des femmes. Je n'en étais pas à ma première tentative quand je décidais, un peu aveuglément, d'organiser cette journée. Trois fois au moins avant, j'ai participé à des collectifs ou comités organisateurs de colloques sur, pour et par des femmes. Les résultats, plus ou moins concluants, de ces expériences m'ont conduite à imaginer ma propre formule de rencontres. Il s'agirait non plus d'un grand forum où tout et rien serait abordé, mais d'une journée d'étude et de réflexion. Il me semblait de plus en plus urgent d'abandonner les attitudes d'auto-conscience, souvent nécessaires mais néanmoins démagogiques, des débuts, pour approfondir certains points sur lesquels nous butions. Ainsi, les attitudes ambivalentes des femmes et même des diverses tendances du mouvement féministe, étaient éludées dans une phraséologie où la redondance l'emportait sur l'analyse. Les chercheuses, accusées de faire carrière sur le dos du mouvement des femmes en en faisant une profession, se culpabilisaient et n'osaient pas avancer d'hypothèses et encore moins de critiques.

Le même complexe que les chercheurs taxés d'ouvriérisme parce qu'ils travaillaient sur la classe ouvrière, commençait à se faire jour dans ces manifestations. Je pense ici surtout au colloque « Les femmes et la recherche au Québec » (Montréal, mai 1979). La journée du dimanche était prévue pour réaliser cette jonction entre les chercheuses et les militantes ; ce fut une interminable suite de litanies dénonçant les chercheuses comme coupables de s'accaparer le « mouvement » pour l'encadrer. D. Lafontaine fait justice à ces problèmes dans son article. Je n'approfondirai donc pas cet aspect de la question ...

Source : http://classiques.uqac.ca/contemporains/cohen_yolande/femmes_et_politique/cohen_femmes_et_politique.pdf

File : COHEN_Yolande_Femmes et politique.pdf

9. CURRAN, Sara R.; SHAFER, Steven; DONATO, Katharine M.; GARIP, Filiz

Mapping Gender and Migration in Sociological Scholarship: Is It Segregation or Integration?

The International Migration Review, Vol. 40, N° 1, Spring 2006, p. 199-223

Abstract: A review of the sociological research about gender and migration shows the substantial ways in which gender fundamentally organizes the social relations and structures influencing the causes and consequences of migration. Yet, although a significant sociological research has emerged on gender and migration in the last three decades, studies are not evenly distributed across the discipline. In this article, we map the recent intellectual history of gender and migration in the field of sociology and then systematically assess the extent to which studies on engendering migration have appeared in four widely read journals of sociology (*American Journal of Sociology*, *American Sociological Review*, *Demography*, and *Social Forces*). We follow with a discussion of these studies, and in our conclusions, we consider how future gender and migration scholarship in sociology might evolve more equitably.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27645584>

File: CURRAN_Sara_R_Mapping Gender and Migration.pdf

10. DARLEY, Mathilde

Le statut de la victime dans la lutte contre la traite des femmes

Critique internationale. N° 30, 2006, p. 103-122

Abstract : Although trafficking in human beings has appeared regularly on the agenda of Western governments, European institutions and international organizations since the beginning of the 90s, research devoted to this issue remains scarce. This article intends to remedy the relative disaffection of political sociology for trafficking issues by showing how they have become a European and international policy issue over the past ten years. Analyzing influences of the discursive dialectic between security and humanitarian approaches leads to posit a marginalization of the victim in European and international beliefs and practices. To what extent can a common policy against human trafficking be devised to counterbalance the competition of interests and a lacking sociology of the victim by conferring on the EU the role of mediator and catalyst ?

URL : www.cairn.info/revue-critique-internationale-2006-1-page-103.htm.

11. DAVIES, Miranda

Women in Struggle: An Overview

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 5, N° 4, Oct., 1983, p. 874-880

Introduction: Women throughout history have taken an active part in struggles for liberation from foreign domination and the overthrow of dictatorial regimes. Vietnam has a tradition of women's resistance which goes back at least as far as 248 AD when a peasant woman named Trieu Thi Trinh headed an insurrection against the Chinese.' Women also led rebellions against the Spanish during the Latin American wars of independence and have long been active in the

national liberation movement in South Africa. Yet such facts have seldom been recorded, and for centuries women have been effectively denied a role in history. Besides reflecting the male bias dominant in traditional historical research, this neglect points to the general exclusion of women from any realms of political power. When needed, women may join resistance movements, openly participate in the economy, and organise trade unions, but at the end of the day they are still seen as women, second class citizens, inferiors to men, bearers of children, and domestic...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3990827>

File : DAVIES Miranda_Women in Struggle An Overview.pdf

12.DE SEVE, Micheline

Femmes, action politique et identité

Cahiers de recherche sociologique, N° 23, 1994, p. 25-39

Résumé : Centré sur la différence de genre, le mouvement des femmes serait condamné à l'éclatement à mesure que les femmes échappent à leur cantonnement dans l'appartenance à une catégorie sociale opprimée pour gagner l'espace qu'offre une société démocratique égalitaire à l'expression pluraliste des composantes multiples de leur personnalité publique. Une approche phénoménologique, axée sur la valorisation des expériences de vie et de l'histoire partagées de femmes se réclamant d'une culture civique commune, permet à l'auteure d'espérer dégager une stratégie féministe parallèle fondée sur la prise en compte des positions variées de sujets-femmes en situation pour les rallier autour d'actions politiques à mener en commun.

Abstract : Focused on gender difference, the women's movement would be doomed to break up as women escaped their confinement within an oppressed social category and began to enter the space offered by an egalitarian and democratic society for the pluralistic expression of their multi-faceted public identity. By employing a phenomenological approach, which concentrates on the valorization of life experiences and the shared history of women adhering to a common civic culture, the author advances an alternative feminist strategy incorporating the diverse standpoints of concrete women-subjects with a view to rallying them around jointly articulated political actions.

Source : <http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/1002246ar>

File : DE SEVE_Micheline_Femmes action politique et identite.pdf

13.DIERKS, Beatrice W.

The UN Fourth World Conference on Women

NWSA Journal, Vol. 8, N° 2, Summer 1996, p. 84-90

Introduction: My route to the conference took me by air to Moscow and Irkutsk, Siberia, and then by train across Mongolia into China. I traveled with nine other women, all of us members of the Association of Women in Psychology NGO. At each link on the route we met with community and professional women to discuss issues concerning gender studies, trauma programs, conditions for women in economic transition, violence against women, education, sexuality, health, and equality in human rights. We visited the homes of women with whom we met, in addition to more formal meetings in professional spaces. The Beijing Conference, together with the parallel NGO Forum at Huai Rou, drew over 30,000 women representing 181 countries and is the largest such gathering. "In its scope, and in its positions, the Fourth World Conference on Women was not so much a conference about women, but a women's conference about the state of the world" (Noelene Heyzer, electronic forum post, Earth News Service, 25 Sept. 1995). The theme of the NGO Forum, "See the World through Women's Eyes," reflected this viewpoint...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4316441>

File: DIERKS, Beatrice W_UN Fourth World Conference on Women.pdf

14.ELBAUM, Mireille

La lutte contre les inégalités sociales: Après la mise entre parenthèses, une nouvelle exigence

Esprit, No. 217 (12), Décembre 1995, p. 65-96

Introduction : La QUESTION des inégalités a été, en France, dans les années 1960 et 1970, au coeur du débat social sur la répartition des fruits de la croissance. Une forte revendication de réduction des inégalités existait dans l'opinion, qui, en synergie avec la modernisation accélérée de l'économie, a abouti à faire bénéficier une classe moyenne de plus en plus importante, des biens et services liés à une société de consommation, dont les fondements ont assez peu été remis en cause par les contestations dont elle a pu être l'objet¹. Depuis la fin des années 1970 toutefois, l'idée de lutter contre les inégalités a été présentée comme inadéquate, voire dépassée. D'abord parce que de nouveaux développements théoriques se sont intéressés à des approches globales de la justice sociale, et ont mis en avant des conceptions

multiples, divergentes et complexes de l'équité, qui, réinterprétées, ont servi à justifier une prise de distance avec l'objectif social de lutte contre les inégalités...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24276374>

File: ELBAUM_Mireille_La lutte contre les inégalités sociales.pdf

15.ELLIOTT, Katja Žvan

Morocco and Its Women's Rights Struggle: A Failure to Live Up to Its Progressive Image

Journal of Middle East Women's Studies, Vol. 10, N° 2, Spring 2014, p. 1-30

Abstract: This article examines the rarely talked about subtleties of Moroccan reform in the realm of women's rights and its inadequate fulfillment of obligations to international human rights standards. The Preamble to Morocco's post-Arab Spring 2011 constitution follows the example of its 1996 version, in which the state declared its "determination to abide by the universally recognised human rights." However, while the state is often hailed in the international forums and media as a true trendsetter in the realm of women's rights in the Middle East and North Africa region, this analysis of the much celebrated Family Code and its two main goals—"doing justice to women" and "preserving men's dignity"—and of the regime's ambivalent discourse on gender equality as defined by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) paints a more realistic picture. Both of these cases indicate that the state is failing to ameliorate the legal position of women and to consider women as autonomous and individual human beings with intrinsic rights not contingent upon first fulfilling their customary obligations. I contend, therefore, that the way the reformed Family Code has formulated its goals and the way that the law and the state continue to conceptualize a woman go against the main principle of individuality contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and CEDAW to which Morocco has continually committed itself, at least on paper.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2979/jmiddeastwomstud.10.2.1>

File: ELLIOTT_Katja Žvan_Morocco and Its Womens Rights Struggle.pdf

16.ESSOF, Shereen

African Feminisms: Histories, Applications and Prospects
Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity

African Feminisms One. N° 50, 2001, p. 124-127

Abstract: There is always a very palpable energy when feminists and activists gather in their own space to discuss self-defined issues. In striving to realise equity and justice for all women, such gatherings surface the scope and scale of feminist activity. They are a celebration of collective endeavour: an invitation to participate in critical analysis and self-reflection. Such was the case at the Agenda and African Gender Institute (AGI)-hosted gathering of feminist academics and practitioners in Cape Town on July 28th 2001. The workshop aimed to reflect on the meanings of feminism in Africa by confronting three main topics: backgrounds, traditions and personal histories of feminism in Africa; African experiences and theories in relation to social processes and institutions; and challenges for feminist theory and practice in Africa...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4066415>

File: ESSOF_Shereen_African Feminisms.pdf

17.FAIST, Thomas; REISENAUER, Eveline

Introduction: Migration(s) and Development(s): Transformation of Paradigms,
Organisations, and Gender Orders

Sociologus, Vol. 59, N° 1, 2009, p. 1-16

Introduction: Already Sir George Ravenstein, the father of modern-day migration research, observed in his famous "laws of migration" (1885: 178; cf. 1889): "Migration increases as industries and commerce develop and transport improves." In other words, migration is 'positively' and inextricably related to what is usually called economic development. And in their seminal work standing at the origin of sociological work on migration, William Thomas and Florian Znaniecki describe in the Polish Peasant (1927) what nowadays would be called transnational ties of Polish migrants to the USA back to Poland through supporting agricultural cooperatives. Theirs is thus also a seminal contribution to social development. Hence, right from the emergence of migration as a systematic area of study, Ravenstein saw migration as a consequence and Thomas and Znaniecki as a cause of economic and social development. Dozens of empirical studies have confirmed the main thesis of Ravenstein, namely that migration and (economic) development are positively correlated. Moreover, there is the insight of the s-shaped migration curve, that is, as the level of economic development rises, the volume of migration also increases - at least on the short term (Faist 2000: 169-171). We see that international migration comes mostly from countries with medium levels of income, nowadays

from Turkey, the Philippines, Mexico, Morocco, India - and not so much from the poorest countries on the globe, or the poorest regions in the countries just mentioned...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43645016>

File: FAIST_Thomas_Migrations and Developments.pdf

18.FATES, Fériel

Les associations de femmes algériennes face à la menace islamiste

Nouvelles Questions Féministes, Vol. 15, N° 2, 1994, p. 51-65

Résumé: "Les associations de femmes algériennes face à la menace islamiste." Confrontées au défi que pose la violence les Algériennes doivent élaborer leur stratégie de défense. Bien que les luttes antérieures leur aient permis de construire les contours d'un mouvement axé sur la conquête de la citoyenneté, la divergence est née de la différence d'appréciation sur la manière de faire face à la menace islamiste. Pour les unes il faut empêcher par tous les moyens l'expression islamiste sur la scène politique, pour les autres il s'agit de préserver l'indépendance du mouvement des femmes menacé de récupération sous prétexte de lutte contre l'intégrisme.

Abstract: "Algerian Women's Associations and the Islamist Threat." Faced with the challenge of violence, Algerian women must devise a defense strategy. While their earlier struggles enabled them to build a movement centered on the achievement of full citizenship, a divergence grew out of differing views on how to confront the Islamist threat. For some, the expression of Islamism on the political stage must be prevented by all means; for others the independence of the women's movement has to be protected against the danger of cooptation (by the State) under the guise of fighting fundamentalism.

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40619574>

File: FATES_Feriel_Les Associations de femmes algeriennes.pdf

19.FEDERICI, Silvia

Reproduction et lutte féministe dans la nouvelle division internationale du travail

Introduction : « Partant du constat que le patriarcat et l'accumulation à l'échelle mondiale constituent le cadre idéologique à l'intérieur duquel la réalité actuelle des femmes est inscrite, le mouvement féministe dans le monde ne peut faire autrement que défier ce cadre, en même temps que la division sexuelle et internationale du travail qui lui est liée. »

– Mies, 1986. *Patriarcat et accumulation à l'échelle mondiale*

« ...le développement capitaliste a toujours été non durable à cause de son impact humain. Pour comprendre ce point, il nous suffit d'adopter le point de vue de ceux qui ont été et continuent d'être tués par lui. Le corollaire du capitalisme à sa naissance était le sacrifice d'une grande partie de l'humanité -extermination de masse, la production de faim et misère, esclavage, violence et terreur. Sa poursuite implique les mêmes corollaires. »

– M. Dalla Costa, 1995, *Capitalisme et reproduction*

On admet généralement que dans les deux dernières décennies le mouvement de libération des femmes a acquis une dimension internationale, étant donné la formation de groupes et mouvements féministes dans toutes les parties du monde et le développement mondial de réseaux et initiatives féministes, dans le sillage des conférences mondiales sur les femmes organisées sous l'égide des Nations Unies. Il semble ainsi y avoir aujourd'hui une plus large compréhension des problèmes rencontrés par les femmes dans les différents pays qu'à aucune autre époque dans le passé. Cependant, si nous examinons les perspectives qui inspirent les politiques féministes aux États-Unis et en Europe, nous devons conclure que la plupart des féministes n'ont pas encore pris en compte les changements produits par la nouvelle économie globale¹ sur les conditions des femmes, ou n'en ont pas encore reconnu les implications pour les organisations féministes. Beaucoup de féministes oublient en particulier de mentionner que la restructuration de l'économie mondiale est responsable non seulement de la propagation globale de la pauvreté, mais aussi de l'émergence d'un nouvel ordre colonial qui accentue les divisions entre femmes, et que c'est ce nouveau colonialisme qui doit être une cible principale des luttes féministes si ce que l'on recherche est véritablement la libération des femmes. Présentement, et même si la plupart des féministes aux États-Unis et en Europe se sentent concernées par les enjeux globaux, une telle prise de conscience fait défaut. C'est pourquoi même ceux qui ont une attitude critique face à l'économie mondialisée et aux politiques des agences internationales comme la Banque Mondiale et le Fonds Monétaire International (FMI) se contentent souvent de positions réformistes qui condamnent la discrimination fondée sur le genre, mais laissent intacts les problèmes structurels liés à l'hégémonie global des relations capitalistes. Beaucoup de

féministes par exemple déplorent la « charge inégale » que l'ajustement structurel et autres programmes d'austérité imposent aux femmes (Beneria et Feldman éditeurs 1992 ; Elson 1992 ; Bakker 1994), et recommandent que les agences de développement soient davantage attentives aux besoins des femmes, ou encouragent la participation des femmes aux « programmes de développement ». Plus rarement elles s'opposent ouvertement aux programmes eux-mêmes, ou aux agences qui les imposent, ou reconnaissent le fait que la pauvreté et l'exploitation économiques sont, à travers le monde, aussi un destin masculin. Une autre tendance consiste à penser les problèmes rencontrés par les femmes internationalement en termes de « droits de l'homme », et donc de privilégier la réforme légale comme terrain premier de l'intervention gouvernementale, une approche qui à nouveau omet d'affronter l'ordre économique international et l'exploitation économique sur laquelle il repose. De surcroît, le discours sur la violence faite aux femmes a généralement porté sur le viol et la violence domestique, suivant en cela la ligne développée aux Nations Unies, tout en ignorant souvent la violence structurelle inhérente à la logique d'accumulation capitaliste : la violence des politiques économiques qui condamne des millions de femmes, d'hommes et d'enfants à la misère, la violence qui accompagne les expropriations territoriales exigées par la Banque Mondiale pour ses « projets de développement » et, non la moindre, la violence des guerres et des programmes anti-insurrectionnels qui, dans les années 1980 et 1990, ont ensanglanté presque chaque coin du globe et qui représentent l'autre face du développement.

Source : <http://revueperiode.net/reproduction-et-lutte-feministe-dans-la-nouvelle-division-internationale-du-travail/>

File: FEDERICI_Silvia_Reproduction et lutte féministe dans la nouvelle division internationale du travail

20. GARVEY Amy Jacques

The Role of Women in Liberation Struggles

The Massachusetts Review, Vol. 13, N° 1/2, Winter-Spring, 1972, p. 109-112

Introduction: What is the creative purpose of women in the world? Immediately one answers?" to bear children." And on this assumption alone men of Africa and Asia, up to the early part of this century kept their women uneducated, veiled in public, and closeted in harems and women's quarters. Because these men knew nothing of pre-natal influence, they stupidly thought that because they were sheiks, rajahs, chiefs and rich men their sons would grow up to be the same? strong and powerful...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25088207>

File: GARVEY_Amy_Jacques_The Role of Women in Liberation Struggles.pdf

21. GEIGER, Susan

Women in Nationalist Struggle: Tanu Activists in Dar es Salaam

The International Journal of African Historical Studies, Vol. 20, N° 1, 1987, p. 1-26

Introduction: The Union has not forgotten women behind in its task of arousing national consciousness in the people. It now has 5,000 women members, the majority of whom enrolled during the past four months. Under the inspiration of Bibi Titi Mohamed, the women have organised a Women's Section of the Union with their own leaders. This Bibi Titi Mohamed is a very dynamic woman and is inspiring a revolution [in] the role of women in African society. Though only semi-literate, she is a dynamic and convincing speaker . . . she has already made extensive tours of the Eastern Province and is likely to lead all the women of Tanganyika in a revolution that is without precedent. The present and future [mothers] of Tanganyika have refused to be left behind and are flowing with the current alongside of their men-folk. The problem of the emancipation of women at a later date has, in this way, been disposed of

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/219275>

File: GEIGER, Susan_Women in Nationalist Struggle.pdf

22. GEISLER, Gisela

Parliament is Another Terrain of Struggle': Women, Men and Politics in South Africa

The Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 38, N° 4, December 2000, p. 605-630

Abstract: South African women's success in moving from active participation in the liberation struggle to active participation in government has been exceptional on a world scale. Their achievement is based in the long history of women's struggles against apartheid and for gender equality in the African National Congress. The result has been a political representation that is grounded in the experience of a united women's movement in the transition to majority rule and a firm policy consensus towards gender equality within the ANC. This has enabled women politicians to entrench gender equality goals within government discourse. Yet, the success has come with the price of a women's movement that has lost its strong leaders to government, and women politicians who lack the support of a strong women's movement. Thus, in the moment of greatest victory South African women lack the mass movement that propelled them to success, suggesting that the struggle is not done with yet.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/161511>

File : GEISLER_Gisela_Parliament is Another Terrain of Struggle.pdf

23. GENGENBACH, Heidi

'I'll Bury You in the Border!': Women's Land Struggles in Post-War Facazisse (Magude District), Mozambique

Journal of Southern African Studies, Vol. 24, N° 1, Mar., 1998, p. 7-36

Abstract: As in many other areas of post-war Mozambique, the locality of Facazisse (in Magude District, Maputo Province) has experienced numerous forms of land conflict in the process of rural resettlement. The most serious tensions have emerged predominantly among female farmers, and surround the fairness of methods of land allocation, resentment of displaced people who refuse to give up borrowed land, and disputes over the proper location of boundaries between cultivated fields. This paper, based on participant-observation and interviews among women in Facazisse, argues that we cannot understand the significance of recent land struggles - either for rural social relations or for Mozambican land law reform - unless we examine them from a gendered cultural and historical perspective, relying on women's explanations of the meaning of changes in local land administration during the colonial and postcolonial periods. Women's oral testimony draws a sharp contrast between 'traditional' land administration (the 'ways of long ago'), when their responsibility for agriculture fostered a sense of 'cultivating community' among them, and gave women practical and ritual control over everyday land management, with the present system in Facazisse, in which the cumulative impact of colonial land alienation, new methods of land division, and wartime land distribution measures have drastically eroded women's authority, autonomy, and land-based kinship. The profound implications of these changes for rural women are already evident in the emergence of xifula witchcraft as a weapon in post-war land conflicts, and women's increasingly restrictive definitions of who does and does not belong to the 'cultivating community'. Women's current land conflicts, in other words, are also struggles over the gendered construction of community and authority in Facazisse, and over the continuing power of historical memory to shape the outcome of those struggles in women's favour.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2637446>

File: GENGENBACH_Heidi_Ill Bury You in the Border.pdf

24. GOLINI, Antonio

The Mexico City Conference and the Population Issue

Genus, Vol. 40, N° 3/4, 1984, p. 191-200

Introduction: The nine-day United Nations Second International Population Conference held in Mexico City from 6th to 14th August 1984 was run through with a mixture of demographic pseudo-problems and real demographic problems. And since the press and television concentrated mainly on the pseudo-problems, public opinion (and in part, political opinion) was sidetracked, and was not given an adequate account of the real demographic problems, and the solutions which Conference proposed for dealing with them. It might therefore be useful to clear away immediately two of the more dangerous pseudo-problems that on several occasions almost ruined the Conference, because of the political weight of the countries concerned with these issues, directly or indirectly. The first pseudo problem saw the U.S. and the Soviet Union at log? gearheads, while the U.S. and Israel confronted the Arab countries over the second...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29788425>

File: GOLINI_Antonio_The Mexico City Conference.pdf

25. HAMILTON, Amy

Warrior Marks: Female Genital Mutilation and the Sexual Blinding of Women

Off Our Backs, Vol. 23, N° 11, December 1993, p. 2-3, 14-15, 21

Introduction: Rarely do documentary films move auditorium-size audiences to openly weep or spontaneously cheer, but this was the case in November during the Washington, D.C. premiere of Warrior Marks: Female Genital Mutilation and the Sexual Blinding of Women. Billed as "a gentle film on a harsh reality," Warrior Marks explores the subject of female genital mutilation, a tradition practiced on an estimated 100,000 of the world's women and girl children each year. The documentary, distributed by Women Make Movies, will be released to theatrical, semi theatrical and educational markets this month; simultaneous with the film's release is the publication of a companion book by the same name (Harcourt Brace & Company, \$24.95)...

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25775877>

HAMILTON_Amy_Warrior Marks.pdf

26.HASSIM, Shireen

From Presence to Power: Women's Citizenship in a New Democracy Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity

Citizenship, N° 40, 1999, p. 6-17

Introduction: Citizenship in South Africa has always been a politically charged notion. Alongside forced removals, detention without trial and compounds, the exclusion of black people from the electorate was an international symbol of the apartheid system. When all adults, regardless of race or gender, went to the polls on April 27, 1994, this signified the collective victories against apartheid. The formal establishment of democracy, however, was not the endpoint of political struggle. In South Africa, struggles for democracy carried the expectation that political change would facilitate the eradication of social and economic inequalities, including those of gender...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4066012>

File: HASSIM Shireen_From Presence to Power.pdf

27.INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR: POPULATION AND THE MEXICO CONFERENCE

Population and Development Review, Vol. 1, N° 2, Dec., 1975, p. 346-350

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1972264>

File: International Womens Year.pdf

28.JACOBS Susie

Women and Land Resettlement in Zimbabwe

Review of African Political Economy, Vol. 10, p. 27-28, 1983

Abstract: Peasant demand for land is one of the crucial issues determining Zimbabwe's strategy for agrarian transformation. Yet women's demand for land has been ignored. Susie Jacobs traces the development of gender divisions in pre-independence Zimbabwe and argues that current land resettlement models discriminate against women. Policies towards women are limited in scope and reinforce the domestic domain despite women's contribution to Zimbabwe's struggle. If a socialist strategy does not confront gender hierarchy, women's struggles will have to take on a new form.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/4005598.pdf>

File: JACOBS_Susie_Women and Land Resettlement in Zimbabwe.pdf

29.KIMBLE, Judy; UNTERHALTER, Elaine

'We Opened the Road for You, You Must Go Forward': ANC Women's Struggles, 1912-1982

Feminist Review, N° 12, 1982, p. 11-35

Introduction: The oppressed peoples of South Africa have an outstanding record of courageous struggle and sacrifice, and a striking role has been played by women of all races, African, Coloured, Indian, as well as a small number of progressive whites. The activities of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) form a major part of this history. To commemorate the struggles of the ANC, which is currently celebrating its seventieth anniversary, this article will attempt to situate the history of the ANC women's organisations within the context of a discussion of the relationship between women's emancipation and national liberation. By examining the theory and practice of the movement over seventy years, we will try to demonstrate how this relationship has been seen by the South African liberation movement...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1394879>

File: KIMBLE_Judy_We Opened the Road for You.pdf

30.KOITA, Khadidiatou; LEVIN, Tobe

Interview: Khadidiatou Koïta and the International Campaign to End Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The Women's Review of Books, Vol. 29, N° 5, September / October 2012, p. 18-19

Introduction: Born in Senegal in 1959, Khadidiatou Koïta—known as Khady— I published her memoir *Mutilee* with Oh! Editions in Paris in 2005. The title, which means "mutilated," conveys Koïta's rage at the genital U excision that forever changed her world. An international best-seller, *Mutilee* was immediately translated into thirteen languages,

including Mandarin, Japanese, and Russian—although not English. Ko'ita, who describes herself as an ordinary middle-class African girl, was excised at seven, married off at thirteen, and exiled to a Parisian tenement in a polygamous union. She allowed three of her daughters to be cut before the French Media sounded the alarm and inspired her to reject excision...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24430555>

File: KOITA_Khadidiatou_Khadidiatou Koita and the International Campaign.pdf

31. KUUMBA, M. Bahati

Introduction: African Feminisms in Exile: Diasporan, Transnational and Transgressive

Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity

African Feminisms Three, N° 58, 2003, p. 3-11

Introduction: The African woman experience, as it is expressed in all its particular locations, is and has been, intrinsically global and transnational in character. The fact that I am a woman of African descent who was born, raised and is currently residing in the United States (US), in North America/the 'global North', deeply connects me to the centuries of dispersion, exile, displacement, trafficking and migration (both voluntary and involuntary) that have spread and connected African descendent women throughout the globe. My experience as an internally colonised subject in 'the belly of the beast' has informed and contoured my development as an African feminist. Growing up with activist parents, in a predominantly African-American community and observing the inequities that surrounded us in 'the land of the free', made the development of a race and class consciousness fairly easy. The feminism came much later and with greater struggle...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4548089>

File: KUUMBA_M. Bahati_Introduction African Feminisms.pdf

32. LAMOUREUX, Diane

La lutte pour le droit à l'avortement (1969-1981)

Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française, Vol. 37, n° 1, 1983, p. 81-90.

Introduction : La lutte pour le droit à l'avortement libre et gratuit a constitué une des principales manifestations publiques de l'existence d'un mouvement féministe au Québec. D'un côté, depuis 1969, la question de l'avortement a toujours été présente dans les préoccupations des courants les plus «radicaux» du mouvement. De l'autre, c'est en grande partie à travers la structuration d'un mouvement national pour la liberté d'avortement que les courants radicaux du féminisme ont pu se consolider en dehors de la région métropolitaine. Deux phénomènes méritent d'être examinés.

Le premier concerne la lutte elle-même. On pourrait y distinguer cinq phases: un service de référence dans l'attente de modifications législatives; une action défensive lorsque le fonctionnement du service de référence est entravé par la répression étatique; une mobilisation limitée; une extension des alliances; finalement, la pratique d'avortements par des militants féministes. Cette évolution est illustrée à travers l'expérience du mouvement montréalais.

Source : <http://www.erudit.org/revue/haf/1983/v37/n1/304126ar.pdf>

File : LAMOUREUX_Diane_Lutte pour le droit à l'avortement.pdf

33. LAMOUREUX, Diane

Mouvement social et lutte des femmes

Sociologie et sociétés, Vol.13, n° 2, octobre 1981, p. 131-138

Résumé : En quoi la sociologie des mouvements sociaux permet-elle d'analyser le mouvement des femmes? À partir d'une réflexion sur les problématiques développées par Manuel Castells et surtout Alain Touraine, cet article tente de cerner à la fois la notion de mouvement social et de l'appliquer à la réalité du mouvement féministe. Mais l'interrogation s'élargit au rapport qu'entretient la sociologie, et plus particulièrement la sociologie des mouvements sociaux, avec les luttes sociales. La sociologie se nourrit-elle des luttes sociales ou permet-elle d'en approfondir le contenu ? Peut-on codifier les pratiques sociales sans les occulter, du moins en partie ?

Abstract : In what measure does the sociology of social movements make it possible to analyze the women's movement? On the basis of reflections on analytical models set up by Manuel Castells and especially by Alain Touraine, this article attempts to outline the notion of social movements and to apply it to the reality of the feminist movement. This analysis is broadened, however, to include the relationship which sociology, and particularly the sociology of social movements, entertains with social struggles. Does sociology feed on social struggles or does it make

it possible to go deeper into the understanding of their contents? Is it possible to codify social practices without at least partially obscuring them ?

Source : <http://id.erudit.org/iderudit/001407ar>

File : LAMOUREUX_Diane_ Mouvement social et lutte des femmes

34.LUND, Francie

Impressions: Conference on 'Women and Gender in Southern Africa'

Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity, N° 9, 1991, p. 20-23

Introduction: From 30 January to 3 February 1991 The Gender Research Group at the University of Natal organised a conference on Women and Gender in Southern Africa. This was the first conference on women and gender to be held in South Africa. It brought together women and men from the entire Southern African region as well as Southern Africanists internationally. The conference generated much heated debate, and discussion continued long into the night. Agenda asked a number of participants to share their impressions of the conference...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4547946>

File: LUND_Francie_Impressions Conference on Women and Gender.pdf

35.MASSON, Sabine

Féminisme et mouvement antimondialisation

Nouvelles Questions Féministes, Vol. 22, N° 3, 2003, p. 102-121

Introduction : Depuis quelques années, les mouvements antimondialisation¹ marquent un renouveau des résistances radicales au capitalisme et à l'impérialisme. Ces mouvements apportent de nouvelles idées et de nouvelles formes d'organisation, qui rompent en partie avec les anciens modèles de lutte et reconstruisent des solidarités internationales. Mais d'où viennent ces luttes sociales que nous menons aujourd'hui? Sont-elles fondamentalement nouvelles ? Comment nous y intégrons-nous comme femmes, lesbiennes et féministes? Dans quelle mesure sont-elles plus sensibles à la critique féministe que les luttes sociales précédentes? Enfin, quel rapport entretiennent-elles avec le féminisme? Je lance ces questions pour partager avec vous un certain nombre de préoccupations qui me viennent à l'esprit depuis que je milite dans ces mouvements. Je pense en particulier au peu d'écrits qui analysent de manière conjointe le patriarcat et la mondialisation, à la relégation des femmes vers des espaces d'action et de parole peu visibles ou peu valorisés dans les mouvements, aux résistances à l'intégration de la perspective féministe, ainsi qu'à la déconnexion du féminisme avec ces mouvements et son éloignement d'une critique radicale du pouvoir...

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40620094>

File: MASSON_Sabine_Feminisme et mouvement antimondialisation.pdf

36.MATI, Jacob Mwathi

Social Movements and Socio-Political Change in Africa: The Ufungamano Initiative and Kenyan Constitutional Reform Struggles (1999-2005)

Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, Vol. 23, N° 1, March 2012, p. 63-84

Abstract: This article analyses the Ufungamano Initiative, a broad-based movement involved in constitutional reform struggles in Kenya. By analysing the rise, operations, achievements, and challenges of the Initiative, I argue that contemporary constitutional reform struggles in Kenya were societal responses to an avaricious political and economic class. It is further argued that the movement resulted from a fragmented elite consensus that widened political opportunities for contentious politics and therefore forced concessions for popular engagement in re-defining the relationship between the people and the political class. Ultimately, the Ufungamano Initiative's power eroded as a result of multiple competing parochial interests in the movement.

Résumé : Ce document analyse l'initiative d'Ufungamano, un mouvement offrant tout l'éventail de produits impliqué dans des luttes de réforme constitutionnelle au Kenya. En analysant l'élévation, les opérations, les accomplissements et les défis de l'initiative, j'argue du fait que les luttes contemporaines de réforme constitutionnelle au Kenya étaient des réponses sociales à une classe politique et économique avare. On lui discute en outre que le mouvement a résulté d'un consensus réduit en fragments d'élite qui a élargi des occasions politiques pour la politique controversable et a donc forcé des concessions pour l'enclenchement populaire en redéfinissant le rapport entre les personnes et la classe politique. Finalement, la puissance de l'initiative d'Ufungamano érodée en raison des intérêts paroissiaux de concurrence de multiple dans le mouvement.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41427513>

File: MATI_Jacob Mwathi_Social Movements and Socio-Political Change in Africa.pdf

37.MATTELART, Michèle

Femmes et medias : retour sur une problématique
Réseaux, Vol. 4, N° 120, 2003, p. 23-51

Résumé: En adoptant le ton de l'engagement personnel, l'auteure met en scène les différentes phases qui ont marqué l'évolution des recherches critiques sur « Femmes et médias ». Elle souligne, d'entrée de jeu, les carences qui caractérisent la France en ce domaine. Construire la légitimité de ce champ s'est avéré difficile dans tous les contextes. Cependant la formation de certains courants, tel celui des Cultural Studies, a considérablement favorisé son éclosion en Grande-Bretagne et son extension dans le monde. Le souci est ici de se situer aux points de rencontre des histoires de deux débats: celui qui se livre, à partir des années 1960-1970, à l'intérieur des théories et des pratiques féministes, et celui qui, dans les mêmes années, commence à mobiliser la théorie critique des médias. Ce champ de recherches où se manifestent aujourd'hui les ambiguïtés du post-modernisme et du post-féminisme est, en dépit de dérives notoires, riche d'un foisonnement de questions, sur l'avenir des disciplines notamment.

Abstract: In a tone of personal engagement, the author describes the different phases that have marked the history of critical research on "Women and media". She highlights France's shortcomings in this field, an area where legitimacy has proved difficult to construct in all contexts. The formation of certain research strands, such as Cultural Studies, has nevertheless facilitated its development in Britain and its extension throughout the world. The author seeks here to identify the common points in the histories of two debates: one that emerged in the sixties and seventies within feminist theories and practices, and another that started to mobilize critical theory of the media during the same period. This research field, where the ambiguities of post-modernism and post-feminism are currently becoming apparent, is characterized by a proliferation of questions, especially on the future of disciplines.

Source : www.cairn.info/revue-reseaux-2003-4-page-23.htm.

38.MI YUNG YOON

Explaining Women's Legislative Representation in Sub-Saharan Africa
Legislative Studies Quarterly, Vol. 29, N° 3, August 2004, p. 447-468

Abstract: This study examines the relative impacts of social, economic, cultural, and political determinants on women's legislative representation in sub-Saharan Africa by using an ordinary least squares multiple regression model. Under study are sub-Saharan African countries that held democratic legislative elections between January 1990 and June 30, 2001. Only the latest election in each country is included for analysis. My study finds that patriarchal culture, proportional representation systems, and gender quotas are statistically significant. This study, by focusing on sub-Saharan Africa, fills a gap in the extant literature, which has focused on women's legislative representation in advanced industrialized democracies

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3598562>

File: Mi Yung Yoon_ Explaining Women's Legislative Representation.pdf

39.NGWENA, Charles G.

Inscribing Abortion as a Human Right: Significance of the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa
Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 32, N° 4, November 2010, p. 783-864

Introduction: The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Protocol) is primarily the initiative of civil society. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working to promote women's agency in Africa, with the strong backing of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, were pivotal in making a case for the Protocol as well as in galvanizing momentum towards its adoption.³ The Protocol, was adopted at Maputo by the African Union in 2003, pursuant to Article 66 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Charter). Admittedly, the Protocol is not without shortcomings or above criticism. At the same time, its gender focus has been welcomed as an important supplement to the African Charter, and a significant step forward in the advancement of women's human rights on the African continent. Indeed, some commentators have lauded the Protocol, describing it as standard-setting, innovative, and even radical, not least because in certain areas it charts new pathways in conceptualizing women's rights...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40930337>

File: NGWENA_Charles G_ Inscribing Abortion as a Human Right.pdf

40.ORMEROD, Beverly; VOLET, Jean-Marie

Ecrits autobiographiques et engagement: le cas des Africaines d'expression française
The French Review, Vol. 69, N° 3, February 1996, p. 426-444

Introduction : De nombreux livres ont été écrits sur les femmes de l'Afrique contemporaine mais bien peu de ces témoignages ont été le fruit d'une réflexion des intéressées basée sur leurs propres choix ou sur un façonnement du discours littéraire relatant leur expérience sans intermédiaire. Au nombre des ouvrages publiés par des femmes écrivains francophones de l'Afrique sub-saharienne, nous n'avons relevé qu'une dizaine de textes dont l'intention autobiographique affichée ouvertement par l'auteur dans le paratexte (titre, couverture, introduction...) ou dans l'épître (interview de l'auteur...). Certains textes nous auront sans doute échappé, mais le petit nombre de ceux qui nous sont connus-et qui représentent probable- ment une large proportion de ceux qui ont été publiés--représente un cor- pus valant la peine d'être examiné, surtout si l'on souscrit à l'idée que le pacte autobiographique, en contraste avec le pacte romanesque, exige de l'auteur qu'il cherche à témoigner-avec plus ou moins d'honnêteté et de bonne foi-du vécu, du vrai, du "réel". Alors que les personnages romanesques semblent pouvoir être l'objet de toutes les dissections et de toutes les manipulations de la part de l'auteur et du lecteur, le personnage autobiographique qui occupe le centre de la narration tout comme la pléiade de parents et de connaissances qui l'entoure exigent, semble-t-il, une attitude autoriale et lectorale sinon moins critique du moins plus respectueuse, différente en tout cas'. Dans les pages qui suivent, l'attrait du témoignage d'un certain nombre de femmes oubliées par l'Histoire, et leur engagement politique et social l'emporteront tout d'abord sur le besoin indispensable de déterminer dans quelle mesure les auteurs prennent un certain nombre de libertés par rapport au pacte autobiographique. Ce sera la problématique soulevée dans la deuxième partie de cette étude. Dans quelle mesure les contradictions et les inconsistances d'un discours influence, du moins en partie, par l'imaginaire et domino par des choix personnels arbitraires, en limitent-elles la portée et en trahissent-elles l'esprit? ...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/396492>

File: ORMEROD_Beverly_Ecrits autobiographiques et engagement.pdf

41.PATEL, Leila

South African Women's Struggles in the 1980's

Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity, N° 2, 1988, p. 28-35

Introduction: Women's organisations which stand for a non-racial and democratic South Africa have grown and consolidated in all regions of the country. Women's organisations have contributed significantly to mass organisation and mobilisation. However, their contribution has gone unnoticed and has been poorly documented compared to other forms of mass organisation. This paper attempts in a small way to redress this imbalance. The women's organisations referred to in this paper see themselves as following a rich tradition of organising and mobilising women against class exploitation and national and sexual oppression. They have adopted the position on women's emancipation in the struggle for liberation which was developed by women in the Federation of South African Women (FSAW) in the 1950s...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4065688>

File: PATEL_Leila_South African Women's Struggles in the 1980s.pdf

42.PEREIRA, Charmaine

Configuring "Global," "National," and "Local" in Governance Agendas and Women's Struggles in Nigeria

Social Research, Vol. 69, N° 3, Fall 2002, p. 781-804

Introduction: Globalization - the apparent integration of the world into a single economic space through the redistribution of labor and capital across the political boundaries of nation-states - is often represented as an inevitable and irreversible phase of capitalism. The globalization of production and consumption by transnational corporations, actively assisted by the international financial institutions (the IMF and the World Bank) and the World Trade Organization, is generally viewed as a force that transforms all the economic, political, and cultural forms it encounters. This account of globalization has no doubt been persuasive, but its weaknesses are also increasingly apparent. Scholars have contested the insistence that this force determines all others and that there is no alternative (e.g., Zeleza, 2002; Bergeron, 2001)...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40971573>

File : PEREIRA_Charmaine_Configuring Global National.pdf

43. RAY, R.; KORTEWEG, A.C.

Women's Movements in the Third World: Identity, Mobilization, and Autonomy
Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 25, 1999, p. 47-71

Abstract: Sociology has paid insufficient attention to third world women's movements. In this review, for which we draw upon a variety of interdisciplinary sources, we focus on three questions: the issue of women's interests; the conditions under which women mobilize-particularly the effects of democratization, nationalist, religious, and socialist movements; and the issue of state and organizational autonomy. We argue that the concept of a political opportunity structure inadequately captures the role that states in the third world play in determining the possibilities of third world women's movements. We call for more comparative work with a focus on the local rather than on the macro level. This will help us to better understand both the ways in which women's collective identities and interests are constructed and the ideological and material conditions under which mobilizations actually take place.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/223497>

File: RAY_R_Womens Movements in the Third World.pdf

44. ROBERTS, Pepe

Feminism in Africa: Feminism and Africa
Review of African Political Economy, N° 27/28, 1983, p. 175-184

Abstract: The articles in this issue are not the first in ROAPE to be addressed directly to the issue of gender and women's struggles in Africa. Nevertheless, coverage has at best been occasional and until now no opportunity has been taken to reflect on the impact that feminist analysis has had upon the debates current at the time when ROAPE was founded. Nor has there been any reflection upon the similarities and differences between women's demands in the west, the nature of which have been implicit in some of the articles which have been published, and the struggles and demands of women in Africa. The feminist movement in the west has been accused of racism, that is to say that it has failed to recognise the different historical experience of black women compared to that of white women and has been aggressive towards their cultural values and struggles for freedom as black women.

Source: Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4005612>

File: ROBERTS_Pepe_Feminism in Africa Feminism and Africa.pdf

45. ROUADJIA, Ahmed

La lutte des femmes laïques en Algérie
Confluences Méditerranée. Vol. 4, N°59, 2006, p. 125-132

Résumé : Le Code de la famille adopté par l'Assemblée nationale populaire en juin 1984 et signé par le président de la République, Chadli Bendjedid, a été le point de départ de la cristallisation de la lutte des féministes en Algérie. C'est à partir de ce moment que des femmes se constituent en association pour réclamer son abrogation et la fin de l'hégémonie de l'Union nationale des femmes algériennes (UNFA), inféodée au FLN.

Source : <http://www.confluences-mediterranee.com/IMG/pdf/2707.rouadjia.pdf>

File : ROUADJIA_Ahmed_Lutte des femmes Laïques en Algerie.pdf

46. SABAH Chaïb

Femmes immigrées et travail salarié
Les cahiers du CEDREF, 2008

Introduction : La question du travail (et avec elle, de l'éducation) des femmes a constitué un levier majeur pour les études féministes, la politique de reconnaissance des femmes en tant que catégorie sociale, et comme instrument privilégié de transformation sociale des rapports sociaux entre les sexes. La production de connaissances commencée à propos des femmes a induit autant la restitution des mondes vécus par elles que la réhabilitation de la place et de la part qu'elles ont prises dans la construction des destins nationaux. Or, l'histoire des femmes immigrées n'est pas aisée à écrire car elle se trouve à la croisée d'espaces et d'historiographies multiples. Force est de constater que l'histoire des femmes émigrées-immigrées constitue encore le point aveugle des histoires écrites (et non écrites) des femmes des sociétés d'accueil et d'origine : les rapports entretenus dans les deux espaces avec les premières, particulièrement lorsqu'une histoire coloniale a scellé en son temps leur destin (Coquery-Vidrovich, 1994), sont empreints de positions idéologiques et de déni d'histoire. Si les femmes sont objets de manipulations multiples en quelque lieu qu'il soit, la production de savoirs indépendants, transversaux et interdisciplinaires paraît un enjeu plus crucial encore, s'agissant de l'objet d'étude mineur et miné que sont les femmes émigrées.

Source : URL : <http://cedref.revues.org/587>

47.SALO, Elaine

Gendered Citizenship, Race and Women's Differentiated Access to Power in the New South Africa
Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity, N° 72, 2007, p. 187-196

Introduction: Agenda has come of age - and in 20 years, the articles published in the journal have closely reflected the gendered issues that have surfaced in the country. The Agenda journal was the initiative of a Natal-based¹ women's collective whose scholar-activist members were located across the academy and civil society organisations. The first issue of Agenda was launched in 1987 amidst a national State of Emergency as social protests against the state were intensified. Agenda played a key role in shaping the conceptual tools and the subjects of South African feminisms, providing the space to reflect upon the centrality of women and gender in the struggle for citizenship and democracy...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27739296>

File: SALO_Elaine_Gendered Citizenship Race.pdf

48.SASSON-LEVY, Orna; LEVY, Yagil; LOMSKY-FEDER, Edna

Women Breaking the Silence: Military Service, Gender, and Antiwar Protest
Gender and Society, Vol. 25, N° 6, 2011, p. 740-763

Abstract: This paper analyzes how military service can be a source of women's antiwar voices, using the Israeli case of "Women Breaking the Silence" (WBS). WBS is a collection of testimonies from Israeli women ex-soldiers who have served in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. The WBS testimonies change the nature of women's antiwar protest by offering anew, paradoxical source of symbolic legitimacy for women's antiwar discourse from the gendered marginalized position of "outsiders within" the military. From this contradictory standpoint, the women soldiers offer a critical gendered voice, which focuses on criticism of the combat masculinity and gendered identification with the Palestinian "other". While they reaffirm the republican ethos that grants political dominance to male soldiers, they also deconstruct the image of hegemonic masculinity as the emblem of the nation and undermine gendered militarized norms.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23212198>

File: SASSON-LEVY_Orna_Women Breaking the Silence.pdf

49.SCHILLER, Nina Glick; FAIST, Thomas

Introduction: Migration, Development, and Social Transformation

Social Analysis: The International Journal of Social and Cultural Practice, Vol. 53,
N° 3, Winter 2009, p. 1-13

Introduction: How should scholars interested in social analysis approach the topic of migration and development, and with what analytical tools, conceptual framework, or political stance? The topic of migration and development is becoming an important field of study, yet these questions are too rarely asked. In this special section, "Migration, Development, and Transnationalization: A Critical Stance," all six authors, each in his or her own way, and from various intellectual and disciplinary starting points, argue that the assumptions and paradigms underlying the study of the asymmetrical but mutual transfers of resources that accompany migration are deeply flawed and continue to reflect the interests of the global North, the most powerful states, and the globe-spanning institutions that serve their interests. The articles explore the role that contradictory discourses about migration are playing as modes of explanation for growing inequalities and an expanding global regime of militarized surveillance. Moreover, the articles provide useful alternative perspectives to the current received wisdom about the relationship between migration and development...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23182381>

File: SCHILLER_Nina Glick_Migration Development and Social Transformation.pdf

50.SILKIN, Trish

Women in Struggle: Eritrea

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 5, N° 4, Oct., 1983, p. 909-914

Abstract: Opposition to Ethiopia's military regime has increasingly taken the form of national movements against the Amhara ruling group which dominates today as it did under imperial rule. This became particularly evident after the Derg I (military council) crushed class-based forms of organisation, such as the trade unions (in 1975) and petty bourgeois parties with a socialist programme (in 1976 and 1977). The demands of the movements for national liberation vary from different degrees of local autonomy to independence (in the case of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front). It is the latter case of Eritrea which is dealt with here, as it is the transformation of that struggle from simple nationalism

to socialism, with a particular focus on the position of women, which distinguishes it from some of the other national movements in Ethiopia.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3990832>

File: SILKIN_Trish_Women in Struggle Eritrea.pdf

51.SKALLI, Loubna H.

Constructing Arab Female Leadership Lessons from the Moroccan Media

Gender and Society, Vol. 25, N° 4, 2011, p. 473–495

Abstract: How the Arab media construct Middle Eastern women as political actors, frame their leadership roles, and narrate their activities to the public are important questions largely ignored in the growing scholarship on women's political participation in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Drawing on Nancy Fraser's reflections on the politics of recognition and distribution (2007), I examine the construction of women's leadership in Morocco during the four-month period leading to the local elections of June 2009. Analysis of 1,738 news items from five print media sources reveals that the "symbolic annihilation" of political women, a thesis traditionally applied to Western contexts, is disturbingly robust in Morocco. The Moroccan case alerts us that institutional mechanisms supporting women's leadership might begin to address gender biases in the distribution of political power, but they do not guarantee the recognition of gender equality in the cultural sphere of knowledge production and opinion formation. Struggles over gender equity in Morocco and elsewhere in MENA should engage more fully with the politics of recognition given the disjuncture between women's leadership competences and achievements and the dominant ideological frames constructing women's leadership.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23044207.pdf>

File: SKALLI_Loubna H_Constructing Arab Female Leadership.pdf

52.SLATER, Rachel

Using Life Histories to Explore Change: Women's Urban Struggles in Cape Town, South Africa

Gender and Development, Vol. 8, N° 2, Jul., 2000, p. 38-46

Abstract: This article examines the lives of four women who live in Cape Town, South Africa. Age and stage in the life cycle determined their ability to make a living in Cape Town, to survive shocking outbreaks of violence in the Crossroads squatter camp in 1983, and to avoid arrest under the 'pass laws' of the apartheid era. It shows how useful investigating people's life histories can be in developing understanding of the way in which their freedom to act is both constrained, and supported, by their context.

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File: SLATER Rachel_Using Life Histories to Explore Change.pdf

53.Solidarity with the Women's Struggle in Algeria (SWASWA)

Review of African Political Economy, Vol. 22, N° 66, December 1995, p. 595-596

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4006310>

File: Solidarity_Algeria.pdf

54.SOW, Fatou

Présence continue des femmes africaines dans l'histoire

Présence Africaine, Nouvelle série, N° 175/177, 2006, p. 19-22

Introduction : Je ne reviendrai pas sur tout ce qu'on a dit de l'invisibilité des femmes au 1er Congrès des écrivains et artistes noirs de 1956, mais elles étaient assurément présentes en chair et en os dans les allées de ce Congrès, même si elles n'étaient qu'en filigrane de ce qui s'est discuté là-bas. Comme à l'accoutumée toute la vérité n'était pas dite sur leur présence non pas à côté mais en même temps que les hommes dans les luttes pour la liberté des années 1930, 1940, 1950 qui est le temps dont parlent ces intellectuels et artistes noirs. C'est vrai que nous les exhumons régulièrement et pour cela je citerai simplement deux ouvrages très récents : l'un, Femmes de V ombre et grandes royales de Jacqueline Sorel et Simone Pierron-Gomis dont j'ai eu le privilège d'écrire la préface, et celui, plus récent, Reines d'Afrique et héroïnes de la diaspora noire de Sylvia Serbin qui est assise ici. Je tiens réellement à féliciter leur merveilleuse plume. Mais cette mise à l'ombre des femmes rappelle à chacune d'entre nous des expériences privées ou publiques que les femmes se sont évertuées à dissiper ces trente dernières années, notamment, où elles ont eu à relever des défis extraordinaires à tous les niveaux. Il y a cinquante ans en 1956, les femmes africaines étaient présentes. Elles ne tenaient certes pas la plume, mais elles se sont investies physiquement et mentalement dans ces luttes anticoloniales au cœur des débats du 1er Congrès. Elles ont soutenu les nouveaux leaders, les pères de l'indépendance. Femmes rurales et

urbaines, femmes des classes moyennes et classes populaires, comme femmes de l'élite, elles ont constitué ensemble l'arrière-garde des partis politiques. Qui ne se souvient des commerçantes légendaires du golfe du Bénin, qui de Accra à Lagos, de Cotonou à Lomé, ont combattu les règles coercitives imposées à leurs affaires par l'administration coloniale aussi bien britannique que française? Qui ne se souvient de celles qui ont soutenu et financé les leaders qu'étaient Kwame Nkrumah, Sylvain Olympio, Sékou Touré, Modibo Keita? Qui ne s'en souvient?...

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/43617567.pdf>

File : SOW_Fatou_Presence continue des femmes africaines dans l'histoire.pdf

55.SOW, Fatou

Mouvements féministes en Afrique

Revue Tiers Monde, N° 209, janvier-mars 2012, p. 145-160

Introduction : Étudiante à l'université de Dakar, dans les premières années de l'indépendance, Fatou Sow entre au CNRS et mène à bien une carrière de chercheuse en sociologie, après une thèse sur les élites sénégalaises et, plus tard, une habilitation à diriger des recherches. Progressivement, ses échanges scientifiques avec des collègues d'autres pays l'amènent à s'intéresser aux études sociologiques sur les femmes dans les pays africains et elle devient une militante féministe convaincue. Parallèlement à ses activités de recherche et d'enseignement à l'université Cheikh Anta Diop, à Dakar, elle contribue, en 1994, à la création d'un Institut annuel sur le genre au Conseil pour le développement des sciences sociales en Afrique (Codesria), pour former les chercheurs africains aux questions du genre. Elle y a également dirigé, avec Ayesha M. Imam et Amina Marna, l'ouvrage *Engendering African Social Sciences* (Codesria, 1997), traduit et publié sous le titre *Sexe, genre et société, Engendrer les sciences sociales africaines* (Karthala, 2004). À partir de 1998, elle mène de front une carrière d'enseignante à Dakar et de chercheuse au CNRS, à l'Université Paris Diderot, dans le laboratoire « Société en développement dans l'espace et dans le temps » (Sedet) fondé par Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch. En 1999, elle organise, toujours à Dakar, le deuxième colloque de la recherche féministe francophone, dont les actes sont publiés sous le titre *La recherche féministe francophone. Langue, identités et enjeux* (Karthala 2009). Les partenariats qu'elle a développés avec des universités américaines et africaines au tournant des années 1990 lui ont permis de tisser des liens efficaces entre féministes africaines des deux aires linguistiques, francophone et anglophone. Elle a exercé des responsabilités dans plusieurs réseaux féministes, notamment comme coordinatrice pour l'Afrique francophone de « Development Alternatives for Women in a New Era » (DAWN)..

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23593747>

File : SOW_Fatou_Mouvements Feministes en Afrique.pdf

56.TAMALE, Sylvia

Think Globally, Act Locally: Using International Treaties for Women's Empowerment in East Africa

Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity, N°. 50, 2001, p. 97-104

Abstract: Women activists in Africa need to develop innovative ways to use international treaties and instruments in a way that strengthens domestic guarantees of equality for women in their countries writes SYLVIA TAMALE. She looks at the ways in which two such instruments, CEDAW and the Banjul Charter, have been used to advance women's empowerment

Source : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4066411>

File : TAMALE_Sylvia_Think Globally Act Locally.pdf

57.UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN NAIROBI, KENYA

A Black Scholar Report, Vol. 16, No. 2, March/April 1985, p. 2-3

Introduction: Preparations are underway around the world for a July 1985 international gathering of women in Nairobi, Kenya to assess the achievements of the past ten years and develop strategies for the future. As part of the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), black and progressive U.S. women have been organizing to attend Forum '85, a conference sponsored by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), an international formation of 200 groups that have consultative status on the U.N. Economic and Social Council. Forum '85 will focus on women's problems in the fields of employment, health and education, with special emphasis on the concerns of rural women. While the official U.N. conference is open only to delegates appointed by governments or their official agencies, Forum '85 is open to a broad array of women interested in the outcome of the Nairobi proceedings. Positions taken at the forum can be passed on for consideration and adoption at the U.N. Conference...

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File : UN_Black Scholar Report.pdf

58.UNRISD, Geneva

Egalité des sexes : en quête de justice dans un monde d'inégalités

Geneva: UNRISD, 2005. - 334 p.

Préface: La Quatrième Conférence mondiale sur les femmes, tenue en septembre 1995 à Beijing, a marqué un temps fort dans l'action que mène la communauté internationale pour faire progresser les droits fondamentaux des femmes dans tous les domaines. Dix ans après, de nombreux acteurs du monde entier examinent les résultats obtenus au cours de la décennie. Le fait que les débats de la communauté internationale sur certaines questions très pressantes et très controversées de notre époque—libéralisation économique, démocratisation et réforme de la gouvernance, identité et conflits—ne sont pas éclairés de façon systématique par les connaissances qui émanent des travaux et études sur la problématique hommes-femmes a motivé l'élaboration du présent rapport. Au moment où les organisations et les chercheurs—au sein du système des Nations Unies et ailleurs—qui étudient la progression de l'égalité des sexes dans le monde, préparaient l'évaluation "Beijing plus dix" fixée pour 2005 par l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU (session de juin 2000), il a semblé judicieux de publier un rapport de recherche qui comblerait cette lacune. L'UNRISD, institut de recherche autonome du système des Nations Unies, qui a un programme de recherche permanent sur la place des femmes dans le développement, était bien placé pour apporter une contribution utile à ce processus de réflexion et de débat en traitant de questions difficiles et controversées qui préoccupent actuellement beaucoup d'habitants de la planète. Dans ce but, non seulement les recherches passées et actuelles de l'Institut ont été mises à profit mais encore de nombreux universitaires féministes de différents pays et régions, du Sud en particulier, ont été chargés de préparer des documents d'information. Leurs travaux ont considérablement enrichi le contenu du rapport...

Source:

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=57A6F3B204BC6CF7C1257129005B5008&parentdoctype=book&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/57A6F3B204BC6CF7C1257129005B5008/\\$file/gender%20report-fr.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=57A6F3B204BC6CF7C1257129005B5008&parentdoctype=book&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpAuxPages%29/57A6F3B204BC6CF7C1257129005B5008/$file/gender%20report-fr.pdf)

File:UNRISD_Egalite des sexes.pdf

59.UNRISD, Geneva

Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World

Geneva: UNRISD, 2005. - 336 p.

Abstract : Ten years on from the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, the question being posed by many women's organizations across the world is, how much has been achieved in the past decade ? For those involved in the search for gender equality this is an important question to ask, but by no means an easy one to answer.

The task of evaluating progress in gender equality poses many challenges. The standard indicators of income and well-being offer some guidance, but a proper and grounded assessment demands much more than they alone can provide. The challenge lies not only in developing an adequate analytic approach, but in understanding that the terms of engagement may themselves be questioned. What counts as progress is often a contested field in which there are competing visions of "the good society", and of women's place within it. The concept of progress has itself undergone revision and qualification, along with the realization that the complex process of social change does not follow a uniform path and offers few guaranteed outcomes. Social and economic development may not always enlarge the realm of human freedom, nor is the idea of "development" always, or simply, associated with one version of modernity.

Source:

<http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/%28httpPublications%29/1FF4AC64C1894EAAC1256FA3005E7201?OpenDocument>

60.UNTERHALTER_Elaine

Women in Struggle: South Africa

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 5, N° 4, Oct., 1983, p. 886-893

Introduction: Ideological change as well as concrete change was clear from discussions one could hear in homes and workshops, and in debates about the objectives of the GUPW. In a 1980 GUPW seminar papers were presented on women's health, education employment, and on personal status laws, and, in March 1982, a leading Fateh gave an interview to al-Hadaf,⁹ in which she said:

We can't have laws for Palestinians everywhere, but really, as a revolution, we can have some civil laws applied to those who are part of our institutions. Here I make a self-criticism of us as the GUPW. We have a responsibility to really start to struggle on this level, to make studies and present a programme to the leadership and the PNC...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3990829>

File: Elaine UNTERHALTER_Elaine_Women in Struggle: South Africa.pdf

61.URDANG, Stephanie

The women's struggle within a national liberation movement
Off Our Backs, Vol. 5, N° 3, March 1975, p. 8-9

Introduction: I visited Guinea-Bissau for four weeks while the war against Portuguese colonialism was still in progress and spent another four with PAIGC in the Republic of Guinea and Senegal during April, May, June last year. The people of Guinea-Bissau, under the leadership of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), fought a highly successful war of liberation for eleven and a half years. The war ended in victory after the coup overthrowing the half-century Salazar dictatorship in Portugal in April 1974. By September, Portugal had recognized its independence, proclaimed a year earlier. PAIGC, whose leader Amilcar Cabral was assassinated at the beginning of 1973, had by this stage liberated two-thirds of the country and established the fundamentals of a state through its intensive program of social and national reconstruction. The need for the liberation of women was viewed as a vital part of the revolution and was integrated into the program of the Party from the very beginning. The focus of my visit was to look at how this is manifested in practice. ..

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25772160>

File: URDANG, Stephanie_The womens struggle within a national liberation movement.pdf

62.URDANG, Stephanie

Fighting Two Colonialisms: The Women's Struggle in Guinea-Bissau
African Studies Review, Vol. 18, N° 3, December 1975, p. 29-34

Introduction: The sixties will be remembered as the decade of independence for most of Africa, independence won for the most part at the negotiating table. All too frequently the parties negotiating on behalf of African countries were a carefully cultivated elite who simply replaced the colonial administrators and set the stage for the growth of neo-colonialism, coups, and counter coups. Unlike Britain and France, Portugal, until its 1974 revolution, refused to relinquish its colonies in Africa-Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Angola.¹ Guinea-Bissau, a small country on the west coast of Africa, had been a colony of Portugal for 500 years. For most of this period the relationship was one of trading. Portugal was not interested in political control so long as it had access to slaves and other goods. But with the "scramble for Africa" at the end of the nineteenth century, Portugal changed its attitude. Africa was being greedily divided up by the imperial powers and Portugal realized that unless it entrenched its presence and took political control, it might lose out altogether. With the coming to power of Salazar and a fascist dictatorship in Portugal in 1926, the control became both brutal and complete...

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/523719>

File: URDANG_Stephanie_Fighting Two Colonialisms.pdf

63.WOLBRECHT, Christina; CAMPBELL, David E.

Leading by Example: Female Members of Parliament as Political Role Models
American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 51, N° 4, Oct., 2007, p. 921-939

Abstract: One argument advanced in favor of descriptive representation is that female politicians serve as role models, inspiring other women to political activity. While previous research finds female role models affect women's psychological engagement, few studies report an impact on women's active participation, and none have done so in cross-national research. Our work also is the first to consider whether the impact of female role models is, as the term implies, greater among the young. Using three cross-national datasets, we find that where there are more female members of parliament (MPs), adolescent girls are more likely to discuss politics with friends and to intend to participate in politics as adults, and adult women are more likely to discuss and participate in politics. The presence of female MPs registers the same effect on political discussion regardless of age, but the impact on women's political activity is far greater among the young than the old.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4620108>

File: WOLBRECHT_Christina_Leading by Example Female Members of Parliament.pdf

PART III / 3^{ème} PARTIE

ANNEXES

Announcement / Annonce

III - Annexes: Announcement/Annonce

CODESRIA SYMPOSIUM ON GENDER

Topic: Women's Struggles Today

Date: 9th -10th May, 2016

Venue: Cairo, Egypt

Call for Applications

DEADLINE for application: 25 March 2016

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) announces the organization of the CODESRIA Gender symposium on 9 - 10 May in Cairo, Egypt. This year, the topic of the annual forum will be **"Women's Struggles Today"**.

Paying attention to African history is to try and understand, beyond silences and omissions, women's struggles to bring key contributions to the development and emancipation of their societies. Without travelling far into history, one can say that through their participation in anti-colonial fights to defend both their economic interests and political rights as well as their frontline involvement in popular protests of the post-colonial period, African women have always demonstrated their ability to evade the private space configured for them by society and its patriarchal values. The celebrated women's march to Grand Bassam, the resistance of the Lagos women traders through multiple and varied protests and petitioning, the sacrifice of the Nder heroines, female presence in the FLN, PAIGC, MPLA armed struggles, or even still in the anti-apartheid fight are as many illustrations.

This continuous presence and permanent action in the public sphere will, from the 70s on, have special resonance with the way African women appropriated, the discussions (the various conferences of Mexico, Copenhagen, Nairobi, Beijing, Cairo) and international and regional conventions (CEDAW, the Maputo Protocol, etc.) to focus their claims on issues pertaining to having control over their bodies, sexuality and fertility, but more importantly, over their democratic rights, thus widening up for themselves democratic and economic governance spaces.

Today, women's struggles must be understood through a paradox which materializes the complexity specific to our days. If globalization has set as horizon of meaning democracy and human right compliance with the issue of male-female equality as consequence/corollary, never before have women's rights been so battered or in so utter vulnerability. Even if African women have gained greater visibility thanks to the positions they currently fill in local, national and international organizations, one cannot avoid the feminization of poverty, the non-attainment of the MDGs, the scale of gender-based violence and terrorism which downgrade them to the status of mere human bombs and sex slaves serving ideologies which ignore the sanctity of life.

What struggle strategies do African women develop today in a context marked by neoliberal hegemony with an amplification of poverty and inequalities in societies in which they live in greater vulnerability, especially in an environment of land grabbing and climate change? How do African women struggle and develop a discourse in their quest for equality and the full realization of their citizenship in a context of resurgence of cultural and religious fundamentalism, with terrorism and insecurity gaining more and more ground on the continent? What can be the impact of the rise of homophobia on African women's struggle and even the very receptiveness to their discourses?

What are the new challenges imposed today on the struggle of African by the current trajectory of the African States which looks like an "ambiguous adventure" of democracy (the Arab Spring, constitutional changes, empty political debate and fragmentation of the political space)? To which extent does the observed security drift, both at global and local levels, and the exacerbation of violence it generates impact on the struggle of African women today? How do women build spaces for contesting and for influencing public policies for greater consideration of their rights and liberties?

Women's Struggles Today

How have the African Union and the sub-regional organizations carried the struggles of African women and how does this influence the agenda of these organizations to better reflect the issue of gender equality both economically and politically?

This important meeting shall also provide an opportunity to question the female leadership personalities emerging today on the continent, the new types of women's organizations and the features of the women's social movement in the current context. Other highlights will include new issues in the women's struggle agenda and how women's ways of doing things are impacted by the social networks and other ITCs. What have been the responses of the States and other segments of society?

These issues and others not listed here shall be at the heart of the debates for the 2016 edition of the CODESRIA Annual Gender Symposium.

Applications for the candidates should include:

1. An application letter;
2. A curriculum vitae;
3. Two (2) published papers;
4. A proposal of not more than ten (10) pages in length;
5. A copy of the passport.

The Symposium will provide an opportunity for African scholars to present their research on the selected theme and also to exchange views with their peers and contribute in the development of an African perspective. All interested researchers are invited to send their contributions no later than 25 March 2016 to the address below:

gender.symposium@codesria.sn

For specific questions, please contact:

CODESRIA GENDER SYMPOSIUM

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV

BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal

Tel.: (221) 33 825 98 22/23

Email: gender.symposium@codesria.sn

Website: <http://www.codesria.org/>

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/CODESRIA/181817969495>

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/codesria>

**CODESRIA
SYMPOSIUM SUR LE GENRE**

Thème : Les luttes des femmes aujourd'hui

Date : 9-10 mai 2016

Lieu d'organisation de la réunion : Caire, Egypte

Appel à candidatures, session 2016

DATE LIMITE : 25 mars 2016

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) organise un symposium sur le genre du 09 au 10 mai 2016 au Caire (Egypte). Le forum annuel portera cette année sur le thème « **Les luttes des femmes aujourd'hui** ».

Prêter attention à l'histoire africaine c'est essayer d'entendre par-delà les silences et les omissions les luttes menées par les femmes pour apporter une contribution essentielle au développement et à l'émancipation de leurs sociétés. Sans remonter loin dans l'histoire, on peut affirmer que de leur participation aux luttes anticoloniales pour défendre aussi bien leurs intérêts économiques que leurs droits politiques à leur implication aux avant-postes des contestations populaires dans la période postcoloniale, les femmes africaines ont toujours montré leur capacité à s'échapper de l'espace privé qu'avaient configuré pour elles la société et ses valeurs patriarcales. La célèbre marche des femmes sur Grand Bassam, la résistance des marchandes de Lagos à travers protestations multiples et variées et envoi de pétitions, le sacrifice des femmes de Nder, la présence féminine dans les luttes armées du FLN, du PAIGC, du MPLA ou encore dans la lutte anti-apartheid sont autant d'exemples qu'on peut citer en illustration.

Cette présence continue et cette action permanente au niveau de l'espace public va avoir une résonance particulière à partir des années 70 avec la manière dont les africaines vont s'approprier les discussions (les différentes conférences de Mexico, Copenhague, Nairobi, Beijing, le Caire) et conventions internationales et régionales (CEDEF, le Protocole de Maputo,...) pour focaliser leurs revendications sur des questions regardant le contrôle de leur corps, leur sexualité, leur fécondité mais aussi et surtout sur leurs droits démocratiques, s'ouvrant ainsi des espaces dans la gouvernance politique et économique.

La lutte des femmes aujourd'hui doit être appréhendée par le biais d'un paradoxe qui traduit la complexité propre à notre époque. Si la mondialisation a posé comme horizon de sens la démocratie et le respect des droits de la personne humaine avec, comme inévitable corollaire, la question de l'égalité homme-femme, jamais les droits des femmes n'ont été aussi malmenés ou dans une situation de si grande vulnérabilité. Même si les femmes africaines ont gagné en visibilité de par les positions de pouvoir qu'elles occupent aujourd'hui au sein des institutions locales, nationales ou internationales, on ne peut manquer de prêter attention à la féminisation de la pauvreté, à la non atteinte des OMD, à l'ampleur de la violence basée sur le genre, au terrorisme qui les ravale au rang de bombes humaines et d'esclaves sexuelles au service d'idéologies qui ne reconnaissent point la sacralité de la vie.

Quelles sont les stratégies de lutte que les femmes africaines développent aujourd'hui dans un contexte marqué par l'hégémonie néolibérale avec une amplification de la pauvreté et des inégalités à l'intérieur des sociétés et où elles sont en situation de plus grande vulnérabilité surtout avec l'accaparement des terres et le changement climatique ?

Comment les femmes africaines luttent-elles et construisent-elles un discours pour leur quête d'égalité et pour l'effectivité de leur citoyenneté dans un contexte qui porte l'empreinte de la résurgence des fondamentalismes culturels, religieux, avec la place de plus en plus grande que gagnent le terrorisme et l'insécurité à travers le continent ? Quel peut être l'impact de la montée de l'homophobie sur la lutte des femmes africaines, sur la réceptivité même de leurs discours ?

Quels sont les de nouveaux défis imposés à la lutte des africaines aujourd'hui par la trajectoire actuelle des Etats africains qui fait penser à une « aventure ambiguë » de la démocratie (Printemps arabe, changements constitutionnels, vacuité du débat politique et fragmentation de l'espace politique) ? En quoi la dérive sécuritaire observée aussi bien au niveau global que local et l'exacerbation de la violence qu'elle génère impactent-elles la lutte des africaines aujourd'hui ? Comment les femmes s'aménagent-elles des espaces de contestation, d'influence des politiques publiques pour une meilleure prise en compte de leurs droits et de leurs libertés ?

Women's Struggles Today

Comment l'Union africaine, les organisations sous régionales portent-elles aujourd'hui le combat des femmes africaines et dans quelle mesure ces dernières infléchissent-elles l'agenda de ces organisations pour mieux porter la question de l'égalité de genre aussi bien sur le plan économique que politique ?

Cette importante rencontre sera aussi l'occasion pour questionner les figures de leadership féminin qui émergent aujourd'hui sur le continent, les nouvelles formes d'organisations de femmes et les caractéristiques du mouvement social féminin dans le contexte actuel? Quelles sont les nouvelles thématiques qui se déclinent à travers les agendas des luttes des femmes et comment leurs façons de faire sont-elles impactées par les réseaux sociaux et autres TIC ? Quelles ont été les réponses des Etats et des autres segments de la société ?

Ces problématiques, et d'autres encore qui ne sont pas mentionnées ici, seront au cœur des réflexions de l'édition 2016 du Symposium annuel sur le genre du CODESRIA.

Cette manifestation sera une opportunité pour les chercheurs africains de présenter leurs recherches sur cette thématique et d'échanger avec leurs pairs afin de construire ensemble une perspective africaine.

Les dossiers de candidature des candidats doivent comprendre :

2. Une lettre de motivation ;
3. Une lettre attestant de l'affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle ;
4. Un curriculum vitae ;
5. Une proposition de recherche de dix (10) pages au plus ;
7. Une copie du passeport.

Tous ceux qui sont intéressés par le thème du Symposium sont invités à envoyer leur contribution au plus tard le 25 mars 2016 à l'adresse suivante :
gender.symposium@codesria.sn

Pour vos questions spécifiques, veuillez-vous adresser à :

CODESRIA

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