Annotated Bibliography

Contexts For Gender-Based Violence Culture, Poverty and Psychology

Afkhami, Mahnaz, ed. *Faith and Freedom: Women's Human Rights in the Muslim World*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1995.
Academicians and activists examine patriarchal structures pitting women's human rights against Islam to show how discrimination and violence results from male theologians' interpretations of religion, diverging legal codes and gender segregation. They explore how to empower women to (re-)define their cultures, set priorities and participate in the political process.

Afkhami, Mahnaz and Friedl, Erika, eds. *Muslim Women and the Politics of Participation: Implementing the Beijing Platform*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1997.
Academicians and activists propose strategies to implement the Beijing Platform For Action of the 1995 United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women. Their proposals for Muslim women's empowerment range from the critical reading of literature to shape their consciousness to human rights education to collaboration with non-governmental and international organizations.

Ahmadi Khorasani, Noushin. *Iranian Women's One Million Signatures Campaign for Equality: The Inside Story*. Bethesda, MD: Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development and Peace, 2009.
A campaign co-founder details the origins, strategies and philosophy of this grassroots movement fighting for women's equality in Iran since 2006, offering a model of citizens surmounting cultural, political and socio-economic obstacles to advocate for human rights.

AWID, ed. *Feminists on the Frontline: AWID Case Studies of Resisting Fundamentalisms*. Toronto, Canada: Association for Women's Rights in Development, 2010.
The Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) collects 18 case studies of women worldwide challenging fundamentalisms within different faith traditions to highlight religion's privileged position in defining and potentially denying human rights as well as the strategies activists adopt to ensure equality and dignity for all.

Bancroft, Lundy. *Why Does He Do That?: Inside the Minds of Angry and Controlling Men*. New York, NY: The Berkley Publishing Group, 2002.

Former co-director of Emerge, the first counseling program for abusers in the United States, probes why men commit domestic violence. He describes early warning signs of abuse, classifies abusers' personality types, elucidates the abuser's beliefs, and examines how a woman reclaims control over her life and a man changes his behavior.

Ertürk, Yakin. "Intersections between Culture and Violence against Women." Report of Special Rappoorteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences. UN Human Rights Council. 2007. A/HRC/4//34.

The Special Rapporteur contends that culture-based justifications of women's rights abuses obscure the economic and political foundations of cultural dynamics. Tracing the emergence of international norms which recognize that the right to live free of gender-based violence trumps culture, she explains how women's movements appropriated the discourse of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and transformed it to address violence.

Ertürk, Yakin. "Political Economy of Women's Rights." Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences. UN Human Rights Council. 2009. A/HRC/11/6.

The Special Rapporteur asserts that the neo-liberal order affects the prevalence of violence against women and efforts to eradicate it, as power operates through both coercion and the relations of production. This political economy approach, she argues, considers women's poverty and exclusion from decision making, avoids an isolated treatment of violence and offers states and other actors a framework to fulfill their duties in the area of women's human rights.

Greiff, Shaina. ***No Justice in Justifications: Violence against Women in the Name of Culture, Religion, and Tradition***. The Global Campaign to Stop Killing and Stoning Women (SKSW) and Women Living Under Muslim Laws, 2010.

The author introduces the SKSW Campaign's project with partners in Senegal, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan and Iran to explore the relationship between culture and violence against women. She assesses efforts to combat abuses perpetrated in the name of culture and religion, including: progressive interpretations of religion, civil society activism, United Nations interventions and monitoring of state accountability.

Kapadia, Karin, ed. ***The Violence of Development: The Politics of Identity, Gender & Social Inequalities in India***. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2003.

Scholars of diverse disciplines investigate the cultural, social, political and economic situation of India's women, observing that their plight is worsening despite indicators of progress in education and employment. The authors discuss how the dynamics of economic development reinforce male-bias values and increase violence against women of all castes and classes.

Katz, Jackson. ***The Macho Paradox: Why Some Men Hurt Women and How All Men Can Help***. Naperville, IL; Sourcebooks, 2006.

Co-founder of the Mentors in Violence Prevention Program (MVP) declares that because rape, battering and sexual abuse are so common, they must be viewed as a social ailment rooted in our culture rather than as the problem of troubled individuals. Examining such contexts as athletic teams and the military, the author enlists men in the prevention of violence. He urges them to confront misogyny, providing exercises from the MVP model to raise men's consciousness.

Kristof, Nicholas D. and WuDunn, Sheryl. ***Half the Sky: Turning Oppression into Opportunity for Women Worldwide***. New York, NY: Vintage Books, 2010 ed.

These journalists examine the oppression of women and girls in societies as diverse as Afghanistan, Cambodia and Ethiopia, focusing on individual efforts to unleash the economic potential of the female half of the population. Women are the greatest untapped resource around the world, and their empowerment is a moral and economic

imperative, according to the authors. They show how a little can help to change women's and girls' lives in various countries and contend that educating females and integrating them into the formal economy enables them to fight gender-based violence as well as poverty.

Phillips, Beth and Phillips, Debby A. "Learning from Youth Exposed to Domestic Violence: Decentering DV and the Primacy of Gender Stereotypes." **Violence Against Women**. Vol. 16, No. 3, March 2010.

The authors, studying how young witnesses of domestic violence view their experiences, learn that youths draw on gender stereotypes for behaviors which often defy education and proposals for coping. They find that professionals' formal interventions clash with youths' gender norms, but their casual interactions inadvertently reinforce stereotypical identities and behaviors.

Raj, Anita and Silverman, Jay. "Violence against Immigrant Women: The Roles of Culture, Context and Legal Immigrant Status on Intimate Partner Violence." **Violence Against Women**. Vol. 8, No. 3, March 2002.

The authors review legal, medical and social science literature to conclude that what little data exists on intimate partner violence against immigrant women shows their cultures, contexts and legal status make them vulnerable to batterers and make seeking help difficult. Yet the first two factors also add to resilience and may be used by policy makers to serve these women better.

Sokoloff, Natalie J., ed. with Pratt, Christina. **Domestic Violence at the Margins: Readings on Race, Class, Gender, and Culture**. Rutgers, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2005.

Scholars of diverse disciplines expand the discourse on domestic violence by looking at structural oppression against American women marginalized by race, ethnicity, religion, sexuality and class. Emphasizing how power relations and the availability of services are linked, they argue that privilege based on such factors must be addressed along with abuse of women and children.

Tomsen, Stephen. "A Top Night: Social protest, masculinity and the culture of drinking violence," in Stanko, Elizabeth A., ed. **Violence**. Hampshire, England and Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2002.

This criminologist's ethnographic study of assaults at public drinking sites probes the tie between violence, masculine identity and alcohol consumption in social interaction. He reveals that many drinkers interpret participation in disorderly acts and violence as a form of leisure, social protest and defiance of middle-class morality, offering a sense of release, pleasure and carnival.

Vaziri, Haleh, ed. **Strategizing for Safety: Essays from the Expert Group Meeting on Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls**. Bethesda, MD: Sisterhood Is Global Institute (SIGI), 1999.

Experts of different cultural and professional backgrounds analyze the theoretical, empirical and practical issues surrounding efforts to eliminate gender violence. They brainstorm for solutions to prevent, resist and cope with the impact of human rights violations against women and girls.

The Fight Against Gender Violence and For Health as a Human right

Firth Murray, Anne. *From Outrage to Courage: Women Taking Action for Health and Justice*. Monroe, Maine: Common Courage Press, 2008.

The Founding President of The Global Fund for Women details abuses endured by women, particularly in the world's poor regions, to elucidate their causes—for example, infanticide, child marriage, sex slavery and killing for dowries and for honor's sake. Shining the brightest light on violence at home, she showcases women's grassroots activism in fighting for health and justice.

Garcia-Moreno, Claudia; Watts, Charlotte; Jansen, Henriette; Ellsberg, Mary; and Heise, Lori. "Responding to Violence against Women: WHO's Multicountry Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence." *Health and Human Rights*. Vol. 6, No. 2, 2003.

The authors examine findings from a World Health Organization (WHO) study launched in 1998 in Bangladesh, Brazil, Japan, Namibia, Peru, Samoa, Tanzania and Thailand, underscoring how the partnership between researchers and women's organizations to gather data on the scope, causes and impact of domestic abuse can enhance efforts to fight violence against women.

Guedes, Alessandra C.; Bott, Sarah; Güezmes, Ana; and Helzner, Judith F. "Gender-Based Violence, Human Rights, and the Health Sector: Lessons from Latin America." *Health and Human Rights*. Vol. 6, No. 2, 2002.

The authors share lessons from a project integrating the issue of gender violence into the services of reproductive and sexual health clinics in the Dominican Republic, Peru and Venezuela. They point to: areas where clinics' efforts to incorporate a human rights perspective into services are incomplete; the need for integrating gender violence into care to safeguard survivors' rights; socio-economic and political factors affecting women's health; and the improvements in care ensuing from the stress on human rights and a holistic approach to services.

Heise, Lori L., with Pitanguy, Jacqueline and Germain, Adrienne. *Violence against Women: The hidden health burden*. Washington, DC: World Bank, 1994.

The authors compile data on gender violence worldwide, affirming that domestic violence, sexual abuse, rape, mutilation and women's murders create a health burden comparable to that caused by other problems high on the global agenda. They explore prevention, justice system reforms, healthcare responses and programs to aid victims and re-educate perpetrators, while insisting that beyond treating symptoms, the root causes of this violence must also be addressed.

Miller, Elizabeth; Decker, Michele R.; Silverman, Jay G.; and Raj, Anita. "Migration, Sexual Exploitation, and Women's Health: A Case Report from a Community Health Center." *Violence Against Women*. Vol. 13, No. 5, May 2007.

The authors focus on the case of one trafficked woman identified in the American healthcare system to illustrate health and social consequences for some 50,000 women and children trafficked yearly into the United States. Analyzing the vulnerability to prostitution and the challenges in effectively meeting safety and healthcare needs,

they advocate educating and training for healthcare professionals, who are in a unique position to identify and assist trafficking victims.

Murthy, Padmini and Lanford Smith, Clyde, eds. ***Women's Global Health and Human Rights***. Sudbury, MA; Ontario, Canada; and London, UK: Jones and Bartlett Publishers, 2010.
Medical, legal and human rights practitioners survey healthcare challenges for the developing world's girls and women—such violence as infanticide, forced sterilization, trafficking and war—to highlight the link between women's well being and protection of their human rights.

Phinney, Alison and de Hovre, Sarah. "Integrating Human Rights and Public Health to Prevent Interpersonal Violence" ***Health and Human Rights***. Vol. 6, No. 2, 2003.
Two Technical Officers for the Department of Violence and Injuries Prevention at the World Health Organization examine the public health and human rights approaches to interpersonal violence, illuminating their common goals and strategies. The authors posit that integrating these approaches may facilitate a more sustainable response to violence, including international commitments to prevention efforts.

Velzeboer, Marijke; Ellsberg, Mary; Clavel Arcas, Carmen; and García-Moreno, Claudia. ***Violence Against Women: The Health Sector Responds***. Washington, DC: Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2003.
The authors underscore the need to address the health concerns of women at risk for and victimized by gender violence as well as the progress made in this regard, particularly in Central American countries. Based on research among survivors and practitioners in the region, they offer recommendations for collaboration between the healthcare sector, government and segments of the community to confront gender violence directly and to ensure that affected women have the support necessary to resolve their personal situations.

World Health Organization and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). ***Addressing Violence against Women and HIV/AIDS: What works?*** Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization (WHO), 2010.
Researchers, policy makers and practitioners evaluate and make recommendations about the state of evidence and practice in developing and implementing national and international strategies to address the intersections of violence against women and HIV.

World Health Organization and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. ***Preventing Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence against Women: Taking action and generating evidence***. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization (WHO), 2010.
This guide offers information and recommendations for designing data-driven, evidence-based programs to prevent intimate partner and sexual violence against women.

Verbal Abuse Harassment at Home, in Public Spaces and at Work

Bowman, Cynthia Grant. "Street Harassment and the Informal Ghettoization of Women." **Harvard Law Review**. Vol. 106, No. 3, January 1993.

The author discusses the harm done to women and society by sexual harassment, proposing new legal methods to open the public sphere to women: (1) passage of a statute or an ordinance against harassment, and (2) a litigation campaign re-defining the torts of assault, intentional infliction of emotional distress and invasion of privacy to include harassment. Despite potential constitutional challenges, the author maintains that these are first steps toward legally recognizing the burdens placed on women by street harassment.

Evans, Patricia. **The Verbally Abusive Man, Can He Change?: A Woman's Guide to Deciding Whether to Stay or Go**. Avon, MA: Adams Media, 2006.

The author of four prior books on the subject defines verbal abuse and offers practical counsel to the victim and abuser. Sharing case studies of abused women and abusive men, she considers: (1) how to transform an abusive relationship; (2) how to determine whether the abuser has genuinely changed; and (3) whether, when and how the woman should leave the relationship.

Fairchild, Kimberly and Rudman, Laurie A. "Everyday Stranger Harassment and Women's Self-Objectification." **Social Justice Research**. Vol. 21, No. 3, September 2008.

The authors observe that stranger harassment in public spaces is common for young women, with potentially negative effects on their well-being. They assert that women who are passive in the face of harassment or blame themselves also tend to engage in self-objectification —not so for those who confront the harasser—which in turn correlates to their perceived risk and fear of rape and ultimately to self-imposed restrictions on freedom of movement.

Howerton Child, R. J. (RN, MSN) and Mentes, Janet C. (PhD, APRN, BC, FGSA). "Violence Against Women: The Phenomenon of Workplace Violence Against Nurses." **Issues in Mental Health Nursing**. Vol. 31, No. 2, February 2010.

The authors examine workplace violence against nurses, noting scanty reporting procedures to account for the number of incidents and the lack of a standard definition to guide reporting procedures, interventions, legislation and research. Because recruitment and retention of nurses may suffer, they urge research on the factors driving violence and interventions to address the problem. Their analysis stresses the practical costs of violence to employees and employers.

Kearl, Holly. **Stop Street Harassment: Making Public Places Safe and Welcoming for Women**. Santa Barbara, CA; Denver, CO; Oxford, England: Praeger, 2010.

This expert draws on academic research, informal surveys, news articles and interviews with activists to define sexual harassment on the street and to explore its prevalence, the societal contexts in which it takes place and the role of such factors

as race and sexual orientation in its occurrence. Elucidating how women experience harassment, she recommends practical strategies for dealing with harassers and for working to end this violation of women's rights.

Langelan, Martha J. ***Back Off! How to Confront and Stop Sexual Harassment and Harassers***. New York, London, Toronto, Sydney, Tokyo, Singapore: A Fireside Book, Simon & Schuster, 1993.

The author analyzes the dynamics of sex and power in harassment occurring on the playground, on public transportation, on the street, at work and even in the church among other sites to understand harassers' motivations and the reasons why traditional responses such as appeasement or aggression do not work. Detailing cases of women and young girls who stopped sexual harassers, she recommends successful resistance strategies such as nonviolent personal confrontation techniques, group confrontations, administrative remedies and formal lawsuits.

Luthar, Harsh K.; Tata, Jasmine; and Kwesiga, Eileen. "A Model for Predicting Outcomes of Sexual Harassment Complaints by Race and Gender." ***Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal***. Vol. 21, No. 1, March 2009.

The authors note that scholars of organizational behavior have not adequately investigated the influence of race on the outcomes of sexual harassment cases in the workplace. Applying social identity theory to intergroup behavior within this environment, they posit that stereotypes of African-American women tend to be much more negative than those of white women, and that race thus marginalizes the former's position as victims and complainants in sexual harassment cases.

Nielsen, Laura Beth. ***License to Harass: Law, Hierarchy and Offensive Public Speech***. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2004.

The author inquires whether racist and sexist remarks are so offensive—making their targets feel psychologically and physically threatened—that they should be outlawed or whether the U.S. Constitution's First Amendment protects harassers' rights to free speech. She probes citizens' legal consciousness by surveying 100 women and men, many targeted by such remarks. She concludes that racist and sexist speech generates and sustains existing hierarchies, while the law normalizes and justifies these public interactions, offering in effect a "license to harass."

Smith, Joanne; Huppuch, Meghan; and Van Deven, Mandy. ***Hey Shorty! A Guide to Combating Sexual Harassment and Violence in Schools and on the Streets.*** New York, NY: The Feminist Press at the City University for New York, 2011.

The authors—working with the New York-based organization Girls for Gender Equity (GGE) —maintain that sexual harassment is common at every level of education, but teenagers say it is not happening when asked about their own experiences. Concerned that harassment has become so normalized in schools, these activists provide a model for teenagers to teach one another about this negative behavior, to learn about its consequences for girls' self-esteem and safety, to address its causes and, thus, to change attitudes and behaviors in their own community.

Yang, Sadie and Li, Ao. "Legal Protection against Gender Discrimination in the Workplace in China." ***Gender & Development***. Vol. 17, No. 2, July 2009.

The authors assess the impact of China's 2005 White Paper on Gender Equality stating that the legal system safeguards women workers' rights. They maintain that

new, subtle forms of workplace discrimination have emerged as traditional types of gender prejudice are outlawed. The authors draw on a 25-city survey to illustrate how opinions about women at work have harmed them. Identifying weaknesses in China's gender equality laws, they offer tangible suggestions to legislators, the judiciary and international donors about how to remedy workplace discrimination.

Mistreatment of Domestic Workers

Abu-Habib, Lina. "The Use and Abuse of Female Domestic Workers from Sri Lanka in Lebanon." **Gender & Development**. Vol. 6, No. 1, March 1998.

The author asks why non-governmental organizations focused on humanitarian and human rights issues ignore violence against Sri Lankan domestic servants in Lebanon based on gender, race and class. Observing apathy and denial in her conversations with development workers and activists, she urges NGOs to: do field research with migrant workers, raise grassroots awareness, discourage migration and press governments to sign relevant international conventions.

Anderson, Bridget. **Doing the Dirty Work? The Global Politics of Domestic Labour**. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2000.

The author explores the lives of women from the Global South employed as domestic laborers in Europe and North America. With accounts from workers, data on the numbers of migrant women employed as domestics and descriptions of the racism, immigration or employment laws that constrains their lives, she reveals the racialization of domestic labor in the North, refuting some feminists' view of this work as a burden imposed on all women by patriarchy.

Bottom of the Ladder: Exploitation and Abuse of Girl Domestic Workers in Guinea. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, June 15, 2007.

This report details employers' abuse of domestic laborers in Guinea; with such work as the country's largest employment category for children, girls come from as far as Mali. The report makes proposals to Guinea's and Mali's governments, to non-governmental organizations, to the Economic Community of West African States and to UNICEF about how to end this abuse.

Domestic Plight: How Jordanian Laws, Officials, Employers, and Recruiters Fail Abused Migrant Domestic Workers. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, September 27, 2011.

This report details the plight of Indonesian, Sri Lankan and Filipina domestic workers in Jordan, criticizing immigration and labor laws that facilitate abuse. It urges the government to obey its own laws and change those not in compliance with the International Labor Organization's Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers adopted in 2011 with Jordan's support.

Ehrenreich, Barbara and Hochschild, Arlie, eds. **Global Woman: Nannies, Maids, and Sex Workers in the New Economy**. New York, NY: Metropolitan Books, Henry Holt and Company, LLC, 2002.

The contributors explore the "female underside of globalization"—women leaving the Global South's poverty for domestic work in affluent societies; migrants performing "cast-off" labor rejected by men and no longer done by women with means. This flow of women's skills, the authors conclude, eases a "care deficit" in rich societies while creating one in poor countries.

Graunke, Kristi L. "'Just Like One of the Family': Domestic Violence Paradigms and On-The-Job Violence against Household Workers in the United States." ***Michigan Journal of Gender & Law***. Vol. 9, No. 1, 2002.

The author argues that on-the-job gender discrimination happens in the private realm where the poorest women work. As she explains, they endure "domesticized" abuses in other people's homes which resemble intimate partner violence. She advocates a multi-faceted plan that draws on women's strengths to end abuses which reflect conditions of low wages, marginal work that lacks legal protections and is segregated by gender, race, ethnicity and immigration status.

Lutz, Helma. ***The New Maids: Transnational Women and the Care Economy***. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2010.

The author analyzes the relationship between gender, the care economy, transnationalism and globalization in an ethnographic study with migrant domestic workers and their employers in Germany. Addressing questions about the rising number of cleaners, nannies and care givers, she exposes the vital role of this labor in defining and reinforcing global ethnic and gender hierarchies.

Slow Reform: Protection of Migrant Domestic Workers in Asia and the Middle East. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, April 27, 2010.

This report reviews the gradual progress made by Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore in protecting domestic workers. It surveys best government practices—strong labor laws, reformed immigration sponsorship systems, tolerance of trade unions and civil society organizations as well as effective police and judicial responses to violence—and makes recommendations for more improvements.

"They Deceived Us at Every Step" Abuse of Cambodian Domestic Workers Migrating to Malaysia. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, November 1, 2011.

This report reveals pervasive abuse of Cambodian domestic workers in Malaysia, with scant protection from their own or the host country's government. Based on research done in Cambodia and Malaysia with domestic workers, state officials, non-governmental organizations and recruitment agents, the report offers proposals to both governments, to Cambodian recruitment agencies for domestic workers and to international donors on how to redress migrants' plight.

Walls at Every Turn: Abuse of Migrant Domestic Workers through Kuwait's Sponsorship System. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, October 6, 2010.

This report documents how Kuwaiti laws and practices punish migrant domestic workers for leaving a job without their employer's permission as they seek to escape abuse. It points to Kuwait's sponsorship or kafala *system, giving employers almost total control over these workers, and the 2010 labor law, excluding them from basic protections. With recommendations on how to safeguard migrants' rights, the report presses the government to revise its labor law and end repressive immigration provisions under the* kafala *system.*

Intimate Partner Violence—Dating, Courtship and Spousal Abuse

Duvvury, Nata; Kes, Aslihan; Chakraborty, Swati; Milici, Noni; Ssewanyana, Sarah; Mugisha, Frederick; Nabiddo, Winnie; Mannan, M.A; Raihan, Selim; Mahmud, Simeen, and Bourqia, Rahma; Mellakh, Kamal; Abdelmajid, Ibenrissoul; Abderebbi, Mhammed; Nafaa, Rachida; and Be, Jamila. *Intimate Partner Violence—High Cost to Households and Communities*. Washington, DC: International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and New York, NY: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2011.

The authors examine intimate partner violence in Bangladesh, Morocco and Uganda as the most common form of abuse against women, to estimate its costs at the household and community levels where its impact is most immediate. They emphasize the problem's urgency as a human rights violation and the relationship of this violence to both household economic vulnerability and the diversion of public resources for health, infrastructure and security services.

Enander, Viveka. "'A Fool to Keep Staying': Battered Women Labeling Themselves as Stupid as an Expression of Gendered Shame." *Violence Against Women*. Vol. 16, No. 1, January 2010.

The author probes why women leaving abusive heterosexual relationships call themselves "stupid" and discovers that allowing the abuse and staying with the men are main themes. She outlines four frames to interpret her qualitative research findings— abusive relationship dynamics, gendered shame, the gender-equality-oriented Nordic context and leaving processes. Feeling "stupid," concludes the author, reflects gendered or, more explicitly, battered shame.

Fernandez, Marilyn. *Restorative Justice for Domestic Violence Victims: An Integrated Approach to Their Hunger for Healing*. Plymouth, UK: Lexington Books, 2010.

This sociologist relies on qualitative and survey interviews with domestic violence survivors to offer a set of guidelines for programs to help women which are based on the principles of restorative justice. Given the controversies surrounding the intersection between family violence and restorative justice, she proposes a range of options rooted in these principles with the aim of supplementing the legal system while prioritizing survivors' concerns and needs for healing.

Graham-Bermann, Sandra A. and Levendosky, Alytia A., eds. *How Intimate Partner Violence Affects Children: Developmental Research, Case Studies, and Evidence-Based Intervention*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association (APA), 2011.

The authors present the most current research on how exposure to intimate partner violence affects children's physical and psychological health, emotional and social behavior, neurobiological and relational development and cognitive functioning. They combine this research with case study material and evidence-based interventions for four age groups of children: prenatal to infancy, toddler to early childhood, school-age children and adolescence.

International Center for Research on Women. ***Domestic Violence in India.*** Washington, DC: (ICRW). *Part 1*, 1999; *Part 2*, 2000; *Part 3*, 2000; *Part 4*, 2002; and *Part 5, 2002.*

Practitioners in diverse professions comprehensively examine the causes and consequences of domestic violence in India in five volumes—using qualitative, survey and desk research to understand the impact of cultural norms, conceptions of masculinity and socio-economic conditions on the prevalence of abuse and the fight to eliminate it, and discovering its consequences for victims and perpetrators as well as effective women-initiated, community-level responses to the problem.

Johnson, Michael P. ***A Typology of Domestic Violence: Intimate Terrorism, Violent Resistance, and Situational Couple Violence***. Lebanon, NH: Northeastern University Press, A division of the University Press of New England, 2008.

The author asserts that domestic violence is not a unitary phenomenon but rather exists in three forms distinguished by the role played by power and control in the relationship between a woman and a man: intimate terrorism, violent resistance and situational couple violence. He insists that these distinctions are crucial to correcting over-generalizations, deciphering research findings that seemed contradictory and ultimately understanding how policy makers and service providers may best address the causes and consequences of violence in intimate relationships.

Meyersfeld, Bonita. ***Domestic Violence and International Law***. Oxford, UK and Portland, OR: Hart Publishing, 2010.

The author contends that certain forms of domestic violence violate international human rights law. She expands the doctrine of states' "responsibility to protect" with detailed empirical data and legal analysis, claiming that when a state fails to keep a vulnerable group of people from harm—whether perpetrated by the government or private actors—it breaches obligations to uphold human rights. Comparing severe private violence to such political violence as ethnic cleansing, mass rape, sexual slavery and torture, she insists that a state's failure to act effectively in domestic violence cases to protect women is tantamount to silent endorsement and complicity.

Noonan, Rita K. and Charles, Dyanna. "Developing Teen Dating Violence Prevention Strategies: Formative Research with Middle School Youth." ***Violence Against Women***. Vol. 15, No. 9, September 2009.

The authors analyze findings from focus groups conducted among middle school students to ascertain beliefs and behaviors regarding dating violence. The groups discussed relationship norms, the characteristics of dating, the distinction between healthy and unhealthy relationships, types of abuse, intervention in violent situations and sources of information on dating violence. The authors' proposals for violence prevention strategies include an emphasis on skill building, tailoring efforts to specific sub-groups and identifying innovative methods for reaching youths.

Walker, Lenore E. A. ***The Battered Woman Syndrome***. New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company, 2009, 3rd ed.

The author's third edition of her book, like the original published in 1984, is based on data generated from the newly modified Battered Woman Syndrome Questionnaire (BWSQ) through which respondents can share their experiences of domestic violence. Focused on culture and ethnicity, her data elucidates the experiences of foreign women

who live in their country of origin or in the United States, providing revised research on key topics such as post-traumatic stress disorder, learned helplessness or learned optimism and the cycle theory of violence.

Weitzman, Susan. ***"Not to People Like Us": Hidden Abuse in Upscale Marriages***. New York: Basic Books, 2000.

This psychotherapist dispels the myth of domestic violence as limited to couples of low socio-economic status, detailing case histories against well educated women with careers who are married to white-collar professionals. As she explains, service providers lack a frame of reference for these relationships and take these victims less seriously. She advises women seeking to escape "upscale violence" and proposes education for service providers who deal with it in their work.

Female Genital Mutilation—FGM

Abdulcadir, Jasmine; Margairaz, Christiane; Boulvain, Michel; and Irion, Olivier. "Care of Women with Female Genital Mutilation/cutting." ***Swiss Medical Weekly***. 6 January 2011.

The authors note that their medical colleagues in European societies see rising numbers of female patients from countries where female genital mutilation is practiced. They explain FGM's epidemiology and anthropological and legal aspects. Stressing the scanty knowledge of Europe's health practitioners, they advocate a multi-disciplinary approach to treating these patients and collaboration with pediatricians who can play a key role in preventing girls from undergoing FGM.

Broussard, Patricia A. "Female Genital Mutilation: Exploring Strategies for Ending Ritualized Torture; Shaming, Blaming, and Utilizing the Convention Against Torture," ***Duke Journal of Gender Law and Policy.*** Vol. 15, No. 1, January 2008.

The author argues that female genital mutilation is torture and not impervious to criticism simply because it is a cultural practice. In her opinion, criticism is merited as not all cultural practices are worth continuing. She advocates multiple strategies to end FGM—among them, using the Convention Against Torture. Because FGM's practitioners are often women, she does not want to punish them; they are victims masking men's efforts to control female sexuality. She urges punishing governments that tolerate and promote FGM but favors educating practitioners.

Feldman-Jacobs, Charlotte and Clifton, Donna. ***Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Data and Trends, Update 2010***. Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau (PRB), 2010.

The authors draw on research from 27 African and Arab countries—Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and studies by the Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) and UNICEF—to present trends in female genital mutilation. They note that during the past decade, reported cases of FGM among girls 15 to 19 are declining.

Feldman-Jacobs, Charlotte and Ryniak, Sarah. With Wilcher, Rose and Shears, Kathleen - Family Health International (FHI); Ellsberg, Mary and Fua, Imogen – PATH; Raney, Laura and Gleason, Joanne -Population Council; and Krieger, Laurie and Pearson, Amy - The Manoff Group. ***Abandoning Female***

Genital Mutilation/Cutting: An In-Depth Look at Promising Practices.
Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau (PRB), 2006.

The authors identify best practices to promote the abandonment of female genital mutilation. Based on evaluative, qualitative and survey research, they profile three successful interventions—the Navrongo FGM Experiment in Ghana; the Five-dimensional Approach for Eradication of Female Genital Cutting, implemented by IntraHealth International and the National Committee on Traditional Practices in Ethiopia (NCTPE); and the Community Empowerment Program (CEP) started by Tostan in Senegal and now in six neighboring countries.

Khady. With Cuny, Marie-Thérèse. *Blood Stains: A Child of Africa Reclaims Her Human Rights*. Levin, Tobe, transl. Frankfurt am Main, Germany: UnCut/Voices Press, 2010.

The author recounts her childhood in a traditional family in Senegal and immigration to Paris. She suffers female genital mutilation at age 7, is married at 13 to a man two decades older who beats her and bears five children. Determined not to be a victim, she exposes her immigrant community's tolerance of abuse against women and girls, fights for an education, earns her own living and becomes the founder and president of the European Network FGM.

Mottin-Sylla, Marie-Hélène and Palmieri, Joëlle. *Female Genital Mutilation: The youth are changing Africa with ICTs*. Oxford, UK and Nairobi, Kenya: Fahuma Books & Pambazuka Press, 2011.

The authors report on how girls and boys in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal have done research and taken action using information and communications technology in a quest to end female genital mutilation. They illustrate how in the age of the internet, which enables globalized citizenship, real change in beliefs and practices is possible among young people, even surrounding an issue as complex and longstanding as FGM.

Rahman, Anika and Toubia, Nahid. *Female Genital Mutilation: A Practical Guide to Worldwide Laws & Policies*. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2000.

The authors explain the phenomenon of female genital mutilation, describing its impact on women's health, the reasons used to justify it and the history of efforts to eliminate it. They review FGM rates in 40 countries, states' ratification of international treaties and official actions to end it.

Rogo, Khama; Subayi,Tshiya; Toubia, Nahid; and Hussein Sharief, Eiman. *Female Genital Cutting, Women's Health, and Development: The Role of the World Bank*. Washington, DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, 2007.

The authors investigate the scope of female genital mutilation and the opportunities and challenges faced by practitioners trying to abolish it, underscoring how communities, development agencies and states can cooperate in this effort. They analyze the World Bank's comparative advantage in helping governments combat FGM and improve women's health and productivity.

Toubia, Nahid. *Female Genital Mutilation: A Call for Global Action*. New York, NY: Women Ink., 1995 ed.

This physician pioneers the quest to end female genital mutilation, particularly in

Africa where it is most common. Highlighting the misplaced rationales for FGM and its impact on women's health, she recommends strategies for national and global action against this practice.

Winterbottom, Anna; Koomen, Jonneke; and Burford, Gemma. "Female Genital Cutting: Cultural Rights and Rites of Defiance in Northern Tanzania." African Studies Review. Vol. 52, No. 1, April 2009.

The authors review campaigns against female genital mutilation or "cutting" which target northern Tanzania's Maasai communities, arguing that efforts based on education, healthcare, law and human rights which do not consider the local context— including the history and politics of efforts to end FGM—may end up reinforcing it as vital to group identity.

Forced Marriage and Child Brides

Ali, Nujood. With Minoui, Delphine. ***I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced***. Coverdale, Linda, transl. New York, NY: Three Rivers Press, The Crowne Publishing Group, 2010.

This Yemeni girl recounts how her impoverished parents sold her into marriage to a man three times her age, but she bravely escapes his abuse and wins a divorce with help from an activist lawyer, sympathetic judges and international media. At age 10, she excitedly returns to school and strives to protect her sister and other girls from child marriage.

Amin, Sajeda. "Impact of Trade Liberalization for Working Women's Marriage: Case Studies of Bangladesh, Egypt and Vietnam" in Grown, Caren; Braunstein, Elissa; and Malhotra, Anju, eds. **Trading Women's Health and Rights? Trade Liberalization and Reproductive Health in Developing Economies**. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2006.

The author posits that trade liberalization can transform the institution of marriage which may be less crucial particularly for adolescent girls as they gain employment opportunities and some economic independence. However, as she observes, Bangladesh, Egypt and Vietnam liberalized trade in similar ways but witnessed diverse effects on women's marriage age, participation in the workforce and economic conditions.

Early Marriage, a Harmful Traditional Practice: A Statistical Exploration. New York, NY: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2005.

This report relies on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) done between 1995 and 2003 in 30 countries of the Global South to present data assessing child marriage levels, rate differentials according to demographic attributes, characteristics of unions in which a child is involved as well as knowledge and access to sexual and reproductive healthcare. Explaining associations between indicators in the data, the report suggests linkages in programs to promote delaying marriage and opportunities to integrate advocacy and campaigns for behavioral change.

Ezer, Tamar; Kerr, Kate; Major, Kara; Polavarapu, Aparna; and Tolentinol, Tina. "Child Marriage and Guardianship in Tanzania: Robbing Girls of their Childhood and Infantilizing Women." ***The Georgetown Journal of Gender and the Law***. Vol. 7, Special Issue 2006.

The authors review Tanzanian laws related to women's and girls' status, marriage and guardianship. They show how these laws privilege men's prerogatives and lead to a paradoxical outcome—robbing girls of their childhood by allowing early marriage and treating adult women as children by subjecting them to male guardianship. Laws that violate the rights of women and girls, as the authors conclude, weaken their families and impoverish Tanzanian society.

Gill, Aisha K. and Sundari, Anitha, eds. **Forced Marriage: Introducing a Social Justice and Human Rights Perspective**. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2011.

Practitioners and academicians in criminology, sociology and law examine advances in theoretical debates and existing research on forced marriage and present new evidence challenging culturally essentialist explanations—even justifications—of this violation of women's human rights. Looking at forced marriage in diverse societies, the contributors place this problem within discussions about gender violence, human rights and social justice. They thus provide a perspective that may inform both theory and practical efforts to end violence against women.

Jain, Saranga and Kurz, Kathleen. **New Insights on Preventing Child Marriage: A Global Analysis of Factors and Programs**. Washington, DC: International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), 2007.

The authors study the risk and protective factors linked to child marriage, analyzing data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted between 1985 and 2005 to focus on 20 countries, early marriage "hot spots," of the Global South. They also do a program scan of 66 interventions, identifying seven categories—those raising communities' awareness, educating girls, reforming laws and policy, offering economic opportunities, protecting rights, doing research and giving services to married girls—to assess what works and to make recommendations.

Malhotra, Anju; Warber, Ann; McGonagle, Allison; and Lee-Rife, Susan. **Solutions to End Child Marriage: What the Evidence Shows**. Washington, DC: International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), 2011.

The authors review child marriage prevention programs that have documented evaluations, analyzing the implications for solutions to this problem. They learn that: the number and scope of programs have increased, with most evaluated programs in South Asia and some in Africa and the Middle East, adding to the evidence base of interventions that may be helpful.

Mikhail, Susanne Louis B. "Child Marriage and Child Prostitution: Two Forms of Sexual Exploitation" in Masika, Rachel, ed. **Gender, Trafficking and Slavery**. Oxford, UK: Oxfam Publishing, 2002.

The author explores how child marriage and child prostitution are similar, focusing on children's rights in the Middle East and North Africa. Drawing on her own experience in the region, anecdotal evidence, communication with local actors and small-sample research, she observes that both entail economic exchanges, denied freedom and violation of a child's right to consent. She examines the initiatives of various institutions aiming to end both forms of violence.

Otoo-Oyortey, Naana and Pobi, Sonita. "Early Marriage and Poverty: Exploring links and key policy issues." **Gender & Development**. Vol. 11, No. 2, July 2003.

The authors look at the linkage between early, forced marriage and poverty in developing countries. They argue that poverty puts a girl at risk as her parents try to secure her and their own futures; yet marrying early creates problems that worsen poverty—a man's disproportionate power over his wife, greater likelihood of domestic abuse, childbirth when she is physically and emotionally unprepared, denial of education and a high risk of HIV/AIDS. To break this cycle of poverty and early marriage, the authors urge joint action by government, civil society and women and girls. They review initiatives that have helped girls at risk of or already in such marriages.

Warner, Elizabeth. "Behind the Wedding Veil: Child Marriage as a Form of Trafficking in Girls." ***American University Journal of Gender, Social Policy & the Law***. Vol. 12, No. 2, September 2004.

The author probes why child marriage remains prevalent despite growing international disapproval. She deems domestic and international laws related to child marriage deficient and/or poorly enforced; abuses such as forced labor and assault that are not tolerated in the public arena are not illegal and/or punished in the context of marriage. Yet, as she notes, the characteristics of child marriage resemble those of trafficking; the application of anti-trafficking laws may thus prove effective in the fight against child marriage. The author offers proposals for improvements in the legal framework as well as extra-legal means of changing social behavior to end this practice.

Murder in the Name of Honor

Chesler, Phyllis. "Are Honor Killings Simply Domestic Violence?" ***Middle East Quarterly***. Vol. 16, No. 2, Spring 2009.

The author refutes the notion of some U.S.- and Canada-based Muslim organizations that an "honor killing" is domestic violence resulting in the victim's death. She discusses the differences between honor killings and domestic violence—the nature of the perpetrator and victim, the planning and number of family members involved, the way the victim is killed, the community's response and the perpetrator's possible remorse. She advocates as antidotes religious education, the engagement of pro-women sheikhs and immigration officials' awareness to inform immigrants that beating and killing women and girls are punishable crimes.

Hussain, Mazna. "'Take My Riches, Give Me Justice': A Contextual Analysis of Pakistan's Honor Crimes Legislation." ***Harvard Journal of Law & Gender***. Vol. 29, No. 1, Winter 2006.

The author examines legislative efforts in Pakistan aimed at preventing and/or punishing crimes of honor in light of the cultural and economic motives for this practice. She contends that legislation must address the discrimination women face at every level in the legal process and target flaws in the justice system—including the repeal of diyat*,* qisas *and* zina *ordinances.*

Husseini, Rana. ***Murder in the Name of Honour: The true story of one woman's heroic fight against an unbelievable crime***. London, UK: One World Publications, 2009.

The author details her professional journey, from her start as a journalist covering the story of one girl's murder in Amman in an "honor killing," to her campaign to change the law in her native Jordan, to her fight against honor crimes and for women's and girls' human rights worldwide. Assessing the present situation regarding the numbers

of honor killings and the state of relevant laws, her advocacy resonates wherever men's honor is viewed in terms of women's chastity, including in Europe's and North America's migrant communities.

Kardam, Filiz. With contributions from: Alpar, Zeynep; Yüksel, Ilknur; and Ergün, Ergül. **Honor Killings in Turkey: Prospects for Action**. Ankara, Turkey: Population Association, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and United Nations Population Fund, 2007.

The author examines "honor killing" in Turkey, drawing on 195 qualitative interviews with non-governmental organizations, professionals and people affected by a crime of honor. She focuses on perceptions of honor, the consequences of "dishonorable conduct" and the relationship of dishonor as a concept to mental constructs, lifestyles and social structures. She proposes two kinds of solutions: (1) those to prevent at-risk individuals from being victims of honor killings, such as shelters; and (2) those to change behavior in the long term, such as targeted training programs.

Mai, Mukhtar. With Cuny, Marie-Thérèse. **In the Name of Honor: A Memoir**. Coverdale, Linda, transl. New York, London, Toronto and Sydney: Washington Square Press, 2007.

The Pakistani author recounts her village tribal council's condemnation that she be gang-raped as punishment for her 12-year-old brother's alleged seduction of an older woman. After paying the price of her body for this untrue allegation, Mai ignored the impulse to commit suicide and sued the tribal council in the supreme court, winning her case and worldwide acclaim for her courage. With the roughly $8,500USD in government compensation, she started a girls' school in her village, believing that education is the best way to combat harmful traditional practices.

Onal, Ayse. **Honor Killings: Stories of men who killed**. London, San Francisco and Beirut: Saqi Books, 2008.

This journalist interviews ten men in Turkey's prisons who killed their daughters, sisters and mothers to vindicate their family's honor. Her approach to the subject differs from much of Turkish press coverage which takes the perpetrator's side and from the perspective of women's groups which demonizes the men who kill. She believes that to change societal attitudes so as to end these murders, understanding the killers' thoughts and emotions is necessary—discovering their anguish in the face of community gossip about a female family member's conduct and the conflict between their compulsion to kill and, in some cases, feelings of reluctance and remorse.

Prieto-Carrón, Marina; Thomson, Marilyn; and Macdonald. Mandy. "No more killings! Women respond to femicides in Central America." **Gender & Development**. Vol. 15, No. 1, March 2007.

The authors investigate the murder of women in Mexico and Central America as an extreme form of gender violence. They link femicides with discrimination, poverty and a backlash against women in a setting of total state impunity. They look at and urge support for the region's feminists and women's organizations conducting research to document these murders and other gender violence, assisting survivors and their families as well as engaging in advocacy.

Souad. In collaboration with Cuny, Marie-Thérèse. **Burned Alive: A Victim of the Law of Men**. Armbruster, Judith, transl. New York, NY: Time Warner Book Group and Grand Central Publishing, 2005.

The author, a West Bank Palestinian, recounts her brother-in-law's failed attempt to set her ablaze for being pregnant as an unmarried girl—a fact she hid for some six months, knowing her family might kill her for the perceived disgrace. More than two decades after village women and a relief worker rescued her, Souad lives in a European location unspecified for reasons of security.

Tintori, Karen. ***Unto the Daughters: The Legacy of an Honor Killing in a Sicilian-American Family***. New York, NY: St. Martin's Press, 2007.

The author traces her Sicilian family's 1914 journey to Detroit, uncovering the secret of an age-old honor killing. The discovery of her great-grandfather's passport with his name and those of his wife and children on it, but with one scratched off, leads her to piece together the story of her great-aunt Francesca. Promised at age 16 to a Mafia scion, Francesca instead eloped with a barber's son and was murdered by her brothers to be erased from the family's records—until the author details traditional Sicilian culture's subjugation of women in the name of a code of honor.

Welchman, Lynn and Hossain, Sara, eds. ***"Honour": Crimes, Paradigms, and Violence Against Women***. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2005.

Academicians and activists engage in the theoretical and practical debates about crimes committed in honor's name. Examining these crimes in Muslim and non-Muslim societies, they reject culturally relativistic approaches in favor of analysis grounded in the perspective of universal human rights. The contributors diverge somewhat in their understandings of the motivations for these crimes and in their proposals for solutions to this social problem, but they agree that crimes of honor cannot be studied separately from the global phenomenon of violence against women.

Rape and Sexual Assault

Abrahams, Naeemah; Jewkes, Rachel; Hoffman, Margaret; and Laubsher, Ria. "Sexual Violence against Intimate Partners in Cape Town: Prevalence and risk factors reported by men." ***Bulletin of the World Health Organization***. Vol. 82, No. 5, May 2004.

The authors draw on a survey of 1,368 men in Cape Town to probe the prevalence of sexual violence against female intimate partners during the prior ten years and to discover the risk factors for perpetrating this crime. Their study reveals that a reported 15.3 percent of men committed acts of sexual violence, with the risk for perpetration linked to conflict over male sexual entitlement and dominance in the relationship as well as to using violence to solve problems in other settings, having more than one current partner, verbally abusing a partner and consuming alcohol. The authors conclude that prevention efforts should focus on gender relations and non-violent conflict resolution for men and youths.

Bridges, Ana J.; Wosnitzer, Robert; Scharrer, Erica; Sun, Chyng; and Liberman, Rachael. "Aggression and Sexual Behavior in Best-Selling Pornography Videos: A Content Analysis Update." ***Violence Against Women***. Vol. 16, No. 10, October 2010.

The authors examine the content of popular pornographic videos to update and compare depictions of aggression, degradation and sexual practices vis-à-vis previous content analysis. Their study shows high levels of aggression in the 304 scenes

examined: 88.2% featured physical violence, mainly spanking, gagging, and slapping; 48.7% of scenes had verbal abuse, primarily name-calling. Also among their findings, aggressors were typically male, and their targets were overwhelmingly females, who most often responded neutrally or showed pleasure.

Buchwald, Emilie; Fletcher, Pamela R.; and Roth, Martha, eds. ***Transforming a Rape Culture***. Minneapolis, MN: Milkweed Editions, 2005 edition.

Activists offer voices of resistance to rape and to the culture that tolerates and even promotes sexual violence in the United States. They review statistics on sexual assault against women and children, point to factors that encourage rape and discuss strategies for change.

Davis, Lisa and Bookey, Blaine. "*Fanm ayisyen pap kase*: Respecting the right to health of Haitian women and girls." ***Health and Human Rights***. Vol. 13, No. 1, 2011.

These legal scholars affirm that a female's right to freedom from sexual violence is a basic element of her right to health, with the need more critical in post-disaster settings. They probe why the humanitarian response to Haiti's 2010 earthquake has failed to protect women and girls, actually increasing their vulnerability to violence. The authors conclude that this failure is due largely to women's exclusion from meaningful participation in formal humanitarian interventions.

Felten-Biermann, Claudia. "Gender and Natural Disaster: Sexualized violence and the tsunami." ***Development***. Vol. 49, No. 3, September 2006.

The author looks at the impact of natural disasters on women's vulnerability to gender violence. Underscoring the increase in sexual assaults in countries hit by the 2004 Asian tsunami, she maintains that gender violence is not sufficiently guarded against in disasters and insists that the aid community apply stronger pressure in this regard on recipient governments.

Haskell, Molly. ***From Reverence to Rape: The Treatment of Women in the Movies***. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1987 ed.

The author reviews cinematic portrayals of women and gender relations during the twentieth century, elucidating how movies strengthen the myths of virgins to be married and cherished or "bad girls" whose sexuality men enjoy and exploit. Such depictions, she contends, reinforce the idea that women should mold themselves to resemble these screen images—revered for their self-subjugation to men, or raped, figuratively and literally, to satisfy male desires for sexual power.

Konradi, Amanda. ***Taking the Stand: Rape Survivors and the Prosecution of Rapists***. Westport, CN and London, UK: Praeger, 2007.

The author follows 47 rape survivors in the United States, from the attack to each step in the law enforcement process. A rape survivor herself, she insists that criminal justice personnel must realize the diversity in individual experiences to serve victims effectively and that a practical grasp of criminal investigation and prosecution helps survivors pursue justice on their own terms.

Mbaru-Mwangi, Monica. "Women with Disabilities and Sexual Violence in Kenya" in Burnett; Karmali, Patrick Shereen; and Manji, Firoze, eds. ***Grace, Tenacity and Eloquence. The struggle for women's rights in Africa***. Oxford,

UK and Nairobi, Kenya: Fahuma Books and Networks for Social Justice and Solidarity for African Women's Rights, 2007.

This activist affirms that asserting rights for Kenya's disabled women is daunting. Kenya has signed international conventions on women's human rights, but with little awareness of sexual violence, implementation of these documents is rare, as the author observes, so that victims must rely on national law for protection. Noting that the Persons with Disabilities Act ensures women's rights but still lacks enforcement mechanisms, she concludes that the Kenyan National Commission for Human Rights (KNCHR) is a bridge between international law and domestic debates, and hopes that the Council for Persons with Disabilities can enforce rights, including freedom from sexual violence for women.

Trebon, Kimberly M. "There Is No 'I' in Team: The Commission of Group Sexual Assault by Collegiate and Professional Athletes." **DePaul Journal of Sports Law & Contemporary Problems**. Vol. 4, Summer 2007.

The author poses two questions about group sexual assault by male collegiate and professional athletes in the United States: (1) Why are "gang rapes" viewed as anomalous when juxtaposed to athletes' "morally-valued" careers? (2) Should gang rapes be treated as the symptom of an enabling, sports-obsessed culture? She looks at theories on the relationship between athletes and sexual violence and at problems in law enforcement. She argues that athletes should not be held out as examples of enhanced culpability and punished more harshly (rare), or excused as otherwise decent men fawned over by female fans (more common).

Weiss, Karen G. "'Boys Will Be Boys' and Other Gendered Accounts: An Exploration of Victims' Excuses for Unwanted Sexual Contact and Coercion." **Violence Against Women**. Vol. 15, No. 7, July 2009.

The author examines 944 victim narratives from the U.S. National Crime Victimization Survey to show that one in five women who report being sexually victimized excuse these situations by drawing on social vocabularies which take male sexual aggression as natural, normal within dating relationships or the victim's fault. Her study demonstrates how gender stereotypes and rape myths shape victims' perceptions of unwanted sexual situations and how cultural language impedes women's recognition of sexual victimization as a crime and inhibits reporting to the police.

Hate Crimes Against Lesbians

Crimes of Hate, Conspiracy of Silence: Torture and ill-treatment based on sexual identity. London, United Kingdom: Amnesty International, 2001.

This report describes discrimination, even torture, by the judiciary, police, prison system, medical institutions and community against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people. It also explains how state laws banning homosexuality and this abuse violate international laws. An appendix details a "12-Point Program for the Prevention of Torture by Agents of the State."

Lester, Toni. "'Talking About Sexual Orientation, Teaching About Homophobia'—Negotiating the Divide Between Religious Belief and Tolerance for LGBT Rights in the Classroom." **Duke Journal of Gender Law & Policy**. Vol. 15, August 2008.

This LGBT rights activist reflects on her experience teaching a course titled "Intolerance, Culture and the Law." She uses a questionnaire with students to assess the effectiveness of pedagogical techniques in meeting course goals—to have them understand identity politics and to foster tolerance. She asserts that teachers can model open-mindedness by: welcoming opinions from lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender students and their allies, respecting religious views on LGBT rights and pressing students to examine all perspectives with the needed intellectual rigor.

Lewin, Simon and Meyer, Ilan H. "Torture and Ill-Treatment Based on Sexual Identity: The Roles and Responsibilities of Health Professionals and Their Institutions." **Health and Human Rights**. Vol. 6, No. 1, 2002.

The authors analyze healthcare providers' roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in light of Amnesty International's 2001 report titled **Crimes of Hate, Conspiracy of Silence: Torture and ill-treatment based on sexual identity** *(see above). They denounce the participation of health professionals and institutions in abusing LGBT individuals, insisting that providers accept their duty to work with other organizations to uphold the health and human rights of this population.*

Loudes, Christine. With the help of Gill, Iain. **Meeting the Challenge of Accession: Surveys on sexual orientation discrimination in countries joining the European Union**. Brussels, Belgium: The European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA-Europe), April 2004.

The author compares national reports based on surveys done in ten countries— the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, which were then-new European Union (EU) members, and Romania, a candidate for EU accession—to highlight discrimination and violence against lesbians, gays and bisexuals. She recommends that new member states work to ban discrimination and establish equality bodies for monitoring and prevention, and that EU institutions ensure that legislation and policies go beyond the area of employment to include access to goods, facilities and services.

Love, Hate and the Law: Decriminalizing Homosexuality. London, United Kingdom: Amnesty International, 2008.

This analytical overview of homosexuality's criminalization throughout the world explains the justifications states use for such laws, including indirect arguments based on the goal of protecting children and on public health concerns. Offering examples of how criminal provisions, even when inactive, affect lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people's lives, the report contends that such laws give permission to homophobic and trans-phobic individuals to target this community, its organizations and events. It ends with suggestions for specific steps towards decriminalization.

Murray, Rachel and Viljoen, Frans. "Towards Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation: The Normative Basis and Procedural Possibilities before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Union." **Human Rights Quarterly**. Vol. 29, No. 1, February 2007.

The authors review how the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights regards discrimination against lesbians, gays and bisexuals, observing that the document, through its Commission's work, has been understood in an increasingly dynamic

manner since being established in 1986. Yet, as they note, abuses based on sexual orientation have remained mostly outside the African Commission's generally innovative jurisprudence. They explore how those working to end abuses can use the mechanisms available through the Commission.

O'Flaherty, Michael and Fisher, John. "Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and International Human Rights Law: Contextualising the Yogyakarta Principles." ***Human Rights Law Review***. Vol. 8, No. 2, June 2008.

The authors, in the first published critical commentary on the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of Human Rights Law in Relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity since their declaration in 2007, place the document in the contexts of: (1) the actual situation of people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, and (2) the applicable international human rights law. Examining the Yogyakarta drafting process and text, they assess the Principles' initial impact.

Ottosson, Daniel. ***State-sponsored Homophobia: A world survey of laws prohibiting same sex activity between consenting adults***. Stockholm, Sweden: Södertöm University, for the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association, May 2010.

This annual report, issued since 2007, reviews the laws of 76 countries which criminalize private consensual sexual acts between adults of the same sex, seeking to "name and shame" states which violate the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, in the hope that with each year, more countries will abandon homophobic legislation and policies.

Polácek, Richard and Le Déroff, Joël. ***Joining Forces to Combat Homophobic and Transphobic Hate Crime: Cooperation between police forces and LGBT organizations in Europe***. Brussels, Belgium: The European Region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans & Intersex Association (ILGA-Europe), August 2010.

The authors explore the need for Europe's lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender non-governmental organizations and police forces to collaborate in the fight against hate crimes. Their research illuminates five areas where cooperation can work: (1) raising awareness and building capacity, (2) reporting incidents and supporting victims, (3) improving monitoring and data collection, (4) preventing incidents, and (5) enforcing hate crime laws and policies.

Together, Apart: Organizing around Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Worldwide. New York, NY: Human Rights Watch, June 11, 2009.

This report reveals that groups defending lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people's rights, particular in the Global South, have limited access to funding and face violence, without much support from other human rights activists. Based on research with more than 100 activists in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the Asian and Pacific region, and Latin America and the Caribbean, the report describes abuses and other challenges for activists, opportunities they foresee and their strategies for social change.

Prostitution

Bernstein, Elizabeth. ***Temporarily Yours: Intimacy, Authenticity and Sex Work***. Chicago, Ill: University of Chicago Press, 2007.

The author studies the growth and diversification of sex for sale, particularly in post-industrial societies, showing how cultural and economic structures have changed sex work. Based on research with prostitutes, their clients and state actors, she contends that sex commerce is diversifying along technological, spatial and social lines. She observes that in cities like San Francisco, Stockholm and Amsterdam, the service purchased is new; prostitutes are paid for an erotic experience based on performance of an authentic personal connection. As she concludes, the lines between intimacy and commerce, between private and public life are thus being redrawn.

Jeffreys, Sheila. ***The Idea of Prostitution***. North Melbourne, Victoria, Australia: Spinifex Press, 2009 ed.

The author explores how the concept of prostitution has changed—from a form of sexual freedom, to a way for women to escape poverty, to a human rights violation. She challenges post-modern feminists' distinction between coerced prostitutes and those "free" to "choose" sex as "work." Adopting a universalist approach, she compares prostitution to slavery and marital rape, deeming it a violation of women's rights in whatever geographical and socio-economic context it exists. In making her case, she investigates related issues such male prostitution, military brothels, pornography, the prostitutes' rights movement and growth in the sex industry

Kuo, Lenore. ***Prostitution Policy: Revolutionizing Practice through a Gendered Perspective***. New York, NY: New York University Press, 2005.

The author combines legal studies and feminist social theory to discuss the issues surrounding prostitution in the United States. She delves into the dilemma of developing a legal policy towards prostitution that minimizes harm to prostitutes, assessing the options of criminalization, legalization and decriminalization. Looking to aspects of the Netherlands' model— the reluctance of the Dutch to proscribe even immoral behaviors—she advocates a unique form of decriminalization to include strict legal oversight and mandatory social services for prostitutes.

Liu, Min and Finckenauer, James O. "The Resurgence of Prostitution in China: Explanations and Implications." ***Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice***. Vol. 26, No. 1, February 2010.

The authors trace the history of prostitution in China, from its roots to its reemergence during the 1980s and its growth since then. They also analyze the limited effectiveness of China's laws and policies in curbing the sex industry and the possible relationship between prostitution and trafficking. They conclude that empirical studies on Chinese prostitutes are necessary.

Monto, Martin A. "Female Prostitution, Customers, and Violence." ***Violence Against Women***. Vol. 10, No. 2, February 2004.

The author reviews the research on prostitution, arguing five points: (1) Customers are often excluded from debates on prostitution; including them creates a balanced dialogue to inform public policy. (2) Seeking prostitutes is usually seen as natural within men's experiences, but most do not pursue them; few are regular customers. (3) Common-sense understandings of reasons for buying sex are consistent with the research. (4) Certain attitudes elucidate why men meet their desires with prostitutes and

explain their violence against these women. (5) Customers construct their meetings with prostitutes to support their understandings of prostitution, often trying to maintain a sense of mutuality and consent.

Raymond, Janice G. "Prostitution on Demand: Legalizing the Buyers as Sexual Consumers." ***Violence Against Women***. Vol. 10, No. 10, October 2004

The author shines a light on men who buy and abuse prostitutes, asserting that states, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and others act as if the demand for sexual exploitation is insignificant or that prostitution is entrenched because "men will be men." She explores customer demand—its meaning, myths rationalizing why men buy sex, qualitative information on buyers from the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) and best practices to address the gender of demand. Without looking at the customer as a root cause of prostitution, she insists, laws and programs will keep in place the notion of men's right to buy women and children.

Ringdal, Nills Johan. ***Love For Sale: A World History of Prostitution***. Daly, Richard, transl. New York, NY: Grove Press, 2005.

This historian traces prostitution's entire recorded history dating back 4,000 years up to the modern red-light district, elucidating how different societies have treated prostitutes—from ancient Greece, Rome and India, which incorporated these women into several social echelons, including the priestess class, to the Victorians who campaigned against them, to the contemporary emergence of the sex workers' rights movement. The author thus paints a complex portrait of prostitution, bringing into focus what he perceives are the rewards and risks of the world's oldest profession.

Specter, Jessica, ed. ***Prostitution and Pornography: Philosophical Debate about the Sex Industry***. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2006.

Academicians, veterans of the sex industry and survivors assess the adequacy of liberal response to critiques of prostitution and pornography. Asserting that these two forms of commercialized sex are treated very differently, they discuss the role played by ideas about the self, personal identity and freedom in our attitudes about the sex industry.

Valandra. "Reclaiming Their Lives and Breaking Free: An Afrocentric Approach to Recovery From Prostitution." ***Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work***. Vol. 22, No. 2, May 2007.

The author, affirming that little research exists on the particular healing needs of prostituted African-American women, does a qualitative study with eight clients at an Afrocentric agency offering culturally specific services. Findings from a focus group and semi-structured interviews reveal seven categories of experience: (1) a legacy of violence and under-reporting, (2) family and self-preservation, (3) kinship support and spirituality, (4) hitting rock bottom, (5) barriers to recovery, (6) helpful and harmful services, and (7) a prism of oppression. She considers the implications of her findings for advocates, policy makers and social workers, urging more research on these women's experiences to enable practitioners to meet their needs most effectively.

Whisnant, Rebecca and Stark, Christine, eds. ***Not for Sale: Feminists Resisting Prostitution and Pornography***. North Melbourne, Victoria, Australia: Spinifex Press, 2005 ed.

Survivors, activists and academicians examine how prostitution and pornography harm those involved in the sex industries while subverting possibilities for gender justice, human equality and stable sexual relationships. The contributors expose the racism, poverty, militarism and corporate capitalism of selling sex through strip clubs, brothels, mail-order brides and child pornography.

Trafficking for Sex Slavery

Agustin, Laura Maria. ***Sex at the Margins: Migration, Labour Markets and the Rescue Industry***. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2007.

The author analyzes the intersection between migrant workers in Europe selling sex and the "social" or "helping" sector. She dispels the myths that: selling sex differs from other work; migrants selling sex are victims; and those trying to save migrants have no self-interest. Based on field research, she argues that the term "trafficked" incorrectly describes migrants and that the "rescue industry" disempowers them. Often migrants rationally choose to work in the sex industry, the author asserts, and despite marginalization, they are a part of the dynamic global economy.

Crawford, Mary and Kaufman, Michelle R. "Sex Trafficking in Nepal: Survivor Characteristics and Long-Term Outcomes." ***Violence Against Women***. Vol. 14, No. 8, August 2008.

The authors probe the characteristics of and outcomes for Nepali sex trafficking survivors to discern the impact of therapy, rehabilitation and social reintegration on these women. In a random selection of 20 case files of survivors rehabilitated in a shelter, they note that all were physically and emotionally harmed, but three-quarters returned to their villages. Their findings point to the success of rehabilitation and reintegration but also to the need for systematic diagnosis, record keeping, outcome studies, education against stigma and safe migration practices.

Frisendorf, Cornelius, ed. ***Strategies against Human Trafficking: The Role of the Security Sector***. Geneva, Switzerland: Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), 2009.

The contributors offer guidance on how practitioners in the security sector can effectively fight trafficking. Recognizing the obstacles, trade-offs and unintended consequences involved in counter-trafficking efforts, they insist that progress is needed in three areas—more systematic policy implementation, stealthier and better-coordinated networks among security forces at various levels and greater stress on research about and evaluation of anti-trafficking programs.

Gallagher, Anne T. ***The International Law of Trafficking***. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2010.

The author presents a detailed analysis of the international law on human trafficking. Drawing on her work in the United Nations developing international laws on this issue, she links these rules to the international law of state responsibility and to norms of international human rights law, transnational criminal law, refugee law and international criminal law. She identifies states' major legal obligations to prevent trafficking, protect victims and prosecute perpetrators.

Kara, Siddharth. ***Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery***. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2010.

The author gives a first-hand account of the trafficking industry based on his research in India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Albania, Moldova, Mexico and the United States. With a background in finance, economics and law, he offers a business analysis, focusing on the most profitable form of modern slavery: sex trafficking. He explores the local and global economic forces leading to its rise. Quantifying its size, growth and profitability, he indentifies industry sectors that could be effectively targeted by the legal, tactical and policy measures which he proposes to end sex trafficking

Mahdavi, Pardis. ***Gridlock: Labor, Migration, and Human Trafficking in Dubai***. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2011.

The author refutes Dubai's image as a center for trafficking and exploitation, painting a nuanced picture of migrants' lives there. As she observes, migrant workers, like other people, make choices to improve their lives, and not all are abused, despite a high risk. U.S. lawmakers seek to fight trafficking focus on women's sex work, but as she argues, both female and male migrants face the potential for abuse in various jobs. Comparing migrants' stories to interviews with U.S. policy makers, she concludes that moving beyond stereotypes is vital to close the gap between policies and the realities of migrants' lives so as to address their actual challenges.

Sawa – All the Women Together Today and Tomorrow. ***Trafficking and Forced Prostitution of Palestinian Women and Girls: Forms of Modern Day Slavery: A Briefing Paper***. Jerusalem and Ramallah: Sawa, and New York, NY: United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), 2008.

This study delves into the causes and consequences of trafficking among Palestinians by analyzing six case studies—two fathers selling their daughters, three traffickers and one prostitute. Evidence of exploitation and of possible trafficking routes includes inputs and testimonies from hotel owners, police officers, trafficked women and taxi-drivers. Assessing the extent of trafficking of women in the Palestinian region, this study calls on civil society organizations and Palestinian governmental institutions to act swiftly and concretely against this human rights violation.

Shelley, Louise. ***Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective***. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2010.

The author examines all forms of trafficking globally, from organ trafficking to sex trafficking, revealing the business operations and the nature of the traffickers themselves. Relying on years of field research in Africa, Asia, eastern and western Europe, and Latin America, she shows that trafficking varies greatly between regions and that more than one business model exists. She concludes that human trafficking will increase in the twenty-first century as a result of economic and demographic inequalities, the rise of conflicts and possibly global climate change, urging coordinated efforts by government, civil society, the business community, multilateral organizations and the media to curb its growth.

Trafficking in Persons Report 2010. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2010. http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/.

The U.S. Department of State analyzes the extent of trafficking and policies to address the problem in 177 countries. Issued annually, the 2010 report for the first time judges the United States by the standards used for other countries in terms of prevention, protection and prosecution.

Warnath, Stephen. ***Best Practices in Trafficking Prevention in Europe and Eurasia***. Washington, DC: United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with cooperation and support from the NEXUS Institute to Combat Human Trafficking, Creative Associates International, Inc. and the Aguirre Division of JBS International, Inc., 2009.

The author discerns best practices in trafficking prevention programs in a study for USAID's Europe & Eurasia (E&E) Bureau and makes eight recommendations to donors and those involved in such efforts: (1) Strengthen the understanding of contributing factors. (2) Refine links between activities and prevention outcomes. (3) Improve targeting of at-risk groups. (4) Prioritize awareness-raising projects. (5) Tighten links between employment-based, income-generating and empowerment activities and long-term results. (6) Tailor safe migration projects to meet prevention goals. (7) Include demand-reduction approaches to show prevention results as part of a comprehensive strategy. (8) Consider the impact of gender-based factors on prevention.

Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict—Rape as a Weapon of War

Amy, Lori E. ***The Wars We Inherit: Military Life, Gender Violence, and Memory***. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 2010.

The author combines memoir with critical analysis to link private and public violence, exploring how the military pervades society with emotional, physical and sexual aggression. Her war-veteran father exemplifies war's dehumanizing effect, showing how violence is experienced and remembered. As she explains, Abu Ghraib's torture is on a continuum with the intrinsic violence of the gender and nation systems. She believes that by transforming how violence shapes lives, changing a culture that breeds violence is possible.

Chandler, Robin M.; Fuller, Linda K.; and Wang, Lihua, eds. ***Women, War, and Violence: Personal Perspectives and Global Activism***. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010.

The contributors reflect on how war affects women and families around the world. Academicians, activists and practitioners in diverse fields discuss wartime sexual violence, the militarization of non-combatant women, post-war atrocities, anti-militarist activism and interventions against violence among other themes to elucidate gender oppression associated with war at the intersection of national identity, race, religion and social class.

Chang, Iris. ***The Rape of Nanking: The Forgotten Holocaust of World War II***. New York, NY: Basic Books, 2011 ed.

This journalist describes Japan's 1937 attack on Nanking, China—more than 300,000 civilians and soldiers were raped, tortured and murdered. As she explains, Nanking was the Japanese army's training laboratory for its war tactics in Asia. Asserting that all societies have such an historical episode, she urges Japan to abandon its denials and pay reparations to the Chinese.

Csáky, Corinna. ***No One to Turn To: The Under-Reporting of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Aid Workers and Peacekeepers***. London, UK: Save the Children UK, 2008.

The author analyzes sexual exploitation of children by adults whose duty is to help them in emergencies. Based on field research with young people and practitioners in Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti and southern Sudan, she finds that: children are not encouraged to speak up; strong international leadership is needed to ensure best and new practices are adopted; and investment is lacking to tackle child exploitation's underlying causes. She offers three recommendations to guide Save the Children in implementing specific policies: (1) Establish an effective local mechanism for complaints. (2) Create a global watchdog agency. (3) Address the root causes of violence because exploitation of children in emergencies is related to what happens in ordinary conditions.

Dombrowski, Nicole A., ed. ***Women and War in the Twentieth Century: Enlisted with or without Consent***. Abingdon, Oxon, UK and New York, NY: Routledge, 2004.

The contributors analyze women's wartime experiences during the twentieth century, from World War I to the post-Cold War period, in such diverse settings as China, Guatemala and the United States, among other countries. They discuss disruptions of everyday life, its impact on children, rape as a war crime, access to equal opportunity within the military and resistance to violence, demonstrating that women are enlisted with or without their consent whether as agents, accomplices, opponents or victims during times of conflict.

Giles, Wenona; de Alwis, Malathi; Klein, Edith; Silva, Neluka; and Korac, Maja, eds. ***Feminists Under Fire: Exchanges Across War Zones***. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Between the Lines, 2003.

The contributors study women living and working in conflict zones, focusing on the civil wars in Sri Lanka and the former Yugoslavia. They compare the consequences of these conflicts for women—the use of gender violence including rape, the impact of war on these societies and feminist politics. As the authors observe, women's experiences in conflict are complex; they suffer war-related violence, but those in traditional societies may be released from existing hierarchies. The articles probe this ambivalence between victimization and resistance.

Hardi, Choman. ***Gendered Experiences of Genocide: Anfal Survivors in Kurdistan-Iraq***. Hampshire, England and Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2011.

The author examines Iraqi Kurdish women's experiences during the government's 1988 Anfal campaign and its aftermath. She gives voice to women's testimonies, including their reluctant recounting of rapes, to address four issues: (1) women as survivors facing the long-term health impact of a chemical weapons attack, becoming the family's sole income earner and raising children; (2) the need to repair the human bonds vital for identity which were broken by violence; (3) women's claims for justice; and (4) obstacles to mourning losses caused by the campaign.

Heineman, Elizabeth D., ed. ***Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones: From the Ancient World to the Era of Human Rights***. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011.

The authors explore the history of conflict-based sexual violence, considering cases from the ancient world, medieval Europe, the American Revolutionary War, pre-colonial and colonial Africa, Muslim Central Asia, and World Wars I and II, as well as the Bangladeshi War of Independence. Their essays look at victims' experiences and

perpetrators' motivations, the link between wartime and peacetime sexual violence and the history of modern feminist-inflected human rights activism. They illuminate the factors making sexual violence in conflict zones more or less likely and the resulting trauma more or less devastating, as well as legal and other strategies for redress.

Jones, Adam, eds. **Gendercide and Genocide**. Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt University Press, 2004.

The contributors offer empirical examples of and theoretical perspectives on "gendercide," defined as gender-selective mass killing. They treat a range of topics such as Rwanda's 1994 genocide, gendercidal oppression of Black males in the United States and the relevance of feminism and men's studies in understanding gendercide. The editor aims to determine whether gendercide has been, as he says, a defining element of human conflict and perhaps of social organization.

Leatherman, Janie L. **Sexual Violence and Armed Conflict**. Cambridge, UK and Malden, MA, 2011.

The author analyzes the causes, consequences and responses to sexual violence in war. She probes the function and effect of sexual violence, examining the conditions that make women and girls vulnerable to these acts. The role of systemic and situational factors such as patriarchy and militarized masculinity, she believes, is vital to grasping perpetrators' motives. Lauding local and global actors who speak up about sexual violence, she reviews strategies for prevention, protection of at-risk women and girls and rehabilitation of survivors and their communities.

Onekalit, Catherine. "The Frightful Actuality: Girls, Tools of War in Africa" in Rodríguez Montero, Dina and Natukanda-Togboa, Edith, eds. **Gender and Peace Building in Africa**. San José, Costa Rica: University for Peace, 2005.

The author asserts that the girl child in Africa and war exist concomitantly—where there is war, a girl child is abused. Citing examples from various countries, she explains how violence against girls in war results in physical injury, early child birth, the spread of HIV/AIDS, emotional trauma, stigma and ostracism. Girls are used as tools of war, she declares, because African societies expect them to bear their burdens silently. Her recommendations emphasize the role of international and non-governmental organizations, movements and policy makers in formulating rules to protect girls and monitoring enforcement.

Oosterveld, Valerie. "Lessons from the Special Court for Sierra Leone on the Prosecution of Gender-Based Crimes." **American University Journal of Gender, Social Policy & the Law**. Vol. 17, No. 2, 2009.

The author studies the prosecution of gender-based war crimes in Sierra Leone, including rape and forced marriage. Detailing the judgments of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, she draws three lessons: (1) Gendered crimes may be complex, and seemingly gender-neutral crimes may have gendered elements. (2) Consideration of criminal evidence must be gender-sensitive. (3) Judicial balancing between the rights of the accused, those of the victim and other relevant matters is needed to ensure gender-sensitive prosecution. These lessons, though particular to the Special Court's proceedings, may be relevant to the International Criminal Court's future work.

Tanaka, Yuki. **Japan's Comfort Women: Sexual slavery and prostitution during World War II and the US occupation**. London, UK and New York, NY: Routledge, 2002.

The author examines the Japanese army's procurement of local women as prostitutes in Asia during World War II. He investigates the military's mass rape during the years 1931-1945 and the effort to suppress information about Japan's role in creating the "comfort women" system. He also discloses new, controversial information about the U.S. occupation forces' role in organizing military-controlled prostitution, supposedly to prevent rape of Japanese women by troops and to thwart the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. The author demonstrates how these systems of sexual slavery abused women for the sake of maintaining military organization and discipline.

Turshen, Meredeth. "The Political Economy: An Analysis of Systematic Rape and Sexual Abuse of Women during Armed Conflict in Africa" in Moser, Caroline N. O. and Clark, Fiona, eds. ***Victims, Perpetrators or Actors?: Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence***. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2001.

The author studies the use of rape as a weapon during wars in Mozambique and Rwanda in terms of women's identity and their property and assets. She maintains that women as "social reproducers" are violated first by rapists and then by their families and communities who reject them. The isolation endured by rape survivors harms their prospects for economic survival, as the author explains. Her insights are operationally relevant to practitioners who formulate programs to address women's human rights, socio-economic development and/or post-war reconstruction.

Zawati, Hilmi M. and Mahmoud, Ibtisam M. ***A Selected Socio-Legal Bibliography on Ethnic Cleansing, Wartime Rape, and Genocide in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda***. Lewiston, NY and Ceredigion, UK: Edwin Mellen Press, 2004.

These experts compile a detailed bibliography of more than 6,000 entries, selected materials published in English and other European languages on ethnic cleansing, genocide and sexual violence during armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

Women's Roles and Rights in Peacemaking and Post-war Reconstruction UN Security Council Resolution 1325

Afkhami, Mahnaz, ed. ***Toward a Compassionate Society***. Bethesda, MD: Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development and Peace, 2002.

Activists and scholars reflect on how human beings and particularly women, in their expanding roles, can create a compassionate society and a culture of peace given the unequal distribution of economic and technological power. They focus on the issues of development, individual rights in the context of community-oriented values, the emancipating aspects of religion for women and leadership based on dialogue to change organizations and create gender equality.

Anderlini, Sanam Naraghi. ***Women Building Peace: What They Do, Why It Matters***. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2007.

This practitioner draws on extensive field experience and research to address why and how women's contributions matter in peacebuilding efforts. She provides a cross-regional, comparative analysis of women's peace initiatives around the

world, contending that gender-sensitive programming can become a catalyst in the complicated task of creating a sustainable peace and pointing to specific examples of how to take advantage of women's untapped potential.

Bouta, Tsjeard; Frerks, Georg; and Bannon, Ian. ***Gender, Conflict, and Development***. Washington, DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, 2005.

The authors highlight the gender dimensions of conflict, exploring concerns surrounding female combatants, sexual violence, formal and informal peace processes, the rehabilitation of social services and community-driven development among other themes. They explore how conflict transforms gender roles and consider policy options to capitalize on the opportunities ironically resulting from armed hostilities to create more gender-balanced, inclusive economic, political and social relationships in post-war societies.

Butler, Maria; Mader, Kristina; and Kean, Rachel. ***Women, Peace and Security Handbook: Compilation and Analysis of United Nations Security Council Resolutions Language***. New York, NY: PeaceWoman Project and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), 2010.

The authors evaluate whether the Security Council has internalized the agenda of women, peace and security since Resolution 1325 was passed. They focus on the Security Council's country-specific resolutions as related to 13 aspects of women's experience in war. They assess how well these documents reflect the language and intent of Resolution 1325, calling for more comprehensive language on women and gender in future country-specific resolutions.

Carlman, Åsa; Flensburg, Annika; Hellström, Katarina; Strand, Lovisa; Wassholm, Christina; and Zillén, Eva. ***Building Security—A contribution to the debate on security policy***. Stuart, Katherine, transl. Stockholm, Sweden: The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation, 2011.

The authors contend that especially since 9-11, security policies which prioritize military action undercut prospects for achieving sustainable peace by ignoring women and/or subjecting them to violence. Drawing on experience working with women's organizations in the Balkans, the Caucasus, the Middle East, Liberia and Congo, they reject the notion that only warring parties should participate in conflict resolution, to assert that women's involvement reduces violence after the ceasefire, enhances democratic decision-making and leads to a more just, long-lasting peace.

Cheldelin, Sandra I. and Eliatamby, Maneshka, eds. ***Women Waging War and Peace: International Perspectives of Women's Roles in Conflict and Post-Conflict Reconstruction***. New York, NY and London, UK: Continuum International Publishing Group, 2011.

The contributors refute the narrative that women's only role in war is as victim and that they are more inclined to be peacemakers than men. Offering 16 geographically diverse case studies of women and girls as front-line and child soldiers, suicide bombers, negotiators and peacebuilders, they shed light on the agency of females in conflict areas. They reveal that both women and men may become war's victims and women may lift their voices, develop survival strategies, engage in negotiations and claim their place in post-conflict reconstruction and governance.

Cockburn, Cynthia. ***From Where We Stand: War, Women's Activism and Feminist Analysis***. London, UK and New York, NY: Zed Books, 2007.

The author draws on field research in various conflict zones—Colombia, Israel and Sierra Leone among other countries—to illuminate women's activism against war. As she observes, women's groups and agendas are not the same: some are pacifist, others prioritize justice over non-violence, some denounce nationalism as a cause of war, and others see the nation as a legitimate source of identity. She concludes that feminist anti-militarism has changed how war is understood by linking the violence of patriarchy, class oppression and ethnic discrimination.

Hudson, Heidi. "Peacebuilding through a Gender Lens and the Challenges of Implementation in Rwanda and Côte d'Ivoire." ***Security Studies***. Vol. 18, No. 2, 2009.

The author looks at peacebuilding efforts in Rwanda and Côte d'Ivoire using "African feminisms" to conceptualize a more inclusive, responsible peace agenda. Warning against "adding women" to peacemaking without recognizing their agency, she considers how international laws advancing women's rights may be applied locally and believes that successful peace work depends on how African feminists apply mainstreaming, inclusionary and transformational strategies in the context of indigenous peacebuilding activities.

Kronsell, Annica. ***Gender, Sex and the Postnational Defense: Militarism and Peacekeeping***. Oxford, UK and New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2012.

The author analyzes wealthy, liberal democracies' shift from war-making as their chosen defense strategy to international peacekeeping which stresses human security, including women's needs as stated in UN Security Council Resolution 1325. She shows how post-national defense affects military gender relations, noting that few women are involved in military peacekeeping. Gender parity is not achievable, the author explains, until militaries confront their reliance on constructs of masculinity. She also probes whether feminism must always be anti-militarist or if military violence to enhance human security can be performed according to a feminist ethics.

Kuehnast, Kathleen; de Jonge Oudraat, Chantal; and Hernes, Helga, eds. ***Women and War: Power and Protection in the 21st Century***. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace, 2011.

Practitioners and scholars assess the state of knowledge about women, peace and security in light of the tenth anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Elucidating efforts to protect females from wartime sexual violence, to enlist them in peacemaking and reconstruction and to advance their human rights, the contributors show that much work remains to conceptualize and operationalize strategies which engage women in conflict prevention and resolution.

Moghadam*,* Valentine M. *"*Peacebuilding and Reconstruction with Women: Reflections on Afghanistan, Iraq and Palestine*." **Development***. Vol. 48, No. 3, September 2005.

The author offers feminist insights on the causes and impact of conflict, peacebuilding and women's rights in three war-torn societies—Afghanistan, Iraq and Palestine. Examining women's status and roles in these societies, she advocates for women's participation and the integration of gender in all stages of conflict resolution and post-war reconstruction and governance.

Porter, Elisabeth. ***Peacebuilding: Women in International Perspective***. Abingdon, Oxon, UK and New York, NY: Routledge, 2007.

The author focuses on women's peacebuilding activities in war-prone and post-conflict areas. She observes that women succeed more often in Tracks 2 and 3 endeavors, unofficial citizen diplomacy and grass-roots activities, rather than in Track 1 or official negotiations where they tend to be absent. She explains lessons learned from best practices of peacebuilding situated around UN Security Council Resolution 1325—such as the need to create a politics of compassion, to restore victims' dignity and to bring women's skills to political office and decisions.

Rehn, Elisabeth and Sirleaf, Ellen Johnson. ***Women, War and Peace: The Independent Experts' Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-building***. New York, NY: United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), 2002.

The authors' report, written in response to UN Security Council Resolution 1325, analyzes war's impact on females and considers how to bring women into all peace activities. Based on field research in 14 conflict zones, they observe that females endure violence before, during and after war, but also that women design and use mechanisms of protection and support offered by non-governmental organizations and UN agencies to survive and to cultivate gender equality. The authors offer recommendations on how to tackle such challenges as the health effects of hostilities and reconstruction with the aims of ending the impunity surrounding wartime gender violence and ensuring women's full citizenship as voters, candidates for political office and decision makers.

Suthanthiraraj, Kavitha and Ayo, Cristina. ***Promoting Women's Participation in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies: How Women Worldwide are Making and Building Peace***. New York, NY: Global Action to Prevent War; NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security; and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 2010.

The authors explore community-based initiatives by women's organizations and civil society worldwide aimed at fostering women's participation in peace processes. Their report focuses on two elements of the peace process—peacemaking and early post-conflict peacebuilding. They identify gaps in informal and official policies directed at applying UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and conclude with proposals to enhance prospects for women's participation in all aspects of peace processes.

Tirman, John. "UNSCR 1325: Slow Progress, Uncertain Prospects." ***Foreign Service Journal***. Vol. 88, No. 3, April 2011.

The author discusses findings of a study commissioned by the International Civil Society Action Network and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for International Studies to assess how well Resolution 1325 has been implemented ten years after its passage. Research done in six societies emerging from war or still experiencing it—Aceh in Indonesia, Colombia, Israel/ Palestine, Liberia, Sri Lanka and Uganda—shows that international organizations, including UN agencies, and states have applied the resolution unevenly at best, while private women's organizations have made the greatest strides. The author insists that implementation of Resolution 1325 is necessary not only because women suffer disproportionately in war, but more importantly, because they offer different perspectives, knowledge, relationships and problem-solving skills which may improve the outcomes of peacemaking and peacekeeping activities.

Guides, Handbooks and Manuals

Afkhami, Mahnaz and Eisenberg, Anne. In consultation with: Abou Habib, Lina; Khader, Asma; Medar-Gould, Sindi; and Pitanguy, Jacqueline. *Leading to Action: A Political Participation Handbook for Women*. Bethesda, MD: Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development, and Peace (WLP), 2010.

This manual is a learning tool for individuals seeking to play a more significant political role in their communities and seeks to empower women in particular to become democratic and participatory leaders. Highlighting real-life examples of women's trials and triumphs in this arena, the manual features questions for discussion and learning exercises that enable women to cultivate the skills they need for effective political action—whether the goal is to run for elected office, to support a campaign, to encourage voter turn-out or to formulate better laws for the community.

Afkhami, Mahnaz; Eisenberg, Anne; and Vaziri, Haleh. In consultation with: Azzouni, Suheir; Imam, Ayesha; Lemrini, Amina; and Naciri, Rabèa. *Leading to Choices: A Leadership Training Handbook for Women.* Bethesda, MD: Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development, and Peace (WLP), 2001.

This manual aims to foster women's leadership based on a model that prioritizes communication, mutual learning, creation of a shared vision and consensus around a common goal. It features case studies of individuals from around the world who exercise leadership skills to address challenging situations in their communities and showcases the innovative projects of various problem-solving organizations. The manual's questions for discussion and learning exercises promote the theory and practice of leadership as horizontal, collaborative and inclusive.

Afkhami, Mahnaz; Nemiroff, Greta Hofmann; and Vaziri, Haleh. In consultation with: Arsanios, Afifa Dirani; Khader, Asma; and Tadros, Marlyn. *Safe and Secure: Eliminating Violence and Girls in Muslim Societies*. Bethesda, MD: Sisterhood Is Global Institute (SIGI), 1998.

This manual is directed at Muslim women to raise their awareness of gender-based violence. Recognizing that such violence is a global phenomenon, this tool focuses on problems common to Muslim societies as recorded by field research and consultation with experts. The scenarios, discussion questions and learning exercises are based on the universal human rights discourse and communicated in association with local customs, ideas, role models and cultural and religious texts. The manual encourages dialogue about culture and religion which are defined as fluid, open to interpretation and thus potentially emancipating for women victimized by violence.

Afkhami, Mahnaz and Vaziri, Haleh. *Claiming Our Rights: A Manual for Women's Human Rights Education in Muslim Societies*. Bethesda, MD: Sisterhood is Global Institute (SIGI), and distributed by Women, Ink. Press of the International Women's Tribune Centre in New York, NY, 1997 ed.

This manual is geared to Muslim women and seeks to create awareness of the basic human rights to which they are entitled. It features scenarios that unfold from one session to the next as a drama set in a fictional Muslim society, posing questions for discussion about the human rights dilemmas faced by the story's characters. These questions and learning exercises convey universal human rights principles in

relationship to local customs, ideas, role models and cultural and religious texts. The manual fosters dialogue about culture and religion which are perceived as fluid, open to interpretation and thus potentially supportive of the human rights discourse.

Ahmed, Aziza and Menon, Sunita. **Rights and Desire: A Facilitator's Manual to Healthy Sexuality**. New Delhi, India: Breakthrough, 2006.

This manual is a tool for teachers, facilitators and leaders to bring human rights values of compassion, dignity and equality to the realm of sex and sexuality. Covering such issues as knowledge of one's body, intimacy, sexual health and gender roles, it explores healthy, respectful sexual practices through discussion questions, learning exercises and multi-media materials.

Anti-Trafficking Training Material for Judges and Prosecutors in EU Member States and Accession and Candidate Countries. In three parts—*Background Reader, Curriculum and Handbook*. Vienna, Austria: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), 2006.

This manual seeks to raise awareness about human trafficking as a violation of human rights and to enhance judges' and prosecutors' capabilities to detect trafficking cases and implement anti-trafficking laws in line with agreed European and international standards. It uses discussion questions and learning activities to tackle issues like the causes and impact of trafficking, interrogation of traumatized victims and human rights approaches to ending this crime.

Be-Free Center/WLP Bahrain. **Yes I Can: Leadership for Teens, Ages 13-17 Years**. Bethesda, MD: Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development, and Peace (WLP), 2011.

This manual offers a framework for interactive workshops targeting teenagers, with the goals of: developing their transformative leadership capacities, helping them design collective solutions to their communities' challenges, cultivating norms of gender equality in their families and motivating them to engage in political actions for creating peaceful, democratic societies. The sessions feature an array of energizer and core exercises, inspiring true stories and questions for discussion and reflection, all aimed at generating mutual respect, dialogue and collaboration.

Carroll, Aengus. **Make It Work: Six steps to effective LGBT human rights advocacy**. Brussels, Belgium: The European Region of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans & Intersex Association (ILGA-Europe), October 2010.

This manual provides a logical structure and set of tools and skills for use by activists advocating the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. It outlines six steps for effective advocacy: (1) know the relevant human rights standards and institutions; (2) research and analyze the issues; (3) map out stakeholders who can affect the issues so as to forge coalitions; (4) outline an action plan to encompass the advocacy message; (5) employ diverse advocacy methods; and (6) create indicators to evaluate the outcomes of advocacy.

Dey, Kathleen; Chiyangwa, Judith; Odoi, Netsy Fekade; Carter, Rachel; and Ahluwalia, Kanwal. **Stop the Bus! I Want to Get On: Lessons from Campaigns to End Violence Against Women in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Ghana**. London, UK: Womankind Worldwide, and Cape Town, South Africa: Rape Crisis Cape Town, 2008.

This educational tool analyzes the campaigns implemented by three organizations striving to end violence against women—South Africa's Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust, Zimbabwe's Musasa Project and Ghana's Gender Studies and Human Rights Documentation Centre. It offers lessons and guidelines for non-governmental and community-based organizations trying to create awareness of gender-based violence, to design campaign strategies and to monitor their impact.

Good and Bad Examples: Lessons learned from working with United Nations Resolution 1325 in international missions. Stockholm, Sweden: Genderforce (a joint project between the Swedish Armed Forces, the National Rescue Services Agency, the Swedish Police Service, the Swedish Women's Voluntary Defence Service, the Association of Military Officers in Sweden and the Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation), 2007.

Practitioners present examples of civilians and military working in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and post-war reconstruction to show how Security Council Resolution 1325 may be effectively implemented. Based on interviews with personnel in diverse contexts—East Timor, the Philippines and Afghanistan, among other societies— this guidebook details lessons about how to promote women's rights and involvement in peacemaking and peacekeeping. Each section ends with discussion questions to encourage reflection and dialogue about issues encountered in the field.

Handbook for Legislation on Violence against Women. New York, NY: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2010.

This handbook offers stakeholders—legislators, government officials, civil society and United Nations agencies—guidance to support passage and implementation of laws to prevent violence against women, punish perpetrators and protect survivors' rights. It provides a model framework for legislation on violence against women, recommendations that highlight promising examples of laws worldwide and a check-list of steps to take when drafting such legislation.

Kubany, Edward S., Ph.D., ABPP and Ralston, Tyler C., Psy.D. ***Treating PTSD in Battered Women: A Step-by-Step Manual for Therapists and Counselors***. Oakland, CA: New Harbinger Publications, 2008.

This manual is directed at mental health professionals treating battered women. It is based on a treatment model for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), pioneered by Dr. Kubany called cognitive trauma therapy (CTT). The manual explains CTT in modules covering: trauma history exploration, negative self-talk monitoring, stress management, PTSD education, exposure to trauma reminders, overcoming learned helplessness, challenging "supposed to" beliefs, building assertiveness, dealing with mistrust, identifying potential abusers, handling contacts with former partners, managing anger, decision-making, self-advocacy and addressing trauma-related guilt.

Medica Mondiale, ed. ***Violence against Women in War: Handbook for professionals working with traumatized women***. Cologne, Germany: Medica Mondiale (mm), 2nd edition, 2008.

This handbook is a multi-disciplinary overview of war-related sexualised violence and trauma. It features information on the extent of sexualised violence in regions of war and political crisis, explains the consequences for women and girls within their cultural context and underscores the difficulties for women appearing as witnesses in court trials. Describing approaches that have proven valuable in working with traumatised

women, the handbook provides recommendations for professional helpers in such fields as gynecology, mental health, legal counseling, the court system, development and humanitarian assistance.

Smales, Philippa. With contributions from: Lappin, Kate; Lestari, Eni; Bultron, Ramon; Chong, Vivian; Masamloc, Lilibeth; Hsia, Hsiao-Chuan; Abdon-Tellez, Cynthia; and Somwong, Pranom. ***The Right to Unite: A Handbook on Domestic Worker Rights across Asia***. Chiangmai, Thailand: Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), 2010.

This handbook introduces readers to issues surrounding women engaged in domestic work in Asia and examines the violations of their rights in ten countries— Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Thailand. It contains the latest instruments of the International Labor Organization on domestic work and analyzes them in relation to women workers' rights to identify gaps and concerns. Developed to facilitate advocacy, the handbook provides concrete recommendations for activism and organization by domestic workers and change within states.

Women and Men: Hand in Hand against Violence, Strategies and approaches to working with men and boys for ending violence against women. Oxford, UK: Oxfam Publishing, in collaboration with KAFA and the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, 2010 [Originally published in Arabic].

This manual is based on the premise that men, working in partnership with women, can and must play a key role in ending gender-based violence. Designed for use in Arab societies, this tool features case studies, tips and lessons gleaned from different experiences and programs that enlist men as partners in violence prevention. Exploring concepts surrounding violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences, the manual aims to impart the attitudes, knowledge and skills necessary to cultivate gender equality through engagement of men.