

Alerta Especial: Artículos y sitios en Internet sobre Género

Junio 4, 2004

Estimado(a) señor(a):

Tenemos el agrado de presentarle una bibliografía sobre Género como parte de nuestro Servicio de Alertas, que esperamos sea de su interés. Este servicio se basa en el ofrecimiento de artículos aparecidos en publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, haciéndole llegar una relación con sus resúmenes. También, incluimos una lista de sitios en Internet donde se puede ubicar amplia información sobre el tema.

1. **LA MUJER Y EL MICROFINANCIAMIENTO: APERTURA DE LOS MERCADOS Y LAS MENTES.** Susy Cheston, vicepresidenta ejecutiva para políticas e investigaciones de Opportunity International. Obtenido de Internet:
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/ites/O204/ijes/cheston.htm>

La industria del microfinanciamiento ha sido una de las primeras en reconocer a la mujer como una fuerza del desarrollo internacional y un mercado digno de atención, pero podría ser mejor si emprendiera contra las barreras que hasta ahora han impedido su participación plena, dice Susy Cheston de Opportunity International, una organización sin fines de lucro que apoya el desarrollo de las microempresas.

2. **REPLANTEO DEL DEBATE SOBRE EL TRABAJO Y LOS HIJOS.** Ellen Galinsky. Obtenido de Internet:
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itsv/O101/ijss/kidswork.htm>

Nuestras actitudes acerca de si las madres deberían trabajar o no, han cambiado durante los últimos 30 años debido a la continua conversación que hay en Estados Unidos acerca de la función de madres y padres en el trabajo y en la vida familiar, dice Ellen Galinsky. Se incluye un diálogo de la opinión de los hijos acerca de sus madres que trabajan.

3. **EL MICROFINANCIAMIENTO Y EL RETO DEL DESARROLLO MUNDIAL.** Alex Counts, presidente, Fundación Graneen, USA. Obtenido de Internet:
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/ites/O204/ijes/counts.htm>

El autor examina los elementos esenciales del sector del microfinanciamiento. Entre sus conclusiones figuran que los negocios dirigidos por mujeres muchas veces están relacionados con un menor riesgo crediticio y con la probabilidad de que las ganancias se dirijan a la educación de los hijos, y que la capacitación comercial formal no es siempre un prerrequisito del éxito en la creación de un negocio.

4. *MAKING IT CORK: LOW-INCOME WORKING MOTHERS' INVOLVEMENT IN THEIR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.* Margaret Vaughn, Eric Dearing, Rebecca Hencke and Cristina Pinto. "American Education Research Journal" – Winter 2003

This article explores the relation between employment and family involvement in children's education for low-income women. Mixed-method analyses showed cork as both an obstacle to and an opportunity for involvement. Mothers who worked or attended school full time were less involved in their children's schooling than other mothers, and mothers who worked or attended school part time were more involved than other mothers. Working mothers described several strategies for educational involvement and call for policy and research consideration of the dilemma of work and family involvement.

5. *JP MORGAN: INTERVIEW.* "Foreign Policy" – January 1, 2004

Susana de la Puente is managing director of JP Morgan's Latin American Investment Banking Group. Ms. de la Puente's major transactions in privatization, mergers and acquisitions, and debt and equity capital markets in the region have garnered much acclaim. A native of Peru, Ms. de la Puente has been featured in several business publications and has received a series of accolades, including Global Finance magazine's "20 Most Powerful Women in Global Finance."

6. *NEOLIBERALISM, GENDER, AND DEVELOPMENT. INSTITUTIONALIZING "POST-FEMINISM" IN MEDELLÍN, COLOMBIA.* Donna F. Murdock. "Women's Studies Quarterly" – Fall/Winter 2003

Like all theoretical tools and discourses, the theory of gender is always interpreted by persons within particular social contexts and with particular orientations to the social world. In the context of an increasing neoliberal hegemony, status are shrinking her development budgets, seeking new ways to economize, and gender policies are of course implicated in these changes. At the same time, feminists have been so successful at flagging the importance of considering women's participation in development that governments are compelled to attend to gender issues if they want to receive development monies.

7. *POOR WOMEN IN PERU. REPRODUCERS OF PERVERTY AND POVERTY RELIEVERS.* Jelke Boesten. "Women's Studies Quarterly" – Fall/Winter 2003

Between 1990 and 2000, the government justified governmental programs directed at poor women with discourses regarding both the development and emancipation of women. In presenting these programs, the government combined internationally promoted discourses of integration and equity in development practices. The government saw women as being responsible for the biological reproduction of a social reality, mothers of the poor. On the other hand, the government represented women as guardians of the survival of the family and the community alike. The state used these images of what a woman is to treat poor, mainly indigenous or mestiza women both as reproducers of poverty in population programs and as poverty relievers in food

distribution programs, says the author. He shows in this article how poverty relief programs were implemented and how women used their roles as mothers to expand their agency in a society in which social relations are over-proportionally built on divisions of gender, ethnicity, and class.

8. *THE PAYOFF FROM WOMEN'S RIGHTS.* Isobel Coleman. "Foreign Affairs" – May/June 2004

Over the past decade, significant research has demonstrated what many have known for a long time: women are critical to economic development, active civil society, and good governance, especially in developing countries, says the author. Focusing on women is often the best way to reduce birth rates and child mortality; improve health, nutrition, and education; stem the spread of HIV/AIDS; build robust and self-sustaining community organizations; and encourage grassroots democracy, explains the author.

9. *PRIVATE PAIN/PUBLIC PEACE: WOMEN'S RIGHTS AS HUMAN RIGHTS AND AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S REPORT ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.* Gillian Youngs. "Signs" – Summer 2003

This article examines the 2001 report of Amnesty International titled "Broken Bodies, Shattered Minds: Torture and Ill-Treatment of Women," in relation to women's rights as human rights. Feminist campaigning against violence against women, identification of torture as acts by public officials or private individuals across all settings and classification of violence against women in patriarchal systems.

10. *THE LIMITS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS IN A CORPORATIZED COMPETITIVE GLOBAL ECONOMY.* Philida Bunkle. "Development" – June 2003

The author looks at the contradictions surrounding reproductive rights and health in New Zealand. She argues that entry into the globalized economy has profoundly undermined in disturbing ways women's access to services that will ensure their health and well-being. Despite the legal achievements for women's rights, including the growing prominence of women in public life and government, this loss of economic rights is creating major problems for the majority of women of all ages and lifestyles, but particularly among the poorest and most deprived communities.

11. *BUILDING ALLIANCES FOR WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT, REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND HEALTH.* Wendy Harcourt. "Development" – June 2003

Wendy Harcourt reviews some of the major concerns around reproductive rights and health from a wide range of cultural, social and economic settings based on a series of dialogues held by the Society for International Development in 2001-2002. She shows how women are shaping and resisting globalization through innovative strategies as well as ways in which women are strengthening alliances for gender equality and reproductive health and rights.

12. *HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIDDLE EASTERN & MUSLIM WOMEN: A PROJECT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY.* Janet Afary. "Human Rights Quarterly" – February 2004

This article first explores the state of human rights of Middle Eastern/Muslim Women in a selection of North Africa, Central Asian, and Middle Eastern countries. It then contrasts

this present state of oppression with the emerging legal reforms and attempts made by a new generation of women's rights activists. These activists are building new institutions in their homelands despite numerous obstacles and great personal and political risk, creating the need for a new dialogue and approach to human rights in the Middle East.

13. USING THE ESID MODEL TO REDUCE INTIMATE MALE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. Cris M. Sullivan. "American Journal of Community Psychology" – December 1, 2003

The author describes how the Experimental Social Innovation and Dissemination (ESID) model was successfully used to reduce intimate male violence against women. Following the principles of ESID, the experimental social innovation involved providing trained paraprofessional advocates to work one-on-one with women who had been assaulted by partners of ex-partners.

14. MOVING BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL: EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE POLICIES ON SOCIAL NORMS. Chalen K. Baker, Ann W. Price, Laura Salazar, and Kathleen Carlin. "American Journal of Community Psychology" – December 1, 2003

To be effective, criminal justice policies should affect the underlying social norms for which the policies were enacted, say the authors. This study sought to determine whether public perceptions of criminal justice policies on domestic violence affected social norms. Two waves of data were collected where a random probability sample of 973 residents was drawn from 4 communities. A structural equation model was tested and confirmed. Results provided strong support for the hypothesis that perceptions of criminal justice policies have direct effects on attitudes toward criminal justice response, and indirect effects on victim-blaming attitudes, both underlying social norms related to domestic violence. The enactment of criminal justice policies, therefore, may have an impact beyond victims and perpetrators and lead to a transformation of the community through the emergence of new social norms, explain the authors.

15. LOS TRIBUNALES ESPECIALIZADOS Y LA VIOLENCIA EN EL HOGAR. Kristin Littel. Obtenido de Internet:
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itdhr/0503/ijds/little.htm>

Junto con los tribunales de violencia en el hogar, los tribunales de familia proporcionan al poder judicial instrumentos para mejorar la respuesta a la violencia en el hogar. En este artículo la autora examina la necesidad de la respuesta de tribunales especializados para este delito, los modelos de tribunales para la violencia en el hogar, la emergencia y estructura de los tribunales de familia y el grado en que abordan la violencia en el hogar, así como la importancia de una respuesta judicial coordinada, que promueva seguridad para la víctima y le exige cuentas al agresor.

16. LOS PAÍSES EN VÍAS DE DESARROLLO ENFRENTAN LA TRATA DE PERSONAS. Obtenido de Internet:
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0603/ijgs/gj08.htm>

El artículo es un fragmento del Informe sobre la Trata de Personas (TIP), el tercer informe anual, que es un amplio estudio sobre la situación mundial, elaborado por el Departamento de Estado de Estados Unidos, sobre los esfuerzos de los gobiernos para combatir la trata de personas. El capítulo sobre las "prácticas óptimas", describe las medidas específicas, no costosas, contra la trata de personas, aplicadas por muchos

Compartimos artículos aparecidos en las publicaciones de los Estados Unidos, precisando que nuestro gobierno no necesariamente coincide con las opiniones vertidas.

países en vías de desarrollo.

17. AGENCIAS DE SERVICIOS SOCIALES DE ESTADOS UNIDOS RESPONDEN A LA TRATA DE PERSONAS. Wade F. Horn. Obtenido de Internet:
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0603/ijgs/gj03.htm>

Este artículo explica sobre los organismos de Estados Unidos que trabajan en la creación de una red de seguridad para las víctimas de la trata de personas.

18. MICROCREDIT – THE RHETORIC OF EMPOWERMENT, THE REALITY OF “DEVELOPMENT AS USUAL.” Robin G. Isserles. “Women’s Studies Quarterly”- Fall/Winter 2003

This essay provides a critical analysis of some of the ideological assumptions underlying microcredit and considers the implications it has on the lives of women it is supposed to empower. Such an analysis explores the disjuncture between rhetoric and reality, as it reveals the ideological commitments reinforced by neoliberal notions of development. The data presented come from a variety of sources: a critical analysis of some of the current writing on microcredit; interviews conducted between 1998-1999 with development workers who have been engaged in microcredit programs in developing countries and fieldwork the author conducted at the Microcredit Summit in New York City in 1998.

19. GENDER, CULTURE, AND ECOTOURISM – DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN THE GUYANESE RAIN FOREST. Barbara J. Dilley. “Women’s Studies Quarterly” – Fall/Winter 2003

This essay addresses the dynamics among gender, economics, and politics that emerged from the creation and implementation of an ecotourism development program among the indigenous Makashi people of the Guyanese rain forest. Drawing on ethnographic data and the author’s fieldwork, Barbara Dilley identifies three anthropological concerns regarding women and the development of ecotourism.

20. FEMINIST POST-DEVELOPMENT THOUGHT – WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT AND THE GENDERED PARADOXES OF SURVIVAL IN BOLIVIA. Amy Lind. “ Women’s Studies Quarterly” – Fall/Winter 2003

In this article the author addresses the dilemmas of researching about women’s lives in global perspective and examines feminist post-development thought and its potential contributions to women’s studies curriculum and scholarship. To address these issues, Amy Lind draw from her research on women’s movements in Bolivia, in which she analyzed how community-based women’s organizations negotiate the terms of international development agency agenda in their local struggles for survival. Her research methods included discourse analysis, policy analysis, participant observation in organization meetings and events, and semi-structured interviews and in-depth, open-ended interviews with key female political leaders, including Domitila Barrios de Chungara, a leader of Bolivia’s tin-mining wives’s association and former vice-presidential candidate, whose testimony has been published and used in women’s studies classrooms throughout the United States.

Relación de Páginas Web que contienen información sobre estos temas:

Women in the United States

<http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/women>

Coalición mundial busca proteger de VIH/Sida a la mujer

<http://usinfo.state.gov/espanol/sida/04020606.htm>

United Nations – Development Fund for Women, Gender and HIV/AIDS

<http://www.genderandaids.org/index.php>

Department of State – Information on International Programs – Women’s Rights

<http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/women/rights/rightslinks.htm>

Fondo Global para Mujeres

<http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/6languages/spanish/>

Women, Law and Development International (WLDI)

<http://www.wld.org/index.html>

4000 Years of Women in Science

<http://www.astr.ua.edu/4000WS/4000WS.html>

National Center for Injury and Violence Prevention and Control

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc>

National Coalition against Domestic Violence

<http://www.ncadv.org>

National Violence against Women Prevention Research Center

<http://www.vawprevention.org>

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

<http://www.nrcdv.org>

Captive Daughters, Inc.

<http://captive Daughters.org/index.htm>

Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking

<http://www.castla.org>

Global Alliance against Traffick in Women

<http://www.gaatw.org>

Families and Work Institute

<http://www.familiesandworkinst.org>

Generations United

<http://www.gu.org>

The Institute for Women’s Policy Research

http://www.iwpr.org/research_work.html

National Child Care Information Center

<http://nccic.org>

National Council on Family Relations

<http://www.ncfr.com>

U.S. Department of Labor. Women’s Bureau

<http://www.dol.gov/wb/welcome.html>

Working Moms Refuge

<http://www.momsrefuge.com>

National Organization for Women

<http://www.now.org>

Feminists for Life of America

<http://www.feministsforlife.org>

National Women’s Health Network

<http://www.womenshealthnetwork.org>

Independent Women's Forum
<http://www.iwf.org>

Leadership America
<http://www.leadershipamerica.com>

National Partnership for Women and Families
<http://www.nationalpartnership.org>

National Women's Law Center
<http://www.nwlc.org>

Older Women's League
<http://www.owl-national.org>

Women's Action for New Directions
<http://www.wand.org>

Women's Research and Education Institute
<http://www.wrei.org>

American Association of University Women
<http://www.aauw.org>

Business and Professional Women U.S.A.
<http://www.bpwusa.org>

Wider Opportunities for Women
<http://www.wowonline.org>

Women in Community Service
<http://www.wics.org>

American Medical Women's Association
<http://www.amwa-doc.org>

Society for Women's Health Research
<http://www.womens-health.org>

Women in Government
<http://www.womeningovernment.org>

Women's Foreign Policy Group
<http://www.wfpg.org>

Women Legislators' Lobby
<http://www.wand.org>

Women's Campaign Fund
<http://www.wconline.org>

Women's Policy Inc.
<http://www.womenspolicy.org>