



Perspectives:

Research Notes & News

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Research Notes

New Forms of Corporate Social Communication

Cynthia Williams, Ruth Aguilera, Deborah Rupp (UIUC), and John Conley (UNC)

In the United States, a corporation's primary, and possibly exclusive, goal is to maximize shareholder wealth within the confines of the law. This academic view of the corporation leads directly to the conclusion that corporate governance structures should be organized towards providing direct accountability to shareholders. Yet, over the course of the last decade, three countervailing trends in corporate communication have become evident within the business community, particularly outside the United States. These trends, which are perhaps best described as minority cross-currents, convey a broader sense of corporate social obligation than does the shareholder primacy view. First, an increasing percentage of Global 500 companies now produce and publicly disseminate social and environmental reports that describe specific facts about non-financial aspects of the company's operations. Second, many of these same companies have begun to engage in "stakeholder dialogues." Third, the terms "corporate citizenship" and "corporate social responsibility" have re-emerged as part of

Williams, continued on p.2

Cheers and Tears: "Cooperative Conflict" within the Cotton Household in Southwest Burkina Faso

Batamaka Somé

Cotton has been a major commodity in Burkina Faso since colonial period, and remains the chief export revenue provider of the current national economy. By the mid-nineties, the devaluation of the local currency, which coincided with a broader context of agricultural adjustment (Speirs: 1996), spurred the production and caused what could be called a "cotton revolution" in the country. Nearly every farmer sees in cotton the path for achieving material or financial dreams, be it, sometimes, with compelling side-effects and constraints on food crop production. The production of the commodity has been influencing aspects of rural life and intrahousehold relations in particular. As a matter of fact, decisions about production, which devolve to men and involve women and the other dependents of the household, are often informed by tacit intrahousehold negotiations.



Somé, continued on p. 14



PROFESSOR RUTH PEARSON,
Director of the Centre of Development
University of Leeds, UK

Calling Capital to Account:
Corporate Gender Responsibility in the Global Era

Thursday, April 20, 2006, 4:00 p.m., Levis Faculty Center (Details inside.)

Williams, cont. from p. 1

the corporate lexicon, after a twenty year hiatus. In some contexts, as in the United States during the Sarbanes-Oxley discussions in the summer of 2002, the term "corporate social responsibility" is being used narrowly to describe a company's obligation to produce accurate financial statements. And yet in many other fora, the terms "corporate social responsibility" and "corporate citizenship" are being used to describe a concept of broader corporate social obligation (while the specific content of such obligation is often left undefined). One executive from Phillip Morris (recently renamed Altria to project a new, higher sense of purpose) commented in January of 2003 that any executive who did not receive daily briefings on corporate social responsibility was "seriously behind the learning curve" and was likely to be "blindsided by an important social issue." These trends suggest a number of important research questions that we are currently exploring by doing in-depth case studies at various global companies. In order to focus our research, we study the new means of communications—the social and environmental reports and the stakeholder dialogues—both as interesting and important new types of communication, and in order to investigate how companies understand their social obligations, and to explore what the terms "corporate citizenship" and "corporate social responsibility" actually mean to the different corporate participants using them. These case studies would combine document reviews, a history of the company, interviews with managers in the company, observation if there are "rituals" or other practices to observe, and then content analysis of the interview data. We are particularly interested on how global managers conceptualize and implement these ideas. The specific hypotheses that we seek to test are developed in a forthcoming *Academy of Management Review* entitled "Putting the S back into CSR: A Multi-level study of Corporate Change" (Aguilera, Rupp, Williams and Ganapathi) and a Cornell International Law Journal paper (Williams and Conley, 2005). This research project is framed within the comparative corporate governance and international CSR literature.

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PUTTING THE S BACK IN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

A MULTI-LEVEL THEORY OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN ORGANIZATIONS

Ruth V. Aguilera, Deborah E. Rupp, Cynthia A. Williams, and Jyoti Ganapathi

This paper provides a multi-level theoretical model to understand why business organizations are increasingly engaging in corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, and thereby exhibiting the potential to exert positive social change. Our model integrates theories of micro-level organizational justice, meso-level corporate governance, and macro-level varieties of capitalisms. Using a theoretical framework presented in the justice literature, we argue that organizations are pressured to engage in CSR by many different actors, each driven by instrumental, relational and moral motives. These actors are situated within four "levels" of analysis: individual, organizational, national and transnational. After discussing the motives affecting actors at each level and the mechanisms used at each level to exercise influence, as well as the interactions of motives within levels, we examine forces across levels to propose the complex web of factors, which both facilitate and impede social change by organizations. Ultimately, this proposed framework can be used to systematize our understanding of the complex social phenomenon of increasing CSR engagement, and to develop testable hypotheses. We conclude by highlighting some empirical questions for future research, and discussing a number of managerial implications.

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Calling Capital to Account

Corporate Gender Responsibility in the Global Era



Professor Ruth Pearson

Director of the Centre of Development
University of Leeds, UK

4:00 pm Thursday
April 20, 2006

407 Levis Faculty Center
919 W. Illinois St., Urbana

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RUTH PEARSON has been a prominent scholar of women's changing role in the global economy for over twenty years. Her published work includes the path-breaking analysis of Nimble Fingers in export processing employment, as well as studies of export sectors in Latin America and Britain. She is an expert on gender and economic policy both in the international and the national spheres. A current project examines women's cross-border employment in the Greater Mekong Sub-region in Southeast Asia.

WGGP Spring 2006 Activities and Co-Sponsored Events

Jan. 27, *CAS Forum on Critical Issues: Immigration*, Moderator: Noreen Sugrue (WGGP)

Feb. 13, *Gender Issues in China Since WTO Accession*, Gale Summerfield (WGGP and Human & Community Development), sponsored by East Asian and Pacific Studies and WGGP

Feb. 15, *CAS Initiative on Megacatastrophes: Science, Policy & Human Behavior: The Pakistan Earthquake: A Wake-up Call for Mid-America?*

Feb. 17, *Transnational Seminar: Shock & Awe: Women, Garment, Sex, and Domestic Workers: Economical Survival Strategies in Bangladesh*, Kathryn Ward (Sociology, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)

Feb. 23-25, *Joint Area Centers Symposium on Criminal Trafficking and Slavery: The Dark Side of Global and Regional Migration*, Keynote by Susan Forbes Martin (Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University)

Feb. 27, WGGP Seminar: *Women's Share in Cotton Production in Southwest Burkina Faso*, Batamaka Somé (Anthropology)

Feb. 27, W.E.B. DuBois Lecture: *21st-Century Color Lines & Other Lines: The Challenge of Pan-Africanism*, Bill Fletcher (Trans-Africa Forum) sponsored by African-American Studies & Research and African Studies

Mar. 3, *Rural Health Symposium*, Carle Auditorium

Mar. 14, *The Yalta Conference and Ronin Office Ladies*, Seinendan Japanese Theatre Troupe and Oriza Hirata, sponsored by East Asian & Pacific Studies and East Asian Languages & Cultures

Mar. 28, *Traditional Discourses on Islamic Law in Palestine*, Lynn Welchman (Islamic & Middle Eastern Law, Univ of London), sponsored by South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies and WGGP

Apr. 3, WGGP Seminar: *Women & Islamic Activism in Egypt*, Sahar Tawfiq (Cairo), sponsored by South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies and WGGP

Apr. 5, Wed., 7 pm, *WGGP and IGPA Human Security Forum*, Joanne Lin (Legal Momentum Immigrant Women Pgm, Washington, DC), Karen Musalo (Gender & Refugee Studies, Hastings College of Law, Univ of California), and Amy Gajda (Journalism and Law, UIUC), Lucy Ellis Lounge, 1080 Foreign Languages Building

Apr. 20, Thurs., 4 pm, *Calling Capital to Account: Corporate Gender Responsibility in the Global Era*, Ruth Pearson (Centre of Development Studies, Univ of Leeds), 407 Levis Faculty Center

May 3, Wed., 4-6 pm, *WGGP Spring Reception*, 101 International Studies Bldg., 910 S. 5th Street

May 3-6, *The 2nd International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry: Ethics, Politics & Human Subject Research in the New Millennium*. Illini Union, 1401 W. Green Street.

WGGP & IGPA Human Security Forum: Asylum and Other Protections for Immigrant Women

April 5, Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.,

Lucy Ellis Lounge, 1080 Foreign Language Building,
707 S. Mathews Avenue, Urbana

Joanne Lin,

Senior Staff Attorney,

Legal Momentum Immigrant Women Program, Washington

Karen Musalo,

Director, Center for Gender and Refugee Studies,

Hastings College of Law, University of California

Amy Gajda,

Assistant Professor, Journalism and Law, UIUC, Moderator

Women who come to the United States as immigrants are faced with a legal system that is not necessarily prepared to handle their unique needs. From issues involving family violence to honor killings to genital mutilation, the law has not offered as much protection as is necessary for many women . . . and deportation is not a viable or safe option. This forum explored those issues, the current legal situation, asylum, and other immigration relief for women who seek a safer place in the United States.

CAS Interdisciplinary Initiative on Immigration

The Center for Advanced Study (CAS) at the University of Illinois sponsors an annual interdisciplinary initiative to provide an opportunity for faculty and students to engage in a prolonged study on a topic of interest to a wide range of disciplines and methodologies across campus. The CAS Initiative for 2008-09 will be on Immigration, chaired by Jim Barrett, History, and Gale Summerfield, WGGP and Human and Community Development. It will bring together scholars in the social sciences, law, computer science, engineering and humanities to explore new approaches to immigration and its controversies. The *CAS Forum on Critical Issues: Immigration* held on January 27 offered a preview of some of the many issues that will become the focus of this year-long project.

Gender and Politics in Bachelet's Chile

Verónica Montecinos
March 2006

The election of Michelle Bachelet, Chile's new president, in January of 2006 has generated high expectations. She is the first Latin America woman ever elected as head of state with no husband or male relative preceding her in office.

Bachelet's compelling personal story (54, pediatrician) has appeared prominently in the world media. The young Michelle, a medical student, suffered prison, torture and years of exile after the military overthrew the Socialist president



Michelle Bachelet,
President-Elect, Chile

Salvador Allende in 1973. Her father, an Air Force general and Allende sympathizer, had a more frightful fate: death while imprisoned by his comrades shortly after the coup.

Dr. Bachelet, a long-term member of the Socialist party, ran for office after serving as Health and Defense Minister under President Ricardo Lagos (1999-06). Although she is leading the fourth center-left coalition government since the end of Pinochet's dictatorial regime in 1990, her presidency is likely to shake key pillars of the country's cultural and political foundation. She has promised a style of politics closer to the people and a government with a more participatory policy-making system. She is committed to achieving gender parity in government appointments and a quota system to increase women's representation in politics. She also aims at increasing social equality, improving the quality of jobs, introducing reforms in the privatized social security system and improving other state services.

Her agenda is at once progressive and mindful of the need to preserve Chile's much celebrated record of

economic and political stability. But she already faces challenges and complaints from the right and the left. Women occupy half of Bachelet's cabinet posts (Defense Ministry, among others); in her first week as president, she announced free universal health coverage for people 60 and older and a commission to study changes in the pension system (which penalizes women and leaves a large fraction of Chileans without adequate protection). While traditional political elites and vested interests perceive threats in Bachelet's new gender and redistributive policies, others see just a thinly veiled neoliberal left in power, beholden to technocratic politics.

It is too early to solve the puzzle of Bachelet's Chile, but it would be a major disappointment for Chileans and others if the promises of this pioneering woman president remain unfulfilled, co-opted and sabotaged by political parties, powerful economic interests or the unforgiving vagaries of market forces.

Veronica Montecinos is Associate Professor of Sociology at Penn State University McKeesport.

Thoughts on the Inauguration of Michelle Bachelet

Jane Jaquette
March 16, 2006

Before I left for Chile, I read the biography of Michelle Bachelet in Spanish by Elizabeth Subercaseaux and Malu Sierra. From that I learned a great deal about her early life (some spent in Puerto Montt, where her father was stationed) as the daughter of a general to whom she was devoted. . . . From the biography and my observations, I would conclude that Michelle is courageous perhaps to a fault, and very disciplined. She had the view that she not her brother would carry forth the ideals of her father and I think that contributed to her victory in that she had the self confidence and persistence to go on. There is very little in the biography about her relations with her children; what is clear is that her image as a doctor and a mother, even an unorthodox mother, made her accessible to people. Again, from the biography, I would say that she is more of a socialist and a gender egalitarian than a maternal feminist—we shall see how she handles those discourses now that she is

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in office. Once involved in politics, she strategically chose to get military training at the InterAmerican Defense University, which put her in a good position to be named a credible Minister of Defense, after serving well as Minister of Health under Lagos....

So, why Bachelet? Why Chile? Why now?

Why Bachelet seems to me a combination of her drive and political engagement, both clear early on, and the appeal of her combination of qualities to the general public. She is warm but not sentimental, very much concerned about inequalities—class, regional, gender. She is acceptable to the military because of her understanding and appreciation of the military as an institution, although obviously not of its political role; the respect many still have for her father; and her personal sense of discipline. She is credible to the general public as someone who understands military matters, but also as someone who is associated with health and social issues. I was told, although it is not in the biography, that her ability to reach out to the people was proven when there was a natural disaster in a town outside of Santiago—she proved she could manage the relief effort but also genuinely relate to those who were affected by the disaster.

So she is both charismatic and viewed as technically competent, a combination reflected in her cabinet, half men and half women, but seen as “technocratic” not “political” appointments....

Why Chile? Chile has a political party system that is effective, so party support makes a difference, and Lagos’s support in particular. I gather from one article I read that there is pressure to make internal party elections more open—I am not sure exactly how Bachelet became the candidate in this context, but she did have to win the first round of the election with the public. In the second round, when her numbers began to fade, the party sent Sergio Bitar to take over management. Ironically, his niece is the campaign manager for Lavin, the RN opponent. Women have long had professional respect in Chile, so a barrier that is difficult to cross in the United States is not so high in Chile. Most important, she represents real reconciliation in Chile, which has been divided for so long.

Why now? The fact that across Latin America polls show that women are now seen as less corrupt than men and also more capable of administering an effective state certainly helps. Michelle appeared to understand this when she appointed a technocratic cabinet, well chosen also to represent different wings of the Concertación. Her good relations with the military

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go a way toward bridging the deep gap between left and right, and her personal history is probably uniquely appealing for the moment. But it is important that the time is now ripe for that reconciliation in Chile. The Lagos government succeeded in getting many of the constitutional provisions to protect the Pinochet regime removed, including making the ex president senator for life and reserved seats in the senate, which must contribute to the Concertación’s majority. Lagos’s fight to have Pinochet tried in Chile also helped, and Pinochet has lost much credibility now that it has been revealed that he, long thought to be incorruptible, stashed several million dollars in accounts abroad. Michelle sat through a long ecumenical mass, (originally instituted by Allende, to replace the previous Catholic Te Deum), indicating her respect for religion as well as the cooperative attitude of the Church, as the cardinal was present at this and other events....

So—Michelle Bachelet seems off to a good start. It will be interesting to see what she does with the political capital her election has given her.

Jane S. Jaquette is Bertha Harton Orr Professor of Politics and Chair of the Diplomacy and World Affairs Department at Occidental College.

(Un)Thinking Citizenship: Feminist Debates in Contemporary South Africa

Amanda Gouws, (ed) (2004)
UK: Ashgate Publisher/Cape Town: Juta. 2005

Issues of electoral representation and the representation of women’s interests in law are core issues of citizenship. A theoretical analysis of the application of feminist theories to issues of citizenship in South Africa appears in *(Un)Thinking Citizenship: Feminist Debates in Contemporary South Africa*. The book grapples with the contradictions of liberal democracy’s focus on the individual and law reform as a remedy for exclusion from citizenship, showing that many issues need a solution that focuses on the collective and that discourses such as “gender mainstreaming” often determine the outcome of policy that may not be optimally beneficial to women. It also shows that political change cannot be limited to merely the institutionalization of gender issues. The book is a view from the South, challenging literature on citizenship produced in the North and shows the limits of law reform.

Women in Government: An overview

Marianne A. Ferber and Michael Brun

Some time ago we decided to see whether there appears to be any evidence of a connection between the political participation of women in various countries and government policies. This is clearly a very ambitious project and we have only just started. We have, however, collected a large amount of data (mainly from the internet) and thought that some of these might be of interest to readers of the WGGP Newsletter because they provide a great deal of evidence of the diverse history and the wide variations in the extent to which women have made progress toward greater representation in the governments various counties and regions.

We offer the data we have collected without comment, except for a few explanations that might be helpful.

The issue of voting rights turned out to be more complex than we had anticipated. For one, in many countries women were first granted limited rights. Often they could vote in local but not national elections or at a more advanced age than men. Similarly, they might be able to vote but could not be candidates for office. We decided to use the date when women obtained the full franchise: when all women could vote and stand for office on exactly the same terms as men.

It should be noted, however, that countries that came into existence relatively recently, for instance, the successor countries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire in Europe that gained independence after WWI and many in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, Asia, and the Caribbean, that only became independent after WWII. It should be noted that in many of these women received the vote as soon as the countries came into existence.

Some explanation is also called for the designation of some of the presidents as “executive” Prime ministers always fall into this category, but many presidents do not because in the countries that have both a president and a prime minister the latter always has more political power, while the presidency may be a largely ceremonial office. In addition, some of the presidents were “honorary,” “caretaker,” “interim” and such and hence not real “executives.” Finally, there is the case of Aung San Suu Kyi in Burma who, after

being duly elected, was arrested before she could take office.

Next, we want to draw the reader’s attention both to the fact that, broadly speaking, the regions can be ranked as those where women have made a great deal of progress and others where they have so far only made a start. Yet the diversity within regions and the overlap among them is equally noteworthy. For instance, while the proportion of women in legislatures is relatively high in Western Europe and North America, the single country with the highest proportion (48.8%) of women in the legislature is Rwanda. Similarly, the range of the three countries with the lowest proportions women legislators in Europe, from 9.2% to 12.2%, is well below the range of the highest three in the Middle East and North Africa, from 27.3% to 22.8%.

Finally, since this note is being published in “the heartland” of the United States we think it is appropriate to single out this country for special attention: It ranks 84th in terms of proportion of women in the legislature, it granted women the right to vote in 1920, the same year as Albania and Czechoslovakia, and behind Austria, Belarus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand Norway, Poland, and the Ukraine. There is, however, disagreement among the authors when the United States is likely to have a woman president. The older author does not expect this to happen in either of our lifetimes, while the younger author expects it to happen while both of us are still alive.

Western Europe and North America
Number of women heads of state 13 (executive 8)
Earliest date 1979
Incumbents 2006: 3
Percent of women in single house or lower house:
Highest Sweden 45.3%; Norway 37.9%; Finland 37.5%
Lowest Malta 9.2%; Italy 11.5%; France 12.2%
Full suffrage for women: earliest
1906 Finland
1913 Norway
1915 Denmark
Full suffrage for women: latest
1971 Switzerland
1973 San Marino
1984 Liechtenstein
Central and Eastern Europe and the former USSR
Number of women heads of state 7 (executive 3)
Earliest date 1982
Incumbents 2006: 1
Percent of women in single house or lower house:
Highest Belarus 29.1%; Bulgaria 22.1%; Lithuania 22.0%
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Lowest Ukraine 5.3%; Albania 7.1%; Serbia and Montenegro 7.9%

Full suffrage for women: earliest
1918: Estonia, Latvia, and Poland

Full suffrage for women: latest
1960 Cyprus
1993 Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova

Caribbean

Number of women heads of state 8 (executive 6)
Earliest date Inc. 1980
Incumbents 2006: 2

Percent of women in single house or lower house:
Highest Cuba 36.0%; Guyana 30.8%; Bahamas 20.0%
Lowest Saint Kitts and Nevis 0.0%; Haiti 3.6; Sao Tome and Principe 9.1%

Full suffrage for women: earliest
1924 Saint Lucia
1934 Cuba

1942 Dominican Republic

Full suffrage for women: latest
Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
1961 Bahamas

Central and South America

Number of women heads of state 8 (executive 6)
Earliest date 1976
Incumbents 2006: 1

Percent of women in single house or lower house:
Highest Costa Rica 35.1%; Argentina 35.0%; Suriname 25.5%
Lowest Paraguay 10.0%; El Salvador 10.7; Uruguay 11.1%

Full suffrage for women: earliest
1932 Uruguay
1934 Brazil

1946 Guatemala

Full suffrage for women: latest
1955 Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru
1961 Paraguay
1967 Ecuador

Sub-Saharan Africa

Number of women heads 4 of state (executive 4)
Earliest date 1974
Incumbents 2006: 1

Percent of women in single house or lower house:
Highest 48.8%; Mozambique 34.8%; South Africa 32.8%
Lowest Comoros 3.0% Nigeria 6.4%; Chad 6.4%

Full suffrage for women: earliest
1945 Senegal Togo
1946 Cameroon, D.P.R.

Full suffrage for women: latest
1989 Namibia
1993 Republic of Moldova
1994 South Africa

North Africa and the Middle East

Number of women heads of state 2 (executive 2)
Earliest date 1969
Incumbents 2006: 0

Percent of women in single house or lower house:
Highest Afghanistan 27.3%; Iraq 25.5%; Tunisia 22.8%
Lowest United Arab Emirates 0.0%; Saudi Arabia 0.0%; Kyrgyzstan 0.0%

Full suffrage for women: earliest
1934 Turkey
1947 Pakistan
1948 Israel

Full suffrage for women: latest
1964 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Sudan
1967 Yemen
2005 Kuwait

Asia

Number of women heads of state 10 (executive 7)
Earliest date 1966 Incumbents 2006: 1

Percent of women in single house or lower house:
Highest Viet Nam 27.3%; Timor-Leste 25.3%; Lao People's Dem. Rep. 22.9
Lowest Sri Lanka 4.9%; Mongolia 6.7%; India 8.3

Full suffrage for women: earliest
1922: Burma (Myanmar) grants women voting rights
1924: Mongolia grants suffrage to women.
1927: Turkmenistan grants woman suffrage.

Full suffrage for women: latest
1950 India
1951 Nepal
1957 Malaysia

South Pacific

Number of women heads of state 4 (executive 4)
Earliest date 1988
Incumbents 2006: 1

Percent of women in single house or lower house:
Highest New Zealand 32.2%; Australia 24.7%; Malaysia 9.1
Lowest Sri Lanka 4.9%; Mongolia 6.7%; India 8.3%

Women's right to vote

Full suffrage for women: earliest
1919: New Zealand grants equal voting rights to women
1948 Seychelles, Suriname
1957 Malaysia

Full suffrage for women: latest
1979 Marshall Islands
1980 Vanuatu
1990 Samoa 1990

From various internet sources, in progress.

Marianne Ferber is Professor Emerita, Economics, UIUC, m-ferber@uiuc.edu. Michael Brun is Assistant Professor of Economics, UIUC, brun@prairienet.org.

Women and Gender Equity in Development Theory and Practice: Institutions, Resources, and

Mobilization,

Edited by

Jane Jaquette and Gale Summerfield,
Duke University Press, 2006.

For more information, see:

<http://www.dukeupress.edu/books.php3?isbn=3698-7>

Today, the field that addresses women, gender, development, and globalization is undergoing rapid change. There has been surprisingly little discussion of how to approach gender and development in an increasingly violent, culturally politicized environment. Efforts to reform bureaucratic practices and link them to women's self-empowerment requires paying more attention to the linkages between theory and ideological contexts in which macroeconomic and trade policies are conceived and carried out and a reexamination of the relation between theory and practice.

The post-9/11 world is a precarious time to do development work. The essays in this volume address the broader issues of women and gender, development and globalization that need rethinking as we move into this uncharted territory. They examine human security as an alternative to the dominant emphasis on military security. We hope this book will provoke renewed attention to these issues and new energy to seek more effective strategies for the future.

The book stresses three main themes: institutions, resources and mobilization.

The essays in the first section focus on institutional issues, addressing the rise of WID (Women in International Development) and the emergence of GAD (Gender and Development), showing how each responded to major shifts in the international system and showing how gender mainstreaming has largely been coopted (losing its innovative edge) or challenged by the rise of cultural politics.

Both WID and GAD approaches have addressed women's access to and control over resources that could increase their productivity and intrahousehold bargaining power and ability to protect the environment. Property rights are an integral and increasingly recognized component of human security and, in general, the work that has been done on human security does not take gender sufficiently into account.

The focus on how women's mobilizations intersect with larger trends, historically the emphasis on agricultural aid and then democratization, and today the impact of new information technologies unites the chapters in the final section of the volume.

Taken together, the volume brings out the following overall themes: (1) The historical evolution of WID and GAD, the need to reassess in the light of a changing international system and the need to maintain a focus on women while keeping gender power relations in mind. (2) Crossing borders: globalization shows the usefulness of bringing lessons from the South to the North and the necessity of an approach sensitive to transnational issues.

(3) Globalization appears to be transferring risk to those least able to cope with structural changes and survive the inevitable cycles that occur, even when the growth trend is positive, while global politics is shifting the emphasis away from redistributive issues and toward identity politics, with significant consequences for women. (4) Women's movements have played a key role in transforming societies, but persistent inequalities demand continuous re-evaluation and daring experiments.

Globalization, Transnational Migration, and Gendered Care Work Symposium in

Globalizations, Vol. 3, No. 4, Dec. 2006
Guest Editors: Gale Summerfield, Jean L. Pyle, and Manisha Desai

Excerpts from the Preface: Care of children and the elderly, health care, domestic labor, and other forms of care work are increasingly being done as paid work involving transnational flows of people... The same processes that increase cross-border supply through the disembodied export of labor in EPZs (export processing zones) or outsourcing of IT (information



technology) service work also promote the embodied supply of care work through transnational migration... Millions of women are relocating for work, sometimes accompanying their spouses/partners, but often separated from their families for years. This trend is exacerbated by government policies that promote separation in order to increase the likelihood of remittances, which are often a key source of foreign exchange earnings as well as redistribution of income from the wealthier countries...

This symposium presents five papers by specialists who explore key gender issues of transnational care work. The papers were initially presented and discussed at the Women and Gender in Global Perspectives Program symposium at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign in October 2004 and then revised for this collection. Pyle's investigation of the flip side of the transnational migration of caring labor is global and draws heavily on research about Pacific Asia and the Middle East. Misra, Woodring and Merz address the globalization of care work due to economic restructuring, then focus on how this is shaped by policies in two sets of sending-receiving countries Morocco-France and Poland-Germany. Arends-Kuenning is concerned with the ethical implications of higher income countries increasingly seeking health care workers in lower income countries and researches this phenomenon in the U.S. Because it is one of the world's largest care work consumers, the U.S. is useful for investigating other new issues in gendered care work. Folbre explores the pitfalls of immigration and automation (the rise of nursebots) as a solution to growing nurse shortages and Murti studies the family-based care giving and receiving roles of South Indian immigrant Hindu widows.

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The Globalization of Carework: Neoliberal Economic Restructuring and Migration Policy -- Joya Misra, John Woodring, and Sabine Merz, U Mass Amherst

The Balance of Care: Trends in Wages and Employment of Immigrant Nurses in the US between 1990 and 2000 -- Mary Arends-Kuenning, U Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Nursebots to the Rescue? Immigration, Automation, and Care -- Nancy Folbre, U Mass Amherst

At Both Ends of Care: South Indian Hindu Widows Living with Daughters and Daughters-in-law in Southern California -- Lata Murti, U Southern California

Gender in the Context of Globalization: Diversity and Change in Puerto Rico and the Spanish Caribbean

Sociologists For Women in Society's Winter Meeting in Puerto Rico, January 26-29, 2006

Manisha Desai

Sociologists for Women in Society is an international organization of social scientists--students, faculty, practitioners, and researchers--working together to improve the position of women within sociology and society in general through feminist research and activism (www.socwomen.org). Begun as a protest against the lack of attention to gender and feminist work in the American Sociological Association (ASA), it has now become a leading, professional feminist organization, publishing the highly regarded *Gender and Society*, and has made great in-roads in making ASA more gender and feminist friendly.

SWS's Annual Winter Meeting location and theme are chosen by the President and this year's President, Professor Christine Bose, University of SUNY Albany, decided to bring together the personal and the professional and host it in Puerto Rico (PR) which is both a home for her and her partner and also the focus of her research. It was a historic meeting in many ways, the first outside the mainland USA and one that focused primarily on the local context and the work of local scholars and activists. The theme of the meeting was *Gender in the Context of Globalization: Diversity and Change in Puerto Rico and the Spanish Caribbean*. I will highlight 3 issues--impact of global restructuring, the feminist movement in PR, and action health, research--from the meeting that resonate with the work of WGGP and with women around the globe.

(1) In the opening, Presidential Plenary Chris Bose, laid out the context of gender and globalization

in PR. She noted that in two important areas, export processing zones (EPZ) and transnational migration, Puerto Rico was at the cutting edge, and indeed a model, of the new global restructuring. Both these phenomena started in PR before they became dominant around the world. EPZs started in the late 1950s and by the 1970s they had moved from PR to Mexico and other Asian countries leaving in their wake high unemployment. This shift in EPZs forced PR to move from manufacturing consumer goods to a service economy, with the exception of pharmaceutical manufacturing which is the dominant industry today and which predominantly employs women. Similarly, PR also led in transnational migration to the US. As US citizens, their migration is not fraught with issues of documentation as is the case for Mexicans and others from Central and South America but they too encounter marginalization and insecurity based on race, class, and gender. Yet as Vilma Santiago-Irizarry, Prof. of Literature at Cornell University and the President of the Puerto Rican Studies Association, noted Puerto Rican experiences are not dichotomous according to whether they are on the island or the mainland. Rather, there are continuities between the island and diaspora, and Puerto Ricans are not two distinct but a single, transnational but bifurcated community who share marginality, disempowerment, and disfranchisement. These are experiences that women in other parts of the Global South have also experienced as a result of global restructuring.

(2) An activist plenary focused on the feminist movement on the island. They noted that the movement in PR was as old and varied as others in the Caribbean and Latin America. Like their Australian counterparts, they also had "femocrats" in government who had been successful in establishing legal changes as well as allocating resources for women's issues. The two major challenges they identified were those of identity and strategy. Talking of identity, Anna Irma Riveria, an Afro-PR feminist noted that the PR women's movement was largely composed of two strands, the working class and the bourgeois, both of which began to deal with racial difference and plurality only in the 1990s. She noted that while the public image of PR feminists is mixed, i.e., black, mulatto, white, in the movement and its contents black issues are invisible. Thus, an apparent multiculturalism hides racialized identities. According to Celina Romany, a human rights lawyer who also serves on the state's commission on women, the greatest challenge facing the women's human rights movement in PR and elsewhere is managing the

discourse of economic and social rights through civil and political rights. She noted that as only civil and political rights are codified and legally enforceable, to address social and economic injustices as rights, they need to be re-conceptualized as civil and political rights. As she put it, we need to "dance between utopia and reform."

(3) The collaborative action research of Blanca Ortiz, Prof. of Psychology at the Univ. of Puerto Rico, on gender and sexuality was among the most inspiring. Working with colleagues in NY, Haiti, and Cuba, the aim of her research was to promote changes in sexual behavior as a mechanism to control the spread of HIV/AIDS. Their focus was not on individual solutions but on network strategies. In NYC they identified networks of vulnerable women's close friends and targeted those networks to promote alternative narratives of sexuality and health. Three months later they were able to document changes in beliefs and behavior among the women. In PR, they worked with HIV positive women's experiences of stigma and rejection by conducting group discussions with family members and health providers. In Haiti, they worked with men to promote alternative masculinities and sexualities using popular opinion leader (POL) model. In this model, you work with men in the community who are perceived to be leaders and whose beliefs are valued. In all the three research sites they were able to demonstrate significant changes in behavior.

In addition to rich academic and activist discussions, one of the highlights of each winter meeting is the silent auction in which members donate items -- such as books, jewelry, political buttons and posters, handicrafts, hand-knitted scarves and home-made chocolates -- and then bid on them silently at first and then fall prey to the skills and talent of our resident auctioneer, Carla Howery, in parting with money for items they have no use for, all for a good cause. The money thus raised is given to a local women's organization. This year we raised about \$2500 for a working class women's group in San Juan. All of this along with salsa music and dancing and food made the meeting in PR a true *encuentro*, a gathering to meet and reflect, learn and find oneself with others, and express ideas and emotions.

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WGGP ASSOCIATES NEWS

Alice Deck, English, published "The Mammy/Aunt Jemima as an American Icon: Toni Morrison Responds," in Holbling, Rieser and Rieser eds., *US Icons and Iconicity*, LIT Verlag Gimbh Wien 2006, 155-166. This article is an expansion of a paper she presented at the conference "US Icons and Iconicity," sponsored by the American Studies Assn in Graz, Austria in Nov 2003. **Manisha Desai**, Sociology and WGGP, attended the Sociologists for Women in Society's meeting in Jan. 2006 (see report on p. 10) in Puerto Rico, and served on two panels—one on mentoring across color lines and another on tenure and promotion.

Alma Gottlieb, Anthropology, received Honorable Mention, 2006 Amaury Talbot Prize for African Anthropology, Royal Anthro. Inst. for *The Afterlife Is Where We Come from: The Culture of Infancy in West Africa*, U of Chicago, 2004. She published "Knowing Ed Bruner," in *Anthropology and Humanism* 30 (2) (2006):196-200, (ed. Helaine Silverman); "Our Village Needs Chairs" (w/P. Graham) in *Bridges to Friendship: Narratives on Fieldwork & Friendship*, ed. Grindal & Salamone, 2nd revised ed, Waveland, 2006, 204-217; and "Ethnography: Theory & Methods," in *A Handbook for Social Science Field Research: Essays & Bibliographic Sources on Research Design & Methods*, ed. Perceman & Curran, Sage, 2006, 87-117. She gave talks on "From Pollution to Blood Magic: New Perspectives in the Anthropology of Menstruation," Jan 2006, Wesleyan Univ; "Of Cowries, Babies & Time: Beng Meditations on Child-rearing & the Afterlife," at American Anthropological Assn annual meeting, Nov. 30-Dec.4, 2005, Washington DC, and "Colliding Genres, Collaborating Spouses" (w/P. Graham), at NonFiction Now Conference, U of Iowa, Nov. 2005.

Abdulai Iddrisu, PhD GRID Student, History, has two chapters forthcoming in *Encyclopedia of Women and Islamic Cultures*, Koninklijke Brill, Leiden (Accepted December 2005): "Women, Gender and Missionary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa, and "Women, Gender and Colonial Education in Sub-Saharan Africa."

Eunyoung Kim, PhD GRID Student, Educational Organization and Leadership, received a WGGP Travel Grant to present, "Experiences of Korean Female Students in Graduate Education: Resisting Gender & Racial Stereotypes" at American Educational Research Assn annual meeting in San Francisco, April 7-11.

Isidore Lobnibe, PhD GRID Student, Anthropology, received a WGGP Travel Grant to present his paper on "Movements, Migrations and Displacements in Africa" *WGGP Perspectives*, Vol. 26(2), Page 12

at the International Conference on African Migration at University of Texas at Austin, March 24-26.

Consolata Kabonesa, PhD GRID Alum, is a newly elected board member of the International Association for Feminist Economics (IAFFE) for the 2006-09 term. She is a consultant and lecturer in the Dept. of Women and Gender Studies, Makerere University, Uganda.

Paola León, PhD GRID Student, Social Work/Latin American & Carib. Studies, won a Tinker Grant for summer research from the Latin American and Caribbean Studies Center. She will travel to Cusco, Peru to conduct research this summer.

Angela Lyons, Agricultural and Consumer Economics, published the following: Fisher, Jonathan and Angela C. Lyons. 2005, "The Ability of Women to Repay Debt After Divorce." *Journal of Women, Politics, and Policy*, 27(3/4): 161-168; Fisher, Jonathan and Angela C. Lyons. 2006. "Till Debt Do Us Part: A Model of Divorce and Personal Bankruptcy." *Review of Economics of the Household*, 4(1) 35-52; Fisher, Jonathan and Angela C. Lyons. 2006. "Gender Differences in Debt Repayment Decisions After Divorce." *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, 40(2), forthcoming; and book chapter: Fisher, Jonathan and Angela C. Lyons. 2005. "The Ability of Women to Repay Debt After Divorce," in *Women, Work, & Poverty: Women Centered Research for Policy Change* (ed: Heidi Hartman). Hawthorn Press, (co-published in *Journal of Women, Politics, and Policy*).

Aida Orgocka, PhD GRID Alum, and **Gale Summerfield** published a chapter on "Gender and intrahousehold decision-making: international migration and other frontiers for development policy," in *Feminist Economics and the World Bank: History, Theory and Policy*, eds. Kuiper & Barker, 2006, Routledge.

Zakia Salime, PhD GRID Alum, is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Michigan State University. She was the invited speaker in celebration of International Women's Day on March 8 at The Center for State Policy and Leadership and The Women's Center at the University of Illinois at Springfield. She spoke on Feminization of Islamist Women and the Power of Women's Rights.

Batamaka Somé, PhD GRID Student, Anthropology, received a WGGP Travel Grant for his paper presentation on "Coercing Peasants" The Politics of Cotton Production in Burkino Faso at the American



Anthropological Association annual meeting in Washington, DC, November 30-December 4, 2005.

Gale Summerfield, WGGP and Human and Community Development, published a chapter (with Adia Orgocka) on "Gender and intrahousehold decision-making: international migration and other frontiers for development policy," in *Feminist Economics and the World Bank: History, Theory and Policy*, edited by Kuiper and Barker, 2006, Routledge as well as other activities and publications discussed in this newsletter.

Roxanna Yoonessi, WGGP Graduate Assistant, Registered Nursing Program, has matched at her first choice for medical residency. In July she begins her Emergency Medicine residency training at UCLA.

Rural Health Symposium

In March 2006, **Noreen M. Sugrue**, WGGP, co-organized a one-day symposium on health disparities and health policy. This symposium sponsored by The Carle Foundation Hospital and co-sponsored by a number of units, in addition to WGGP, at UIUC, including The Center for Advanced Study, The Institute of Government and Public Affairs, The School of Social Work, The College of Law, The Epstein Program in Health, Law, and Policy, as well as the departments of Psychology, Sociology, Economics, and Geography, featured faculty and graduate student research and policy papers. The presentations focused on health policy issues, generally and rural concerns, specifically; topics included immigration and mental health, nurse run clinics, Medicaid payments, and the "State" of Illinois' health care delivery system, as well as papers on the strengths and weaknesses of hospitals in rural settings. **Keith Mueller**, Director, RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis, University of Nebraska Medical Center, presented the keynote address, *Rural Health Services Research in the Prime of Life*, and **Matthew Fannin** of Louisiana State University gave a lecture on *Understanding Factors Leading to Alternative Organizational Arrangements between Physicians and Rural Hospitals*. Attendees included elected officials and their staff, the medical, clinicians, and health care administrators; faculty and graduate students attending represented a number of disciplines, including psychology, social work, sociology, economics, community health, and medicine. News stories highlighting the presentations and importance of the symposium appeared on public radio in east central Illinois and the local CBS affiliate.

Congratulations to WGGP 2006-07 Award Winners!

Rita & Arnold Goodman Fellowship: Russell Horwitz (School of Medicine) *Examining Community Attitudes for Prevention of Violence Against Women in Haiti*



Due and Ferber International Research Award:

Isabel Scarborough (Anthropology) *Growing Trends & Tensions in Gender, Ethnicity, & Political Participation for Bolivian Market Women*



Kathleen Cloud International Research

Grant: Batamaka Somé (Anthropology) *Commodity and Economic Empowerment: Gender Roles in Cotton Production and Environment Protection in Southwest Burkina Faso*



and

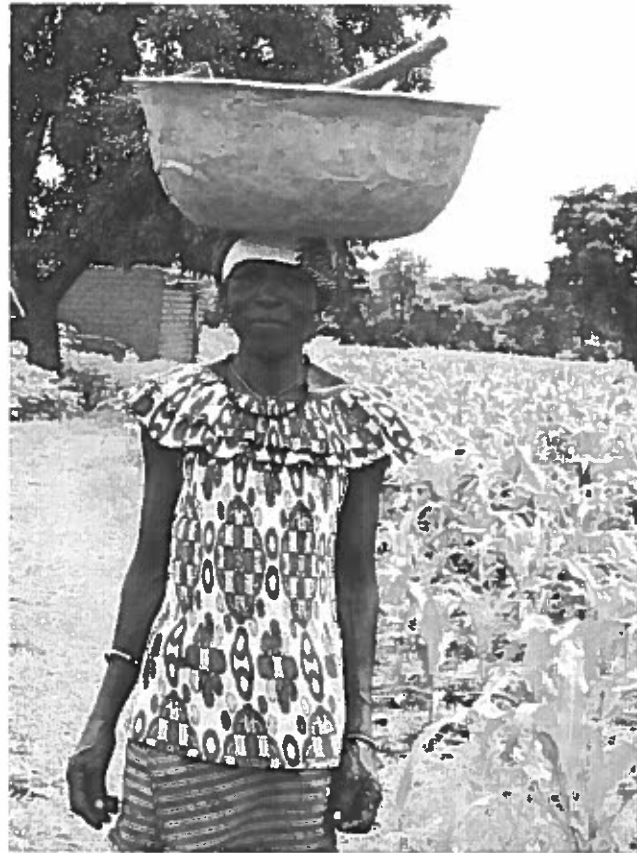
Isidore Lobnibe (Anthropology) *Struggle & Change in Jong: Changing Pattern of Migration among Farm Workers of Northwestern Ghana*



Barbara Yates International Research Award:
Karin Berkhoudt (Anthropology) *Nature Conservation, Ethnic Politics, and the Gender Dynamics of Daily Bakigo Life in Uganda*

Somé, cont. from p. 1

In this essay, I draw on field research data to show the multiple faces of gender negotiations within cotton producing households in Southwest Burkina Faso. Although it seems obvious that women are at the margin of the cotton business, a more subtle analysis shows that they are included *selectively* in the process, and know their share of duties and rights, as well as when and how to wield power in the process of production and distribution, even, often, with unpleasant consequences. The situation evolves within a framework of partial appreciation and condemnation of cotton, subject to various factors. Nearly everybody recognizes that cotton is the locomotive of the other agricultural products, but whether its production is advantageous or not always yields heterogeneous perspectives, irrespective of gender. Conversely, depending on status and circumstances, the member of the cotton family either cheers, sheds tears, or alternates from one state to the other. However, there is a tacit accountability of the head of household, generally a man, who controls the proceeds and usually decides on its allocation and distribution, vis-à-vis his spouse(s) and dependents. In addition, his ability to mobilize family labor for the next agricultural campaign is tributary to the level of post-cotton sale satisfaction of the other household actors at ambivalent loci of power, i.e., at the periphery in terms of resource distribution, but at the core of labor production. Both parties - whose respective power positions are unstable, contingent, and temporary - understand this bargain in the patriarchy, as Kandiyoti (1988) would term it. Since the actors of the cotton household are situated at such dichotomous, yet intersectional nodes of interests they, most commonly, endeavor to maintain a middle



A woman coming back from field with a load of cotton.

ground that preserves everyone's minimal interests through subtle and strategic negotiations. In other words, in the cotton household of Southwest Burkina Faso, "women and men have both *congruent* and *conflicting* interests that affect family living. Decision making in the family thus tends to take the form of pursuing cooperation, with some agreed solution - usually implicitly- of the conflicting aspects" (Sen 1999: 192).

Admittedly, a woman who lacks skills of negotiation and who tries to assert her right in explicit terms, generally, loses in the process, either by being stigmatized by society, or being excluded from the "distribution of joint benefits" of the family, or, still worse, by being physically disciplined by her husband. In the advent of the latter extreme situation, as in cases that were brought to my attention, the woman can join her paternal home. However, she has tiny chances of being formally backed by her own relatives, who will encourage her to return to the virilocal residence, soon after the head of household goes and "settles" the case. This realization leads women to play on strings of negotiation, the ones most likely to secure her interests and those of her child. And I have come across the use of such various means and strategies including jokes, tricks, uniting tactfully to foil a plan of the head of household, etc, which proved effective. It is also true that another tacit rule of the cooperation impedes most women of big cotton producers' households to maintain their personal economic activities during peak labor periods.

On the other hand, men use diverse, though sometimes humble, inducement strategies and means to stimulate their wives, and dependents. As a result, in addition to the solid tin roof houses that most of the successful ones build after cotton sale, and the

motorbikes they buy, some heads of household win their dependents' motivation either by offering petty presents, some cash, or both. Other men use lies and inaccurate briefings on their cotton returns as skilful instruments of negotiation in order to win stability in the household and further sacrifices for later campaigns. However, for the latter strategies to work properly, the "liar" tacitly commits to executing some "female" chores and to lead a financial life in keeping with the stated return.

Cotton production is causing significant transformations in Burkina Faso, not only in agriculture through mechanization, but above all, a transformation of rural life and social relations. In addition to the potential material gains and symbolic power it yields to a household via its male head, it is also allowing women to assert their growing, yet silent power and their centrality as partners of the household economy. Although they do not enjoy a mathematical equality in the share of the proceeds of cotton it will not be accurate to claim that rural women in Southwest Burkina sit at the edge of the process and watch. It will be an unfortunate denial of women's agency and changing roles. Those husbands/household heads who underrate or misconstrue this changing power relation suffer its consequences, as women do not hesitate to wield their power to redress wrongs, even at their own expense. More interestingly, the efforts of Swiss nongovernmental organization, HELVETAS, resulted in women's small-scale production of organic cotton in the area for the very first time. This revolutionary and shifting property rights, in commodity crop production in the region, gives women hopes for more cheers than tears, although such cheers might

soon pose uncertainties and threats vis-à-vis males' conventional cotton. Therefore, it is relevant to query whether will women's agency go unhindered. There will be no surprise if facing constraints of labor and access to land, men resort to "shady practices" (Schroeder 1997) - in the manner of Gambian male landholders in attempts to minimize the danger felt from female horticultural boom - to eradicate the threat of women's own cotton production, especially as its price is almost twice that of the conventional cotton. Further concerns about food crop production might also be at issue, in a near future, because the food crop farm that used to be defended, mainly, by women might soon be orphaned in terms of labor production and care.

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Batamaka Somé, Dept. of Anthropology, UIUC, is a PhD GRID student and recipient of the 2005-06 Due Ferber Award as well as the 2006-07 Cloud Award, some@uiuc.edu.



Batamaka and his advisor, Mahir Saul, with women workers after a tree plantation in Dano.