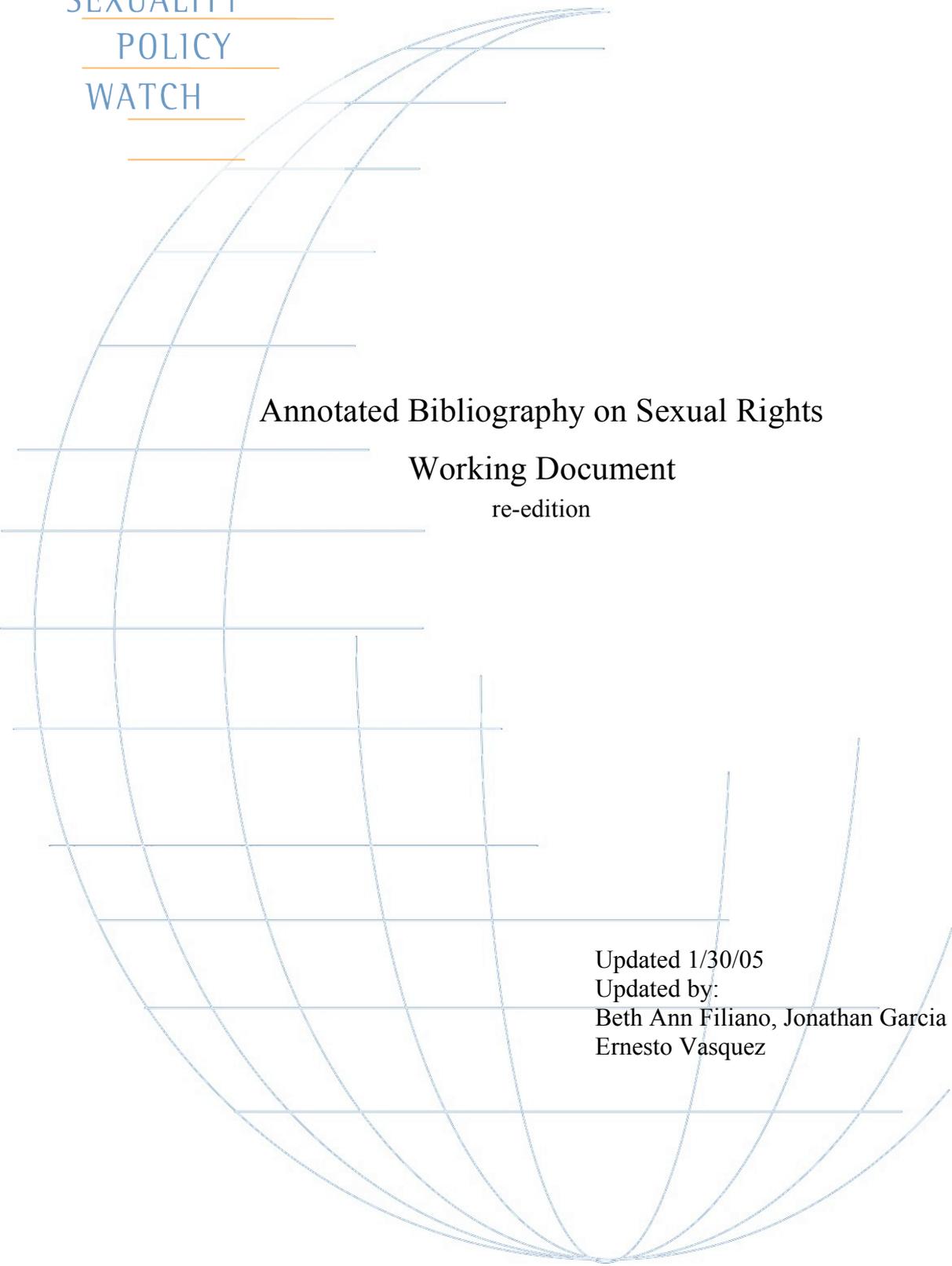


SEXUALITY
POLICY
WATCH



Annotated Bibliography on Sexual Rights

Working Document

re-edition

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I. Introduction

The Annotated Bibliography on Sexual Rights is an ongoing project of the Sexuality Policy Watch (SPW). This version of the bibliography is not exhaustive, but is rather a work in progress, and will continue to be updated every six months. All annotations are written in English, and where available, original abstracts are included in addition to the SPW annotation.

Search Strategy

For media sources:

LexisNexis-Academic was used to search for sources from January 2003- July 15 2003.

- Guided news searches for “World News” using the terms “sexual” and “rights” in the full text were conducted for each of the regions: North/South American News Sources, European News Sources, Asia/Pacific News Sources, and Middle East/Africa News Sources.
- Guided news searches for “General News” using the terms “sexual” and “rights” in the full text were conducted for Major Papers and Magazines and Journals.
- Reports from human rights organizations and other NGOs which were highlighted in press releases or news coverage were downloaded from the internet when accessible.

Alt-Press Watch (“Alt-PressWatch, a ProQuest® database, provides a collection of newspapers, magazines and journals of the alternative and independent press”) was used to search using the phrase “sexual rights” and the term “sexuality.”

For material on Africa:

A search for the terms “sexual rights” for English-language material was conducted using the African Studies Index, available through Columbia University Library’s electronic resources. There were several special issues (In Africa Today and Development Update) on sexual rights in sub-Saharan and Southern Africa since 1998.

Additional material was identified from the references provided in annotated papers.

A search for the terms “sexual rights” and “Africa” was conducted using the Article First index.

Reports and papers that were mentioned or highlighted on the international Africa-AIDS e-mail discussion list were also obtained through the Columbia University Library’s electronic references.

For French-language material on Africa

A search for the term “sexualité” was conducted using the African Studies Index, available through Columbia University Library’s electronic resources. A total of 308 matches were found, and the results were sifted through for relevance to sexual rights. Some of the documents were not available at Columbia University through material or electronic sources. The relevant matches that were not available at Columbia were ordered through the inter-library loan program. The available matches were kept on a working file from where new entries will be drawn.

(2) A search was conducted on www.google.com with the keywords “afrique” and “sexualité.” The results were scanned for relevance to issues of sexual and reproductive rights and francophone Africa. Pertinent documents were downloaded from the websites of organizations, such as Population Action International and the Society for International Development. Some of the acquired documents were annotated, while others were archived for future annotation. The contact information of some organizations was kept to be added to the SPW’s list of non-government organizations concerned with sexual and reproductive rights.

For materials on marriage and sexual rights:

The purpose of this search was to map-out the emerging debates about marriage and sexual rights and the ways in which the institution of marriage is used to legitimize and distribute cultural, social, political, and economic rights. Searches were conducted in major databases available electronically through Columbia University (i.e., JSTOR, EBSCOhost, ProQuest, Blackwell, Gender Watch) using the keywords “same sex marriage” and “child marriage”. Lexis-Nexis as well as the google.com were used to acquire newspaper articles and electronic sources using similar keywords.

For materials on sex-trafficking:

A search for materials on sex trafficking was conducted using the Medline, LexusNexus Academic, Gender Watch and Article First databases, available through Columbia University Library’s electronic resources, using the keywords “sex trafficking” and “trafficking.” A search on google.com was conducted using the key words “sex trafficking” to obtain additional materials.

Keyword Index

This index lists the terms used as keywords to classify documents in the annotated bibliography’s EndNote database, and provides an outline of the topics and other terms which fall under each. Keyword terms are highlighted below in **BOLD CAPITALS**. Other search terms, which are included in the keyword categories, are highlighted in *bold italics*, and can be used to further narrow database searches. If an article focuses on a specific country or region, this is also included in the keywords. The keyword terms have been used to make the database more easily searchable, however, we recognize that the content and meaning of sexual rights is contested and contextual, and that the terms used to characterize, discuss and define sexual rights are not universal, are often contested, and have multiple and contextual meanings.

These keyword terms have been reviewed and revised with each update to reflect new materials added, new topical areas, emerging debates and theoretical material within the field of sexual rights.

Searching the database

The end note data base has a search engine (“search references” under the “references” menu); search for terms throughout the database (“any field”), or limit the search to author, within the title, by document category (“label”), within the article summaries (“SPW Annotation”), or by keyword.

Keywords

Target populations (Note: other relevant target populations, such as men and women, are included under other keywords, such as “gender equality,” “masculinities” and “femininities”)

- **YOUTH-** *refers to issues, strategies, or political initiatives of young people, and includes terms such as: adolescents, young men, young women, young adults and teenagers, but the term does not include children.*
- **LGBTQ-** *lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (recognizing that these categories are not universal, nor are their meanings universal) - refers to issues, strategies or political initiatives of LGBTQ people, and includes terms such as sexual minorities, non-heterosexual sexuality, as well as local terms and identities.*

Concepts

- **GENDER**
 - **FEMININITIES-** *includes documents which relate to current or changing women’s social roles, and constructions of femininity*
 - **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE-** *refers to issues related to violence against women, including domestic violence, domestic abuse, spousal violence, partner violence*
 - **GENDER EQUALITY-** *refers to issues, strategies, or political initiatives around equal rights for women, including rights within or around institutions such as marriage, divorce, access to resources such as land rights or education, feminism*
 - **GENDER IDENTITY-** *includes documents which relate to the construction of gender roles*
 - **MASCULINITIES-** *includes documents which relate to current or changing men’s social roles, and constructions of masculinity*
 - **TRANSGENDER** *refers to issues, strategies, or political initiatives related to transgender people*
- **GLOBALIZATION-** *includes documents which discuss the dialogue between global and local discourse, relationship between the global and local, and discussion of the impact of globalization on sexual rights.*
- **HEALTH**
 - **HIV/AIDS**
 - **LGBTQ HEALTH-** *refers to documents which discuss issues related to lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender health, including provider attitude, provider training.*
 - **PUBLIC HEALTH**
 - **REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH-** *includes abortion, contraception, sterilization, assisted reproduction*
- **RELIGION** – *this includes documents discussing the intersection of sexual and reproductive rights and world religions, such as the effects of religion on public policy, separation of church and state, fundamentalism. This category also includes documents discussing policies that advocate for abstinence as the principle form of safe sex and contraception.*
- **RIGHTS**
 - **CIVIL/POLITICAL RIGHTS-** *this includes documents which discuss the impact of war, armed conflict and civil and political violence on sexual rights.*

- **SEXUAL ORIENTATION**- *discusses definitions of sexuality, different theoretical frameworks on sexuality (for example, social construction versus biological models), includes terms **sexual orientation, sexual identity, homosexual identity, homosexual orientation, homosexuality, heterosexuality** and includes research on the causes of sexual orientation, (social, genetic and biological), as well as scientific and political responses to research around sexual orientation.*
- **SEXUAL VIOLENCE**- *rape, coercive sex and sexual abuse including violence within or against specific populations, such as within refugee camps, or sexual violence used as a tactic of war*
- **STIGMA/DISCRIMINATION**
- **VIOLENCE AGAINST LGBTQ** – *refers to violence or crimes committed against people because of their sexual orientation (or perceived sexual orientation), and includes **bias crimes, hate crimes***

Methodological approach

- **ARCHIVAL**
- **ETHNOGRAPHY**
- **FOCUS GROUPS**
- **HISTORICAL ANALYSIS**
- **INTERVIEWS**
- **PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH**- *includes terms such as **participatory research, community collaboration***
- **SURVEY**
- **TEXT ANALYSIS**

Type of document

- **BIBLIOGRAPHIES**
- **CASE STUDIES**
- **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**
- **CURRICULA**
- **DECLARATIONS ON SEXUAL RIGHTS**
- **EMPIRICAL STUDIES**
- **FACT SHEETS**
- **HUMAN RIGHTS DOCUMENTS**
- **INSTITUTIONS/ASSOCIATIONS/DIRECTORIES/RESOURCES**
- **MANUALS/TRAININGS/HANDBOOKS**
- **MEDIA- NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE, INTERNET NEWS ARTICLES, PRESS RELEASES**
- **POLICY/LLEGAL ANALYSIS**
- **POLICY STATEMENTS**
- **POLITICAL ACTION COMMENTARY**
- **REPORTS**
- **REVIEW ARTICLES**
- **SOCIAL SCIENCE COMMENTARIES**
- **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS**

About the International Working Group on Sexuality and Social Policy

Sexuality Policy Watch (SPW) is a global forum composed of researchers and activists from a wide range of countries and regions of the world. Inspired by local and international initiatives, the SWP 's mandate is twofold: to contribute to sexuality related global policy debates through strategic policy-oriented research and analysis projects, and to promote more effective linkages between local, regional and global initiatives.

Over the past few decades, sexuality has become the focal point for political controversy and a key domain for social change. Issues such as protecting sexual freedoms and enhancing access to resources that promote sexual health are among the SWP's central concerns.

The Sexuality Policy Watch was constituted in 2002 as the International Working Group on Sexuality and Social Policy (SPW). In the last four years SPW has been engaged in research and political activism and has been able to produce a series of policy analyses as well as other materials. In August 2006 we met in Toronto to assess and share the outcomes of our main policy research activities. We decided to change the name of the initiative as to more precisely project the image of who we are and what we do.

II. Annotated Bibliography

1. Bibliographies

Family Health International (n.d.) “Bibliography.” *In Rethinking Differences and Rights in Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Training Manual for Health Care Providers*. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.fhi.org/en/fp/fpothor/genderguid/gendpart9.html>.

SPW Annotation: This bibliography provides references on sexual and reproductive health and rights. It contains sources in both English and Spanish.

Keywords: sexual health, sexual rights, reproductive health, reproductive rights, health care

Khanna, Renu, Sunita Gurbaxani, and Kasturi Sengupta (2002) *Sexuality and Sexual Behavior: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Studies (1990-2000)*. New Delhi: The Gender and Reproductive Health Research Initiative, Women’s Health Training Research and Advocacy Center, Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action.

SPW Annotation: This annotated bibliography focuses on sexuality and sexual health research conducted in India from 1990-2000. The authors provide a brief overview of the geographic regions and methodologies in the annotated articles. There were 98 studies reviewed. These were classified as Knowledge/Attitudes/Practices (KAP), adolescent sexuality, homosexuality, special groups, sexual health problems, sexual violence, sex education, HIV/AIDS, gender relations, and miscellaneous. A summary table is presented, providing a summary of the geographic region, objectives and methodological issues, results, and reviewer notes where applicable.

Keywords: sexualities, sexual health, youth, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, bibliographies

Sanders, Douglas (1996) “Lesbian and Gay Rights in International Law: A bibliography.” Accessed on 2/21/2003, <http://www.bloostreet.com/200block/gaylaw.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This bibliography on lesbian and gay rights in international law contains English language material. Several references focus on international organizations. The area focuses are primarily Western Europe, Australia, and the US.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, human rights, bibliographies

2. Case studies

Araujo de Matos, Ruben (1999) *The Impact of Public Policies to HIV/AIDS Epidemics: Limits and Possibilities*. Buenos Aires: Latin American and the Caribbean Council of AIDS Service Organizations, UNAIDS.

SPW Annotation: This paper uses Brazil as a case study to examine the limitations and possibilities of evaluating the impact of public policies addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The author examines what is meant by the term “impact” (what is being measured?), discusses some of the methodological problems in measuring the impact of specific policies, programs, and projects, and examines these difficulties as well as potential benefits and importance of impact studies. He focuses on specific sub-components of the “STD/AIDS Control Project” in Brazil. HIV/AIDS-related policies in Brazil have been developed within a public health framework, and as part of the human right to health provided for in the Brazilian constitution. In his discussion of the impact of HIV/AIDS in Brazil, Araujo de Matos provides an in-depth discussion of the epidemiology of the disease,

including a critical review of how incidence and prevalence are measured, strengths and limitations of data collection and statistical modeling. He also discusses the ways in which understanding the epidemiology of the epidemic is useful in revealing differential impact of the epidemic in different social groups. He outlines the current trends in Brazil, of feminization, interiorization, and pauperization. The author also presents a detailed critical discussion of attempts to estimate the economic impact of the epidemic. He then proceeds to a discussion of measuring the impact of HIV/AIDS policies. In Brazil, these public policies are designed to have impact in 2 complementary areas, controlling the epidemic and lowering HIV incidence, and improving the quality of life of those who are infected. He makes the argument that it is difficult to measure the direct impact of policies on prevention, which is geared toward behavior change to decrease the transmission rate. It is easier to measure the impact of the public policies that improve access to care and treatment, including universal access to anti-retroviral medicines to HIV+ people. There is strong evidence that access to treatment has improved the life of HIV+ people, perinatal transmission has decreased, and AIDS-related deaths have decreased.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, policy/law, Brazil, Latin/South America, human rights, case studies

Dean, Bartholomew, Eliana EIPas Valdeavellano, Michelle McKinley, and Rebekah Saul (2000) “The Amazonian Peoples’ Resource Initiative: promoting reproductive rights and community development in the Peruvian Amazon.” Health and Human Rights 4(2):219-226.

SPW Annotation: This article describes empowerment programs focusing on reproductive health and rights. The authors provide a brief background on the political, historical, social and economic context in which these programs were developed. There is also a discussion of the ways in which they have developed and community participation and collaboration in the development and implementation of their programs, which include providing health education both locally and on the radio, programs providing educational opportunities and support for indigenous teacher training programs, graduate university programs, and income-generating opportunities for rural communities to enable them to meet their subsistence needs and invest in community development. The authors discuss the success of these programs, measured by continuing community involvement and feedback, as well as the difficulties, which include limited funding opportunities and reliance of funders on quantitative evaluation measures which often don’t take into account the long-term nature of empowerment and participatory programs.

Keywords: reproductive health, reproductive rights, Peru, Latin/South America, case studies

Dewhirst, P. (1998) “Frozen emotions: women’s experience of violence and trauma in El Salvador, Kenya and Rwanda.” Development Update 2(2) *The Right to Be: Sexuality and Sexual Rights in Southern Africa*. Accessed <http://www.interfund.org.za/vol2no21998.html> Access date: 9/10/03.

Paper Abstract: In the last two decades, many countries in sub-Saharan Africa- including our own- have experienced war and conflict, with the devastating consequences of loss of life, economic destruction and legacies of bitterness and lingering grief that continue to distort social life. But as societies emerging from conflict try to come to terms with their pasts, the way in which gender inequality is amplified by war and violence is often overlooked, and the fact that men and women experience violence in radically different ways forgotten. The failure of societies emerging from war to recognize “frozen emotions” and other consequences for women and girls who have survived violence is yet another index of gender inequality.

SPW Abstract: This paper reports on a seminar hosted by the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in Johannesburg on “Trauma and change: a gender perspective.” The author presents women’s testimony on their experiences of violence from women from El Salvador, Kenya, and Rwanda. She highlights the ways in which women and girls experience violence in conflict situations differently from men and boys, as well as the different survival strategies of women survivors of trauma and violence. While these strategies include dissociation or “freezing” of emotions, they have also included the development of community support networks.

Keywords: case study, human rights, gender equality, gender based violence, civil/political violence, Kenya, Rwanda, Africa, El Salvador

Donham, Donald L. (1998) “Freeing South Africa: the ‘modernization’ of male-male sexuality in Soweto.” Cultural Anthropology 13(1): 3-21.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the development of gay identity in South Africa within the context of the anti-apartheid movement. He grounds this discussion in the local, using his field experience in the townships around Johannesburg. He makes the argument that for black men in the townships around Johannesburg, identifying as gay was connected to larger historical transformations, including the transnational nature of the anti-apartheid struggle, the end of apartheid, and the creation of the modern nation. While acknowledging the importance of Foucault’s work on the history of the development of homosexual identity, he also points out the limitations of this work in understanding this development in non-Western contexts. He then discusses the experiences of local gay activities from Soweto, who were founding members of GLOW, the Gay and Lesbian Organization of the Witwatersrand, the multiracial group which remains the principle gay and lesbian organization in Johannesburg. Donham discusses in detail the complex and changing relationship between sexuality, gender, and race in the 1970’s and 1980’s in the townships under apartheid, through the transition to a democratic, post-apartheid government, taking into account political, economic, social and cultural factors which impacted these changes. He highlights the importance of transnational influences within the anti-apartheid movement, especially given that many leaders in the movement remained in exile for long periods of time during the struggle. He also examines the interactions between the local and the global within this context.

Keywords: sexual rights, sexual orientation, South Africa, case studies

Fried, Marlene Gerber (2000) “Abortion in the United States: barriers to access.” Health and Human Rights 4(2):174-194.

SPW Annotation: Fried uses access to abortion in the US as a case study, highlighting the ways in which, although legal, access to abortion is restricted for many women due to issues such as limited provider training, lack of public funds limiting poor women’s access, legal restrictions such as parental consent laws, and violence against providers. She places this lack of access within the broader social, political, and economic context. Gerber also calls for a broadening of pro-choice activism and advocacy by placing abortion within the broader frames of reproductive rights, gender equality and sexual rights. She highlights the history of the pro-choice movement within the US, which often focused on the legality of abortion, without recognizing these other limitations on access for many women, and which neglected entirely coercive population control programs which target poor women and women of color for sterilization and other restrictions on their fertility. She links reproductive rights to sexual rights by discussing the ways in which these restrictive and coercive policies serve to control women’s sexuality and reproduction. She concludes by

calling for a broader focus, which recognizes the limitations of the term “choice,” specifically the constraints placed on lower-income women which limit their reproductive rights.

Keywords: reproductive rights, health care, US, North America, case studies

Garcia, Rocio Rodriguez (1999) Sexual Exploitation of Minors in Latin America and the Caribbean. Accessed 2/14/2003, <http://www.casa-alianza.org/EN/human-rights/sexual-exploit/docs/991021.shtml>.

This is a report from Casa Alianza, which is a non-profit NGO focused on the rehabilitation and defense of street children in Latin America, and the Latin American affiliate of the US-based Covenant House. There are programs in Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The organization works with the local police, as well as conducting advocacy work on a national and regional level. This report provides several case studies in different countries of sexual exploitation of children linked to the sex tourism industry. The author also discusses “Megan’s law,” which is a US law in 47/50 states, and requires the registration of sexual offenders and community notification if the offender is considered at risk of offending again.

Keywords: youth, sexual violence, sex work, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Latin/South America, case studies

Klugman, Barbara (2000) “Sexual rights in Southern Africa: a Beijing discourse or a strategic necessity?” Health and Human Rights 4(2): 144-173.

SPW Annotation: Using Southern Africa as a case study, Klugman examines the contested meanings of the term “sexual rights” and the ways these meanings are negotiated at the national and international level. In her discussion of Southern Africa, she focuses specifically on HIV/AIDS, since the gendered risks of HIV infection in Southern Africa have led in many instances to the inclusion of gender equality and sexual rights in the language of the South African Development Community (SADC) policies and the information, education, and communication materials from its member states. Klugman also discusses the disjuncture between policy and local reality or practice. Because the concepts of gender equality and sexual rights were already being discussed and incorporated into national discourse and policy in Southern Africa, most member states of the SADC were supportive of the inclusion of the term “sexual rights” in the Programme of Action at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, although Klugman stresses that the use of the term has contested meanings.

Keywords: sexual rights, HIV/AIDS, gender equality, human rights, Africa, case studies

La Strada Foundation Against Trafficking in Women- Poland (n.d.) Gender Dimension. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://free.ngo.pl/lastrada/page5.html>.

SPW Annotation: This section discusses the gender dimensions of trafficking in Poland in the context of post-communist transition in Eastern Europe. Information is given on gender discrimination in the workplace in Poland, and the lack of attention to women’s rights on many levels- political, social, and economic. The authors argue that there is a lack of employment opportunities for women, which is a motivating factor for them to go abroad to seek employment. There is not, however, adequate information about actual opportunities for work abroad or about the status of migrant laborers. This lack of information often leads to women’s vulnerability to exploitation, including but not exclusively in the sex industry. They discuss different frameworks for addressing trafficking, from abolitionist to decriminalization approaches. They describe the response in Poland as one of acceptance, with the view that the sex industry is an inevitable consequence of Polish’s transition, although the Catholic Church holds a strongly

abolitionist position. Currently, prostitution is neither legal nor illegal; pimping and trafficking are illegal, but these laws are rarely enforced. The authors conclude by calling for more open discussion in Poland about trafficking, the sex industry, and related laws.

Keywords: trafficking, gender inequality, case studies

Louw, R. (2001) “Mkhumbane and new traditions of (un)African same-sex weddings.”

In R. Morrell. Changing Men in South Africa. New York: Zed Books.

SPW Annotation: This chapter examines same-sex desire among African men in KwaZulu Natal. Louw emphasizes the fact that homosexual identity is not stable, but rather there are multiple identities produced within the larger context and power relations such as neo-colonialism, capitalist development, and racial oppression. In KwaZulu Natal, homophobia was strong, but not all-pervasive. He then discusses the formation of new masculinities in Mkhumbane, KwaZulu Natal. Local terms and specific gendered relationships developed in this context. These included *Iqenge*, which was a male, or active, homosexual identity and *Isikhane*, which was a female, or passive, homosexual identity. Ceremonies and celebrations were developed within the Zulu traditions, and the larger community had varied responses, which did not include harassment. This demonstrates the fluid nature of social and sexual relationships.

Keywords: case study, masculinities, sexual orientation, LGBTQ rights, South Africa

Petchesky, R. P. (1997). The Role of Popular Organizing Feminist and Libertarians. In: Controlling Reproduction: an American history. A. Tone (ed). Wilmington, SR Books.

SPW Annotation: The author analyzes the role of feminist movements in the decriminalization of abortion in 1973 in the United States, taken as a feminist victory. However, according to Petchesky, the categorization of abortion as an individual right ironically may work against the realization of other feminist goals. Feminists demanded the unconditional right to abortion and strongly opposed the distinction between therapeutic ("necessary") and elective ("unnecessary") abortion. The militant, organizing feminists and the threat of the "alternative service" in medical and family planning policy were crucial for legalizing abortion. The most important feminist action was to expand women's access to abortion and provide useful information about abortion procedures, risks, and sources of information and service. In other words, to focus on counseling that attempted to give women support and to demystify the abortion experience as strategies in order to legitimate abortion.

Keywords: reproductive health, reproductive rights, Case study, US, North America

Porter, Doug J. (1997) “A plague on the borders: HIV, development, and traveling identities in the Golden Triangle.” *In L. Manderson, ed., Sites of Desire, Economies of Pleasure: Sexualities in Asia and the Pacific. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.*

SPW Annotation: This chapter offers a critical analysis of international HIV/AIDS prevention programs using the specific context of Myanmar, and the border regions with China, Thailand and India. Porter offers an in-depth discussion of the political and economic context of the region, and the ways in which this has shaped the spread of the HIV epidemic there, as well as the international response to the epidemic. He examines the disjunctures of time and space, local and global economies, cultures, and politics. He draws on his work as an expert adviser to the Australian government in assessing NGO funding proposals to develop HIV prevention programs in Myanmar. He examines the common framework that most proposals held, which includes a focus on targeted “risk groups” and argues that these projects impose external identities and sexualities, and may disrupt the ways in which local people are coping with HIV/AIDS. Drawing on his field

research on trade, transport, migration, market development and investment, he examines questions of agency, determination and movement of people within the changing political and economic context and within the context of the growing HIV epidemic. He discusses the ways in which categories and identities in international AIDS discourse become fixed, and the ways in which they are inadequate to describe or address people's experiences with poverty, migration, and HIV risk.

Keywords: sexual orientation, HIV/AIDS, migration, Myanmar, China, Thailand, India, Asia/Pacific Islands, Australia, case studies

Sandor, Judit (2000) "Reproductive rights in Hungarian law: a new right to assisted procreation?" Health and Human Rights 4(2):196-218.

SPW Annotation: Sandor discusses the place of assisted reproductive technologies and procedures within reproductive rights, first offering a general review and history of case law in the US, Great Britain, and Western Europe, then discussing the case of Hungary in depth. She then places this issue and the place of reproductive rights more generally within the specific historical, political, and social context of Hungary. She discusses the legality and availability of different technologies, some of the ethical debates surrounding surrogate motherhood, in-vitro fertilization and other assisted reproductive treatments both within Hungary and in the US and Western Europe. She also discusses the 1997 Hungarian Health Act, which gives widows and divorced women the right to continue infertility treatment, although it does not extend access to these technologies (or other reproductive services) to single women. She makes the argument that in the case of Hungary, the human rights framework has been successfully applied in issues relating to privacy and personal dignity, but that women's rights and reproductive rights have not been addressed as such. Early rights claims were primarily political rights, focusing on the limitation of state intervention in the private sphere, without a recognition of gender inequality, and the development of the Health Act focuses on patients' individual rights without specifically addressing gender issues or reproductive health.

Keywords: reproductive rights, US, Britain, Europe, North America, case studies

Shalev, Carmel (2000) "Rights to sexual and reproductive health: the ICDP and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women." Health and Human Rights 4(2): 38-66.

SPW Annotation: Shalev offers a concrete discussion of the specific rights included in the category "reproductive rights", discusses case studies of violations of these rights to illustrate how using the mechanism of human rights treaties and conventions works, and reviews key human rights concepts. She notes the important paradigm shift in Cairo and Beijing from one of "population control" to a rights-based framework, including sexual and reproductive health, and recognizing the relationship between gender equality and women's health (including sexual and reproductive health). She identifies and summarizes the rights outlined in the ICDP Programme of Action as important to reproductive rights, which were drawn from international human rights treaties and consensus documents. Using reports submitted to the CEDAW committee, she examines concrete examples of systematic violations of women's sexual and reproductive rights, which illustrate patterns of gender discrimination.

Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, human rights, gender equality, case studies

Shepard, Bonnie (2000) “The ‘Double Discourse’ on sexual and reproductive rights in Latin America: the chasm between public policy and private actions.” Health and Human Rights. 4(2): 110-143.

SPW Annotation: Shepard uses the case studies of divorce in Chile and abortion in Chile and Columbia to illustrate the “double discourse” on sexual and reproductive rights. She defines double discourse as the contradictions between public law and policy, where in these cases divorce (Chile) and abortion (Chile and Columbia) are illegal, and private discourse and actions, where informal practices have developed for people to address their reproductive and sexual needs and desires despite the law (for example, annulment in Chile to address the illegality of divorce). She places the relationship of the Catholic Church and the governments in historical perspective, discussing the role of the Church in liberation struggle in Latin America, the relationships with progressive politicians to the Church, and the political difficulties of speaking out against these laws in a climate where these relationships are quite strong. Using these concrete examples, she illustrates the strengths and weaknesses, as well as the unintended consequences, of using a rights-based approach and calling attention to the contradictions of the double-discourse system in these contexts. She highlights the fact that, in spite of people’s agency in expanding their sexual and reproductive choices in this climate, these alternatives are limited in that they may not be accessible to everyone, no one can oversee their quality, and the health and legal risks are placed disproportionately on low-income or marginalized individuals. She concludes by discussing potential strategies to affect change.

Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, gender equality, Chile, Columbia, Latin/South America case studies

Solinger, R. (1994). The Abortionist: A woman against the law. New York, Free Press.

SPW Annotation: The author uses a life history to analyze historically the process of abortion in the United States. The book shows the relationship between a life history and historical process. Ruth Barnett's life is not a biography but it's through her life that the author analyzes society, institutions, and beliefs in times before abortion was legalized in 1973. At that time, not all abortionists were equally vulnerable, male, physician abortionists were considered different from female, midwife abortionists. Through the years, abortionists worked in an unwritten agreement, a permissive climate that allowed them to practice abortions in a safe manner. However from the early postwar years until the legalization of abortion in 1973, the law reinforced the punishment and persecution abortionists. Despite this law, girls and women did not stop from ending their pregnancies. Although Barnett was not a feminist, she was a strong woman in times where feminist movements were not present yet, and her life is presented as an example of many other women who were struggling and negotiating their rights.

Keywords: reproductive health, reproductive rights, abortion, US, North America, case study

3. Conference Reports

Holmes, R. (1998) “A review of the southern African Sexualities Symposium, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK.” Development Update 2(2) The Right to Be: Sexuality and Sexual Rights in Southern Africa. Accessed <http://www.interfund.org.za/vol2no21998.html> . Access date: 9/10/03.

Paper abstract: A challenging and productive one-day interdisciplinary symposium-Southern African Sexualities- was held on Wednesday, June 24 1998 at the Studies at the University of Sussex. Convened by Rachel Holmes of the School of Cultural and

Community Studies (University of Sussex) and Oliver Phillips from Goldsmiths College (University of London), the event achieved its aim of bringing together a group of specialists in the developing field of the study of sexualities in the Southern African region. Rachel Holmes reports.

SPW Annotation: This is a brief summary report on sexualities in Southern Africa. The author highlights key issues raised by the presenters, including the emergence gay and lesbian identity within an individual human rights discourse, the question of sexual rights within competing Southern African nationalist discourses and in the context of globalization. Holmes recognized the limitations of the conference, which focused primarily on South Africa and Zimbabwe, and which focused on legal and political representation while neglecting questions of cultural production and representation.

Keywords: conference report, sexual identity, human rights, southern Africa

International Association for the Study of Sexuality, Culture and Society (1999) “Sexual Diversity and Human Rights.” Accessed 2/14/2003, <http://www.miid.net/diversity/iss5.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This is the preliminary program for the IASSCS conference, entitled “Sexual Diversity and Human Rights.” It lists the topic, presentation title, and presenter’s name.

Keywords: sexual rights, human rights, sexualities, conferences

4. Declarations on Sexual Rights

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (1999) “Declaration of Rights for Women in Conditions of Sex Trafficking and Prostitution.” Reproductions 2. Accessed at <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/Organizations/healthnet/SAsia/ejournals/ejournalsframe.html> Access date: 2/10/04.

SPW Annotation: This declaration is the product of meeting organized by the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) in Dacca, Bangladesh in 1999, entitled “Organizing Against Sexual Exploitation Regionally and Globally.” It highlights the importance of not criminalizing women working in the sex industry, but of recognizing the exploitive nature of prostitution, and rejects framing prostitution as work. The authors highlight the difficulty with the forced/voluntary paradigm in analyzing trafficking or prostitution. The document stresses the importance of promoting alternatives to prostitution while also promoting HIV prevention, safe sex, and condoms. The rights of women outlined include the protection of women’s rights while in prostitution while working to eliminate causes of prostitution, decriminalizing women while criminalizing procurers, traffickers, and clients, prohibition of mail order bride services, provision of medical care, shelter, counseling, educational programs and micro-credit loans to support women and enable them to leave prostitution. They also argue that protection of women should not be used as justification for limiting their migrating for other forms of labor.

Keywords: human rights, sex work, trafficking, declarations of sexual rights

Ottawa Rape Crisis Center (n.d.) Bill of Sexual Rights. Accessed 2/14/2003, http://orcc.net/bill_of_rights.html. Also accessed 2/14/2003, <http://www.sageprojectinc.org/sexualbillofrights.html>.

Keywords: sexual rights, media, declaration of sexual rights

**Reproductive Rights Caucus (1995) “Declaration for Women’s Reproductive and Sexual Rights and Health.” Accessed 2/21/2003,
<http://www.healthydocuments.info/women/doc38p.html>.**

SPW Annotation: This declaration was issued by the Reproductive Health caucus at the NGO forum and 39th session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March/April 1995. The rights outlined include access to education, information and services for all aspects of reproductive and sexual health, access to contraception, voluntary sterilization, infertility treatment and abortion, information about HIV and other STIs, compassionate counseling and treatment for HIV/AIDS, and funding for and gender balance in health research. All women should have access to these rights, without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, age, marital status, religion, economic status, ability, or sexual orientation.
Keywords: *sexual rights, reproductive rights, declarations on sexual rights*

**World Congress of Sexology (1997) Declaration of Sexual Rights. Accessed 2/14/2003,
http://www.geocities.com/perejil_leyla/sex.htm. Also accessed 2/14/2003,
<http://www.siecus.org/inter/inte0006.html>.**

SPW Annotation: This declaration of sexual rights was written and adopted by the participants of the XII World Congress of Sexology in Valencia, Spain. It recognizes sexuality as dynamic and socially constructed. Sexual rights include the right to freedom from abuse coercion, and discrimination, as well as right to freedom of expression, association, information and education, privacy, sexual health, and autonomy, integrity and safety of the body. The declaration was included in the declaration of human rights adopted by the independence movement for the island of Perejil (which is the website from which it was accessed).

Keywords: *sexual rights, declaration of sexual rights*

5. Empirical Studies

Abdool-Karim, Q. (2001). “Barriers to preventing human immunodeficiency virus in women: experiences from KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa,” Journal of the American Medical Women’s Association, 56 (4): 193-196.

SPW Annotation: This article reports on the results of a cross-sectional survey, using a structured, pre-tested (in focus groups) questionnaire. Information collected included demographic characteristics, information about sexual relationships, knowledge of HIV and AIDS, including perception of self and partner’s risk of infection, knowledge and skills related to safe sex, skills to adopt safe sex practices, perception of right to safer sex, perception of self and community values and norms relating to sexual behaviors and rights, and sexual decision making. The survey does not look at the construction, meaning, definitions and understanding of risk or of safer sex. Abdool-Karim discusses the epidemiology of HIV in South Africa and more specifically in KwaZulu-Natal. She argues that women’s perceptions of their right to safer sex practices are critically important to reducing sexual risk. She found that violence or the threat of violence is a strong deterrent to adopting risk reduction measures. There was also a tension between women’s health and intimacy and trust. Childbearing was another important issue that came up for the women surveyed. The intersection of gender and race, class, and culture also appears to play a significant role in the way women in South Africa have been infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. Abdool-Karim concludes with a call for further in-depth, long-term study on factors that influence sexual debut, partner acquisition, sexual networking and partner

selection, stability and exclusivity of relationships, and initiation into risky sexual behavior. She argues that these factors must be better understood to develop strategies for risk reduction.

Keywords: empirical study, gender equality, HIV, sexual rights, sexual violence, South Africa

Berkeley, D. and D. Ross (2003). "Strategies for improving the sexual health of young people." Culture, Health and Sexuality 5(1): 71-86.

SPW Annotation: This article describes the development of an integrated program to provide sexual health services to youth in East Yorkshire, England, as well as providing a process evaluation services. Before discussing the organizational barriers and techniques for addressing these, they provide a discussion of the concept of sexual health, and the difficulties in providing comprehensive sexual health services for youth. The authors' starting point is the WHO's comprehensive definition of sexual health, which includes control and enjoyment of sexual behavior. This highlights the question of who makes decisions around sexual health for youth, and the numerous positions on appropriate sexual behavior and values. There has been a recent recognition that in order to address teen pregnancy, which has been identified as a significant problem in Britain, this broader concept of sexual health must be addressed. Additionally, it is important to take into account the contexts in which young people make sexual decisions. The authors discuss the contradictory discourses around sexuality which are highly visible. They argue that barriers to addressing these issues occur at the individual level, the cultural level, the socioeconomic level, and the service level. They discuss strategies for promoting change at each of these levels.

Keywords: sexual health, youth, empirical research

Bradby, Barbara (1998) "Like a video- the sexualisation of childbirth in Bolivia." Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 50-56.

SPW Annotation: This article examines the experiences of childbirth for rural to urban migrant women in Bolivia. Bradby provides information about the history of home birth and hospital birth in Bolivia, about rural childbirth practices, and shifts to hospital birth in urban and increasingly in rural areas. One of the issues which arose in both the Mothers' Club in the health center in the barrio where Bradby conducted her research, as well as in the in-depth interviews with women was the sexualization of hospital birth. Brady discusses this sexualization in detail, which included the gynecological birthing position, the vaginal exam during birth, and the number of doctors who participated in observation and examination of the woman during birth, all of which made many women feel as though they were on public display, which contrasted greatly to current rural childbirth practices. Bradby also provides examples of the ways in which women have resisted this way of medicalization of childbirth or accepted aspects of medicalization on their own terms.

Keywords: gender equality, reproductive health, reproductive rights, Bolivia, Latin/South America, empirical studies

Campbell, C. (2001) "Going underground and going after women': masculinity and HIV transmission amongst black workers on the gold mines." In R. Morrell. Changing Men in South Africa. New York: Zed Books.

SPW Annotation: Campbell argues that the ways in which masculinity is socially constructed among miners contributes to high rates of HIV infection. She uses a life history approach, focusing on perceptions of health, healing, sexuality, and HIV/AIDS to examine masculinities among miners. Campbell argues that male identities are a key coping mechanism for unsafe working conditions. These identities also put men at risk for HIV

infection, since they position men as risk takers, not thinking about the consequences, and also as sexually insatiable. A sense of powerlessness in the mines is an important context in which sexual identities are negotiated, since self efficacy is arguably an important determinant of health-related behaviors. The men with whom she spoke also experienced a lack of power in a range of contexts, from poor education, to a lack of job opportunities, poverty and high unemployment as well as a lack of power to avoid other health problems, especially TB. There is also a context of limited social support and opportunities for intimacy. This construction of masculinity includes bravery, fearlessness, and persistence in the face of the demands of underground work, but is also closely intertwined with the concept of a macho sexuality, including insatiable sexuality, the need for multiple sex partners, and the desire for flesh-to-flesh contact.

Keywords: empirical research, masculinities, HIV, South Africa

Campbell, C. (1997) “Migrancy, masculine identity and AIDS: the psychological context of HIV transmission on the South African goldmines.” Social Science and Medicine 45(2):273-281.

SPW Annotation: This article begins with the assumption that social identities serve as an important influence on people’s sexual behaviors. . Further, Campbell holds the position that sexuality is more than individual behaviors which can be quantified, but is a complex of relations, actions, and emotions. The study examines the ways in which miners construct their social identities within the parameters of their particular working and living conditions. It also identifies key narratives used by miners to make sense of their experiences around health, illness, HIV, and sexuality. Masculinity emerged as an important narrative in informants’ accounts of their working life. Their theoretical framework is the Social Identity Theory/Self-Categorization Theory, which holds that the social self consists of a loose association of self-categorizations or group memberships. More recently within this framework, there has been a focus on the way in which motivational and cognitive practices are structured within dynamically changing social contexts. Identity is never static, but is always constructed and reconstructed in response to life challenges. The life history approach was chosen because it fit with the theoretical framework which takes social identity as a resource that people draw on in constructing narratives which provide meaning and a sense of continuity in their lives, and which guide their actions.

The authors point out that living and working conditions on the mines are stressful and highly dangerous. They argue that a sense of powerlessness is an important contextual factor in which miners’ sexual identities are negotiated. They highlight the importance of self-efficacy in determining health related behaviors, and point out that many informants repeatedly mention their lack of control in various circumstances. Masculinity emerged as a mater narrative throughout informants’ accounts of their health-related experiences and behaviors. The constructions of masculinity which arise in these contexts involve concepts of bravery, fearlessness, and persistence in the face of the demands of work, together with macho sexuality. Linked to this were the concept of insatiable sexuality, the need for multiple partners, and the need for flesh-to-flesh contact. Linked to this were the concept of insatiable sexuality, the need for multiple partners, and the need for flesh-to-flesh contact. The correlation between unsafe sexual behaviors and social support provides an interesting framework within which to examine unsafe sexual behaviors among mine workers. The author’s discussion fits Connell’s concept of compensatory masculinity. Although the results of the specific identity formation for South African mineworkers may not be generalizable, the author argues that the broader argument about the importance of social identities in the task of shaping people’s sexual behaviors and promoting healthy behaviors is more generalizable. They discuss successful programs, one of which is in Zimbabwe (a peer

education program), which provides a context in which members of HIV-vulnerable groups are given the space to reshape their social and sexual identities in a collective way.

Keywords: empirical studies, masculinities, HIV, South Africa

Chandiramani, Radhika (1998) “Talking about sex.” Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 76-86.

SPW Annotation: This article describes the TARSHI helpline, which is a telephone sexuality helpline based in New Delhi, India. Chandiramani analyzes the language used by men and women to talk about sex and their sexual experiences and bodies. She presents demographic information about the callers who use the helpline, frequencies of questions and themes that callers bring up, as well as information about counselor training, and call and documentation procedures. The author provides a detailed analysis of the issues that have arisen during calls, and of the language used during the calls. The helpline was developed to help women by providing information and a safe outlet to discuss issues around sexuality. Although most callers are men, the author argues that the helpline has effected positive change for women indirectly, providing information and education to men about issues including basic anatomy, female pleasure, and sexual violence. They cite the fact that some male callers have reported that they and their partners have benefited from information about foreplay, that they postponed first intercourse in an arranged marriage until both partners felt ready, and that some women callers reported being referred by their male partners.

Keywords: sexualities, sexual education, India, Asia/Pacific Islands, empirical studies

Clawson, Heather J., Kevonne M. Small, Ellen S. Go and Bradley W. Myles (2003) Needs Assessment for Service Providers and Trafficking Victims. Fairfax, VA: Caliber.

SPW Annotation: This was a report prepared for the National Institute of Justice and the US Department of Justice. It is based on a study conducted to begin to better understand the needs of victims of trafficking and service providers who work with trafficking victims. The needs assessment was designed to determine what services currently exist, how responsive these are to the needs of victims, barriers to providing services and to accessing services, and what assistance or support providers need to better address the needs of their clients. The authors outline a review of the literature on trafficking, research design and methodology, and a discussion of the results of the needs assessment. They begin with the definition of trafficking as outlined in the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000. The report discusses economic and political factors which create a push for people to move from countries of origin to destination countries. These include poor living conditions, forced labor in various jobs, including prostitution, domestic work, factories, debt-bondage conditions, and other human rights violations. They highlight links to transnational organized crime and outline responses to trafficking. The US legislative response is meant to focus on prevention, prosecution, and protection. Prevention includes providing economic opportunities in countries of origins to provide people with alternatives to migration for survival. Prosecution includes an increase in criminal sentences for debt-bondage, involuntary servitude, and other human rights abuses. In terms of protection, victims of trafficking have been made eligible for federal assistance and benefits regardless of their immigration status. This includes temporary visas for those who meet the eligibility requirements. To be eligible, one must be a victim of a severe form of trafficking, be physically present in the US, have complied with law enforcement in the investigation and prosecution of traffickers, and would suffer extreme hardship upon removal from the US. The spouse and children of the trafficking victim are also eligible for a Visa. These are major changes to immigration policy, which had been immediate deportation. Criticisms of the act include the lack of enforcement mechanisms, lack of compensation or financial assistance to

victims, the fact that the burden of proof is on the victims, and the question of balance between protecting human rights of the victims and law enforcement goals as outlined in the Act. Some critics also question the impact of the act on available services, international standards, funding, and the temporary Visa. Problems with TVPA from providers' perspective include the fact that the burden of proof of coercion, which determines eligibility for services, is placed on the victim, the positioning of law enforcement as gatekeepers to services, and the lack of support for the victim through the certification process. One of the key results of the survey was the range of organizations encountering trafficking victims, which included refugee services, domestic violence, prostitution recovery services, faith-based, legal, health, sexual assault, trafficking-specific, police, education, and child focused services. Recommendations include the development of more effective collaboration between different agencies and service providers, and between different levels (international/local), more effective sharing of information.

Keywords: trafficking, empirical research

Douthwaite, Megan Miller, Peter Sultana and Munawar Haque (1998) "Couple communication and sexual satisfaction among withdrawal users in Pakistan." Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 41-49.

SPW Annotation: This article reports on data from a small, qualitative study into the use of withdrawal as a contraceptive method in Pakistan. The aim of the study was to learn more about its use and the dynamics between couples; this article focuses specifically on issues around sexual satisfaction that came up spontaneously during the interviews. Questions about sexual satisfaction were not asked during the interviews, nor was the topic pursued with follow-up questions if the respondent raised it during the course of the interview. The authors provide brief background on the concept of honor, gender roles, family planning, and sexuality. They discuss the language used to describe withdrawal, couple communication around withdrawal use, and sexuality and withdrawal and note gender differences in the ways in which sexuality and pleasure are discussed

Keywords: sexualities, gender equality, reproductive health, empirical studies

Ebron, P. (1997) "Traffic in men." In M. Grosz-Ngate and O.H. Kokole, eds. Gendered Encounters: Challenging Cultural Boundaries and Social Hierarchies in Africa. New York: Routledge.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses sex tourism in The Gambia, specifically European women traveling to have sex with African men. She identifies several themes, including a fear of national moral decay, the transgressive behavior of Gambian male youth, European women as uncontrolled and sexual while Gambian men were shrewd businessmen. Ebron argues that women are not merely the target of male sexual opportunities, but rather that these women upset conventional parables of men as sexual agents and women sexual objects in complicated ways. Narratives expressed national anxieties over power differences between Europe and Africa, women and men which shaped the construction of gender, desire, and social location across geographic boundaries. There is a currency for narratives of sexual seduction of tourist women- the sexual conquest of Northern women seen as a means for redressing power imbalance. Ebron asks the question of how the construction of men's agency, as sexual and national subjects is refigured in these transnational interactions. She argues that gender is the terrain for an imagined rearticulation of "traditional" values, which includes government officials speaking out against the sexual objectification of African men. Ebron highlights a problem with discussions of sex tourism, which focuses primarily on male sex tourism to Asia, and takes for its starting point the unequal power

relations between men and women and she calls attention to the specificity of sexualities across national boundaries.

Keywords: empirical research, masculinities, femininities, Gambia, Africa

Equilibres & Populations (2001). Synthese du Colloque D'information et de Sensibilisation: Comment lutter contre les mutilations genitales féminines ici et là bas? Colloque D'information et de Sensibilisation, Paris.

SPW Annotation: This report provides a basic knowledge of the physiological, socio-political, and cultural debates that surround the practice of female genital mutilation in various African countries. The report defines four types of female genital mutilation (FGM), classified according to the surgical techniques, and it describes of the immediate and long-term physiological and psychological consequences of these operations. It elaborates on the sociological, religious, hygienic, esthetic, and psychological justifications for FGM and sets the elimination of female genital mutilation as a priority of those advocating sexual and reproductive health and human rights, citing conferences such as Beijing (1995), Copenhagen (1995), Cairo (1994), Vienna (1993) as forums where FGM was an important aspect of the discussion agenda. More specifically, this report describes the role of female genital mutilations in Burkina Faso, Sénégal and Mali, paying attention to the historical, cultural, and legal particularities of each country. Moreover, the report describes the cooperation of the North and South, noting the efforts to promote sensibility in a study conducted by Isabelle Gillette-Faye in 1999. Gillette-Faye's study - on bilateral and multilateral sensibilization about sexuality and reproductive rights and the eradication of excision - focuses on the practice of excision in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mali. The study analyzes the performance of projects already realized, the realities and constraints on future projects for the eradication of excision, and it proposes a regional plan to prevent traditional practices detrimental to sexuality and reproductive rights. The report ends with a description of the laws that govern excision in African countries.

Keywords: female genital mutilation, reproductive rights, reproductive health, gender based violence, empirical studies

George, Annie (1998) “Differential perspectives of men and women in Mumbai, India on sexual relations and negotiations within marriage.” Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 87-95.

SPW Annotation: This article presents results from a study of sexual negotiation in marriage in Mumbai, India. The study was conducted using repeat in-depth interviews with 65 married women and 23 married men. There has been a focus on sexual negotiation as important for protection against HIV and other STIs and unwanted pregnancy, but these authors have shown that this is not always the focus of sexual negotiation for men and women, who may be negotiating for different things at different times. The paper presents general results of the study, and focuses in more depth on three areas of marital sexual life where women and men had different perspectives, sexual pleasure, sexual coercion, and beliefs about male and female sexuality. The methodology for the study included pilot focus groups and interviews with key informants, and in-depth interviews. The authors provide a detailed discussion of methodology and of the interview process, including the structure of the multiple interviews, topics addressed, and general responses to the interview. They discuss the gender differences in understandings and experiences of coercion, as well as the role of negotiation when women did not want to have sex. Women were able to refuse sex under some circumstances, and were able to negotiate to limit unwanted sex. Women had differing perspectives about risk of HIV and STIs, but even women who felt they were at risk were not able to negotiate for safer sex with their husbands. The authors conclude that

within marriage both women and men negotiate for sexual access and frequency, and only in very limited instances for sexual safety. Women's and men's attitude toward these issues varied depending on their economic stability and access to resources. Many still held the opinion that sexual access was a right of the husband, and many of the men felt that coercion was justifiable when women refused their husbands. Social, cultural, and economic pressures to remain married are high for women and, the authors argue, limit the potential for women's sexual autonomy.

Keywords: gender equality, sexualities, India, Asia, empirical studies

Guedes, Alessandra, Sarah Bott, Ana Ghezmes and Judith F. Helzner (2002) "Gender-based violence, human rights, and the health sector: lessons from Latin America." Health and Human Rights 6(1): 177-193.

SPW Annotation: This paper presents a process and preliminary evaluation of the International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region's program to integrate gender-based violence (GBV) into the existing services of clinics providing sexual and reproductive health in the Dominican Republic, Peru, and Venezuela. The authors outline the epidemiological evidence which indicates the effects of GBV on women's health, and argue that if providers are not trained to recognize and address GBV, they are not able to adequately diagnose or treat their patients. The midterm evaluation of this program showed that efforts to address GBV led to broader improvements in delivery of care, including patient privacy and confidentiality of medical records as well as more appropriate care for survivors of GBV. The project developers recognized the complexity of the relationship between rights, gender, and violence, and therefore recognized the need for a systems approach, which includes a review of institutional policies and procedures, of resources and referral directories, as well as training which addressed providers' attitudes and beliefs, the social, cultural and political environment, and ongoing support. The authors also highlight the importance of coalitions and collaborations between health providers, the legal sector, and community advocates.

Keywords: health care, gender based violence, sexual health, reproductive health, Dominican Republic, Peru, Venezuela, empirical studies

Harries, J. (2000) Women, Literacy and Reproductive Health: An Ethnographic Study of Women Attending a Day Hospital in the Western Cape. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa.

SPW Annotation: This report examines the relationship between women's literacy and reproductive health care practices. Harries observed that although most patients were able to read and write, she seldom observed them reading or writing, nor in direct engagement with medical texts. Both literate and non-literate patients seemed to have distanced themselves from the formal literacies of medicine. She raises the questions of why patients appear to become passive recipients of medical information in the clinical setting and how and why their literacy skills are marginalized by medical discourses? She argues that literacy practices are embedded in other social practices. She also broadens her definition to include the body as text to examine how bodies enter into medical space to be "read." She provides a review of literacy studies and anthropological studies of reproduction. Additionally, she provides a brief history of the community in which the day hospital is located, as well as a description of the geography of the town and the community. She examines the ways in which literacy is practiced in different spaces within and surrounding the day hospital. She explores the ways in which women interact with medical providers, and the ways in which these interactions, space, and the ways in which texts are presented and read shape patients' literacy practices. She then examines the reproductive health services

provided by the day hospital and the ways in which women use technology to control their reproductive and sexual lives. She argues for the importance of local context, practices and meanings, not just international or national narratives and history. For example, depo provera is the most commonly used contraception in this day hospital. Although depo is connected to the racist population control programs of the apartheid regime, for many women in this community outside of Cape Town, depo enables them to maintain control over their reproductive health more effectively than either oral contraception or condoms. Oral contraception must be taken every day, and is kept in the home, where it can be found by male partners. She concludes that despite her initial observations, patients were not passive recipients of medical technologies and interventions. Rather, women were engaging in literacy practices in ways that were connected to other social practices.

Keywords: empirical research, reproductive health, reproductive rights, South Africa

Herrera, Ana Amuchastegui (1998) “Virginity in Mexico: the role of competing discourses of sexuality in personal experience.” Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 105-115.

SPW Annotation: This paper presents research on the construction of the meaning of virginity and first sexual intercourse among young men and women in contemporary culture. Herrera explores the complex relationship between competing and contradictory discourses of sexuality, and she argues that Mexican sexual cultures are hybrid in nature. She attempts to document a process of social change, where young people are negotiating Catholic discourses of sexuality and modern constructions of subjectivity and sexuality. She examines the ways in which young people give meaning to their first sexual experience within this context. She provides a discussion of the relationship between religion and sexuality within the Mexican context over time, as well as the ways in which scientific and medical discourse provides a competing framework for understanding sexuality. She argues that scientific discourse has not replaced religious discourse, but rather that they coexist, and that young people must negotiate these contradictions. There is a discussion of her methodology and her theoretical framework. She worked in three different contexts: an Indian village which maintains their language and traditions while participating in national and international markets for their crafts, a rural mestizo community which practices subsistence agriculture and from which people migrate to cities to find work, and an urban neighborhood in Mexico city. She used an ethnographic approach, talking with people in both group and individual settings, and provides an in-depth discussion of themes that arose in these interviews and group discussions, providing concrete examples from interview transcripts. The themes include the influence of cultural hybridization, the moral code around female virginity, male sexual initiation, and the negotiation of these complex and contradictory moral and gender codes.

Keywords: sexualities, religion, gender, Mexico, Latin/South America, empirical studies

Hughes, Donna M. and Tatyana Denisova (2002) “ Trafficking in women from Ukraine.” Report of the US-Ukraine Research Partnership.

SPW Annotation: This paper characterizes trafficking into the sex industry as a “modern form of slavery.” The aims of study were to characterize victims of trafficking, characterize traffickers (types and structures of involved organizations), examine links to organized crime, and examine links between local and transnational trafficking networks. Methods used were interviews, surveys and internet research for information about mail order bride services. The authors argue that there has been an increase in prostitution in Ukraine after independence as well as an increase in trafficking both within Ukraine and to other countries. Most women are trafficked through deception, such as through promises of

modeling, acting or other work (not sex work). Former victims of trafficking are often used to recruit new women locally. Also, debt bondage is often employed to keep women in prostitution once they arrive in destination countries.

This paper includes background information and a literature review, a section on research methodology, and recommendations for addressing trafficking from the Ukraine. The authors highlight the importance of gender analysis in looking at supply and demand for shadow markets, rather than using an exclusively economic analysis. They focus on trafficking into the sex industry, and make a distinction between smuggled migrants and trafficked women, but don't clearly define the "smuggled migrant", so the difference is not entirely clear. Additionally, the authors do not distinguish between women and under age girls in their analysis. They argue that the fall of the Soviet Union enabled women from Ukraine and Russia to move or to be trafficked, and that these countries have become some of the largest suppliers of women for the transnational sex industry, but that for numerous reasons, it is difficult to count the actual number of women trafficked. They argue that there are strong links to organized crime and discuss links between globalization and the growth of transnational criminal networks, which they tie to transnational linkages created by migration. For examples and case studies they use newspaper stories.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, empirical studies

Ilkcaracan, Pinar (1998) "Exploring the context of women's sexuality in Eastern Turkey." Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 66-75.

SPW Annotation: This article reports on a survey in Southeastern and Eastern Turkey on issues around women in the family, women as citizens, and women's bodily rights. Ilkcaracan provides an in-depth discussion of the historical, political, social, cultural, and economic context in Turkey, and more specifically within this region of Turkey, as well as speaking about women's rights, including sexual rights. She describes the study methodology, including sampling, questionnaire design, interviewer training, and the interview process. The questionnaires were filled out by face-to-face interview. She provides demographic information about the study participants, and discusses the results of the survey on marriage and sexuality, polygyny, civil and religious marriage, age at marriage, forced and arranged marriages, extra-marital relationships, and violence against women. She argues that the results of this research reflect a number of mechanisms of control over women's sexuality in Eastern Turkey, including social pressure on women to marry, forced marriage, the practice of exchanging bride money, and the extent of the threat of violence against women who transgress gender or sexual norms. She highlights human rights training programs in the area, which have begun to address women's rights, and calls for the integration of women's rights into the human rights framework on the national and international level as well.

Keywords: sexual rights, gender equality, gender-based violence, Turkey, Europe, Asia, empirical studies

International Coordinating Committee (2000) "Operationalizing Cairo and Beijing: a training initiative in gender and reproductive health." Health and Human Rights 4(2): 227-234.

SPW Annotation: This paper is a process evaluation of the development of a curriculum on gender equality and human rights in the context of reproductive health programs and systems. The International Coordinating Committee was formed in 1996 in response to the recognition that most courses on reproductive health did not include a gender or human rights component. They designed and developed a draft core curriculum and facilitated and evaluated a pilot of the 3 week course in South Africa in 1997. The curriculum included a module providing a conceptual framework and skills-based application

modules for building and reforming reproductive health systems which promote gender equality and human rights. The curriculum was designed to be adaptable to different regions and contexts, and following the pilot in South Africa, collaborations with regional training centers were developed in order to pilot the adaptation of the curriculum in different regions. *Keywords: gender equality, reproductive health, health care, empirical studies*

Leclerc-Madlala, S. (1997) “Infect one, infect all: Zulu youth response to the AIDS epidemic in South Africa.” Medical Anthropology 17:363-380.

SPW Annotation: Kwa-Zulu Natal has been shown to have the highest prevalence rates in South Africa, with the spread of HIV infection among people growing rapidly. Leclerc-Madlala argues that among Zulu township youth, HIV infection has come to be seen as inevitable part of growing up, along with political violence and high crime rates which characterize the townships. She examines the response to the AIDS epidemic along with the cultural value of *ubuntu* and other strategies which in the past had been used to unite youth in political struggle against the apartheid government. She then discusses the results and implications of her findings, including increasing incidents of rape. She begins by outlining a brief history of the epidemic in South Africa in general and specifically in the black community, offering a historical context for her discussion around the psychological reactions and social response to the epidemic among Zulu-speaking township youth. While she acknowledges that the research presented here is preliminary, she concludes that the attitudes and beliefs which she found among these youth are important and must be seriously considered in developing interventions. Preliminary data was collected by the author as part of an evaluation study on the effectiveness of a major HIV prevention and education campaign targeting urban youth around Durban. Her results confirmed previous findings of good basic knowledge, along with fear of infection, misconceptions, a sense of fatalism, and a continued engagement in high risk behavior. The study presented in this paper was conducted to further explore some of these preliminary findings. Leclerc-Madlala's early research pointed to the fact that there were many social and cultural factors which affected risk behavior, which included gender relations, the fear of violence in intimate relationships, issues around fertility and reproduction, and young women's economic dependence on men. The current study consisted of open-ended, semi-structured interviews with 100 Zulu speaking youth 18-25 who were from the townships around Durban. Leclerc-Madlala found that the knowledge of HIV infection seemed to lead to more, and unsafe, sexual activity. The young people interviewed expressed a desire to share the burden of disease, which could be achieved in part by spreading the virus. She attempts to place these attitudes within a broader historical and political context, going beyond the idea that those infected were spreading the virus out of a desire for revenge or a fatalistic, live-for-today attitude. She argues that throughout the political struggle against the apartheid government, there was a pressure to use sexual relationships to build solidarity. She argues that it is this strong sense of peer affiliation which has led to the spreading of HIV infection. This is a way of spreading the burden of disease and the stigma, and a way of shifting the problem from one of individuals to a shared group problem. She frames this argument using the idea of *ubuntu*, which is understood as a spirit of community and brotherhood among blacks, which leads to the promotion of the common good of society. She argues that although no one has examined the possible links between this concept and the desire to spread the virus, it should be an area of further investigation. Leclerc-Madlala then discusses the increase in rapes, arguing that the link between an increased number of rapes and this expressed desire of some people to spread the virus once infected has not been directly demonstrated. She also engages questions around increases in child rape. There are suggestions that fathers may infect their daughters out of fear that there will be no one to care for them once their parents

have dies of AIDS. More frequently it seems, men are targeting young girls and women who are virgins to prevent infection rather than using condoms. Finally, there is a persistent myth which may also contribute to this increasing rate, that having sex with a virgin can rid infected individuals of the virus. She concludes by arguing that testing and disclosure policy, as well as educational and prevention campaigns, must take these local attitudes and beliefs into account or risk facilitating the intentional spread of HIV by those infected. She also argues for the importance of the historical and political context, as well as the social and cultural factors which can affect individuals' ability to adopt safer sex practices.

Keywords: empirical research, youth, HIV/AIDS, sexual violence, South Africa

Mgalla, Zaida Schapink, Dick Boerma, J. Ties (1998) "Protecting school girls against sexual exploitation- A Guardian Programmes in Mwanza, Tanzania." Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 19-25.

SPW Annotation: This paper presents an evaluation of a guardian program in primary schools in the Mwanza region in Tanzania. The guardians were women teachers who acted as counselors on sexual health problems and in cases of sexual harassment or violence. The authors provide background information on rates of sexual violence, harassment and abuse, as well as on the history and background on school based health programs in Tanzania. They also provide background information on the guardian program, which was designed to address issues of sexual exploitation which came up during peer educator sessions. Information is given on the training, and the locations in which the pilot program were implemented. The study itself was conducted in a sample of schools with a guardian program in both rural and urban areas and in schools without the program in a mixed urban-rural area. In each school, the head teacher and the guardian, or two female teachers in schools without the program, and a sample of girls were interviewed. The authors present information on the types and numbers of cases of sexual abuse, harassment, and violence which were reported by the teachers and students. Almost all of the girls in the schools with the program knew who the guardian was and most thought the program was a good idea. The presence of the guardian increased the rate at which girls sought advice for help, especially in the case of sexual harassment by teachers. The acceptance and success of this program has led to other schools implementing the program. The authors conclude that one of the most importance initial effects of this program is to bring discussion of sexual abuse, harassment and violence into open discussion within the communities. However, they recognize that one of the major limitations of the programs is the focus of teachers on abstinence, and their unwillingness for the most part to provide information about STD/HIV prevention and contraception. They suggest that this program should be one component of a broader strategy to address issues around young people's sexuality.

Keywords: youth, sexual violence, sexuality education, gender based violence, gender equality, Tanzania, Africa, empirical studies

Moodie, T. D., V. Ndatshe, et al. (1988). "Migrancy and male sexuality on the South African goldmines." Journal of Southern African Studies 14(2): 228-256.

SPW Annotation: Moodie examines migrancy, masculinities, and sexualities in the context of South African gold mines. He is critical of framing sexuality primarily as an individual, psychological and/or biological trait, and instead begins by focusing on the social construction of sexuality. He also highlights the importance of power in structuring sexual relationships among migrant mine workers. Moodie offers a description, based on ethnographic data, of mine workers' experiences both with mine marriages and with

townswomen. He then discusses these experiences in the context of broader social relations and structures of power, within the mine system as well as in relation to rural communities and towns. According to the men interviewed, mine marriages included a sexual relationship as well as domestic services such as washing and ironing in exchange for financial support. These relationships were integrated into the power structure of the mine and also reflected age-grade rules among the men. Younger, inexperienced men would take on the role of “wife,” which often enabled them to save more money faster in order to establish their household at home. As they got older and obtained more experience mining, they would take “wives” of their own. The categorization of men participating in mine marriages as “homosexual” does not reflect their experiences, and Moodie uses the local terminology they used to describe their relationships and roles. Men often also had relationships with women in town which often also included domestic services and financial support. Men were fearful of relationships with women for a number of reasons, including a fear of losing one’s ethnic or rural identity. Moodie also discusses economic and social changes which have accompanied a decrease in mine marriages. He concludes by arguing against a simplistic and ahistorical characterization of mine marriages as an individual, psychological response to living and working conditions in the mines, calling for recognition of the social construction of sexuality, and an acknowledgment of historically changing sexualities.

Keywords: empirical study, masculinities, sexualities, sexual orientation, migration, South Africa

Niehaus, I. (2000). "Towards a dubious liberation: masculinity, sexuality and power in South African Lowveld schools, 1953-1999." Journal of Southern African Studies 26(3): 387-407.

SPW Annotation: In this article, which is based on ethnographic research in Impalahoek, Niehaus discusses changes in the construction of sexuality and masculinity, and the relationship with political struggle in Impalahoek. He highlights the importance of sexuality in masculine narratives about the liberation struggle and the importance of control of women and women’s bodies in political struggle, both for those maintaining generational power relations in rural areas and the youth involved in liberation struggle, who also fought against elders’ control over women and young men’s sexuality. During apartheid, control over young black men & women’s sexuality was enforced by harsh physical punishments for transgression. Niehaus describes a shift in constructions of sexuality, the struggles over meanings of sexuality and masculinity during Apartheid, and the importance of these contested meanings in political struggle against Apartheid. He avoids oversimplifying sexuality under Apartheid as repressive, with political struggle bringing with it sexual freedom. While Comrades of the Youth congress challenged the idea that sex should be restricted to older men, they maintained a strict moral code which valued and encouraged procreative sex and maintained strict gender roles. In this local context, women were often silenced, and women who transgressed (or appeared to transgress) gender norms around work, education, or sexual relationships were often physically punished harshly. The control over women, women’s bodies and their reproductive capacity was a site of struggle between generations of men. He argues that another shift occurred with the un-banning of the ANC, and with the multiparty elections. Mandela publicly challenged men’s rights to have multiple sexual partners, and called for the promotion of a male sexuality which incorporates human rights and takes into account the risks of HIV. This call for a new masculinity was contested; there were men who spoke out against this challenge to what they saw as their “traditional” masculine right to have many sexual partners and sexual control over women. He also argues that the management of sexuality changed and is now primarily through education and non-corporal punishment.

Keywords: empirical research, masculinities, human rights, sexual violence, civil/political violence, South Africa

Office nationale de la population, R. R. (1991). Enquête sur les besoins d'éducation pour la vie familiale des élèves de enseignement secondaire. Kigali, L'Office.

SPW Annotation: This book, published by the Rwandan government, analyzes the result of an investigation conducted in 1985 about the knowledge, attitudes and practices of students (N = 1898) in thirty-six secondary schools with regard to sexual anatomy, reproduction, and the social dimensions of their sexual life. The study seeks to determine the needs of students in terms of types of knowledge, to identify the role of the family and of the school in the sexual edification of students, to determine the preoccupations of the students concerning their sexual lives, and to gauge the students' attitudes about family planning. Comparisons are drawn between students of different gender, religion, and urban/rural residence. This report points to various levels of unawareness among secondary school students with regard to sexual reproduction. The questionnaires from the investigation are included in the appendices.

Keywords: sexuality education, gender identity, reproductive health, empirical study

Santos, Naila, Elvira Ventura-Filipe and Vera Paiva (1998) "HIV positive women, reproduction, and sexuality in Sao Paulo, Brazil." Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 31-40.

SPW Annotation: This paper presents the preliminary results from a broad exploratory study aiming to identify the needs of HIV-positive women and the factors that affect their access to early HIV/AIDS care interventions, as well as assessing the relationship between psychosocial variables, health care providers, and adherence to HIV/AIDS treatment. The article focuses on safer sex and informed reproductive choice and decisions. The authors provide background on the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Brazil, and discuss the ways in which the epidemic affects women. They provide information about their methodology and questionnaire, as well as the services offered to participants. This included support groups and education sessions, as well as a presentation and discussion of preliminary results of the study. The authors discuss in detail the results on sexual partners and sexual activity, the quality of counseling and services available, the respondents' reproductive needs, including the desire many of them had to have children, and contraception, drawing on responses to open-ended questions for examples. They argue that adequate counseling and support around issues of drug adherence and protected sex are an important, but often missing, components of HIV treatment, even in gold-standard health care centers. Finally, they call for greater discussion around the sexual and reproductive rights of HIV-positive men and women, which have been neglected.

Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, health care, HIV/AIDS, empirical studies

Schoepf, Brooke Grundfest (1997) "AIDS, gender and sexuality during Africa's economic crisis." In G. Mikell, ed. (1997) African Feminism: The Politics of Survival in Sub-Saharan Africa. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

SPW Annotation: This chapter discusses the CONNAISSIDA project in Zaire, which used participant observation and interviews to design community based education based on participatory-empowerment methods. Schoepf argues that this linkage of macrolevel political economy with microlevel ethnography illuminates women's vulnerability and risk. Within the Zairian context, colonial regimes, which included state, church and employers, gave elder men more power over women and children in the name of "tradition." Therefore, formal sector employment is dominated by men; women take on casual labor and work in the

informal market. Schoepf goes on to discuss women's vulnerability to HIV on different levels, including biological risk. Women are placed further at risk because of skepticism and denial. She argues for the importance of community based empowerment in developing effective and realistic prevention programs and that ethnographic action research, which includes both cultural and political economic analyses and enables researchers to examine how macro factors affect micro level.

Keywords: empirical studies, HIV/AIDS, gender equality, Zaire, Africa

Shefer, T., and D. Foster (2000) "Discourses on women's (hetero)sexuality and desire in a South African context." Culture, Health & Sexuality 3(4):375-390.

SPW Annotation: The authors use feminist theory along with discourse analysis as theoretical and methodological frameworks. Using focus groups, they are specifically looking at strategies that attempt to address women's lack of negotiating power in heterosexual relationships, which include the development of new discourse which contradict or challenge dominant constructions of female and male sexuality, the development of discourse which provides a positive construction of female sexuality and acknowledges female desire may be especially useful. There was a strong discourse on power and violence in heterosexual relationships in the researchers' data, which they did not focus on in this paper since research on heterosexuality in South Africa in the past has highlighted the coerciveness and violence of heterosexual relationships and the powerlessness of women. They highlight their findings that show a lack of a positive discourse on women's sexual desire and the continued double standards in the construction of masculine and feminine sexuality. There were some alternative discourses challenging the dominant ideas about both masculine and feminine sexuality. The authors stress that gender issues are central to the challenge of addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Their results show the importance of constructions of male sexuality in framing female sexuality. Male sexuality was discussed primarily as active, biologically necessary, as a biological drive, or an uncontrollable biological urge. Female sexuality was discussed primarily as bound up in relationships and love. Women were discussed as being less sexual than men and more in control of their physical urges. Femininity was essentialized as emotional. They found that resistance arose in subtle ways in the focus groups. This resistance was seen by participants primarily as a criticism of male self-centeredness in heterosexual relationships and during sex. They touch on (subtly and indirectly) broader gender inequalities and suggest alternatives for women to focus on their own sexual needs. Discourse in the popular media was also critiqued (specifically the fact that women are still portrayed as being solely responsible for contraception and STD prevention. The resistance was in some ways still constrained by normative ideas, for example the discussion of female sexual desire only in the context of marriage. In looking at the ways in which gender has often (until recently) been left out in the South African context, it's important to keep in mind the history of anti-apartheid civil right movement . Finally, the raise the question of potential strategies to struggle against oppressive practices related to sexuality which have particular local meaning, but also still seem to have much in common with experiences around the world?

Keywords: empirical study, heterosexualities, sexual desire, masculinities, femininities, South Africa

Stein, J. (1996) "Coping with HIV infection: the theory and the practice." African Anthropology 3(2):67-83.

SPW Annotation: This article is a qualitative study of the coping mechanisms of HIV-positive adults in Johannesburg, South Africa. Stein found that most patients favored avoidance (distinguished from denial) over more active coping mechanisms. Active coping

mechanisms have been shown in certain instances to lower stress, and so are promoted by counselors as more appropriate. Stein argues that this does not take into account the stigmatization faced by HIV-positive people. For many people, non-disclosure was seen as an appropriate coping mechanism given stigma associated with HIV infection. Further, she argues that attending counseling may place patients in a conflicted position. This study highlights the importance of context in determining most effective coping strategies- active mechanisms may not be as effective in the context of South African townships, which is resource poor. Additionally, it is important to understand patients' agency in choosing most effective coping strategy within their context, rather than immediately trying to change their approach. Methods of coping are not just individual, but also not strictly cultural. There are also sociological, epidemiological and economic factors which shape differences between developing and developed countries. The relationship between these coping mechanisms and prevention and treatment are an area Stein identifies for further study.

Keywords: empirical study, HIV/AIDS, stigma/discrimination, South Africa

Susser, I., and Z. Stein (2000) "Culture, sexuality, and women's agency in the prevention of HIV/AIDS in Africa." American Journal of Public Health 90(7):1042-1048.

SPW Annotation: The researchers used an ethnographic approach to examine the knowledge, attitudes and behavior about the HIV epidemic and prevention. The research was conducted between 1992 and 1999, at 5 sites in South Africa, Namibia and Botswana which reflect a range of urban and rural experiences, social, political, economic, cultural and historical contexts. Their methodology included questionnaires, interviews, and open-ended discussions to examine attitudes toward and acceptability of different methods of prevention in various contexts. The authors stress the importance of local context in developing prevention interventions, which must include an analysis of the economic and social context, experiences of which are gendered in locally specific ways. They outline the epidemiological history of the HIV epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa, concluding that young women between the ages of 18-25 are one of the groups at high risk of infection. The authors also outline the broader social and global context of the epidemic, including widespread poverty and unemployment and migration for economic and political reasons. The level of knowledge, the ability of women to negotiate for condom use within their sexual relationships, and their level of political awareness and activism varied greatly by location and context (historical, political, cultural, economic). In general, the authors concluded that although their options were often limited, women were active agents who made decisions within these limitations. Woman-controlled methods of protection (female condoms) were welcomed as empowering, and were seen as culturally appropriate by both women and men.

Keywords: empirical research, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana

Vetten, L. (1998) "Geography and sexual violence: mapping rape in Johannesburg." Development Update 2(2) *The Right to Be: Sexuality and Sexual Rights in Southern Africa*. Accessed <http://www.interfund.org.za/vol2no21998.html> . Access date: 9/10/03.

Paper Abstract: Sexual behavior is often thought about in purely biological terms- a matter, merely of penile tumescence, vaginal blood flow, nipple enlargement, stimulated brain centers and clitoral tissue chemistry. Writers and thinkers such as Foucault, Gergen and Teifer, to highlight just a few, have challenged this essentialist view by exploring the effects of socio-historical circumstances on human sexuality. As a result,, a more complex and far richer understanding of sexuality is emerging. Adding to these inquiries, Lisa Vetten explores how urban design and maintenance may impact upon rape, one of the most violent and exploitative manifestations of sexuality. Her article also suggests how a geography of sexual violence can be mapped. She concludes that different urban environmental design and

better use of resources for urban development and security can drastically reduce the threat of rape.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses preliminary findings of the Rape Surveillance Project in Johannesburg. The author presents patterns and trends in the incidence of rape, which show that most women know their rapists and that nearly half of rapes are committed in private spaces, such as the home of either the rapist or the survivor. Vetten then discusses the physical environment and timing of the rapes which occur in public or semi-public spaces. Most rapes that occurred outside of private spaces took place in isolated, poorly lit areas, or in semi-public areas during times when there is less police or security surveillance. She makes the argument that urban planning and an increase in police surveillance in these high risk areas during the times when most rapes occur could prevent a large number of rapes. She further argues for further research and prevention strategies to address the large number of rapes which occur in people's homes.

Keywords: empirical study, gender based violence, sexual violence, South Africa

Watts, Charlotte Keogh, Erica Ndlovu, and Mavis Kwaramba (1998) "Withholding of sex and forced sex: dimensions of violence against Zimbabwean women." Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 57-65.

SPW Annotation: This article presents data from a research project documenting the magnitude and health consequences of violence against women by their sexual partner in Zimbabwe. The authors present an overview of the methodology used, which included a review of published and unpublished literature, press coverage, and police records, focus group discussion with a range of participants, semi-structured interviews with key informants, and a large household survey. They also give an overview of the results of the survey, which includes an estimate of the prevalence of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse. The article then explores in depth the results around sexual abuse, which shows that both forced sex and the withholding of sex were used as a means of punishing or controlling their partners. They examined the overlap of different types of abuse and factors associated with abuse. There is also a discussion of some of the reasons for withdrawal of sex, which included diagnosis of HIV or another STI, which is protective, which is protective of the partner, but more frequently was related to problems in the relationship, such as the partner having an extra-marital affair or taking another wife. It may either signal the end of the relationship, in which case the woman loses economic support, or it may signal a change in the woman's status and role, where she is treated as a domestic servant. In their conclusion, the authors highlight the importance of women's empowerment in improving women's health, but acknowledge the importance of social, cultural and economic context in addressing gender inequalities.

Keywords: sexual violence, gender based violence, human rights, Zimbabwe, Africa, empirical studies

Wood, K. and R. Jewkes (2001) "'Dangerous' love: reflections on violence among Xhosa township youth." In R. Morrell. Changing Men in South Africa. New York: Zed Books.

SPW Annotation: The authors suggest that one of the challenges in addressing violence in South Africa is to problematize the relationship between violence and masculinity. They argue that sexuality is a potentially effective site where this relationship can be challenged. Competition to attract and keep sexual partners often results in both abuse within relationships, as well as within same-gender peer groups for example through revenge for stolen girlfriends. "Taking the partner" of another boy also denies female agency. Multiple sex partners as important aspect of masculinity. In many cases, violence and control of women is linked with constructions of "successful" masculinity. Jealousy is seen as sign

of love, while sexual refusal is seen as going back on agreement in relationship and is often cause for assault and sexual violence. These linkages of violence and masculinity are often associated with structural factors which produce vulnerability on multiple axes. Further examination is needed to understand why these strategies and masculinities have been adopted in this context, however, since there are other masculinities available.

Keywords: empirical research, gender based violence, sexual violence, masculinities, South Africa

6. Fact Sheets

Ontario Human Rights Commission (2001) “Sexual orientation: your rights and responsibilities.” Accessed 2/14/2003, <http://www.ohrc.on.ca/english/guides/sexual-orientation.shtml>.

SPW Annotation: This fact sheet defines harassment, offers concrete examples of instances of harassment based on sexual orientation, and provides contacts for further information and to report an incident.

Keywords: sexual violence, LGBTQ rights, human rights, Canada, North America, fact sheet

President’s Interagency Council on Women (2000) UN Trafficking Treaty: Myths and Facts. Washington, DC.

SPW Annotation: This fact sheet was written during negotiations on the Convention Against Transnational Crime. It focuses on misinformation about the trafficking aspects of the protocol, and defines trafficking as involving force, coercion, deception, fraud. Additionally, it addresses the fears of its opponents that the convention would legalize prostitution. It highlights the importance of both punishing traffickers and protecting the rights of victims of trafficking, as well as addressing trafficking not only for the commercial sex industry, but also for domestic labor, sweatshop labor, debt bondage, and other forms of exploitation and the interconnectedness of addressing immigration issues to better protecting trafficking victims.

Keywords: trafficking, fact sheets

President’s Interagency Council on Women (2000) Fact Sheet: How Has the Clinton Administration Taken Steps to Stop the Trafficking of Women and Children. Washington, DC.

SPW Annotation: This fact sheet outlines the Clinton administration’s approach to addressing trafficking, which includes prevention, the protection of victims and punishment of traffickers, and multilateral and bilateral programs. The administration recognizes trafficking as a human rights violation. It argues in support of prevention targeted to women in their countries of origin, which must include educational campaigns as well as the development of economic opportunities in home countries. Additionally, it argues for the importance of economic support in home countries for successful repatriation (to try to prevent re-trafficking). It discusses pilot programs in the US to provide mental health, health referral and emergency housing to victims of trafficking.

Keywords: trafficking, human rights, fact sheets

United States Surgeon General (2001) Surgeon General’s Call to Action to Promote Sexual Health and Responsible Sexual Behavior: At-a-Glance: The Public Health Problem.

SPW Annotation: This fact sheet provides statistics on public health problems related to sexuality, including HIV and other STIs, sexual violence, anti-gay violence, unintended pregnancy, and abortion.

Keywords: sexual health, sexual violence, anti-gay violence, reproductive health, public health, US, North America, fact sheets

7. Human Rights Documents

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, Foundation Against Traffic in Women, and International Human Rights Law Group (1999) Human Rights Standards for the Treatment of Trafficked Persons. GAATW.

Paper Abstract: These standards are drawn from international human rights instruments and formally recognized international legal norms. They aim to protect and promote respect for the human rights of individuals who have been victims of trafficking, including those who have been subjected to involuntary servitude, forced labour and/or slavery-like practices. The Standards protect the rights of trafficked persons by providing them with an effective legal remedy, legal protection, non-discriminatory treatment, and restitution, compensation and rehabilitation.

Under international law, states have a duty to respect and ensure respect for human rights law, including the duty to prevent violation, to investigate violations, to take appropriate action against the violators and to afford remedies and reparation to those who have been injured as a consequence of such violations.

SPW Annotation: This document begins with a list of definitions of human rights terms, including trafficking, as well as a detailed discussion of each definition. The key elements to trafficking are coercion, deception or debt bondage, and the exploitive purpose for which coercive means are used. The type of work in which the person is forced to work is irrelevant to whether their human rights are violated. The authors provide a discussion of the problematic linkage of women's and children's rights, including the tendency to treat women as children as well as emphasis on women's role as caretakers of children without recognizing the increasing importance of women's economic role in family support. These Standards focus on the rights of adults, recognizing the legal position of women as adults is different from that of children, and that legal remedies to address violation of these rights may be different than those appropriate for protecting the human rights of children (these should be protected according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child). The authors argue that protecting the rights of victims of trafficking provides encouragement and incentive for these victims to cooperate with law enforcement in prosecuting traffickers. The document stresses the importance of guidelines to ensure that trafficked people are treated as victims of a crime rather than as criminals. There is also a discussion of the gender-specific aspects of trafficking, including the ways in which women are treated as either innocents to be protected with overly and differentially restrictive immigration law or as fallen women who are not credible witnesses for law enforcement.

Keywords: trafficking, human rights, human rights document

Human Rights Watch (2001) "Recommendations regarding the Proposal for a Council Framework Decision on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings." Accessed <http://www.hrw.org/background/wrd/trafficking-framework.htm> . Access date 1/22/04.

SPW Annotation: This report was written by the Women's Rights Division of Human Rights Watch. HRW supports the EU Proposal for a Council Framework Decision on Combating Trafficking Human Beings, but also outlines the limitations of the Decision and provides recommendations to ensure that it better incorporates protection of the human rights of victims of trafficking. The Framework Decision focuses primarily on law enforcement, without adequately integrating a human rights approach. Additionally, it should include a separate definition of trafficking in children.

Keywords: trafficking, human rights documents

Jordon, Ann D. (2002) The Annotated Guide to the Complete UN Trafficking Protocol. Washington, DC: International Human Rights Law Group.

SPW Annotation: This guide was written as a tool in the development of anti-trafficking laws and policies. The document includes the Trafficking Protocol, the relevant sections of the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Interpretive Notes to the Trafficking Protocol. Additionally, there are unofficial annotations included. The Trafficking Protocol is not a human rights document, but rather a law enforcement document, developed by the UN Crime Commission. It can be used as a strong human rights tool, but has less focus on the human rights protections of victims of trafficking. There are other human rights documents that can also be used in addition to the Trafficking Protocol to protect rights of trafficked persons. Jordan stresses the importance of human rights protection in addition to law enforcement responses to prevent re-victimization of trafficked persons, including deportation, being forced to move underground, and/or eventually re-trafficking. Even though the language is weak, human rights protection of trafficking victims is one of the three purposes of the Convention and Protocol. Jordan argues for the use of a clear, simple definition of trafficking in national and local legislation to avoid legal loopholes, as well as to focus what specifically the prosecution has to prove. She argues that the key to this is to focus on the resulting debt-bondage or slavery-like conditions rather than the means by which people are moved into a trafficking situation. As defined, force is not necessary for trafficking to occur. Prostitution is only addressed in terms of trafficking in order to avoid becoming mired in debates about the legality/illegality of prostitution. According to the language of the Protocol, consent is not relevant when any of the conditions of trafficking have been met (force, coercion, deception, debt-bondage conditions, slavery-like conditions). One of the limitations of the Protocol is its ambiguous language about the trafficking of children. Jordan argues for stronger language to stress that movement of children for work in the sex industry is always considered trafficking. Another limitation is that it does not cover domestic trafficking without an international component. It is important to clarify the language so that trafficked people cannot be prosecuted for either their own or others' trafficking. The Protocol calls for the confiscation of the profits of trafficking, and Jordan argues that victims should have access to these resources. Another limitation is that privacy language to protect victims of trafficking was not incorporated, despite lobbying by human rights groups. The language is often weak and/or ambiguous in protecting trafficking victims' human rights. One problem not adequately addressed by either the Convention or Protocol is the statelessness of trafficked persons- often they do not have legitimate travel documents. She highlights the importance of both research and realistic education campaigns (rather than fear-based campaigns which discourage migration) and stresses the importance of collaboration and cooperation with NGOs. She argues that law enforcement and NGOs working together can more effectively address problems of trafficking while also protecting human rights of trafficked persons. This should include trainings in gender issues, dealing with trafficked children, and other marginalized populations. There is an obligation for states to address the root causes of trafficking, including the lack of economic opportunities and economic disparities as well as an obligation to address demands for cheap labor in undesirable jobs. Finally, Jordan highlights the importance of not restricting women's right to migrate for work in order to protect them.

Keywords: trafficking, human rights, human rights documents

Network of Sex Work Projects (1999) "Commentary of the Draft Protocol to Combat International Trafficking in Women and Children Supplementary to the Draft Convention on Transnational Organized Crime." Accessed at <http://www.walnet.org/csis/groups/nwsp/untoc-comment.html> Accessed on 11/9/99.

SPW Annotation: The illegal status of many migrants working in the sex industry places people who aid others crossing borders or traveling illegally in a position of power,

where they can exploit the illegal status of the sex worker and/or migrant. The NSWP was against the draft protocol as written for several reasons, including its focus on “women and children”, difficulty with the term “trafficking” (the authors discuss the history of using the term to control/punish women working in the sex industry), its stress on punitive measure and its lack of protection for victims of trafficking. Additionally, the Protocol doesn’t address abuses occurring within the sex industry against non-migrant sex workers. The NSWP also provides recommendations, including strengthening the protection for sex workers under labor law regardless of their immigration status, the reevaluation of restrictive labor policies, the development of support programs in destination countries and support and services for those forced into prostitution or those under exploitive or abusive working conditions.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, human rights documents

United Nations (1995) Fourth World Conference on Women: Platform for Action.
Accessed 2/14/03, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/plat1.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This is the Platform for Action for the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing from September 4-15, 1995. Included are the mission statement, the global framework, critical areas for concern, and strategic objectives and actions.

Keywords: human rights, gender equality, sexual rights, reproductive rights, human rights documents

United Nations (1995) Fourth World Conference on Women: Beijing Declaration.
Accessed 2/14/03, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/declar.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This is the Beijing Declaration from the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing from September 4-15, 1995.

Keywords: human rights, gender equality, sexual rights, reproductive rights, human rights documents

United Nations (1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Accessed 2/14/2003, http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a_ccpr.htm.

SPW Annotation: The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 16, 1966, and took effect on March 23, 1976. Included is the full text of the document, which outlines the human rights to civil and political freedom, including the right to self-determination, freedom from discrimination based on sex, race, color, language, religion, political affiliation, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, the right to life, freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, freedom from non-consensual medical or scientific experimentation, freedom from slavery, debt-bondage or compulsory labor, the right to liberty and freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, freedom from arbitrary or unlawful interference with his/her privacy, family, home or correspondence, freedom of thought, conscience, religion, and expression, and the right to peaceable assembly.

Keywords: human rights, human rights documents

United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (n.d.) “The United Nations Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.” Accessed 2/12/2003, <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/index.html>.

SPW Annotation: This is the table of contents for web-based resources from the UN Fourth World Conference on Women’s Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Keywords: human rights, gender equality, human rights documents

United Nations Population Fund (n.d.) “Adolescent sexuality” Accessed 2/20/2003, <http://www.unfpa.org/modules/intercenter/reprights/empower.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This document provides a more detailed discussion of the impact of the failure to address reproductive and sexual rights on young people. This includes a discussion of the lack of access to information and health care services, and the difficulties which sometimes occur between young people's rights and autonomy and the parental role.
Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, youth, human rights documents

United Nations Population Fund (n.d.) "Components of Reproductive and Sexual Rights." Accessed 2/14/2003, <http://unfpa.org/modules/intercenter/reprights/repr-sec4.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This statement places reproductive and sexual rights within the human rights framework, highlights the interconnectedness of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and includes access to reproductive and sexual health, access to education and information, the right to non-discrimination based on gender as well as age (to ensure access of young women to information, health care, and contraception), the right to control fertility, and the right to freedom from violence.
Keywords: human rights, sexual rights, reproductive rights, human rights documents

United Nations Population Fund (n.d.) "Rights Empowerment and Development." Accessed 2/20/2003, <http://www.unfpa.org/modules/intercenter/reprights/empower.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This document defines sexual and reproductive rights, and discusses the link between sexual and reproductive rights, rights to health, and other domains of human rights. It also offers statistics on the impact of the failure to address sexual and reproductive rights, including maternal mortality, morbidity and mortality related to illegal abortion, unwanted pregnancy, morbidity and mortality related to STIs including HIV/AIDS, violence against women, and gender discrimination.
Keywords: Sexual rights, reproductive rights, human rights documents

United Nations Population Fund (n.d.) "Rights for sexual and reproductive health." Accessed 2/20/2003, <http://www.unfpa.org/modules/intercenter/reprights/empower.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This document provides a more detailed discussion of statistics on the impact of the failure to address sexual and reproductive rights, and the ways in which an undue burden of this impact falls on poor and marginalized women.
Keywords: Sexual rights, reproductive rights, human rights documents

8. Media

- (2003). "24/Seven: rights choked." **Liverpool Daily Echo. Liverpool: 2.**

SPW Annotation: The United Nations Human Rights Commission delayed an historic vote on human rights and sexual orientation until next year, reportedly because of procedural delays.
Keywords: human rights, sexual orientation, media

- (2003). "AIDS panel nominee is dropped." **The Times. London: 22.**

SPW Annotation: This brief reports the withdrawal of Jerry Thacker, a Christian extremist who has described AIDS as the "gay plague" from the Presidential AIDS Advisory Panel. Thacker was chosen by the White House to sit on the panel, and was forced to withdraw after protests from gay rights groups.
Keywords: HIV/AIDS, stigma, health care, US, media

- (2002). “Asian, Pacific countries reaffirm commitment to reproductive health, rights, as Bangkok meeting conclude; United Nations Population Fund welcomes conference plan of action to fight poverty.” . **M2 Presswire**.

SPW Annotation: This press release reports on the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, during which all but one of the participants reaffirmed their commitment to the Programme of Action of the 1994 ICPD, and a Plan of Action was passed calling for increased resources to provide reproductive health care services and combat HIV/AIDS. The importance of addressing gender inequality and improving reproductive and sexual health to the goal of eradicating poverty was highlighted.

Keywords: reproductive rights, sexual health, gender, human rights, Asia/Pacific Islands media

- (2003). “Boy on prostitution charge accepts curfew. **The Irish Times**.” L. N. **Academic. Dublin: 4.**

SPW Annotation: A 15 year old charged with working as a prostitute agreed to follow the curfew set for him at a residential care home. The court is in the process of reviewing and deciding on a permanent home placement for him.

Keywords: youth, sex work, human rights, Ireland, media

- (1998) “Congress: historic briefing on worldwide abuses of gays.” **Gay Today**. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://gaytoday.badpuppy.com/garchive/events/081098ev.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This article reports on the briefing on sexual orientation and international human rights hosted by the Congressional Human Rights Commission and Congressman Tom Lantos. Representatives from AI, HRW and IGLHRC participated, offering documentation from around the world of human rights abuses committed against people because of their sexual orientation. Additionally, the article describes the testimony of a gay man from Turkey who had suffered human rights abuses because of his sexual orientation. There was a call for government accountability in addressing these abuses as human rights violations, and a call for the US to recognize that discrimination and abuse based on sexual orientation is a violation of basic human rights and basic liberties.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, human rights, US, media

- (2003). “Council of Europe criticizes Polish courts.” **Polish Press Agency**. Warsaw.

SPW Annotation: The European Council published a report based on a visit by the Council’s Human Rights Commissioner which criticized Polish courts for delays and discrimination against ethnic and sexual minorities and HIV-positive people.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, sexual orientation, stigma/discrimination, human rights, Poland, Europe, media

- (2003). “Development: MEPS agree aid for sexual health policies.” **European Report**.

SPW Annotation: The European Commission has developed a plan to provide aid for reproductive and sexual health services in developing countries. The Committee on Development and Co-operation adopted a report at a meeting of Brussels, which draws on the Programme for Action from the Cairo conference in 1994, and included both contraception information and access, as well as access to safe abortion services.

Keywords: human rights, reproductive health, sexual health, Europe, media

- (2003). “EU nudges Egypt to halt trial of homosexuals.” **Panafrican News Agency Daily Newswire**.

SPW Annotation: The European Union Parliament called for Egyptian authorities to end judicial proceedings against alleged homosexuals, and for the country to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, human rights, Egypt, Africa, media

- (2003). “EU Parliament condemns killing in eastern DR Congo.” Agence France Presse.

SPW Annotation: The European Parliament denounced the ethnically motivated killings in the DR Congo, especially the use of sexual violence against women and girls as a tool of war.

Keywords: sexual violence, gender based violence, civil/political violence, human rights, Democratic Republic of Congo, Africa, Europe, media

- (2003). European Parliament urges Egypt to respect gay rights. Agence France Presse. Strasbourg.

SPW Annotation: The European Parliament called on Egypt to stop persecuting homosexuals and prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation after 21 gay men were sentenced to forced labor.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, human rights, Egypt, Africa, Europe, media

- (2003). “Fury as Vatican says gays are ‘not normal’.” Western Daily Press. Gloucester: 16.

SPW Annotation: This article briefly outlines critiques of the Vatican’s glossary of sexual terms, The Lexicon on Ambiguous and Colloquial Terms About Family Life and Ethical Questions, which states that homosexuals are not normal, that homosexual acts are “contrary to natural law”, that the terms “safe sex” and “reproductive health” are misleading, and that condoms do not protect against STIs. Critics argue that this document encourages discrimination and undermines safe sex education and STI/HIV prevention efforts.

Keywords: sexual orientation, LGBTQ rights, human rights, stigma/discrimination, religion, media

- (2003). “Gay rights groups blast ‘homophobic’ toilet vote.” Irish Independent. Dublin.

SPW Annotation: This news brief reports on the House of Lords vote which would outlaw all sexual activities in public rest rooms.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, policy/law, Britain, Europe, media

- (2003). “Governor signs repeal of ‘Scarlet Letter’ law.” NY Times. New York: 5.

SPW Annotation: Governor Jeb Bush of Florida signed a bill repealing the law which required unwed women seeking to put a child up for adoption to publish their sexual histories in the newspapers. The law had been put into effect in 2001, and required women to run an advertisement once a week for a month with their name and physical description, a description of the possible father(s), a history of sexual encounters when the child might have been conceived, and the child’s name and birthplace.

Keywords: gender equality, stigma/discrimination, human rights, reproductive rights, policy/law, US, North America, media

- (2003). “Health Minister announces group to advise on sexual health.” British Department of Health.

SPW Annotation: The British Department of Health has appointed an Independent Advisory Group on Sexual Health and HIV which will monitor progress and advise the government on implementation of its 2002 Sexual Health and HIV Strategy Implementation Action Plan. The Advisory Group has representatives from different areas in sexual health, including government, primary care providers, general practitioners, public health experts,

family planning and reproductive health providers, abortion providers, nurses, social service providers, and the volunteer sector.

Keywords: sexual health, health care, HIV/AIDS, Britain, Europe, media

- (2003). “HRW: EU pressure produces substantial results on human rights in Turkey.” **Turkish Daily News**. Ankara.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses in detail the Human Rights Watch 2003 World Report’s findings on the status of human rights in Turkey. Among violations reported are treatment of prisoners and asylum seekers, the lack of services and the treatment of people found to have been trafficked to Turkey. Women’s rights were one of the key areas where Turkey needed improvement in addressing human rights issues. Violence against women, including domestic violence and honor killings, was found to continue.

Keywords: human rights, gender equality, trafficking, gender based violence, Turkey, Europe, Asia, media

- (2003). “Human Rights Watch calls for an end to ban on gays in US military.” **Agence France Presse**.

SPW Annotation: This report outlines the findings and recommendations in the Human Rights Watch report on gays in the military and on the 1993 “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy. The report calls for an end to discharges for homosexuality, a repeal of the 1993 policy and military policy to address discrimination and harassment based on sexual orientation. Research shows that there has been an increase in the number of discharges for homosexuality since 1993.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, stigma/discrimination, policy/law, US, North America, media

- (2003). “In distant Geneva, India treads Pakistani line of sexual control.” **Indian Press**. Bombay.

SPW Annotation: The UN Commission on Human Rights postponed a vote on human rights and sexual orientation until next year. Brazil introduced the proposal banning discrimination based on sexual orientation, which many Asian and African countries opposed. Pakistan led the movement against the resolution, arguing that it sought to impose values on Muslim nations that were unacceptable to Islam. India voted with Pakistan. Both the US and India were in the process of having their Supreme Courts review sodomy laws.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, human rights, media

- (2003). **Koreas join forces to criticize Japan over comfort women issue.** **BBC Monitoring International Reports**.

SPW Annotation: North and South Korea together urged Japan to comply with the recommendations of the UN Human Rights Commission to apologize and pay compensation to Korean women held as sexual slaves for the Japanese army during World War II. Ambassadors from North and South Korea criticized the Japanese government for continuing to ignore the recommendations, for failing to take responsibility, for failing to punish those responsible, and for distorting the facts in school textbooks. They called for continued monitoring by the special rapporteurs on violence against women.

Keywords: human rights, sexual violence, gender based violence, civil/political violence, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Asia/Pacific Island, media

- (2003). “Leading article: tolerance is not enough.” **Independent**. London: 22.

SPW Annotation: This commentary discusses the Church of England’s position on homosexuality, especially on the issue of the ordination of gay priests. The author argues that the current policy of tolerance but with support for abstinence for gay clergy is not a strong enough position. There is a split within the church between the liberal and evangelical

wings, and the current policy attempts to compromise between the two groups. The author further argues that with the appointment of a gay rights supporter as Bishop of Reading and the ordination of a priest known to be in a gay relationship, the Archbishop of Canterbury is recognizing the need for change within the church.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, stigma/discrimination, religion, media

- (2003). "Lords vote anti-gay." **Daily Post**. Liverpool: 8.

SPW Annotation: This news brief reports on the House of Lords vote which would outlaw all sexual activities in public rest rooms.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, policy/law, Britain, Europe, media

- (2003). "MP slams Muslim Catholic alliance disappointed." **Sunday Mercury**. Leicester: 5.

SPW Annotation: A Midlands Labor MP criticized the Muslim and Catholic coalition that blocked the vote on a resolution in support of gay rights by the UN Commission on Human Rights.

Keywords: human rights, LGBTQ rights, religion, Britain, Europe, media

- (2003). "NGOs want anti-discrimination in EU constitutional treaty." **European Information Service, Local Government International Bureau**.

SPW Annotation: NGOs expressed concern that the first 16 articles of the draft EU Constitutional Treaty do not include a commitment to fighting discrimination based on racial or ethnic group, gender, religion, sexual orientation, age, or disability. They argue that if a commitment to fighting discrimination is not included in the new constitution, it would be a step backward.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, gender equality, stigma/discrimination, policy/law, Europe, media

- (2003). "Ontario gay couples marry after court upholds their right to marriage." **Agence France Presse**. Toronto.

SPW Annotation: Several gay couples were married after the Ontario appeals court upheld the rights of same sex couples to marry. The city was required under this ruling to immediately begin issuing marriage licenses to same-sex couples that meet other marriage requirements. Ottawa could appeal the decision to the Canadian Supreme Court.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, policy/law, Canada, North America, media

- (2003). "Ontario's top appeals court upholds the right of same-sex couples to marry." **Agence France Presse**. Toronto.

SPW Annotation: Ontario's Court of Appeal upheld a lower court ruling that found the federal definition of marriage as only between a man and a woman unconstitutional. The lower court called for a change in the definition, since limiting marriage to only opposite sex couples is a violation of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, policy/law, Canada, North America, media

- (2004). Portugal abortion women cleared: A Portuguese court has acquitted seven women accused of having abortions. **BBC News**. Accessed on 01/17/05, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3496797.stm>

SPW Annotation: This article analyzes the abortion debate in a Roman Catholic country, where abortion is outlawed except in cases of rape or serious fetal disability. Seven women were all accused of undergoing voluntary abortions and could have faced jail terms of up to three years and the doctor a sentence of up to eight years. The debates in Portugal have increased since 1984 when abortion was permitted in exceptional circumstances, and the anti-

abortion movement is demanding holding another national referendum on abortion. The 1998 referendum was defeated by 51% to 49%.

Keywords: reproductive health, reproductive rights, abortion, Portugal, media

- (2003). “**Publication of the sexual offenses bill- protection for children and the most vulnerable.**” **UK Home Office.**

SPW Annotation: This press release by the Home Office of the British government announces the publication of the Sexual Offenses Bill, which extensively revises current sex offense laws and outlines the provisions of the bill. It includes definitions of age of consent and consent for developmentally disabled people, more severe penalties for sexual violence against children and developmentally disabled people, clarification of the definitions of rape and sexual violence, as well as more severe penalties for sexual exploitation, which includes trafficking.

Keywords: sexual violence, policy/law, trafficking, sexual rights, youth, Britain, Europe, media

- (2003). “**Report: widespread rape used as weapon in Sierra Leone civil war.**” **Deutsche Presse-Agentur.**

SPW Annotation: This article outlines the findings of the Human Rights Watch report “We’ll kill you if you cry” on sexual violence during the civil war in Sierra Leone. Most crimes were committed by rebels from the Revolutionary United Front, but members of the UN peacekeeping forces and troops from the regional intervention force also committed sexual atrocities. The report found that sexual violence was more common than previously recognized, and that the violence was brutal, widespread and systematic, and that it crossed ethnic, age, and socioeconomic lines.

Keywords: sexual violence, gender based violence, civil/political violence, human rights, Sierra Leone, Africa, media

- (2003). “**The right of consent.**” **Community Care: 5- Editorial Comment.**

SPW Annotation: This editorial discusses the Sexual Offenses Bill and its potential consequences on the sexual rights of people with learning difficulties. The authors agree that this group may be more vulnerable to abuse, but also argue that many people with mild learning difficulties, such as those living in group homes, are already discouraged from having sex by providers. Additionally, a former health minister made a statement that a person with learning difficulties can never give informed consent to sex. In order to balance the need for protection and empowerment for people with learning difficulties, the editors call for involvement of people with learning difficulties in the discussion.

Keywords: sexual rights, human rights, stigma/discrimination, Britain, Europe, editorial, media

- (2003). “**Sex abuse puts girls at higher risk of AIDS in Zambia.**” **Agence France Presse.**

SPW Annotation: This brief article reports on the higher rates of HIV infection for girls which were found in a study by Human Rights Watch. Girls are more vulnerable to sexual abuse, especially those girls whose parents died of AIDS. Laws against sexual abuse are not adequately enforced in Zambia, which may discourage girls who have been abused from reporting.

Keywords: youth, sexual violence, gender based violence, HIV/AIDS, Zambia, Africa, media

- (2003). “Specific measures to improve maternal health and to help combat poverty diseases in developing countries.” Commission of the European Communities, RAPID.

SPW Annotation: The European Council of Ministers agreed to regulations proposing spending on aid to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, and to improve policies and actions to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights. Targets to address HIV/AIDS include access to treatment, including anti-retrovirals, technology transfer and local production of key drugs, monitoring and follow-up protocols, condom use, access to voluntary HIV testing and counseling, and access to essential health care services. Targets to address issues around sexual and reproductive health and rights reaffirms a commitment to the ICPD Program of action and includes access to health care services, including contraception, improvement in maternal mortality, meeting the health needs of young people, and addressing gender based violence.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, human rights, health care, reproductive rights, youth, sexual violence, Europe, media

- (2003). “Sudan appeals for aid to improve human rights situation.” Panafrican News Agency Daily Newswire.

SPW Annotation: Sudan has asked for international financial support to address human rights issues. Critics anticipate Sudan will be criticized by the UN Human Rights Commission in three areas: sexual discrimination, the continued practice of female genital mutilation, and sentences handed down under Islamic law. Conservative religious clerics are opposed to signing conventions recognizing women’s rights and calls to end FGM. The most drastic types of FGM were made illegal several years ago, it is still widely practiced, especially in the rural areas. The Sudanese medical council urged the government to consider all types of FGM a crime.

Keywords: gender based violence, female genital mutilation, stigma/discrimination, religion, gender equality, human rights, Sudan, Africa, media

- (2003). “Taken with a pinch of salt: the police fail to take seriously an allegation of sexual assault from a man with learning difficulties.” Community Care: 46.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses police treatment of people with learning difficulties who have been sexually assaulted. It describes a case study where one victim’s claim to have been sexually assaulted was not investigated as a sexual assault by the police. Evidence suggests that they did not believe him because of his learning difficulty. Additionally, the victim was not seen by a doctor, no physical evidence was collected, and he was not permitted to have an advocate of his choice present when talking to the police (which was his legal right). The authors argue that there are multi-agency procedures which should have been followed, that would have provided support to the victim and ensured that the crime was appropriately investigated.

Keywords: sexual violence, human rights, Britain, Europe, media

- (1998) “Tom Lantos chairs landmark congressional briefing on international human rights and sexual orientation.” Accessed 2/21/2003, http://www.house.gov/lantos/html_files/civil_sexual.html.

SPW Annotation: This press release details the briefing on Human Rights and Sexual Orientation: the Global Struggle for Equality, which included an overview of international law related to protection based on sexual orientation, as well as information on human rights violations based on sexual orientation or HIV status. Testimony was given by Amnesty International, IGLHRC, and survivors of human rights abuses.

Keywords: sexual rights, LGBTQ rights, HIV/AIDS, human rights, stigma/discrimination, US, North America, media

- (2003). “Two gay asylum seekers hope for landmark Aussie ruling.” Agence France Presse. Sydney.

SPW Annotation: Two gay men from Bangladesh filed an appeal with Australia’s high court. They left Bangladesh and came to Australia as refugees after being ostracized by their families, stoned, whipped, at risk of police brutality and have had a fatwah, or death sentence issued against them. Initially their request was denied, under the belief that if they lived discreetly and were not open about their sexuality, they would not face persecution or the threat of violence. They appealed, and Amnesty International filed a brief in their support arguing that asking them to live discreetly rather than openly was a violation of their human rights.

Keywords: human rights, LGBTQ rights, violence against LGBTQ, migration, stigma/discrimination, Bangladesh, Australia, Asia/Pacific Islands, media

- (2003). “UN Commission on Human Rights concludes consideration of indigenous issues, human rights of women.” M2 Presswire.

SPW Annotation: This paper is a summary of the UN Commission on Human Rights’ discussion on the human rights of women. Participants highlighted the importance of bringing an analysis of gender to all development policies. The issues discussed included the rape of women and girls in armed conflict as a tool to subdue and create terror, domestic violence, female genital mutilation, trafficking of women and girls for prostitution, and honor killings. The point was made that despite the presence of CEDAW, gender-based violence and gender discrimination remain serious problems throughout the world. Even those countries that have ratified CEDAW have not effectively addressed gender issues and gender based violence. Some discussants also highlighted the fact that women are not only passive victims, but rather played important roles in addressing gender issues and promoting peace and human rights.

Keywords: human rights, gender equality, sexual violence, gender based violence, civil/political violence, media

- (2003). “UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues concludes current session, approves nine sets of recommendations, seven draft decisions; urges United Nations bodies to address matters related to trafficking, sexual exploitation of indigenous girls.” M2 Presswire.

SPW Annotation: This press release reports on the recommendations adopted during the meeting of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Included in the recommendations is a call to address youth issues, including trafficking and sexual exploitation. There was a recommendation that the World Bank and UNICEF conduct an in-depth study of legal frameworks and social programs for indigenous youth.

Keywords: trafficking, youth, human rights, media

- (2003). “US ‘disappointed’ by convictions in Egyptian gay sex trial.” Agence France Presse.

SPW Annotation: In a statement released by the US State Department, the US Embassy in Egypt expressed disappointment in the conviction and sentence of 3 years imprisonment for 21 gay men for “habitual debauchery”. They were concerned that the cases were based on coerced confessions, and that the defendants were targeted for prosecution because of their sexual orientation.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, human rights, Egypt, US, Africa, media

- (2003). “Uzbek rights activist faces sexual abuse, homosexuality charges.” **B. M. I. Reports.**

SPW Annotation: An independent journalist and leader of the human rights group in Uzbekistan was arrested and charged with homosexuality. There are laws against homosexuality, but activists argue that these are enforced selectively, against critics of the government.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, sexual violence, civil/political violence, human rights Uzbekistan, Asia, media

- (1999) “World Association for Sexology releases Declaration of Sexual Rights.” **University of Minnesota Twin Cities News Service.** Accessed 2/20/2003, http://www1.umn.edu/urelate/datebook/1999/99_10sexualrights.html.

SPW Annotation: This press release announces the release of the World Association for Sexology’s Declaration of Sexual Rights by president Dr. Eli Coleman, who is also head of the University of Minnesota’s Program in Human Sexuality. The release gives information about the Association’s history and mission, and includes the text of the Declaration.

Keywords: sexual rights, media

- (2003). “Zimbabwe bleeds.” **The Daily Telegraph.** London: 24.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the increasingly repressive response of President Mugabe to protest and opposition. Human rights monitoring groups in Zimbabwe have documented the use of physical and sexual abuse against arrested protestors. The authors also argue that African leaders are not responding to Mugabe’s abuse of power, which has enabled him to ignore international opinion against human rights abuses and political repression.

Keywords: human rights, sexual violence, civil/political violence, Zimbabwe, Africa, media

All About Sex (n.d.) “Adolescent sexual rights: you have the right to say ‘No’ but do you have the same right to say ‘Yes’?” Accessed 2/14/2003, <http://allaboutsex.org/adsexualrights.html>.

SPW Annotation: This page calls for young people, teens and pre-teens, to send in their opinions about what should be included in a Bills of Adolescent Sexual Rights. It is part of a website that encourages young people and their parents to share information about sexuality.

Keywords: sexuality education, youth, sexual rights, media

Archibald, George (2000) “Battle to define ‘sexual rights’ looms at UN.” **The Washington Times,** June 5. Accessed 2/20/2003, <http://fact.on.ca.news/news0006/wt000605.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This article reports on the UN special session for women’s equality five years after the Beijing conference, focusing on disagreements around gay and lesbian rights and the sexual rights of girls. The author characterizes the disagreement as one between the US together with other wealthy countries and developing nations, as well as a struggle between feminist and western liberal NGOs, religious developing nations and the Holy See.

Keywords: sexual rights, gender equality, LGBTQ rights, youth, human rights, media

Arte-t.v. (1999). Mutilations Rituelles: Des Africaines contre l'excision. 2003.

SPW Annotation: This website publicizes the documentary: Mutilations Rituelles: Des Africaines contre l'excision [Dagmar Brendecke and Anke Müller-Belecke. Germany: Cine Impuls Berlin, 1999, 57 minutes] presented on the French television station ART-t.v on March 7, 2000 at 8:45pm. This is an informational website that not only provides a synopsis of this documentary, but also provides general information about female genital mutilation as practiced in Africa and in France. It features links to websites and/or contact information of other African and European organizations. The website also has a bibliography section with 10 listings of books or papers written about female genital mutilation.

Keywords: female genital mutilation, media

Bentham, M. (2003). Gay bishop "is the right man for the job". Sunday Telegraph. LexisNexis-Academic. London: 12.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the appointment of Canon Jeffrey John as Bishop of reading. Dr. John had been in a monogamous gay relationship for 20 years, but is currently practicing abstinence. There has been controversy over his appointment and calls for his resignation. His supporters in the church cited in this article have focused on his current abstinence as being in line with the current position of tolerance and abstinence for gay clergy.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, religion, Britain, Europe, media

Boles, N. (2003). It's time to flush gay men out of the water closet. The Times. LexisNexis-Academic. London: 20.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses and is supportive of the vote in the House of Lords to outlaw "cottaging," or sexual activity in public rest rooms. Boles argues that this practice became widespread as a way to meet and have sex with other gay men when homosexuality was illegal. He argues that the practice symbolizes the time when homosexuality was forced underground, and that with growing legal equality and support for gay rights should be abandoned.

Keywords :LGBTQ rights, policy/law, Britain, Europe, media

Brittain, V. (2003). Sierra Leone haunted by "silent war crimes". The Guardian. London: 21.

SPW Annotation: This article outlines the findings of the Human Rights Watch report "We'll kill you if you cry" on sexual violence during the civil war in Sierra Leone. The report found sexual violence commonly used to destroy family connections and to make soldiers less reluctant to participate in military operations. Most crimes were committed by rebels from the Revolutionary United Front, but members of the UN peacekeeping forces and troops from the regional intervention force also committed sexual atrocities. This article also highlights the report's call for an international response to the sexual violence, and the importance of enforcing the UN's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation to address the atrocities committed by UN peacekeeping troops.

Keywords: gender based violence, civil/political violence, sexual violence, human rights, Sierra Leone, Africa, media

Butcher, T. (2003). UN Sierra Leone troops accused of "systematic" rape. The Daily Telegraph. London: 18.

SPW Annotation: This article outlines the findings of the Human Rights Watch report "We'll kill you if you cry" on sexual violence during the civil war in Sierra Leone. The report found sexual violence commonly used to destroy family connections and to make

soldiers less reluctant to participate in military operations. Most crimes were committed by rebels from the Revolutionary United Front, but members of the UN peacekeeping forces and troops from the regional intervention force also committed sexual atrocities.

Keywords: gender based violence, civil/political violence, sexual violence, human rights, Sierra Leone, Africa, media

Campbell, D. (2003). Bipartisan backing for gays testing sodomy law in Supreme Court. The Guardian. London: 18.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the case brought to the US Supreme Court which challenges Texas sodomy laws. Two gay men were arrested in one of the men's private home, prosecuted for sodomy and fined. The police were answering a false report by a neighbor that there was a man with a gun in the house. The challenge to sodomy law is supported by a coalition of left and rights groups, including religious groups, against government intrusion on people's private sexual conduct. One of the arguments made by lawyers appealing the law was that the law is discriminatory since it only applies to gay men. Of the 13 states with sodomy laws, 4 states have laws that apply only to gay men.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, policy/law, human rights, US, North America, media

Choike (2002) "Globalization and social exclusion: an alternative proposal for LGBTs." Accessed 2/21/2003,

http://www.choike.org/cgibin/choike/links/page.cgi?p=ver_informe&id=900.

SPW Annotation: This article reports on the meeting on "Globalization and social exclusion: an alternative proposal for LGBTs" held at the World Social Forum. The panel was organized by the South/South Dialogue of LGBT (an international organization for LGBT people and organizations from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean), the Women's Area of the Latin American Information Agency, and the Ecuadorian Foundation for Action and Education on Health Promotion. The article provides a summary of the discussion, during which issues such as diversity within GLBT communities and organizations, building coalitions with other progressive organizations, the links between globalization, economics, and social issues, and the importance of maintaining networks and remaining active after the close of the meeting.

Keywords: globalization, LGBTQ rights, media

Curran, Jennifer (2001) "Say yes to youth sexual and reproductive rights!" The Watchdog: The Youth Coalition's Quarterly Newsletter. Accessed 2/20/2003,

<http://www.youthcoalition.org/watchdog/engine.php/v4crc2/109/>.

SPW Annotation: This brief article reports on the International Sexual and Reproductive Rights Coalition panel "Global Perspectives on Adolescent Reproductive Health and Rights," where a member of the Latin American & Caribbean Youth Network on Reproductive and Sexual Rights (REDLAC) discussed the impact of the lack of available sexuality information and services for young girls. REDLAC was formed to address this lack of information and services and to promote young people's sexual and reproductive rights.

Keywords: youth, sexual rights reproductive rights, media

Eddin, P. (2003). In changing the law of the land, six justices turned to its history. The New York Times. New York.

SPW Annotation: This article outlines the brief on behalf of two men who challenged the Texas sodomy law by historians who are experts on the history of lesbians and gay men in the US. They argued that recent scholarly work has disproven the evidence used in the

Bowers v. Hardwick Supreme Court Case that suggested that in the 18th and 19th century, sodomy was generally illegal in the US. The historians argued successfully that legal prohibitions against same-sex sodomy arose out of 20th century prejudice rather than enduring attitudes of Western civilization. They provide a summary of the brief, and provide a link for the entire brief. The historians first argue that the meaning of the term sodomy itself has changed over time. Additionally, penalties for sodomy, however it was defined, also changed over time. It was only in the late 19th century that the homosexual as a distinct category of person developed, and only in the 20th century did fear and discrimination against homosexuals as a separate class of citizens arise.

Keywords: sexual rights, sexual orientation, historical analysis, policy/law, US, North America, media

Elder, M. (2003). Chechnya is Europe's worst rights crisis: Human Rights Watch. Agence France Presse.

SPW Annotation: This article reports on the Human Rights Watch Report on the war in Chechnya. Human rights abuses included sexual abuse by troops as well as arbitrary detention, civilian disappearances, and refugee camp closings.

Keywords: sexual violence, civil/political violence, human rights, Chechnya, Europe, media

El-Ghobashy, Tamer (2003) "Jersey teen killed in gay bias attack." New York Daily News, May 13th. Accessed 5/30/2003, <http://www.nydailynews.com/front/v-pfriendly/story/83225p-76120c.html>.

SPW Annotation: This brief article reports on the murder of a Shakia Gunn, a young woman who was stabbed in Newark, NJ. She and 2 friends were harassed by 2 men, and at some point Gunn revealed to the men that she was a lesbian. The men became angry and attacked the women, and Gunn was fatally stabbed during the attack. The crime was labeled a bias crime, which will increase the penalty for killers.

Keywords: anti-gay violence, gender based violence, human rights, US, North America, media

Evans, A. (2003). Wide-ranging discrimination ban sought. Press Association.

SPW Annotation: An anti-discrimination bill was introduced in the British Parliament which would ban discrimination based on gender reassignment or sexual orientation, as well as age, religion, or beliefs. Supporters argued that current legislation is inadequate, and that this would promote equality.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, stigma/discrimination, policy/law, Britain, Europe, media

Flanagan, Gregory (1999) Human Rights. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.libertocracy.com/Librademiz/essays/humanity/2personal.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This document defines human rights within a libertarian framework, which focuses on individual rights and limits government authority and interference. The author defines sex and sex roles in strictly essentialist terms, arguing that sex roles are based on the natural differences between men and women. He limits parental and family rights to heterosexual (which he defines as natural) couples, although he does outline a set of sexual rights for "consenting adults," which must not be restricted. Included in sexual rights is the right to control over one's body, and the right for children to express their sexuality in an age appropriate way (which he does not define, but rather leaves to the discretion of the parents). Flanagan also outlines separate rights for women and men. Women's rights include control over their body and reproduction, but although he clearly includes a right to birth control, abortion is not clearly included. Men's rights include fatherhood rights, which are not as clearly defined.

Keywords: human rights, sexual rights, media

Fleischman, J. (2003). Young girls in Africa cornered by AIDS. International Herald Tribune. Neuilly Cedex, France: 9.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the ways in which gender inequality, gender-based violence and sexual abuse increases young women's vulnerability to HIV infection. The author acknowledges that sexual violence against young women and girls is not unique to Africa, but argues that the AIDS crisis, food shortages, poverty, and lack of education make such abuses more pronounced. Additionally, police and other legal alternatives are not prepared to deal with these abuses, and are often hostile. The author calls for an integrated response to effectively reduce young women and girls' vulnerability, including social services, improved property and inheritance rights for women, increased access to education, and access to treatment for HIV-infected parents. This would also include the addition of a gender dimension into the Bush administration's new HIV initiative, making women and girls a priority.

Keywords: gender equality, gender based violence, sexual violence, youth, HIV, Africa, media.

Foster, K. (2003). Parents could be kept in dark about teenage abortions. Daily Mail. LexisNexis-Academic. London: 15.

SPW Annotation: This article reports on a proposal in Scotland which would prevent schools, school nurses, or teachers from telling parents about sexual activity without the teenager's consent. This proposal would give teenagers the right to confidentiality on issues of their sexual health. Critics argue that this undermines parental rights and their role in decisions around their children's sexual health.

Keywords: youth, sexual rights, Scotland, Europe, media.

Fraser, S. (2003). Amnesty International: women raped, abused in custody in Turkey. Associated Press.

SPW Annotation: This brief article outlines the Amnesty International report documenting sexual and physical abuse against women detained in Turkey. Kurdish women and women with dissident political views were particularly at risk for arrest and abuse.

Keywords: gender equality, sexual violence, gender based violence, civil/political violence, human rights, Turkey, Europe, Asia, media

Gillen, S. (2003). Some will be more equal than others in proposed anti-discrimination body. Community Care, Reed Business Information, UK: 18.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the proposal to unify the race, sex, and disability commissions and to include two new strands, sexual orientation, and age. The organizations which would be affected by the proposal support it with reservations. There is some concern that the three new strands, as well as the disability commission which is relatively new, will not draw enough focus. One suggestion to address this would be to create the unified commission as an umbrella group with the individual commission working as part of this larger organization. Critics of this suggestion argue that people who face discrimination on more could potentially fall through the cracks. All groups are in agreement that there should be a single anti-discrimination act which address all forms of discrimination.

Keywords: human rights, LGBTQ rights, stigma/discrimination, policy/law, Britain, Europe, media

Gould, D. A. (2003). Letter: sex trade victims need our help. The Guardian. L. N. Academic. London: 19.

SPW Annotation: This letter is in response to an article by Polly Toynbee. This author agrees that the abuse of women working in the sex industry is an important issue to be addressed, but is critical of the Swedish model that Toynbee presents as effective. He points out that there is still debate over whether criminalization and enforcement of laws is more effective, or whether legalizing and regulating the sex industry is more effective.

Keywords: sex work, trafficking, human rights, media

Greenhouse, L. (2003). A Supreme Court case draws divergent allies: law on homosexuals challenged. The New York Times. New York: 2.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses libertarian groups' support for the constitutional challenge to the Texas sodomy law to be heard by the US Supreme Court. Their main argument is that the government should not be able to regulate people's private, intimate relationships. Many of these libertarian organizations are politically and socially conservative; many other conservative groups support the state's position, arguing that this may lay the foundation for the legalization of same-sex marriage. In the previous 1986 Supreme Court Case Bowers v. Hardwick, the Supreme Court upheld a Georgia sodomy law.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, stigma/discrimination, policy/law, US, North America, media

Hari, J. (2003). At last the UN recognizes the need for gay rights. The Independent. L. N. Academic. London.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the proposed resolution under consideration by the UN Commission on Human Rights in support of gay rights, and the importance of this proposal in the struggle for gay rights globally. The author discusses the status of gay rights in different countries, as well as the human rights abuses against people because of their sexual orientation, focusing on the British government's response to these abuses. Under Blair, the British government extended asylum to people fleeing persecution because of their sexual orientation.

Keywords: human rights, LGBTQ rights, Britain, Europe, media

Hopkins, G. (2002). Planning for sex: a scheme in South London is providing mentors for service users, parents, and staff. Community Care: 42.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the program and support network which was developed to directly address issues of sexuality for people with learning or developmental disabilities, as well as the associated training manual, including issues around positive sexuality and sexual expression as well as sexual abuse. The goal of the program is to enable providers and caregivers to develop communication skills and techniques for discussing these issues with their patients.

Keywords: sexual rights, human rights, health care, Britain, Europe, media

Institute for Advanced Study of Sexuality (n.d.) "Basic Sexual Rights." Reprinted in Queer Nasty (1992, vol.1). Accessed 2/14/2003, <http://www.tripnet.com/q-nasty/best-of/sxrites.html>.

SPW Annotation: This declaration of sexual rights was developed by the Institute for the Advanced Study of Sexuality, and was reprinted in Queer Nasty.

Keywords: sexual rights, media

Jones, J. (2003). Letter: sex trade victims need our help. The Guardian. L. N. Academic. London: 19.

SPW Annotation: This letter is in response to an article by Polly Toynbee. The author is critical of the Home Office's treatment of trafficked women, and their use of brothel

raids to find, arrest and deport illegal immigrants without addressing the problems of those who have been illegally trafficked and those who are victims of abuse and poor working conditions.

Keywords: sex work, trafficking, migration, Britain, Europe, media

Kennedy, B. (2003). Cornerstone: church opposes gay regulations. Global News Wire-Europe Intelligence Wire.

SPW Annotation: This article outlines the Church of England's opposition to British anti-discrimination legislation as written. Church leaders argue that the wording of the law, which forbids discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, would make it illegal for the Church to enforce its doctrines and beliefs on sexual conduct, opening the possibility for lawsuits if the Church continues to refuse to ordain people in a gay or lesbian relationship. Church officials call for an amendment providing an exception for the Church.

Keywords: human rights, LGBTQ rights, stigma/discrimination, religion, policy/law, media

Lewis, J. (2003). Sing the praises of Tatu, the teenage lesbians. The Independent. London.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the controversy around a music video for a song by Tatu. The video shows the duo, two teenage lesbian girls from Russia, kissing in the rain. The video has been banned in by several networks, and has been criticized in the press. The author argues that these responses highlight the fact that homophobia is still a strong presence in schools and society more generally. She then focuses on the difficulties of being a gay or lesbian youth in school, and argues that these young women are exploring the sexual confusion of youth, and provide a positive image for other GLBTQ youth.

Keywords: youth, sexualities, media

Macan-Markar, Marwaan (2001) "Rights: treatment of sexual minorities a global shame- experts." Inter Press Service, June 24. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.aegis.com/news/ips/2001/IP010631.html>.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the Amnesty International report Crimes of Hate, Conspiracy of Silence: Torture and Ill-treatment Based on Sexual Identity, providing an overview of some of the issues and rights violations addressed in the report, as well as brief examples of violations and the ways in which abuse and discrimination based on sexual identity are legitimized by law, policy, and practice in different countries.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, anti-gay violence, human rights, policy/law, media

Manthorpe, J. (2003). Sexual relationships among people in residential care often present professionals with dilemmas. Community Care: 45.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses two papers, a practice guide and journal article, on sexual relationships and sexual behavior in residential care. The practice guide for staff of residential care facilities for the elderly discusses day-to-day issues that have come up for staff, including the difficulty some staff and residents have in communicating about sexual issues, as well as the lack of support for staff in dealing with sexual issues that come up. The guide also highlights privacy issues for residents, as well as difficulties that may arise in interpreting behavior of patients with dementia.

Keywords: sexual rights, human rights, Britain, Europe, media

McEvoy, J. (2003). East European women place hope in EU. The Baltic Times. Riga, Latvia.

SPW Annotation: Women's organizations in Eastern Europe are hoping that the EU's position on legislating gender equality, addressing issues including gender based violence,

women's health, and women's economic equality, will improve the rights of women in Eastern Europe. Currently, Lithuania is the only candidate country to have a law on gender equality, but initiatives are being developed in other candidate countries.

Keywords: gender equality, gender based violence, health care, Eastern Europe, media

Minchin, R. (2003). Iraq crisis "overshadowing other human rights abuses". Press Association. London.

SPW Annotation: A Labour MP said that the war in Iraq has drawn attention away from other human rights abuses, including abuses because of sexual orientation. He specifically discussed the prosecution and conviction of men for homosexuality in Egypt.

Keywords: human rights, LGBTQ rights, Egypt, Africa, Iraq, Asia, media

Moonan, N. (2003). Gay pupils win equal rights. The Mirror. London: 19.

SPW Annotation: The Equal Authority put a compulsory code of practice for schools to address discrimination and harassment based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and religion. The code enables students to sue schools which fail to protect them from mistreatment, bullying, or harassment.

Keywords: youth, LGBTQ rights, gender equality, stigma/discrimination, policy/law, media

Morgan, C. and J. Carr-Brown (2003). Churches will get right to sack gays. Sunday Times. LexisNexis-Academic. London: 11.

SPW Annotation: A clause has been added to the proposed British law that would legislate the European employment directive which would allow religious organizations to exclude gay men and lesbians from employment. The European directive prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation, disability, or faith, and critics argue that the clause, called for by the Archbishop's Council of the Church of England, undermines the anti-discrimination legislation.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, religion, policy/law, Britain, Europe, media

Ottawa Rape Crisis Center (n.d.) Bill of Sexual Rights. Accessed 2/14/2003, http://orcc.net/bill_of_rights.html. Also accessed 2/14/2003, <http://www.sageprojectinc.org/sexualbillofrights.html>.

Keywords: sexual rights, media, declaration of sexual rights

Peta, B. (2003). Women abducted and assaulted by Mugabe agents. The Independent. London: 19.

SPW Annotation: Three Zimbabwean women were abducted and physically and sexually assaulted after participating in a march against President Mugabe in Johannesburg on Human Rights Day. The women had seen two of their abductors attending the rally, and thought they were Zimbabwean government agents spying on opposition protestors. The women avoided being smuggled back into Zimbabwe because the car was stopped at the border and police would not let them through without passports. The abductors fled across the border.

Keywords: civil/political violence, gender based violence, sexual violence, human rights, Zimbabwe, Africa, media

Petre, J. (2003). Bishops heading for clash on gay rights bill. The Daily Telegraph. London: 11.

SPW Annotation: This article outlines the Church of England's opposition to British anti-discrimination legislation as written. Church leaders argue that the wording of the law,

which forbids discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, would could make it illegal for the Church to enforce its doctrines and beliefs on sexual conduct, opening the possibility for lawsuits and the prosecution of bishops if the Church continues to refuse to ordain people in a gay or lesbian relationship. There has been a growing tension within the Church on the issue of gay and lesbian rights, with the Bishop of Canterbury admitting that he had ordained at least one practicing homosexual while he was Bishop of Wales. The Church's official position is still to be tolerant of gay and lesbian relationships among lay people but not among clergy.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, religion, policy/law, stigma/discrimination, Britain, Europe, media

Phelps, Katherine (1995) Human Sexual Rights. Accessed 2/14/2003, <http://www.glasswings.com.au/sexual/hsexrights.html>.

SPW Annotation: This declaration of sexual rights focuses on sexuality as an expression of human nature, rooted in biology, but with a range of possibilities for expression. The author highlights the right to bodily integrity, the right to choose one's sexual partner, mode of sexual expression and relationship structure, the right to birth control and the right to education.

Keywords: sexual rights, media

ReligiousTolerance.org (n.d.) "Lesbian and gay terminology." Accessed 2/21/2003, http://www.religioustolerance.org/hom_term.htm.

SPW Annotation: This page discusses different uses and origins of terms, including homosexuality, heterosexuality, bisexuality, sexual orientation, and gay.

Keywords: sexual orientation, resources, media

Richardson, Sheila L. (1997) "Sexual minorities deserve equal rights." Bellingham Herald, May 26.

SPW Annotation: This letter calls for equal rights for sexual minorities, arguing that the Constitution guarantees equal treatment for all citizens, which does not necessarily mean sanctioning their beliefs or lifestyles. The author argues that the Constitution protects rights for identities and practices which could be considered lifestyle choices without endorsing those choices, giving religious freedom as an example.

Keywords: sexual rights, LGBTQ rights, Britain, Europe, media

Sherlock, P. (2003). Hate-crime boss urges victims to come forward. UK Newsquest Regional Press. London.

SPW Annotation: A special officer was appointed to Enfield Council's community safety team to focus on hate crimes, which are defined as violent or intimidating behavior directed at people because of their race, sexual orientation or gender. The role of the hate-crime coordinator is to promote greater awareness of hate crimes, to coordinate with law enforcement, community groups and services to create an environment where victims of hate-crimes are more willing to report the crimes.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, gender based violence, anti-gay violence, Britain, Europe, media

Sideli, Kathleen (1998) "Landmark congressional briefing addresses sexual orientation and human rights." Lesbigay Signals. Accessed 2/21/2003, http://www.indiana.edu/~overseas/lesbigay/vol5_1/51landmark.html.

SPW Annotation: This article reports on the briefing on sexual orientation and international human rights hosted by the Congressional Human Rights Commission and

Congressman Tom Lantos. Representatives from AI and IGLHRC participated, offering documentation from around the world of human rights abuses committed against people because of their sexual orientation. There was a call for government accountability in addressing these abuses as human rights violations, and a call for the US to recognize that discrimination and abuse based on sexual orientation is a violation of basic human rights and basic liberties.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, sexual orientation, US, North America, media

Snell, J. (2003). Protecting or patronizing? The Sexual Offenses Bill, now going through Parliament, will outlaw sex for people who have learning difficulties if they lack the capacity to consent. Community Care: 32.

SPW Annotation: This article presents the views in favor and opposed to proposed revisions to the sexual offenses laws which would strengthen laws against sexual abuse of vulnerable people. People in favor of the changes argue that they are meant to protect people from abuse, and that wording should include a clear definition of capacity to consent. Those opposed are concerned about how the capacity to consent is to be defined, and the possibility that these changes will be used to control or limit the ability of people with learning disabilities to engage in sexual activity.

Keywords: sexual rights, human rights, policy/law, sexual violence, media

Snell, J. (2003). Right to sex life "under threat" for people with learning difficulties. Community Care: 12.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the proposed Sexual Offenses Bill, which is designed mainly to address child abuse and protect vulnerable people against sexual abuse. People with learning disabilities are concerned that the wording of the bill may restrict their sexual rights, and that if the bill is passed that providers will use it as a means of control. Others call for a less broad definition of learning disability and for a test to determine capacity to consent, arguing the importance of protecting the serious disabilities while protecting the rights of those with less serious learning difficulties to have sex.

Keywords: sexual rights, human rights, policy/law, sexual violence, media

Tabbara, A. (2003). Arab governments urged to help stop violence against women. Agence France Presse. Cairo.

SPW Annotation: Non-government and women's groups called for governments to break through social taboos and address issues of violence against women, including domestic violence, rape, and honor killings. The organizations also called for the establishment of special departments within police departments to help women.

Keywords: gender based violence, sexual violence, human rights, Asia, media

United States Surgeon General (2001) "Surgeon General releases *Call to Action to Promote Sexual Health and Responsible Behavior*" Press Release, July 9, 2001.

SPW Annotation: This press release calls attention to the report and call to action released by the Office of the Surgeon General. It provides facts and statistics about sexual violence, STDs, and unintended pregnancy, identifying these as public health problems. The recommendations presented include a stronger focus on education and access to prevention information, but also maintains a focus on abstinence. There is also a call for research and for the training of health and education professionals in sexuality.

Keywords: sexual health, sexuality education, US, North America, media

Waugh, P. (2003). Gay rights group may sue over job equality exemptions. The Independent. London.

SPW Annotation: Gay groups, trade unions, and secularists may challenge the British law legislating the European Union employment directive banning discrimination based on sexual orientation or religion. The British Employment Equality Regulations allow an exemption for religious organizations. Critics and human rights lawyers argue that this clause is in violation of the European directive.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, stigma/discrimination, religion, policy/law, human rights, media

Waugh, P. (2003). New law will ban religious or sexual discrimination. The Independent. L. N. Academic. London.

SPW Annotation: This article outlines the new workplace anti-discrimination legislation introduced into Parliament which outlaws discrimination based on religion and sexual orientation. The minister for Social Inclusion argues that this legislation is important for social justice, but that it will also have economic benefits.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, stigma/discrimination, religion, policy/law, human rights, media

Wockner, Rex (1997) “Sex-lib activists confront ‘Sex Panic’, issue a Declaration of Sexual Rights.” Gay Today. Accessed 2/14/2003, <http://gaytoday.badpuppy.com/garchive/events/111797ev.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This is an article on the National Gay & Lesbian Task Force’s 1997 *Creating Change* conference, focusing on the *Sex Panic! Summit* held on the opening day of the conference. The article features a detailed discussion of historian Allan Berube’s opening talk on the history of sex panics, placing the current panic about gay male sexuality in historical perspective. The author also briefly highlights other conference speakers and participants, and the critique of conservative gay male authors. The article concludes with the Declaration of Sexual Rights adopted at the summit, which includes the right to sexual and reproductive self-determination, to publicly accessible sexual culture, to a sexual life free from stigma, and freedom from government intervention, as well as actions needed to fulfill these rights.

Keywords: sexual rights, LGBTQ rights, historical analysis, media

9. Policy/Law Analysis

Albaek, Erik (2003) “Political ethics and public policy: homosexuals between moral dilemmas and political considerations in Danish Parliamentary debate.” Scandinavian Political Studies 26 (3): 245-267.

Paper Abstract: Political science has abundantly proved that politics involves power, conflict, and self-serving interests. Much less frequently does political science deal with ethics in public policy making. This article analyses the appeal to moral principles in the political process of drafting three bills, all concerning homosexuals, in which the Danish parliamentary parties, in contrast to normal practice, allowed their members to deviate from the party line and vote in accordance with their “conscience.” Analysis of the cases indicates that moral considerations are capable of structuring and constraining arguments and that they are decisive for some politicians’ positions in some situations. The cases also raise doubts concerning the widely held view that decisions based on votes of conscience, because they are informed by “ethical” rather than “political” considerations, are qualitatively superior to ordinary political decisions.

SPW Annotation: Albaek argues that while morals and ethics are often not as openly visible in political debates and negotiations as power, conflict and self-interest, they are still underlying these processes. The author provides examples of the way that morals discourse is used in political debates and as justifications for policies, analyzing the drafting of three bills in the Danish parliament. These acts, all involving debates around homosexuality, are the law establishing registered domestic partnerships, a ban prohibiting doctors from artificially inseminating lesbians & single women, and an amendment to domestic partnership law allowing adoption by step-parents. Two different types of arguments arose in the political debates about these bills, one based on liberal ethics, which he defines as a political system based on tolerance, individual liberty, and equal rights, and the other on a communitarian position, which focuses on humans as social beings, with ethics as defined by the common good. The political debates around these issues were between rights-based ethics and specific communities' arguments about definitions of common good. He provides a brief discussion of the historical prohibitions against homosexuality in Denmark, movements toward decriminalization, the growing gay rights movement, and the implementation of increasingly progressive public policies on gay rights issues. Popular attitudes toward homosexuality were increasingly liberal as well, and rights-based (including public support for same-sex marriage). Opposition from the Christian People's Party to registered domestic partnership legislation rested on communitarian arguments based on Christian morals, beliefs about what is "natural", and definitions of marriage, while the government avoided communitarian arguments in part by making the distinction that the bill did not legalize same-sex marriage, but rather established registered domestic partnership. In considering the issue of artificial insemination, there was a consideration of other ethical questions about assisted reproduction, egg donation, genetic screening. Each of these was considered separately, so members of parliament could support some aspects and not others, and they were allowed to vote their conscience rather than by party line. Many MPs didn't understand all of the amendments or the implications of the entire bill as a whole- one amendment prohibited artificial insemination by any woman outside of heterosexual committed relationship (marriage or marriage-like). Arguments in favor of the bill used a rights framework and argued for the protection of the "rights of the child" to a father & mother. But ethics, morals, communitarian principals were part of the legislative debate, in contrast to the debate on domestic partnership bill. Debates about same-sex adoption did not include a discussion of morals or communitarian arguments, but rather a rights argument was made based on the best interest and protection of the rights of children of registered partnerships. Only the Christian People's Party used communitarian arguments against this amendment. Ethics were involved, but practicality also factored in to these votes. So the over the course of the debates around these three seemingly related bills, different frames were used.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, marriage, sexual diversity, gender equality, policy/law analysis, Denmark, Europe

Carrasco, F. (2001). Aportes de la Sociedad civil a los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos en los Jovenes de Chile.

<http://espanol.iwhc.org/docUploads/aportesdelasociadacivil.doc>. Accessed on 01/17/05,

SPW Annotation: This article analyzes the historical dynamic between the state and NGOs regarding sexuality, sexual and reproductive rights, and sexual education. The author locates this situation within the Chilean cultural, political and economic context. Despite its economic progress, Chile is a conservative country in the Latin American context, where there is no legislation about divorce and where abortion is penalized without any exception.

The author presents data about Chilean sexual and reproductive health, especially among the young population.

Keywords: reproductive health, reproductive rights, human rights, sexuality education, policy/law analysis, Chile, South America

Fundacion Chile Unido (2001). Derechos sexuales y reproductivos.

http://www.chileunido.cl/corrientes/docs_corrientes/cdeo53Dsexuales.pdf , Accessed on 01/17/05,

SPW Annotation: This article attempts to question the implications of a national policy based on sexual and reproductive rights in Chile. The Fundación Chile alerts about the danger for Chilean society of adopting international convenes because traditional "national values" would be threatened by issues such as sexual diversity and contraception. Abortion, same sex marriage, and adolescent sexuality are considered the end goals for "international feminist movements" and the pro-choice movement, and Chilean society has tried to avoid moving towards these ends. The article is a "warning" and a call to action for society to be alert to the current discourse about sexual and reproductive rights, which are the basis of this threat.

Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, reproductive health, policy/law analysis, Chile, South America

Hull, Kathleen E. (2001) "The political limits of the rights frame: the case of same-sex marriage in Hawaii." *Sociological Perspectives* 44 (2): 207-232.

Paper Abstract: This article uses public debates over same-sex marriage in Hawaii to address gaps in the framing perspective on social movements. Drawing on both elite and nonelite discourses in the debates over same-sex marriage, the analysis demonstrates the dominance of the civil rights frame among supporters of same-sex marriage but finds that alternative discourses emerged among nonelite actors in response to evolving political conditions. Nonelite actors increasingly framed the issue as a question of tolerance and acceptance rather than rights. Opponents of same-sex marriage explicitly rejected the rights frame and countered with discourses of democracy and morality. This case highlights the impact of activist frames on broader public debates, but also the possibility of significant alternative frames that can only be discovered through attention to nonelite discourses. The case also suggests that dominant master frames that inform the discourses of social movements may constrain the framing efforts of activists within specific issue domains.

SPW Annotation: Hull uses framing perspective in social movement theory as her theoretical framework to outline the political and legal developments in Hawaii around same-sex marriage. She defines framing as the diagnosis of a problem, development of a proposed solution, and a call to mobilization for collective action. It entails an active production/shaping of meaning. She discusses civil rights as "master frame" that resonates in the US, with an emphasis on equal rights, and addressing structural discrimination. In the case of same-sex marriage, there has been framing by activists on both sides. She raises the question of how framing occurs by elites vs. non-elites. Did civil rights discourse dominate both elite & non-elite discourse? For her data, she looks at court decisions, media accounts, and print & broadcast ads and performs discourse analysis. To examine non-elite discourse, she looks at letters to the editor with her analysis including position and themes. She provides detailed history of court cases, legislation, and public debate around same-sex marriage in Hawaii, including the history of the *Baehr v. Lewin* case, the legislative move to put a constitutional amendment enabling the state to define marriage as between a man and woman on the ballot, and the campaigns around the amendment. Activists on both sides were well-funded and well-organized, and had funds from national organizations. Anti-

amendment/pro-same-sex marriage activists framed the issue as a civil rights issue, as one of protecting minority rights. The Japanese American Citizens League drew comparisons between the amendment and the internment of Japanese American citizens during WWII. Pro-amendment/anti-same-sex marriage activists rejected the rights framework entirely, and focused instead on the defense of “traditional” marriage. Non-elite discourse was influenced by, but was not a simple reflection of, activist frameworks. Same-sex supporters used the rights frame, but also the of tolerance, focusing on the history of tolerance of diversity & difference in traditional Hawaiian culture. Pro-amendment/anti-same-sex marriage also rejected the rights framework, relying primarily on a morality framework, as well as the right of the majority to rule in a controversial issue. Also, there was a strong focus on “defending ‘traditional’ marriage” and anger that an elite minority would decide this issue for all. She identifies a dialogue between frames in letters: rights v. morality, the place of religion-separation of church & state v. morality. Those that called for tolerance and diversity also employed a moral frame (just an alternate one to the Christian anti-gay position). No argument was made about the moral good of same-sex marriage, however. She identifies the political limitations of rights framework as failing to fully encompass non-elite supporters’ positions.

Keywords: Marriage, LGBTQ rights, civil/political rights, US, North America, policy/law analysis, theoretical frameworks

Kersch., Ken I. (1997) “Full faith and credit for same-sex marriages?” *Political Science Quarterly* 112 (1): 117-136.

SPW Annotation: Kersch provides a discussion of the 1993 Hawaii Supreme Court decision that the state’s ban on same-sex marriage is unconstitutional. This decision was based on an interpretation of the state constitution, so it cannot be reviewed by the US Supreme Court. The passage of DOMA dealt with the question of how to deal with same-sex marriages federally by legislating that the federal government was not required to accept state determination of who is married for federal purposes such as immigration, social security, tax, Medicare, family leave, and determination of pensions for federal workers. Purposes. Kersch looks at the Hawaii case, *Baehr v. Lewin*, which looks at same-sex marriage as problem of federalism, with implications for the national debate over spheres of national and state governments. He outlines two positions. The first, anti-federalist position holds that the federal government should have limited power, with the US being a loose federation of states. Federalists are concerned with limiting state sovereignty, rather than expanding it. Up until recently, marriage has been non-controversial, and state-sovereignty has been accepted. Marriages performed in one state are generally recognized in another; although they may not be if couple went to another state to avoid the marriage laws of their home state (full faith). He argues that the full faith clause of the constitution should be the deciding factor in settling states’ differences over recognition of out-of-state marriages. This is the requirement that public acts and judicial proceedings will be given full faith recognition in other states. This clause does give power to Congress to develop neutral rules to ensure that facilitate the application of the full faith clause (recognition of states law and policy in other states), but there has not much precedent in how this statute is to be applied, with decisions being made on a case-by-case basis, with close attention to context and policy considerations. He discusses the history of cross-recognition cases broadly (with *Dred Scott* being the most famous cross-recognition case), and more specifically related to marriage. He provides strengths and difficulties of working through states versus at the federal level, given the history of law & policy in the US. He discusses the *Loving v. Virginia* case, through which, the Supreme Court struck down VA’s antimiscegenation laws as unconstitutional. They did not, however, use the full faith argument, but rather, the 14th amendments’ due process and

equal protection clauses. He argues that the gay rights movement has yet to build the same public, legislative, and judicial support as the civil rights movement had prior to the *Loving* decision. Part of DOMA actually just restated the law regulating interstate recognition of same-sex marriage that would have been followed if they had never acted at all- which would have been to leave the decision whether to recognize other states' legal same-sex marriages up to each individual state. But in defining marriage as being between a man and a woman, Congress showed a lack of respect for the current understanding of states' rights to define marriage and marriage laws. Ultimately, the author argues that the Supreme Court should not rule part of DOMA unconstitutional- it should not compel the cross-recognition of same-sex marriage by states.

Keywords: marriage, LGBTQ rights, United States, North America, policy/law analysis

Lamberts Bendroth, M. (1999). "Fundamentalism and the family: Gender, culture, and the American Pro-family Movement." Journal of Women's History 10(4): 35-54.

Paper Abstract: Within a historical perspective, the relationship between fundamentalism and the recent pro-family movement is complex. From the time of their origins in the late nineteenth century until World War II, fundamentalists said little about the family except as a means of deepening the lines of separation with the surrounding culture. If anything, moderate and liberal Protestants owned the family issue, for they emphasized "Christian nurture" and religious education in the home. The moment of shift in fundamentalism toward a pro-family orientation was the neo-evangelical revival of the 1940s and 1950s, which repudiated the militant separatism of fundamentalism and moved in a direction of more positive cultural engagement. The middle-class family of the 1950s was a powerful symbol of respectability and morality, and evangelicals embraced this image in the 1960s and 1970s. But conservative Protestants soon encountered a series of events -- Supreme Court rulings on school prayer and abortion, and the sex education movement -- that they believed challenged the moral autonomy of the family. The political agenda of the pro-family movement grew in response to these circumstances, but within a pattern of engagement already set by the historical and theological legacy of fundamentalism.

SPW Annotation: The article discusses how the institution of the family has been evoked by fundamentalists for morally and politically instrumental purposes and as a conservative reaction against modernity. For example, discussions about the family provide a forum for the regulation of issues such as gender roles and sexuality. The article traces the historical development of pro-family social movements, which have rallied around and mobilized against issues such as abortion and homosexuality in the name of "family values". The author explores the place that fundamentalism has taken in American culture as a mobilizing force and as means to solidify religious identity. After World War II, the evolution of fundamentalism shifted away from the ideas of order, duty and "the home" and focused instead on the "the family" and the quality of the relationship between children and their parents. Then increasing mobilization of neo-evangelicals 1960 and 1970s led to reinforcing the need for order and obedience around family-related issues such as birth control, abortion and homosexuality. Into the 1980s and 1990s, the crusade continued to galvanize in defense of the traditional family in reaction to the political environment, with events such as Supreme Court decisions banning school prayer and legalizing abortion as mobilizing impetus.

Keywords: Religion, Gender Equality, LGBTQ Rights, policy/law analysis

Murphy, John (2002) “The recognition of same-sex families in Britain: the role of private international law.” *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family* 16: 181-201.

Paper Abstract: This article considers how the rules of private international law might be developed (in the light of the obligations placed on the judiciary by the Human Rights Act 1998) in order to deal with three questions concerning same-sex families that are likely to arise in the foreseeable future. They are: (i) whether the courts should recognize a foreign same-sex marriage; (ii) whether (and, if so, how) they should recognize a registered same-sex partnership; (iii) whether they should recognize a same-sex adoptive family (that is, a family in which a child has been adopted by *both adult partners* in a same-sex relationship, whether married or not). Drawing on case-law from both the Strasbourg and domestic courts, the article suggests that there are no serious policy objections to such recognition, that recognition should therefore be afforded and that this, in turn, would feed into a more general trend towards the juridification of same-sex families under domestic law.

SPW Annotation: Murphy begins with a discussion of the legal hierarchy of different family structures- from heterosexual married couples, to heterosexual unmarried co-habiting couples, to same-sex couples, with the two heterosexual forms of family having comparable (not equal) legal rights. Same sex partners do not, however, have comparable rights. He argues that Great Britain is behind other EU countries, many of which recognize the legal rights of same-sex partners (including the right to adopt), with the Netherlands allowing same-sex marriage. He provides a discussion of the development of consistency around family law internationally (adoption, child custody, child kidnapping), and the impact this would have on domestic law as well. The author discusses the relationship between private international law and domestic law, and the role & possibility of international law in promoting changes in domestic law. Currently, English law defines marriage as between man and woman. So far, interpretation of this definition relies on sex at birth (rather than gender), which is used to prevent transsexuals from marrying as their current sex. This interpretation was upheld by the European Court of Human Rights. Progressive British judges argue for the need for a change in law, rather than relying on judicial reinterpretation since the discriminatory language of the law is very clear. Limits of the judiciary in effecting policy change. Increasingly, there has been judicial recognition of the rights of same-sex couples, but their interpretations must be within the limits of the law. There has been resistance to change in the law from the House of Lords. The author discusses the possibility of using international law to encourage and facilitate change in domestic law. With the increase of travel, for example for temporary migration to work or study (where often people enter into long-term relationships), out-of-country adoption there is a need to address the legal status of same-sex partnerships or marriages obtained abroad. He argues that there is no good legal reason not to recognize foreign same-sex marriages, effectively arguing against the most common arguments against recognition (undermining of heterosexual marriage as basis for family structure and Christian values, for example). He also looks at the case of recognition of out-of-country adoptions by same-sex couples, and argues in favor of recognition.

Keywords: marriage, LGBTQ rights, gender equality, policy/law analysis, UK, Europe

Smith, Anna Marie (2001) "The Politicization of Marriage in Contemporary American Public Policy: The Defense of Marriage Act and the Personal Responsibility Act" *Citizenship Studies* 5 (3): 303-320.

SPW Annotation: This article denotes a trend since the Reagan administration for conservative policies that reinforce patriarchal heterosexuality. It explores the implications of conservative policies on the citizenship and sexuality of groups such as gays and lesbians as well as single mothers. On one hand, policies that deny same-sex couples the right to marry impede on their ability to realize full citizenship and to access the benefits rightly deserved by a citizen. Smith uses the theoretical framework of citizenship to analyze two pieces of legislation that exemplify the conservative trends that systematically deny full citizenship through the politicization of marriage. But first, she criticizes several theoretical formulations of citizenship, such as that given by T.H. Marshall, which does not take into account the state's recognition of kinship ties, and others that treat heterosexuality as a homogenous quality. Smith argues that it is important to consider the diversity in identities and synergy in social positions, so that, for example, an individual can be in a privileged position racially but simultaneously belong to an opposed sexual minority. In this sense, Smith highlights the complexity in contextualized social relationships, which are always shaped and constructed by with multiple axes of power. Smith looks at two policies passed under the presidency of Bill Clinton. The first policy, the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) defines marriage on the federal level as the "legal union between one man and one woman" (308). This policy undermines the Full Faith and Credit clause of the U.S. Constitution because it allows for states not to recognize same-sex unions that have been legally established in other states. The second policy that Smith tackles is the Personal Responsibility Act (PRA), which ties social welfare to disciplinary controls. This policy not only passes moral judgment on single mothers but establishes a set of legal guidelines that may provide incentives for women to stay in unhealthy relationships, and perhaps withstand domestic violence.

Keywords: marriage, LGBTQ rights, gender equality, USA, North America, policy/law analysis

Stychin, C. F. (2001). "Civil Solidarity or Fragmented Identities? The Politics of Sexuality and Citizenship in France." *Social & Legal Studies* 10(3): 347-375.

Paper Abstract: This article examines the development of the Pacte Civil de Solidarité (PACS) in France, a legal construct which provides recognition in law to a range of relationship forms, including same-sex couples. The PACS is used as a means of interrogating the continuing importance of republicanism in contemporary French political discourse. The PACS provides a microcosm of wider issues concerning citizenship, marriage, communitarianism, multiculturalism and the meaning of French national identity in the context of globalization and transnationalism. Finally, the article considers the role of republicanism in shaping the constitution of a gay identity in contemporary France and the impact of the PACS on that identity.

SPW Annotation: The article discusses a type of civil union that exists in France, a broader legal construct called the Pacte Civil de Solidarité (PACS) (Civil Pact of Solidarity). In the spirit of republican citizenship, the PACS is available to any two persons who wish to enter into a legal contract outside of the institution of marriage, including same-sex couples. Proponents argue that PACS upholds the French nationality and its principles of equality and universality. A political struggle over this issue developed in the 1990s and legislation for PACS was placed on the table in 1998 by the Socialist Party, which had returned to power in 1997. The PACS legislation was passed in 2000 after "fierce" opposition from the right. The activists that supported the institution of PACS included gay activists, but they rejected the

communitarian, interest group mentality of American politics. The French proponents of the PACS have also resisted the European Union's emphasis of the homosexual identity. In all, the French version of the civil union is primarily instrumental, or utilitarian, as it is intentionally disconnected from the requirement of a sexual dimension. Opponents argue that the institution of PACS essentially treats unlike relationships alike and that the individual is made into a consumer of rights for financial gains. The institution of PACS is quite popular; according to this article, 14,000 couples held PACS in April 2000, 40 percent of them heterosexual couples.

Keywords: Sexual Diversity, Human Rights, policy/law analysis

Trujillo, Alfonso (2000) “Declaration of the Pontifical Council for the Family regarding the Resolution of the European Parliament dated March 16, 2000, making de facto unions, including same sex unions, equal to the family.” Vatican City: Pontifical Council for the Family.

http://www.vatican.va/roman_curia/pontifical_councils/family/documents/rc_pc_family_doc_20000317_declaration-homosexual-unions_en.html , accessed 3/10/04.

SPW Annotation: This statement calls to Catholic Bishops, lawmakers and politicians to act in disfavor of the EU resolution of March 16, 2000, which it calls an “attack on the family.” The Vatican establishes that the union of a man and a woman is natural and a necessary value on which society is based. The Vatican calls this a “distorted interpretation” that unjustly treats the majority of European families as equal to same-sex unions. This document also discredits the mandate of the EU resolution, claiming that it has no “authentic legislative value” or “compulsory guideline.”

SPW Annotation: marriage, LGBTQ rights, EU, policy/law analysis, religion

Trujillo, Alfonso (2000) “Family, Marriage and ‘De Facto’ Unions.” Vatican City: Pontifical Council for the Family.

http://www.vatican.va/roman_curia/pontifical_councils/family/documents/rc_pc_family_doc_20001109_de-facto-unions_en.html , accessed on 1/15/05.

SPW Annotation: This document claims that de facto unions endanger the stability of marriage. This document reminds Catholics that a primary purpose of marriage is “bearing fruit” or procreation.

SPW Annotation: marriage, religion, gender equality, policy/law analysis

10. Policy Statements

Canadian Labour Congress (1994) Policy Statement on Sexual Orientation. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.clc-ctc.ca/human-rights/sexualorientation.html>.

SPW Annotation: This policy statement formally recognizes the interconnectedness of different domains of rights, and the intersections of racism, classism, sexism, ableism, and compulsory heterosexism, and places sexual rights and the rights of non-heterosexual workers within the broader frame of labor rights. It calls for the Canadian labor movement to actively work against homophobia and discrimination, both in the workplace and in the social, political and legal arenas. Protection from harassment and discrimination based on sexual orientation should be part of all collective bargaining agreements. Additionally, the statement calls for working with gay/lesbian/bisexual organizations to actively support anti-discrimination legislation and political activism, and to increase public awareness.

Keywords: human rights, LGBTQ rights, sexual orientation, Canada, North America, policy statements

Ministry of Health of Brazil (2002) National AIDS Drug Policy. Brasília: Ministry of Health.

SPW Annotation: This report on the National AIDS Drug Policy in Brazil provides detailed information about the implementation of the policy, including the structure of drug disbursement and the distribution of specialized care services for HIV/AIDS, day hospitals, home-care programs, and laboratories to monitor viral load and T-cell count. There is also information about the medications available, and the levels of use for each of these over time, as well as overall numbers of HIV+ patients on ARV therapy in Brazil. A detailed discussion of the costs of the program is provided, including a discussion of the impact of domestic production of generics over time. The statistics show that despite an increase in the number of patients on ARV, there has been a decrease in the cost of medication. The policy has been shown to have a positive impact on the lives of HIV+ people; AIDS-related deaths have decreased since the implementation of the policy in 1996, and there is evidence that mean T-cell counts increase with ARV treatment (which is a sign of a functioning immune system). There is also a brief discussion of treatment adherence. The rates of adherence are similar in Brazil to those in several US cities and London. Finally, there is a discussion of cooperation between Brazil and African countries to develop the drug manufacturing capability to produce generics locally.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, policy/law, health care, Brazil, Latin/South America, policy statements

Ontario Human Rights Commission (2000) Policy on Discrimination and Harassment because of Sexual Orientation. Accessed 2/14/2003,

<http://ohrc.on.ca/english/publications/sexual-orientation-policy.shtml>.

SPW Annotation: This is a policy statement which outlines the application of the Ontario Human Rights Code to address discrimination based on sexual orientation. This document provides background information about the Ontario Human Rights Commission, the Human Rights Code, and the case law which relates to this application of the Human Rights Code. The Commission provides definitions of sexual orientation, discrimination-direct, indirect, and constructive- and harassment. They provide concrete examples of the ways in which discrimination can occur in employment, access and entitlement to benefits, services, housing, and confidentiality and discuss the application of the Human Rights Code in each of these circumstances. Additionally, they outline the steps to file a complaint for people who are being discriminated against or harassed based on their sexual orientation.

Keywords: sexual rights, LGBTQ rights, Canada, North America, policy statements

Pan American Health Organization and World Health Organization, in collaboration with World Association for Sexology (2000) Promotion of Sexual Health: Recommendations for Action.

SPW Annotation: This document is the Proceedings of a regional consultation convened by the PAHO and WHO, in consultation with the World Association for Sexology (WAS) in Antigua Guatemala, Guatemala. This consultation was held to follow-up on the 1974 Meeting on Education and Treatment of Human Sexuality: The Training of Health Professionals, and to further promote sexual health at the regional level. It offers a thorough discussion of the conceptual framework used, including definitions of sex, sexuality, sexual health, sexual rights, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, sexual identity, sexual practice, and safer sex. They develop the concept of sexual health on both the individual and societal levels. The discussion of sexual health, sexual concerns, and sexual problems examines biological, social, cultural, as well as political and economic factors that may affect sexual health. The expert working group identified five goals for promoting sexual health within the Region of the Americas, and outlined detailed strategies for attaining these goals.

These goals are: promoting sexual health including the elimination of barriers to sexual health, providing comprehensive sexuality education to the general population, providing education, training and support to professionals working in sexual health related fields, developing and providing access to comprehensive sexual health care services, and promoting and sponsoring research and evaluation in sexuality and sexual health and disseminating this research. They also outline the characteristics of comprehensive sexuality education and the necessary components of curricula for the training of health professionals.
Keywords: Sexual health, sexual rights, sexual education, Latin/South America, North America, policy statements

Ratzinger, Joseph Card and Angelo Amato (2003) “Considerations Regarding Proposals to Give Legal Recognition to Unions between homosexual persons” Vatican City: Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

http://www.vatican.va/roman_curia/congregations/cfaith/documents/rc_con_cfaith_doc_20030731_homosexual-unions_en.html, accessed 3/10/04.

SPW Annotation: This document addresses the debate about the legal recognition of homosexual unions and adoption. It argues in support of the “dignity of marriage, foundation of the family, and the stability of society” and provides advice for Bishops when creating interventions and for lawmakers when making a decision to support or oppose policy. The document provides three reasons why marriage should only be between a man and a woman: the Creator’s plan, men and women are sexually complimentary, and the primary purpose of procreation. It calls homosexual acts “intrinsically disordered,” and that although men and women who have homosexual “tendencies” should be respected, their practices should not be condoned or legally recognized. It calls the approval of homosexual cohabitation the “legitimization of evil.” More importantly, it distinguishes homosexual behavior as a “private phenomenon” and the legal institutionalization of homosexual actions as a public issue with wide-reaching negative influence, particularly on the perception of future generations. The document invokes the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child to argue that homosexual unions and adoption is not for the “best interest of the child.”

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, marriage, religion, , gender equality, policy statements

South African Department of Health (2000) HIV/AIDS & STD: Strategic Plan for South Africa, 2000-2005. Cape Town: South African Department of Health.

SPW Annotation: This strategic plan to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in South Africa was initiated by the South African Minister of Health. The document was drafted in collaboration with representatives of faith-based organizations, people living with HIV & AIDS, human rights organizations, academic institutions, the civil military alliance, organized labor, the media, insurance companies, women’s organizations, youth organizations, international donor organizations, organized sports, organized business, health professionals, health consulting organizations, political parties, and government departments. The priority areas to be addressed are prevention, treatment, care & support, legal & human rights, and monitoring, research & evaluation. The document begins with statistics on the prevalence of HIV & AIDS globally, in sub-Saharan Africa, and in South Africa, as well as a discussion of other factors contributing to the spread of the epidemic. There is also a brief presentation of the South African response to HIV/AIDS, including key responses, constraints, strengths & weaknesses, and recommendations. An outline and description of the structures in South Africa and their role in addressing the epidemic are provided. The strategic plan itself details the goals for each priority area. For each goal, objectives have been developed, and these are presented along with strategies to meet these objectives and the lead agencies expected

to address each. The strategies themselves are not discussed in detail; this document is rather a general outline, with the expectation that regional, district, and local levels would develop a more specific strategic plan.

Keywords: HIV/ AIDS, policy statements, South Africa

11. Political Action Commentaries

Amnesty International (2003) “Women’s human rights: News and Issues.” Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.amnestyusa.org/women/>.

SPW Annotation: News briefs on current issues related to women’s human rights. These include a campaign against violence against women in Russia, the approval of CEDAW by the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the call for Pakistani authorities to ensure the tribal councils stop taking the law into their own hands, the implementation of new Sharia-based penal codes in Northern Nigeria, and the abuse of women in custody in the US. Each brief has a link to further information and suggestions for action.

Keywords: human rights , gender equality, media, political action commentary

Amnesty International (2001) “Namibia: President’s statements may lead to violence based on sexual identity.” Accessed 2/21/2003, (and 5/28/2003) <http://www.amnesty.org/nz/web/pages/home.nsf/0/9d5bdf4fcc49da29cc256a76001c5a78?OpenDocument>.

This call to action was made in response to the comments made by President Nujoma of Namibia in a speech to University of Namibia students. He declared homosexuality and lesbianism to be unnatural and called for the arrest of gay men and lesbians. The authors identify relevant articles in the Namibian constitution, and call for letters of concern to be sent to the president and members of his cabinet that these statements deny gay men and lesbians rights under Namibian law, and are a violation of their human rights under the Namibian constitution, and that there is concern that these statements may lead to intolerance and violence against gay men and lesbians.

Keywords: sexual rights, LGBTQ rights, Namibia, Africa, political action commentary

Campaña por una Convención de los derechos sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos (2002). MANIFIESTO: Nuestros cuerpos, nuestras vidas. Lima. 2003.

SPW Annotation: This manifesto is written to construct and promote a means of securing universal sexual and reproductive rights for the medium and long-term, to define strategies for mobilization, to generate alliances and to consolidate powers, to facilitate participation in national and international democratic forums, and to promote political, social and economic change. The main tenants of the manifesto include the definition of rights as a historical construction, the affirmation and development of the principle of universality, interdependence, and indivisibility of human rights, the delineation of the responsibilities of the state, among others.

Keywords: sexual rights, civil/political violence, human rights, political action commentary

Heywood, M. (1998) “The AIDS epidemic in Africa: ‘openness’ and human rights.” Development Update 2(2) *The Right to Be: Sexuality and Sexual Rights in Southern Africa*. Accessed <http://www.interfund.org.za/vol2no21998.html> . Access date: 9/10/03.

Paper abstract: Early diagnosis of HIV infection combined with greater individual openness about the disease are vital for effective prevention and care. But greater openness is only feasible if there is a recognition of the extent of human rights violations that

contribute to HIV infection, that face people with HIV/AIDS and that place them at risk if they disclose their status. Mark Heywood documents violations that are common in Africa and makes suggestions about the obstacles that must be overcome if they are to be challenged. He examines the role of domestic, regional and international legal systems, and the responsibility of government, the private sector and civil society in protecting the human rights of people with HIV/AIDS.

SPW Annotation: This article outlines the obstacles, stigma and discrimination facing people living with HIV/AIDS in Africa, highlighting issues around disclosure. While many African countries have signed on to international human rights conventions, and in theory include protection of the rights of HIV-infected people under the broader human rights framework, as in many other places there is a discrepancy between law and practice. He discusses examples of the ways in which the rights of people with HIV are violated, including the support for mandatory partner notification, mandatory screening of people thought to be at high risk (including sex workers, pregnant women, truck drivers, and foreign workers), unethical drug and vaccine trials, inaccessibility to treatment and care for many people, job-based discrimination, and violence against people with HIV. Heywood outlines the International human rights treaties relevant to protecting the rights of HIV+ people, as well as ways in which human rights law can be used at the local (including under customary law), national, regional, and international level to better ensure that rights are protected in practice.

Keywords: political action commentary, HIV, gender equality, stigma/discrimination, human rights, Africa

International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (2000) "Police detain lesbian youths in Nepal: protection against mob violence urgently needed." Accessed 1/15/2002, http://www.iglhrc.org/world/s_asia/Nepal2000May.html.

SPW Annotation: This is an action alert from the International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (IGLHRC) and Community Promote, which is a local NGO, calling for letters to be sent to government officials and local law enforcement officials in Nepal to protect two young lesbian women in Nepal. Background information is provided which outlines the circumstances under which the women were arrested and detained at the request of their families, and detailing the verbal abuse and threats of violence they were subjected to because they announced their intention to live together and not marry men. The article identifies the relevant Human Rights Covenants and Conventions, as well as the specific articles, which are violated by the actions of the police, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Keywords: human rights, sexual rights, LGBTQ rights, Nepal, Asia/Pacific Islands, political action commentary

Keyzers, L. (1999). "Les politiques d'inclusion et d'exclusion: la 'Forteresse Europe' et le programme des droits en matière de reproduction." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire 42.1: 10-20.

Paper Abstract: Loes Keyzers s'intéresse au rôle de l'Europe dans la mise en place du programme féministe pour la santé et les droits en matière de reproduction dans le contexte général de la macroéconomie. Keyzers reconsidère le programme pour les droits et la santé en matière de reproduction au sein du contexte global des problèmes de population et de développement, et ce en réexaminant les relations intra européennes et dans le domaine international de la coopération Nord-Sud. Elle soutient que des problèmes complexes et sujets à controverse existent, et qu'ils doivent être mis au premier plan si l'Europe veut jouer

un rôle cohérent et crédible dans la mise en place d'une justice sociale plutôt que dans un programme de contrôle de population.

SPW Annotation: The article looks at the importance of legitimacy in the role of the European community in instituting and funding programs for health and reproductive rights within the context of global problems of population and development. The article stipulates that if Europe is to play a coherent and responsible role in the implementation of a campaign, it must prioritize social justice and not population control. The article also discusses the effects of the CIPD on the campaign for sexual and reproductive rights and the politics of inclusion and exclusion, and it explores the international debate about abortion before and after the CIPD. The article criticizes the CIPD for not questioning the paradigm of domination inherent in economic development.

Keywords: globalization, reproductive rights, sexual rights, political action commentaries

Khaxis, Elizabeth (2001) “Sexual rights are human rights.” SIECUS Reports 29(5): 20. Accessed 3/3/2003, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com/universe/printdoc>.

SPW Annotation: The text of this speech, which was given at the Rally for Democracy and Human Rights in Windhoek, Namibia, outlines the ways in which discrimination based on sexuality and sexual orientation has been used to discourage women’s political expression and activism. Khaxis highlights the interconnectedness of human rights, including sexual rights. Her concept of sexuality is not static, but rather as practice and experience. She clearly outlines what she means when talking about sexual rights, and also introduces and defines what she calls the ethic of diversity, which deals with difference with respect and acceptance.

Keywords: sexual rights, LGBTQ rights, sexualities, Namibia, Africa, political action commentary

Kraak, G. (1998) “Class, race, nationalism and the politics of identity: a perspective from the South.” Development Update 2(2) *The Right to Be: Sexuality and Sexual Rights in Southern Africa*. Accessed <http://www.interfund.org.za/vol2no21998.html> . Access date: 9/10/03.

SPW Annotation: This editorial discusses the relationship of identity politics to social movement and to African nationalism. Kraak examines the place of identity politics organized around sexuality in challenging patriarchy and the nuclear family. He highlights the nuclear family because of the importance it is given in economic policy and government assistance, which leads to an exclusion of alternate family forms. Specifically, he discusses the role of organizations which address gender based violence, gay rights organizations, and PWAs organizations. He argues that these organizations that resist sexual oppression challenge the centrality of the nuclear family, patriarchy, and homophobia within African nationalism. Although there have been important critiques of identity politics, especially from a Marxist perspective, Kraak argues for its usefulness in working toward social change. He calls for a recognition of the social construction of identity, and offers examples from South Africa where a conscious choice was made to diversify gay and lesbian groups to include activists from the townships. He also points to the potential power of alliances between groups working on identity issues which could broaden identity politics to social movement.

Keywords: political action commentary, sexual rights, gender equality, sexual orientation, Africa

Lemaitre, J., Ed. (2001). El sistema interamericano de derechos humanos sexuales y reproductivos en action. Bogota, Colombia, Printex Impresores Ltda.

SPW Annotation: This book discusses the topic of sexual and reproductive rights in Latin America. Its stated purpose is to inspire lawyers and advocates to use the inter-American system for the protection of rights to effect legislation in their countries, and to bring cases of violations before the State. It discusses the influence of forces, such as the Catholic Church, on the sexual autonomy of groups that are traditionally deprived of sexual rights, such as homosexuals, domestic workers, young people, migrant workers, prisoners, indigenous people, and Afro-Americans; and mentions the recent trend in the recognition of sexual and reproductive rights in conferences in Cairo (1994), Belem do Pará (1994), and Beijing (1995). The conference in Belem do Pará sets obligations for the governments to actively prevent violence and offer access to mechanisms that protect and provide restitution to women. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights is an international institution that is set out to challenge legal limitations to processing complaints and unjust penal codes. This commission advocates on behalf of people who have suffered violations of civil and political right by the State, such as torture, disappearance, illegal detention, among other types of violations. The book gives examples of cases brought before the Commission, from people in Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Peru, and Argentina, among other countries.

Keywords: gender based violence, reproductive rights, civil/political violence, political action commentary

Lesbian Avengers (n.d.) Action Outline. Accessed on 2/21/2003, <http://www.lesbian.org/chicago-avengers/avengerhandbook.html>.

SPW Annotation: This document is a detailed handbook for direct action. It provides information and checklists on planning an action, developing an idea, running meetings, fundraising, publicizing actions, interacting with the media, developing multi-media materials, increasing membership and participation, and obtaining legal support.

Keywords: Political action commentary, resources, LGBTQ rights

Nuhu-AkenOva, C. Dorothy (2001) “Urgent alert: woman to die for adultery in Sokoto.” E-mail communication, received 10/16/2001.

SPW Annotation: This is an action alert calling for dialogue among activists in international and local human rights organizations. The e-mail comes from the Nigerian NGO International Centre for Reproductive Health and Sexual Rights (INCREASE), and outlines the case of Safiya Hussaini Tungar Tudu, condemned to death by stoning in Nigeria in the Sharia court. Nuhu-AkenOva also outlines specific recommendations for action.

Keywords: sexual rights, Nigeria, Africa, political action commentary

12. Reports

Amnesty International (2002) “Background: Global Human Rights Conference.” Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.amnesty.org.au/hr-conference/background.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This provides background information for the Global Human Rights Conference in Australia focusing on GLBT human rights. The report outlines cases of human rights violations against sexual minorities around the world.

Keywords: sexual rights, LGBTQ rights, reports

Amnesty International (2001) “Torture based on sexual identity- an unacknowledged global shame.” Accessed 2/21/2003,
<http://www.amnesty.ie/netw/lgbt/amnestyLGBT.shtml>.

SPW Annotation: This press release announces the release of the AI report Crimes of Hate, Conspiracy of Silence: Torture and Ill-treatment Based on Sexual Identity. An overview of the issues and human rights abuses addressed in the report is provided, which includes violence, fear of violence, tolerance of violence by the police and other officials, and torture.

There are also links to specific cases of abuse.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, human rights, media

Amnesty International (1999) “Overview: “Not Part of My Sentence”: Violations of the Human Rights of Women in Custody.” Accessed 2/21/2003,
<http://www.amnestyusa.org/rightsforall/women/overview.html>.

SPW Annotation: This is a press release and overview on the report on human rights abuses against women in US prisons. There is brief background information given on the political context and rising rates of incarceration for women, information on differences in state laws protecting incarcerated women from sexual abuse, as well as a brief discussion of the conditions and abuses addressed in the report.

Keywords: gender equality, human rights, sexual violence, report

Amnesty International (1995) “Political background” In Women in Afghanistan: A Human Rights Catastrophe. London: Amnesty International. Accessed 2/21/2003,
<http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/intcam/afghan/afg2.htm>.

This chapter provides brief information about the political conflict and civil war being fought in Afghanistan from 1992-1994, and identifies the major factions and leaders in the struggle to control the country, and offers some information about the increasing control of the Taliban.

Keywords: sexual violence, gender-based violence, civil/political violence, reports

Amnesty International (1995) “Abductions and sexual abuse by armed political groups” In Women in Afghanistan: A Human Rights Catastrophe. London: Amnesty International. Accessed 2/21/2003,
<http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/intcam/afghan/afg6.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This chapter details the human rights abuses against women in Afghanistan during the time period of 1992-1994, drawing on interviews with refugees and providing concrete examples. These abuses included abduction of young women by armed forces, sexual violence and physical violence.

Keywords: sexual violence, gender-based violence, civil/political violence, reports

Amnesty International (1995) “Conclusions and recommendations” In Women in Afghanistan: A Human Rights Catastrophe. London: Amnesty International. Accessed 2/21/2003,
<http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/intcam/afghan/afg11.htm>.

SPW Annotation: The conclusion of this report highlights the ways in which women are targets of violence and human rights abuses by government forces and armed political groups in Afghanistan, and calls for international action and for these groups to be held accountable for human rights abuses. The report calls for transitional governmental authorities to take measures to protect women’s human rights, to prevent future human rights abuses, and to hold perpetrators of abuses accountable. They call for the leaders of the

different armed political groups to observe the Geneva convention and take steps to protect civilians, and especially women's, human rights.

Keywords: sexual violence, gender-based violence, civil/political violence, reports

Canadian Council for Refugees (1999) Brief to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada for the Consultation with Non-governmental Organizations in Preparation for the 55th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.web.net/~ccr/unchr.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This brief highlights the human rights concerns of refugees, given that human rights abuses often force them to flee their country of origin, and that they often find themselves at further risk of human rights violation because of their refugee status. Women and young girls are often particularly vulnerable. The authors stress that often, refugee concerns are not given enough attention within the UN system, especially the right to asylum and the rights of internally displaced persons. The right to asylum, as well as the inadequate compliance mechanisms are discussed in detail. There is also a discussion of which gender and sexual orientation-based persecution. Often, lack of attention to gender-related human rights violations may force women to leave their country of origin. Additionally, there is little recognition of the gender-specific rights abuses against women refugees, including sexual and physical violence, or the denial of asylum. People who flee their country because of human rights violations related to their sexual orientation are often denied asylum because of the homophobia of the asylum country, or because of a lack of information on these human rights abuses.

Keywords: migration, sexual violence, sexual orientation, gender equality, reports

Comision Internacional de los Derechos Humanos para la Comunidad Gay y Lesbica (2002). Programa para America Latina y el Caribe.

http://www.iglhrc.org/files/iglhrc/program_docs/Resumen_2002.pdf. Accessed on 01/17/05,

SPW Annotation: It is an overview about events, forums, discussions and the general situation of sexual rights in America Latina and the Caribbean. The report shows advances, difficulties and cases of human rights violations in the region, especially against the GLBT community by Latin American states and the general population. For instance, political violence stresses the physical aggression and even murder of member of the gay communities. Religion has an enormous influence in Latin America, not only in people's lives, sometimes through government policy. Police inaction is common in these cases of human rights violations. However, different kinds of resistances and social networks emerge in this complex scenario in the region, such as political advocacy of gay people's rights, organizations that attempt to legalize same sex marriage and rights for same sex partners and make visible the presence of the GLBT community.

Keywords: sexual rights, human rights, LGBTQ, same sex marriage, reports, Latin America, Caribbean

Human Rights Campaign (2002) Annual Report. April 1, 2001-March 30, 2002.

SPW Annotation: The Human Rights Campaign is a US-based and focused NGO that works to advance the rights of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people. The annual report provides information about HRC's programs, services, and advocacy activities, which include advocating for the eligibility of LGBT families to receive federal, state, and private benefits, the passage and enforcement of hate crime legislation, and advocacy around LGBT family issues.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, sexual rights, reports

Human Rights Watch (2002) “Nepal/Bhutan: Sexual abuse highlights plight of refugees.” Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.hrw.org/press/2002/11/nepal1122.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This report discusses the allegations of sexual abuse of women and children among Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, and the decision by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to dispatch of special team to investigate these allegations. The report also provides background information about the political context and the status of the refugees.

Keywords: sexual violence, migration, Bhutan, Nepal, Asia/Pacific Islands, reports

Human Rights Watch (2001) “Background” From Scared at School: Sexual Violence Against Girls in South African Schools. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/safrica/ZA-FINAL-03.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This document examines the impact of gender-based violence in South African schools. It begins with a discussion of the history of school violence and apartheid, including the discriminatory educational policies enacted by the South African government and the student response to these policies and to the larger system. The authors argue that school violence presents a significant challenge to the government as it attempts to address the systemic injustices entrenched under apartheid, and as it tries to improve access to and quality of education. The report then discusses the problem of sexual violence in South African society generally, and specifically at violence against girls. This includes a discussion of the impact that the myth that sex with a virgin can cure HIV/AIDS may be having on violence against girls, as well as the impact of the recent increase in virginity testing in schools. There is a detailed discussion of national statistics on rates of rape and other forms of violence, as well as a discussion of the limitations of some of these statistics. The authors also discuss some of the attitudes toward violence against women and girls among young men and women, drawing on a large study of youth in Johannesburg. Finally, given this history and social context, the authors discuss violence in school, the impact that the high prevalence of school violence has on youth, and the impact specifically on young women and girls.

Keywords: sexual violence, gender based violence, youth, South Africa, reports

Human Rights Watch (2000) Owed Justice: Thai Women Trafficked into Debt Bondage in Japan, 13-31.

SPW Annotation: This report offers an in-depth discussion of the political and economic context of the trafficking of Thai women into Japan, including a discussion of the recent history and current Japanese migration laws, the economic conditions in Japan which led to a tightening of migration control, and regional migration in Asia. The authors provide a definition of the term “trafficking,” acknowledging the different ways in which it has been used in international discourse. They also discuss the trafficking of women into the sex industry within the broader context of trafficking of unskilled labor into other industries as well, but focuses on trafficking of women into the sex industry. The report also gives background information on the sex industry in Japan, and discusses the position of migrant women within the industry. Given the restrictions on the number of visas and the tighter regulation of migration, many women entering for sex work are illegal. These illegal immigrants often enter Japan with large debts to the agents or networks who aid them in crossing the borders and who often have ties to organized crime. Because of their illegal status, illegal workers have no legal protection, and are often subject to human rights abuses, including debt-bondage.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, Japan, Thailand, Asia/Pacific Islands, reports

Human Rights Watch (1995) Rape for Profit: Trafficking of Nepali Girls and Women to India's Brothels, 1-43.

SPW Annotation: This is a detailed report of the trafficking of Nepali women and girls to India to work in brothels. Although it has been contested within human rights as well as feminist discourse, the authors do not provide a detailed discussion of the term “trafficking,” although in the case studies they present, they consistently seem to be talking about women who are tricked, coerced or kidnapped from Nepal and taken to India to work as sex workers in brothels. The arrangements often include conditions of debt-bondage and restricted movement. The authors do provide a detailed discussion of the economic, political, and historical context in Nepal, and of the relationship between Nepal and India. They use detailed case studies to examine the specific human rights abuses against these women, and cite (usually in footnotes) the specific international treaty, law, or document related to the abuses documented. Some of the documented human rights violations include abduction, illegal confinement, debt-bondage, and physical and sexual abuse. Additionally, the authors provide a detailed discussion of the structural and institutional factors in both nations which enable trafficking and make advocacy for women difficult and dangerous, including the role of the police, laws and courts. There is also a discussion of the lack of information about HIV/AIDS, the increased risk of infection for women in brothels, and the structural barriers to providing effective education and prevention. The authors conclude with specific recommendations to address trafficking at the local, national and international level.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, Nepal, India, Asia/Pacific Islands, reports

International Center for Research on Women (2001) “Gender and Adolescence: The ICRW Approach.” ICRW Information Bulletin, March 2001.

SPW Annotation: This bulletin summarizes the International Center for Research on Women’s current research projects which are focused on adolescents. The authors reference the 1994 ICPD’s Programme of Action, in which the link between sexual and reproductive health and economic, environmental, social, and educational options. The research conducted is then used to inform policy, program, and advocacy activities. The current projects (as of 2001) include and intergenerational dialogue on women’s and girls’ poverty, an analysis of adolescent programs linking reproductive health and livelihoods, advocacy for adolescent reproductive health needs, the practice of abortion and family planning in North India, adolescent sexuality and fertility in India, adolescent livelihoods, adolescent reproductive health in Nepal, and adolescents and HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: youth, reproductive health, sexual health, human rights, reports

International Lesbian and Gay Association (1999) Overview of ILGA. Accessed 2/21/2003, http://www.ilga.org/About%20ILGA/A_overview.htm.

SPW Annotation: This document provides information about the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA). The organization’s aim is to work for the equality of lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, and transgendered people, through a network of local, regional, and international organizations. They offer support to national and local organizations, participate in UN conferences and preparatory conferences, and conduct advocacy work. There are regional organizations in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America/the Caribbean, Australia/Oceania, North America, and Europe.

Keywords: sexual rights, human rights, LGBTQ rights, reports

International Rescue Committee (2004) Trafficking Watch 3(Winter). New York.

SPW Annotation: This is the newsletter for the International Rescue Committee’s Trafficking program. It includes articles, interviews with officials and service providers, as well as statistics and demographic data and information about the implementation of the

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). The newsletter is not just focused on trafficking for sex work, also for other types of labor. News stories on investigations and prosecutions are presented, as well as conferences and collaborations, and there is an emphasis on the importance of providing victim support. The newsletter also provides a section on available resources, recent publications and reports, relevant legislation, policy and procedures, and a calendar of events. The article that discusses the implementation of and access to services through the Trafficking Victims Protection Act highlights the fact that services are available, but there has been some difficulty in identifying victims, and calls for additional government assistance in victim identification since the grants provided are not large and do not provide enough resources for NGOs to do it alone. The newsletter highlights successful awareness programs in San Francisco and NYC, as well as educational campaigns focused on service providers who come in contact with victims of trafficking without being aware of their status as a trafficked person. They call for the development of collaborative relationships with local and national law enforcement. Another difficulty encountered by service providers has been in the definition of “victim of severe form of trafficking.”

Keywords: trafficking, reports

Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development (1992) “Substantive Preparations for the Conference: Recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Population and Women.” Report of the Secretary General of the Conference. December, 1992.

SPW Annotation: This document is a report from the Expert Meeting on Population and Women, which was convened in Gaborone, Botswana from June 22-26, 1992 in preparation for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. The meeting focused on the links between women’s social and economic status and population dynamics. The report provides background information on the preparatory meetings and the upcoming ICPD, an in-depth discussion on the relationship between gender equality, population and development, health, adolescents, family planning, education and its complex relationship to fertility and child health and welfare, women’s economic activities, and environmental issues. Additionally, the report offers concrete recommendations, including the importance of recognizing the impact of structural adjustment and other economic programs on health and education, including a gender analysis in the design, implementation and evaluation of all development activities, inclusion of both women and men in areas of population and development planning (including management and policy levels), access to contraception and information, access to reliable information, counseling, and safe abortion services, protecting adolescent reproductive health (including access to information, counseling, and services to both boys and girls), addressing sexually transmitted diseases, and improved access to education for both boys and girls.

Keywords: reproductive health, sexual health, reproductive rights, sexual rights, gender equality, youth, human rights, reports

Satcher, David (2001) The Surgeon General’s Call to Action to Promote Sexual Health and Responsible Sexual Behavior. July 9, 2001.

SPW Annotation: This report outlines a public health approach to sexual health, placing issues including sexual violence, stigma and violence directed toward gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered people, STDs and HIV, and unintended pregnancy within a public health framework. The positive aspects of sexuality are acknowledged, but the focus is on addressing public health problems. Satcher also stresses the need for science-based research, information, and intervention. He provides statistics on sexual health in the US,

including prevalence of the identified public health problems and a discussion of the ways in which these issues impact health and well-being more generally.

Keywords: sexualities, gender, sexual health, stigma/discrimination, public health, LGBTQ health, sexual violence, anti-gay violence, HIV/AIDS, US, North America, reports

United Nations Population Fund (n.d.) “Challenges and needs” Accessed 2/20/2003, <http://www.unfpa.org/modules/intercenter/reprights/empower.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This report outlines the need for addressing gender in development and economic policy. This includes addressing differential access to education and to economic resources and credit, as well as gender-based discrimination and violence. International bodies such as the WHO and the UN Division for the Advancement of Women as well as the treaty bodies are beginning to draw up indicators to monitor progress in addressing women’s rights. There is also a call for the elimination of barriers to reproductive and sexual health information and services as well as an outline to achieve this goal.

Keywords: reproductive rights, reports

United Nations Population Fund (n.d.) “Implementing the ICPD Programme of Action.” Accessed 2/20/2003, <http://www.unfpa.org/modules/reprights/icpd.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This document reports on the general progress made in implementing the ICPD (no statistics, case studies, or concrete examples are provided). These include updating population policies to better meet the ICPD criteria, new initiatives targeted toward adolescents, the successful involvement of NGOs in the process, advances in women’s participation in political and development processes, increased responsibility of men for their sexual and reproductive behavior, global, regional, and national initiatives, interagency collaboration, and resource mobilization.

Keywords: human rights, sexual rights, reproductive rights, reports

13. Resources

- (2002) **Other LGBT Resources: International**. Montclair, NJ: Gay and Lesbian Faculty and Staff Association of Montclair State University. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.montclair.edu/pages/glfsa/othersINT.htm> .

SPW Annotation: This site lists international resources for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, resources

Amnesty International (n.d.) Contact Your Local Amnesty International Officer. London: Amnesty International. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://web.amnesty.org/web/contacts.nsf> .

SPW Annotation: This is the contact list for Amnesty International by country.

Keywords: resources, human rights

Amnesty International (1998) Female Genital Mutilation: an Information Pack. London: Amnesty International. Accessed 2/21/2003, <http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/intcam/femgen/fgm1.htm>.

SPW Annotation: This collection of fact sheets about female genital mutilation provides information about what FGM is, different types, potential health effects, impact on women’s sexuality, and potential psychological effects, both of undergoing the procedure and of not undergoing the procedure in a community where it is commonly practiced. There is a

brief discussion of some of the arguments in favor of FGM which often use arguments based on tradition, culture, and religion, as well as arguments against FGM. The report also lists where FGM is practiced, but is not able to give accurate rates at which it is practiced, nor of the rates of health problems related to FGM.

Keywords: female genital mutilation, sexual health, human rights, resources

CLADEM (n.d.) Institutional Information: Where to Find Us. Accessed 2/12/2003, http://www.cladem.org/english/institutional/where_us.asp .

SPW Annotation: This is the directory for the local offices and contacts for CLADEM, the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights, which is an organizational network dedicated to addressing issues related to women's rights.

Keywords: gender equality, sexual rights, reproductive rights, resources

Family Health International (n.d.) “Module 2: Sexual and reproductive rights.” *In Rethinking Differences and Rights in Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Training Manual for Health Care Providers.* Accessed 2/20/2003, <http://www.fhi.org/fp/fpothor/genderguid/gendpart6.html>.

SPW Annotation: This is a section from a provider training manual for health care providers which focuses on sexual and reproductive rights. The objectives of the section are to develop awareness of and respect for sexual and reproductive rights and to identify strategies for promoting the exercise of these rights. There are detailed outlines of activities, including role plays and discussions, to develop an understanding of the definition of sexual and reproductive rights, and skills and techniques to address and promote these rights within the health care context.

Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, resources

Human Rights Campaign (1999) Responding to Anti-Gay “Change” Ads in Your Community. Accessed 2/21/2003, http://www.hrc.org/publications/exgay_ministries/agpb.asp.

SPW Annotation: This manual provides detailed information about “ex-gay” ministries, as well as a facts contradicting the misinformation disseminate by these programs and the ex-gay national ad campaign which was developed in the late 1990’s. They also offer a critique of the research and therapy programs of the National Association for Research and Therapy of Homosexuals (NARTH), including responses from the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Medical Association which discredit aversion therapy used in an attempt to change people’s sexual orientation.

Keywords: stigma/discrimination, sexual orientation, LGBTQ rights, US, North America, resources

The International Association for the Study of Sexuality, Culture, and Society (n.d.) The International Association for the Study of Sexuality, Culture, and Society. Accessed 2/14/2003, <http://www.miid.net/diversity/iss2.htm> .

SPW Annotation: The International Association for the Study of Sexuality, Culture and Society (IASSCS) is an international and interdisciplinary organization which was created to address the fragmentation of studies in sexuality and to provide a forum for expanding sexuality as a legitimate area of scholarship. This article outlines the organizations history, aims, objectives, and strategies.

Keywords: sexuality, resources

International Centre for Human Rights and Development (1999) “Gender and Human Rights Violations Manuals.” Accessed 2/21/2003, http://www.fafia.org/resources/doc2_e.htm.

SPW Annotation: Information about available manuals on standardized gender-sensitive methodology for the documentation of human rights abuses from Amnesty International and the International Centre for Human Rights and Development along with contact and ordering information are provided.

Keywords: gender, human rights, resources

Martin, K. and G. Reid (1998) “Dogs on wheels and more mainstream memorabilia: the Gay and Lesbian Archives of South Africa.” Development Update 2(2) The Right to Be: Sexuality and Sexual Rights in Southern Africa.

<http://www.interfund.org.za/vol2no21998.html> . Access date: 9/10/03.

Paper Abstract: The only one of its kind in Africa, the Gay and Lesbian Archives of South Africa (GALA) is an independent project of the South African History Archives (SAHA). SAHA was formed in 1988 by anti-apartheid organizations and trade unions to collect the documents, posters, photographs, t-shirts and other material that told the story of the struggle against apartheid. During the apartheid years, SAHA’s first collections had to be moved from safe house to safe house. Now SAHA is part of the Department of Historical Papers at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, itself one of the largest and most comprehensive independent archives in Southern Africa. Karen Martin and Graeme Reid take us behind the scenes at GALA.

SPW Annotation: This article presents the history of the Gay and Lesbian Archives of South Africa. The archive is housed in the South African History Archives, which documents the anti-apartheid struggle. This location recognizes the importance of gay and lesbian activists to the anti-apartheid struggle and within South African history. The collection holds organizational, legal, and personal records, academic and research papers, media coverage, and photographs and is the only archive of its kind in Africa. Through community outreach and an oral history project GALA aims to make the lives of gay men and lesbians in South Africa more visible.

Keywords: resources, LGBTQ, archive, South Africa

14. Review Articles

Chandirmani, Radhika, Shagufa Kapida, Renu Khanna, and Geetanjali Misra (2002) Sexuality and Sexual Behavior: A Critical Review of Selected Studies (1990-2000). New Delhi: The Gender and Reproductive Health Initiative, Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action.

SPW Annotation: This article provides an in-depth critical review of sexuality and sexual behavior research in India from 1990-2000. The authors begin by defining sexuality as encompassing not only sexual behavior, but also eroticism, social and gender roles and identity, relationships and the personal, social and cultural meanings that these relationships have, and the social and cultural context. In the section on objectives and review methodology, the authors identify their own theoretical perspectives as well as the guidelines by which studies were selected. For example, studies that focused on HIV or contraception but only peripherally on sexuality were not included in the review. They provide a brief review of the findings of the studies, but conclude that a layered exploration of issues and a nuanced understanding of the circumstances and dynamics in which the findings hold true are

missing from most of the literature. The authors provide an in-depth discussion of the theoretical and conceptual understandings of sexuality, placing research conducted in India within the broader international body of sexuality research, concluding that most research on sexuality in India rests on an essentialist or behavioral model of sexuality, failing to draw on the international body of work on the social construction of sexuality. They provide a thorough critical discussion of the language in the studies under review, including the lack of definition of terms in many studies, the conflation of terminology, and researcher assumptions that were reflected in the language used both in the interviews and the presentation of results. Many of the studies do not provide an analysis of gender or power relations, or offer inappropriate or superficial analyses, but the authors also highlight several studies that do offer more complex gendered analyses. Among the studies of sexual violence, there are several studies which examine differences between men's and women's understanding or definition of coercion, as well as gendered experiences with coercion and violence. The authors discussion of methodology offers detailed discussions of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, including both the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches in different reviewed studies. They also discuss ethical issues that arise, including informed consent, privacy and confidentiality, and reciprocity and corrective information. In their conclusion, the authors discuss research gaps and make suggestions for future directions, including the need for research into the larger political and socio-economic context that shapes policies and practices around sexuality in India, power relationships around class, caste, and social roles and the ways in which these intersect with gender and sexuality, and a broadening of theoretical and methodological approaches.

Keywords: sexualities, methodology, review article

Choike (2004). Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos.

<http://www.choike.org/nuevo/informes/1110.html>. Accessed on 01/17/05.

SPW Annotation: This article analyses the historical process of defining reproductive rights in the international and local spheres, especially through conferences in Amsterdam (1984), Vienna (1993), Cairo (1994), Beijing (1995). Reproductive rights have been conceptualized in the context of human rights, and the violation of women's rights is increasingly seen as a human rights violation. The main argument is that the exercise of human rights is not only in the public sphere, but in the domestic domain, and human rights violations occur in both. It is also presented the discussion about the separation between the state and religion as a necessary step to accessing health, human rights, and democracy, especially in the Latin American context.

Keywords: reproductive rights, human rights, gender equality, review article

Szasz, Ivonne (1998) "Masculine identity and the meanings of sexuality: a review of research in Mexico." Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 97-104.

SPW Annotation: This review article summarizes the research on the meaning of sexuality and masculine identity among Mexican men. It includes studies of men of different ages, both rural and urban, migrant men, working class and middle class men. It focuses on the meanings of sexual and gender identity and not on sexual behavior itself. Szasz recognizes that there is often a disjuncture between reported and actual behavior, and is interested in what this says about sexual and gender norms. She discusses the connections between symbols of sexual activity (especially erection and penetration), the ways in which sexual experience and activity is discussed among groups of men, and masculine identity. She also discusses in detail the double standard of sexual morality, where men are expected to have multiple partners and much sexual experience while women are expected to be monogamous and uninterested in sex, and the ways in which women are categorized as either

falling within this proper women's role or as promiscuous women with whom men have pre- and extra-marital sexual relations, but don't marry. Casual sex, whether with these promiscuous women, with sex workers, or with other men do not threaten masculinity as long as the man remains in the role of penetrator. It is passivity, associated with femininity, which threaten masculinity. She discusses the link between transgression, pleasure, eroticism, and casual sex briefly. She argues that these constructions of masculinity as virile, uncontrolled sexuality, together with the symbolic connection to erection, penetration and dominance, lead to barriers to men participating in fertility control. She calls for further research into constructions of masculinity and femininity, and into the links between sexual meanings and practices.

Keywords: masculinities, sexualities, reproductive health, Mexico, Latin/South America, review article

15. Social Science Commentaries

Ahlberg, B.M. (1994) "Is there a distinct African sexuality? A critical response to Caldwell." *Africa* 64(2): 220-242.

SPW Annotation: This article is a response to Caldwell's 2000 article on AIDS in Africa. Ahlberg begins by summarizing Caldwell's argument about "African sexuality." While Caldwell cautions about interpreting African sexuality through a Western framework, he begins by contrasting African sexuality with Eurasian sexuality. Both are described as monolithic. Additionally, he begins with the assumptions that African women are sexually freer, that there is no religious moral value attached to sexuality by Africans, and that the forces of change (including European and Asian influences, such as Islam and Christianity, and urbanization) had little impact on African sexuality. Ahlberg is critical of Caldwell's use of anthropological sources, arguing that he disputes the reliability only of sources that suggest there was a moral restraint attached to sexual activity in Africa, fails to carry out an historical analysis, and ignores important sources which support the socio-economic and cultural context within which sexuality was regulated among the Kikuyu. Additionally, she argues that although Caldwell argues that Christianity had little influence on African sexuality, but fails to analyze the process christianization, which feeds into the assumption that African culture is an obstacle to development. Finally, she argues that Caldwell ignores the fact that moral formulations are organized and expressed differently in different social and cultural contexts as well as historical processes and their impact on moral formulations and sexual behaviors. Ahlberg presents an alternative to Caldwell's formulation of African sexuality, which goes against the assumption that African sexuality is intrinsically permissive, and thus resists change.

Keywords: social science commentary, sexualities, Africa

An-Na'im, Abdullahi Ahmed (1992) "Toward a cross-cultural approach to defining international standards of human rights: the meaning of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment." In Abdullahi Ahmed An-Na'im, ed. *Human Rights in Cross-Cultural Perspectives*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 19-43.

SPW Annotation: An-Na'im intends this chapter to be the beginning of the development of internal and cross-cultural legitimacy of human rights standards. He argues that the observance of human rights standards is likely to be improved by enhancing their cultural legitimacy. Recognizing that cultures are not homogenous, and that tradition, norms, and moral codes are open to interpretation and contestation within cultures, he argues for the importance of this internal dialogue, and for the development of retrospective legitimacy of

international human rights standards through progressive interpretations of cultural norms and standards. He contests the idea that given the range of cultural diversity of the world community, that human rights should be founded on the existing least common denominator among these many cultural traditions, calling instead for a broadening of cross-cultural consensus on a common core of human rights. He suggests that the first steps toward this consensus are the development of internal and cross-cultural dialogue about these international human rights standards. He uses the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment as an example to illustrate his argument, and uses Islamic law to give a concrete example of both this internal and cross-cultural dialogue. An-Na'im offers a discussion of cultural relativity and ethnocentricity as related to universal human rights standards. He concludes by highlighting the difficulty for the human rights movement in balancing the mandate to protect individuals from brutality and excesses of government while recognizing the dangers of cultural imperialism and of imposing external standards on cultures. He maintains, however, that a cross-cultural approach would improve the status and legitimacy of the human rights framework.

Keywords: human rights, theoretical frameworks, social science commentaries

Assaad, M. (1999). "Renforcement du pouvoir d'action des jeunes femmes de la communauté de Zabballine à Mokkatam." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire 42.1: 60-61.

Paper Abstract: Marie Assaad nous fait partager l'expérience d'une ONG que tente de renforcer le pouvoir d'action des jeunes filles dans le bidonville situé sur la décharge d'ordures de Mokattam au Caire.

SPW Annotation: The article discusses the experience of the Association pour la Protection de l'Environnement (APE) in working with young women ages 12-20 in Mokkatam. After puberty sets in, women in this community are restrained within their own homes and lose almost all of their autonomy. The young women's roles become undefined, and they are usually conferred with general housekeeping responsibilities. The APE began a program in this community that allows for these girls to work and earn money doing chores such as patchwork and recycling paper. This program has had a positive impact because it gives these girls a sense of purpose. The APE also aims to educate these young girls about sexual rights, an element that is camouflaged by the employment aspect of the project.

Keywords: sexuality education, gender equality, sexual rights, reproductive rights, social science commentaries

Barsted, L. L. and J. Pitanguy (1999). "Médias et domestiques: modernization de la société brésilienne." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire, 42.1: 43-48.

Paper Abstract: Leila Linhares et Jacqueline Pitanguy exposent certains résultats d'une recherche menée par CEPIA avec le soutien de la SID, et dont le sujet principal a été l'analyse du rôle joué par la télévision, et notamment les feuilletons télévisés, dans l'intégration sociale des domestiques au Brésil, et particulièrement dans les domaines de la sexualité et de la santé reproductive.

SPW Annotation: The article discusses the role of television campaigns in the social integration of domestic workers in Brazil, particularly in the area of sexuality and reproductive health. The article traces the role of television to the military regime of the 1970s, and it discusses the role of television in contemporary Brazil, paying particular attention to the function of television as a gatekeeper of information. Television is seen as a major means of socialization for domestic workers, whose lives are dominated by the chores

of others, although the women interviewed claimed that television never dealt with their real, quotidian problems of money and work.

Keywords: sexuality education, reproductive health, stigma/discrimination, social science commentaries

Baylies, C. (2000). “Overview - HIV/AIDS in Africa: Global and Local Inequalities and Responsibilities,” Review of African Political Economy 86: 487-501.

SPW Annotation: Baylies argues that, although there is an increasing recognition of the importance of social factors and systemic inequality in analyzing the HIV epidemic, HIV/AIDS is still predominantly seen as a health problem. Additionally, with the focus on urgent issues of prevention and treatment, the economic and social impact has not been adequately addressed. She uses political economy as a theoretical framework for her analysis of HIV in Africa. She argues that the immediate health effects of the epidemic cannot be separated from the social and economic impacts. The ability of women and young people in general to protect themselves is affected by their position of economic dependency. Additionally, there are different levels which must be taken into account, from the global, national and community levels, to interpersonal levels between couples, to the individual level. She argues that the relationship and structural connections between these levels is a key sight for understanding the epidemic. Baylies discusses each of these layers, and is critical of the cost-effectiveness approach that has been used in developing prevention and treatment programs.

Keywords: social science commentary, HIV, health care, Africa

Baylies, C. and Bujra, J. (1997). “Social Science Research on AIDS in Africa: Questions of Content, Methodology & Ethics,” Review of African Political Economy (73):380-388.

SPW Annotation: This paper is a summary of an international symposium on the “Social Sciences and AIDS in Africa” held in Senegal in 1996. The focus was on the need for a critical examination of social science methodology in HIV/AIDS research, the role of social science research in relation to intervention, discourses through which AIDS is understood and talked about, and ethical questions around confidentiality, disclosure and treatment. Key themes touched on in the symposium included social, cultural and political constructs, models and projections related to the spread of the epidemic, issues of prevention in relation to social practices and vulnerability, and intersections between medicine, social science, research, treatment, and ethics. The authors offer an historical context, outlining the shifts from the predominance of the strictly biomedical model, to the recognition of biomedicine’s limitations, to the recognition that the epidemic is embedded in social, political, economic, and cultural contexts. Further, they call attention to the importance of a gendered analysis in understanding the spread of the epidemic in Africa. For example, disclosure has very different consequences for women than for men. Therefore, any analysis (ethical, political, etc) of disclosure must take into account gender relations specific to that particular location. The need for more and better quality social science research on HIV in Africa was highlighted as an important supplement to the dominant economic, cost-benefit analyses (especially around treatment issues). The importance of true community-based research which can be directly linked to activism and action, was stressed in several of the papers. Engagement at the community level is critical to developing interventions which take into account local context. The importance of critical reflection on methodology used is another aspect addressed by symposium participants. The authors argue that there has been a lack of critical reflection on the relationship between the methodology used and the usefulness of data collected in different contexts. For example, survey data may have limited use in understanding the social and relational contexts. Additionally, surveys do not allow

the active engagement of participants with either the researchers or other participants. They do not hold up one methodology as better, or more appropriate, but rather argue that the choice of research methods is relevant to practical issues in dealing with the epidemic. The authors conclude by emphasizing the need for critical reflection by social science researchers on methodology and the impact of their research on the epidemic (in both local and larger contexts).

Keywords: social science commentary, HIV, Africa

Berer, Marge (1998) “Sex, sexuality and sexual health.” Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 7-10.

SPW Annotation: In this editorial in Reproductive Health Matters’ special issue on sexuality and sexual health, Berer discusses the important distinctions that are often overlooked between sexual health and reproductive health, and between sexuality and sexual health. She suggests that sex and sexuality do not fit easily within a reproductive health and rights agenda, although sexual health does. Another question which she raises and which is often inadequately addressed is what precisely is meant by the term sexual health. She argues that many people working in reproductive health focus on sex in order to transform it into a health-seeking behavior, which overlooks desire and intimacy. Berer discusses the ways in which sex and sexual behavior are dehumanized in the public health and reproductive health literature, such as the language used to describe specific acts, or the dehumanizing and often degrading language used to discuss commercial sex. She also discusses the prevalence of sexual violence, and of societal attitudes toward sexual violence.

Keywords: sexualities, sexual health, reproductive health, reproductive rights, social science commentaries

Biemann, Ursula (2002) “Remotely sensed: a topography of the global sex trade.” Feminist Review 70: 75-88.

Paper Abstract: Voluntarily or not, women are moved in great numbers from Manila to Nigeria, from Burma to Thailand, and from post-socialist countries to Western Europe: female geobodies in the flow of global capitalism. The recently released 53-minute video essay *Remotely Sensing* by the Swiss artist and video director Ursula Beimann traces the routes and reasons of women who migrate into the global sex industry. Taking a geographical approach to trafficking, the video develops a particular visual language generated by new media and satellite technologies, which traces the migration of women in the age of digital images. All stills are taken from the video that was shot in the Philippines, Thailand, California, and the German-Czech border.

SPW Annotation: This paper presents an examination of globalization as a gendered process- more women are migrating for work, but also, women’s work is becoming increasingly sexualized. Biemann does not take a human rights approach, but rather uses geography as a theoretical framework, examining the production of the subject in the geographic and political context of globalization. She raises the question of how geographic information systems, such as satellites, are producing images, arguing that these produce a sexual economy which enables the possibility of the transnational sex trade and trafficking in women. She highlights the complexity of movement- for example, Thailand is no longer just a sending country, but is also a destination country for migrant women from Burma, Laos, and Vietnam, who often work in lower class brothels. Recognizing the limits of the forced/voluntary dichotomy, where women are seen either as victims or as agents, she is interested in gray areas between these two extremes. She argues that with the production of transnational spaces and transnational sexualities, there is the potential that these would be subversive spaces, but that they are still shaped by the economic, political and social context.

She points out the contradiction that technology both facilitates and inhibits flows of people. Also, she highlights the fact that, although there is often involvement by transnational criminals in trafficking, women are often recruited locally by people with ties to the community, who are seen to be providing a service by facilitating their movement.

Keywords: trafficking, social science commentaries

Boonin, David (1999) “Same-sex marriage and the argument from public disagreement.” *Journal of Social Philosophy* 20 (2): 251-259.

SPW Annotation: This article presents a critique of Jeff Jordan’s argument against same-sex marriage. The author disagrees with Jordan’s claims that his argument doesn’t rest on arguments about the immorality of homosexuality, but rather on the fact that marriage is a public, not private, institution, and that there is widespread public disagreement about the morality of homosexuality. He begins by presenting Jordan’s argument, then refutes it. According to Boonin, Jordan argues that whenever the government settles such a public disagreement, it is arguing in fact that one position is the correct one, so if it were to permit same-sex marriage, it would be supporting the position that homosexuality is not immoral. Further, Jordan argues that the position of compromise, or accommodation, by which the state can acknowledge this moral disagreement without resolving it is to allow consensual homosexual behavior, which is private, but not allowing same-sex marriage, which is a public institution. Boonin argues against the logic of Jordan’s arguments- at least one of his assumptions is ambiguous, and overall, his argument does rest on an assumption about the morality of homosexuality.

Keywords: marriage, LGBTQ rights, gender equality, social science commentary, US, North America

Butcher, Kate (2003) “Confusion between prostitution and sex trafficking.” *The Lancet* 361(9373): 1983.

SPW Annotation: This letter argues against the tendency to collapse or equate prostitution and trafficking in policy, law, and public health programming. Butcher argues for the importance of the distinction between prostitution and trafficking in recognizing the agency of women who work in the sex industry and the complexity of the political and economic context in which trafficking occurs, and in which women make decisions about working in the sex industry. Additionally, she argues for the importance of protecting and promoting the human rights of women working in the sex industry, and obtaining feedback or input in developing policies or programs to address trafficking.

Keywords: trafficking, human rights, social science commentary

Caldwell, J.C. (2000) “Rethinking the African AIDS epidemic.” *Population and Development Review* 26(1):117-135.

SPW Annotation: Caldwell argues that enough is known about the social context of the epidemic to know what interventions will work; with an increased focus on prevention, the spread of the epidemic can be limited even before the development of a vaccine and without a reliance on anti-retroviral drugs to prolong life. Further, he argues that behavioral change has been successful in other contexts, and points to an increase in safe sex and decrease in the spread of the virus within the gay male population in Western countries. He does not acknowledge the data which seems to show that over time, there has been an increase in unsafe sex among gay men and an increase in HIV incidence. In examining the importance of government response, he uses Australia as an example of a sympathetic government which supported educational campaigns and needle exchange programs. He also looks at decreased infection rates in Thailand, which he acknowledges involved targeting clients rather than focusing exclusively on sex workers. He then uses these examples to

examine the African context, to explore whether similar interventions would be effective in Africa. He focuses on West Africa, and argues that the practice of polygyny, in addition to the religious emphasis on control over women's fertility rather than over extramarital sexual behavior, and high levels of prostitution fuel the rapid spread of the epidemic. In his examination of prostitution as a risk behavior for HIV infection, Caldwell overlooks scholarship which shows the problems with the category "prostitute" as a category, as well as the problem with the concept of "risk group." Additionally, he overlooks complexity of the practice of commercial sexual exchange in Africa. Another limitation of his discussion of "prostitutes" as a risk group is focusing discussion of intervention on condom use among women who engage in prostitution, ignoring the work that has shown the importance of focusing on men's (clients') behavior as well. Caldwell then examines the lack of government response among African countries to the epidemic. He argues that there is a fear of alienating their supporters by discussing sexuality, which includes a fear of confronting Christian groups who argue that the only way to stop the epidemic is to limit sex to marriage. This argument is seen as one of Christianization, westernization, and giving up cultural traditions. In looking at the broader social factors which facilitates the spread of the epidemic, Caldwell makes broad generalizations about "Africans" and "African sexuality," that include a stoical attitude toward death, widespread belief in predestination, the belief that men have a biologically determined sex drive which is stronger than that of women, the idea that risk-taking, including sexual risk-taking, defines adolescence. He further argues that there is a silence around HIV and AIDS which reflects a difficulty in talking about sexuality across generations and genders and the belief that discussion about HIV would enable Christian and government groups to use the epidemic as an excuse to regulate and limit sexuality outside of marriage.

Keywords: *social science commentary, HIV, sexualities, Africa*

Cameron, E. and E. Swanson (1992). "Public health and human rights- the AIDS crisis in South Africa." South African Journal on Human Rights 8(2): 200-237.

SPW Annotation: This article addresses the question of coercive legal measures in controlling the HIV epidemic in South Africa. There have been calls from political leaders, both conservative and liberal, for mandatory notification, quarantine of the HIV-positive, and making names of the HIV-positive public. The authors argue that these measures violate human rights, and also may not be effective in containing the epidemic. They further argue that protection of human rights is an important step in addressing the HIV epidemic, and that coercive measures may in fact do harm and facilitate the spread of HIV. They propose an examination of such coercive laws by questioning whether they will actually impact the spread of the epidemic. If it will, they ask whether it violates individual human rights. If it does, they then ask whether this is the only or least intrusive way to achieve this objective. In most cases, they argue that often, these coercive legal measures actually do not stop the spread of the virus, that often they are a violation of human rights, and that even when they may impact the spread of the epidemic, they are not the most effective or best way to do so. Then they provide a detailed discussion of both direct and indirect coercive measures meant to control the spread of HIV, in the context of the global HIV epidemic, as well as in the context of South Africa's history and current legal system. They begin by discussing indirect measures, which would criminalize behavior likely to transmit HIV such as sex between two men, adultery, or sex between unmarried people. They argue that these measures are ineffective since they focus on risk groups rather than on risk behaviors, and may punish people who are in fact practicing safer sex (such as sex workers who use condoms). The WHO has shown that restrictive laws actually make it difficult for sex workers to negotiate condom use with their clients. These laws also make people less likely to come forward for

voluntary testing. The authors then discuss direct coercive measures, which include quarantine of HIV-positive people, criminal prosecution of those who knowingly transmit the virus to others, compulsory testing, and non-consensual disclosure of HIV status. They provide historical evidence that these measures are not effective in controlling the spread of HIV as well as discussing HIV specifically. They argue that since HIV is not transmitted by casual contact, isolation is not a necessary public health measure. Further, they argue that targeted isolation of those who are likely to transmit HIV would not be an effective measure, since the majority of people who transmit the disease do so without knowing that they are infected.

Keywords: social science commentary, human rights, public health, HIV, South Africa

Cavero, G. (2003). Health and Sexual and Reproductive Rights. Perceptions, Problems and Priorities defined by Ashaninkas women from the Ene River.

<http://www.iwhc.org/resources/acpc2003feature.cfm>. Accessed on 01/17/05.

SPW Annotation: The author shows how programs in sexual and reproductive rights ignore indigenous communities because at the foundation of the mainstream society is the assumption that these populations function in "harmony" with their environment. Traditional assumptions that communities are equalitarian without hierarchies according to gender, for example, are still present among researchers and decision makers. From this perspective there is no room for social change in indigenous communities and to conceive equality between men and women. The author uses a base- community building approach and coins the term "cooperative conflicts" in which conflictive negotiations take part in the relationship between women and men. Cavero presents an overview about the health conditions in these communities and showed how factors such as the gap in levels of education, premature pregnancy, chronic malnutrition and other diseases, as well as domestic violence and women's limited autonomy reinforce women's oppression in the Peruvian society. The article also questions the traditional conceptualization of adolescence, because within these populations women at the age of 12 are supposed to be in a formal relationship and delivering children. From another perspective it is interesting to see how acculturation and political violence affect women rather than other social groups.

Keywords: reproductive health, reproductive rights, human rights, sexuality education, gender equality, social science commentary, Peru, South America

Chanock, Martin (2000) "‘Culture’ and human rights: orientalising, occidentalising and authenticity." In Mahmood Mamdani, ed. Beyond Rights Talk and Culture Talk: Comparative Essays on the Politics of Rights and Culture. New York: St. Martin’s Press, 15-36.

SPW Annotation: In this chapter, Chanock discusses the use of the term culture in human rights discourse and the history of the development of human rights discourse within the context of colonialism. He argues that, historically, human rights developed through discontinuity rather than through evolutionary progress. He critically discusses the problems with the ways in which "culture" is often used, and calls for an examination of what is meant by the term as well as where, how, and why it is used. He argues that it is often used to refer to a cohesive unity, overlooking the ways in which the question of what constitutes culture is often contested from within. He discusses social and political changes in Africa as well as the place of gender-based human rights to discuss the development of human rights within a specific global and local context, and to discuss the ways in which the notion of culture is essentialized and used against the idea that rights are universal, and the ways in which both the "west" and the "non-west" are dichotomized and constructed as monolithic and in opposition to each other. He makes the point that gender equality has also been a "foreign"

concept within most western contexts as well as non-western contexts, and stresses the importance of examining the ways in which “tradition,” “culture,” and “authenticity” are constructed and deployed. He uses the ways in which sexuality has been used to define cultural differences, between the “west” and “Africa,” where African sexuality was described as primitive and exotic. He also highlights the ways in which religious fundamentalists use “western” sexuality to distinguish Islamic culture from the west. Chanock then provides a detailed discussion of the ways in which the language and techniques of advertising and marketing, especially in the deployment of “culture,” are used in human rights discourse.

Keywords: human rights, social science commentaries

Correa, Sonia (1997) “From reproductive health to sexual rights: achievements and future challenges.” Reproductive Health Matters 5(10):107-111.

SPW Annotation: In this article, Correa provides an analysis of the changes in discourse around sexuality and reproduction. She begins with a discussion of the origins and relationships- both the overlaps and the contradictions- between the terms reproductive health, reproductive rights, sexual health and sexual rights. This includes a discussion of the ways in which each of these terms moves between local activist and international discourse and within human rights discourse. She also discusses the conflicting interpretations of these terms within different contexts. Correa then discusses the status and meanings of these terms within an agenda for social and political transformation, arguing that the sexual and reproductive health and rights agenda has been formulated to transform the spheres where sexual and reproductive needs are defined, the domains in which gender power relations are played out, and subjective views of women’s bodies and reproduction. Finally, she focuses on new ways of thinking about, and disentangling analyses of sexuality and gender. She critically examines the social science literature on gender and sexuality, calling for further movement in developing an understanding of systems of sexuality and gender as distinct, but related, arguing that this is crucial for movement forward around sexual rights and sexual emancipation, which would make visible women’s agency and pleasure.

Keywords: sexualities, sexual health, sexual rights, reproductive health, reproductive rights, gender equality, social science commentaries

DeVos, P. (1996). "On the legal construction of gay and lesbian identity and South Africa's transitional constitution." South African Journal on Human Rights 12(2): 265-290.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the South African constitution’s inclusion of sexual orientation as a protected category, and the relationship between the law and the development of sexual identity in South Africa. The author provides a discussion of the development of homosexual identities in the western context and western theory on the social construction of sexuality. He then discusses the development of sexual identity within the South African context, including the regulation of same-sex sexuality under apartheid, as well as the drafting of the new constitution and the inclusion of sexual orientation as a protected identity. He asks the question of whether it is possible or useful to organize around sexual identity, given the social construction and fluidity of these identities, as well as whether this is an effective legal strategy. Using case law from the US and Canada, he argues that it is possible and can be effective to organize around sexual identity, and that it is important to also critically challenge the content of these identities, highlighting their social construction and change over time.

Keywords: social science commentary, human rights, LGBTQ rights, sexual orientation, South Africa

Doezema, Jo (2001) "Ouch! Western feminists' 'wounded attachment' to the 'Third World prostitute.'" *Feminist Review* 67(Spring): 16-38.

Paper Abstract: "Trafficking in women" has, in recent years, been the subject of intense feminist debate. This article analyses the position of the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) and the writings of its founder, Kathleen Barry, it suggests that CATW's construction of "third world prostitutes" is part of a wider western feminist impulse to construct a damaged "other" as justification for its own interventionist impulse. The central argument of this article is that the "injured body" of the "third world trafficking victim" in international feminist debates around trafficking in women serves as a powerful metaphor for advancing certain feminist interests, which cannot be assumed to be those of third world sex workers themselves. This argument is advanced through a comparison of Victorian feminist campaigns against prostitution in India with contemporary feminist campaigns against trafficking.

The term "injured identity" is drawn from Wendy Brown's (1995) *States of Injury, Power and Freedom in Late modernity*. Brown argues that certain groups have configured their claims to inclusion in the liberal state in terms of "historical injuries." Antoinette Burton extends Brown's analysis to look at Victorian feminists' relationship to Empire, arguing that the "injured identities" of colonial "others" were central to feminist efforts to mark out their own role in more. This paper builds on Burton's analysis. Asking what role the "injured identities" of third world sex workers play in the construction of certain contemporary feminist identities. The notion of "injured identities" offers a provocative way to begin to examine how CATW feminists position the "trafficking victim" in their discourse. If "injured identity" is a constituent element of late modern subject formation, this may help explain why CATW and Barry rely so heavily on the "suffering" of "third world trafficking victims" in their discourses of women's subjugation. It also raises questions about the possible repressive consequences of CATW's efforts to combat "trafficking in women" through "protective" legislation.

SPW Annotation: Doezeema discusses what she calls the two "camps" of feminist and anti-trafficking activists: the human rights perspective, which recognizes sex work as legitimate labor, and anti-prostitution groups which view all prostitution as a violation of women's rights. She offers a critique of the construction of "third world prostitutes" as helpless victims in need of rescuing, which includes a discussion of the history of first wave feminism's anti-prostitution campaigns. She discusses the ways in which these colonial constructions are still incorporated in current feminist anti-prostitution campaigns. Doezeema acknowledges that anti-trafficking campaigns that are also anti-prostitution are not just imposed by Western feminists, but are rather more complex, with local feminist, religious and other organizations participating. She argues for an historical analysis of politicized identities, arguing that a danger of protectionism is that it actually reinforces rather than resists domination. She uses Victorian feminist campaigns against prostitution in India as an example of the ways in which the position of women was used symbolically, in both colonial and nationalist discourse, as a marker of "civilization" or of "the nation." She provides an analysis of Kathleen Barry and CATW's position, including the idea that prostitution is the ultimate expression of male dominance. Doezeema is critical of this position, which denies the possibility of self-representation for prostitutes, and characterizes this position as orientalism. She argues that one of the dangers of the "politics of protection" is that historically these policies have been used to divide women.

Keywords: social science commentary, trafficking, sex work

Eboko, F. (2000). Rique-sida, sexualité et pouvoirs. La puissance de l'État en question. Le désarroi camerounais: L'épreuve de l'économie-monde. G. Courade. Paris, Éditions Karthala: 235-262.

IBUSCUS Abstract: L'ouverture de l'économie camerounaise aux concepts de l'actuelle économie-monde (démocratie libérale, économie de marché, retrait de l'État) a créé un véritable choc. Les risques sociaux ou économiques habituels se sont aggravés touchant l'ensemble du corps social. Planteurs, membres des associations, compressés et citoyens, migrants à la recherche de terres, jeunes de Douala ou malades du sida sont ici appelés à témoigner sur les effets de la crise, mais aussi sur les moyens de s'en sortir. (IBUSCUS-KARTHALA)

ASC LEIDEN Abstract: Cet ouvrage comprend, après l'introduction générale de Georges Courage "Le désarroi camerounais à l'épreuve de la mondialisation", quatre parties intitulées respectivement "Ver la fin des rentier?", "Les effets d'une discrimination urbaine négative", Le giron communautaire, les vellétés société civile, et "Impuissance et nécessité de l'État". La première partie se compose des études suivantes: La fertilité des terres bamiléké dans tous ses états (Isabelle Granger-Owona); Les ajustements des planteurs et leurs fondements géographiques (Pierre Janin); L'utilitarisme en question: les cacaoculteurs face aux risques (Véronique Alary). Deuxième partie: Emplois et logement dans les villes de Cameroun septentrional: après l'État, les Alhadj? (Michel Simeu Kandem; Sortir du salariat et réapprendre à vivre petit (Xavier Durang); Les jeunes et le travail à Douala: La galère de la deuxième génération après l'indépendance (Jean-François Trani). Troisième partie: Gestion du risque et accumulation dans le giron communautaire chez les Bamiléké (Emmanuel Foko); La société civile derrière la communauté? Associations et tontines à Douala (Gilles Séraphin). Quatrième partie: Rapports de domination et extension de l'insécurité: les migrations kirdi en zone foubé (Samuel Ndembo); Risque-sida, sexualité et pouvoirs: la puissance de l'État en question au Cameroun (Fred Éboko).

SPW Annotation: In Chapter 10, Fred Éboko frames the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Cameroon within the context of socio-economic problems resulting from the economic crisis of 1985-1995; the lack of communication between elites and those categorized into "morally culpable" risk groups; the dominant biomedical discourse; and the dearth of civil society mobilization. Éboko underlines the weakness and irresponsibility of the State, and sees the dependence of the National Program against AIDS (Programme National de lutte contre le sida) on foreign money and structural adjustment as sources of instability. The concept of a "disorganized sexuality" pervades the discourse among elites in Cameroon, and shifts the blame from the government to those living with AIDS. According to Éboko, a plurality of social and political risks masks the HIV/AIDS pandemic as simply another problem.

Keywords: globalization, reproductive health, stigma/discrimination, sexuality education, social science commentaries

Epprecht, M. (1998). "The "unsaying" of indigenous homosexualities in Zimbabwe: mapping a blindspot in an African masculinity." Journal of Southern African Studies 24(4): 631-651.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses same-sex sexual behavior in Zimbabwe, the development of sexual identity, the changing definitions and designation of what constitutes sexual behavior, and the ways in which discourse around same-sex sexual behavior enters public and political debates as well as the ways in which it does not. Epprecht provides a detailed, historical discussion of changing discourse around sexual practices and identities from the pre-colonial, through the colonial period, during the war of independence, and in the post-colonial state. He highlights the ways in which homosexuality is designated as "western," "colonial," and outside of Zimbabwean tradition, while for example, Christianity

is not. He is critical of dismissing those who make this argument as homophobic, arguing for a more detailed analysis and critique. He provides a detailed discussion of connections between nationalist movements in Zimbabwe, specific forms of hegemonic masculinity, and homophobia.

Keywords: social science commentary, masculinities, femininities, LGBTQ rights, sexual orientation, Zimbabwe, Africa

Germain, Adrienne, Sia Nowrojee and Hnin Hnin Pyne (1994) “Setting a new agenda: sexual and reproductive health and rights.” In Gita Sen, Adrienne Germain and Lincoln C. Chen (eds.) Population Policies Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment, and Rights. Cambridge, MA and New York: Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies and International Women’s Health Coalition, p. 27-46.

SPW Annotation: This chapter outlines strategies to transform development and population control policies within a human rights framework, focusing on sexual and reproductive health and rights. The authors highlight structural factors and the global context in which family planning programs operate. Although the importance of gender equity and women’s empowerment have been widely acknowledged as an important influence on the success or failure of family planning programs to impact population growth, the authors argue that in practice, the focus has remained on contraception use outcomes rather than on addressing underlying structural issues, such as access to education, health services and employment which would enable women and men to make informed sexual and reproductive health decisions. The authors argue for the importance of broadening the scope of sexual and reproductive health services to better meet the needs of both men and women. This would include providing quality services that include contraception, sexuality and gender education, STD prevention and treatment, safe abortion, gynecological and obstetric care, and child health. There is also a need to address gender relations and their impact on sexuality, as well as changing sexualities, and to address men’s sexual and reproductive health needs.

Keywords: sexual health, reproductive health, sexual rights, reproductive rights, social science commentaries

Ginsburg, F. D. and R. Rapp (1995). Conceiving the new world Order: The global politics of reproduction. Berkeley, CA, University of California Press.

SPW Annotation: This book has an overview about reproduction in different cultural contexts and political regimes. The authors discuss different politics of birth control, cultural meanings about sexuality, reproduction and gender with different theoretical frameworks in which we can see the complex and ambiguous effect of state intervention into local community-based birthing practices and women's subjectivities. It is interesting to find people's resistance and human agency even in the most authoritarian political contexts. In most countries, factors such as race, ethnicity and class differentiate women with the same cultural background. The relationship between state and family is another issue analyzed in this book. For instance, family's concerns about honor and reputation are related to government policies. However, in most cases people were not simply passive victims of state power but were actively involved in the evolution of ideas about the responsibility of the state. During political or religious violence, the most terrible acts occur in the woman's body. The honor of state is in woman's body not because they are citizens but because they are sexual and reproductive beings, they are objects on which the actions of the state were inscribed. In this sense, policy is not the same for the "decent" citizens and for minorities in terms of race, ethnicity, and class. While minority birth rates remain under control, the state encouraged the middle class, well-educated women to give birth to more children.

Keywords: Reproductive health, Reproductive Rights, Gender Equality, social science commentary

Greenstreet, M. (1999). "Le renforcement du pouvoir d'action des femmes par l'éducation et l'information sur la santé reproductive au Ghana." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire 42.1: 56-59.

Paper Abstract: Miranda Greenstreet met en lumière certains de résultats d'une étude de la SID au Ghana centrée sur la transmission du savoir concernant les questions de santé reproductive. Une évolution étonnamment rapide dans la vie des Ghanéens transparaît à travers les déclarations des participants à l'étude, que expriment également leur opinion concernant le passage de la vie traditionnelle à la vie moderne.

SPW Annotation: The article reports a study that investigated the condition of reproductive health of adolescent women and women in reproductive age in the context of a changing social and economic atmosphere in Ghana. Although now contraceptives are widely available, they are not widely used. The move away from tradition in Ghana has led to the increase in early pregnancy because there still exist few opportunities for education available to women.

Keywords: reproductive health, sexuality education, youth, social science commentary

Grigolo, Michele (2003) "Sexualities and the ECHR: introducing the universal sexual legal subject." *European Journal of International Law* 14 (5): 1023-1044.

Paper Abstract: Shifting from an essentialist to a constructionist perspective on sexual identities, I move from a consideration of the homosexual legal subject, as presently treated under the European Convention on Human Rights, to the elaboration of a universal sexual legal subject. The universal sexual legal subject enjoys two basic rights: the right to choose sexual activity and identity and the right to establish relationships and families in accordance with this choice. The possibility of including these two rights within the Convention presupposes their insertion into a set of sexually neutral standards which grant the universal sexual legal subject equality of choices. By examining the case law of the European Court and Commission of Human Rights on decriminalization of same-sex sexual activity, and family and relationship issues, I question the sexual particularity of the construction of the homosexual legal subject. This analysis of the case law provides the legal material and principles around which insertion of the two sexual rights into the Convention is discussed. Both sexual rights are located within the right to respect for private and family life (Article 8). Equality of choices can only be guaranteed if the right to marry and found a family (Article 12) and marriage is "privatized" into Article 8 on an equal footing with other sexual and relational choices.

SPW Annotation: Grigolo begins by outlining difficulties with the establishment of the "homosexual" as an identity, with "sexual orientation" defined as a status. This dichotomy of homosexual/heterosexual, with homosexual as the minority category, leaves heterosexual as the unmarked & dominant category. This doesn't reflect current social science understandings of sexuality and gender. Grigolo focuses on the tendency to essentialize sexual orientation in order to make human rights claims for protection against violence, stigma, and discrimination and the limitations that this poses. Once categories have been established, it is difficult to change them to reflect the changing needs of these communities. It fixes not only the "minority" category/identity, but also the dominant. In order to recognize people's experiences of sexual identity, it is necessary to see the categories of sex, gender, and sexuality as fluid and family structures as changing, for both homosexuals and heterosexuals. Grigolo uses the language of choice- of sexual identity, of relationship structure, etc, and calls for an individualization of human rights. He discusses history of court challenges to laws against same-sex relationships- arguments against these laws were rooted in essentialist claims of an immutable sexual identity that should be protected. Looking at same-sex families' protections/rights- these have not been framed as the right to

respect for their family life (as has been the case for heterosexual couples), but rather as falling under an individual's right to respect for private life. With the variability of courts' interpretation and application of laws, there has been a piecemeal development of rights. There has been a split between private homosexual identity (protected) and his/her claims to establish a public family (currently not protected). Grigolo argues for the need to de-essentialize sexual identity, and to take "homosexual rights" out of the category of privacy rights, placing them rather in the domain of the right to self-determination (of sexual identity & orientation) as well as to public rights- to establish a family (as shaped by their choosing). Finally, he mentions the difficulty of bundling economic & legal rights with the social institution of marriage.

Keywords: marriage, LGBTQ rights, sexual diversity, human rights, social science commentary, Europe

Gruskin, Sophia (2000) "The conceptual and practical implications of reproductive and sexual rights: how far have we come?" Health and Human Rights 4(2): 1-6.

SPW Annotation: Gruskin briefly outlines the place of sexual and reproductive rights within the larger international human rights framework, and discusses the development, both conceptually and programmatically, of these in the wake of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in 1994 and the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. She calls for an assessment of both the conceptualization of sexual and reproductive rights and the programmatic implementation in the 5 years after these international conferences.

Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, human rights, social science commentaries

Harcourt, W. (1999). "Santé et droits en matière de reproduction de la justice sociale." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire. 42.1: 1-5.

SPW Annotation: This editorial introduces the publication, stating that its primary purpose is to examine the impacts of the Conférence Internationale sur la Population et le Développement (CIPD) that took place in Cairo in September 1994. This conference found a place for sexual and reproductive rights in the realm of democracy. The publication parallels reproductive, health, and environmental rights with developments in commerce, finance, and political economy. Although activists recognize the significance of regional differences, they stress the importance of a unified strategy to develop methods to increase democratic institutions that adhere to the principle of social justice. The editorial notes that post-CIPD politics look to create multiple, protected spheres in which opinions and different choices can be expressed and introduced into the local community and into a national forum. Each article to follow in this publication notes the work of different activists and research groups to advance the ideas introduced at the CIPD.

Keywords: globalization, reproductive rights, public health, sexual violence, social science commentaries

LeBlanc, M.-N., D. Meintel, et al. (1991). "The African Sexual System: comment on Caldwell, et al." Population and Development Review 17(3): 497-505.

SPW Annotation: This article critiques the 1989 Caldwell, Caldwell and Quiggins article which posits a distinct African sexual system which they argue makes Africans particularly susceptible to STIs, including HIV. The authors first outline Caldwell et al.'s argument, then provide a critique of both the method and content of the Caldwell article. Methodologically, they argue that the Caldwell paper does not clearly outline the criteria they used for selecting the studies they analyzed and used to support their argument. Additionally,

they do not discuss representative or generalizability, which subgroups of the population were included, and a lack of historicization, with no attention paid to the date and historical context of studies discussed. Finally, the authors argue that ethnographic data are presented in the Caldwell paper which support their hypothesis, while data which contradict their argument are excluded. Le Blanc, Meintel and Piche argue that in fact there is not one distinct African sexuality, but rather a range of practices which have changed over time, and which vary both within and between African countries.

Keywords: social science commentary, sexualities, HIV/AIDS, Africa

Lewin, Simon and Ilan Meyer (2002) "Torture and ill-treatment based on sexual identity: the roles and responsibilities of health professionals and their institutions." Health and Human Rights 6(2): 161-176.

SPW Annotation: This paper offers an in depth discussion of the complex relationship between sexuality, health, and human rights. The authors discuss the advantages and difficulties in linking health and human rights for gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender people (they use the term LGBT, but acknowledge its limitations and recognize the importance of context in understanding the meanings and experiences of sexual identity and practices). Their discussion includes the ways in which this linkage has led to a progressive examination of the intersections of sexuality, health, and human rights, and also the ways in which medicine, medical systems and practitioners have contributed to the stigmatization of and discrimination against LGBT persons. They offer concrete examples of the ways in which medical practitioners have contributed to the violation of the human rights of LGBT people. The authors call for a broader understanding of the relationships between sexuality, health, and human rights to include not only the health impacts of torture because of sexual orientation, but also the less obvious human rights violations, including social environment, stigma and discrimination in general and also as experienced from health care providers and within the health care system, as well as the impact of health policies, programs and practices. They make the distinction between sexual rights and rights to health, arguing that they are interconnected but distinct domains of rights, and call attention to the dangers of placing sexuality entirely within the domain of health and the importance of thinking of sexual rights more broadly.

Keywords: sexual rights, LGBTQ health, LGBTQ rights, human rights, social science commentaries

Liguori, A. L. and M. Lamas (2003). "Commentary: Gender, sexual citizenship and HIV/AIDS." Culture, Health and Sexuality 5(1): 87-90.

SPW Annotation: This commentary makes the argument for the importance of a gender analysis in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The authors discuss the social construction of gender systems, and examples of the ways in which these systems are used to naturalize gender discrimination, discrimination and stigmatization of homosexuals, and discrimination against anyone who does not conform to gender stereotypes. The authors highlight the ways in which masculinities, femininities, and sexuality are socially constructed. They emphasize that at different times, in different historical and social contexts, sexuality and sexual expression varies. The categorization of acceptable/unacceptable and "natural"/"unnatural" are not based in biology, but rather reflect historical and cultural values. The authors argue that understanding the ways in which gender and sexuality are socially constructed are important for addressing stigma and discrimination against people affected or thought to be affected by HIV/AIDS and for addressing the social vulnerability of women, youth, and non-heterosexual men and women.

Keywords: sexual rights, masculinities, femininities, HIV/AIDS, social science commentary

Loff, Bebe, Cheryl Overs and Paulo Longo (2003) “Can health programs lead to the mistreatment of sex workers?” The Lancet 361(9373): 1982-1983.

SPW Annotation: The authors argue that many health programs targeted toward sex workers are designed without input from women working as sex workers, and therefore, are designed and implemented without understanding the complex social dynamics and contexts. This often leads to a negative impact on the women the health programs are designed to serve. They examine two programs, the 100% Condom Use program, which was designed without input from sex workers, and the Sonagachi project in Kolkata, India, in which sex workers which began as a survey and developed into an intervention; sex workers are involved in the management of the program. The authors argue that the 100% Condom Use program is limited for a number of reasons, including the fact that it ignores the importance of non-penetrative sexual activity, and that in practice, has often led to mandatory registration programs, health inspection of women, and the requirement for women to purchase certificates of health and other corruptions. The focus of the program is on brothel owners and policies are enforced by local law enforcement. The authors argue for approaches that empower sex workers to organize and lobby for better work conditions and protection from abuses.

Keywords: sex work, social science commentary, public health

Lorena Rojas, O. (2001). El debate sobre los derechos sexuales en Mexico. Mexico, DF, El Colegio de Mexico.

SPW Annotation: Rojas assess the situation of sexual rights in Mexico through the analysis of feminist movements, gay and lesbian studies, and other organizations and movements that created the scenario for changes in the eighties and nineties in terms of sexual rights in Latin America and Mexico. The author proposes a global framework to think about sexual rights beyond the national boundaries. Although HIV/AIDS put sexuality in the political agenda, sexual orientation and sexual rights are sensitive issues for conservative political regimes. The link between AIDS and poverty was strongly documented, but gender and sexuality are not considered enough. In terms of political organizations, there was a fragmentation among movements of groups such as feminists, lesbians, gays, and people living with AIDS. In this context it is difficult to think about a common agenda. Rojas discusses sexual rights as a dilemmatic issue because of the controversy related to its universalization or particular morality. Social inequality in Mexico is the most perverse factor that blocks any universalization of sexual rights. The author stressed the need to conceptualize sexual rights not as negative rights but as positive ones that would be the real challenge for activists, academics, policymakers and every one who participates in the sexual rights arena.

Keywords: sexual rights, LGBTQ, HIV/AIDS, sexual orientation, Mexico, Latin America, social science commentary

Lyons, Harriet D. (1999) “The representation of trafficking in persons in Asia: orientalism and other perils.” Representations 2. Accessed at <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/Organizations/healthnet/SAsia/ejournals/ejournalsframe.html> Access date: 2/10/04.

SPW Annotation: Lyons argues that there is a fundamental difference between trafficking for prostitution and trafficking for other purposes due in part to the complexity of the sex trade. She argues that ethnicity, origin, age, or even coercion may be part of the appeal for those who purchase sex with trafficked women, so their status as trafficked women may be part of what makes them sexually desirable (unlike goods produced by sweatshop or child labor of trafficked persons, where making information about the trafficking involved has often led to boycott of these products). She highlights the danger of orientalism in addressing trafficking in Asia. An example of this are orientalist assumptions which

exoticize Asian women, such as that the assumption Asian women are submissive. Additionally, anti-trafficking literature often attributes “traditional” devaluation of women in Asian cultures as enabling trafficking. This paper attempts to analyze some of this literature, and the ways in which even anti-trafficking work reinforces stereotypes. Lyons attempts to place these discourses within the historical context of colonial discourse. Finally, she attempts to propose language which avoids orientalizing, but does not underplay the importance of trafficking as an issue. Key issues which must be examined include the role of the US military presence and the promotion of tourism by IMF & World Bank. Much of the anti-trafficking documentaries and discourse ignore this more recent history, and place the blame on Asian “culture” or “tradition”. She discusses the early construction of prostitutes as “vectors” of disease, especially in the spread of HIV, as well as the view of HIV as a disease spread by “others”- whether foreigners, women crossing borders to work in sex industry and then returning, etc. She discusses the history of regulation and surveillance of prostitutes to control spread of STDs and argues that these laws were of questionable use in controlling STDs. She stresses the importance of recognizing agency and difference within Asian cultures in combating orientalism. Finally, she acknowledges that discourse alone is not the cause or the solution to trafficking, but argues for the importance of representations and language.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, social science commentary

Macklin, Audrey (2003) “Dancing across borders: ‘exotic dancers,’ trafficking, and Canadian immigration policy.” The International Migration Review 37(2): 464-500.

Paper Abstract: This article analyzes a Canadian immigration program that authorizes issuance of temporary work visas to “exotic dancers.” In response to public criticism that the government was thereby implicated in the transnational trafficking of women into sexual exploitation, Citizenship and Immigration Canada retained the visa program *de jure* but eliminated it *de facto*. Using a legal and discursive analysis that focuses on the production of female labor migrants variously as workers, as criminals and as bearers of human rights, the article argues that the incoherence of Canadian policy can only be rendered intelligible when refracted through these different lenses. The article concludes by considering policy options available to the state in addressing these issues.

SPW Annotation: This article examines Canadian immigration policy and its impact on migrant women working in the sex industry, as well as international frameworks for addressing trafficking. Court interpretation, enforcement of laws around sex work and trafficking, and immigration and visa policies have focused on the social harm of prostitution and abstract risk rather than addressing the real harms to real women. Increasingly, Eastern European women have been coming into Canada through brokers, often under abusive conditions where they are misinformed about the nature of work waiting for them in Canada, their passports are held and their movement limited upon arrival, and they work under debt bondage conditions. The authors argue that the connections between visa practices and trafficking are not just linked to prostitution, and include deception about working conditions as well as forced labor or debt bondage. They highlight the importance of examining the intersections of gender, labor and migration in the production of the female immigrant laborer in order to understand trafficking. They argue that policies and laws addressing trafficking are often contradictory because there are multiple frameworks. The main discourses on trafficking that they discuss are the economic, moral and human rights frameworks. They argue that one of the main drawbacks of the abolitionist position that all prostitution is exploitive is that it leads to a policy within a criminalization framework, which places the human rights of women trafficked as secondary to stopping the migration of women for the sex industry. This criminal framework has been adopted under the Protocol to

Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. Under this protocol, states are encouraged but not required to do anything on behalf of the trafficked women. There was no serious discussion of addressing trafficking under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, which would have framed all trafficking (including but not exclusively for the sex trade) as related to the conditions of labor migration. They argue that one of the benefits of the human rights framework that includes an analysis of intersections of global and local forces is the potential to examine structural forces and institutions which enable and benefit from trafficking of persons for cheap labor. They conclude that current policy neither stops migration of women for the sex industry nor protects the human rights of these women and highlight the importance of placing the women's human rights as primary, regardless of whether an abolitionist or labor position is taken on prostitution itself.

Keywords: sex work, trafficking, globalization, human rights, policy analysis, theoretical frameworks

Mameli, Peter A. (2002) "Stopping the illegal trafficking of human beings." Crime, Law and Social Change. 38: 67-80.

Paper Abstract: The transnational sex industry experienced a surge during the 1990s with the breakup of the former Soviet Union. The virtual enslavement of a growing number of women into the global prostitution market from this region of the world has begun to be documented in an on-going manner by independent non-governmental organizations that track migration patterns and international criminal activity. The emergence of this phenomenon in Europe expands the study of the transnational sex industry well beyond Southeast Asia and Asia, where it has been primarily examined to date. Governments and international governmental organizations such as the United Nations are also now focusing on this issue from local and global perspectives. In this paper, the roles that transnational police organizations can play, and have been playing, regarding preventing and investigating the activities of the transnational sex industry are explored. After sketching the scope of the problem, identifying the players of interest, and examining the roles that they have been performing to date, recommendations are offered for strengthening police response in this area.

SPW Annotation: This article focuses on trafficking for prostitution, and on links between trafficking and transnational crime networks. Mameli argues that trafficking is poorly defined, and that there is a lack of reliable estimates of how many and where women and girls are being trafficked. He presents the definition of trafficking from the US President's Interagency Council on Women, which includes all points along the process, including elements of force, coercion or deception, and forced labor or debt-bondage conditions, for any type of labor. He argues that there is a connection between globalization and the increase in sex trafficking, but that globalization is also difficult to define, which makes analyzing these connections difficult. He discusses globalization as including space, but also interconnectedness and interdependence and argues that it is important to examine negative impact of globalization and its links to conditions which may foster trafficking. He argues that addressing the problem must include at least three strategies- prevention through public awareness campaigns, effective investigation and prosecution, and protection of victims' rights. For some women in the context of Eastern Europe, the transnational sex industry was seen as an economic opportunity; for many others, their involvement included force, coercion, or deception by criminal networks. Mameli focuses on the law enforcement aspect of trafficking, and outlines the history of transnational cooperation between law enforcement agencies. He stresses the importance in designing prevention campaigns to

include accurate information about contexts in which trafficking can occur as well as about public health issues including HIV and STD prevention, without inciting fear or a backlash of violence against sex workers. Also key is the importance of coordination at the local, state, national and international levels, as well as between law enforcement, policy makers, public health officials, NGOs working with sex workers, and sex workers' unions. He acknowledges that although there are difficulties, the collaboration between sex workers and law enforcement is very important, since sex workers have on the ground knowledge of trafficking situations as they develop.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, social science commentary

Matamala, M. I. (2001). *Genero, Salud y Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos de las mujeres en el contexto de la reforma.*

<http://www.paho.org/spanish/DPM/GPP/GH/sexualreproductiverights.pdf>, Accessed on 01/17/05.

SPW Annotation: This document analyses sexual and reproductive rights in the context of the social construction of sexuality, gender and female and male roles in Chilean society that influences differences in men's and women's health, especially in terms of sexual violence. Chilean policy on family planning and contraception deliberately exclude men, and the entire population has limited access to sexual education programs due to the strong opposition of conservative institutions. The author assesses the status of sexual and reproductive health in men and women considering different socio-demographic factors such as age and socioeconomic status. Finally, the author states suggestions for policymakers regarding sexual and reproduction health in contexts such as Chilean where religion has enormous influence.

Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, masculinities, femininities, Chile, South America, social science commentary

Merali, I. (2000). "Advancing women's reproductive and sexual health rights: using the International Human Rights system." *Development in Practice* 10(5): 609-624.

SPW Annotation: Merali discusses the use of international human rights treaties in promoting and protecting women's reproductive and sexual health. She does not discuss sexual rights specifically, but rather includes sexual health under reproductive rights. She does acknowledge the importance of addressing the rights of marginalized groups of women or areas where groups of women might experience discrimination or stigma, including sexual orientation. Additionally, she places reproductive rights within a broader human rights framework, highlighting the interrelationship between economic, political, and sociocultural rights. For example, in order to protect and fulfill women's right to access to accurate information about contraception, it is necessary to address access to and quality of education and literacy issues for women and girls. Merali offers concrete examples of the application of different human rights instruments to call attention to states' obligations to address women's rights and more specifically, women's health issues. She also discusses the importance of collaboration between NGOs and the human rights monitoring bodies to accurately examine women's position and states' progress in fulfilling these obligations.

Keywords: reproductive rights, sexual health, human rights, social science commentary

Mikhail, S. L. B. (2002). "Child marriage and child prostitution: two forms of sexual exploitation." *Gender and Development* 10(1): 43-49.

Paper Abstract: This article highlights some of the similarities between child marriages and child prostitution. Both child marriage and prostitution involve economic transactions, lack of freedom, and the violation of a child's right to consent. This is often

exacerbated by social and economic vulnerabilities of children linked to limited life options. In order to capture much of the ongoing discussion and debate taking place in North Africa and the Middle East, this article draws on anecdotal evidence, limited research samples, communication with local actors, and the author's own personal experiences in the region. It also discusses some initiatives undertaken by a range of institutions with the aim of preventing these practices.

SPW Annotation: The article compares and contrasts the discourses around child marriage and child prostitution. Part of the traditional and religious discourse in North Africa and the Middle East has attributed respect to child marriage, due to the value placed on virginity and sexual purity, while repudiating child prostitution. Currently, however, there is a growing discourse in North Africa and the Middle East that questions the value of child marriage, to the extent that international documents and organizations such as the African Charter on the Rights and of the Welfare of the Child explicitly denounce marriage between children below the age of 18. This new discourse, the article argues, is being proliferated and promoted beyond circles of progressive NGOs and human rights advocates, and is beginning to blur the ethical and pragmatic differences between child marriage and child prostitution, treating both as exploitative institutions often guided by economic exchange. The article also points to the differences in regulatory and legitimizing agents that define marriage from the state to culture and religion.

Keywords: Human Rights, Gender Equality, Sexual Rights, Femininities, social science commentary

Mumtaz, K. (1999). "Associer le droit à l'autonomie économique et à la santé reproductive." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire 42.1: 6-9.

Paper Abstract: Khawar Mumtaz souligne la manière dont la CIPD a permis de modifier la nature du débat sur la population et le développement au Pakistan en mettant en relief les besoins fondamentaux des femmes et les liens entre les droits de la production et ceux de la reproduction.

SPW Annotation: The article examines the discourse about population and development in Pakistan, taking into consideration the fundamental needs of women. It discusses the links between economic rights and reproductive rights. The article commences by giving a general demographic description of Pakistani society. It continues by describing how the CIPD expanded the boundaries of the debate about the population in a country where family planning and birth control have been used as population control devices, but not as tools to give women autonomy over their bodies. The CIPD gave civil society organizations more power to redirect political debates in order to include discussions of women's right to health, sanitation, access to services, and the right of a woman to decide what means of birth control to use as well as control over the number of children she wishes to have. Finally, the article notes that globalization has had a negative effect on women's rights in Pakistan by increasing poverty and making it more difficult to maintain subsistence levels.

Keywords: globalization, reproductive rights, reproductive health, social science commentary

Mumtaz, K. and F. Rauf (1999). "Les droits et la santé en matière de reproduction dans le quartier de Baja Lines." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire, 42.1: 34-36.

Paper Abstract: Khawar Mumtaz et Fauzia Rauf rapportent quelques observations importantes concernant les droits et la santé en matière de reproduction dans Baja Lines, un quartier pauvre au sud de Lahore, au Pakistan. En s'appuyant sur une recherche et des

entretiens à domicile menés avec les femmes, elles définissent trois types de besoins: une information pertinente, des services sensibles aux besoins des femmes, et des mesures leur permettant d'accroître leur confiance en elles et leur estime d'elles-mêmes.

SPW Annotation: The article discusses a research project realized in Baja Lines, a small impoverished city in Pakistan where only twelve families reside. The article tracks the reproductive life-cycle of the women from puberty to menopause. Young women are often unaware of what is happening during their first menstrual cycle, and because of the taboo associated with sexuality they usually learn about sexuality from girls their same age and not from their mothers. In this community, the sexuality of women is associated with the honor of the family, and women are under strict surveillance before and after marriage. Decisions about family planning are made by the husband or by the mother-in-law. The fertility of a woman determines her worth, as women who are infertile or post-menopausal reported a feeling of worthlessness. The researchers argue for education, services that are sensible to the needs of women, and measures to increase self-worth are necessary.

Keywords: youth, gender equality, sexuality education, reproductive health, social science commentary

Oomman, Nandini (1998) “Sexuality- not just a reproductive health matter.” Reproductive Health Matters. 6(12): 10-12.

SPW Annotation: In this editorial, Oomman offers a critical overview on the ways in which sexuality research has been incorporated into reproductive health research and programming. She argues that the reproductive health literature focuses on sexual practices without examining the complex relationship between sexuality and social, cultural and psychological context. This narrow focus reduces sexuality to behavior, ignoring its complexity, which includes physical and emotional desire, knowledge, attitudes, meanings, practices, behaviors and identities. Further, she argues that much of the research looks at “women” or “adolescents” as a homogeneous group, without taking into account the diversity of sexual experiences. She provides a brief review of the social science and public health literature which attempts to examine the social and cultural aspects of sexuality. Finally, she calls for more complex analyses, with an increased focus on the social, cultural, and economic factors which shape women’s vulnerability and shape sexual desires and experiences.

Keywords: sexualities, reproductive health, social science commentaries

Petchesky, Rosalind (2000) “Human rights, reproductive and sexual health and economic justice- why they are indivisible.” Reproductive Health Matters 8(15):

SPW Annotation: Petchesky discusses the success that NGOs and grass roots activists have had in working to include health, education, environmental protection, social development and gender equality on the international human rights agenda. She argues that despite these hard-won successes at the level of discourse, a fragmentation remains among international organizations, national policy makers, and local women’s movement groups which separates women’s issues into single issues, such as violence, reproductive rights, sexuality, without examining the ways in which these issues intersect, as well as the ways in which they are linked to broader civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. She argues for the importance of an integrative approach to human rights and health. Petchesky then offers concrete examples of the critical importance for an integrated approach. She discusses research conducted locally in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, India which highlights the importance of these intersections between different domains of rights. She also discusses the ways in which global trade policy impacts health on the local level, and argues that this integrated approach would hold international economic organizations

such as the WTO, as well as governments, accountable for the impact of their economic policies and programs. While recognizing the importance of international and national policy, Petchesky uses additional local examples from India to illustrate the importance of linking health, human rights, and social justice through community organizing and grassroots support. *Keywords: human rights, health care, social science commentaries*

Pheterson, Gail (1990) “The category ‘Prostitute’ in scientific inquiry.” The Journal of Sex Research 27(3): 397-407.

SPW Annotation: Pheterson analyzes the problems with the category “prostitute” as it is often used in social science research. She argues that the category is based on stigmatized symbolic and legal representations rather than upon a set of characteristics which define a population. She discusses the ways in which the researchers use the category “prostitute” to examine other stigmatized behaviors such as injection drug use, collapsing different stigmatized behaviors without critically examining the relationships between them. Pheterson also highlights the ways in which historically prostitutes have been scapegoated as “vectors” of disease, and the ways in which this continues with HIV, and the ways in which this limits understanding the actual dynamics of transmission. She critiques two articles which used prostitutes as a category of analysis to illustrate the problem.

Keywords: sex work, sexualities, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, stigma/discrimination, theoretical framework, social science commentaries

Pike, Linnet (1999) “Innocence, danger and desire: representations of sex workers in Nepal.” Reproductions 2. Accessed at <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/Organizations/healthnet/SAsia/ejournals/ejournalsframe.html> Access date: 2/10/04

SPW Annotation: With increased awareness of HIV/AIDS, there has also been an increased focus on perceived “risk groups,” such as sex workers and injection drug users. Pike argues that this has fueled a moral panic focused on sex trafficking of girls. She examines the presentation of sex workers as both “morally dangerous or deviant” outsiders as well as “innocent victims.” She argues that there has been confusion between categories, such as sex work, trafficking and HIV/AIDS. There has been a conflation of these categories, for example, the perception that HIV was introduced by women who returning home after working in the sex industry in Bombay. There has been little in-depth qualitative research on the commercial sex industry. Most research comes from the biomedical and epidemiological frames, using the risk group paradigm. Often, the response to trafficking maintains the dichotomy of good/bad women, and falls into the assumption that women working in prostitution must be bad or immoral, unless there is evidence of violence or coercion, focusing on “rescue and rehabilitation” of innocent women and punishment of immoral women. Additionally, the responses also often include attempts to control women’s movement, and increase surveillance of women. Differences in class, caste, ethnicity and economic status among women working in the commercial sex industry are overlooked, even though in reality there are different experiences and different choices available for differently positioned women. Simplistic dichotomies don’t allow for this complexity of women’s experience.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, social science commentary

Raymond, Janice (2002) “The new UN Trafficking Protocol.” Women’s Studies International Forum 25(5): 491-502.

Paper Annotation: The new Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, is a wide-ranging international agreement to address

the crime of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, on a transnational level. It creates a global language and legislation to define trafficking in persons, especially women and children; assist victims of trafficking; and prevent trafficking in persons. The trafficking in persons protocol also established parameters of judicial cooperation and exchanges of information among countries. Although the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children anticipates accomplishing what national legislation cannot do on its own, it is also intended to jumpstart national laws and to harmonize regional legislation against the trafficking in women and children. This article summarizes the key points of the new trafficking in persons protocol, the debate over the definition of trafficking, which was the most contentious part of the Protocol, how the Protocol is being interpreted, and its implications for regional and national policy against human trafficking. The article also addresses the connections between prostitution and trafficking for sexual exploitation, arguments of those who would dispute these connection, and policy and legislative trends in countries that are seeking to legalize/regulate prostitution as “sex work.”

SPW Annotation: This paper discusses the process of drafting the Convention Against Transnational Crimes and the three supplemental protocols, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Raymond highlights the difficulty in obtaining estimates of number of people trafficked. She provides a discussion of the difficulties in defining trafficking, including debates about the language of force and coercion. Raymond argues that the language of force puts the burden of proof on the trafficked person, while not using this language places the burden on the exploiter and avoids making a distinction between “deserving” and “undeserving” victims. She uses several case studies in order to further explore the question of consent. She also provides a discussion about terminology, for example, sex work versus prostitution as well as a discussion of the question of whether abuse is labor issue or central to prostitution itself. Raymond is critical of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women’s attempt to delink trafficking and sex work and to question whether sex work itself is inherently exploitive, and she argues that legalization of sex work legitimates violence against women. Further, she argues that trafficking should not be treated as a migration issue She argues for the importance of addressing demand for sex workers by targeting male clients.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, social science commentaries

Reysoo, F. (1999). "Genre, santé et droits en matière de reproduction: des pièges pour les mères célibataires." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire, 42.1: 49-55.

Paper Abstract: A partir de ses recherches et de ses entretiens avec des mères célibataires, Fenneke Reysoo examine l'émergence récente d'un stade de la vie, l'adolescence, dans un pays, le Maroc, où la sexualité en dehors du mariage est illégale.

SPW Annotation: The article presents the results of a study about the transfer of knowledge about sexuality and about the utilization of contraceptives in three generations of women. The article examines the emergence of adolescence as a life-stage in Morocco, a country where sex before marriage is illegal. Morocco has instituted birth-control as a tool to reaching demographic objectives, rather than as a source of autonomy for women over their sexuality and reproductive health. Three major factors contribute to the lack of knowledge about sexuality among women: taboo surrounding the issue, the legal prohibition of sexual relations before marriage, and the legitimization of the status quo by religious principles.

Keywords: sexuality education, sexual rights, reproductive rights, sexual violence, social science commentaries

Richters, Juliet (1998) "Sexuality today- research and practice." Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 13-16.

SPW Annotation: This editorial critiques the Schuklenk, et al. article which discusses ethical concerns raised by genetic research into sexual orientation. She argues against limiting research into sexual orientation, but calls rather for this research to be held to the same scientific and ethical criteria as other genetic research. Further, she argues that, although Schuklenk, et al. focus only on genetic research as potentially harmful for lesbians and gay men, that in fact, social and behavioral research is more likely to be used in developing behavioral interventions, but that this should not prevent all research around sexuality. She agrees that sexuality research should be held to rigorous scientific review and critique. She further criticizes the Schuklenk piece for not clearly defining the term "homosexuality," and highlights the contested definitions within social science research, as well as within societies more generally and cross-culturally. She outlines the components of what she sees as best practice for survey research in sexuality, which includes a distinction between desire and attraction, sexual experience, and self-identification with a sexuality orientation or identity category. She discusses in detail the complexity of researching sexuality by looking at each these components, as well as the importance of historical and social context (of both the sexual experience and the interview in which sexuality is discussed). Further, she provides a discussion of social construction theory as it relates to sexuality, and highlights the fluid nature of sexual identity over a person's lifetime. She concludes by arguing that sexuality, in all its complexity, should continue to be studied, and that these studies should be held to the same scientific and ethical standards as all other scientific research.

Keywords: sexual orientation, social science commentaries

Riphenburg, C. (1997). "Women's status and cultural expression: changing gender relations and structural adjustment in Zimbabwe." Africa Today 44(1): 33-50.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the impact of structural adjustment on gender and women's status in Zimbabwe. Riphenburg argues that the gendered impact of structural adjustment programs were not considered before their implementation, and that they have generally impacted women more severely. In order to examine the changes in women's status, she uses the indicators of family, education, health and control of sexuality, and cultural expression. She argues that these indicators enable researchers to examine both formal and informal aspects of women's power. In discussing each, she provides brief historical background, and discusses the ways in which they have changed from colonialism to independence, to the drought of 1991 and under the structural adjustment program. She argues that women's power within the family, as well as access to education, healthcare, and participation in cultural expression have deteriorated since the implementation of SAP in Zimbabwe.

Keywords: social science commentary, gender equality, human rights, health care, Zimbabwe, Africa

Sadik, Nafis (2000) Progress in protecting reproductive rights and promoting reproductive health: five years since Cairo. Health and Human Rights 4(2): 7-15.

SPW Annotation: Sadik outlines the goals of the Program of Action from the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICDP), reviews the progress made in each of these areas in broad terms, and outlines key future actions agreed upon during the special session of the UN General Assembly held in 1999.

Key words: reproductive health, reproductive rights, human rights, social science commentaries

Sangera, Jyoti (1999) "In the belly of the beast: sex trade, prostitution and globalization." Reproductions 2. Accessed at <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/Organizations/healthnet/SAsia/ejournals/ejournalsframe.html> Access date: 2/10/04.

Paper Abstract: The forces of globalisation affect and direct all structures and institutions of our contemporary social reality. As such, no phenomenon or issue can be understood outside of the all encompassing globalised context. This is particularly true of trafficking since global economics and national/international policies shape the dynamics of trafficking in a crucially important manner. This paper attempts an analysis of globalisation and its attendant ramifications in order to contextualize the various dimensions of trafficking and the sex industry.

- A North American perspective on trafficking or prostitution can be best developed in relation to and in conjunction with the growth of these phenomena in other regions of the world. In the transnationalised context of trafficking as well as the sex trade industry, North America plays a distinct role on account of its location within the privileged, industrialised core. Therefore, an understanding of the issues under discussion within North America would be partial and incomplete unless they are discussed in connection with and relations to other regions of the world.

- In a majority of the writings on trafficking and the sex industry the women concerned are presented as victims either of patriarchy, or a crude, undifferentiated capitalism. While recognising the overwhelming forces of global economics which create common structural patterns which affect and oppress us all as women, this paper strongly argues to transcend the 'victim mould' in order to comprehend the various layers of reality defining both trafficking and the sex industry. We need to identify and comprehend the myriads of distinctions and differences as well as the similarities defining various regions and social groups to which women belong. Above all we need to recognise that even when oppressed by external factors women consistently reject the 'victim mould' and find negotiating spaces to assert their agency and dignity.

SPW Annotation: This paper presents an analysis of transnational sex work and trafficking within the context of globalization. Sangera argues that any discussion of trafficking in North America is incomplete without taking into account trafficking in other regions of the world. She argues that movement for sex work is increasing, but that this phenomenon is complex, with multiple forces, dimensions and players, so that simple dichotomies are the least useful in understanding (such as voluntary/coerced, right/wrong, etc.). Attempting to address the problems of trafficking and prostitution in this simplistic, dichotomous way highlights the differences in position between those who live/work in prostitution and those attempting to "rescue" them. She calls for a complex, critical and contextual understanding of prostitution, and a recognition of one's own position/privilege in commitment to women's self-determination and empowerment. She discusses the history of treatment of the body as an asset, which can be trained and used (physically or mentally) for wage labor, reminding us that class is gendered. Also, she discusses differences among women based on hierarchies of class, race/ethnicity, etc. She uses an analysis of the concept of "global sisterhood," and outlines the ways in which privileged western women are linked to third world women through third world women's oppression to critique feminist approaches to trafficking. She discusses differences and changes in prostitution in the context of globalization. The sex trade is increasingly transnational and broader than just prostitution. She argues that the level of organization has increased, as has integration with other transnational criminal networks. Developing countries have been encouraged by the World Bank and the IMF to develop their tourism and entertainment industries, which in

effect includes the sex industry. Also, the complexity of poverty in the context of globalization has increased. There may appear to be economic growth, but in social measures, more people are living under sub-standard conditions. There is a widening gap both within countries and between countries. She argues that the larger, long term question is how to change the system that commodifies and devalues reproductive labor, while in the short term women currently working as sex workers must have their daily experiences and struggles acknowledged. The globalized sex industry relies on racist stereotypes in marketing sex tourism, with women seen as natural resources to be exploited and exported- primarily to do reproductive work (domestic or sex work). Sangera outlines and discusses different approaches to prostitution, which include moral, liberatory, prostitution as sexual exploitation and prostitution as work (human rights approach). She argues that the sexual exploitation argument fails to take into account historical changes in prostitution or other large-scale forces which shapes women's experiences and exploitation. The human rights approach acknowledges the importance of not criminalizing women working in the sex industry, and of protecting their rights as workers. She stresses the importance of laying out in detail specifically which human rights are violated when women sex workers are subjected to violence, abuse, coercion, etc.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, human rights, social science commentary

Saunders, Penelope (2000) "Migration, sex work, and trafficking in persons." Accessed at: <http://www.walnet.org/csis/papers/saunders-migration.html> . Access date: 2/11/04.

Paper Abstract: Can sex workers and anti-trafficking activists work together? Where do sex worker rights fit into an anti-trafficking framework? This article explores these questions based on the authors' experience as part of the NSWP lobby at the UN Trafficking Protocol negotiations.

SPW Annotation: Saunders argues that new initiatives and UN protocols to address trafficking rely on a framework tied to 19th century fears about sexuality, history of anti-prostitution activism and "white-slavery" panics. Sex worker rights activists have shown concern about anti-trafficking legislation, since it often leads to the suppression of sex workers' rights, causes deterioration in working conditions for workers within the sex industry, and enforcement of anti-trafficking initiatives often leads to the arrest of sex workers, including migrant sex workers who had not been trafficked. She stresses the importance of dialogue between sex worker rights advocates, who are skeptical of anti-trafficking frameworks, and NGOs and advocates who work with trafficked women, support legislation as is and do not understand historical context and reasons for sex workers' skepticism. In order to develop dialogue and coalition-building, sex worker rights advocates have worked with anti-trafficking NGOs to develop service provision programs. Many organizations who have lobbied Congress for greater action on trafficking had no experience with the impact of this legislation on sex workers. She argues for the importance of sex worker advocates engaging in the process to prevent or limit negative impact. She outlines the limitations of the initial draft document, including the fact that it was written not as human rights document, but rather an anti-crime protocol. She outlines the process of discussion and consensus used in drafting UN protocols, which is time consuming, and may be further slowed by political conflicts external to the protocol. In this case, human rights NGOs formed a Caucus to lobby for an inclusion of human rights standards in the trafficking protocol. Sex worker advocates participated while remaining critical of the trafficking framework. The Human Rights Caucus was successful in lobbying for the incorporation of human rights standards into the trafficking protocol, especially a recognition of the importance of protecting the rights of trafficked persons. Additionally, the Human Rights Caucus worked to avoid the conflation of trafficking and prostitution and was able to define

“trafficking in persons” to include three well-defined, recognized legal elements, forced labor, slavery, and servitude, rather than by focusing on the type of labor performed. There were attempts to keep debate focused on trafficking rather than on the legality of prostitution, but anti-prostitution advocates lobbied to include language against exploitation, including prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation.

Keywords: trafficking, human rights, policy analysis, social science commentary

Sawalha, L. (1999). "Des barrières de silence: les droits des femmes en matière de reproduction en Jordanie." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire, 42.1: 27-33.

Paper Abstract: Leah Sawalha s'interroge sur le silence entourant les droits des femmes en matière de reproduction en Jordanie. Elle soulève le difficile problème du besoin d'un tel silence dans une société patriarcale, et expose les changements nécessaires dans la situation sociale et culturelle que les voix des femmes soient entendues.

SPW Annotation: The article discusses the violations to the sexual and reproductive rights of women in Jordan, a patriarchal society with solid traditions and customs that deny women the ownership of their own bodies. It discusses the role of and particular forms of discrimination suffered by different types of women, such as young, married, single, divorced, foreign, and Christian women, among other groups. The author argues that the patriarchal tenets of this society must be changed in order to give women a voice.

Keywords: reproductive rights, sexual rights, stigma/discrimination, social science commentaries

Schuklenk, Udo Stein, Edward Kerin and Jacinta Byne (1998) "The ethics of genetic research on sexual orientation." Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 134-143.

SPW Annotation: This article raises ethical questions surrounding research into the genetic causes of sexual orientation. Some of the key issues the authors discuss include the fact that it may be used to harm or discriminate against gay men and lesbians, that motivation for seeking an origin of homosexuality reflects homophobia, and that research may lead to a genetic screening test which claims to predict sexual orientation. They provide a historical overview of the research around sexual orientation that has occurred, including a critical review of several more current research studies. They discuss three models of the role which genetics may play in sexual orientation, and argue that the scientific evidence does not support any of the three conclusively. Also, they discuss the impact that homophobia has in shaping not only the ways in which research is applied, but also the ways in which research questions are asked and what questions are asked.

Keywords: sexual orientation, social science commentaries

Sen, G. (1999). "Perspectives féministes du sud sur la population et les droits en matière de reproduction: permanence des défis." Development: Santé et droits en matière de reproduction: la mise en action du Caire 42.1: 21-26.

Paper Abstract: Gita Sen exposes certains de résultats positifs de la conférence du Caire pour les femmes du Sud, tout en soulignant que la lutte est toujours nécessaire à différents niveaux.

SPW Annotation: The article recognizes three fronts in the battle for women's sexual and reproductive rights. First, feminist groups are determined to fight the effects of demographic controls that have been established in part by the ideologies and politics of development aid and by the developed world's fear of the influx of immigrants resulting from worldwide economic crises. Second, advocates face the powers of the Catholic Church and conservative Muslims and their prohibition of birth control, which gravely diminishes

women's access to modern and safe methods of contraception. Third, advocates continue to pressure governments to improve health services for women and access to medicines, within the harsh context of economic crises. The writer gives examples of conflicts in countries such as Egypt, where the practice of "female genital mutilation" has generated heated debates among traditionalists and human rights advocates.

Keywords: female genital mutilation, globalization, reproductive health, human rights, social science commentaries

Simpson, G. and G. Kraak (1998) "The illusions of sanctuary and the weight of the past: notes on violence and gender in South Africa." Development Update 2(2) The Right to Be: Sexuality and Sexual Rights in Southern Africa. Accessed <http://www.interfund.org.za/vol2no21998.html> . Access date: 9/10/03.

Paper abstract: It is axiomatic that violence against women in South Africa is endemic. Most observers attribute it to the disintegration of the social fabric under apartheid and during the violent upheavals of the political transition. But Graeme Simpson and Gerald Kraak argue that while the experience of apartheid may have exacerbated the levels of violence against women, it has been an enduring feature of the social order- equally prevalent in pre-colonial and contemporary societies. They also contend that skewed gender relations are not only expressed through violence against women in particular, but are an aspect of all social violence. Violence has become a vehicle for men to assert their authority, which they perceive to have been undermined by economic and social change. Unless we recognize that this is what violent men are trying to do, and unless strategies to redress gender inequality include engaging with the insecurities of younger men in particular, the violence may not diminish.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the increasing levels of gender based violence (GBV) in South Africa. The authors discuss two different interpretations of the roots of violence in South African society. The first is that GBV is a consequence of the repression of the apartheid era, linked both to the apartheid government and the anti-apartheid resistance movement. The second position is that GBV is more deeply rooted in all the cultures that make up today's South Africa, and so although apartheid may have exacerbated GBV, it is not the cause. The authors are critical of the first position, which looks toward a romanticized pre-colonial past as more democratic and communal. They further argue that GBV is part of the larger political, social and economic context in which violence has become associated with masculinities in South Africa. In response, they call for a gender analysis of all forms of violence, as well as an analysis of the ways in which violence has become an expression of masculinity.

Keywords: social science commentaries, gender based violence, masculinities, South Africa

Suzuki, Nobue (2003) "Transgressing 'victims': reading narratives of 'Filipina Brides' in Japan." Critical Asian Studies 35 (3): 388-420.

Paper Abstract: This article traces the discourse on Filipina *hanayome* (brides) in administratively mediated international marriages (*kokusai kekkon*) in Japan from the mid 1980s to the present. In narratives of "international marriages": in the late 1980s, "Filipina" came to index the "problem of brides from Asia." As seen elsewhere, various textual and media representations have depicted rural Filipino women as socioeconomic victims and sexually subjugated women. Simultaneously, however, constructions of Filipina *hanayome* in rural Japan have been given local twists. Drawing on examples from largely neglected written texts in Japanese and from an ethnographic vignette, the article next focuses on sexual subjectivity and economic autonomy, two dimensions of the women's lives in which they struggle to recapture their own ways of imputing meanings to their lives vis-s-vis various

social forces. In so doing, this article interrogates certain feminist and popular depictions of *hanyome*.

SPW Annotation: Marriages of Japanese men to non-Japanese Asian women have received great media coverage. Suzuki argues that this media coverage relies on the construction of “mail-order brides” and women in international marriages as victims, with no discussion or acknowledgement of the women’s agency. The author uses secondary sources written in Japanese and an ethnographic example to examine the position of Filipina women from their own perspective. This analysis focuses on sexual subjectivity and economic autonomy, looking at resistances and challenges to systems of oppression in this context. She argues that there is a strict gender hierarchy of family structures, which is linked to nationalism in response to encroachment of the West and modernization. Filipina women were brought in through government agreements between Japan and the Philippines to address Japan’s “wife shortage,” especially in rural areas. This has been seen by some Filipina feminists as an extension of prostitution. Suzuki argues, however, that Filipina women in Japan have resisted being portrayed or seen merely as victims. This resistance can be seen in different ways, to different degrees. Resistance for some includes sexual relationships with men other than their husbands, or working as hostesses. Divorce is rare, but because of women’s role in the family (caretakers of both children and elderly parents), adultery is sometimes tolerated to a certain degree. Other women may also achieve economic stability. Suzuki argues that the perception of the Philippines as poverty-stricken, with women forced to marry foreigners to be able to survive has a negative impact on Filipina women in Japan by perpetuating stereotypes.

Keywords: marriage, gender equality, social science commentary, Japan, Philippines, Asia

Tan, Michael Lim (1998) “Bewitched, betwixt, between.” Reproductive Health Matters 6(12): 17-18.

SPW Annotation: In this editorial, Tan argues that male sexuality is an underexplored topic of sexuality research. He discusses the limitations of western identity categories, and of overly generalized masculine stereotypes, such as machismo. Tan highlights the lack of exploration of the differences between sex and gender roles, pointing out the ways in which they get conflated in research, while in reality their relationship is more complex.

Keywords: sexualities, masculinities, social science commentaries

Taylor, Ian and Ruth Jamieson (1999) “Sex trafficking and the mainstream of marketing culture: challenges to organized crime analysis.” Crime, Law and Social Change 32: 257-278.

Paper Abstract: The majority of analyses of the international trade in women focuses on the role of organized crime groups in the supply and delivery of women across borders and into the local sex trade. The paper (a) attempts to locate the demand for traded women in a broader analysis of changes in the political economy of ‘developed’ studies and (b) more specifically situates the trade in women in relation to the new-found centrality of sex in the popular culture.

SPW Annotation: This paper attempts to analyze the sex trade as a market, looking at supply and demand. The authors acknowledge the involvement of organized crime in some trafficking, but attempt not to sensationalize, nor to assume large conspiracies and organized crime involvement, but rather attempt a less sensational, more careful and systematic analysis, of market forces and their contexts. Even when organized crime is involved, this is not the only aspect which needs to be examined in relation to the conditions that shape demand. They highlight the importance of local economies and context in shaping black markets. The assumption that every aspect of trafficking is tied to criminal supply and

criminal demand overlooks these local contexts. As an example, they discuss policies in some countries of origin which encourage migration (which shapes supply), such as that of Thailand. In the 1980s, Thai policy encouraged migration to Japan, often into sex industry. This fostered the development of the need to bribe officials, which in turn led to the increasing dominance of agents and networks in facilitating the migration process. Also, an increase in male migration shaped increasing demand for marriageable women to follow them. These migrants make a significant contribution to Thailand's economy. The production of migrant labor is dependent on supply and demand both in countries of origin and destination countries. In North America, the demand for domestic workers and nannies shapes both the legal and illegal market. Migrant workers are employed for below minimum wages without benefits, and an increase in sweatshop labor conditions. The authors provide an examination of an increasing trade in women within the context of the development of market liberalism, the liberalization of trade, and the focus of the citizen as a consumer. This includes the increasing commodification of sexuality, sexual representations and sexual images. In their examination of the role of the internet, for example in pedophile networks, they stress the fact that no empirical research on role of the internet in sex trafficking has been conducted. They also discuss the importance of television in the circulation of sexual images, including the development of the satellite television industry, and digital television, which has facilitated the movement of sexual images into mainstream television viewing. They discuss the relationships between television sex shows, phone sex companies, and sex trade in specific locations and again call for further empirical study, as well as on the relationship between local, national, and international sex industries. For example, is there an overlap of ownership and/or management? What is the impact on and relationship to patterns of migration for the sex industry? They highlight the importance of not only demand, but also the context in which recruitment occurs and the process by which women are recruited. Key players are not only transnational criminals, but also corporate figures in large multi-nationals connected to media- television, magazines, etc.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, social science commentary

Tiemoko, Richmond “The Gender Age Gap: Marriage and rights in the Cote d’Ivoire” *Development* 44(2) 104-106.

Paper Abstract: Richmond Tiemoko focuses on the problem of gender age gap in marriage for children's rights and women's rights in the Côte d'Ivoire. He shows how both women and children suffer from the practice of older men marrying younger women and suggests that unless that practice changes the rights of women and children cannot be fulfilled.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the role of the family, culture, and the state in the regulation and practice of child marriage in the Cote d’Ivoire. The author agrees with UNICEF’s claim that the private sphere, including the family and the community, largely determines the well-being of women and children. Since child marriage is practiced according to and legitimized by cultural norms and religious laws, it is difficult to regulate it since where laws exist they are usually disobeyed. Although in the Cote d’Ivoire, practices of polygamy are forbidden by civil code, this continues to be practiced. On another level, the prevalence of levirate systems, whereby a widow loses the right to inherit the family property after her husband’s death, continue to jeopardize the economic well-being and livelihood of women. The age disparity between males and females in a marriage is such that men die before the women making this issue of inheritance particularly problematic.

Keywords: marriage, youth, gender equality, sexual rights, femininities, social science commentary, Cote d’Ivoire, Africa

Tjrrmen, Tomris (2000) Reproductive rights: how to move forward? Health and Human Rights 4(2): 31-36.

SPW Annotation: Tjrrmen places reproductive rights within the broader framework of sexual rights and outlines how reproductive rights are an important component of human rights. He also recognizes the social, economic, political, and cultural context that impact women's reproductive health. Although reproductive rights have begun to be addressed and recognized as a bundle of rights drawn from existing human rights instruments, he argues that in order to move forward, it is necessary to develop concrete legal mechanisms to hold states accountable for promoting and protecting reproductive rights.

Keywords: reproductive rights, reproductive health, sexual health, social science commentaries

UNIFEM Salud: los riesgos de la violencia de género ; El abuso sexual contra niñas y adolescentes.

Paper Abstract: Según el Banco Mundial, en las economías de mercado, la violencia de género es responsable por uno de cada cinco días de vida saludable perdidos por las mujeres en edad reproductiva. Estudios recientes destacan que la violencia de género es causa significativa de enfermedades y muertes femeninas, productos de golpizas durante el embarazo, violaciones conyugales, abuso sexual en la niñez, abortos practicados en malas condiciones sanitarias, esterilizaciones forzadas, carencias alimentarias, escaso acceso a los servicios de salud, entre otras causas. El presente artículo fue preparado por el punto focal de género de la regional para América Latina y el Caribe de UNICEF, con sede en Santafé de Bogotá.

SPW Annotation: These articles are produced by Isis, a non-government organization in Chile for the United Nations campaign for the human rights of women (UNIFEM). The first part claims that violence is the cause of illnesses and deaths of many women and should be considered a problem of public health. The article sites the conference in Beijing (1995) and the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo (1994) as forums where sexual and reproductive rights were recognized as integral to physical and psychological health of women. The second part discusses the sexual abuse of young girls and adolescents, and it calls for increased prevention and health services designed for the specific needs of young girls and adolescents.

Keywords: reproductive health, reproductive rights, sexual violence, social science commentaries

Van Impe, Kristof (2000) "People for sale: the need for a multidisciplinary approach towards human trafficking." International Migration 38(3): 113-130.

Paper Abstract: The article address the question of how to develop appropriate measures to tackle trafficking in women, based on the findings of a study of trafficking between the Philippines and Belgium. It argues that there is no easy or uni-dimensional solution to human trafficking, since it is influenced by a complex set of factors, often working in combination with one another. It concludes that control measures alone cannot stop the flow of trafficking in women and that a legal approach which relies solely on one type of legislation would be too narrow. An effective strategy must combine and balance punitive measures with protection of human rights, stricter border control and the removal of the root causes of irregular movements. Measures must be agreed and coordinated between origin, transit and receiving countries.

SPW Annotation: The author argues that there has been increased interest in migration, but stricter border controls make migration more difficult, and leads to a greater reliance on illegal networks for movement. Illegal immigrant status places the migrant in a

subordinate position and opens him/her to exploitation, even if the initial movement was voluntary. Van Impe outlines the history of trafficking of women into the US, identifying 4 waves: Asian women from Philippines and Thailand (early 1990s), South American women, especially from Columbia and DR, as well as women from Africa, especially from Ghana and Nigeria in 1993, and Central and Eastern European women. The EU has been responsive, and has worked with countries of origin to develop policies to address sex trafficking of women. There have been empirical studies that concluded that restrictive measures alone are not effective in addressing trafficking, especially when there are compelling “push factors” in countries of origin and “pull factors” in destination countries. Policies must address these factors, and must include the protection of human rights, stricter border controls, and removal of the root causes of irregular movement. As an example, he provides a detailed analysis of the case study of movement of Filipino women to Belgium. The Philippines had a migration policy which encouraged emigration to address unemployment problems, especially for women workers, including domestic workers, nurses, and other care-giving professions. Additionally, there was a specific demand in Belgium for domestic services workers. This led to an increase in migration and trafficking between the Philippines and Belgium. Another area where there has not been sufficient empirical research is the involvement of criminal networks, but it is often assumed that links do exist. The author argues that in reality, there are both formal and informal mechanisms for organizations involved in trafficking. Often, migration is wanted, but debt-bondage results, and therefore becomes exploitative. He stresses the importance of making information about legal migration available and easily accessible in order to reduce reliance on illegal means, as well as the importance of addressing the legal status of women migrants and prostitutes, since their illegal status makes women more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Another key element in addressing trafficking is the importance of international cooperation and an interdisciplinary approach. He argues that trafficking needs to be seen in the larger context of illegal migration flows, and that this problem must be addressed without undermining the rights of trafficked people. Potential solutions include the provision of a legal residence permit to victims of trafficking, and assistance when return to country of origin is desired.

Keywords: trafficking, policy analysis, social science commentary

Wedgwood, Ralph (1999) “The fundamental argument for same-sex marriage.” *The Journal of Political Philosophy* 7 (3): 225-242.

SPW Annotation: Wedgwood argues that the most central argument in favor of same-sex marriage is that it serves the same purpose as that of heterosexual marriage. The denial of marriage rights is a denial of equality, with no justification except a specific moral viewpoint’s definition of moral good. He assumes that many same-sex couples have the same interests as heterosexual couples, and that laws prohibiting same-sex marriage can’t be justified without a reliance on controversial conceptions of the good. The argument he makes is a political, not legal or ethical one, and is primarily about equality. Additionally, he makes an argument about the purpose of marriage, and of bundling legal and social rights into marriage. He looks historically at what seems to be the essential components in defining marriage- legal, civil (administered/legitimated by government authority, not religious), and social expectations about the relationship of married partners (sexual intimacy, domestic & economic cooperation, voluntary mutual commitment to relationship). The legal aspects of marriage include a determination of who is married, the conferring of legal rights and obligations not obtainable through contract law, wills, powers of attorney, etc, and often the conferring of the right to receive certain benefits through the state (and often through employers, such as health insurance). He argues that the third set of legal benefits are not essential to the definition of marriage, and so their differential conferral must be justified.

His argument comes down to one of equality: that every adult should be able to participate in society's basic institutions, one of which is marriage. He argues that because of the importance of social meaning in fulfilling the purpose of marriage, same-sex alternatives to marriage don't fulfill this purpose, and therefore are not equal. The introduction of same-sex marriage would change the social meaning of marriage in that it would no longer assumed to be between a man and a woman, but it wouldn't change the core meaning.

Keywords: LGBTQ rights, marriage, gender equality, human rights, social science commentary, United States, North America

16. Theoretical Frameworks

Aggleton, Peter, Richard Parker and Mirima Maluwa (2003) Stigma, Discrimination and HIV/AIDS in Latin America and the Caribbean. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

SPW Annotation: This paper provides a theoretical framework to understand and address stigma and discrimination against people living with (or perceived to be living with) HIV/AIDS. The authors provide a review of the meaning and uses of the word stigma in social science research, beginning with Goffman's work. They argue that early work conceptualizes stigma as a negative attribute, which is then identified with specific groups of people. The authors then outline current work which moves toward an understanding of stigma as a social process, where these undesirable differences and stigmatized identities discussed by Goffman are actively created by individuals and communities. Concrete examples and schemas are provided to illustrate the social process of the production of HIV/AIDS-related stigma. The authors then provide a definition of discrimination which focuses on patterns of dominance and oppression that arise when a person or group of people are treated unjustly based on their membership or perceived membership in a particular group. Discrimination can occur at the individual, community, or societal level. Examples of HIV- and AIDS-related discrimination are provided from different countries in the Americas. The authors then proceed to outline a multi-level response to addressing stigma and discrimination, which includes both a human rights approach as well as a community-based empowerment approach. The rights-based response is based on the fact that freedom from discrimination is a fundamental human right recognized both under international human rights instruments and under the American Convention on Human Rights. It calls on the state's obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights, which calls for non-discrimination in law, policy and practice, preventing others from discriminating, and providing mechanisms to address human rights abuses. While legal responses are important, it is also important to address stigma as a social process through effecting change in cultural values and social attitudes. Again, the authors provide specific examples of the ways in which these approaches can be used to develop more effective responses to HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: stigma/discrimination, HIV/AIDS, human rights, theoretical frameworks

Bant Haver, A. (2001). Salud, Cultura y Genero: Como mejorar la salud sexual y reproductiva en un pais multicultural. Accessed on 01/17/05, <http://espanol.iwhc.org/docUploads/saludculturaygenero.pdf>.

SPW Annotation: This article emphasizes the need to take into account a gender perspective in approaching sexual rights along with race, social class and ethnicity. The author discusses the dilemma between universalism and cultural relativism in studying sexual rights and the relationship between individual rights and collective rights. Bant proposes considering two contexts: human rights and the protection of individual's experiences in order

to see how power is presented in a specific cultural context. There is a discussion about sexual rights, citizenship and "native" knowledge. A cultural sensitivity approach means the respect for people knowledge and cultural resources. In this sense, the production of knowledge and power, sexuality, women's body, and gender is conceptualized in the context of tensions and negotiations in which structural inequalities shape female and male roles.

Keywords: gender equality, human rights, sexual rights, theoretical frameworks

Berman, Jacqueline (2003) “(Un)Popular strangers and crises (un)bounded: discourses of sex-trafficking, the European Community, and the panicked state of the modern state.” European Journal of International Relations 9(1): 37-86.

Paper Abstract: While the “trafficking in persons” is a problem that has long plagued the international community, sensationalized media coverage and governmental anti-organized crime initiatives have produced a new set of discursive practices that conflate violent crime against women with complex forms of post-communist gendered migration. These discourses refer to many different forms of exploitation and migration as “trafficking in women for purposes of sexual exploitation.” In other words, they portray all international, often illegal, migration and labour as acts of violated gender and raced innocence and of international organized crime. In this frame, criminalization of all activities related to trafficking appears to be the most logical and effective means of redressing this problem. It simultaneously, however, subjects all East European migrant sex workers to categorizations that defuse what may function as the challenges presented by their sovereign and symbolic boundary transgressions. A focus on crime and violated borders (rather than on the conditions under which women migrate or are forced to work) extends barriers to migration and renders it more dangerous for women while not necessarily hindering movement or assisting the actual victims. Because it emphasizes the role of state-based institutions in fighting international organized crime, criminalization also serves as a means through which practices of “statecraft” work to reiterate the privileged place of the state in IR. As such, discourses of sex-trafficking provide a particularly incisive site at which to examine European integration, immigration, “globalization” and their effects on IR in a gendered and race-cognizant frame.

SPW Annotation: This article begins with a discussion of sensationalist language used to discuss trafficking in the press and by politicians. The criminal framework that has been primarily used to address trafficking has often led to more restrictive immigration laws, with assistance to trafficked women secondary. In order to actually address trafficking, the author argues that it is necessary to analyze the forces that motivate women to migrate for work, and the conditions they encounter in moving and working abroad. Criminal abuses and coercion do happen, but Berman argues that it is also important to recognize that trafficking is an immigration, labor, and gender issue. Security and globalization, two key themes in International Relations theory, as well as their intersection with gender, are important in understanding the international context in which trafficking occurs. There has been an increasing focus on criminality and transnational crime syndicates in media stories, usually linked to the fall of the Soviet Union, which contributes to sensationalism. This focus on transnational criminal networks also places solutions to trafficking within a law enforcement frame, which often limits the possibilities for assistance for trafficked women to deportation. Increased restrictions on migration paradoxically force women who want to migrate to rely on traffickers to get around these laws. Berman highlights the importance of recognizing and analyzing the broader economic, political and social context in which women may choose to migrate for work, as well as the importance of protecting and promoting the human rights of women migrants, and of addressing their self-defined needs. Berman uses a Foucaultian analysis of discourse to analyze how sex-trafficking has become the dominant framework

within which to interpret women's migration and how this focus on criminalization excludes other interpretations or responses, including those of trafficked or migrating women themselves. This proliferation of trafficking discourse reflects in part anxieties about national borders and movement across borders- crises such as the fall of the former Soviet Union, formation of the EU, etc. Discourses of trafficking do not allow for the complexities of the structural, economic and social aspects of women's migration. Berman argues that often, trafficked women embody contradictory or dual anxieties. The whiteness of Eastern European sex workers contradicts the construction of trafficked women as foreign, unwanted immigrants. Migrating women are seen as transgressors of external borders, as well as of internal moralities (where the purity of the nation is linked to women's sexuality).

Keywords: trafficking, human rights, theoretical frameworks

Brenner, L., I. Pauw and V. Kapetanakis (1998) "Condemnation or integration: the politics of sex work." Development Update 2(2) *The Right to Be: Sexuality and Sexual Rights in Southern Africa*. Accessed <http://www.interfund.org.za/vol2no21998.html> . Access date: 9/10/03.

SPW Annotation: The authors, who are members of the Cape Town NGO Sex Workers Education and Advocacy Taskforce (SWEAT), outline two approaches to prostitution, criminalization and rehabilitation, and argue that both approaches fit into the same moral paradigm which applies a double standard of sexual morality, highlighting the women engaging in prostitution as the problem without recognizing the male clients. Criminalization holds prostitutes as morally deviant and sexually promiscuous, corrupting male clients. Rehabilitation is based on the assumption that sex work is dysfunctional, and that women who engage in prostitution are exploited and oppressed victims. They argue for an approach which decriminalizes sex work. They make a further distinction between decriminalization and legalization. The legalization of sex work is aimed at regulating the sex industry with zoning laws and mandatory STD testing. This approach continues to stigmatize sex workers. They argue that decriminalization would legitimate sex work, enable sex workers to access police protection against violent clients and would discourage police harassment. They also argue that decriminalization would potentially reduce vulnerability to HIV infection through unsafe sex, by enabling sex workers to report violent clients. They do recognize that legislation alone would not lead immediately to change, and that sex workers may continue to face discrimination and stigmatization.

Keywords: political action commentary, sex work, theoretical frameworks

Chiang, Lois (1999) "Trafficking in women." In Women and International Human Rights Law. Kelly Askin and Dorean M. Koenig (eds.) Ardsley, NY: Transnational Publishers, Inc., p. 321-364.

SPW Annotation: Chiang begins with a discussion of the importance of terminology in trafficking discourse. She argues that terms used are often ambiguous or overlapping. Additionally, the use of particular terms is often strategic, to evoke moral authority or sympathy, or to reflect existing human rights language. There have been attempts to fit human rights abuses against women into existing human rights language and framework, which had not been designed with women in mind. Chiang then outlines the characteristics of trafficking which make it difficult to effectively address. First, since it is gendered, it is difficult to get recognition as a human rights issue at all. Second, much of the process is invisible, variable and leads to a wide range of human rights abuses. So, the focus has been on addressing these multiple abuses, with no consistent approach. Additionally, it has been difficult to arrive at a definition of the term trafficking itself. She discusses the currently accepted definition, breaking it down to discuss different components. She identifies

coercion as a key element in defining trafficking as a human rights abuse, but again, there has not been a clear agreement and definition of what constitutes coercion. She argues that coercion includes both direct actions- threats, violence- as well as implied or indirect acts- economic, social, cultural and psychological. What constitutes this indirect coercion is still under debate. For example, arguments have been made that because of women's economic position, prostitution is always coercive. Women may also be pressured by families to enter into arranged marriages with no direct threat or force used. She discusses each component of the process of trafficking in detail, using examples. Often those involved in recruitment have ties to the community, but recruitment may also be conducted through advertisements. Women are often initially targeted for their vulnerability, which continues upon being trafficked to an unfamiliar place with an unfamiliar language where trafficked women know no one. Law enforcement solutions often do not take the human rights of trafficked women into account. Additionally, the illegal status of many migrant women add to their vulnerability. While acknowledging that the motivation for migration for women being trafficked into prostitution and arranged or mail-order marriages may be different, and that these differences must be taken into account when designing interventions to address root causes, she argues that, ultimately, many of the human rights abuses are the same or similar, and that both should be treated as trafficking. She discusses social coercion, where families may force daughters into arranged marriages to fulfill perceived social or cultural obligations. Upon escaping or being rescued from forced marriage or prostitution, women are often immediately deported or detained. Chiang describes these women as "women without a nation": because they do not have legal status and do not have papers, no country wants to take responsibility for protecting their rights. Chiang provides a discussion of 4 conventions that directly address the trafficking in women and girls: the 1949 Trafficking Convention, the Women's Convention (CEDAW is the committee to monitor progress for complying with this convention), the Convention against Violence and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. There has also been a Special Rapporteur on violence against women and a Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. She concludes by highlighting the importance of a clear and consistent definition- for many women who are trafficked, this may be their only means of legal protection and would make states' obligations clearer. The connection between trafficking and sex work is important, but this has often been blurred by the debate on whether all prostitution is coercive, or whether women can ever enter into prostitution voluntarily.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, human rights, theoretical frameworks

Correa, Sonia and Rosalind Petchesky (1994) "Reproductive and sexual rights: a feminist perspective." In Gita Sen, Adrienne Germain and Lincoln C. Chen (eds.) Population Policies Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment, and Rights. Cambridge, MA and New York: Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies and International Women's Health Coalition, p. 107-125.

SPW Annotation: This chapter discusses the changing concepts of reproductive and sexual rights within human rights, development, and population and family health discourses. Correa and Petchesky outline key aspects or components in further developing the concept of sexual rights, which include power and access to resources. Additionally, the authors discuss criticisms of sexual rights, and more generally human rights, as being rooted in Western individualism. They argue that although some of the terminology and usages originated within Western philosophical and legal traditions, that basic concepts, including bodily integrity and personhood, have a history and meaning in non-Western contexts as well. Although they recognize the limitations of the human rights language, including its contingency on the social and cultural context, and the fact that it is often indeterminate,

abstract, and individualistic, they argue for the usefulness of rights framework to make collective political claims. They argue against the liberal humanist distinction between public/private and the separation of the individual from the social, arguing that the concepts and language of rights must be further developed to recognize the embeddedness of the individual within the political, economic, social and cultural context. Rather than individualistic, rights must be defined as relational, taking into account the importance of enabling conditions, including access to resources. They outline and discuss four ethical principles which form the basis for reproductive and sexual rights. These are bodily integrity, personhood, equality and respect for diversity. Each of these can be violated by either abuse or omission.

Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, theoretical frameworks

Gilbert, L., and L. Walker (2002) “Treading the path of least resistance: HIV/AIDS and social inequalities- a South African case study.” Social Science and Medicine 54:1093-1110.

SPW Annotation: This paper outlines the socio-epidemiological patterns of the HIV epidemic in South Africa, and in so doing identifies the populations with the greatest and fastest growing rates of infection. In order to understand young African women’s position, the authors examine the relationship between social inequalities and health in general. Further, they draw on concepts of vulnerability and social capital to examine the position of women. They argue that the complex interaction of material, social, cultural and behavioral factors shape the nature, process and outcome of the epidemic in South Africa. The burden of the epidemic does not fall evenly or equally, and they argue that social inequality is the greatest transmitter of HIV/AIDS. They argue that explanations for health inequalities need to take into account both material and cultural factors, since behavior is embedded in the larger social, cultural, and economic context. They discuss in detail the social dimensions of gender, race, and geographic location as categories of social inequality. The authors also examine the questions of how concepts of vulnerability and social capital assist in both explaining and changing the current situation. They draw on Hawe and Shield’s work on social capital which examines the ways in which powerlessness can be seen as a risk factor for disease. They outline some of the reasons why attempts to stop the spread of HIV in South Africa have not been very successful. The first is the focus on changing individual behavior due to the framing of HIV as an individual health issue early in the epidemic. A second reason has been a failure to examine intersections between the medical, political, scientific and social. They raise concerns which need to be addressed in order to address the goal of protecting young women and girls from infection, which include the long term effects of social inequalities and their impact on the development of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Education and prevention need to take these social inequalities into account. Additionally, women’s double burden of being sick and being the caretaker is an important issue which needs to be addressed.

Keywords: HIV, gender equality, South Africa, theoretical frameworks

Gupta, Geeta Rao (2000) “Gender, sexuality, and HIV/AIDS: The what, the why, and the how.” Plenary Address. XIIIth International AIDS Conference, Durban, South Africa. International Center for Research on Women. Also published in SIECUS Reports (June 2001) 29(5): 6.

SPW Annotation: Gupta begins with a discussion of the definitions of gender and sexuality, the ways in which the two are often mistakenly collapsed, the distinction between them, and the ways in which they intersect. She then highlights the importance of power, and its relationship to both sexuality and gender. She argues that an imbalance in power between

women and men increases vulnerability to HIV for both. She discusses in detail the ways in which women and men are differently vulnerable to HIV infection. Gupta argues that in order to begin to address gender and sexual inequality, it is important to recognize, understand, and publicly discuss the ways in which these inequalities fuel the epidemic. She also acknowledges the ways in which public health discourse has shown progress in understanding the importance of gender and sexuality, but cautions that since this understand is driven by a need to understand and address the HIV epidemic, this analysis is situated within a disease framework. Because of this, sexual health, pleasure and sexual rights are often marginal to the discourse. She also highlights the fact that there is a gap between public health discourse and action. Recent analyses have led to a better understanding of how inequality increases vulnerability and facilitates the spread of HIV, but there has been less progress in understanding how to develop effective interventions which address these inequalities and vulnerabilities. In order to effectively address these inequalities, she argues that they must be addressed at the local programmatic level. She outlines and discusses a range of approaches, from those that do no harm to gender-sensitive approaches, to transformative approaches, to those that empower.

Keywords: gender, sexualities, HIV/AIDS, theoretical frameworks

Hull, Kathleen E. (2001) “The political limits of the rights frame: the case of same-sex marriage in Hawaii.” *Sociological Perspectives* 44 (2): 207-232.

Paper Abstract: This article uses public debates over same-sex marriage in Hawaii to address gaps in the framing perspective on social movements. Drawing on both elite and nonelite discourses in the debates over same-sex marriage, the analysis demonstrates the dominance of the civil rights frame among supporters of same-sex marriage but finds that alternative discourses emerged among nonelite actors in response to evolving political conditions. Nonelite actors increasingly framed the issue as a question of tolerance and acceptance rather than rights. Opponents of same-sex marriage explicitly rejected the rights frame and countered with discourses of democracy and morality. This case highlights the impact of activist frames on broader public debates, but also the possibility of significant alternative frames that can only be discovered through attention to nonelite discourses. The case also suggests that dominant master frames that inform the discourses of social movements may constrain the framing efforts of activists within specific issue domains.

SPW Annotation: Hull uses framing perspective in social movement theory as her theoretical framework to outline the political and legal developments in Hawaii around same-sex marriage. She defines framing as the diagnosis of a problem, development of a proposed solution, and a call to mobilization for collective action. It entails an active production/shaping of meaning. She discusses civil rights as “master frame” that resonates in the US, with an emphasis on equal rights, and addressing structural discrimination. In the case of same-sex marriage, there has been framing by activists on both sides. She raises the question of how framing occurs by elites vs. non-elites. Did civil rights discourse dominate both elite & non-elite discourse? For her data, she looks at court decisions, media accounts, and print & broadcast ads and performs discourse analysis. To examine non-elite discourse, she looks at letters to the editor with her analysis including position and themes. She provides detailed history of court cases, legislation, and public debate around same-sex marriage in Hawaii, including the history of the *Baehr v. Lewin* case, the legislative move to put a constitutional amendment enabling the state to define marriage as between a man and woman on the ballot, and the campaigns around the amendment. Activists on both sides were well-funded and well-organized, and had funds from national organizations. Anti-amendment/pro-same-sex marriage activists framed the issue as a civil rights issue, as one of protecting minority rights. The Japanese American Citizens League drew comparisons

between the amendment and the internment of Japanese American citizens during WWII. Pro-amendment/anti-same-sex marriage activists rejected the rights framework entirely, and focused instead on the defense of “traditional” marriage. Non-elite discourse was influenced by, but was not a simple reflection of, activist frameworks. Same-sex supporters used the rights frame, but also of tolerance, focusing on the history of tolerance of diversity & difference in traditional Hawaiian culture. Pro-amendment/anti-same-sex marriage also rejected the rights framework, relying primarily on a morality framework, as well as the right of the majority to rule in a controversial issue. Also, there was a strong focus on “defending ‘traditional’ marriage” and anger that an elite minority would decide this issue for all. She identifies a dialogue between frames in letters: rights v. morality, the place of religion-separation of church & state v. morality. Those that called for tolerance and diversity also employed a moral frame (just an alternate one to the Christian anti-gay position). No argument was made about the moral good of same-sex marriage, however. She identifies the political limitations of rights framework as failing to fully encompass non-elite supporters’ positions.

Keywords: Marriage, LGBTQ rights, civil/political rights, US, North America, policy/law analysis, theoretical frameworks

Jacobson, Jodi (2000) “Transforming family planning programmes: towards a framework for advancing the reproductive rights agenda.” Reproductive Health Matters 8(15): 21-32.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the challenges of applying a rights agenda to reproductive health programs and offers a framework to provide practical guidance and means for evaluating this change. Jacobson offers a critical discussion of both the public health and human rights frameworks, as well as the difficulties in merging these two frameworks, as well as a discussion of the history of the international reproductive health movement and women’s health advocates’ work to bring reproductive rights within the human rights agenda. She argues that historically, reproductive health programs have been evaluated on outcomes, which because of their roots in population control have primarily been related to fertility reduction. A shift to a rights framework would place an equal emphasis on the process, which would entail adopting effective means to promote and fulfill the reproductive health and rights of women and men and protect individuals from and develop mechanisms to address violations of these rights. She outlines minimum criteria for a rights-based approach within programs, which would entail taking into account the social, cultural, and economic contexts within which women (and men) are making reproductive decisions. For a family planning program, this would include offering a range of contraception choices, access to safe abortion, diagnosis and treatment of reproductive tract infections and other conditions that would make certain contraception choices unhealthful, diagnosis and treatment of unhealthful effects of contraceptives, addressing sexual violence and coercion, incorporating multi-source reproductive health and rights education strategies, incorporating communication and behavior change intervention to encourage the prevention of disease, the practice of safe sex, and changes in social norms that encourage equitable partnerships, and establishing the means of ensuring the accountability of programs to the population they serve. She discusses in detail the US political climate and the effect that it has had on the international reproductive health sector, given the levels of US funding. She identifies three competing paradigms in US policy, the demographic approach (which focuses on population control), the reproductive rights approach, and the anti-choice/anti-rights approach (which seeks to end funding for reproductive services entirely). Finally, she outlines in detail a framework which goes beyond quality of care, by working to transform

current programs with a reproductive rights approach, taking a systems approach by incorporating human rights at every level.

Keywords: public health, human rights, reproductive rights, reproductive health, theoretical frameworks

Krieger, N. (2003) “Genders, sexes, and health: what are the connections- and why does it matter?” International Journal of Epidemiology 32: 652-657.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the ways in which gender and sex are used in medical and public health research, and argues for the importance of clarity and consistency in their use as distinct analytic categories. Krieger briefly outlines the history of the use of terms and provides examples of the ways in which they have been used interchangeably. She also provides detailed definitions of sex, gender, sexism, sexualities and heterosexism, and calls for more careful examination of the ways in which biological and social factors, as well as interactions between the biological and social, impact health and disease. There is also a chart with specific examples of the ways in which gender relations and sex-linked biology impacts health outcomes.

Keywords: theoretical frameworks, gender, health care, sexualities

Macklin, Audrey (2003) “Dancing across borders: ‘exotic dancers,’ trafficking, and Canadian immigration policy.” The International Migration Review 37(2): 464-500.

Paper Abstract: This article analyzes a Canadian immigration program that authorizes issuance of temporary work visas to “exotic dancers.” In response to public criticism that the government was thereby implicated in the transnational trafficking of women into sexual exploitation, Citizenship and Immigration Canada retained the visa program *de jure* but eliminated it *de facto*. Using a legal and discursive analysis that focuses on the production of female labor migrants variously as workers, as criminals and as bearers of human rights, the article argues that the incoherence of Canadian policy can only be rendered intelligible when refracted through these different lenses. The article concludes by considering policy options available to the state in addressing these issues.

SPW Annotation: This article examines Canadian immigration policy, its impact on migrant women working in the sex industry, as well as international frameworks for addressing trafficking. Court interpretation, enforcement of laws around sex work and trafficking, and immigration and visa policies have focused on the social harm of prostitution and abstract risk rather than addressing the real harms to real women. Increasingly, Eastern European women have been coming in to Canada through brokers, often under abusive conditions where they are misinformed about the nature of work waiting for them in Canada, their passports are held and their movement limited upon arrival, and they work under debt bondage conditions. The authors argue that the connections between visa practices and trafficking are specific, and not just linked to prostitution, and include deception about working conditions as well as forced labor or debt bondage. They highlight the importance in examining the intersections of gender, labor and migration in the production of the female immigrant laborer in order to understand fully understand the issue of trafficking. They argue that policies and laws addressing trafficking are often contradictory because there are multiple frameworks. The main discourses on trafficking that they discuss are the economic, moral and human rights frameworks. They argue that one of the main drawbacks of the abolitionist position that all prostitution is exploitive leads to a policy based in the criminalization framework, which places the human rights of women trafficked as a secondary concern to stopping the migration of women for the sex industry. This criminal framework has been adopted under the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention

Against Transnational Organized Crime. Under this protocol, states are encouraged but not required to do anything on behalf of the trafficked women. There was no serious discussion of addressing trafficking under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, which would have framed all trafficking (including but not exclusively for the sex trade) as related to the conditions of labor migration. They argue that one of the benefits of the human rights framework that includes an analysis of intersections of global and local forces is the potential to examine structural forces and institutions which enable and benefit from trafficking of persons for cheap labor. They conclude that current policy neither stops migration of women for the sex industry nor protects the human rights of these women and highlight the importance of placing the women's human rights as primary, regardless of whether an abolitionist or labor position is taken on prostitution itself.

Keywords: sex work, globalization, human rights, policy analysis, theoretical frameworks

Maluwa, Miriam, Peter Aggleton and Richard Parker (2002) "HIV- and AIDS-related stigma, discrimination and human rights: a critical overview." Health and Human Rights 6(1): 1-18.

SPW Annotation: The authors provide a brief critical review of the ways in which stigma has been used in the literature, the contested definitions and uses of the term, and of early discussions of HIV-related stigma. They then discuss stigma as a social process in more depth, and the relationships between stigma, discrimination, and human rights. In their discussion of stigma and human rights, they offer concrete examples of human rights violations based on HIV-related stigma and discrimination. They identify the specific human rights treaties and documents that can be used to combat stigma and discrimination, and argue that the human rights framework provides access to existing structures and procedures at the national, regional, and international level which can monitor and address discrimination. Finally, they argue that in order to effectively eliminate stigma and discrimination and impact the epidemic, it is necessary to develop a response which includes community empowerment, mobilization, advocacy and social change as well as structural or environmental interventions to work to change the context in which individuals and communities act.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, stigma/discrimination, human rights, theoretical frameworks

Miller, Alice M. (2000) "Sexual but not reproductive: exploring the junction and disjunction of sexual and reproductive rights." Health and Human Rights 4(2): 68-109.

SPW Annotation: Miller provides a history of sexual and reproductive rights, a discussion of the different ways in which key terms have been used, an exploration of the relationship between sexual and reproductive rights, and a brief discussion of relevant social science research on the social construction of sexuality. She discusses the ways in which claims to sexual rights and to reproductive rights have been made using human rights treaties and documents in the past, contrasting both the strengths and weaknesses of two rights-based approaches used to make these claims, a violations-based approach and a sexual-health based approach. She makes the argument for the importance of developing sexual rights as distinct from, rather than as a subset of, reproductive rights, highlighting the ways in which the approach which treats sexuality as a subset of reproduction erases non-reproductive sexual activity, and often overlooks the gendered experiences of different groups, such as men, young people, and post-menopausal women. At the same time, she places sexual rights within the broader human rights framework, recognizing the interrelatedness between different sets of rights.

Keywords: sexual rights, reproductive rights, sexual orientation, sexualities, theoretical frameworks

Miller, Ali and Alison N. Stewart (1998) “Report from the Roundtable on the meaning of ‘Trafficking in Persons’: a human rights perspective.” Women’s Rights Law Reporter 20(1): 11-19.

SPW Annotation: This report provides a detailed discussion of the term trafficking, beginning with a critical examination of formal and historical uses, and providing a more current definition. The definition resulting from the discussions (among human rights experts, NGO and government representatives) at this round table include several key elements: the movement of people within or across borders, whether for financial gain or not, in which material deception, coercion, force, direct or indirect threats, abuse of authority, fraud or fraudulent non-disclosure is used for the purposes of placing a person forcibly without his or her consent in exploitive, abusive, or servile positions. This includes, but is not limited to trafficking of women for prostitution. They provide an in-depth discussion of each element of this definition. They also highlight areas which they argue need further discussion and development.

Keywords: trafficking, human rights, theoretical frameworks

Moodie, T.D. (2001) “Black migrant labourers and the vicissitudes of male desire.” In R. Morrell. Changing Men in South Africa. New York: Zed Books.

SPW Annotation: Moodie argues that work on sexuality in the mines casts doubt on the universality of Freudian models. In western models, there is a conflict between desire and reason, where desire is seen to be arbitrary and outside the realm of reason. This was one of the justifications of British imperialism- to bring reason and civilization. African men were seen as erotic and feminine. He then discusses the ways in which men used mining and migrant labor to advance in existing social structures within rural communities in South Africa. Migrants participated in the age-grade system, working in mines and accumulating cash until their seniority enabled them to re-enter the rural land system and establish a household. The system of mine marriages were interwoven with the hierarchy in the mines as well as the age-grade system. Mine marriages were not the only option for men to develop social and sexual relationships while at the mines, but were an option given many men’s ambivalent fear of townswomen . This included a fear of STIs, being robbed, or of losing one’s rural identity. Moodie concludes by arguing that among African men, there is no conflict between reason and desire.

Keywords: theoretical frameworks, masculinities, migration, South Africa

Morrell, R. (2001) “The times of change: men and masculinity in South Africa.” In R. Morrell. Changing Men in South Africa. New York: Zed Books.

SPW Annotation: This introductory chapter discusses changing masculinities in South Africa. Morrell highlights the fact that along with changes in women’s status, there have been changes in masculinities. Men’s movements, such as the Promise Keepers and the Million Man March have developed in response to changing femininities and masculinities. In the developed world, the focus of men’s movements have been on violence, peace, fathering, and childcare. In the developing world, the main focus has been on population growth, AIDS, and women’s access to resources. Morrell discusses Connell’s work on masculinities, and discusses the development of masculinities within the South African context in detail. Masculinities in southern Africa are both a product and cause of the region’s turbulent past. He points to a connection between masculinity and violence in Boer nationalism and in African patriarchy. He argues that the major configurations of masculinity for African men were shaped by two major traditions and contexts, the workplace, primarily the mines, and rural life which became increasingly impoverished and where social hierarchies remained in place. These African masculinities reflected both

colonial domination and a challenge to the racial and class prescriptions. Mines were important sites for the development of the linkage between masculinity and violence. For white men, Afrikaner nationalism was also tied to masculinity, and over time, the creation of national identity functioned to de-emphasize ethnic differences among whites. Women also participated in the construction of masculinities by supporting some forms and opposing others. In South Africa, the state has taken an active role in reshaping gender relations, masculinities and femininities. He discusses the multiple responses of men and women to these changes and to policy directives aimed at changing gender relations. He calls for a closer examination of the complex ways in which masculinities change over time and in different political and social contexts.

Keywords: theoretical frameworks, masculinities, Southern Africa

Nagel, J. (1998) "Masculinity and nationalism: gender and sexuality in the making of nations." Ethnic and Racial Studies 21(2):242-269.

SPW Annotation: Nagel is looking at constructions of masculinity and the connections between these constructions and constructions of nationhood. This includes the connections between masculinity and militarization as well as constructions of femininity and their place within nationalism. These gendered constructions are applied in the distinction between "self" and "other" which is also key to nation-building nationalist movements. She argues that often, equating "gender" with "women" has limited the analyses of political, economic, social, cultural systems. This paper calls for a gender analysis- not just an insertion of women into the picture. She argues that projects associated with nation-building, including state power, citizenship, nationalism, militarism, revolution, political violence, dictatorship, and democracy are all best understood as masculinist projects, which require specific, gendered roles. Women's place in all of these movements is very specific, and falls within a specific construction of gendered space and roles. She discusses Connell's work on masculinity, as well as Anderson's work on nation-building and discusses the ways in which women have historically participated in nation-building, including nationalist, anti-colonial movements.

Keywords: theoretical frameworks, masculinities, femininities

Narrain, Arvind (2001) "Human rights and sexual minorities: global and local contexts." Law, Social Justice and Global Development 2001(2). Accessed on 2/21/2003, <http://elj.warwick.ac.uk/global/issue/2001-2/narrain.html>.

SPW Annotation: Narrain examines the increasing discourse around lesbian, gay and bisexual rights using international treaties, documents, and covenants. He examines the intersections between the international, national and local, using India as a case study. He offers an overview of the development and increasing use of the human rights framework, and the resistance within human rights organizations to recognizing the human rights of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people. He addresses the argument often deployed against the incorporation of sexual rights for sexual minorities within the broader human rights framework, that non-heterosexual identities and practices are products of the West, with a discussion of the cross-cultural research on sexual minorities, and concrete cases in small towns in India (with, he argues, little exposure to Western influence) where 10 same-sex marriages were performed between women. He discusses the violations of the human rights of gays, lesbians, and bisexuals globally, offering concrete examples from different countries, as well as the ways in which people have resisted this oppression. In particular, he discusses specific cases in which international law was used within different national contexts to address rights violations, and the ways in which these national cases have furthered the development of the concept of sexual rights on the international level. He then looks in more

depth at the ways in which the human rights framework has been used in Indian to articulate both sexual rights and the protection of the human rights of sexual minorities.

Keywords: sexual rights, human rights, LGBTQ rights, theoretical frameworks

Parker, R. (2001). “Sexuality, Culture and Power in HIV/AIDS Research,” Annual Review of Anthropology 30: 163-179.

SPW Annotation: This article reviews the development of anthropological research on HIV/AIDS, outlining the major paradigm shifts as the epidemic progressed. Initially, the dominant paradigm was that of biomedicine, but over time, the limitations of a strict epidemiological model focused on individual change became apparent, as were the importance of cultural systems, and later larger structural factors, in shaping sexual practices relevant to HIV transmission, prevention, and treatment. Much current research attempts to examine both cultural and political/economic factors to offer a more integrative analysis as an alternative to individual behavioral models. Parker argues that the marginalization of sexuality research in the social sciences has left almost every country unprepared to effectively deal with the HIV epidemic, which was primarily a sexually transmitted virus. He critically discusses in early research which used a biomedical approach, including the limitations of these early models. Research which emphasized cultural contexts and meanings of sexual behaviors focused on intersubjective cultural meanings. This included examination of the contexts in which specific practices occurred, social scripting and the cultural symbols and meanings which organize sexual practice, and the presence of sexual subcultures within larger society. This paradigm shift involved a critical examination of the ways in which identities are socially constructed and historically changing. Effective interventions must necessarily address not just individual behavior, but also must work at the level of collective representation, understandings and meanings. A further paradigm shift occurred, recognizing the importance of structural, political, and economic factors in shaping people’s sexual experiences and which incorporated the concept of “structural violence” as shaping the social vulnerability (and thus risk) of both individuals and groups. Poverty, gender inequality, racism, sexual oppression, and other social factors must be taken into account in order to understand risk and develop effective interventions. For example, gender hierarchies shape patterns of contraception use, sexual violence, the possibility for sexual negotiation, and thus individual women’s ability to lower their risk of HIV infection. Parker argues that there have been few ethnographic studies which examine the ways in which gender and sexuality structurally shape the epidemic.

Keywords: theoretical frameworks, HIV/AIDS, sexuality

Petchesky, Rosalind (2000) “Rights and needs: rethinking the connections in debates over reproductive and sexual rights.” Health and Human Rights 4(2): 17-29.

SPW Annotation: Petchesky offers a critique of the “pro-family” position and other frameworks which are rooted in the assumption of a dichotomous distinction between “needs” and “rights”. She offers a brief history of the development of this dichotomy and its impact on development aid and policy. She makes the argument that this distinction between needs and rights is false, that rights are in fact the codification of needs, and that this implies a responsibility on the state’s part to provide the means for these rights to be attained. Further, she makes the argument that needs and rights are interconnected, different rights-economic, social, cultural, political, and civil- are interdependent, so prioritizing rights is not possible or useful. She supports this argument with clear, grounded examples, such as by discussing how reproductive rights are connected to rights to clean water and uncrowded living conditions.

Key words: sexual rights, reproductive rights, human rights, theoretical frameworks

Preston-Whyte, E. (1996) “Gender and the domestic cycle: a dual perspective for planning AIDS and HIV intervention in South Africa.” African Anthropology 3(1):113-131.

SPW Annotation: Preston-Whyte calls for a new way for researchers to examine change and risk, including an attention to processes of aging and social maturation as they relate to both sexuality/sexual negotiation and physical reproduction/birth and for a recognition and evaluation of changing risk over the course of different life cycles. She argues that change should be looked at in the context of domestic arrangements, such as child-rearing, which she calls domestic cycles. There is a need for a holistic view of the individual and how they move through life and domestic cycles (in relation to the threat of HIV/AIDS). She outlines the strengths of anthropology in addressing these questions, which include engagement with contextual knowledge the focus on the individual. She argues that it is individuals who are at risk, who get infected, who are affected, who get sick, and who die. The mode by which they are infected, as well as their experience of disease and illness are connected with both their personal history and their age and position. Additionally, individuals pass through life cycles that are typical of their cultural and class position. Constraints and possibilities open to individuals change with and over time, often in a fairly predictable fashion. Preston-Whyte identifies changes in domestic structures and arrangements as a result of the HIV epidemic which includes a reduction in the size of domestic groups, and the loss of family members who fulfilled particular structural roles which had been assumed to be essential. She raises the questions of coping strategies of these families and institutional changes which have occurred to address these losses? She proposes a methodology for examining these personal changes related to HIV. She highlights the need for contextual knowledge, without which program planning will necessarily be at an abstract, general level, lacking the specificity needed for a successful program. Different strategies of informing people and advocating appropriate measures are necessary, reflecting what women and men want in relation to each other at different stages of life. She offers a long-term, ambitious research proposal for examining long-term effect and change related to the HIV epidemic, which includes Long-term case histories over time, contextualization, and an understanding of the changing domestic context, all of which will enable researchers to identify larger patterns. She calls for a more engaged research- the goal is ultimately behavior change. She calls for an element of participatory action research.
Keywords: theoretical framework, HIV/AIDS, gender equality

Rajan, Rajeshwari Sunder (1999) “The prostitution question(s): (female) agency, sexuality and work.” Reproductions 2. Accessed at <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/Organizations/healthnet/SAsia/ejournals/ejournalsframe.html> Access date 2/10/04.

SPW Annotation: This article explores theoretical questions, such as agency, the relationship between “feminists” and “feminine victims”, the conceptualization of “first world” and “third world” and tensions between “feminism” and “tradition,” as well as questions of whether international debates and activism around prostitution represent the concerns of women working in prostitution. She focuses on changing prostitution laws in India, specifically the Prohibition of Immoral Traffic Act, asking whether this law is the most appropriate or most effective vehicle for affecting social change. She argues that progressive laws are a necessary but insufficient condition for change. She outlines different frameworks or perspectives, including abolition, regulation and empowerment of prostitutes to organize and work collectively in their best interest, discussing the historical split between feminists working to abolish prostitution (and who often would not include prostitutes themselves in

meetings, discussions, etc) and sex worker rights movements. She argues that anti-prostitution feminists maintain the distinction between good and bad girls. She argues that sex work is heterogeneous, with women having different experiences, and requiring different strategies for affecting change depending on the social, cultural, political, economic context. She examines the questions of agency, sexuality and work within each position/framework and argues for the complexity of question of agency, and that coercion/choice are not the most useful way of framing questions of prostitution. She is critical of the position which naturalizes male sexuality as non-monogamous, with prostitutes filling a need for male sexual satisfaction. Additionally, she explores the difficulties in classifying prostitution as work.

Keywords: sex work, theoretical frameworks, India, Asia

Wijers, M. and L. Lap-Chew (1997) Trafficking in Women: Forced Labour and Slavery-like Practices in Marriage, Domestic Labour and Prostitution, 187-210. Foundation Against Trafficking in women and Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women.

SPW Annotation: This article provides an in-depth discussion of the term “trafficking” as it has been used in international and national discourse, arguing for the importance of clarifying the definition for use within a human rights framework. They offer a definition based on existing international agreements. This definition is separated into two components, referring to recruitment/migration and working conditions. The key to both is coercion and a focus on the human rights of the women (and men) being “trafficked.” The authors offer an overview of the issues involved in trafficking and forced labor (focusing on the trafficking of women for any purpose, rather than just for prostitution), including poverty or unemployment in migrant women’s country of origin, development strategies such as tourism, migration laws and policies, corruption of authorities, traditional practices, and civil and military conflicts. The authors look more specifically at these issues as they relate to marriage, to domestic labor, and to prostitution. In looking at the national legal context, they give concrete examples, making the argument that often both the law and its application do not take into account or protect women’s human rights, and in fact immigrant women’s legal status often makes them more vulnerable to human rights abuse. The authors outline different frameworks that have been used to address the problem of trafficking, recognizing that the strategies used reflect the definition of trafficking used, and can be either prohibitive or empowering. They make specific recommendations, arguing for an empowerment approach that focuses on protecting women’s human rights, the development of a new, clear definition of the term which is based on the perspectives and interests of women, the review and reform of both national and international law and policy to reflect this updated definition, and the participation of NGOs and self-organizations in this process.

Keywords: trafficking, sex work, gender equality, theoretical frameworks

World Health Organization, Department of Reproductive Health and Research (2002) Sexual Health. Accessed on 2/14/2003, http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/gender/sexual_health.html.

SPW Annotation: This article discusses the importance of economic, social, political, and cultural factors in sexual health, the importance of recognizing gender roles and power structures in providing services which promote sexual health, and the importance of sexual rights in promoting sexual health. It provides working definitions of sex, sexuality, sexual health, and sexual rights, and highlights the fact that the concept of sexual rights is rooted in existing human rights documents, treaties, consensus documents at the international level, as well as many national laws.

Keywords: sexual rights, sexual health, theoretical frameworks

III. Future Directions

Materials focusing on sexual rights in Africa and Latin America have been collected and are in the process of being annotated and added to the bibliography. Additionally, materials from other regions are currently being collected.

To make suggestions about materials to be added, or to contribute annotations for possible inclusion, please send an e-mail to secretariat@sxpolitics.org to the attention of the SPW Research Support Unit.

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