

that the political women's organization (UWT) was the only one who received support for their projects. Only in 1990, after Julius Nyerere had paid respect to the women's networks, pointing to how they had been keeping small business and communities alive, did this attitude change. In this review I have not attempted to describe the different struggles within each country in detail, the history of each group's internal and external conflicts, or their individualized struggles with unions, employers, spouses, and legal authorities. However, despite the odds and the obstacles, these new forms of economic organization seem to offer some grounds for optimism.

WORLDING WOMEN: A FEMINIST INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Jan Jindy Pettman. London and New York: Routledge, 1996.

by Krista Hunt

Worlding Women explores the way that women are situated in international relations, as well as how the discipline of international relations accounts for the varied experiences of women worldwide. Jan Jindy Pettman presents a clear, accessible account of many familiar issues within gender and international relations. Pettman critically analyzes the absences of women's voices and experiences within the theory and discipline of international relations, while exposing the systematic exploitation and oppression of women internationally. Ultimately, *Worlding Women* emphasizes the importance of taking women seriously, attending to the differences between women, and theorizing different women's experiences of the world.

This book is divided into three sections. All three sections explore the absence of women's experiences and voices within mainstream international relations theory, as well as

presenting a feminist analysis of international relations. The first section, titled "The gendered politics of identities," addresses citizenship, race, colonialism and post-colonialism, nationalism, and boundary-making. The second section, "The gendered politics of peace and war," examines the effects of war on different women, alternative conceptions of security, women and peace politics, women warriors, and feminist debates about women, war, and peace. The final section, "The international sexual division of labour," focuses on international political economy, including the sexual division of labour, and the political economy of sex (including mail-order brides, sex tourism, military prostitution, and domestic workers). These sections uncover the gendered construction of international politics and speak to women's experiences and resistance to patriarchal and oppressive political practices and institutions. Pettman critically examines feminist accounts of these issues and offers her own perspective regarding the issues and how feminists should theorize about them.

In order to gain a more comprehensive analysis of international relations, Pettman argues that a recognition of women and women's bodies as part of world politics is necessary. Women must be seen as an important part of the "international." Thus, feminists must not only deconstruct masculinist representations of international relations, but reconstruct the discipline by "writing women."

Pettman presents not only a challenge to international relations theory, but also to feminist theory. In attempting to "world women," theorists must address issues of difference, power, appropriation, and resistance. In the spirit of Grewal and Kaplan's *Scattered Hegemonies* (1994), Pettman calls for transnational feminist networks and collaborative projects between women from around the world. Pettman argues that many issues which are germane to the lives of women must be theorized in international relations, but that difference should not be dismissed in an at-

tempt to theorize each issue for all women. Within this book, there is careful consideration of how differently situated and constituted women experience these political issues. Pettman is conscious of the reality that certain women are able to cope with oppression because of their privileged position in terms of race, class, sexuality, or nationality. Pettman cautions western feminist theorists against being oppressive towards other women by erasing the different positions that women experience globally.

Worlding Women has an extensive bibliography which is cited throughout the book. At times, it seems as though Pettman is merely summarizing the works of other theorists and repeating the analyses that students of international relations have previously encountered. However, *Worlding Women* makes an important contribution to both international relations and feminist theory through its critiques and suggestions for non-appropriate ways to theorize women's experiences. Pettman's work is reflexive and thoughtful. She situates herself in the introduction in terms of scholarship and identity and proves throughout the book that she can theorize difference in a responsible and non-appropriate manner. This book is useful for students and scholars of international relations, political science, and feminist theory as an example of comprehensive and considerate feminist analysis.

WOMEN AND POLITICS IN THE THIRD WORLD: A REVIEW

Halah Afshar, ed. New York: Routledge, 1996.

by Chantale Walker

Halah Afshar, editor of the collaborative effort *Women and Politics in the Third World*, has succeeded in collecting a group of vibrant essays which make a major contribution to current feminist literature dealing with Third World women. Not only does this