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### Books

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**Shadow cities : a billion squatters, a new urban world** / Neuwirth, Robert.  
*New York: Routledge, 2006.*

As many as one out of six people on earth is an illegal squatter. In *Shadow Cities*, journalist Robert Neuwirth describes his travels through the megalopolises of Mumbai, Rio de Janeiro, Istanbul, and Nairobi to discover what life is like for that 1 billion. What he finds defies many of the stereotypes of grime and crime-ridden Third World slums. The improvised shanties he visits on hillsides and along train tracks, though constructed illicitly, are often well tended. Neuwirth finds the "law-abiding outlaws" who inhabit them to be for the most part upstanding and neighborly. "People may be poorer here," a woman tells him in one of Rio's favelas. "But they pay their bills." Squatting is not simply trespassing, contends Neuwirth, but an inevitable phase of urbanization. "All cities," he writes, "start in mud": New York's Upper East Side began as a shantytown, and Paris and London once teemed with the semi-homeless. City governments should learn from this history, he argues. Instead of ignoring (or bulldozing) slums, they should provide squatters a fair stake in their de facto homes. Ultimately, Neuwirth has faith that the most daunting aspect of squatter cities -- their size -- will be their salvation, as their residents discover the sheer power of numbers.

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**Earth, democracy, justice, sustainability** / Shiva, Vandana.  
*Cambridge, MA: South End Press, 2006.*

A leading voice in struggles for global justice, Vandana Shiva is a world-renowned environmental activist and physicist. In *Earth Democracy*, Shiva updates the struggles she helped to bring to international attention - against genetic food engineering, cultural theft, and natural resource privatization - uncovering their link to the rising tide of fundamentalisms, violence against women, and planetary death. Starting in the 16th century with the initial enclosure of the British commons, Shiva reveals how the commons continue to shrink as more natural resources are patented and privatized. As our ecological sustainability and cultural diversity erode, so too is human life rendered disposable. The forces of neoliberal globalization, economic and social exclusion ignite violence across lines of difference, threatening the lives of millions.

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**Non-state actors in the human rights universe** / Andreopoulos, George (ed) Kabasakal Arat, Zehra F.(ed) Juviler, Peter (ed).  
*Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2006.*

Despite the widespread acceptance of human rights at the normative level, actual progress toward the realization of human rights globally has been far from satisfactory. Concerned with human rights outcomes, this book departs from analyses that focus on the role of the state in human rights promotion and urges the study of the entire human rights universe. Transcending as well the literature on the role of NGOs, the book examines a broad range of non-state actors engaged in various activities that violate, promote or protect human rights. Contributing authors examine several important issues, such as bioethics, armed conflicts, and welfare reform, while stressing the need for accountability and mechanisms for curbing human rights violations.

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**The Ethical travel guide : your passport to alternative holidays** / Pattullo, Polly Minelli, Orelly.  
*London: Earthscan, 2006.*

This book looks at over 300 places to visit and stay in 60 countries. It allows you to find hundreds of inspiring new ideas for your next holiday and visit amazing communities not listed in other conventional guidebooks. It also offers alternatives to the "Tourist Traps" and "Guilt Trips" and show you where you can have a positive impact on local people and their environment. If you are interested in responsible tourism this is a great book to read.

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**Is the sacred for sale? Tourism and indigenous peoples** / Johnson, Alison M.

*London: Earthscan, 2006.*

This powerful book challenges widely held misconceptions on ecotourism and its impacts on indigenous peoples and biodiversity. It is a critical analysis of an industry that feeds on the wealth of indigenous cultures, lands and sacred knowledge, eroding an ecological legacy that indigenous communities can no longer preserve. It asks uncomfortable questions, not just of the tourism industry, but also of travellers and tourists.

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**Debating globalisation** / Held, David Barnett, Anthony (ed) Henderson, Caspar (ed).

*Cambridge, UK: Polity Press in association with openDemocracy, 2005.*

Debating Globalization is a short, accessible introduction to the debate about globalization written by many of the most prominent figures in the field. The book is notable not just for focusing on the pressing difficulties facing our world, but also on solutions. Rich and positive suggestions are made for reshaping globalization into a force that will work for humans everywhere. In an extended analysis, David Held provides a robust critique of the present order and sets out his alternative vision. Building on arguments he made in *Global Covenant*, he calls for a new global political agenda, informed by social democratic political values. His analysis has been criticized by leading figures and their responses follow in this book. There are chapters by, among others, Martin Wolf, Roger Scruton, Grahame Thompson, David Mepham, Meghnad Desai, Maria Livanos Cattai, Patrick Bond, Benjamin Barber, John Elkington, Takashi Inoguchi, Narcís Serra, and Anne-Marie Slaughter and Thomas N. Hale. The volume ends with David Held's reply to his critics.

The book provides a fascinating introduction to the debate about globalization today.

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**Indigenous peoples and poverty : an international perspective** / Eversole, Robyn (ed)

McNeish, John-Andrew (ed) Cimadamore, Alberto D. (ed).

*London: Zed Books, 2005.*

This book brings together two of today's leading concerns in development policy - the urgent need to prioritize poverty reduction and the particular circumstances of indigenous peoples in both developing and industrialized countries. The contributors analyse patterns of indigenous disadvantage worldwide, the centrality of the right to self-determination, and indigenous people's own diverse perspectives on development. Several fundamental and difficult questions are explored, including the right balance to be struck between

autonomy and participation, and the tension between a new wave of assimilationism in the guise of 'pro-poor' and 'inclusionary' development policies and the fact that such policies may in fact provide new spaces for indigenous peoples to advance their demands. In this regard, one overall conclusion that emerges is that both differences and commonalities must be recognised in any realistic study of indigenous poverty.

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**Holding Yawulyu: white culture and black women's law** / de Ishtar, Zohl.  
*North Melbourne, Victoria: Spinifex Press, 2005.*

Mapping inter-cultural relationships as they are played out in a remote Aboriginal settlement in Western Australia's Great Sandy Desert, this book challenges White Australians to reconsider their relationship with Indigenous peoples. Unpacking White cultural practices, it explores the extraordinary difficulties which Indigenous women face when they attempt to maintain and pass their cultural knowledge, customs and skills on to their children and youth. From 1999 to 2001, Zohl de Ishtar lived and worked intimately with a group of thirteen women elders to establish a vibrant intergenerational cultural knowledge transmission program: the Kapululangu Women's Law and Culture Centre. Through this profound experience Zohl identified 'Living Culture', the cultural energy which is created when individuals live their culture to its fullest expression enabling them to transform their worlds even when to do so seems impossible. Her profound radical feminist analysis of the socio-cultural context surrounding this Indigenous women's initiative challenges White attitudes and behaviours and offers a deeper comprehension to those who aspire to be involved in collaborative projects with Indigenous peoples.

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**The Weather makers : history and future impact of climate change** / Flannery, Tim.  
*Melbourne: Text Publishing, 2005.*

The author makes urgent issues accessible in this book by telling the fascinating story of climate spanning millions of years to help us understand the predicament we face. By burning fossil fuels we are increasing the levels of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere causing our planet to become warmer. Every nation is affected differently but we have one thing in common - we are now the weather makers. The new climate we are creating threatens the future of our civilisation. The author describes how we can combat the problems we face.

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**The New imperial order : indigenous responses to globalization** / Stewart-Harawira, Makere.

*London, Wellington: Zed Books, Huia Publishers, 2005.*

This book discusses the political economy of world order and the basic ideological and ontological grounds upon which the emergent global order is based. Starting from a Maori perspective it examines the development of international law and the world order of nation states. In engaging with these issues across macro and micro levels the international arena, the national state, and forms of regionalism are identified as sites for the reshaping of the global politico/economic order and the emergence of Empire. Overarching these problematics is the emergence of a new form of global domination in which the connecting roles of militarism and the economy, and the increase in technologies of surveillance and control have acquired overt significance.

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**Siberia to Sarawak : tribal peoples of Asia**

*London: Survival International, 2004.*

This full colour book, illustrated by fabulous photographs, covers the stories of various tribal peoples in Asia. As well as covering in-depth history of the tribes, it also includes many quotes, pictures and maps.

[http://www.survival-international.org/files/books/Asia\\_Report.pdf](http://www.survival-international.org/files/books/Asia_Report.pdf)

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**In the way of development : indigenous peoples life projects and globalisation /**

Blaser, Mario (ed) Feit, Harvey A. (ed) McRae, Glenn (ed).

*London: Zed Books, 2004.*

A collaboration between indigenous leaders, social activists and scholars from a wide range of disciplines. This book explores the current situation of indigenous peoples enmeshed in the remorseless expansion of the modern economy. The volume assembles a rich diversity of statements, case studies and wider thematic explorations all starting with indigenous peoples as actors, not victims. The accounts come primarily from North America, but include also studies from South America, and the former Soviet Union. In the Way of Development shows how the boundaries between indigenous peoples' organizations, civil society, the state, markets, development and the environment are ambiguous and constantly changing. This fact makes local political agency possible, but also, ironically, opens the possibility of undermining it. The volume presents these complex, power-laden, and often contradictory features of indigenous agency and relationships. It shows how peoples do not just resist or react to the pressures of market and state, but also sustain 'life projects' of their own.

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**Disinherited : Indians in Brazil (2nd ed)**

*London: Survival International, 2002.*

This full colour book, illustrated by fabulous photographs, tells the history of Brazilian Indians from the time of the European invasion. It focuses on Brazil's most vulnerable peoples, telling the stories of some of the most isolated tribes. It also explores more general themes, such as shamanism, first contact with outsiders, and land. The book contains many first hand testimonies given directly to Survival and told here for the first time.

[http://www.survival-international.org/files/related\\_material/25\\_50\\_139\\_Disinherited.pdf](http://www.survival-international.org/files/related_material/25_50_139_Disinherited.pdf)

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**Development or domestication? Indigenous peoples of Southeast Asia / McCaskill,**

Don (ed) Kampe, Ken (ed).

*Thailand: Silkworm Books, 1997.*

This fascinating collection offers a range of grassroots perspectives on development among indigenous peoples of Thailand, Vietnam, Burma, Laos, and Cambodia. Twenty-four essays - including a number written by indigenous people themselves - present both theoretical analyses and case studies spanning such topics as tourism, forest conservation, agriculture, prostitution, AIDS, and drugs. These are linked to the pivotal and much broader issues of environment, culture, religion, and government policy.

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DVDs

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**Yesterday / Roodt, Darrell James (Director).**

*USA: HBO Films, 2006.*

After falling ill, Yesterday (Khumalo) learns that she is HIV positive. With her husband in denial and young daughter to tend to, Yesterday's one goal is to live long enough to see her child go to school. Set against the awesome, harsh landscapes of South Africa, Yesterday is an eloquent, unsentimental film that quietly builds an overwhelming emotional force.

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**Drowned out** / Armstrong, Franny (Director).  
*Spanner Films Ltd, 2001.*

With the water from the Narmada dam project rising fast, the people of Jalsindhi in central India take a desperate form of protest. They decide to stay at home and drown. Author, Arundhati Roy adopts their plight, raising pertinent questions of water distribution rights, and the legitimacy of forced mass displacement in the face of industrialisation.

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Articles  
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**Mining on tribal lands : digging up mother earth : information sheet**  
*London: Survival International, 1998*

"They are gouging out our mother's brains. ' This is how an Amungme leader speaking of Freeport's Grasberg mine in Papua (Irian Jaya), near the home of the Amungme's ancestral spirit described the mining activities. Mining is one of the world's most important economic activities. The industry is dominated by transnational corporations that are richer than many of the countries where they operate. Mining companies are active on all continents except Antarctica, and often pose a very serious threat to tribal peoples' survival.

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**Outrage in mining tragedy's wake** / Seijas, Susana.  
*Latinamerica press, vol 38 no. 9 May 17, 2006*

On Feb 19, 2006 a mine blast killed 65 mine workers at the Pasta de Conchos mine in Mexico. Federal inspectors told Grupo Mexico the mine was safe 12 days before the explosion. This blast, the cause of which is unknown, has provoked crippling mining industry strikes and union unrest throughout the country shortly before the July 2nd election.

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**Government takes back waterworks company (Argentina)** / Gaudin, Andres.  
*Latinamerica press, vol 38 no. 9 May 17, 2006*

President Kirchner announced on March 21 2006 that the government was taking away the last of four concessions granted to Suez - the world's second largest water company

owing to serious contractual breaches and a lack of agreed upon investments and the "existence of high levels of nitrate in the water that was allocated for human consumption". Kircher also announced the creation of the public limited company Argentine Water and Sanitation.

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**AIDS: Burma's shadowy mass export** / Marshall, Andrew.  
*Irrawaddy, July 2006, vol. 17 no. 7*

Will ignorance, incompetence and international indifference allow a treatable disease to decimate a Burmese generation and engulf eastern Asia? In 2005 an estimated 360,000 people were living with HIV in Burma according to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, with rates increasing dramatically. This plague is a growing regional threat as four fifths of China's HIV/AIDS cases can be traced back to Burma along heroin-trafficking routes. Virtually all the strains of HIV now circulating in Asia come from a single country.

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**Forgotten children** / Silp, Yeni and Sai.  
*Irrawaddy, July 2006, vol. 17 no. 7*

Migrant street youngsters from Burma looking for work in Thai border towns become easy prey for pedophiles. The children often find work as porters for traders transporting wares into Burma and Thai police turn a blind eye on the young illegals. The children have no idea they are being commercially sexually exploited. The authorities work closely with NGOs in trying to keep young people out of the hands of pedophiles but they are often hampered by the very laws designed to tackle the problem. Another problem is the reluctance of the young people to seek protection because of fear of expulsion from Thailand.

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**Oil : economic war for Africa's loyalties begins** / Ford, Neil.  
*African business July 2006 no. 322*

By targeting Africa's oil sector, China has now entered territory that has traditionally been the hunting ground of Western oil majors. Is an economic clash between China and the U.S. over Africa's resources inevitable? The article looks at China's large scale African investments in the oil industry.

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**Africa has irreversibly turned the corner** / Nevin, Tom.

*African business July 2006 no. 322*

Delegates from this year's World Economic Forum on Africa held in Cape Town in June 2006 were in an optimistic mood as they contemplated Africa's recent growth curve. The next move they said was to ensure Africa can consolidate on gains made so far. The African Investment Climate Facility (IFC), an innovative public-private partnership was formally launched at the Forum. A new health care initiative Global Health Initiative (GHI) engages business in fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

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**The bushmen saga - nothing more than a divisive factor?** / Baxter, Barry.

*African business July 2006 no. 322*

Over the past years Survival International has carried out a high profile campaign accusing the government of Botswana of removing people from the Kalahari region in order to exploit mineral resources in the area. Botswana has strongly denied this. With emotions running high and with a court case hearing arguments, it is difficult to separate fact from conjecture. In this article the author discusses the issues with parties concerned including the national president Festus Mogae.

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**The Scramble for African oil** / Volman, Daniel.

*New African, July 2006 no. 453*

The author, who is the director of the African Security Research Project in Washington DC, describes how oil is leading another scramble for Africa, this time, not with the usual suspects who met in Berlin in 1884-86, but by the oil guzzlers across the Atlantic.

"Whether this will lead to something greater - and potentially far more perilous - cannot be foreseen at this point, but it is certainly something to watch closely given the danger this could pose for Africa and its people" he warns.

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**"Not enough flies to create the right effect"** / Sankore, Rotimi.

*New African, July 2006 no. 453*

The author discusses AIDS, Africa, the Western media and "development pornography" in this article. For decades development and aid charities have believed the best way to

raise funds for their work is to shock people with astonishing pictures of poverty and disease from the 'developing world". But what are the unintended consequences?

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**Introduction: Financial Independence Among NGOs and Social Movements /**  
Ghimire, Klember.

*Development (SID) vol 49, no. 2, June 2006*

Highlighting the experiences of the World Social Forum (WSF), national nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in three developing countries and donor policies on funding of civil society organizations, Kléber Ghimire introduces the issue of financial autonomy among NGOs and social movements today. He argues that although social movements like the WSF vary in their appreciation of the current economic system and transformations required, when it comes to raising funds they are not very different from an NGO in that they share severe financial insecurity and the risk of political manipulation by donor institutions and authorities. The financial fragility of both groups emanates primarily from their approaches and working methods, which require important external resources, and by the fact that there is almost a total absence of internal assessment on their own means.

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**Funding NGOs: Making good the democratic deficit/Interview with Stefano Prato /**  
Harcourt, Wendy.

*Development (SID) vol 49, no. 2, June 2006*

The Editor of Development, Wendy Harcourt, interviews Stefano Prato, Managing Director of the Society for International Development on how he sees funding arrangements for civil society organizations given his long experience with international non-governmental organizations.

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**Winners or Losers? NGOs in the Current Aid Paradigm /** Agg, Catherine.

*Development (SID) vol 49, no. 2, June 2006*

Catherine Agg examines the trends in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and asks if the 'golden age' of NGOs is behind us? Although NGOs have become increasingly important actors in development policies in the last two decades, current donor rhetoric stresses the need to work with recipient governments to reduce poverty. She examines the extent to which recent policy developments have affected the standing of NGOs, looking at (i) the proportion of ODA channelled to the NGO sector by the main bilateral donors;

and (ii) funding trends for individual NGOs. She presents a mixed picture in terms of funding trends, pointing to a change for INGOs in the current development paradigm rather than their demise.

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**NGOs, Social Movements, External Funding and Dependency** / Vincent, Fernand.  
*Development (SID) vol 49, no. 2, June 2006*

Fernand Vincent looks at issues related to financing sources and how they relate to the autonomy of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Is it possible for these organizations to remain autonomous with regard to their objectives and strategies, when an important percentage of their activities and functioning is financed by external sources? What are the potential risks of these different external financial sources? What interest is there for external partners in financing these activities? Or can one challenge a system when one is dependent on it? He points out the differences between NGOs and transnational social movements (TSMs) concerning both their financing sources and possible implications. He argues that NGO leaders and others must look at how to improve the search for financial and political independence and a transparency that is necessary for the success of the changes they want to promote.

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**Challenges and Opportunities of E-learning Networks in Africa** / Ahmed, Allam Nwagwu, Williams E.  
*Development (SID) vol 49, no. 2, June 2006*

The authors examine global networks for e-learning networks, with particular interest in the characteristics of structures adopted by African countries to participate in new educational strategies, and how these structures are moderated by Africa's peculiar social and political characteristics. They look at the challenges and opportunities that e-learning networks face in Africa, and then finally suggest how the challenges can be met, in addition to how the opportunities can be utilized.

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**Turtle Eggs and Sustainable Development: Indonesian NGOs and funding** / Pradjasto, Antonio Saptaningrum, Indriawati Dyah.  
*Development (SID) vol 49, no. 2, June 2006*

The authors explore the financial arrangements of civil society during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Bali, 2002. They look at the role played by NGOs, in particular at how they balanced donor priorities with their own interests.

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**Funding of Non Governmental Organizations in Senegal: Constraints and Opportunities** / Sarr, Fatou.

*Development (SID) vol 49, no. 2, June 2006*

The growing influence of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in development interventions in recent years in Senegal reflects the state's incapacity to ensure the well being of its population, as well as the push for greater democracy and improved governance from donor agencies. NGOs have demonstrated their usefulness to local development through their participatory local activities. But despite this, Fatou Sarr argues that NGOs continue to lack a stable financial base. Attempts are made by many NGOs to be financially more self-sufficient, but overall they continue to be financially dependent on the government and external donors. Sarr suggests this makes them not only vulnerable to manipulations by authorities and donor agencies, but also diminishes the efficiency of their work.

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**Brazilian Civil Society Structures and Financial Resources: The case of Rio 1992** / de Paula, Silvana.

*Development (SID) vol 49, no. 2, June 2006*

The author looks at the diversity of Brazilian civil society organization's financial arrangements around the Global Citizens' Forum held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. She examines the degree of institutionalization of the different civil society organizations engaged in preparing for the Rio meeting, and how support from international donors impacted on the dynamics of that event.

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**Tourism and tribal peoples : the 'new imperialism' : information sheet**

*London: Survival International, 1998.*

Tourism is becoming one of the largest global industries. This article looks at problems that tourism can cause such as environmental degradation, debasing the host culture, dislocation of local economies and conflict over resources such as water.

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**Tribal people and conservation : parks and people : information sheet**

*London: Survival International, 1998.*

For many tribal peoples, conservation imposed from the outside has meant eviction from their ancestral lands. Examples from Sri Lanka and the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park as well as Aboriginal areas in Australia illustrate this dilemma for conservationists and indigenous peoples.