

effectively provided that the experiential and cultural contextual differences are taken into account.

The fresh approach to conventional mourning theory and self psychology, applied to the specific context of AIDS, makes this a valuable book for the counsellor working with AIDS affected couples. It is also of value to people themselves experiencing HIV and AIDS in their loved ones and or themselves. They can learn from the experiences of others sensitively expressed within the book, and be assisted to cope with their own emotions and relationships as they and their loved ones progress on the "AIDS Journey".

Reviewed by Helen Jackson, Director of Research, School of Social Work, Harare.

Two Halves Make a Whole: Balancing Gender Relations in Development (1991)
Canadian Council for International Cooperation, MATCH International Centre,
Association quebecoise des organismes de cooperation internationale, Ottawa:
CCIC, MATCH and AQOC, 110, Incl. Bibliography

This is a handbook intended to assist development workers in integrating a gender analysis into their projects. The authors have wisely decided not to attempt to be all things to all people, and so this handbook is not the place to look for data on women and development in specific sectors or in specific regions. Instead, it focuses on disseminating the concepts and types of analysis employed by people who wish to understand gender and development and on ways of integrating these concepts into the work of development organisations.

The handbook is divided into two parts - first, an introduction to the ideas and techniques associated with gender analysis of development, and second, suggestions for developing a training programme for development professionals to sensitise them to gender. It was designed and created in Canada, and appears to address itself primarily to Western development workers, who do not have a great deal of experience in actually living in the Third World. This handbook therefore may not be completely appropriate for use in some settings.

The first section provides a readable and well-organised summary of the ideas found in much of the literature on women and development. It is divided into theory (assumptions and concepts) and tools (ways of translating these concepts into analysis of existing situations, and building on this analysis, the design, implementation of programmes that address the situation. Many of these "tools" consist simply of knowing the right questions to ask). This first section stresses the difference between WID (women in development) and GAD (gender and development). The authors of the book make the case that GAD is a more useful and

accurate approach, and that it lends itself more easily to social change and transformation than does WID, which they identify with the integration of women into existing systems and structures. WID they say, focuses only on women, whereas GAD focuses on relations between men and women and is thus more holistic and incorporates both genders (hence, perhaps, the name of this handbook). While this distinction is fairly clear on a theoretical level, it is not apparent what the difference is between a WID and a GAD approach when it comes to actual project design. The danger of cultural imperialism, in the form of dictating, or being accused of dictating what should be the "right" relations between women and men, is also quite apparent and is dealt with in this handbook in a rather cursory and abstract way. (In order to avoid the danger of dictating, or being accused of dictating, inappropriate cultural models, it would have been helpful if the authors had included in the "tools" section more information on consultation with target groups in the pre-implementation stage).

The second section addresses the practical problems of implementing GAD training programmes. It provides schedules and outlines of activities for training sessions of different lengths discussed as a way of making concrete abstractions of the GAD approach. These guidelines are sufficiently detailed to be useful even for relatively inexperienced facilitators, yet are not so rigid that they would inhibit creativity or improvisation. A bibliography is provided, but it is unfortunately rather scanty and does not contain many references which provide empirical information about a particular sector or region - the sort of information which could be very valuable when attempting to actually employ GAD analysis in one's work.

A particular strength of this section is the inclusion of activities that require readers to consider how they can change their own organisations in order to integrate GAD into the values and outlook of the organisation which might promote or impede the full integration of gender analysis. Ideally, GAD will then become something fully rooted in the philosophy and behaviour of an organisation, rather than something tacked on to projects, to be superseded by the next development fad.

In its emphasis on organisational transformation, its clear and useful presentation of GAD concepts and its guidelines for implementing GAD training and sensitisation programmes, this is quite a useful publication. Its utility as a training handbook is probably greater in Canada than in Africa, but it can still be valuable as a reference work.

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