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REPORT ON THE EXPANSION  
OF THE  
PUBLICATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

AID/OTR-C-1761  
Secretariat for Women in Development  
New TransCentury Foundation  
February, 1979

### Introduction

In September, 1978 a grant from the WID office at AID enabled the Secretariat to expand its Publication Retrieval System to include 900 documents that can be used by consultants who are programming or designing projects to integrate Women in Development efforts. This information is also useful to researchers who wish to know more about the status of women in a particular region or regarding specific subject matter. Along with collecting new documents the Secretariat established a method of identifying and further classifying these materials so they could be easily retrieved and disseminated.

One of the problems encountered in the growth of a new field such as Women in Development is that it is difficult to obtain relevant articles and practical information in traditional libraries. It is particularly difficult to obtain unpublished or "fugitive" documents such as Ph.D. dissertations and project reports from the field that reflect local experience of PVO's and indigenous women's organizations. The Secretariat is grateful that with the assistance of AID/WID we have been able to help consultants and researchers locate the practical action-oriented information that exists on Women in Development.

Over a third of our present collection consists of unpublished material and we have obtained the authors' permissions for the majority of the articles so we can make copies and disseminate this information to people going out on field projects and local practitioners can write in and have documents sent to them. This is a unique feature of the Publication Retrieval System and one of its most important functions.

The following report will describe the methodology that was used in collecting documents and classifying them. We will also discuss the importance of identifying a network and how we obtain authors' permissions for unpublished documents. A full description will be given as to how we process and classify a document once it has been received by the Secretariat.

The second part of the report will concentrate on usage of the Publication Retrieval System highlighting the consultants and researchers who use the system describing how they use it, for what purpose and how often. We receive various inquiries through correspondence, telephone and by personal visits. Examples of the variety of requests will be given as well as a description of the different types of technical assistance that is provided.

## I. Methodology

The Publication Retrieval System currently consists of 900 documents including research studies, resource books, newsletters, workshop proceedings, case studies, project reports, bibliographies and directories.<sup>1</sup>

The initial collection of documents began during research for our annotated bibliography, Development as if Women Mattered: A Third World Focus. The 287 documents in the bibliography have an action/programing orientation and many of the documents were prepared by and present the perspective of Third World women. In continuing to collect documents we have emphasized obtaining material that has direct relevance to field-bound consultants.

### Establishing a Network

In order to collect documents for the bibliography, we established a mailing list of development organizations that had field projects and another list of researchers who had done some work in the field of Women in Development.

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<sup>1</sup> There are 287 annotated documents in the bibliography, 451 new documents that have been classified since the expansion, 32 newsletters, 26 resource books and more than 100 articles which have been received but not yet classified (in index cards) into the system.

We then sent them a promotional letter explaining the objective of the bibliography and requested documents. We contacted organizations and researchers both in the U.S. and in the Third World. By establishing this dual network we received both "fugitive" or unpublished research and action-oriented documents such as proposals, progress reports and evaluations. Many researchers and agencies send us their documents now as a matter of course.

When we decided to expand the Publication Retrieval System we sent a second mailing to the researchers and development organizations to let them know that this service was available and requested their assistance in helping us to obtain relevant documents.

This network has proven to be a valuable resource. As more people learn of the PRS through various Secretariat activities the mailing list continues to expand and can be used on an on-going basis to exchange information.

#### Authors' Permission

Many of the articles we received were unpublished and we discovered that it is necessary to obtain an authors' permission in writing in order to replicate their unpublished documents for dissemination.

After checking with the Copyright office to make certain that our procedures were legal we then re-searched the authors' addresses and sent them letters explaining the importance of the retrieval system and the restriction on dissemination along with permission slips for them to sign. We now have the authors' permission for the majority of our unpublished documents and send this letter and permission form out with any new requests for unpublished documents.

Occasionally we will read about an unpublished article that is obtainable from a third source and once we have received a copy we must then research the address of the author(s) and ask them to sign the permission slip. Obtaining authors's permission is a time-consuming yet important task if we are going to continue to provide the unique service of being able to replicate these documents.

### Ways of Researching Documents

#### Newsletters

In order to keep abreast of new research and documents being produced on Women in Development, the Secretariat receives a number of newsletters which we scan for announcements on new research or up-coming workshops and conferences.

Among the newsletters we receive on an on-going basis are Al-Raida from the Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World and ISIS International Bulletin from Rome. (See appendix I for a listing of our newsletters on file).

Two of the most useful newsletters are "TAICH's Acquisitions List" which has a separate Women in Development sub-title and the Non-Formal Exchange's documents are often pertinent. TAICH mentions where to obtain the articles and how much they cost. We frequently purchase articles from public and private sources. Both of these publications have publicized the existence of our Publication Retrieval System and we plan to send an announcement out about our service to other newsletters this year.

### Library

We also do periodic research at libraries and as part of our expansion this fall, reviewed the recent articles listed in periodicals and social service journals. We xeroxed copies of the articles which we felt were most relevant. We were able to do this with the assistance of two student interns. Since Women in Development is a relatively new field it takes considerable time to look at related headings in order to find relevant material.

We are also on a number of mailing lists and receive United Nations and AID documents. Another source of information is workshop reports and conferences that list relevant research.

Association with other Secretariat Projects and NTF

We have also found that other projects within the Secretariat generate important materials such as case studies, workshop proceedings, project profiles, training modules and information from women's groups and agencies involving Women in Development worldwide. The recent questionnaire that we sent out to women's organizations and research institutes has produced a number of pamphlets listing research and publications which are available from these centers and we plan to write to them for copies of their documents.

Another Secretariat project that has provided an important linkage to field work has been the Directory of Projects. Requests for information regarding projects has resulted in our obtaining useful project descriptions and reports. These action-oriented documents are of particular assistance to programers and planners in designing their projects. In turn, the field offices learn of the existence of our Publication Retrieval System and can write to obtain articles that

we have which may prove very useful for their work in the field.

Our association with the New TransCentury Foundation also puts us in close contact with numerous non-profit private voluntary organizations. We also receive information regarding WID from on-going development projects that NTF staff are working on and our Publication Retrieval System has proved useful to staff going out on field assignments.

#### Classification

When we began collecting documents for the bibliography we listed all possible categories and let the documents themselves, which represent the information base upon which the field of Women in Development is founded, shape our final categories. We also discovered that many of the documents fit into more than one category and decided to make a cross-reference listing, placing the document under the category that we felt was its primary emphasis. In addition, we designed a set of key word headings for topics not covered in the categories which we felt were important to highlight.

The following categories have proven to be the most comprehensive and useful classification tools to date:

1. General Material: Guidelines for the integration of Women in Development. Includes workshop and conference reports, research trends and plans.
2. Culture and Society: Highlights the diversity of women's roles and status in different societies, imparting a sense of what day-to-day life is like for women in different cultures.
3. Socio-economic Participation: Material on formal and informal economic activity, economic projects for women and urban socio-economic studies.
4. Migration: Focuses primarily on internal migration, an important trend in developing countries today.
5. Formal and Non-Formal Education: Includes project documents and statistics on women's access to educational opportunities, the relationship between those opportunities and employment for women, and other directly relevant material, e.g. functional literacy programs and para-professional work in villages.
6. Rural Development: Concentrates on rural development projects for women, women's rural economic activities, social change and research and action in rural areas.
8. Formal and Informal Associations: Focuses on women's associations and informal networks such as cooperatives, credit unions, networks based on the exchange of goods and services or important social relationships.
9. Communications: Includes material on the image of women in the mass media and the importance and use of communication techniques in projects for raising the status of women.
10. Impact of "Development" and Modernization: Focuses on some of the negative consequences of certain types of "development" and modernization efforts for women and highlights the reasons for this negative impact. Points to the need to be conscious of this phenomenon when planning projects or carrying out research.
11. Law and Politics: Added since the bibliography, includes legal and civil codes, laws, statements and evolutionary histories of political parties, as well as studies on political participation of women.

Each of the categories is also divided into the following regional breakdown:

Multi-Regional  
Asia and the Pacific  
Latin America and the Caribbean  
Middle East and North Africa  
Sub-Saharan Africa

Although we do not make a concerted effort to collect documents from North America, East Europe, West Europe and China, we do occasionally receive interesting articles on WID in these regions and classify them under the appropriate category and those regional headings.

When a document is country specific we have color coded pins corresponding to the categories which we place on our map of the world. This audio-visual representation of the documents assists us in locating the types of documents we have on a particular country and gives us a global picture of the kinds of country-specific research being done.

One of the main objectives in our recent expansion of the PRS was to develop a system of classification that would be procedurally clear, express more information about documents than was usually placed on library cards and yet was compatible with existing documentation and library systems. We wanted the system to be easy to use so we could identify and retrieve documents as quickly as possible.

A sample card is provided below:

Rural Development: Asia and Pacific

Agriculture  
Case Study

Khatun, Saleha and Rani, Gita. "Bari-Based Harvest Operations and Livestock Care: Some Observations and Case Studies". edited by T. Abdullah and S. Zeidenstein. The Ford Foundation, Report No. 48, Dacca, December, 1977. 24pp.

Scope: micro

Cross-Reference: Socio-economic Participation

Publishing Info: Published

Mini-Description: Observations of the daily life of women in farm families during a boro rice harvest season. The women observed and interviewed for this study are from subsistence and above subsistence farm families in villages in Bangladesh. The work of the women consisted mainly of growing, harvesting and processing rice, raising poultry and during non-harvest season livestock care.

The scope highlights whether the document has a micro or macro focus and the cross-reference pinpoints the other major category(s) of reference where applicable. Under publishing information, we note whether we have an authors' permission or not if the article is unpublished.

Key words highlight certain "key" features of the document, e.g. a socio-economic document on Latin America and the Caribbean might involve housing or income generation. The key words can be used for easy reference and we plan to develop a second key word card file system that would list the several documents that fall within that specific interest. Therefore, if someone wanted to see all the documents we had in income generation, we would be able to locate them on the income generation (key word) card.

At present there are fourteen key words which may increase according to the documents collected.<sup>1</sup> Thus, the articles themselves, which represent the information base upon which the field of Women in Development is founded, will shape our key word definitions as they did with our original category divisions.

We also established a card file alphabetized by author which is divided into two sections; published and unpublished material. The publishing information card file is a way to keep a record of incoming authors' permission slips and serves as a useful cross-reference to our category index.

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<sup>1</sup> The key words at present include: agriculture, appropriate technology, cooperatives, functional literacy, handicrafts, housing, water, vocational training, programing, project report, research, case study and bibliography.

This classification system was designed to establish a method of identifying documents concerned with a specific category, region or topic which could be used as background material for practitioners, researchers and consultants and we have found it to be very useful.

It is interesting to note the category and regional breakdown of our current listings. Although our collection of documents has by no means been exhaustive, we feel it does help to show where more research has been done to date and points to some of the gaps where research is needed. For instance, there are many documents on health and nutrition but fewer on migration or women's participation in agriculture. (rural development). See appendix - II for a complete category and regional breakdown of the documents.

We are interested in locating documents to help fill the gaps that we've discovered. We are also planning to focus our research on areas considered to be of major interest to the community of Women in Development, e.g. women-headed households and income generation. We have also been collecting evaluation forms from researchers and consultants who use our PRS and ask them to make suggestions as to the type of documents they would find most useful.

We also receive written requests and thereby learn which segments of the PRS are most popular and we are trying to improve our system to best meet the needs of our clients.

We are also interested in expanding our network of contacts with research centers and individuals in the U.S., Europe and the Third World. We have already initiated an agreement to exchange some preliminary information with the Socially Appropriate Technology Information System (SATIS) in Amsterdam. They have organized an index card exchange system with a number of Appropriate Technology Centers throughout the world. Since one of our key words is "appropriate technology," and one of theirs is "Women in Development", we have agreed to exchange information on those documents in our systems. With increased outreach work we could expand our resource center considerably.

## II. Usage

The need for a resource center on Women in Development has been continually pointed out to us by requests from centers and researchers throughout the world and from consultants who visit our office and select articles to be xeroxed for their work. Awareness of the existence of the Publication Retrieval System has been growing as more people find the system useful.

Publicity from the publication and wide distribution of our annotated bibliography plus referrals from the AID/WID office and from other development agencies and women's centers like the International Research Center on Women have also increased the number of requests that we receive. The PRS has also received publicity by being listed in TAICH's newsletter and most recently we were listed in the Non-Formal Exchange newsletter on Women in Development.

We began to keep a record of usage in October, 1978 to help us see exactly how requests were being made. (see appendix III - Record of Usage). In the appendix we list by week the various ways we receive inquiries. We also record the number of articles we receive, those we send for and the number of documents we have recorded and put into the system.

Among those using the Publication Retrieval System are private voluntary agencies, AID consultants and staff, Peace Corps representatives, students, research centers from different parts of the world, researchers, journalists and individuals such as the wife of the United States Ambassador to Bahrain who wished to look at all the documents we had that could give her an orientation to Arab women of the Gulf region.

We receive requests for information from three main sources: correspondence, telephone calls and personal visits. Each request often requires a different type of personalized technical assistance.

The majority of people who write to us request specific articles from the bibliography and occasionally ask for general information about WID or for any information we might have on a particular subject matter or region.

When we receive a request for documents, it is necessary first to ascertain whether we have the authors' permission to replicate the article if it is unpublished. We have obtained the authors' permission for all but approximately 30 of the documents in the bibliography and for the majority of the new documents. We recently sent a second mailing to all the outstanding authors in the bibliography with the permission form for them to sign. Occasionally, an author will not give us permission to replicate their article or quote from it because they are revising it for publication, but they do allow researchers to read the articles at our center.

For those articles that are available we then search the files, xerox the articles, check to ensure satisfaction and charge for xeroxing services at our cost

price plus a handling and postage charge. We notify the client if there are any articles that we can not send them, informing them that their request has been recorded and placed in a pending order file.

Any requests for special information require a personal letter. For a listing of the clients who have written to us regarding our documents since May, 1978 see appendix IV. It is important to note that these clients often do not know that we have continued to expand our collection since the bibliography. Once we develop a listing of the new material that we have collected we plan to do a mailing to our network of researchers, development organizations and past clients to inform them of our new resources.

Often people learn of the PRS or know that the Secretariat is a clearinghouse of information on WID and they will telephone for information. Occasionally, direct orders will be placed for articles, but more often the people who call need general information and orientation about the PRS and how it works.

For local calls, we are often able to tell them how many articles we have on a particular topic that they are interested in. This might take some additional

research and a return call. Frequently, there is sufficient information and people will make appointments to come and use the system in person. Often, we are able to give information over the telephone to people making specific requests, especially on long-distance calls. For example, a woman who was doing a nutrition survey for AID called requesting all the information we had on breast-feeding. By doing some research we were also able to give her addresses where she could get more information on the subject.

Another example is Oxfam America, who called and asked us for information regarding background material and guidelines to be used by people interested in WID for an issue of their newsletter. They sent us a letter thanking us for our assistance but usually we do not have a record of these telephone transactions.

Since October, we have been able to keep a fairly accurate record of the number of personal visits that have been made by researchers and consultants, but not all of the people have filled out their evaluation forms. (see appendix V for a listing of the clients through personal visits.) On the evaluation form we asked them to fill in their organizational affiliation, the topic of their research, the documents they found most useful and any suggestions they

might have to improve the system.

In the case of personal visits we can often advise the consultants and researchers on documents and resource books that might prove useful to them in their work. First, it is usually necessary to ascertain exactly what they are looking for. Next, we provide orientation to our system of documents in the bibliography and the new document(s) and help select articles that are pertinent, xeroxing the articles they desire.

For example, when someone wants the three best documents that we have on programing, it is important to understand what they are looking for specifically. Likewise, if a consultant wants information on women's cooperatives in Latin America, we describe the category, regional divisions and key words which will help them use the index card system more effectively.

A recent specialized request was for a document that could be used for publication in the Development Digest. In such a case it was necessary to obtain permission from the author directly in order to publish her research.

We provided support work for this search by helping to select articles and by locating the author in order to obtain her permission.

Researchers and consultants who use the PRS do so for a number of reasons as documented in Appendices IV and V such as to do individual research, to get background material on an area before they go there, to get programming and project design ideas and to help write proposals.

A recent example was the visit of Penny White and Pat Walsh from the Overseas Education Fund, who came in to get assistance in preparing a draft proposal on giving technical assistance to Middle Eastern women's organizations. They wanted to know which documents might help them. May Rihani met with them and suggested that they concentrate on the articles in Women in their Culture and Society and Formal and Informal Associations. She also told them which were the best general documents and suggested that they look at the other documents on the Middle East and to feel free to ask for further assistance. Pat spent 4-5 days doing research on the documents and sent us a listing of all the documents she used commenting on those which she had found to be most useful.

We feel that sensitive and specialized technical assistance as demonstrated by these examples are a very important part of the PRS.

## Summary

This report has focused on the improvements we have made in our classification system, the collection of more documents, usage of the Publication Retrieval System and the technical assistance we have been able to provide regarding a wide range of request from consultants and researchers.

The need for a PRS on Women in Development is well substantiated by the number of people who have been using the system and by the positive responses we have received verifying the interest in a resource center of this kind. We regard the Publication Retrieval System as an on-going project that can be maintained with the continual collection of action-oriented documents. We also feel that by building on our network of U.S. and Third World contacts we can vastly increase the size and usage of the system by further outreach work and publicity.

In sum, we feel the Publication Retrieval System has and can continue to have an important role in the Women in Development field as a resource information center where researchers and consultants, practitioners and academicians can come whenever they need to do research on current projects.

APPENDIX I

Newsletters\*

Al-Raida

Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World  
Beirut, Lebanon

Agenda

Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C.

Canadian Newsletter of Research on Women

Sociology Department O.I.S.E.  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Clearinghouse International Newsletter

The Women's Forum Clearinghouse International of the Eleanor Association  
Chicago, Illinois

Comment

Published in collaboration with Women's Research Program  
National Institute of Education U.S. Department of Health, Education  
and Welfare  
Washington, D.C.

Communications and Development Review

Iran Communications and Development Institute  
Tehran, Iran

Connections

Center for the Continuing Education of Women - Women's Center  
University of California, Berkeley

Development Communication Report

Clearinghouse on Development Communication  
Washington, D.C.

Focus: Technical Cooperation

Center on Technology Development and Transfer Society for  
International Development  
Washington, D.C.

IED Information Bulletin

International Educational Development, Inc.  
New York, New York

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\* NOTE: The majority of these newsletters are quarterly publications.

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Information Summary

International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility  
The Population Institute  
Washington, D.C.

International Center for Research on Women  
Washington, D.C.

International Development Review  
Society for International Development  
Washington, D.C.

International Voice  
OIC International  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

International Women's Year Tribune  
IWY Tribune Project  
New York, New York

ISIS International Bulletin  
Rome, Italy

L.I.F.E.  
League for International Food Education  
Washington, D.C.

National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year  
Office of Public Information (concluding issue: March, 1978)  
Washington, D.C.

Peer Perspective  
New Legal Defense and Education Fund  
Washington, D.C.

People  
International Planned Parenthood Federation  
London, England

Population and Development Review  
Center for Policy Studies of the Population Council  
New York, New York

Population Issues  
Organization Liaison Division of the Population Institute  
Washington, D.C.

Reports Magazine-World Education  
New York, New York

Response  
Division of Education and Cultivation Board of Global Ministries  
of the United Methodist Church  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Sustenance

Newsletter of the Action Center, Institute for World Order, Inc.  
Washington, D.C.

TAICH News

Technical Assistance Information Clearinghouse  
New York, New York

Technoserve

Darien, Connecticut

The NFE Exchange

Non-Formal Education Information Center  
Institute for International Studies in Education  
Michigan State University, Michigan

The Link

International Family Planning Project of the American Home  
Economics Association  
Washington, D.C.

TRANET

Transnational Network for Appropriate/Alternative Technologies  
Rangeley, Maine

WIN News

Women's International Network  
Lexington, Massachusetts

Women Today

Today News Service, Inc.  
Washington, D.C.

World Encounter

Division for World Mission and Ecumenism of the Lutheran Church  
in America  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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## APPENDIX II

Documents - Regional and Category Breakdown

Regions	General Material	Culture & Society	Socio-econ. Part.	Migration	Formal & Non-Formal Ed.	Rural Development
Multi-Regional	50	7	30	1	20	16
Asia & Pacific	14	29	29	4	11	11
Latin Am. & Caribbean	16	12	26	6	5	4
Mid-East & N. Africa	8	21	16	2	12	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	26	31	1	8	10
Published	92	70	71	8	45	34
Unpublished	21	31	80	6	16	17
Total*	113	101	151	14	61	51
	H/N/F/FP**	Formal & Inf. Assoc.	Comm.	Impact	Law & Politics	Bibliographies
Multi-Regional	45	4	8	9	6	22
Asia & Pacific	22	6	2	2	1	3
Latin Am. & Caribbean	12	14	6	1	4	6
Mid-East & N. Africa	10	8			1	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	17	9	1	9	7	4
Published	81	23	11	13	13	36
Unpublished	28	19	6	8	8	6
Total	109	42	17	21	21	39

\* NOTE: We do not collect documents on North America, East Europe, West Europe and China but when we receive them we classify those we feel contain relevant information on Women in Development. We have not listed those regional articles in this chart however and hence, the total may appear a little higher.

Health, Nutrition, Fertility and Family Planning.

## APPENDIX III

Publication Retrieval System - Record of Usage

Week of:	# of people who used system in person and by telephone	# of inquiries by Mail		total	# of documents recorded and put in sys.	Articles Sent for	Articles received
		Doc's	Bib.				
Oct. 2nd	2	1		3	23	10	
Oct. 9th	2	2	2	6	17	8	
Oct. 16th	4	1	2	7	13	12	
Oct. 23rd	3	2		5	18	8	
Oct. 30th	6	1	1	8	28	4	6
Nov. 6th	5	2		7	18	3	7
Nov. 13th	5	2	2	9	12	10	3
Nov. 20th	5	1		6	14		7
Nov. 27th	5	1		6	20	5	4
Dec. 4th	3		2	5		5	21
Dec. 11th	4	1	1	6	13		3
Dec. 18th	3	2	2	7	9	4	12
Dec. 25th	1	1		2	3		5
Jan. 1, 1979	3	2	1	6	3		3
Jan. 8th	4	2	2	8	16		19
Jan. 15th	4	4		8	40	7	
Jan. 22nd	5	3		8	10	5	12
Jan. 29th	4	3	1	8	16		4
Feb. 5th	4	3	2	9	6		6

NOTE: This chart does not totally represent the number of inquiries we receive as requests by telephone are not always logged.

APPENDIX IV

Requests for Documents Through Correspondence May 1978 - January 1979.

Dr. A. H. Sharkas  
Ministry of Culture and Youth  
Department of National Libraries Documentation and Archives  
Amman, Jordan  
#28,29,52,54,58,83,86,87,89,92,125,  
126,181,246,247,250,264. (17)

Ms. Elaine Edgcomb  
Catholic Relief Services  
#113. ( 1)

Ms. Ellen Taylor  
Center for International Studies  
Rural Development Committee  
Cornell University, New York  
#6,11,31,63,83,86,189,194,208,235,246. (11)

Dr. Jan L. De Vries  
Public Health II  
University of Michigan  
#232,251,254,275. ( 4)

Ms. Bettina Meyer  
Western Michigan University Library  
Kalamazoo, Michigan  
#60,63,65,68,83,86,111,133,136,142,207,210,  
264,277,278. (15)

Mr. William F. Steel  
Comparative Analysis and Projections  
The World Bank  
#68,83,119,129,137,189,279. ( 7)

Ms. Sue Dangler  
Nairobi (ID)  
Department of State  
#20,24,28,29,54,58,70,116. ( 8)

Alice Y. Chai  
Women's Studies Program  
University of Hawaii at Manoa  
#24,29,43,83,99,124,153,166,186,189,  
195,196,208,210,231,232,257,268,277,278. (20)

Dr. Joan Mandle  
 Pennsylvania State University  
 Delaware County Campus  
 Media Pennsylvania  
 #24,91,136. ( 3)

Brigitte Averbach  
 Federal Representative Germany  
 #11,60,68,76,78,109,129,143,153,183,  
 186,189,254,277,279,284. (16)

Mr. Arnd Kumerloeve  
 Institute for Development Research and Development Policy  
 Universitätsstr., GB,1.OG  
 West Germany  
 #21,32,89,238 ( 4)

Wilma E. Winters  
 Center for Population Studies  
 The Library  
 Harvard University  
 Boston, Massachusetts  
"Rural Urban Migration of Women Among the  
 Urban Poor in India," Andrea Singh. ( 1)

Ms. Shirine Samic  
 Research Center  
 Women's Organization of Iran

Ms. Laurie Zivetz and Ms. Janet Griffith  
 Research Triangle Institute  
 North Carolina  
 #29,58,76,79,83,87,92,125,129,136,141  
 143,207,208,209,250,277,278,279,284. (20)

Ms. Hilda Kokirhirwa  
 Center for International Education  
 University of Massachusetts  
 Amherst, Massachusetts  
 #7,13,14,20,21,24,28,31,38,60,63,136,142,  
 166,169,171,183,185,207,256,275,277. (22)

Ms. Corinne Scheman  
 Mujeres en Desarrollo, Inc.  
 Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
 #115,117. ( 2)

- Ms. Chandra Subba  
Centre for Economic Development and Administration  
Tribhuvan University  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu  
Nepal  
#7,20,21,38,39,54,86,87,89,92,95,103,124,143,166,  
171,189,195,196,198,259,263,264,279,282,284. (26)
- Ms. Chey Walcott  
St. John's University  
Jamaica, New York  
#49. ( 1)
- Ms. Eva Evas Rpander  
for the project "Women and Social and Economic Change"  
Department of Social Anthropology  
Stockholm, Sweden  
#47. ( 1)
- Ms. Leticia R. Rosal  
School of Hygiene and Public Health  
The Johns Hopkins University  
Baltimore, Maryland  
#new document  
"Rural-Urban Migration of Women Among the  
Urban Poor in India", Andrea M. Singh. ( 1)
- Mr. Avi Green  
United Nations, Fund for Population Activities Library  
New York  
"Rural Urban Migration of Women Among the  
Urban Poor in India", Andrea M. Singh. ( 1)
- Caral Wehrli  
Catholic Relief Services United States Catholic Conference  
Dominican Republic Program  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
#148. ( 1)
- Ms. Danielle Bazin  
"A Bibliography of Recent Research on Family and Women  
in the Arab States," May Ahdab Yehia and May Rihani ( 1)
- Ms. Dessima Williams  
American University, Research  
Washington, D.C.  
#13,29,279,287. ( 4)

APPENDIX V

Requests for Documents Through Personal Visits.\*

Dessima Williams American University (Ph.D. student) Area of Interest: Latin America and the Caribbean, Women in Socio-economic Development, Historical Role of Women	10/12/78
Beth Morgan American University Student Intern with Peace Corps Area of Interest: Integration of Women in Development	10/12/78
Stephanie Mann Voice of America-Asia and Pacific Area of Interest: Projects Used by Women in Asia and the Pacific	10/13/78
Joyce Mortimer US/AID Kenya Area of Interest: Africa	10/18/78
Jennifer Sebstad Resources in Action	10/20/78
Joan Fiator New TransCentury Foundation Area of Interest: Africa	10/20/78
Ann Shriver Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service Area of Interest: Impact of Development, Africa	10/20/78
Marilyn Richards Area of Interest: Funding sources	10/23/78
Cheryl Lassen Area of Interest: Rural Development	10/24-25/78
Ruth Daniloff Freelance Writer Area of Interest: Turkey	10/25/78
Lorraine Chalefsky International Center for Research on Women Area of Interest: Migration	10/31/78

Caroline O'Garro  
 Georgetown University  
 Area of Interest: West Africa 10/30/78

Laura Clyburn  
 World Bank  
 Handicrafts Project in Nepal  
 Area of Interest: Handicraft Development, Socio-Economic  
 Participation of Women, Income Generation 10/31/78

Kimberly A. Meeker  
 School for International Training  
 Brattleboro, Vermont  
 Area of Interest: Latin America, Africa, Public Health,  
 Nutrition, Family Planning 11/07/78

Suggestions: More documents on Role of Husband and Wife  
 Communication on Family Planning.

Pamela Brassy  
 Area of Interest: North Africa, French West Africa,  
 Latin America 11/14/78

Kathryn Sikkink  
 University of Minnesota - Student Intern - Congressman  
 Fraser's office  
 Area of Interest: East Africa, Tanzania, Effect of Cash  
 Cropping on Status of Women 11/15/78

Suggestions: Better original copies

Donna Vogt  
 Development Digest  
 Area of Interest: World Wide Women's Jobs and Employment 11/20/78

Suggestions: More documents on Employment Labor Participation

Janice Martin  
 American University  
 Area of Interest: Role of Women in Kenya, Tanzania 11/28/78

Pamela D. Pelletreau  
 Wife of Foreign Service Officer  
 Area of Interest: Middle East 11/30/78

Pamela Kray  
Area of Interest: Tunisia, Women's Future in the Face  
of Expansion in Tunisia 12/01/78

Barbara Furst  
AID Contractor: Research on Poor Urban Women  
Area of Interest: Urban Women, Employment, Labor Market 12/04/78

Roberta Hollander  
Instructor, Institute of Urban Studies,  
University of Maryland, College Park  
Ph.D. candidate, American University  
Area of Interest: Kenya and Tanzania 12/15/78

Suggestion: Increase in the number of documents regarding  
specific development projects oriented toward women.

Marine Redman  
AID Documentation Centre 12/28/78

Norma Shorey  
Area of Interest: Women in Development-Focus on  
Caribbean 01/08/79

Penny White  
Overseas Education Fund  
Area of Interest: Information on the Middle East to help  
write a proposal to provide technical assistance to  
women's organizations. 01/08/79

JoAnn Van Horn  
Overseas Education Fund  
Area of Interest: General Materials on Women in Develop-  
ment 01/16/79

Pat Walsh  
Overseas Education Fund  
Area of Interest: Information on the Middle East to help  
write a proposal to provide technical assistance to  
women's organizations. 01/16/79

Mitsuko Horiuchi  
Ministry of Labour  
Area of Interest: U.S.A., Women's Status 01/18/79

Francena L. Miller  
Consultant to Kellogg Foundation  
Area of Interest: Latin America Family, Education,  
Health, Rural Women

Madeleine Stuart  
Education Office  
Arabian Oil Company  
Area of Interest: Middle East (Arabian Gulf; Jordan)  
Relationship between Women's Education and Labor  
force Participation

01/30/79

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\* NOTE: This list is in no way comprehensive. It only covers a four month period October, 78 through January, 1979 and the names were taken from the evaluation forms which are not always turned in.

Also, many researchers and consultants spend more than one day at the PRS, but only one visit is recorded.