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women, agriculture, and rural development in latin america



INTERNATIONAL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER



Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical

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Women, Agriculture, and Rural Development in Latin America

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FOREWORD

This bibliography was begun in response to a request for a background paper on women in Latin American agriculture for the CGIAR Inter-Center Seminar on Women and Agricultural Technology held at Bellagio, Italy, March 25-29, 1985. One objective of this seminar was to focus the attention of managers of international and national agricultural research systems on the importance of women as potential adopters of agricultural technology, and on the impact of agricultural innovation on women. The search for materials revealed the extreme scarcity of published information addressing these issues in Latin America and that much of it formed a "fugitive literature," difficult to locate bibliographically.

Although a number of general bibliographies on women exist, these do not focus exclusively on Latin America as a region, or they deal with a much broader range of themes, related to urban as well as rural women. Once located, the scattered nature of the literature on rural women in Latin America meant that it was consistently difficult to obtain needed documents. It became clear that a published bibliography, complemented by an attempt to bring together in one place all the relevant materials, could provide a valuable resource toward further research on the themes addressed initially in the CGIAR seminar paper, which is also included in this publication. To avoid duplicating references on women and agriculture published elsewhere, 17 other bibliographies are referenced and can be located in the index under "BIBLIOGRAPHY."

CONTENT OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography does not attempt to provide an exhaustive collection of materials on rural women in Latin America, but it was necessary to expand the content beyond the strictly agricultural for two reasons. First, information on women's participation in agriculture in Latin America is often buried in works related to a different theme. Second, for purposes of research on this topic it is important to go beyond the concept of agriculture as strictly those activities that are production-related, and to consider the so-called "domestic" sphere of life on the peasant farm. As a result, the materials included in the bibliography are related to a broad set of themes relevant to understanding how women play a part in agricultural change, and how agricultural change affects women.

The principal themes considered are the following:

- Women's participation in agricultural production activities.
- Time allocation between agricultural and domestic activities.
- The impact of agricultural development, particularly mechanization, on women.

- Rural women's access to technology.
- Emigration from the countryside.
- Rural women's access to education.
- Levels of living, health, fertility, nutrition of rural women.
- Implications of land reform programs for women.
- Women's role in the commercialization of the household sphere of production, and its impact on women.
- Women's access to and role in rural co-operatives and credit programs.
- The sociocultural status of women in rural society.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE MATERIAL

Bibliographic references are consecutively numbered and organized by author in alphabetical order. Author/co-author and subject indexes are included at the end of the bibliography. The terms used in the subject index were selected from the natural language of the titles and bibliographic summaries that form the bibliography. Some of these terms were converted to a more-controlled language, using the multilingual Thesaurus of Agricultural Terminology (AGROVOC), produced by the FAO, as a guide for the agricultural terms, and the Macrothesaurus of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the economics terms.

Subject terms are alphabetically organized and many of them can be logically combined at the secondary level. For example:

Status of women 0031 0069
 0126 0161 0211
 Cultural 0190 0326
 0327
 Economic 0036 0187 0327
 Educational
 Family
 Social

We are very thankful to Dr. Donald Leatherdale, Information Specialist, who was at CIAT, at the time of the preparation of this bibliography, for his orientation in the use of the thesaurus and selection of various important terms.

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WOMEN AND AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(Background document
prepared for the
CGIAR Intercenter Seminar
on Women and Agricultural Technology held at
Bellagio, Italy, March 25-29, 1985)¹

by

Dr. Jacqueline A. Ashby

IFDC/CIAT

¹ This report is also contained in the proceedings of the Seminar available through ISNAR (the International Service for National Agricultural Research) P.O. Box 93375, The Hague, Netherlands.

Introduction

A wide variety of incentives prompts farmers in low-income countries to adopt new technology at different rates. Thus, placing small farmers in "special user groups" and assessing technology in terms of its appropriateness to their special needs are integral parts of agricultural technology research and development. This fact is attested by the growth of on-farm research or farming systems research programs that address this objective. However, public research organizations serving farmers in developing countries have problems in identifying and setting priorities among different client groups who are often powerless to communicate their needs. In the absence of a market to indicate the relative importance of such groups and the particular nature of their needs for agricultural technology, special research must often be undertaken even to identify these groups and their needs.

Women, as the "invisible farmers" of the Third World, are a case in point. Research documenting their direct participation in agricultural field crop production and in other components of the food system of the rural poor has shown that women are potential users of agricultural technology. Women have been identified as both victims and beneficiaries of technical change in agriculture. Studies of technology adoption that examine gender-related issues indicate that there are often hidden costs and inefficiencies in any agricultural research that fails to take into account the special interests of women as potential user groups. Nonetheless, very few examples of agricultural technology development include gender as a criterion for analysis of technology design options.

In Latin America, cultural and socioeconomic definitions of sex roles in agriculture tend to make women particularly invisible and difficult to isolate

into sex-specific interest groups for the purposes of agricultural technology design. At the same time, women represent a pervasive influence in farming decisions and are an important beneficiary group that must be taken into account when evaluating strategies for technical change in agriculture. This paper discusses the relevance and implications of gender-related features of agriculture in Latin America for agricultural research and development within the mandates of the international agricultural research centers (IARCs).

The objective of this paper is to review what is known about the role of women in agriculture and the food system in Latin America and to assess the adequacy of this information for defining objectives and strategy in agricultural research programs. First, key issues for agricultural technology research and development are outlined in terms of the effects of sex roles on food production and welfare of the rural poor in low-income countries. These relationships are considered specifically in terms of IARC mandates and objectives. The next two sections of the paper review the evidence on the degree of participation of women in Latin American agriculture and what this implies for identifying women as special user groups for agricultural technology. Key research areas are identified where new information is needed to evaluate the relative importance of such groups in terms of the research priorities and strategy of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Implications of Gender for CGIAR System Objectives: An Analytical Framework

The three main objectives of research on technology for developing countries by the CGIAR system can be summarized as follows:

- To contribute to increasing the amount, quality, and stability of food supplies in low-income countries.
- To contribute to meeting nutritional requirements of less-advantaged groups in low-income countries.
- To take into account "the need to improve the level of income and the standard of living of the less advantaged sectors ... (specially rural) which determines their access to food, equity in distribution of benefits from research, and efficiency in use of agricultural resources" (Technical Advisory Committee, cited in Piñero and Moscardi, 1984).

These objectives specify several potential effects of gender-related variables on agricultural production and the adoption of new technology. It must be stated at the outset that the empirical basis for testing such causal relationships in the Latin American context is extremely weak. Nonetheless, research evidence that gender has similar effects in other regions of the world tends to lend support for such isolated findings as do exist, and the available research on sex roles in Latin American agriculture indicates that, in some important respects, these are not so different from sex roles in non-Latin cultures as tends to be popularly assumed.

The argument that gender is a factor in the amount, the quality, and the stability of food production; in the access to food; and in determining the nutritional standards of the poor is based on causal relationships summarized in Figure 1. Especially in the Latin American context, these causal relationships must be termed hypotheses, drawn from case studies, because very little empirical research includes gender as a variable. This section of the paper reviews these relationships with particular reference to the available evidence from Latin

America, with two objectives: (1) to provide a general analytical framework for the subsequent discussion of women's participation in agriculture in the region and (2) to highlight the deficiencies in research that must be addressed in order to identify women as a special user group for agricultural technology.

Figure 1 outlines several structural changes in Latin America that affect rural women's work roles on the farm and off-farm employment opportunities. The allocation of women's time among different activities has implications for three important functions of the rural household (termed intervening variables in Figure 1): the management of food consumption (food preferences); decision-making roles in agricultural production and household expenditures; and reproduction (child care and fertility). Gender affects the way in which these activities are organized within rural households, and these activities in turn influence the adoption of new technology and other related aspects of rural life, as shown in Figure 1.

The relevance of gender to agricultural technology adoption and food production in Latin America must be assessed in the context of the dual structure of the agricultural sector. In brief, two major trends--the declining size and stagnant labor productivity of small farms, in tandem with modernization of the large-scale, capital-intensive estate and plantation sector--are seen as contributing to a process of "proletarianization" of small landholders and near-landless minifundias. This process is significant for rural women's work roles in that it entails an increased dependence on off-farm earnings and the migration of surplus labor from the family farm (de Janvry, 1981; Deere and de Janvry, 1981; Garcia, 1980; León de Leal, 1980; Ossandon and Covarrubias, 1983; Jaquette, 1983).

Estates (haciendas) and plantations increasingly dispense with permanent laborers in favor of

Structural changes in the rural sector, Latin America	Rural women's work roles and time allocation	Intervening variables	Outcomes for rural poor
Declining size and stagnant productivity on small farms	Women domestic work (includes postharvest processing)	Women's food preparation preferences	Adoption of agricultural technology
Mechanization of capitalist agriculture	Women's subsistence production (crop and small animals)	Women's control over farm output, income, and expenditures	Household food availability; home-produced versus purchased food
"Proletarianization" of peasant class	Women's marketing activities	Women's control over farm management (production inputs)	Household savings and expenditures patterns
Outmigration	Women's unpaid labor on family farms	Women's child care and fertility control practices	Child nutrition, health, mortality, and education
Female-headed farms	Women's employment as agricultural wage laborers		
	Women's nonagricultural wage labor		

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of causal relationships between gender-related factors, food production, and welfare of the rural poor.

temporary wage laborers who often migrate from harvest to harvest. Some studies suggest that the resultant increase in underemployed male wage laborers has displaced women from what were once female tasks so that women have been increasingly relegated to the status of unpaid workers on family plots. The evidence is contradictory; it probably reflects local labor market situations in different Latin American countries and differences in sex-typing of agricultural tasks such as rice planting, coffee harvesting, or cotton picking. For example, paying temporary wage labor by piece work encourages women and children to join men in the seasonal labor force (Deere and León de Leal, 1982; Medrano, 1980; Garcia, 1980; Young, 1978; Sautu, 1979, 1980).

Traditional peasant agriculture in Latin America has been conventionally characterized as a prototype of the "male farming system" in which most of the field labor is done by men (Boserup, 1970). However, recent evidence from microstudies has shown that there is a trend toward the "feminization of farming" and that, in general, the participation of Latin American women in agricultural production has been substantially underestimated.

The de facto female-headed farm, where men are seasonal migrants or primarily engaged in off-farm labor, is an extreme case of the tendency for women to be more heavily involved in agricultural production activities as farm size decreases and as the importance of off-farm wages to household income increases (Buvinic and Youssef, 1978; Deere, 1982). The magnitude of this trend for the region and its significance for the management of small farms are impossible to estimate from available information. However, microstudies of the feminization of farming focus attention on how rural women allocate their time and what this in turn implies for farm decision-making and family welfare.

Few of the published studies on time allocation of rural women in Latin America enable one to estimate how much of their time, on a daily and annual basis, is devoted to specific agricultural tasks; nor do they take into account important regional, cultural, and socioeconomic differences. Although time budget studies are increasingly recognized as important by women's research organizations in Latin America, the reports are not published or available in a form that brings their findings to the attention of a wider scientific research community (Saint, 1984). However, it is widely stated in the ethnographic literature that the agriculturally related work (food processing and cooking for field hands; gathering fuel and fetching water; cultivation of gardens and subsistence plots; care of small animals; and small-scale marketing activities), which constitutes rural women's traditional work in Latin America, entails onerous, repetitive tasks that occupy most of their waking hours. There is some sparse evidence to suggest that, as women's participation in agricultural field tasks--either as unpaid labor on family farms or as wage laborers--increases, and as wages for cash crops become the major component of household income, then women's time allocated to subsistence food production and food preparation declines. As women's time for domestic food production becomes a scarce commodity, food preparation preferences change in favor of purchased quick-cooking commodities which may be detrimental to nutritional standards, especially of children. For example, women substitute rice and wheat for coarse grains and legumes (Carloni, 1984; Stavrakis and Marshall, 1978). One study in Colombia found that subsistence garden plots tended by women were a feature of the wealthier strata of small farms and not found among the very poorest farms (Janssen, 1984).

Decreases in women's time allocated to managing subsistence food production and generating small amounts of cash may contribute to changes in patterns of household consumption because there are different

male and female preferences for how expenditures are made. Many studies observe that in Latin America farm products reserved for household consumption are traditionally managed exclusively by women (Borque and Warren, 1981; Stavrakis and Marshall, 1978; Chayney, 1983; Deere and León de Leal, 1982). Women's time allocated to so-called domestic activities can significantly affect the balance between subsistence and cash crop production on small farms and the balance between expenditures for food and those for other goods. One study notes that women produce almost all food consumed by small farm families where men are engaged in cash cropping in Argentina (Sautu, 1979). Another found that patterns of intercropping were related to how women manage food consumption. The relationship between food supply from a woman's subsistence plot and from fields allocated to the cash crop affected the balance of secondary crops for household consumption intercropped with the main cash crop (Janssen, 1984).

Small-scale marketing, and the feeding and selling of small animals are means of capital generation and savings on small farms. One study notes that women generate, on the average, one-third of household cash income from these activities and up to 40% of cash income in well-to-do peasant households (Deere, 1983). Observers have noted that this income can be viewed as "women's" income, income used by women for such incidental expenses of their children as extra food, clothes, medicines, or school supplies (Schofield, 1979; Young, 1978). There have been no empirical studies that attempt to trace sources of income and expenditure in relation to gender in the rural household in order to document the relative influence of women's consumer preferences. Some studies of Latin cultural definitions of sex roles emphasize the complementary of male and female work roles and how this entails mutual interdependence and power-sharing; others point out how men override women's preferences (see Borque and Warren, 1981, for review of this literature). Thus, it is dangerous to

generalize about the influence of women's preferences in farm decision-making.

The feminization of farming as men engage mainly in off-farm labor implies an increase in women's decision-making over production inputs, including choice of technology. In one example where survey research attempted to measure participation by sex in decisions about farm inputs, the incidence of women's decision-making about farm input use did increase as farm size decreased (Deere and León de Leal, 1982).

Table 1 reports findings from this study that show that in near-landless and smallholder farms, women were the principal family members charged with decisions about what to plant, where, and when in the majority of households. Only in the wealthier strata of farms was women's participation in such decisions restricted. The same pattern occurs among farm strata with respect to inputs. Women were the principal decision-makers about seed and fertilizer inputs in 52% of the poorest farms and 27% of the wealthiest. Over 32% of households allocated the responsibility for inputs primarily to women, and women shared in these decisions in a further 35% of households. No studies of technical change in Latin American agriculture attempt to trace choice of technique on the small farm to gender-related preferences; any available information of this nature is anecdotal. However, because they have different work responsibilities, rural women in Latin America also have incentives that differ from those of men and that may influence adoption of agricultural technologies on small farms where women participate in decision-making about input use.

Labor requirements of new technology have different implications for men than for women, who do domestic tasks as well as agricultural field labor on the home farm, while men work off the farm. Some studies find that farm women in Latin America do not customarily contract hired labor and have difficulty

Table 1. Women's participation in decision-making. (Principal family member charged with activity, percentage of all households by land-size strata, Cajamarca, Peru.).

Activity	Mother or mother and children	Mother and father or all family members	Father or father and children	Total
	(%)			
<u>Decides what is to be planted, where, and when</u>				
Near-landless households	23	46	31	100
Smallholder households	18	43	39	100
Middle and rich peasant households	<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>100</u>
TOTAL (N = 104)	15	38	47	100
<u>All inputs</u>				
Near-landless households	52	20	28	100
Smallholder households	31	20	28	100
Middle and rich peasant households	<u>27</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>100</u>
TOTAL (N = 230)	32	35	33	100

Source: Deere and León de Leal (1982), Appendix.

in doing so or in exchanging labor with men (Deere and León de Leal, 1982; Borque and Warren, 1981). In several cases, hired labor appears to substitute for farm women's field labor rather than to complement it (Sautu, 1980). Hence, women who do field tasks and also play a significant role in farm management probably face stringent time constraints, which may cause male and female acceptance of technical change to differ.

One study in the Caribbean observed a direct decline in agricultural production on female-managed farms as traditional male tasks were neglected: land went out of cultivation, terraces and irrigation systems deteriorated, and production fell back into that level of subsistence manageable with women as a principal source of family labor (Chayne, 1983). Not only time availability but also the multiple nature of rural women's work roles may cause their preferences for farming techniques to differ from those of men. An example of this is given by Mintz (1964) who shows that a short-season bean variety was preferred by Haitian women farmers because it provided rapid turnaround on a small amount of capital which they would then invest in marketing other commodities at harvest time.

The access of a woman, in the absence of a husband, to credit, cash for purchased inputs, and extension assistance tends to depend on her access to male kinfolk to mediate such transactions. For example, some credit systems in Latin American countries require both husband and wife to sign loan documents.

On the other hand, rural women in Latin America are more likely to find urban employment, albeit at very low wage rates, than men; in certain groups they have a higher rate of rural-urban migration than men (Singh, 1980; Youssef, Nadia, et al., 1979). The effects of different rural and urban labor market opportunities on male and female preferences for farm

household resource allocation are not known, but one implication is that female preferences may tend toward an immediate return, as opposed to long-run investments in improving farm productivity (de Janvry, 1981; Elmendorf, 1976; Borque and Warren, 1981).

It is important to note that technical change in Latin American agriculture has been primarily responsive to private-sector investment and to government policy, such as the subsidizing of capital costs of mechanization (Piñero, et al., 1979; Trigo and Piñero, 1981). Two broad questions have to be addressed in order to begin to identify the relative importance of gender as a determining factor in the adoption of new agricultural technologies: First, what is the sexual division of labor, or who does the work in agriculture? Second, are the benefits of different types of technical change in agriculture likely to be distributed differently between the two sexes?

Sex Roles and the Participation of Women in Latin American Agriculture

Sex roles in Latin American agriculture must be interpreted in terms of cultural ideals about appropriate behavior (popularly described as "machismo") and objective performance of role obligations, which are not necessarily congruent. Cultural ideals have an effect on how men and women perceive the work they do in agriculture; men's work is designated as field work and women's work as house work. However, detailed studies of the tasks women and men actually take part in show that the division of labor (either domestic or agricultural) is not necessarily demarcated into exclusive sex-specific tasks. This flexibility in the performance of sex roles in Latin American peasant agriculture is related to cultural

factors (the strength of Hispanic versus Indian traditions); social class (whether income comes primarily from land or wages); and the degree of market integration of the peasant economy. There is, therefore, great heterogeneity in the work roles performed by women in agriculture. This section of the paper discusses the evidence on women's participation in the agricultural labor force in Latin America with the objective of illustrating some of this diversity and its implications for agricultural technology research and development.

The aggregate picture of women's participation in the agricultural labor force in Latin America given by census estimates supports the use of the term "male farming system," interpreted as agriculture in which men do most of the work. The figures in Table 2, summarized by region, indicate that women form a small proportion of the total agricultural labor force in Latin America although there are substantial regional variations. Only a small percentage of women defined as economically active are employed in agriculture. However, these estimates must be interpreted with extreme caution. Numerous micro-studies find much higher rates of participation for women when they take into account several conceptual problems which result in underreporting. Such problems include cultural perceptions of what work women do, i.e., women as well as men report a woman's primary occupation as "housewife" even though more detailed interviewing discloses other agricultural employment. For example, one study in Cajamarca, Peru, found 49% of households reported female employment in agriculture, but detailed interviewing showed women engaged in farm work in 86% of households (Deere and León de Leal, 1982). Other factors that cause underenumeration of women's participation in the agricultural labor force are: census definitions of what constitutes economic activity by unpaid female workers, minimum hours of work required by census definitions, time reference periods of census interviews, and the seasonality of female work. Some

Table 2. Census estimates of women's participation in agriculture for major Latin American countries and regions.

Region or country	Women as percentage of total agricultural labor force	Number of women employed in agriculture	Percentage of all employed women active in agriculture
Brazil	9.6	1,257,659	20.3
Mexico	5.2	266,654	10.8
Tropical South America	6.0	342,125	8.9
Central America	2.6	69,264	7.3
Caribbean ^a	32.4	640,291	45.1
Temperate South America	5.6	105,410	3.6

^a Excludes Cuba.

Source: International Labor Organization (1977).

authors argue that changes in census classifications may account for the apparent drop in the number of women enumerated as economically active in agriculture in the region since the 1950's (López and León de Leal, 1977; Deere and León de Leal, 1982; see also Dixon, 1982). The 1970 agricultural census by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) counted numbers of persons engaged in agricultural activities on a land holding, regardless of the time involved or whether paid or unpaid. The results showed higher female shares of the agricultural labor force than found by International Labor Office (ILO) and census estimates in 32 countries. FAO estimates that females constitute 19% of the agricultural labor force in Central and South America and 54% in the Caribbean area. For the region, rates were on average three times higher than those for Latin America reported elsewhere (Dixon, 1982).

Table 3. Percentage of women participating in agricultural field tasks in three smallholding communities in Latin America.

Field Operation	Community Case Study		
	García Rovira, Colombia	El Espinal, Colombia	Cajamarca, Peru
	(%)		
Field preparation	10	14	24
Seedling preparation	29	21	NA
Planting	30	16	48
Transplanting	7	32	NA
Weeding	4	31	47
Cultivating	4	20	24
Harvesting	46	52	62
Threshing	NA	NA	66
Processing	51	36	NA

Source: Adapted from Deere and León de Leal (1982), Table 7.

Microstudies of women's participation in smallholder agriculture in Latin America consistently report involvement of women in planting, fertilization, weeding, irrigation, harvesting, threshing, fodder collection, and animal care (see, for example, Borque and Warren, 1981; a review of microstudies from the Andean countries in Deere and León de Leal, 1982; case studies in Colombia in León de Leal, 1980; Rubbo, 1975; Alberti, nd.). In most cases, the data are not analyzed in a way that enables one to identify a clear-cut sexual division of labor, except with respect to land preparation with the plow (or tractor), which appears to be almost exclusively a male activity. To illustrate this diversity of findings, Table 3 reports data from one of the few studies that quantify and disaggregate participation by agricultural field task. The percentage of women who participate in any given task, such as planting, varies substantially from one community to another.

One of the major shortcomings of microstudies of the sexual division of labor in Latin American agriculture, from the point of view of agricultural research, is their neglect of crop-specific variations in the tasks done by men and women. If rates of participation in agriculture were disaggregated by sex, field operation, and crop, it might then be possible to interpret some of the diversity of findings. Moreover, several studies show important differences in participation by farm-size strata; therefore, this variable must also be controlled to allow interpretation of participation by sex. For example, Table 4 compares the percentage of total labor days by field operation contributed by women from two farm-size strata in two different crops, maize and tobacco. These data come from another study of one of the Colombian communities, El Espinal, for which aggregate female participation was shown in Table 3.

It can be seen that aggregate rates shown in Table 3 do not reflect consistently the picture shown in

Table 4. Participation of women from two farm-size strata in field tasks in maize and tobacco cultivation; El Espinal, Colombia.

Crop	Farm size ^a	Women's Labor as Percentage of Each Operation					Percentage of female labor	
		Land preparation	Planting	Cultivation	Harvesting	All tasks	Hired	Family
Maize	Small	12	23	20	23	21	12	88
	Medium	0	8	7	6	6	100	0
Tobacco	Small	33	50	30	49	38	79	21
	Medium	0	0	34	15	21	0	100

^a Small farms: 0.001-3.00 ha; medium: 3.01-10.0 ha.

Source: Adapted from Motta de Correa (1980), Table 8.

Table 4 for different crops. There are substantial differences in the proportion of labor days contributed by women to maize cultivation in the two farm-size strata. Women do more work on small farms than on the medium-sized farms. In addition, in maize most women's labor on small farms, is family labor, whereas on medium-sized farms women are more often hired for maize operations. In tobacco cultivation the pattern is quite different. On small farms, women still do more work than men in tobacco, but most of the female labor is hired, and women participate in all field operations. In contrast, all female labor on medium farms, is family labor, and female input is limited to certain field tasks. These data illustrate the heterogeneity of women's involvement in agriculture in Latin America and the difficulty of extrapolating from the available data to derive implications for the design of commodity-specific agricultural technology.

Another consideration is that the sexual division of labor in Latin American smallholder farming systems appears to be such that men and women participate in the same field operation--such as planting potatoes--but planting techniques are broken down into components that may be sex-specific. For example, men make the holes or furrows and women place the seed. Borque and Warren (1981) argue that, within broad categories of work, there are key tasks that are reserved to men and, thus, function as a mechanism for excluding women from access to critical resources:

Women participate in a broad range of agricultural activities, sometimes side by side with men, on other occasions in a fashion that complements men's work. Yet women's status appears to be more clearly shaped by those tasks from which they are excluded. Women plant, irrigate, and harvest; they do not break up hard earth with pointed metal rods, plow fields, open irrigation channels, or tie sacks of the harvest on burros. Because women

are excluded from tasks such as soil aeration and plowing, they cannot directly open up new private landholdings or extend communal fields. Nor can they begin the agricultural cycle on old fields without assistance. Because women cannot load the harvest on pack animals, they are dependent on men as a link in the chain of events which establishes the value of crops women produce alongside of men (Borque and Warren, 1981:122).

A similar observation is made in another study which shows that, for cultural reasons, the use of tools or implements limits the tasks in which women engage, and that this extends to the use of tractors or sprayers for fumigation (Deere and Leal de León, 1982). Women tend to participate in all agricultural tasks for primarily subsistence crops but only in nonmechanized tasks for industrialized crops such as irrigated rice, cotton, coffee, and sugarcane (González, 1980).

To this point, the focus of this discussion has been the question, who does the work in agriculture? The available evidence is that in Latin America women cannot be ruled out a priori as participants in any of the agricultural field tasks entailed in smallholder production. The extent to which women participate and the sex-specificity of tasks depends on several variables:

- The role of a given crop in the household subsistence and cash economy.
- Farm and nonfarm employment opportunities for either sex.
- The availability of male labor (family or hired) to substitute for the labor of farm women.
- Cultural perceptions of what are key tasks reserved exclusively to men.

In summary, two major characteristics of the sexual division of labor in Latin American agriculture stand out. Industrialized crop production in the large-farm sector involves a division of labor that is quite sex specific. Women are hired as wage laborers for such tasks as coffee harvesting and cotton picking that have not been mechanized, or they work alongside men as members of migrant labor families doing piece work. Regional differences in the tasks men and women perform depend on the local supply of male and female wage labor and the substitutability of male and female labor in the large-farm sector. In smallholder agricultural systems, the division of labor is structured around interdependent sharing of tasks by the sexes when men work on the farm alongside the women. The sex-specificity of tasks appears to be diverse and flexible or responsive to changing labor market relations. When men work off the farm, women have higher rates of participation in tasks that are male dominated on farms that hire labor. The interdependence of the sexual division of labor with the size of farms suggests that identifying women as special users of agricultural technology in terms of "who does the work in agriculture" is extremely exacting and requires detailed data on the sexual division of labor on a case-by-case basis. For the purposes of technology research and development, it is also critical to characterize women as special groups in relation to who will benefit from technical change.

A Typology of Rural Women in Latin America

This section of the paper outlines a framework for distinguishing groups of rural women in Latin America who can be viewed as potential users of technology or beneficiaries of technical change in agriculture. To provide a context for the issue of who benefits from technical change, it is important to recognize that

most women in Latin America are urban residents (Table 5) and that rural women therefore represent a minority of potential beneficiaries in the region.

Table 5. Urban-rural distribution of female population in Latin America, by region.

Region/Country	Percentage of female population		Total number rural women
	Urban	Rural	
Brazil	69	31	18,508,758
Mexico	66	34	11,285,516
Tropical South America	63	37	12,673,582
Central America	43	57	6,267,103
Caribbean	56	44	3,294,812
Temperate South America	84	16	1,151,862
Total Latin America	65	35	53,181,633

Source: United Nations (1982), Table 6.

The 53 million rural women in Latin America can be divided into broad categories that combine gender-specific and class-related situations. Census estimates must be interpreted with caution as discussed earlier; however, the figures in Table 6 indicate the magnitude of different categories of economic activity. Unpaid family workers represent proportionately the largest group of women workers in agriculture. The second largest group consists of self-employed women, which reflects the importance of traditional marketing activities carried out by women in such countries as Bolivia. Women wage laborers, the third largest group, amount to approximately 22% of women employed in agriculture according to census definitions.

These figures indicate the relative size of different groups, but they are not sufficiently accurate to provide guidelines in setting research

priorities. This is particularly important because a more detailed characterization of different groups of women shows that these may have competing interests. Difficult trade-offs may be involved in designing research strategy that takes their needs into account.

Table 6. Distribution of women economically active in agriculture by occupational category in Latin America.

Region/Country	Percentage of women in agriculture		
	Self-employed	Employers and laborers	Family workers
Brazil	35.7	17.1	47.2
Mexico	35.4	44.0	20.1
Tropical South America	53.7	18.9	23.8
Central America	14.1	64.0	19.1
Caribbean	18.0	11.4	64.5
Temperate South America	30.2	43.0	24.9
Total Latin America	32.5	20.9	44.5

Source: International Labor Organization (1977).

A typology of rural women must recognize three major variables that define their status: access to and control over land, time allocation, and marital status. Figure 2 summarizes the major social class divisions, types of farm enterprise, and related labor relations that provide a framework for dividing rural women into distinct groups. In Figure 2 women in the landed elite and middle class are assumed to be mostly absentee, part-time residents on farms, or wives of farm managers. The following discussion is concerned only with women who are farm residents in the small-farm sector of laborers.

Farm Housewives

Women in this group are members of relatively prosperous families with smallholdings, the farm

Social class	Types of farm enterprises	Farm labor relations	Types of women
Traditional landed elite	Haciendas (precapitalist estates)	Employ permanent <u>minifundista</u> labor force	Absentee or wives of farm managers
Capitalist landed elite	Estates and plantations	Employ mainly seasonal wage laborers	Absentee or wives of farm managers
Rural middle class	Capital-intensive farms	Employ permanent and seasonal wage laborers	Absentee or part-time residents or wives of farm managers
Well-to-do smallholders	Small commercial farms	Use exchange labor, wage labor, family labor	Farm "housewives"
Peasants	Mixed commercial-subsistence	Family labor, hire out some labor for wages	Farm domestic and field workers
Rural proletariat	<u>Minifundias</u> (near landless)	Hire out most labor for wages and farm in slack periods	Women <u>minifundistas</u>
	Landless	Hire out all labor	Women wage laborers: "female underclass"

Figure 2. Types of rural women in Latin America, related to social class and type of farm enterprise.

families engage in commercial crop production, which enables them to employ family labor year-round as well as to hire in seasonal wage labor. Farm wives and daughters in this social group appear to spend most of their time on so-called domestic work, which includes postharvest processing and seed selection and storage, as well as tending food gardens and caring for livestock. They tend to do very little fieldwork. These women typically have an important managerial role in farm decisions although they may not visibly participate in farm work. Although they may have little direct input into choice of technology, they are influential in deciding how resources are allocated among different enterprises of the household. For example, education of children is an important priority for women, and women in prosperous families may want the family to migrate from isolated rural settlements to small towns where medical and educational facilities are better. Such preferences affect the objectives of the small farm organization and indirectly influence such decisions as choice of technology. This group of women is significantly under-enumerated by census estimates of unpaid family workers.

Farm Domestic and Field Workers

These women are members of "subfamily" farms that do not generate enough income to support the family. Although the men work off the farm some of the time, the farm is still managed as a joint enterprise by husband and wife. Subfamily farms produce a mix of cash and subsistence crops, and women participate as unpaid family workers in field operations, in addition to their usual domestic work. These women are most likely to have multiple work roles as subsistence food producers, laborers in cash crops, artisans involved in handicraft production, and petty traders. Young women from subfamily farms are likely to migrate to cities, leaving older women to run the farm, and they may send remittances to the family in the countryside. Women on these farms may be

entrepreneurs, investing small amounts of capital in "new" crops such as vegetables, in small livestock, or in marketing. It is among this group that time allocation and expenditure preferences are likely to enter directly into decisions about agricultural technology on the small farm.

Women on Minifundias

These women belong to the "near-landless" class of cultivators in Latin America, for which wage labor is the principal source of income; land is primarily a means of subsistence food production although a small amount of produce is marketed. In this situation, women who are members of a stable marital union take charge of the farming and marketing of farm output while men are almost wholly employed off the farm. Agricultural production may be managed by these women as an extension of their role in providing a year-round supplement to the family diet through the purchase of staples. However, these women are also likely to engage in wage labor, as domestic help on wealthier farms, as migrant labor in the planting or harvesting of certain crops, in handicrafts, in petty trading, and in seasonal work in agroindustries. As a result the subsistence food garden may be abandoned. Technical changes in agriculture are likely to be most significant for this group of women in terms of their effect on employment and on the price of staple foods relative to wages.

Women Wage Laborers--the Female Underclass

This group of rural women is distinguished from the women on minifundias by the lack of stable access to land and absence of a stable marital union. Consensual unions without legal ties between men and women are an accepted social institution in traditional Indian cultures in Latin America, viewed as a type of trial relationship (Gutiérrez, 1975).

However, the traditional viability of this institution depended on a network of kinfolk that either ensured that marriage took place once children were conceived or undertook their economic support. Among the poorer rural social strata, such support mechanisms no longer function; thus, there is an "underclass" of poor women who are in a more precarious economic position than women in stable marital unions or even male wage laborers. Members of the female underclass are impoverished widows, single mothers who have no access to land, or illegitimate female children with no land rights (Borque and Warren, 1981). The absence of a male partner may effectively block a single woman from access to land because of inheritance customs or land reform legislation, which in some countries denies single and married women the right to their own parcels and assigns these to the head of the household or requires male authorization for a woman to administer property (FAO, 1979). Many such women become urban residents who go out into the countryside to find work (García, 1980).

Survival strategies for landless rural women include migration to cities, prostitution, domestic service, agricultural fieldwork, or pairing up with a man who can provide her with access to land. Biographical studies of such women suggest that investment in their children is the most compelling concern in their decision-making as members of an unstable agricultural producing unit (Borque and Warren, 1981; de la Rive Box, 1983). The implications of different female and male incentives for farm management decision-making in households based on unstable consensual unions have not been studied in Latin America outside the Caribbean. However, many authors suggest that an underlying factor in the feminization of farming is the abandoning of women by men with a small parcel of land to which the women have no legal rights for their support and that of the children.

In summary, rural women in Latin America can be differentiated into several interest groups. Those

directly involved in smallholder agriculture who are potential clients or users of technology developed by public-sector and IARC research are as follows:

- Farm housewives, who will evaluate benefits of agricultural technology in terms of its effect on their overall household expenditure patterns and desired life-style. These women will have an input into adoption decisions because of their influence on farm management objectives.
- Farm domestic and field workers, who will evaluate agricultural technology in terms of its direct effect on their time allocation as well as its implications for farm income and expenditures. These women may be influential in rejecting technology that requires additional work on the small farm, unless it generates sufficient income to enable male family labor or hired labor to meet the need for more labor time. These women are also clients for low-input technology that can be integrated into the subsistence food garden without increasing labor inputs significantly.
- Women of minifundias may also be clients for low-input technology compatible with the minifundia subsistence food garden, but they may benefit more from technical change in agriculture that increases the supply of food staples that they purchase or that they would purchase if prices fell. These women, like landless laboring women, are most likely to be directly affected by the implications of technology for labor requirements in the small-farm sector, which may increase or decrease their employment opportunities.

The interests of different groups of women in terms of agricultural technology development are not, therefore, necessarily congruent--in some instances they may directly conflict. Determining just what

these interests are and the relative importance of the different groups of women they represent is critical to determining the relevance of gender as a criterion for technology research and development.

Research Needed to Assess the Relevance of
Gender-Related Issues for CGIAR Objectives and
Research Strategy

An overview of the evidence on women's participation in Latin American agriculture suggests the following situation:

1. The macrostatistical picture showing low rates of women's participation in agriculture is fundamentally misleading because of conceptual problems of measurement of women's work in agriculture.
2. Microstudies indicate higher rates of participation, although quantitative estimates are few and are an inadequate basis for generalization about trends in participation rates.
3. Rural women's work roles in Latin America involve extremely heterogeneous activities.
4. The sexual division of labor appears to be more rigid in estate and plantation agriculture, where women's roles are principally those of wage laborers in specific tasks, often on a piecework basis.
5. In smallholder agriculture the sexual division of labor appears very fluid: women are excluded from some tasks more than from others, but in some instances they participate in almost all agricultural field operations. Women's participation may be through sex-specific tasks that are interdependent with tasks performed by men.

6. Women's participation in field tasks varies by their social class, production techniques for a particular crop, and the crop's role in the economy. Microstudies almost universally neglect to disaggregate rates of participation by crop. Participation of women in smallholder agriculture appears to be highly responsive to labor market conditions; in particular, the availability of male wage labor as a substitute for labor of farm housewives in field tasks.
7. Women may contribute to a significant proportion of capital generation in farm households and may influence expenditures and investments as a result.
8. Women play a significant managerial role in smallholder agriculture under certain conditions:
 - a. Where subsistence food production managed by women is an important component of total farm production.
 - b. Where male labor is engaged in off-farm employment and women take primary responsibility for farming decisions, or participate jointly in them, because their time is a critical input.
9. Three distinct groups of women can be identified as potential clients or user groups for technology development and research in Latin America, but their interests diverge and may conflict.
10. Certain groups of women (see Figure 2) have incentives that differ from those of men, and these incentives may influence acceptance and impact of technical change for the following reasons:
 - a. Male and female work responsibilities and time availability differ.

- b. Male and female control over resources such as, land, labor, and cash differ, and their preferences and benefits may differ with respect to new relations among these factors of production due to technical change.
- c. Access to institutional resources such as technical assistance and credit are different among men and women.

Although a review of the available evidence suggests that technology adoption, food production, and welfare of the rural poor in Latin America are influenced by the participation of women in agriculture, the database is so weak that the relative importance of gender for agricultural research priorities of the CGIAR system in Latin America must be treated as an empirical question. Furthermore, adequate information on the sexual division of labor on a commodity-specific basis is not available to permit analysis of the implications of gender differences for technology design. In order to accomplish these tasks two different types of research needs must be addressed.

First, a broad assessment is needed of women's participation in agricultural field tasks and in farm management decisions for specific commodities in regions of major importance within the Latin American IARC mandates. This study must also provide estimates of the size and relative importance of different groups of potential users or beneficiaries from new technology, including men, women, and children, on a regional- and commodity-specific basis. An informed judgment about the relative importance of different classes of women as special user groups for IARC-generated technology in Latin America can only be made on the basis of such a study. Moreover, this research will provide the foundation for determining relevance of integrating women's needs into technology design for specific IARC mandate commodities.

The second type of research must address the issue, posed at the beginning of this paper, of how public-sector research organizations such as those in the CGIAR system can inform themselves of the special needs of clients designated as significant target groups. In terms of research strategy within the system, the issue is essentially one of developing research models and methodologies that integrate the assessment of women's needs into the design of technologies within the IARCs, and that strengthen the capacity of national programs to adapt and deliver such technologies to special user groups, such as women.

In Latin America, several international research organizations (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical [CIAT], International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center [CIMMYT], International Potato Center [CIP], International Fertilizer Development Center [IFDC]) and several national programs (ICTA, Guatemala; Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario [ICA], Colombia; PNIA, Honduras, for example) have at different times developed research projects to design technologies appropriate to the small-farm client group (Byerlee, D., M. Collinson, et al., 1980; Hildebrand, 1981; Rhoades and Booth, 1982; Ashby, 1984). Several steps need to be taken to integrate the assessment of sex-specific needs into such already institutionalized research programs. These include for example:

- Network-building by the IARCs with experts in women's studies in the region to ensure that the often "fugitive" research on rural women informs agricultural researchers.
- Inclusion of women trainees and staff into on-farm research programs to establish access to rural women, often "invisible" to male researchers because of cultural barriers to communication between the sexes.

- Disaggregation by sex of primary data collection on farm labor, both family and hired, routinely undertaken for on-farm research purposes.
- Earmarking resources for basic research on time allocation and resource flows among household members in different types of rural households (see Figure 2). Such studies are required to evaluate empirically the implications of different sex-related incentive structures for the adoption of technology, for food production, and for other CGIAR system research objectives related to the welfare of the rural poor.

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WOMEN, AGRICULTURE, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

- 0001 ACUÑA, B.O.M. 1976. La participación femenina en la actividad económica 1963-1973; un informe descriptivo. (Female participation in economic activities during 1963-1973; a descriptive report). Heredia, Costa Rica, Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica. Instituto de Estudios Sociales en Población. Informe de Trabajo no.8. 65p.
- * 0002 AGUIAR, N. 1984. La mujer en la fuerza de trabajo en América Latina: Un resumen introductorio. (Women in the Latin American labor force: An introductory summary). Desarrollo y Sociedad no.13:57-80.
- 0003 AITKEN-SOUX, P.; WAHAB, A.; JOHNSON, I. 1980. Rural women survey (survey of women on small farms 0-5 acres. Area of Philagrip Project, Southern Trelawny, Jamaica). Kingston, Jamaica, Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación Agropecuaria. Serie Informes de Conferencias, Cursos y Reuniones no.217. 3v.,350p.
- 0004 ALLMAN, J.; MAY, J. 1979. Fertility, migration and family planning in Haiti. Population Studies 33(3):505-521.
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- * 0008 ANGULO, A.; RODRIGUEZ, C.L. DE 1975. Female participation in economic activity in Colombia. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labour Organisation. Population and Employment Working Paper 9. 24p.

Fertility and female labor force participation in Colombia was investigated, based on the hypothesis that fertility differences are related to differences in the division of labor between family work and labor activities outside the home.

Fertility is measured as the no. of children under 5 years of age. Labor force participation of traditional (non-educated) and modern (educated) women is considered separately. A multiple regression model was used to analyze the impact of several independent variables upon the no. of hours worked and the no. of children ever born. The no. of children less than 5 years old was not significant in explaining the no. of hours worked by both traditional and modern women. Women who are unpaid family workers have higher fertility, while women who work for pay outside the home have lower fertility. The relationship to the household head, marital status and occupational status were the variables that best explained female employment. Age, duration of marriage and the educational level were found to have the best predictive power in the case of the fertility study. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0009 ANTROBUS, P. 1979. Women in development; a Caribbean perspective. Ideas and Action Bulletin no.130:10-13.

The author asserts that the tendency of development programmes to focus on women's reproductive role and ignore their role as producers actually hinders development: equal opportunities for education, training and access to land and credit are not provided, and the roles that lead to high fertility rates are reinforced. Suggests special strategies to promote women's programmes.

* 0010 APTHORPE, R.; FALS BORDA, O. 1977. Impacto social y cambio estructural; la posición de las mujeres en las cooperativas rurales. (Social impact and structural change; women's position in rural cooperatives). In _____. Cooperativismo; su fracaso en el tercer mundo. Bogotá, Colombia, Punta de Lanza. pp.176-177. (HD 3575 .C6)

0011 ARANDA, X.; GOMEZ, S. 1979. Las transformaciones en un área de minifundio y la participación de la mujer: Valle de Putaendo 1960-1980. (Changes in an area of small farms and the participation of women: Valle de Putaendo 1960-1980). Santiago, Chile, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales. 63p.

The first two sections of the study are concerned with the peasant family. They deal with public policy and the peasantry in Chile, 1960-1979 (the pre-reform period, 1960-4; the period of agrarian reform 1965-73; the post-reform period 1973-9) and more specifically with changes in the Valle de Putaendo. Factors leading to differentiation within the peasantry, the labour market, and emigration are considered. In a final section attention is focused on women and their role in agriculture in the area - participation in the agricultural work force, their role in the productive structure and women in an area of small farms. A section on methodology is included.

- * 0012 ARANGO DE NIMMICH, M. 1982. La mujer del Chocó: Agente de cambio. (Women of Chocó: Change agents). In Haney Turner, J., ed. *Mujer: las calladas hablan*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.103-122.

The objectives and methodology employed by the PROMESA (PROMISE) program of the International Center for Human Education and Development (CINDE), regarding rural women in Chocó, Colombia, are described. A description of the region and the role of rural women there, is given. PROMESA promises rural women to give them the opportunity to improve their own lives in spite of differences in social classes and economic level. For women to become change agents they should value themselves and believe that on their own they can overcome the problems they have to face. Since a mother is the first person in having direct contact with her son, she is the first teacher. PROMESA teaches how to improve the physical environment, promoted health services, improves nutrition, and provides means to improve the mental health and intellectual development of children and adults. PROMESA believes that women are the most direct and effective means to meet these goals; therefore, the Program concentrates in developing leadership and intellectual capabilities of women, improving women's self-esteem, capacity and ability feelings to control variables that affect their lives, and developing an understanding of what is necessary to obtain a healthy environment and how to achieve it. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- 0013 ARBELAEZ, F. 1976. *La infraestructura invisible; un ensayo sobre la mujer campesina de América*. (The invisible infrastructure; an essay on American peasant women). Washington, D.C., n.e. 137p.

- 0014 ARCHETTI, E.P.; STOLEN, K.A. 1978. *Economía doméstica, estrategia de herencia y acumulación de capital: La situación de la mujer en el norte de Santa Fé, Argentina*. (Domestic economy, strategies of heredity and capital accumulation: Women situation in the north of Santa Fe, Argentina). *América Indígena* 38(2):383-403.

Over recent decades family farms in Argentina have changed from traditional labour intensive units, based on family labour to more capital intensive units using mechanized equipment. The paper analyzes changes this mechanization has made in the situation of farm women. The analysis covers three generations and examines (1) changes in female participation in production activities on the farm and in community activities; (2) changes in the inheritance patterns and the ways to excluding females from their legal rights to landed property; (3) marginalization of women as one of the mechanisms to maintain economic viability of farms, within a more capitalist context.

- 0015 ARELLANO, B.E. DE 1976. *Grassroots programs as a strategy to promote the role of women in socio-economic development. Experiences in rural Bolivia*. La Paz, Bolivia, Nathan. 26p.

- * 0016 ARELLANO, B.E. DE 1982. La integración de la mujer en cooperativas rurales: Ventajas y desventajas. (Integration of women into rural cooperatives: Advantages and disadvantages). In Haney Turner, J., ed. *Mujer: las calladas hablan*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.123-136.

The experience of the Division for Peasant Women Promotion to integrate women into rural agricultural cooperatives in Bolivia is described. Multidisciplinary teams played key roles in the change of attitudes, i.e., in the process of convincing the rural population of the importance of woman participation. The largest obstacle was to expand the program nation-wide; some problems were of institutional and political nature. The best team members were not always those with higher education levels, but those peasant promoters that had shown ability. One of the goals that could not be reached completely was that of a change of attitude by both men and women. In the long run, rural women appear to be more satisfied when involved in a wider community development project that in a project exclusively for them. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0017 ARIMANA A., C. 1982. La toma de decisiones en los pueblos jóvenes: Cosa de hombres? (Decision taking in young towns. A role to be played only by men?). In Haney Turner, J., ed. *Mujer: las calladas hablan*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.11-26.

A description of the objectives and evolution of the Team for Human Development Association Program through its Feminine Promotion Program since 1975 in 18 sectors of the Pamplona Alta and other young towns in Peru, is presented. The objectives have been to provide women with guidelines for their adequate participation in their roles within the family and widen their understanding that their homes are the center but not their restricting surroundings; to enhance positive and strong family links for improved cooperation among its members and the latter's acceptance of the new dynamic role of women; to promote and support the creation of a communal entity to represent the self-improvement efforts of the feminine community; and to offer training and orientation to active and potential women leaders by supporting their initiatives and projects. Examples of progresses in these respects are given. The success of the program is measured, on the one hand, by observing the degree in which women participate in the decision-taking process, and on the other hand, by observing that women understand their responsibilities and know their rights and defend and demand them. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0018 ARIZPE, L. 1975. La mujer campesina, mujer indígena. (The peasant woman, the indian woman). México, Colegio de México.

- * 0019 BABB, F.E. 1982. Economic crisis and the assault on marketers in Peru. East Lansing, Michigan State University. Women in International Development. Working Paper no.6. 16p.

The economic crisis confronting Peru for the last six years have been marked by the government's increased difficulty in keeping food prices at a tolerable level. In an apparent effort to turn attention away from its own responsibility in the crisis, the government launched a campaign against petty marketers and street vendors, an occupational group composed in large part of poor women. Based on interview data collected in 1977 in the city of Huaraz, along with national news reports from Lima, dating from 1977 to the present, this paper analyzed the emerging conflict between the national elite and impoverished marketers in Peru.

0020 BAERES, M. 1961. Estudios analíticos sobre la importancia de la mujer casada en el campo laboral. (Analytical studies on the importance of married women in labor). *Revista Mexicana de Trabajo* 8(9-10):37-62.

0021 BAEZA, X.A. 1982. El díptico campesina-asalariada agrícola. (The diptych peasant woman-agricultural salaried woman). In León de Leal, M., ed. *Debate sobre la mujer en América Latina y el Caribe*. 2. Las trabajadoras del agro. Bogotá, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.161-178.

* 0022 BALAN, J. 1978. Estructuras agrarias y migración interna en una perspectiva histórica; estudios de casos latinoamericanos. (Agrarian structure and internal migration from a historical perspective: Case studies from Latin America). *Revista Mexicana de Sociología* 43(1):141-192.

The most important historical changes in the patterns of internal migration in Latin America, in the last 100 years, are analyzed in relation to agrarian social structures. The growing commercialization of agriculture (19th century) promoted increasing internal migrations in several regions of the continent. Internal migration in this period was characterized by a rural destiny, high levels of short-distance displacement - usually compulsory - and labor scarcity. During the thirties internal migration was characterized by an urban destiny, a higher level of permanent long-distance displacement, and a lower level of institutionalization, together with an increased labor supply. Case studies are used selectively to show predominant patterns and changes and concrete examples (Southern Mexico; Central Valleys of Chile; Central Mexico; Peru; Argentina; and Brazil) are used to avoid generalizations. A summary of economic, social, and demographic processes in Latin America is given. (Summary by I.B.)

* 0023 BANCO INTERAMERICANO DE DESARROLLO. 1981. La mujer en el desarrollo económico de América Latina; progreso económico y social en América Latina 1980-1981 Informe. (Women in the economic development of Latin America; economic and social progress in Latin America. Report 1980-1981). Washington, D.C. pp.139-152.

A description of how the role of woman is changing in all spheres of the Latin American economic and social activities is presented, as well as the consequences that this has caused. Perhaps the most visible influence of women in the economic life is their rapid incorporation into the labor force. Based on projections, the growth of female labor force in Latin America is 3.6% for 1975-80, 3.8% for 1980-85, and 3.6% for 1985-90. As a whole, between 1975 and the 90's, this labor force will grow at an annual rate of 3.5%, but at a higher rate for most of the countries considered individually. At that growth rate, the number of women employed or in search of work will be doubled every 20 years. (Trans. by EDITEC)

0024 BANDEIRA, A.L. 1978. Capital - labor ratios in small rural farm households in Brazil. Ph.D. Thesis. West Lafayette, Ind., Purdue University. 46p.

This study is an attempt to increase the knowledge about small farmers and landless workers, especially knowledge about the prevailing capital-labour ratios in farming and household activities as a means to enlarge the base on which government policies can be designed. The statistical results of the work suggest the following main findings: (1) The schooling level of the wife, expenses of education, the amount of land owned by the farmer, the family labour endowment, and total family income, are the most relevant variables which affect the capital-labour ratios in the households of owners, sharecroppers and workers. (2) Of the variables which affect the farm capital-labour ratio, the capital-labour endowment ratio, the life-cycle, the tenure class, and the adoption index appear to be the most relevant in terms of the magnitude of their impact on the capital-labour ratio of the farm. (3) The three groups are not markedly different in terms of the technology in the household. (4) The owners and the sharecroppers show a higher degree of differences when they are compared in terms of the stock of resources they have, than when they are compared in terms of the flow of services of their resources. (5) Ownership of land seems to be an effective variable for altering the capital-labour proportion in the households of the three groups. (6) A government policy of outmigration from agriculture could possibly be effective in increasing the capital-labour ratio in the households and on the farms through a decrease of the labour endowment and changes in the allocation of time of the members of the families as well.

0025 BARRERA, M. 1978. Participación femenina en la actividad económica en América Latina; análisis estadístico. (Feminine participation in the Latin American economic activities; a statistical analysis). Santiago, Chile, Organización Internacional del Trabajo - Programa Regional de Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe. Documento de Trabajo no.161. 25p.

0026 BARRON AYAVIRI, E.; BALDERRAMA DE ALVAREZ, T.; BARRERA DE MARTINEZ, S.; SUBIETA DE VASQUEZ, T. 1981. Evaluación de programas de acción y educación de la mujer rural en Bolivia.

(Assessment of educational and action programmes for rural woman in Bolivia). Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 145p.

0027 BASTER, N. 1981. The measurement of women's participation in development: The use of census data. IDS Sussex, Discussion Paper 159.

0028 BEALS, R.L. 1975. The peasant marketing system of Oaxaca, Mexico. Berkeley, University of California Press.

* 0029 BEGLER, E.B. 1980. Modernization of agricultural production and the problem of rural unemployment: The search for work among the rural proletariat of the Peruvian north coast. Ph.D. Thesis. New York, NY, Columbia University. 271p.

This is a study of the processes underlying the emergence of a seasonal agricultural wage-labor force on the immense rice farms of the Jequetepeque Valley, Peru, and of the various factors which condition the utilization of farm labor and contribute to high levels of unemployment among seasonal farm workers in the valley today. A concern with solutions provides the basis for the division of the dissertation into three major sections: an attempt to understand the historical processes that gave rise to the problem; a consideration of the present factors that are contributing to its maintenance; and the presentation and analysis of original data characterizing the seasonal farm-labor force in terms of its current make-up, migration patterns, skill levels, levels of land ownership, household structure, etc. as these affect the overall pattern of unemployment observed among these workers today. In the most general terms, present rates of unemployment are seen as resulting from the interaction of institutional structures and processes of agricultural modernization, operating within a particular ecological context. Surplus labor theories and the dual-economy model are shown to be inadequate in explaining past and present conditions in the agricultural sector of underdeveloped nations, and it is argued that dependency economics provides a more useful framework for the analysis of underdeveloped economies. In the Jequetepeque Valley, the development of forms of agricultural production utilizing seasonal wage-labor on a large scale can be traced to the position of the valley in a regional economy historically dominated by sugar plantations geared to export to foreign markets; while the high rates of underemployment and unemployment which characterize this farm labor force today are the result of the processes of agricultural modernization occurring in a dependent, underdeveloped economy. Specifically, an analysis is provided of the roles played by particular variables in the development of agricultural institutions and accompanying forms of labor utilization. Consideration is given to the impact of market factors, availability of capital, demographic patterns, changes in technology, land tenure patterns, and political pressure, all operating within a given, local ecological context. Data concerning the present

make-up of the seasonal farm labor force and its current employment patterns are based upon the results of structured interviews with 736 farm workers as well as the analysis of employment rolls from the large cooperativized rice farms that exploit the seasonal labor force today. While on one level the dissertation may be considered a micro-study of the way in which different factors interact to affect the development of agricultural institutions and labor-use patterns in the production of a specific crop in a specific valley, at the same time an attempt is made to place developments within the micro-region into a wider regional, national and international framework.

- * 0030 BEHRMAN, J.R.; WOLFE, B.L. 1983. Labor force participation and earnings determinants for women in the special conditions of developing countries. Madison, University of Wisconsin. 30p.

Little systematic analysis exists regarding hypothesized special labor market conditions for women in developing countries. This study explores such conditions in Nicaragua. Major results are: (i) Small children affect participation less than in developed countries due to child care from extended families or while on informal sector jobs and the necessity for poor mothers to work. (ii) Schooling and experience have major roles affecting work sector and earnings, but the primary school return is half that cited by the World Bank. (iii) Other human capital variables, particularly nutrition, have some impact.

- 0031 BIRDSALL, N.; MCGREEVEY, W.P. 1978. The second sex in the Third World: Is female poverty a development issue. Washington, D.C., International Center for Research on Women. 36p.

Most development assistance is directed toward the poor but largely ignores the status and needs of women who may be the poorest of the poor. Little is known, however, about the participation of poor women in socioeconomic development or the hidden value of their household contributions. This report summarizes proceedings of an AID-sponsored workshop conducted by the International Center for Research on Women in Elkridge, Maryland, April 30-May 2, 1978. The report focuses on women's productivity in the household and in the market-place; the relationship between women's productive ability in the household and household welfare; production and consumption patterns of households headed by women; and the adequacy of current socioeconomic indicators to grasp work patterns and wants of poor women. Previous employment surveys barely implied the economic contribution women make to the real income and well-being of the poor, whereas surveys of market/home time budgeting accurately portray its magnitude. To measure this contribution, full (as opposed to market) income should be evaluated. Full income is a woman's total contribution of child care, food preparation, and other home production activities to a household, expressed as services meriting monetary payment. The development of women's market productivity is limited by their nearly total responsibility for child care and menial home duties, forcing

them to choose low paying work in the economy's informal sector to maintain schedule flexibility. Many daughters quit school to assist their mothers, limiting their own future access to formal employment and perpetuating the cycle of underdevelopment. Female-headed households are likely to be poorer than those headed by a male. In one study, 41% of female-headed households had incomes graded as too low to satisfy most basic needs, while only 27% of male-headed households received the same assessment. This report recommends the implementation of development projects specifically addressing the needs of women among the poor, as opposed to trickle-down efforts to assist females by improving the condition of males. Appended are 27 footnotes and a list of the 18 papers submitted at the workshop.

- * 0032 BLEYSWYK DE CARLIER, A. 1982. El único camino. (The only way). In Haney Turner, J., eds. *Mujer: las calladas hablan*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.41-54.

A 3-year empiric experience of success in approaching rural women at Chongos Alto, Peru, is narrated. The main aspects in which informal training was positively provided to the community were nutrition and health. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0033 BOLTON, R.; MAYER, E., eds. 1977. *Andean kinship and marriage*. Washington, D.C., American Anthropological Association.

0034 BOOMEN, J. VAN DEN 1963. *Algunos aspectos de la actividad económica de la mujer en América Latina*. (Some aspects on the economic activities of women in Latin America). Santiago, Chile, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. 46p.

0035 BOSCO, S.H. 1965. *Perfil socio-económico da mulher migrante nordestina*. (Socio-economic profile of the North Eastern migrant woman). *Sociologia* (Sao Paulo, Brazil) 27(1):57-62.

0036 BOSERUP, E. 1970. *Women's role in economic development*. New York, St. Martin's Press. 283p.

A pioneering study which surveys women's participation in various economic sectors in developing and developed countries. Women's activities in different farming systems, the impact of modernizing agriculture on their labor and productivity. Similarly, migration and the consequent change from an agricultural to a non-agricultural means of livelihood, as well as the emergence of more trade, industrial, and professional work opportunities, are analyzed in terms of their effect of women's social and economic status. (Taken from "Selective Bibliography

on Women," The NFE Exchange, Issue No. 13-1978, Institute for International Studies in Ed., Michigan State University.)

* 0037 BOSSEN, L.H. 1978. Women and dependent development: A comparison of women's economic and social roles in Guatemala. Ph.D. Thesis. Albany, NY, University of New York. 547p. (HD 6059 .G8 B6)

* 0038 BOULDING, E. 1981. Integration into what? Reflections on development planning for women. In Dauber, R.; Cain, M.L., eds. Women and technological change in developing countries. Washington, D.C., American Association for the Advancement of Science. AAAS Selected Symposium no.53. pp.9-32. (HQ 1870 .9 W65)

0039 BOURGUIGNON, E., ed. 1980. A world of women: Anthropological studies of women in societies of the world. New York, Praeger Special Studies. 357p.

0040 BOURQUE, S.C.; WARREN, K.B. 1976. Campesinas comuneras: Subordination in the Sierra. ["Comunera" (mender of a village community) peasants: Subordination in the Sierra]. Journal of Marriage and the Family 38:781-88.

0041 BOURQUE, S.C.; KAY, W. 1981. Women of the Andes: Patriarchy and social change in two Peruvian towns. Ann Arbor, MI, University of Michigan Press.

0042 BOUSQUET, J.E. 1980. Household agricultural strategies and agricultural development in a multi-ethnic municipio in southern Brazil. Ph.D. Thesis. Austin, Texas University at Austin. 226p.

The farmers in Guaira, Paraná have migrated from Japan and Europe, as well as from the Brazilian northeast, centre-south and extreme south. This dissertation explores the factors that have contributed to agricultural development and to the successful adoption of modern techniques by small farmers in the region. It is found that factors in the local economic environment, including access to land and credit, influence household strategies regarding mechanization and choice of commercial crops. Within the population of rural Guaira, the foreign-born and those of recent foreign ancestry tend to have a higher rate of success at developing mechanized commercial farms. However it is concluded that, given equal circumstances, particularly early arrival in Guaira and equal access to credit, native Brazilians are able to achieve the same success as farmers of foreign origin.

* 0043 BRICEÑO, M.E. 1982. Unos siembran, otros cosechan. (Some plant and others harvest). In Haney Turner, J., eds. Mujer: las

calladas hablan. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.149-164.

The objectives of the non-profit Hogar-Escuela (home-school) for peasant families in the area of Funza, Colombia, are described, as well as the region and the role that rural women presently play there. Activities developed for peasant groups include professional training, local nutrition, sanitation, health and recreation practices, income-generating projects, and local traditions and customs. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0044 BRIE, R.J. 1977. Estructura social de los sectores medios rurales. Un análisis de la region pampeana; 1. La familia rural. (Social structure of rural middle-class sections. A survey of the Pampean area; 1. The rural family). Buenos Aires, Argentina, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria. 83p.

* 0045 BRITO GARCIA, A.E. 1980. Populacao, mao-de-obra e rendimento mensal do trabalhador na agricultura do estado de Sao Paulo. (Population, labor and monthly productivity of agricultural workers in Sao Paulo State). Informacoes Economicas 10(9):15-32.

0046 BRONSTEIN, A. 1982. The triple struggle. Latin American peasant women. London, England, War on Want. 280p.

Peasant women in developing countries are one of the most oppressed social groups in the world. They suffer in three ways: as citizens of underdeveloped countries; as peasants, living in the most disadvantaged areas of those countries; and as women, in male-dominated societies. This book is the result of visits to Guatemala, El Salvador, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The women interviewed included women who were members of co-operatives, women who had attended various training and community development courses, women who were leaders within their own communities, as well as women who were not involved in any special activity outside their traditional roles as wives, mothers and subsistence farm workers. The book includes factual, background information, but mainly takes the form of conversations with the women, who recount their feelings about poverty, oppression, personal situations, development and subordination in a male-dominated society.

0047 BROWN, J.K. 1970. Sex division of labor among the San Blas Cuna. Anthropological Quarterly 43(2):57-63.

0048 BROWN, L.R. 1980. Food or fuel: New competition for the world's cropland. Washington, D.C., Worldwatch Institute. Worldwatch Paper 35. 43p.

Uncertainties about oil supplies have encouraged a worldwide search for alternative energy sources. The paper discusses technological development and socioeconomic implications of the

distillation of alcohol for fuel from farm commodities. Describes fuel production experiments using sugar cane, cassava, and molasses that are underway in New Zealand, Brazil, USA, South Africa, and Australia. Concludes that the production of alcohol fuel from crops, while benefitting producers, distillers and the automobile-owning elite, may lead to a rise in food prices and accelerating soil erosion. Recommends, among other things, the creation of a global food-price monitoring system to minimize the adverse effects of current energy-production programs.

- * 0049 BRUNORI, P.G. 1963. Familiarización e industrialización de la estructura agraria en América Latina. (Family units and the industrialization of the agrarian structure in Latin America). Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Sociales 2(1):1-4.

The relationship between the concepts of Agrarian Reform and Family Units (i.e., the creation of family enterprises in the rural sector) is discussed, with special reference to Latin America. The rural family as a patriarchal, legal, economic and social institution is no longer a static unit, but is evolving to new formulae. The authority of the pater familias, owner and entrepreneur, is giving way to an equitable organization where the father is only a primus inter pares and family members are almost autonomous when selecting their way of life. This fact represents a problem when giving a "family" solution to the redistribution of land. Furthermore, the people receiving the parcels of land are lacking the necessary enterprising qualities to implement continuous and demanding adaptations to the rapidly changing conditions. The creation and diffusion of a cooperative mentality among peasant populations is not a short and easy task. The dynamic progress of a newly created class of completely unprepared small and intermediate holders is also questioned. Emphasis should be given to the human factor in the process of rural development and production, and to the possibility of raising production structures which are positively oriented to the objectives of social justice, similar to those of the industrial sector. Detailed studies must be carried out before finding the necessary balance to guarantee a better standard of living to rural populations. (Summary by I.B.)

0050 BRUSH, S.B. 1977. Mountain, field and family: The economy and human ecology of an Andean Valley. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press.

0051 BUECHLER, H.C.; BUECHLER, J.M. 1971. The Bolivian Aymara. New York, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston.

0052 BUITRAGO ORTIZ, C. 1973. Esperanza: An ethnographic study of a peasant community in Puerto Rico. Tucson, University of Arizona Press. Viking Fund Publication in Anthropology, no.50.

0053 BURKE, M. 1976. El sistema de plantación y la proletarización del trabajo agrícola en El Salvador. (Planting system and proletarianization of agricultural work in El Salvador). Estudios Centroamericanos 31(335-336):473-486.

0054 BUSHNELL, J.H.; BUSHNELL, D.D.Y. 1971. Socio-cultural and psychodynamic correlates of polygony in a Highland Mexican Village. Ethnology 10:44-45.

0055 BUVINIC, M.; YOUSSEF, N. 1978. Women-headed households: The ignored factor development planning. Washington, D.C., International Center for Research on Women. 113p.

0056 BUVINIC, M. 1981. Women workers in Latin America: A structural analysis. Washington, D.C., International Centre for Research on Women.

0057 BUVINIC, M.; LYCETTE, M.A.; MCGREEVEY, W.P. 1983. Women and poverty in the Third World. Baltimore, Maryland, Johns Hopkins University Press.

0058 CABRERA, D. 1964. La contribución de la mujer campesina al desarrollo de las comunidades rurales. (Contribution of peasant women to rural community development). Revista de Agricultura de Puerto Rico 51(1):79-80.

- * 0059 CACERES G., I. 1980. La división de trabajo por sexo en la unidad campesina minifundista. [Sexual division of labor within the small agricultural unit (minifundia)]. In León de Leal, M. Mujer y capitalismo agrario. Bogotá, Colombia, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.168-224. (HQ 1220 .C6 M9)

The transformation of the family unit and of rural women's labor was studied in a region where smallholdings predominate (i.e., García Rovira, Santander del Sur). Historical data were used to analyze production structures in the periods of decline of indigenous populations (16th-17th centuries); the rise and consolidation of smallholdings (18th-19th centuries); and the development of agrarian structures and migration (20th century). An attempt is made to show how the productive and reproductive functions of the family unit have varied during the different historical periods, and how woman's work has changed accordingly. The development of capitalism at the national level, as well as the different forms of regional integration into the accumulation process, is discussed. The socioeconomic characteristics of the region are discussed in relation to the actual process of capitalistic development. Women's roles in agriculture vary according to their economic strata; women in the lower strata have a much higher participation in agriculture, despite the fact that they have to dedicate a great deal of time

to domestic duties, especially when there are laborers to feed. They are mostly involved in planting and harvesting activities. Most agricultural products are sold by men, especially when there are jobbers; women participate when products are sold at the local market (only sold directly to the consumer by the lower strata). Purchase of inputs and requests for credit are done mostly by the man. Women are directly involved in the sale of small animals and handicrafts. In open-ended interviews (1977) most of the people rejected the idea of having large families (average size 4.3 children); nevertheless, the woman's reproductive role continues to limit her possible participation in money-generating work, which would require her to "abandon" her home. Children are generally seen as long-term insurance if they remain at home; otherwise it is perceived as a breakdown of the family unit. Both men (47.6%) and women (59.7%) did not want their children to be farmers, an undesirable future for peasants with little or no land. The small unit has developed strategies for survival including work in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, and wage labor. (Summary by I.B.)

0060 CAMPAÑA, P.; LAGO, M.S. 1983. ...y las mujeres también trabajan. (...and the women work as well). Santiago, Chile, Grupo de Investigaciones Agrarias. Academia de Humanismo Cristiano. Serie Resultados de Investigación, no.10. 79p.

This paper investigates the role of women in peasant communities in Chile and how these communities function. An investigation in 1980/81 by the AIG (Grupo de Investigaciones Agrarias) into the role of women in fruit farming in Niquén, found that the women's work was extremely varied and related to their social status within the peasant community. Chapters cover the theoretical and methodological aspects of the study, an account of the region of Niquén, the organization of peasant families and the women's work in the communities. Tables and graphs describe the different types of farming in the region and the population, the latter table with details such as the ages of the inhabitants and the numbers of men and women. There is also a table indicating the amount of land owned by the families in Niquén. There are interviews with three local women, giving detailed accounts of their work and day-to-day lives. The women participate in local organizations which serve the community. The investigation is unable to reach any definite conclusions due to the small number of actual case-histories.

* 0061 CAMPILLO, F. 1983. Situación y perspectivas de la mujer campesina colombiana: Propuesta de una política para su incorporación al desarrollo rural. (Situation and prospects of the Colombian peasant woman: Proposal of a policy to incorporate her into the rural development process). Bogotá, Colombia, Ministerio de Agricultura. 45p. (HQ 1552 .C3)

An overall view of issues on peasant women and rural development in Colombia, is presented. The topics is dealt with from 3 points of view: a) what are the characteristics of the

working and living conditions of rural women or, more specifically, under what conditions do they play their production and reproduction roles in household units? b) how has the Colombian government faced this and which is the conceptual approach orienting the current rural development programs and, specifically, those pertaining peasant woman development? and c) what state policies can the government implement to ensure increased women participation in rural development based on the observed characteristics and with the institutional infrastructure currently available? (Trans. by EDITEC)

0062 CAMPOSECO ROJAS, J. 1975. La mujer jacalteca. (The woman from Jacalteca). Guatemala Indígena 10(3-4):61-71.

- * 0063 CARNEIRO, P.R. 1976. Fecundidade dos agricultores de baixa renda da região do Vale da Ribeira Valle, Sao Paulo. (Fertility among low income farmers in the Ribeira Valley, Sao Paulo). Tese Mestre em Ciências Sociais Rurais. Piracicaba, SP, Brazil, Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz. 111p. (HD 1421 .C3)

At present objective information on fertility of the Brazilian population and on the economic and social factors associated with it are indispensable for making the demographic projections needed for socio-economic planning as well as for delineating conscientious and rational populational policies. However, due to a number of factors, studies on fertility, especially of the rural population, are few. The present study aimed to analyze fertility of the low income group in Brazilian agriculture. The data were provided by the first field survey made under the project "Development Alternatives for Low Income Groups in Brazilian Agriculture" and refer to the "municipios" of Jacupiranga, Miracatu, Pariquera-Acu and Pedro de Toledo. The samples consisted of 168 farm wives. Fertility was measured through number of children born alive and number of pregnancies per woman. An attempt was made to associate fertility with the following socio-economic and demographic variables: age of the woman at the time of the interview and at marriage; occupational status of the husband; religion of the woman; education of the man and woman; type of marital tie; annual per capita income of the family; and place of birth of the man and woman. The following conclusions were drawn from analysis of the data: (1) Average age of the woman at marriage was 19.7 years, and fertility is positively associated with age. (2) There was no significant difference in fertility of the wife in terms of husband's occupational status. (3) There was no significant difference in fertility for the various religious groups. (4) There was a reverse association between fertility and level of education of the couples, whether considering education of the man or of the woman. (5) There was no association between income and fertility. (6) Women married legally and in church presented a slightly higher fertility than those with free marriage. (7) There was no association between place of birth, either of the men or women, and fertility, although all were of rural origin.

0064 CARPIO, L. 1970. La mujer campesina una alarmante postergación. (The peasant woman: An alarming delay). Revista de Educación 1(3):9-17.

0065 CARPIO, L. 1974. Las mujeres campesinas en Perú. (Peasant women in Peru). Boletín documental sobre las mujeres 4(2):31-42.

0066 CARRE, S.K.D. 1976. Women's position on a Yucatecan Henequin Hacienda. Ph.D. Dissertation. New Haven, Connecticut, Yale University.

0067 CARRERA, R.Y. DE LA 1978. Bibliografía sobre la participación de la mujer en el desarrollo. (Bibliography on the participation of women in development). Bogotá, Colombia, Corporación Centro Regional de Población. 15p.

0068 CARRET, M.P. 1976. Some structural constraints on the agricultural activities of women: The Chilean Hacienda. Madison, University of Wisconsin. Land Tenure Center. Research Paper, no.10. 37p.

0069 CASTILLO, G.T. 1977. The changing role of women in rural societies: A summary of trends and issues. New York, The Agricultural Development Council, Inc. RTN Seminar Reports, no.12. 11p.

Based on research from 23 countries, this report of an August 1976 seminar presents a number of general conclusions about women in rural societies. Examines trends such as the "feminization" of agriculture, the omission of female contributions in labor statistics, and changing employment opportunities for women. Also discusses issues related to the lack of training opportunities for rural women, the effects of development on women's status, and women's participation in the economy and in decision making.

0070 CEBOTAREV, E.A. 1976. Rural women in non-familiar activities: Credit and political action in Latin America. Paper presented at the Wellesley Conference on Women and Development, Wellesley, Massachusetts, Center for Research on Women, 1976.

0071 CEBOTAREV, E.A. 1978. La organización del tiempo de actividades domésticas y no domésticas de mujeres campesinas latino-americanas. (Temporal organization of domestic and non-domestic activities by Latin American peasant women). Guelph, Ontario, University of Guelph. (Mimeo).

0072 CEBOTAREV, E.A. 1979. Mujer rural y desarrollo. Nuevo enfoque de la educación del hogar en América Latina. (Rural women and development. A new approach to home economics education in Latin America). Ottawa, Canada, International Development Research Centre. 188p.

In Latin America there has been much questioning about the socioeconomic value of home economics programmes for rural women; some have been terminated, others merely tolerated, and none receive direct, reliable government support. Instead the emphasis is on community education, and although this is important it distracts attention from the family as a socioeconomic, decision-making unit. This report stresses the important household role of rural women, and maintains that it is essential to continue with family-oriented, home economics education programmes so that domestic tasks and home management are carried out in the most efficient way possible to enable rural women to participate more fully in non-domestic activities. A general study is made of social development in Latin America, and the role of home economics education is discussed in relation to this. This is followed by a description of the research methodology developed to establish the value of such education and the attitudes towards it of rural women. Sample questionnaires given to rural women are included in the appendices.

0073 CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA. CHILE. 1980. América Latina: Tasa global de fecundidad por países. Período 1980-1985. (Latin America: Global rate of fecundity by countries. Period 1980-1985). Boletín Demográfico (Santiago, Chile) 13(26):1-46.

- * 0074 CHACON A., I. 1982. Experiencia de una investigadora entre mujeres rurales. (Experience of a researcher among rural women). In Haney Turner, J., ed. Mujer: las calladas hablan. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.27-40.

The 5-month experience of two sociologists developing a non-formal education program for rural women in Concepcion, Costa Rica, is described. The objective of the program was to investigate what rural women thought about issues affecting their lives and which were their main problems. Their methodology and success in overcoming cultural and social barriers is described. The project was extended to 22 communities and 60 topics of general interest were developed using recorded tapes as communication media. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0075 CHANEY, E.M.; SCHMINK, M. 1976. Women and modernization: Access to tools. In Jash, J.; Safa, H.I., eds. Sex and class in Latin America. New York, Praeger. pp.160-187.

Reviews the negative impact of "development" and "modernization" on women--especially women's access to the tools of technology, here defined as those skills and materials pertaining to economic activities. In agriculture, where women play a

preeminent role, their access to technology is denied in favor of men, thereby aggravating the production and income gap between men and women. The modernization of production in the industrialization process revolves around goods that were once produced in the family unit by women. When specialized enterprises assume production responsibility, it is men who move into the factories in large numbers; although women perform low-paying, low-skilled jobs, they quickly reach an "upper limit" beyond which they rarely go. Women's preponderance in the tertiary sector is discussed as well as women's participation in politics; both reflect the difference between the controllers of the tools of modernization and those permitted only limited access. Contains a good reference list. (Annotation from Development As If Women Mattered, Overseas Development Council, 1978).

- * 0076 CHANEY, E.M.; LEWIS, M.W. 1980. Women, migration and the decline of smallholder agriculture. Paper presented to the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, Washington, D.C., October, 1980. Washington, D.C., United States International Development Cooperation Agency. 56p.

Women's participation in the smallholder sector is crucial: overlooking it can distort development efforts to strengthen this primary source of food and social stability. A growing body of literature is emerging which documents women's contribution to agricultural production and making it "visible". Women are seen to predominate in food cropping, subsistence agriculture, and hoe cultivation, while men control commercial and/or mechanized or plough cultivation. Women's support tasks are frequently overlooked by economists evaluating agricultural productivity. If a community shifts to cash cropping, the earned income is often attributed to the men's labour, and is less available to be spent on improved family nutrition and quality of life. This paper argues not only for equity, and recognition of the specific contribution women make to food production. It also suggests that policies designed to increase food for the poor will not succeed if they fail to take account of women's role as food producer, preeminently for the poor.

- * 0077 CHANEY, E.M.; LEWIS, M.W. 1981. Creating a "women's component", a case study in rural Jamaica. Agency for International Development. Office of Women in Development. 38p.

To incorporate women into an ongoing integrated rural development project (IRDP) in central Jamaica, USAID's Office of Women in Development (WID) designed and implemented a women's component for the project. This case study documents the genesis of this component and offers suggestions for its potential replication. After a year of operation, IRDP staff were concerned that unless women were involved in project planning and implementation, the IRDP's scope would be restricted to the soil conservation activities which are its main focus and not address the larger concerns of improving the lives of the area's 5,000 families. A WID inquiry found that the daily nutritional needs

of the target families were being overlooked because of governmental emphasis on export crop production. To counteract this emphasis, the women's component was designed to increase the production of crops which not only fulfilled IRDP goals, but also addressed people's nutritional deficiencies. The Family Food Production Program emerged to help women set up family vegetable gardens that were well-suited to the land available and produced nutritious foods complementary to the local diet. Young women from the project area were recruited as home extension officers to teach participants the techniques of gardening and underwent a month's training in the use of nonformal extension teaching techniques, the principles of nutrition and health, and vegetable gardening. Despite initial logistical problems and negative attitudes on the part of project staff and the people at large, the women's component was a success - in only 9 months. 20 home extension officers had made 4,207 home visits and 540 gardens were started. To replicate this model, the authors suggest that it be added to IRDP's during their first year when there is still flexibility and available funding. They also stress the need to institutionalize the component's gains by linking it to original IRDP objectives, employing local women in its design and implementation, and enlisting the support of project staff. Appended are an 8-item bibliography (1975-80) along with descriptions of the women's component's goals and guidelines and a list of its training faculty.

- * 0078 CHANEY, E.M. 1983. Scenarios of hunger in the Caribbean: Migration, decline of small holder agriculture and feminization of farming. East Lansing, Michigan State University. Working Papers no.18. 30p.

Food deficits, malnutrition and associated nutrition-deficiency diseases in the Caribbean are topics full of uncertainties for policymakers. Many studies have been carried out over the years on the nutritional status of specific population groups, based on vital statistics, clinical data, and dietary and anthropometric surveys. This paper suggests alternative ways to advance our knowledge of why people in the region are undernourished and where planners might direct their energies in seeking solutions. Rather than focusing on nutrition surveys, the paper sketches a series of interlocked "scenarios" that analyze the larger systems generating hungry people: in particular, outmigration from rural areas, the decline of smallholder agriculture, and the feminization of farming.

- * 0079 CHANEY, E.M. 1984. Women of the world, Latin America and the Caribbean. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Commerce. 173p.

Comprehensive data are presented and analyzed on women in 21 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Three regions, shown in a map, are included in the analyses: the Caribbean, Middle America, and South America. Data are from the Women in Development Data Base, a project of the U.S. Bureau of the

Census. An overview of the population characteristics of the Caribbean and Latin American region continues with a description of women's literacy and education, female labor force participation (the factor least well represented in the available statistics), women's marital status (legal, consensual, and visiting unions), their fertility, and mortality. Each topic is discussed in terms of both the availability of data and the situation of women as revealed by these statistics. Literacy and education, seen as a prerequisite to entering the labor force, especially in the formal sector, are the starting point for analysis of female roles in many aspects of life (population size and components, death rates, fertility and internal migration, distribution by age and sex, etc.). As percentages and statistics hide a wide variation among the countries, they are considered only a rough approximation to the situation of women in these regions. (Summary by I.B.)

0080 CHILE: MUJER y sociedad. (Chile: Woman and society). Notas sobre la economía y el desarrollo de América Latina 271:1-4. 1978.

0081 CHINCHILLA, N. 1977. Familia, economía y trabajo de la mujer en Guatemala. (Family, economics and female labor in Guatemala). Trabajo presentado al Simposio Mexicano-Centroamericano de Investigación sobre la Mujer, lo., México, 1976. Guatemala.

0082 CHIÑAS BERVERLY, L. 1973. The Isthmus Zapotecs: Women's roles in cultural context. New York, Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

0083 CHUTA, E.; LIEDHOLM, C. 1979. Rural non-farm employment: A review of the state of the art. East Lansing, Michigan State University. MSU Rural Development Papers, no.4. 84p.

Discusses the importance and composition of rural non-farm activities in developing countries. Available evidence indicates that these activities provide employment sources for 30 to 50 percent of the rural labor force. Examines issues relating to the demand and supply of goods and services produced by rural non-farm activities. There is some evidence that small-scale rural enterprises are often more labor-intensive and profitable than larger-scale efforts. The study concludes that governmental support in the form of judicious policies and economic, technical, management, and marketing assistance can enhance the already growing contribution of non-farm activities to rural development.

* 0084 COCK A., L. 1982. Con bio-gas se ahorra dinero. (Money is saved by using biogas). In Haney Turner, J., ed. *Mujer: las calladas hablan*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.79-90.

A description of an efficient biogas system of simple construction used at the "Jesus Amigo" Center, Medellin, Colombia, to meet most of its energy requirements, is presented. The system uses organic residues from bathrooms and kitchens and transforms them into biogas (methane). Without the system, it would not be possible to provide 3 hot meals/day to the children attending the Center. The generator is composed of an anaerobic tank, tanks to retain the organic matter before feeding it into the anaerobic digestion tank, a gas storage device, a nozzle, feeding tubes and a spout that disposes digested biomass into the sewer. Ideally, all ducts should be plastic-made. Digestion time, minimum water contents and 27-37°C temperature, are all key factors for an efficient operation. The final residue could be used as a fertilizer. The system could well be used for energy production in rural areas. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0085 COLLE, R.D.; FERNANDEZ DE COLLE, S. 1978. The communication factor in health and nutrition programmes: A case study from Guatemala. *Cajanus* 11(3):151-189.

A communication strategy to improve health and nutrition in a 1100-acre farm producing coffee and rubber in Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, was developed. Based on information gathered from professional sources, experts from the farm, a survey among women on the farm and personal observation, the goal of the communication program was set as to teach farm women fundamentals of nutrition, hygiene and medical care, and to persuade them to act accordingly. 3 outdoor laundering centers in the farm (pilas) where women often spend 15 min. to several hours daily washing clothes, drawing water and washing children or dishes, were selected as the communication setting and the communication media selected were tape recorders with tapes containing dramatized topics on health/nutrition problems, authoritative voices, short announcements, local interviews, entertainment, and questions, all in a semi-sequential flow and characterized by brevity and repetition. 122 women and 82 men and children were the audience of the 2 daily sessions at the pilas. After 3 weeks, the results were evaluated through questions on health and nutrition, with a clear high score for listeners compared to the control sample. Of the 40 respondents, 36 liked the tapes and the remainder had not heard them. The positive comments volunteered by women at the pila were perhaps more revealing. Advice ranked first among what listeners liked best followed by stories, novel, music and interviews. It was concluded that communication is a 2-way flow; sophistication and complexity do not guarantee results; there is much talent among rural people; and communication is a critical element in prevention programs. Using audio cassette technology in rural development is a creative and effective process. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0086 COLOMBO SACCO, D.; LOPEZ MORALES, G.; CAIRNCROSS, I. 1975. No me resignaré - La mujer 1975. (I will not resign: the 1975 woman). *Revista de Estudios Agro-Sociales* 92:129-145.

Various topics regarding rural women in the development of developing countries are discussed. Women's conditions is a real and permanent topic and involves women of all strata in developing countries. The discussion includes issues such as that there is no development without women participation; origins of the discrimination; lack of economic and social statistics on half the world's population; rural women in developing countries considered as the lowest strata in the social structure; rural women and modernization (development contributes to the increasing isolation of women); women as an unused potential; agricultural cooperatives as a means to integrate women into the community; and formal and informal education and training as key factors for women's effective participation in development. Higher technology, education, cooperative action, and political action are discussed as solutions to improve rural women's status. Development will be fully significant when women are included in the overall goal of progress. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0087 COMISION ECONOMICA PARA AMERICA LATINA. 1978. Report of the workshop on the impact of agricultural modernization on the participaton of rural women. Santiago, Chile. E/CEPAL/VP/M/196.

0088 COMISION ECONOMICA PARA AMERICA LATINA. 1979. Women in Latin America: The situation as regards the implementation of the regional plan of action. Santiago, Chile. E/CEPAL/CPM/R.1/21.

0089 COMISION INTERAMERICANA DE MUJERES. 1979. La mujer rural como agente de producción. (The rural woman as a production agent). Trabajo presentado al Seminario Nacional sobre la Mujer en el Medio Rural, lo., Tacuarembó, Uruguay, 1979.

0090 CONFERENCIA REGIONAL SOBRE LA INTEGRACION DE LA MUJER EN EL DESARROLLO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL DE AMERICA LATINA, LA HABANA, CUBA, 1977. (Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, La Habana, Cuba, 1977). Informe. Santiago, Chile, Comisión Económica para América Latina. E/CEPAL/1042/REV.1. 70p.

0091 CONNEELY, D. CAIM: Shared struggle, shared rewards. Dialogue. Winter/Spring, 1979/80. Washington, D.C., International Voluntary Services, Inc.

Describes the Cooperativa Agrícola Integral Mineros (CAIM), an organization of cooperatives founded and controlled by small-scale rice farmers in the jungle lowlands of south-eastern Bolivia. The project is committed to local participation and control and monitors its growth rate so cooperators will retain that control. In English, French and Spanish, pp.23-26. (Also of interest is "Justice, Dependence and Profits" by Charlie Hale (pp.26-30), which discusses CAIM's future and some of the

difficult choices the organization is facing as it attempts to reconcile the problems of economic reality with the principles of social justice. Examples of alternatives include increasing mechanization which, though it may increase profits and thus decrease dependence on outside funding, may also place CAIM members in a position where they can exploit other farmers.)

0092 CONSEJO DE EXPERTOS SOBRE LA INTEGRACION DE LA MUJER EN EL DESARROLLO RURAL. 1977. Reporte. (Report). Revista del México Agrario 10(4):335-359.

0093 CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE PLANIFICACION ECONOMICA. HONDURAS. 1980. Evaluación de programas de incorporación de la mujer rural al desarrollo. (Evaluation of the participation programmes of rural women in the development). Tegucigalpa, Departamento de Promoción Social. 129p.

0094 CORNEJO, J. 1970. El proceso de reforma agraria chilena y la contribución de la mujer. (The agrarian reform process in Chile and the contribution of women). Santiago, Chile, Universidad Católica. Documento mimeografiado, no.116.

0095 CORNEJO MUÑOZ DE VERA, R. 1978. La socialización de la mujer campesina del Cusco. (The socialization of the rural women of Cusco). Lima, Perú, Asociación Multidisciplinaria de Investigación y Docencia en Población. 24p.

Prepared for a seminar on social studies concerning women, this paper is based on a study of rural women in four areas of the Cusco-Peru (Anta, Calca, Canchis, and Zuispicanhis). It sets out to study rural women in a situation of underdevelopment and dependence, how the process of socialization differs between women and men, what values rural women are seen as embodying. Various factors implicit in the process of socialization of women are considered, such as the inculcation of discipline, stress on achievement, and conservation in attitudes. The main agents and their roles in the socialization process are described: the family, the peer group, neighbours, school, the church and others such as the media. The paper concludes that one might expect different processes of socialization for men and women in a country where structures of domination and dependence predominate; and that, although there are incentives for a capitalist system to exploit the subordinate woman, she also serves as an obstacle to a thorough-going introduction of capitalism because of her traditional conservatism and conformity.

0096 CORREDOR, B. 1961. Transformación en el mundo rural latinoamericano. (Transformation in the Latin American rural world). n.t.n.

0097 COSTA, E.B. 1955. *Relacoes de familia em Cerrado retiro.* (Family relationships in the Cerrado). *Sociologia* (Sao Paulo, Brazil) 17(2):132-146.

- * 0098 CUBBITT, T. 1980. Latin American women, review article. *Journal of Latin American Studies* 12(1):169-184.

Seven books on Latin American women and their role in society are reviewed from the standpoint of how they fulfill the aims of women's studies (i.e., to increase knowledge of women, to develop a comprehensive approach to their study, and to use this knowledge for a better understanding of social formations and processes) in Latin America. *Women and National Development* (The Wellesley Editorial Committee) is the most satisfactory work as it links the analysis of women with theories of development. Emphasis is placed on the economic participation of women. It is suggested that female roles must be analyzed within the context of the capitalistic development of the continent, which requires a theoretical framework based on the articulation between modes of production within a given social formation. *Women in Jamaica* (Roberts and Sinclair) covers in depth some aspects of the pattern of reproduction, especially the so-called visiting unions, in Jamaica, but does not contribute new ideas. *Latin American Women, Historical Perspectives* (Greenwood Press) adds a valuable historical dimension to information on women and lends support to the theory that industrialization reduces female participation in the labor force. The life-history method of research is used in *Yaqui Women* (Kelly), *Four Women* (Lewis, Lewis and Rigdon), *Ten Notable Women of Latin America* (Henderson and Henderson), and *Let Me Speak, Testimony of Domitila, a Woman of the Bolivian Mines* (Barrios and Vlezzer). The researcher's selection of the right people and the small no. of people covered are some of the method's drawbacks. Accounts are presented on the contents of these books. The reviewer concludes that women's opportunities in Latin America are limited as a result of the structure of economic opportunities available, which is determined by the development of the peripheral capitalist economy. Such an economy requires capital accumulation, which requires among other things, the existence of noncapitalist modes of production subservient to the interests of the dominant mode. Women's participation is mostly in noncapitalist modes, the result of which is extremely poor conditions for them. Their roles must be analyzed within the framework of peripheral capitalist development in order to understand the wider social formation better. (Summary by I.B.)

0099 CURRY, L.; O'BARR, J. Select annotated bibliography. I. Latin American women. n.t.n.

0100 CUTRIGHT, P.; RICHARD ADAMS, W. 1983. Social development and 1960 to 1980 fertility declines among less developed Latin American, Asian, and all less developed populations. n.t.n. 15p.

- * 0101 DAUBER, R.; CAIN, M.L., eds. 1981. Women and technological change in developing countries. Washington, D.C., American Association for the Advancement of Science. 266p. (HQ 1870 .9 W65).

Technology, generally considered a positive force that enhances both social and economic development, only benefits a whole population when it permits the productive use of all human resources, female as well as male. Nevertheless, women continue to be a neglected component in planning for technological development. This book considers developmental target areas--health, food, housing and fertility--that concern women as family members and as heads of households and assesses the specific needs of women both in adapting to technological change and as agents of that change.

- * 0102 DE LA RIVE BOX, B. 1982. Casaberas y arroceras: Informe preliminar sobre estudio de casos. (Cassava and rice crops: Preliminary report on case studies). Santiago de los Caballeros, República Dominicana, Centro de Desarrollo Agropecuario. Serie Investigación Agro-Sociológica sobre Yuca y Arroz. 18p. (Doc.no.23460)

- * 0103 DE LA RIVE BOX, B. 1982. Mujer campesina y cambio tecnológico; propuesto para un estudio sobre los efectos de nuevas tecnologías agropecuarias sobre la posición de la mujer campesina dominicana con referencia especial a los cultivos de yuca y arroz. (Peasant women and technological change; proposal for a study on the effect of new farm technologies on the role of the Dominican peasant women with special reference to cassava and rice cultivation). In Investigaciones agro-sociológicas sobre yuca y arroz: propuestas de estudios. Santiago de los Caballeros, República Dominicana, Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura, Centro de Desarrollo Agropecuario, Zona Norte. 11p.

0104 DE LA RIVE BOX, B. 1983. Female participation in rice production and cassava processing in the Dominican Republic. Santiago, Dominican Republic. 23p.

0105 DE LA RIVE BOX, B. 1984. Bienvenida: parcelera, compañera o mamá? (The history of a female tenant rice farmer). Santiago, República Dominicana, Centro Nacional de Desarrollo Agropecuario.

0106 DE LA RIVE BOX, B.; BOX, L. 1984. Women don't grow rice; or do they ...? Feminization and defeminization in Dominican agriculture - the case of female rice farming in land reform areas. Paper presented at the Caribbean Studies Association Conference on Progress in the Post Independence Caribbean. 18p.

- * 0107 DEERE, C.D. 1977. Changing social relations of production and Peruvian peasant women's work. *Latin American Perspectives* 4(1-2):48-69.

A review and discussion on various topics regarding the change in social relations of production with special reference to Peruvian rural women's work, is presented. These include women's work in the "hacienda"; the development of capitalism and changes in women's work; and the effect of the agrarian reform on women. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- 0108 DEERE, C.D. 1978. The differentiation of the peasantry and family structure: A Peruvian case study. *Journal of Family History* 3:422-38.

0109 DEERE, C.D.; LEON DE LEAL, M. 1981. Peasant production, proletarianization and the sexual division of labor in the Andes. *Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 7(2):338-360.

- * 0110 DEERE, C.D. 1982. The division of labor by sex in agriculture: a Peruvian case study. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 30(4):795-811.

The paper seeks to extend Boserup's analysis of the important role of women in subsistence production and the rural labour force to the Andean region of Latin America through a case study of the sexual division of labour in agriculture among direct producers in Cajamarca, Peru. This explores precisely the relationship between women's participation with the family agricultural labour force and the process of agrarian class formation. It is shown that census data are inadequate for the task. In at least the Peruvian case, census data underestimate peasant women's participation in agricultural production. The focus of the study is the province of Cajamarca which is the economic, geographic, and political heart of the department of Cajamarca, the most populous Sierra department of Peru. The paper examines in turn: the magnitude of peasant women's agricultural participation; the agricultural division of labour by sex and the differentiation of the peasantry; the effect of proletarianization; agricultural decision making and the differentiation of the peasantry. The case study conforms to Boserup's general proposition concerning the relationship between the sexual division of labour and type of cultivation. In the Cajamarca area, where the farming system is based on plough agriculture, men are considered to be the primary agriculturalists and do contribute the greater proportion of family labour to peasant agricultural production. Nevertheless, female agricultural labour is most important, suggesting that rather than a male farming system, this Andean region should be characterized as being family based.

- * 0111 DEERE, C.D.; LEON DE LEAL, M. 1982. Women in Andean agriculture. Peasant production and rural wage employment in Colombia and Peru. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labour Organization. 172p.

According to the prevailing interpretation of census data, the Andean region of South America has a male farming system. This monograph challenges that interpretation by showing that rural women participate actively in agriculture, both within peasant units of production and in the rural labour force. Census data suggest that the participation of rural women in agriculture has decreased in recent decades; but the findings of this monograph imply that it may in fact be increasing, both within smallholder production and in the seasonal agricultural wage labour force. Drawing on peasant household sample surveys for three areas of Colombia and Peru, the paper demonstrates that, while it is more accurate to say that the region has a family farming system, women's participation in agriculture is quite heterogeneous. Peasant smallholder agriculture is mainly an egalitarian family farming system, for women participate in both field work and decision making. In contrast, among the upper strata of the peasantry a patriarchal family farming system is more common, where women may participate to some extent in field work but only minimally in decision making. Therefore, farming systems can only be fully understood when account is taken of variations in households' access to the means of production and the degree of development in the region.

0112 DEERE, C.D. 1983. The allocation of familiar labor and the formation of peasant household income in the Peruvian Sierra. In Buvinic, L.; McGreevey, L., eds. Women and poverty in the Third World. Baltimore, John Hopkins University Press.

- * 0113 DEERE, C.D. 1983. La mujer rural y las reformas agrarias en Perú, Chile y Cuba. (Rural women and the agrarian reforms in Peru, Chile, and Cuba). Revista de Ciencias Sociales 25:59-74.

- * 0114 DEERE, C.D. 1984. Rural women and state policy: The Latin American agrarian reform experience. Amberts, University of Massachusetts. 39p.

The central thesis of this discussion is that most Latin American agrarian reforms have directly benefitted only men. A brief overview of 13 Latin American agrarian reforms is presented as well as the available gender-disaggregated data on agrarian reform beneficiaries. An analysis of the legal, structural and ideological mechanisms which have led to the exclusion of women among the beneficiaries of agrarian reforms is presented. The Cuban and Nicaraguan agrarian reforms that have resulted in significant female participation are examined. A discussion is presented on why it is important, both for social equity and

successful cooperative development, for women to be included as reform beneficiaries. The lack of education, household responsibilities, the problem of the "double day", and biological reproduction are the main barriers to women's effective participation as cooperative members. This comparative analysis of agrarian reform processes suggests that how rural women fare in an agrarian reform is closely tied to state policy. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0115 DELGADO, H.L.; MARTORELL, R.; KLEIN, R.E. 1982. Nutrition, lactation, and birth interval components in rural Guatemala. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 35(6):1468-1476.

The effects of maternal nutritional status and food supplementation ingested by the infant on the duration of postpartum amenorrhea and on the duration of the menstruating interval was examined. A significant negative association was found between the nutritional status of the mother during the 3rd trimester of pregnancy and infant supplementation, on the one hand, and the length of postpartum amenorrhea on the other hand. These associations remained significant after controlling for each other and for other potentially confounding factors for which data were collected. These results support the hypothesis that maternal nutritional status, by determining the amount of breast milk available, hence the frequency, duration, and intensity of suckling, is indirectly, negatively associated to the length of postpartum amenorrhea. Furthermore, no association between maternal nutritional status and the length of the menstruating interval was found.

0116 DELGADO VOTAW, C. 1978. Integración de la mujer en el proceso del desarrollo. (Integration of women into the development process). Washington, D.C., n.e. 4p.

0117 DIAZ RONNER, L.M.; MUÑOZ CASTELLANOS, M.E. 1978. La mujer asalariada en el sector agrícola. (Working women in the agricultural sector). *América Indígena* 38(2):327-339.

0118 DIRECCION GENERAL DE EDUCACION BASICA LABORAL Y CALIFICACION, PERU. 1979. La problemática educativa de la mujer nativa del grupo aguaruna. (Educational reality of the native woman of the aguaruna group). In Mesa Redonda sobre Metodologías para la Capacitación de la Mujer Campesina y su Incorporación en los Diversos Niveles de la Economía Rural, Lima, Perú, 1979. Informe final. pp.95-101.

0119 DIXON, R.B. 1982. Women in agriculture: counting the labour force in developing countries. *Population and Development Review* 8(3):539-566.

The article compares the total counts of men and women in the farm labour force obtained from population censuses and surveys, from estimates prepared by ILO, and from censuses of farm holdings coordinated by FAO. Whereas the three sources reveal quite similar counts of men in the labour force on average, they differ remarkably in their counts of women. New estimates based on the more inclusive practices of the FAO censuses substantially raise the female proportion in the agricultural labour force above that reported by ILO.

0120 DOLE, G.E. 1974. The marriage of Pacho: A woman's life among the amahuaca. In Matthiasson, C., ed. Many sisters: women in cross-cultural perspective. New York, Macmillan.

0121 DUMONT, R. 1975. La mujer frente al desarrollo y al hambre en aumento. (Women facing development and increased hunger). Revista Internacional del Trabajo 91(6):513-520.

* 0122 ELIZAGA, J.C.; MELLON, R. 1971. Aspectos demográficos de la mano de obra en América Latina. (Demographic aspects of labor in Latin America). Santiago, Chile, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. pp.78-89. (HB 3530 .5 E4)

0123 ELIZAGA, J.C. 1971. Demographic aspects of women's labour force in Latin America and Chile. In Henry Ling; Dorchester, G.B., eds. International Population Conference, London, England, International union for the scientific study of population, 1969. vol.3,pp.1589-1597.

0124 ELIZAGA, J.C. 1974. Participación de la mujer en la mano de obra en América Latina: La fecundidad y otros determinantes. (Participation of women in the Latin American labor; fertility and other determinants). Revista Internacional del Trabajo 89(5-6):569-588.

0125 ELMENDORF, M.L. 1976. The dilemma of peasant women: A view from a village in Yucatan. In Tinker, I.; Bo, M., eds. Women and world development. Washington, D.C., Overseas Development Council. pp.88-94.

0126 ELMENDORF, M.L. 1977. The many worlds of women: Mexico. In Giele, J.; Smock, A., eds. Women: Roles and status in eight countries. New York, John Wiley Publishing Co.

0127 ELMENDORF, M.L. 1977. Nine Mayan women. A village faces change. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Schenkman Publishing Company. 159p.

Surveying the continuing flow of peasant studies, one can fully endorse Mary Elmendorf's assertion that "Women peasants appear in the literature as sex partners of the men, as mothers of the children or as helpers, rarely if ever as individuals with hopes, abilities and functions of their own in the society" (p.4). With the present study she hopes, in a modest way, to contribute to a better understanding of the role of peasant women in the process of change, which inevitably will reach peasant societies all over the world. For this purpose she has selected the Mayan village of Chan Kom, in the Mexican state of Yucatán, a village which became famous through Robert Redfield's books. In great detail, she studies the lives of nine women, taken out of the close-knit network of one family. After a short introduction, in which the problem and methodology are stated, and the setting of Chan Kom described, she presents a series of vignettes of the nine women. Almost half of the text of the book is devoted to these life histories, the data for which were collected by means of what the author calls "creative dialogues" (p.8). The remaining chapters of the book are devoted, respectively, to the analysis of data, ethos, progress and conclusions. In three epilogues the author provides a sympathetic, if not very revealing, retrospect on her study.

- * 0128 ELMENDORF, M.L. 1981. Changing role of Maya mothers and daughters. In Dauber, R.; Cain, M.L., eds. Women and technological change in developing countries. Boulder, CO, American Association for the Advancement of Science. AAAS Selected Symposium Series. pp.149-177. (HQ 1870 .9 W65)

0129 ELTON, C. 1974. The economic determinants of female migration in Latin America. Thesis. Brighton, England, University of Sussex.

- * 0130 FALS BORDA, O. 1976. Capitalismo, hacienda y poblamiento; su desarrollo en la Costa Atlántica. (Capitalism, property and settlement; their development in the Atlantic Coast). Bogotá, Colombia, Punta de Lanza. 70p. (HC 197 .F3)

A preliminary description and analysis of the development of the production forms and productive forces in the southern part of the Colombian Atlantic Coast since the Spanish Conquest up to now, is presented, as well as some of the consequences in the formation of social classes and structuring of the Colombian state. This information explains how and why the various communities, cultures and economies were developed and substituted in time and space, due to unequal development levels to build what is known today as the coastal society with its complexities and contradictions. The information leads to consider a political strategy to reflect the realities found, to define adequate tactics for them, and to discover from the past those historical elements that could be critically recovered to feed the present struggle of the current coastal working community. (Trans. by EDITEC)

- * 0131 FALS BORDA, O. 1978. Campesinas de los Andes: Estudio sociológico de Sancio. (Peasant society in the Colombian Andes: A sociological study of Sancio). Bogotá, Colombia, Punta de Lanza. 365p. (HN 303 .5 F3)
- 0132 FARBER, A. 1974. Language choice and sex roles in highland Guatemala. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Mexico, 1974.
- 0133 FARCIA GRADILLA, N. 1974. La condición de la mujer en las sociedades indígenas latinoamericanas. (Women's condition in Latin American indian societies). Boletín Nosotras 1(11):10-12.
- * 0134 FEFERBAU, S.R. DE 1978. Mujer rural y desarrollo en América Latina: Nueva concepción del mejoramiento del hogar. (Rural women and development in Latin America: A new concept of household improvement). CIID Informa 8(2):3-4.
- * 0135 FERNANDEZ, B. 1981. Los efectos de la Reforma Agraria peruana en la condición de la mujer: el caso de dos CAPs del Valle del Chira en Piura, Perú. (Effects of the Agrarian Reform on women's conditions: The case of two CAPs in the Chira Valley, Pira, Peru). México, International Labour Organization. 48p. (HQ 1571 .F4)

The effects of the Peruvian Agrarian Reform (which began in 1969) on women's social conditions were studied from a local and qualitative point of view. The 10-mp. study, involving two villages of different economic characteristics, aims at making a contribution to the knowledge of a concrete social reality, and also at providing the target community itself with a better understanding of their own social conditions. The study provides a basis for future development plans. The problems of women's oppression is viewed from the structural context of a developing country within the capitalistic system, and no mechanical relationship is established between the improvement of women's social conditions and social change. The Agrarian Reform Law (D.L. 17716) is discussed with special reference to the Agrarian Production Cooperatives (CAPs). Group interviews and discussions were the main methodologies used, and a special guide was developed for each different village. Participants were chosen at random and by self-selection. The main characteristics of the CAPs and villages are described. Research results are analyzed in relation to wages, housework, decision-making, children, class consciousness of participants, and their perception of women's conditions. Women participants in the CAPs find themselves in an ambiguous situation with respect to their traditional role and the one they have as members of a basically male organization. The women of the CAPs are a minority who depend on the men in decision-making. Participation in meetings is nil; claims are done with the CAP management, not before the group. Women's membership is seen as transitory. It is concluded that 1) women's participation as wage earners, which was limited

to sub-subsistence wages before the Agrarian Reform, has since then decreased; 2) all women participate in economic activities; 3) these economic activities (except "chicha" making) are sub-estimated and women are not conscious of their own economic contribution; and 4) the Agrarian Reform has not changed the types of economic activities women engage in. (Summary by I.B.)

0136 FERNANDEZ DE SERRANO, M.C. 1980. Costa Rica: Informe nacional. Evaluación de los programas de acción y de educación de la mujer rural. (Costa Rica: National report. Evaluation of action and education programmes for rural woman). Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Div. 218p.

* 0137 FLORA, C.B. 1981. Social policy and women in Latin America: The need for a new model. Studies in Third World societies. Women and politics in twentieth century Latin America 15:91-106.

0138 FLORES-OCHOA, J.A. 1979. Pastoralists of the Andes. Translated by Robert Bolton. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Institute for the Study of Human Issues.

0139 FONG, M. 1980. Victims of old-fashioned statistics (exclusion of women from development planning). Ceres. Revista FAO sobre Agricultura y Desarrollo no.75:28-32.

0140 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1977. Women and family in rural development; annotated bibliography. Rome, Italy. 56p.

0141 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1978. The state of natural resources and human environment for food and agriculture. Rome, Italy. LARC/78/2-Sup.1. 66p.

0142 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1979. Latin America: Review and analysis of FAO programme (1975-1979) integration of women in rural development. Rome, Italy.

* 0143 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1979. The legal status of rural women: Limitations on the economic participation of women in rural development. Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division. Rome, Italy. Economic and Social Development Series no.9. 73p. (HQ 1885 .L4)

The publication reviews the major obstacles for rural women to property access, ownership of rural lands, maternity protection and involvement of women in credit and co-operatives. The

evidence indicates that laws limiting the legal capacity of married women to administer property and act in commercial matters exist in at least three Latin American countries, i.e., Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru. Peru presents another example of the negative effects of land reform on rural women. While women owned their own land in most peasant communities, the Peruvian land reform legislation denies married women or women who have never been married access to their own parcels of land. This again is the result of the use of the head of family concept in land reform legislation.

0144 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1980. Guía para el informe nacional. Evaluación de los programas educacionales y de acción para mujeres rurales para países seleccionados de América Latina y el Caribe. (Guide to the country report. Assessment of educational and action programmes for rural women for selected Latin American and Caribbean countries). Rome, Italy, Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division. 15p.

- * 0145 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1983. Estrategias de sobrevivencia en economías campesinas: El rol de la mujer. (Strategies for survival in peasant communities: Women's role). Santiago, Chile. 53p.

The analysis and results of a roundtable on case studies of women's role in Latin American agricultural communities, are presented. Agricultural economies will continue being important in the immediate future of the region and women's participation in peasant economies as well as in commercial agriculture and non-agricultural activities in rural areas is high in the region. An extensive discussion on the role women play in the strategies for peasant community survival and sex labor division, is presented. Factors directly affecting women's work are farm size and capacity to produce food surplus; the prevailing production organization; the way labor is hired; legal or institutional characteristics of government programs; and population growth and migration. Also discussed are factors affecting the compatibility between the role of mother and worker (no. of children, stage of family cycle, presence of other people to take care of the children while the mother is away, cultural guidelines on children nutrition and care, and time required by the mother for household maintenance). A discussion on the contribution of women to family income is also presented; women's income is essential for family survival; family income management is variable, and men and women spend their income based on different priorities. Improved integration of policies and programs to facilitate domestic activities, agricultural development policies and policies pertaining the productive role of women, is required. It is necessary to design methodologies to evaluate the effects of rural and agricultural development policies on women's roles. Research priorities in this field are proposed. (Abstract by EDITEC)

* 0146 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1984. Conferencia Regional de la FAO para América Latina y el Caribe, 18a., Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1984. Actividades complementarias de la CMRADR - Sector de los pequeños agricultores en América Latina y el Caribe: Problemas y perspectivas de la reforma agraria y el desarrollo rural; ejecución de las actividades consideradas necesarias en la CMRADR. (18th Regional Conference of FAO for Latin America and the Caribbean. Complementary activities of the CMRADR - The sector of small farmers in Latin America and the Caribbean: Problems and perspectives of the agrarian reform and rural development; implementation of activities considered as necessary by CMRADR). LARC/84/7. 24p.

Social and economic conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean are discussed: the rapidly decreasing importance of the rural sector as a consequence of industrialization and urbanization, in spite of a satisfactory average rate of global annual growth (3%); the inequalities of development (a persistent majority of smallholders, low yields and incomes, and slow adoption of new technologies); the increase of urban population (65% of total population in 1980) and of rural labor forces in the traditional sector (1.2% per annum), as well as in the low productivity urban sector (3.7% per annum); the absence of an adequate volume of highly productive employment opportunities; the growing demand for food; and the low participation of the rural sector in food marketing opportunities. The no. of rural productive units has been estimated at 13.5 million with 45 million ha of cropped surface, out of a total surface of 145 million ha. The problems of the agrarian reform are discussed: 1) land concentration (70% of the rural population owned only 2.5% of agricultural lands in 1973); 2) modern agriculture vs. traditional agriculture; 3) absolute poverty (40% of all households) in spite of the steady growth of agricultural production (2%/year/worker); and 4) an estimated total of 170 million poor for the region as a whole, by the year 2000. The adoption of redistributive policies for agrarian reform and integrated rural development are viable choices. Several issues of the Program of Action are evaluated: access to productive resources, inputs, markets, and services; teaching, training and extension, women's role; people's participation; non-agricultural rural activities; and technological adoption policies. The complementary activities of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (CMRADR) are summarized: consultations between countries; missions between organizations (missions to Guatemala and Mexico); the Regional Center for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development; extension, teaching and training; silviculture, fishing, technical cooperation; nutritional aspects; studies on socioeconomic indicators and on rural poverty, etc. A chart is presented on roundtable activities, consultations, workshops, seminars, and symposia (1980-1983). Issues to be examined by the Conference are included. (Summary by I.B.)

* 0147 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1984. Mesa Redonda sobre Estrategias de Sobrevivencia en Economías Campesinas: El Rol de la Mujer. (Strategies for Survival

in Peasant Communities: Women's Role). Bogotá, Colombia, 1983. Informe. Santiago, Chile. 81p.

The objectives of the roundtable were to analyze the results of case studies on family survival strategies in peasant economies, factors affecting them and the productive role of women; to review the way how current development programs affect women's role; to suggest incentives, inputs, services and training to support rural women and their families; to identify national and regional policy and program implications, with special emphasis on rural women organization and training and the development of human resources for those programs; and to identify priority areas for reciprocal technical cooperation. Case studies from Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia, are discussed. 9-15% of the rural households have managed to survive from income provided by other family members, especially women. 15 and 20% of the Latinamerican and Caribbean households, resp., have women as heads of the family. Women's activities are part of an overall strategy of family survival. Factors affecting the productive work of women include: farm size and capacity to produce food surplus; the prevailing production organization; labor hiring; legal or institutional characteristics of government programs; population growth and migration; and cultural elements involved in sex division of labor. Relevant political conclusions are drawn and recommendations on research and government policies are presented. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0148 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1984. El papel de la mujer en la economía campesina; el caso de la VII Región de Chile. (The role of women in peasant economies: The case of Region VII in Chile). Santiago, Chile. 63p.

The objectives of the study on the role of women in the peasant economy of Region VII in Chile were to identify the socio-economic characteristics within which rural women develop their activities; to qualify and measure the participation of rural women of Maule in agricultural and non-agricultural activities; to detect women participation in community organizations; to investigate the role rural women play in the most important family decisions; and to characterize types of feminine participation in productive activities. Women's labor contribution in the region included domestic activities, backyard cultivation, commercial agricultural production, and non-agricultural activities (handicraft production and small stores). Women in the region actively participate in key family decisions together with men. Research priority areas are recommended. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0149 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. 1985. Atelier de travail sur la femme Haïtienne dans le monde rural. (Final report of the workshop on the Haitian woman in the rural world). Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 1984. Rapport final. Santiago, Chile. 34p.

Background data, objectives, participants, and the operative and methodological aspects of the workshop on the situation of women in the rural areas of Haiti are presented. Workshop conclusions were as follows: Education. The state of education in rural areas is deplorable, especially for women, who have the highest rate of illiteracy. Inventory of Programs and Projects, Benefitting Women in Rural Milieu. Women participate in all stages of agricultural production, and the distribution and commercialization of agricultural products; nevertheless, projects are directed to the men, with the exception of some small projects on handicrafts or home economics. It is recommended that projects should conduct detailed studies of the communities concerned to learn their needs and priorities; and that agricultural projects should change their orientation to consider women's roles. Project Proposals. A call is made for special multidisciplinary projects for women to be taught in creole their native language rather than French. (Summary by I.B.)

0150 FORNI, F.H. 1962. Familia y sociedad rural en la Argentina. (Rural family and society in Argentina). Cuadernos Latinoamericanos de Economía Humana 5(13):59-69.

- * 0151 FORTMANN, L.; ROCHELEAU, D. 1983. Women and agroforestry: Four myths and three case studies. Berkeley, University of California. 29p.

Women are traditionally important participants in both the agricultural and forestry components of agroforestry production. Women are frequently ignored in the design of agroforestry projects because of commonly held myths about their participation in both production activities and in public life. The involvement of women in agroforestry projects and activities are examined in case studies from the Dominican Republic, India, and Kenya. Considerations for including women in agroforestry projects are discussed.

0152 FORTUN, J.E. 1972. La mujer aymará en Bolivia. (The "aymara" woman in Bolivia). América Indígena 32(3):935-47.

0153 FUENTES POSAS, R.E. 1974. Incorporación de la mujer campesina al desarrollo comunal. (Incorporation of peasant women into community development). In Curso de Incorporación de la Mujer Campesina en el Desarrollo de su Comunidad, 5o., Tegucigalpa, Honduras. 1974. Informe. Tegucigalpa, Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres. pp.75-76.

0154 FUKUI, L.F.G. 1979. Sertao e bairro rural: parentesco e familia entre sitiantes tradicionais. (Interior and rural districts: Kinship and family in traditional situations). Sao Paulo, Brazil, Atica. 257p.

Originally presented as a doctoral thesis, this work contains two main parts. The first deals with kinship and family in traditional situations in Brazil including such aspects as norms in civil law, work on population genetics, inbreedings, etc. The second is a more detailed analysis taking the traditional areas of Itapecerica de Serra (southwest of Sao Paulo) and Sertao de Jucitaba, and an area in Sertao Nordestino, the municipality of Santa Brigida. The discussion includes such questions as land ownership and land use, the internal dynamics of the family group, and the role of the women in the family.

- * 0155 GALJART, B.F. 1976. Peasant mobilization and solidarity. Amsterdam, Netherlands, Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation. 132p. (HD 1421 .G3)

This study - partly based on Chilean field data collected in 1970, partly on a review of the literature - aims at formulating sociological theories of peasant political mobilization and solidarity in peasant organizations. Various categories of peasants are distinguished who have different interest and who will try to promote these through different organizations, if national governments abstain from immediate suppression. A number of the hypotheses formulated with regard to the mobilization of peasant workers in syndicates are tested for Chile through an ecological analysis. Rise and decline of peasant service co-operatives are described in ideal-typical terms and illustrated with a detailed Chilean case history. Survey data are used to test hypotheses about the individual differences between members and non-members of syndicates and co-operatives; multi-variate analysis of these data show how much of the variance in membership could be explained. Especially in the case of the syndicates there seems to be pronounced differences between members and non-members. Leaders appear to differ from other members in both types of organizations. A long final chapter is dedicated to a qualitative analysis of the factors which promote or hinder the solidarity of peasants towards their syndicate, service or production co-operative. It is argued that his solidarity - the willingness to sacrifice one's resources for the common good - is necessary, but subject to the competition from other groups to which the peasant belongs, and likely to suffer from the rivalry between political parties. The book ends with recommendations for policy-makers who intend to organize or wish to promote their solidarity. To students of social sciences, particularly those interested in the political mobilization of neglected sections of the population, as well as in the function of agrarian co-operatives, this book will present thorough background information. 'Peasant mobilization and solidarity' may also be of great interest to all those who occupy themselves with the social aspects of small farmers' development in the Third World.

0156 GALLUP, C.E. 1978. Observaciones sobre el papel de la mujer en el sector agrícola de Honduras. (Observations on the role of woman in the agricultural sector of Honduras). Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Secretaría Recursos Naturales. 24p.

0157 GAMIO DE ALBA, M. 1957. La mujer indígena en Centroamérica. (The indian woman in Central America). México, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano.

- * 0158 GARCIA, A.E.B. 1980. Populacao, mao-de-obra e rendimento mensal do trabalhador na agricultura do estado de Sao Paulo. (Population, labor force and monthly income of agricultural workers in the state of Sao Paulo). Informacoes Economicas 10(9):15-32.

This article focuses on the rural population and agricultural labour force in the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo between 1971 and 1977. The analysis is subject to the limitations of the primary data of the National Household Sample Survey. It is found that there was considerable rural-urban migration during this period, continuing an earlier trend, and that this migration was age and sex selective. Whilst the economically active population in rural areas declined, that employed in agriculture decreased far less. The main trend in agriculture was for permanent local workers to be replaced by temporary migratory employees. This has led to a decrease in the number of self-employed and unpaid family workers relative to the number of wage-earning employees. Low rural living standards are indicated by criteria such as the high number of children working, the increase in female labour, low educational levels and low incomes.

0159 GARCIA, O. 1979. Chiclayo: History of a peasant training project in Peru. Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development: Experiences and Results no.8. Santiago, Chile, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 35p.

Describes the establishment of CEDESCA, a center for the Development of the Rural Masses in Agricultural Zone II in Peru. Discusses the peasant training programs developed, problems encountered, and significant achievements of the project. The author concludes that the Center succeeded in directing its training to the needs of the peasants, and served as a model for similar agricultural zones in Peru and elsewhere.

0160 GARCIA JUNIOR, A.R.; ALASIA DE HEREDIA, B. 1971. Trabalho familiar e campesinato. (Family work and peasantry). América Latina 14(1-2):10-19.

- * 0161 GARRETT, P.M. 1976. Some structural constraints on the agricultural activities of women: The Chilean hacienda. Madison, University of Wisconsin. Research Paper no.70. 37p.

Some of the structural constraints on women's participation in agricultural production in Chile (post-1935 period) are analyzed based on data recorded in general and agricultural censuses. These constraints are the consequences of a particular interaction between a land tenure system and a form of family

organization. This interaction largely explains the alineation of women from agricultural production. The analysis includes some characteristics of the Chilean land tenure system, a sectoral and occupational analysis on the evolution of the Chilean agricultural labor force, the decrease in female, permanent resident workers, the relative constancy of women in the occupational category "other workers", the concentration of women in unremunerated family labor, and some economic aspects of family organization. At the descriptive level, employment trends in agriculture are clear: since 1930, the relative weight of the agricultural sector has declined, especially in relation to the services sector; and the rate of labor force absorption has decreased steadily, the rates of female labor force absorption being considerably lower than for men. Women were disproportionately displaced from permanent resident employment in large estates (latifundia: underexploited estates; 7.6% of all agricultural properties, occupying 88% of the land and contributing 66% of the total agricultural production in the Central Valley) that exist in face of a large supply of available labor, and they were increasingly confined to the smaller farms as unremunerated family members. The isolation and oppression of women (who depend exclusively on the economic contribution of the male head of the house) within the family and the ideological differences between the sexes are stressed. (Summary by I.B.)

- * O162 GARRETT, P.M. 1978. Growing apart: The experiences of rural men and women in the central Valley of Chile. Ph.D. Thesis. Madison, University of Wisconsin. 345p.

The overall purpose of this dissertation is to account for the differences in the life experiences of men and women who live in the Central Valley of rural Chile. Because there has been so little prior research, the present dissertation is highly descriptive. The narrative attempts to pull together the limited information which is available in published sources, in the data collected through survey research techniques, and in the impressions that the author formed during several years of talking with Chilean women. These diverse sources of information allow one to describe some of the typical life experiences of rural women and to identify some of the ways in which these experiences are different from those of men. The experiences of men and women diverge with regard to involvement in homemaking, agricultural production, voluntary organizations, and agrarian reform. These are the subjects of separate chapters, and they raise theoretical issues which can be considered, taking the household as the unit of analysis. In the Chilean context, large landowners have structurally compelled families to absorb able-bodied workers into the household economy. It is clear that underemployed household members constitute a reserve army of rural labor, which is available, visible, and more-or-less easily controllable. But it is also clear the brunt of their maintenance befalls their families who must increase their level of self-exploitation and/or decrease their standard of living in response to labor market factors over which they exercise no

control. In this context, increasing rates of economic dependency have definite consequences for the nature of exploitation. Whereas fewer family members consistently expose themselves to direct exploitation through wage labor, increasing rates of self-exploitation are effective subsidies that rural households make to the landowning class. The objective conditions for patriarchy exist unrivaled and unchallenged in the Chilean country side. The employed male head of house is the sole channel through which the family has access to wages, housing, land for subsistence production, and even temporary wage labor. His centrality for the economic livelihood of the family cannot be overestimated, and his ability to command prerequisites within the family is limited only by personal style and the standard of living of the family.

- * O163 GARRET, P.M. 1982. Women and agrarian reform: Chile, 1964-1973. *Sociologia Ruralis* 22(1):17-29.

Chile (1964-1973) provides one of the few examples of large scale agrarian reform conducted legally in a non-socialist country. The literature on this experience is extensive, but no analysis systematically considers the implications of the Chilean case for the integration of women into the agrarian reform or rural development processes. The purpose of this paper is to consider the factors which influences the role of Chilean women in agrarian reform. The principal topics considered are: the objectives of reform under Frei (1964-1970) and Allende (1970-1973); provisions of agrarian reform legislation; and changes in reformed units during the Allende administration. The final section considers changes which were, and were not, possible that would have enhanced the participation of women in the reformed units and the roles of women as agricultural producers.

O164 GENDELL, M.; ROSSELL, G. 1967. The economic activity of women in Latin America. Washington, D.C., Organization of American States. Interamerican Commission of Women. DCAA/doc. 21.

- * O165 GLADHART, P.M.; GLADHART, E.W. 1981. Northern Ecuador's sweater industry: Rural women's contribution to economic development. East Lansing, Michigan State University. Working Paper no.81/01. 34p.

In 1965 the authors initiated handknit sweater production among 40 women in Mira, a village in northern Ecuador. The Mireñas have developed a cottage industry with 1,000 families producing 6,000 sweaters monthly in 1979. The industry has spread over two provinces as Mireñas extended employment and credit to even more isolated rural women. Women in Mira are economic actors in their own right who make important contributions to local and national development. Entirely dominated by rural women, Mira's sweater industry is an example of autonomous community development based on the elaboration of extended

family exchange networks. It is argued that the nature and organization of the industry together with the high levels of earnings make it an example of "non-oppressive" development by rural women.

O166 GOLDSCHMIDT, W.; KUNDEL, E.J. 1971. The structure of the peasant family. *American Anthropologist* 73:1058-76.

- * O167 GONZALEZ G., C. 1980. Formación y cambios del latifundio ganadero y sus efectos en la organización de la familia campesina. (The formation and changes of large cattle-raising operations on latifundia and their effects on peasant family organization). In León de Leal, M. *Mujer y capitalismo agrario*. Bogotá, Colombia, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.90-116. (HQ 1220 .06 M9)

Historical data (the process of colonization, the granting of idle lands, the appropriation of reservations and of commonly held lands, and the changes brought about by technological innovations and by investments by foreign companies) and open-ended interviews are used to analyze the development of cattle-raising operations on latifundia in Sincelejo, Sucre, and their effect on the sexual division of labor in the region. The phenomena of formation, expansion and eventual stabilization (1820-1930) of the hacienda are discussed, as well as the consolidation of cattle raising, which resulted in the absolute poverty of peasants (1930-1959) and in the development of capitalistic relationships in the region. The corresponding effects of these processes on family organization and sexual division of labor are also discussed. The "plot of land/family unit" relationship is practically non-existent in this region because of the instability of land tenure and the fact that families live in semirurban communities which are generally far from their parcels of land. Women are mainly involved in housework, laundry, food preparation and selling, as well as acting as a reserve labor force for agriculture (lower economic strata) and working for wages at certain tasks of tobacco growing and processing, and in domestic service. The marked seasonal differences determine agricultural activities and population migrations, especially for men. Women are not directly affected by seasonal cycling as their activities are more of a continual nature. Reduction in labor costs is seen as a determinant factor for the coexistence of capitalistic and peasant production structures. It is through subsistence production that the family unit is able to absorb the costs of seasonal or permanent unemployment. Temporary migration does not imply social or empresarial costs for the capitalistic system because the family unit absorbs the people at this time. Ideologically, the man has the role of family provider and the woman, that of taking care of the family and other tasks she can do outside the home. Domestic labor is held in high esteem; however, in very poor family units, the woman has to replace the man in agricultural tasks. (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0168 GONZALEZ G., C. 1980. Funcionamiento de las unidades económicas campesinas en dos regiones. (Operation of rural economic units in two regions). In León de Leal, M. *Mujer y capitalismo agrario*. Bogotá, Colombia, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.225-261. (HQ 1220 .C6 M9)

The factors resulting in a given type of rural economic unit within a particular process of regional development are described. Data obtained from sampling surveys are compared for two municipalities of Colombia: Enciso (García Rovira, Santander del Sur) and El Espinal (El Espinal, Tolima). These regions represent different types of production and of production relations: the first is a type of commercial agriculture where wage labor relations prevail, and the second, a type of commercial-subsistence agriculture where non-capitalistic labor relations prevail. A description is presented of the use of family labor, labor supply and demand within the rural home, and production characteristics. Basic elements of rural economic units are: 1) use of family labor: the production process is upset when family labor is absent; 2) the family nucleus operates as a production-consumption unit and production and reproduction activities overlap; 3) profits occur in the form of increased wages and actual profits are lower than the capitalistic average rate of profit; and 4) there is a high degree of variability (from nil to self-subsistence) in the volume of production of goods. Labor participation is analyzed for different socioeconomic strata. In Enciso, 80.5% of homes show a high level of participation in agriculture, with 68.2% for El Espinal. However, in El Espinal, women's participation in agricultural activities is higher (6.5% vs. 1.3% for Enciso) and their living standards are lower. (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0169 GONZALEZ, V. 1983. Diferencia e igualdad en la situación de la mujer: Una aproximación a su estudio en Costa Rica. (Differences and equalities in the situation of women: An approximation to its study in Costa Rica). *Revista de Ciencias Sociales* 25:91-106.

0170 GROSS, J.J. 1974. Domestic group structure in a Mayan community of Guatemala. Ph.D. Thesis. New York, University of Rochester.

0171 GRYS, M.S. DE 1973. Women's role in a north coast fishing village in Peru: A study in male dominance and female subordination. Ph.D. Thesis. New York, New School for Social Research.

0172 GUTIERREZ R., M.; REYNOLDS, J. 1974. Población y planificación familiar en Costa Rica; una bibliografía comentada. (Population and family planning in Costa Rica; an annotated bibliography). 2ed. San José, Costa Rica, Universidad de Costa Rica. Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población. 122p.

- * 0173 GUY, D.J. 1981. Women, peonage, and industrialization: Argentina, 1810-1914. Latin American Research Review 16(3):65-89.

From a regional perspective, the linkages are examined between the decline of skilled work in the Argentina interior and phenomena such as peonage and industrial protection laws, which were expressions of value systems attached to the modernization of the labor force in rural and urban areas. The expansion of female cottage industry (1810-1869) in the inland provinces (Catamarca, Tucuman, Salta, San Luis, San Juan, Cordoba) is documented. The shortage of male labor due to military pursuits, the peonage of women and men, the enactment of antivagrancy laws, labor contracts and involuntary servitude caused by indebtedness, and the regulation of female morality (antiprostitution legislation) are discussed. In 1980-1914, there was a steady decline of women's work. Data are presented on the reaction of different provinces to female unemployment and on police archives that contain evidence of female worker registration. The fate of women in Argentine industrialization (1875-1914) is discussed, the main demand for female labor coming from coastal cities. Immigrant vs. native-born women employment opportunities are described. The industrialization of the most traditional area of female employment (sewing-trades) failed to integrate women into the technologically advanced part of the modernization process. The backwardness of the Argentine textile industry is attributed to: the international division of labor that relegated Argentina to a producer of raw materials; the objections to a large-scale textile industry, and the protective legislation for women and children which directed them away from economic activity. (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0174 GUZMAN S., L. 1983. Las nuevas formas de penetración capitalista en la industria costarricense y su impacto en la mano de obra femenina. (The new ways of capitalism penetration into the industry in Costa Rica and its impact on female labor). Revista de Ciencias Sociales 25:9-26.

0175 GWYNN, E.R. 1977. Family well-being, fertility and child nutrition, a comparative study between migrant and native families in Guadalajara, Mexico. Thesis. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University. 268p.

The focus of this study is on migrant families who have moved to Guadalajara from rural areas, concentrating on the level of well-being reached in the city; fertility; nutritional status of young children; and the possible role of family well-being variables on child nutrition and fertility. Rural-urban migration is increasing world-wide, especially in Latin America; thus, there is an increasing need for studies of family life among migrant families being assimilated into metropolitan urban environments. Migrant families are defined as those in which both spouses were raised outside the city and moved there after marriage; native families are those in which both spouses

have always lived in the city. Fertility was high in both groups among women over 30; however, this appears to be changing among younger women. Nutrition appears to be poor in children in both groups, but migrant families appear to better themselves in the city.

0176 HAITI. COURS INTERNATIONAL D'ETE D'HAITI. 1982. La femme rurale en Haïti et dans les Caraïbes: traditions et innovations. (Rural women in Haiti and the Caribbean: traditions and innovations). Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Centre Haitien d'Investigation en Sciences Sociales. 367p.

This is a report of an international summer course which dealt with the following topics as they relate to rural women in Haiti and the Caribbean: socioeconomic and educational structures; attitudes and behaviour; training and educational activities; future prospects for their role in a rural setting.

* 0177 HALPERIN, R.; DOW, J. 1977. Peasant livelihood: studies in economic anthropology and cultural ecology. New York, St. Martin's Press. 332p. (HD 320 .5 .263 H3)

The great majority of the world's peoples are peasants. Emerging nations, developing countries, the third world - however we label them - consist largely of peasantries. Articles and programs about peasants appear in the media with such frequency that stereotypes of their lives have become imprinted on our minds. At one extreme we think of peasants in conditions of poverty and disease; at the other, travel advertisements show peasants picking coconuts from trees lining lush Caribbean shores or basking in the sun to the nearby rhythms of guitars and bongo drums. Neither image is accurate. Peasantries are complex agrarian societies existing within nation-states, yet often they are treated as caricatures of either primitive or industrial societies. Social scientists have their own stereotypes. On the one hand, some anthropologists' constructs present peasant societies as resembling traditional, isolated, tribal societies with nonmarket economies. On the other hand, conventional economic constructs portray them as small-scale versions of market capitalism. The question of how peasant economies are actually organized either goes unasked or is approached with ethnocentric assumptions. Peasant Livelihood addresses theoretical questions such as the following: How do institutional arrangements structure economic life in peasant societies? How do these arrangements organize peasant livelihood in different physical and cultural contexts? What can we learn about contemporary peasant economies by studying ancient and medieval societies? The methods developed in this book build upon the work of Karl Polanyi and the Columbia University Interdisciplinary Project of the 1950s. Polanyi, an economic historian, emphasized that the market is only one of a myriad of institutional arrangements for organizing livelihood. Institutional arrangements - political, religious, and market - take different forms depending upon the society in which they are found. Because the economy is organized by different

institutions in different societies, Polanyi conceived it to be an "instituted process" that is "embedded" in society. This concept is the starting point for our approach. Peasant Livelihood is arranged around problems of economic organization. Models have been constructed for cross-cultural study and case studies are used to illustrate theoretical points and provide cross-cultural comparisons. The cases also serve as examples or problem-oriented ethnography. Part one focuses on the organization of productive resources. Part two deals with the distribution of goods. Part three, on economic integration, examines the interrelation of the processes of production, distribution, and consumption. Conclusion analyzes the case studies and elaborates the conceptual framework outlined in the Introduction; it also uses the studies, along with some additional historical and ethnographic data, to test the new conceptual tools offered for understanding peasant economy.

0178 HAMMEL, E.A. 1964. Some characteristics of rural village and urban slum populations on the coast of Peru. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 20(4):346-358.

- * 0179 HANEY TURNER, J., ed. 1982. *Mujer: las calladas hablan. (Woman: The silent speak)*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development Inc. 192p.

0180 HANN, N.; PRESVELOU, C. 1975. Año Internacional de la Mujer: consideraciones de interés para el sector rural. (International Year of Women: Aspects of interest for the rural sector). In *1975 Adiestramiento para el desarrollo agropecuario y rural*. Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. pp.59-76.

- * 0181 HANSEN, E. DE G.R. 1983. Commercial rice farming and women: Colombia. Paper presented at Women in Rice Farming Systems Conference, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines, International Rice Research Institute. 37p.

The paper describes the uneven ways technological change in commercial rice farming can affect women two rice producing regions of Colombia. The emphasis is on women's work and on the family health problems associated with the pesticide use of commercial farming. In spite of regional differences, commercial farming appears to have benefitted the wives of rice farmers. But it has not improved the opportunities for the majority of women who work in low paying positions in the service sector or in agriculture.

0182 HARKESS, S.J. 1973. The pursuit of an ideal: Migration, social class and women's roles in Bogotá, Colombia. In *Pescatello, A., ed. Female and male in Latin America: Essays*. Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press. pp.231-254.

- * 0183 HENDERSON, T.H.; GOMES, P.I. 1982. Family structure, attitudes and decision-making among Caribbean peasant farmers. *Agricultural Administration* 9(4):257-265.

0184 HENRIQUES, M.H.F. DA T. 1979. Sugestoes de um marco teorico para o estudio da fecundidade rural na America Latina. (Suggestions of a theoretical mark for the study of rural fertility in Latin America). Brasilia, Brazil, Fundacao Universidade de Brasilia. Departamento de Ciencias Sociais. Serie Sociologica no.20 29p.

0185 HENRIQUEZ, A.G.; VILLANUEVA MONTOYA, V. 1980. Nivel y diferenciales de fecundidad en una zona rural del Perú. (Fertility rate and differentials in a Peruvian rural area). *Boletín de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana* 89(3):228-238.

0186 HENRIQUEZ DE PAREDES, Q.; IZAGUIRRE, M.; VARGAS DE LAUNOY, I. 1975. Participación de la mujer en el desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe. (Participation of women in the development of Latin America and the Caribbean). Santiago, Chile, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. 177p.

- * 0187 HENRY, F.; WILSON, P. 1975. The status of women in Caribbean societies: An overview of their social, economic and sexual roles. *Social and Economic Studies* 24(2):165-198.

The status of women in Caribbean societies is examined. A review of women socialization, the social and leisure roles of women, the Caribbean woman as a sexual partner, and the woman's strategy, is presented. A discussion is also presented on the mother-child relationship and household structure, the economic role of women, women and religion, and west Indian women abroad. Roles played by women in the Caribbean vary according to the economics of the community and to the type of mating relationship the females participate in, and thus the type of household in which they live. Women play what can only be defined as subservient roles to men in many spheres. Women are often seen by men as manipulate strategists who cleverly device ways and means to obtain their objectives at the expense of men. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0188 HERWIJER, R.; BIEZENBOS, D. VAN DEN 1983. Esposos, espigas o espuma de jabón? Estrategias de sobrevivencia de mujeres pobres en un asentamiento de la Reforma Agraria. (Husbands, spikes or soap foam? Survival strategies of women in a settlement of the Agrarian Reform). Santiago, República Dominicana, Centro Nacional de Desarrollo Agropecuario.

0189 HEWITT, C. 1979. La modernización y los cambios en las condiciones de vida de la mujer campesina. (Modernization and

changes in the living conditions of the peasant woman). Santiago, Chile, Comisión Económica para la América Latina. Doc. NU:G/CEPAL/L. 197. 54p.

- * 0190 HOGAN, J.; TIENDA, M. 1979. Zinacanteco women: Prediction for change in a Mexican village. Madison, University of Wisconsin. Land Tenure Center. Paper no.120. 22p.

This paper was presented at the 1978 Annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, San Francisco, California. Its thesis is that the ability of the Zinacantecos to mitigate the potentially destabilizing forces of modernization rests partly on the extent to which women have been excluded from public life, particularly from wage employment and more prestigious social positions. It first considers "traditional" social and institutional arrangements that inhibit women's social participation. It then discusses how the ecological imbalances stemming from population growth could undermine the ability of the Zinacantecos to maintain their traditional culture and ethnic identity. The dilemma of Zinacantan is to maintain ethnic identity while taking advantage of modern technology and the expansion of the national market economy. With accelerated population growth, keeping women in their traditional roles may be self-defeating.

- * 0191 HURWITCH-MACDONALD, J. 1981. La incorporación femenina a las empresas asociativas. (Women incorporation in associative enterprises). *Desarrollo Rural en las Américas* 15(1):55-64.

In many Latin American countries rural women participate actively in agricultural and nonagricultural production processes. In the Equatorial Sierra, for instance, women perform 80% of the agricultural labor, while men are employed in nearby villages; furthermore, it is estimated that 25-50% of rural families are headed by women. However, women are marginalized from technical and financial support services. Productive projects should be addressed to women, and the overall objective of any strategy of integration should be the generation of a higher level of income for rural families belonging to associative enterprises. An analytical frame of reference is given for the implementation of developmental strategies; and 4 types of organizations (2 consisting of women only, and 2 consisting of women and men) and 4 work categories (agricultural, transformation of products, animal husbandry, and support services) are defined. The strategy for women's integration is the following: 1) planning for the incorporation of women into associative enterprises (identification of work areas, distribution of responsibilities, interviewing women participants, and assessing economic feasibility of complementary works); 2) development and testing of the integration methodology; 3) implementation (mainly training of technicians in public institutions); and 4) institutionalization. This 5-year strategy is expected to produce: 1) a refined methodology for future development in

associative enterprises, and 2) documentation on the developmental process. The critical components of a support system are discussed. (Summary by I.B.)

0192 HUSTON, P. 1979. Third World women speak out: Interviews in six countries on change, development, and basic needs. New York, Praeger Special Studies. 173p.

0193 HUTCHINSON, H.W. 1957. Village and plantation life in Northeastern Brazil. Seattle, University of Washington Press. American Ethnological Society Monograph. pp.127-155.

0194 INSTITUTE FOR FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY. 1979. Food first resource guide: Documentation on the roots of world hunger and rural poverty. San Francisco, California. 79p.

0195 INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO DE BIENESTAR FAMILIAR. 1977. Realidad social de la mujer campesina en la producción cafetera. (Social reality of the peasant woman in the coffee production sector). In Encuentro Continental "La mujer en el Trabajo", lo., Medellín, Colombia, 1977. Trabajos. v.2, pp.397-403.

0196 INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO DE BIENESTAR FAMILIAR. 1980. Bibliografía sobre la mujer. (Bibliography on women). Bogotá, Colombia, Boletín Bibliográfico e Informativo, no.18. 159p.

A bibliography on women and development published by the ICBF documentation and information center on women in partial implementation of the regional plan of action for the 1975-1985 women's decade. Covers such topics as law, education, participation, working mothers, single mothers, employment, and under-employment, and includes references from Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, and North America. In Spanish.

0197 INSTITUTO INDIGENISTA NACIONAL. GUATEMALA. 1975. La mujer indígena en Guatemala. (Principales aspectos socio-económicos). [The native woman of Guatemala. (Principal socio-economical aspects)]. Guatemala Indígena 10(3-4):32-43.

0198 INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS. 1977. Participación de la mujer habitante del medio rural en el desarrollo. (Participation of rural women in development). Educación (Costa Rica) 20(72-74):93-103.

* 0199 INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS. 1980. Bibliografía: Participación de la mujer en el desarrollo rural

de América Latina y el Caribe. (Bibliography: Woman participation in Latin American and Caribbean rural development). San José, Costa Rica, Centro Interamericano de Documentación e Información Agrícola. Serie Documentación e Información Agrícola, no.78. 103p. (REF Z 7963 .S6 B5)

- * 0200 INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS. 1980. Bibliography on the Latin American and Caribbean rural woman. San José, Costa Rica, Committee for Rural Women and Development. Series on Agricultural Information and Documentation, no.82. 2v. (REF Z 7963 .S6 B55)

0201 INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS. 1980. A mulher rural no Brasil. Resumo bibliografico. (The rural woman of Brazil. Bibliographic summary). Brasilia, Brazil. 77p.

0202 INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION. 1974. The female role in development in Latin America: A partially annotated bibliography of recent publications in the social sciences with synopses of 24 representative articles and books. Roslyn, Va., n.e.

0203 INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON WOMAN. 1980. Keeping women out: A structural analysis of women's employment in developing countries. Washington, D.C. 116p.

Despite the undeniable need for women in developing countries to obtain gainful employment, the many restrictions imposed on female work result in unemployment, underemployment, and marginality of the women's labor force. This study analyzes the changing economic roles and responsibilities of women, women's contribution to national development, demand and supply constraints on the female work force, and the critical issues related to female employment and provides policy recommendations to enhance women's employment. Changing developing country economic structures are breaking down traditional sex roles, giving women increased responsibility for supplementing basic survival needs of the family and primary responsibility for 23-30% of all households. Uni-dimensional views of women as wives/mothers and secondary workers are no longer accurate due to the critical need for women to contribute to household income. The real source of employment constraints for women are labor market discrimination and occupational restrictions caused by high unemployment among males, capital intensive modernization processes, and legislation "protective" of women. Thus, despite women's "double burden" of having to fulfill both maternal and worker roles, they can find employment only in the marginal informal sector, taking on exploitative, low-status, dead-end jobs which offer little remuneration or job security. These non-contracted jobs provide women with erratic earnings and exclude them from fair representation in paid labor. One exception to these marginal jobs is the labor market for women developed by "offshore" manufacturing of transnational corpora-

tions (TNC). Yet low pay, health problems, the instability of employment, a restricted worker mobility, and the uncertain long-term viability of these firms make the appropriateness of TNC's as a strategy for promoting the female labor force questionable. Recommendations for minimizing the constraints on women's employment, marginality, protective legislation, and "double burden" are offered, along with suggestions for promoting off-farm employment and more equitable TNC employment conditions. A 116-item bibliography (1969-80) in English, Spanish, and Portuguese is included.

- * 0204 INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON WOMAN. 1981. Women workers in Latin America: A structural analysis. Paper presented at Seminar on Productive Program for Women in Costa Rica; Problems and alternatives, San José, Costa Rica, 1981. 24p.

The purpose of this analysis is to provide a new dimension to the factors affecting women's employment/income generation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Women's work and employment as a response to women's economic need and in relation to their contribution to family welfare is discussed. For 80 developing countries, it is estimated that women are potentially heads of between 10-46% of all households. 3 interrelated forces condition the position of women in the labor market of the region: the supply factors, the specific structure of the economy, and the implicit and explicit policies regarding the inclusion/exclusion of women in the labor market. In conclusion, women have an undeniable need to obtain gainful employment and the constraints to women's employment are generated more frequently from imposed restrictions on the demand for female labor than on the supply. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0205 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND FOOD, WASHINGTON, D.C., CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, 1978. Proceedings and papers. Washington, D.C., Agency for International Development. Department of State. ISIS International Bulletin 11. p.27.

Volume I of these papers gives a summary report of the conference on women and food held from January 8-11, 1978 at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA. It also includes conference background papers as follows: Women, peripheries and food production by E. Bouldin, Elements of the food production/distribution system: an overview on how women can contribute by D. Caton. Sex roles in food production and food distribution in the Sahel by K. Cloud, A simplified approach to agricultural systems by M. Cox, The world food 'crisis' and the new look in agricultural sector development strategies, J.L. Fischer, The rural woman as food producer: an assessment of the resolution on women and food from the world food conference in Rome, 1974 by M. Huggard, Assistance, hunger, and malnutrition: the commodity systems approach by D. Leeper, Malnutrition in the development world by G. Poyner, Overcoming malnutrition in developing countries: focus on women and food by B. Schick, Women, agriculture and development in the Maya lowlands: profit or progress

by O. Stavrakis. Volume II gives an overview of the conference sessions, workshops, volunteered project proposals and addition documents.

0206 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION. 1970. Conditions of work of women and young workers on plantations. Report III of Sixth Session of the Committee on Work on Plantations. Geneva, Switzerland.

0207 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION. 1978. Participación femenina en la actividad económica en América Latina (análisis estadístico). [Feminine participation in economic activities in Latin America (a statistical analysis)]. Santiago, Chile, Programa Regional del Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe. PREALC/161.

0208 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION. 1980. Activities of the ILO in favour of women in Latin America (1975-1980). Paper presented at Reunión preparatoria regional para la Conferencia Mundial del Decenio de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer, Caracas, Venezuela, 1979. Geneva, Switzerland. (ILO/W.4/1979). 22p.

0209 ISBELL, B.J. 1976. La otra mitad esencial: Un estudio de complementariedad sexual en los Andes. (The other essential half: Study of sexual complementarity in the Andes). Estudios Andinos 5(1):37-56.

0210 JAMES, W.R. 1972. Household composition and domestic groups in a highland Colombian village. Ph.D. Thesis. Madison, University of Wisconsin.

* 0211 JAQUETTE, J.S. 1983. The impact of modernization on women in agriculture. Los Angeles, California, Occidental College and Equity Policy Center. 10p.

This paper aims to help stimulate discussion on the changing role of women in Latin American agriculture. It focuses on the options rural Latin American women have to enhance their productivity, status, income, and power; on the strategies women might employ to improve their prospects in each of these separate and not necessarily congruent dimensions; and on the possible effects of changes in women's role on the shape of Latin American agriculture. The paper draws extensively on the available literature, primarily studies of the changing roles of women in agriculture, but also on some of the main-stream contributions that concentrate on issues of agriculture productivity and policy. Our main concern is to analyze the effects of modernization on rural Latin American women, but the best

means to do this may be to combine a direct concern with women with sensitivity to the theoretical, practical policy issues of Latin American agriculture more generally. The objective is not to document in detail all the changes in women's roles that have been studied, but to clarify the central questions in which data exist or might profitably be sought. From the discussion in Brazil this paper is intended to foster, we should be able to move toward improved research projects in the light of the current discussion of food production and agricultural policy.

0212 JARA GOMEZ, E.M. 1977. Estructura familiar y socialización del niño indígena. (Family structure and socialization of the indian children). Tesis Ciencias Sociales. Lima, Perú, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. 74p.

0213 JAVILLONAR, G.V.; ZIVETZ, I.; THOMANSON, S.G.; GRIFFITH, J. 1979. Rural development, women's role and fertility in developing countries: Review of the literature. Washington, D.C., Research Triangle Institute. South East Consortium for International Development. 298p.

Fertility has long been a development concern, but planners have usually focused on women as targets of family planning rather than on the wider interplay between women, fertility, and development. This report, part of a series of state-of-the-art papers prepared under A.I.D.'s Rural Development and Fertility Project, examines how development changes rural women's roles and the impact these changes have on fertility. The report focuses on the role of economic, demographic, cultural, psychological, political, and family planning variables in regard to six specific development activities-participation of the rural poor, particularly women, in designing and implementing development projects; female off-farm employment; extension of rural social services; rural marketing; rural finance; and area development. The report hypothesizes that: women's participation in subsistence agriculture, cash cropping, and home-based industry are compatible with high fertility; off-farm industrial employment, access to resources, literacy training, and vocational training, which strengthens women's income-generating capacity, decrease fertility; and employment in trade and commerce is not necessarily incompatible with high fertility. By viewing each hypothesis in relation to the situations in different areas of the developing world, the report concludes that in Latin America, the machismo attitude, the Catholic Church, the extolling of motherhood, and limited participation in education and the labor force have all contributed toward high fertility. A 58-item annotated bibliography (1960-78) and a 106-item bibliography (1965-79) are appended.

0214 JEANNOT, L. 1979. La paysanne haïtienne et le développement agricole. (Rural women in Haiti and agricultural development). Bulletin Agricole (Haiti) no.5:28-30; no.6:29-32.

0215 JEDLICKA, A. 1975. Diffusion of technical innovation; a case for the nonsexist approach among rural villages. Mexico, Institute for Training and Research.

0216 JIMENEZ SARMIENTO, A. 1960. Problemas de la familia rural. (Rural family problems). Educación Boliviana 8(23):23-30.

0217 JIMENEZ L., M.E.; ORTEGA ANDAPIA, A. 1975. La capacitación de la mujer campesina y su participación en el proceso de desarrollo. (Country woman training and her participation in the development process). Chapingo, México, Escuela Nacional de Agricultura. Colegio de Postgraduados. 142p.

* 0218 JIMENEZ L., M.E.; JIMENEZ S., L.; CASTILLO M., A. 1978. Los conocimientos de la mujer campesina asociados a la economía familiar. (The knowledge of rural women associated to family economics). Avances en la Enseñanza y la Investigación 1978:303.

0219 JIMENEZ L., M.E.; AYLWIN, N.; GISSI, J. 1981. Assessment of educational and action programmes for rural women. Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 63p.

0220 JOHNSON, O.R.; JOHNSON, A. 1975. Male/female relations and the organization of work in a Machiguenga community. American Ethnologist 2(4):634-648.

0221 JUNEMANN, L. *et al.* 1979. Expectativas migratorias de la juventud campesina. (Migratory expectations of rural youth). Santiago, Chile, Organización Internacional del Trabajo. Programa Regional del Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe. Documento de Trabajo no.178. 78p.

The study examines migration by rural youth from the Valle Central, particularly to Santiago. The main sources of data were interviews with people who worked with youth from the sectors studied and in-depth group interviews (including 134 young people of both sexes, aged between 12 and 24). Two main types of agricultural areas were represented, sparsely populated, mainly forestry and cattle-raising; densely populated with high agricultural productivity. The main part of the study is devoted to an analysis of the characteristics of rural youth, their fathers' activities, educational features, expectations, precedents in the family for migration, etc. One of the findings of the study was a more pronounced tendency for females to migrate than males. Various factors explaining expectations about migration are summarized in the final section of the paper.

0222 KADDERLY, W. 1956. La mujer en el desarrollo agrícola. (Women in agricultural development). Extensión en las Américas (Costa Rica) 1(4):3-5.

- * 0223 KIMBER, C. 1982. Family women, food, and nutrition. In Tiano, S.; McIntosh, A.; Fish, M.; Kimber, C.; Morrisey, M., eds. Women in international development. San Antonio, Texas A&M University. President's World University Series no.2. pp.57-66.

A reflective view of the role women play in food and nutrition change, especially in the Caribbean and the Pacific, is presented. An examination of the nature of change is made under 3 perspectives: the development view, the humanistic, ideographic view, and the ecological or nomothetic view. The latter 2 provide understandings which make it possible to predict the value of change through modernization. 3 cases are used to exemplify change: 1 from the Pacific (New Guinea) and 2 from the Caribbean (the Indians of the Miskito Coast of Nicaragua and dooryard gardens in Puerto Rico and Martinique). (Abstract by EDITEC)

0224 KMASTER, M. 1976. Women in Latin America, the state of research 1975. Latin America Research Review 11(1):3-74.

Several years ago a single voice, representing the frustration of many of us trying to carry out research on women in Latin America, decried the "lack of core bibliography, methodological apparatus, or thematic models" (item 182: 125) as major problems besetting the study of women in Latin America. As of 1975, these research hurdles had not been completely overcome, but certainly steps have been and continue to be taken. An annotated bibliography on women in Spanish America will soon be published and other bibliographic guides of a more limited scope have been or are in the process of being compiled. Both in North America and Latin America, conferences, seminars, and workshops have been held to discuss methodological problems as well as recent research efforts. Associations, committees, coalitions, and centers have organized to promote the cause, lend support, gather and distribute information, and generally represent a growing concern with women's issues. The purpose of this article is to report those activities and to update and expand the introductory information offered in the Pescatello essay (item 182) prior to the publication of my annotated bibliography on women in Spanish America. The information contained in the present article draws on a three-month research trip through eight Latin American countries, attendance at various professional conferences, an extensive network of communication with other researchers, and more than two years of bibliographic work. Given the volume of material considered, the article is not a critical analysis of individual investigations and theories, but rather a review of research activities on women in Latin America during the last five years, emphasizing publications only since 1970. As such, this review attempts to encompass the development of basic research tools; organized group efforts; exploratory, innovative approaches; the

formulation of questions; individual research advances; and research objectives and orientation in Latin America. The data presented in this article are only a partial summary of the forthcoming bibliography. By no means are they to be considered either complete or exhaustive. It is requested of the reader that unintentional omissions be redressed by writing to the author.

0225 KMASTER, M. 1977. Women in Spanish America: An annotated bibliography from pre-conquest to contemporary times. Boston, Massachusetts, G.K. Hall & Co.

- * 0226 KNUDSON, B.; YATES, B. 1982. The economic role of women in small-scale agriculture in the eastern Caribbean: St. Lucia. Washington, D.C., Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities. Women in development network. 129p.

0227 LA FOSSE, V.S. 1974. Condición jurídica y social de la mujer y crecimiento demográfico. (Legal and social condition of women and demographic growth). Boletín Documental sobre las Mujeres 4(1):8-20.

- * 0228 LAGO, M.S.; OLAVARIA, C. 1981. La participación de la mujer en las economías campesinas: Un estudio de casos en dos comunas frutícolas. (Women's participation in rural economies: A case study on two fruit-growing communities). Santiago, Chile, Grupo de Investigaciones Agrarias. Serie resultados de investigación, no.9. 99p. (AQ 1381 .L3)

The characteristics of women's labor in rural economies are discussed from a historical point of view, i.e., the modifications of sexual labor division within the rural family unit are the result of changes in the production relations and in the cropping structures. Two fruit-producing communities were selected for field study, Santa Maria and Coltauco (Chile). These communities show a high level of capitalistic development. Three types of female work are described: housework, work in the productive unit, and remunerated work. Only housewives were included; information on other women's work (e.g., daughters and other relatives) was included as it affected the participant's. Four representative individual cases are analyzed. It is concluded that most of the participants perform some kind of productive work at least one season of the year. Women's attitude towards labor was found to be greatly affected by the degree of local capitalistic development. In this respect, there is a higher level of women's participation and of men's integration to the home and the family, in Santa Maria. The access to production resources is very important for determining the kind of work women do. Ideological, cultural, and individual factors also played an important part in women's labor participation. Housework is underestimated and unremunerated. Generally, women are unaware of the changes that have taken place in the agricultural sector in the last 15 years. (Summary by I.B.)

0229 LAIRD, J.F. 1979. Rural women in Paraguay: The socio-economic dimension. 183p.

FEMRURAL, conducted by La Dirección General de Estadística y Censos with A.I.D. assistance, sought to generate baseline data on rural women's socioeconomic participation and contributions in order to improve rural development planning. The survey employed a questionnaire designed by La Dirección General, evaluated by various institutions engaged in rural activities, and distributed by Spanish and Guarani-speaking female interviewers to 2,540 women who had primary socioeconomic responsibilities within their households. Women's personal characteristics (e.g., age, marital status, fertility, education) and family characteristics (e.g., family size, income, housing type) were compared to their socioeconomic behavior patterns in order to highlight differences between women-headed households (per capita income of \$156) and male-headed households (per capita income of \$290). Women's work activities are studied in terms of their participation in agricultural production and non-domestic work. FEMRURAL revealed, among other things, that 54% of respondents' families are low income, the poorest ones being headed by women; 86% are economically active; 57% operate in several areas of the economy; and 78% do not use contraceptives. The authors recommend that in the future, donors: (1) use data gathered in FEMRURAL to help understand and target specific components of the rural female population, particularly women-headed households; (2) offer supplementary income payments to the poorest women; (3) recruit women with high activity profiles as project participants and leaders; (4) design projects to focus on particular regions; (5) incorporate women in all livestock programs; and (6) design projects to lighten the workload of rural women. The report is documented with 156 tables. Statistical measures of selected variables, a description of the urban sample, a guide to the use of FEMRURAL Archives, and a 56-item bibliography (1950-79) in English and Spanish are appended.

0230 LAITE, J. 1978. Expansión capitalista, migración y diferenciación social entre los campesinos de Perú. (Capitalist expansion, migration and social differentiation among Peruvian peasants). *Revista Mexicana de Sociología* 43(1):193-220.

The way capitalist expansion has caused an increased socio-economic differentiation in Peru is analyzed through the role migration has played in this process. (Trans. by EDITEC)

0231 LANDAZURI T., H. 1980. Bibliografía comentada sobre la mujer campesina en el Ecuador. (Annotated bibliography on the peasant women in Ecuador). Quito, Ecuador, Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación Agropecuaria. 140p.

0232 LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN WOMEN'S COLLECTIVE. 1980. *Slave of slaves: The challenge of Latin American women*. London, England, Zed Press. 180p.

0233 LEBARON, A.D. 1977. Elasticidades del ingreso y del tamaño familiar para la demanda en las áreas urbanas y rurales de Bolivia. (Flexibility of income and family size to demand in urban and rural areas of Bolivia). La Paz, Bolivia, Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos y Agropecuarios. Documento de Trabajo, Serie A no.2. 15p.

- * 0234 LEON DE LEAL, M. 1977. La mujer y el desarrollo en Colombia. (Women and development in Colombia). Bogotá, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. 394p. (HQ 1551 .M8)

A study on the different levels of female participation in the economic and social development processes of Colombia, is presented. The study shows the process that allows or inhibits women participation in order to recommend policies that will correct, promote and enhance the real and effective participation of women in the economic and social change processes. The organizational design and methodology used is discussed. A review of the present situation of theory and research on the topics is presented. The priority research areas include: women participation in the labor force; status of women in family legislation; general legislation regarding labor, education and health for women; status of women in the family; status and role of women in the Colombian educational system; health conditions for women; and women participation and performance in politics. (Trans. by EDITEC)

- * 0235 LEON DE LEAL, M., ed. 1980. Mujer y capitalismo agrario; estudio de cuatro regiones colombianas. (Woman and agrarian capitalism: A study of four Colombian regions). Bogotá, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. 295p. (HQ 1220 .C6 M9)

The role of women in the rural sector is investigated through a regional analysis methodology and within a historical perspective of the current situation in 4 Colombian regions. The present sex division of labor, both at the peasant household level and the labor market, is analyzed. Sex division of labor is considered as a subsistence strategy that adjusts to the cumulative logics in the different historical periods and according to the various expressions of regional evolution. (Trans. by EDITEC)

- * 0236 LEON DE LEAL, M.; DEERE, C.D. 1980. La mujer y el desarrollo del capitalismo en el agro. (Rural women and the development of capitalism in agriculture). In León de Leal, M., ed. Mujer y capitalismo agrario. Bogotá, Colombia, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.29-52. (HQ 1220 .C6 M9)

The changes occurring in the sexual division of labor in Colombian agriculture, as a result of the process of capitalistic development, are analyzed, taking the 20th century as a temporal frame of reference for the 4 regions selected for

historical analysis. Each regional process is discussed in terms of the impact that changes in social production relations have had on rural families and on the sexual division of labor. In the case of mechanized agriculture (El Espinal), the main effect of agricultural development was the formation of rural proletariat as capital accumulation depended more on the need for large areas of free land for highly mechanized operations than for human labor. As most of the peasants were directed away from their plots of land to work for wages, women were forced to join the labor force when male labor supply was lower than demand. At all economic levels, women participate in agriculture in the family unit including planting, weeding and harvesting; but levels of participation are inversely related to income levels. When women work for wages, men are shamed. The main work alternative for rural women is as domestic servants; however, this compels them to emigrate. Consequently, it is mostly the daughters who leave. In a cash-crop region (Fredonia), the coffee-processing industry has created a rural proletariat as peasants have worked for wages and then bought small plots of land to produce coffee themselves. This work is done by the women who also form part of a reserve labor force, especially at harvest time. On farms over 1 ha, production is generally done by the man, aided by his wife and children. In recent years, because of economic needs, there has been increased female proletarianization, but there is still a highly negative view of such work, classifying it as low as prostitution, except in areas where have been several generations of wage-earning women. In the latifundia (Sincelejo) region, production of cash crops is concentrated on capitalistic haciendas, and peasants with land grow tobacco and subsistence crops. Both men and women work at harvest time, but there are more women working in the service sector in urban areas than in agriculture. In the traditional agriculture area (García Rovira), farms are small (1-3 ha), barely meet the needs of the family unit. As there is only a limited market for labor locally, the family unit depends on seasonal migration, especially to Venezuela, to meet its needs. Isolated from the national economy, the peasant economy is characterized by a low degree of monetarization, partially reflected in the high use of exchanging work time rather than working for wages. Women's participation in agriculture is closely linked to plot size and production type. Women are mostly involved in planting and harvesting. They also have to prepare 2-4 meals daily for workers who work on an exchange basis. The area is characterized by a monopoly on tobacco (COLTABACO), which has led indirectly to the exploitation of most of the peasants, many of whom leave the land. In all 4 regions, women's participation in agriculture subsistence production is inversely related to the family unit's economic status and the time the male has to dedicate to production. Women receive lower wages than men as their work is considered to require less effort; moreover, only young unmarried women can emigrate to urban areas. At the same time, married women in all regions are dedicated to the reproduction of the labor force. (Summary by I.B.)

* 0237 LEON DE LEAL, M.; DEERE, C.D. 1980. Planteamientos teóricos y metodológicos para el estudio de la mujer rural y el proceso

de desarrollo del capitalismo. (Theoretical and methodological premises for studying rural women and the process of capitalist development). In León de Leal, M., ed. *Mujer y capitalismo agrario*. Bogotá, Colombia, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.1-28. (HQ 1220 .C6 M9)

Theoretical underpinnings of this study on the rural women and the capitalist development process in agriculture include analyses of the economic, political and ideological process characterizing the formation and meaning of the relationships between men and women. The study of the sexual division of labor is the focus for understanding this relationship as it is a survival strategy developed in response to the processes of capital accumulation during different historical periods and regional processes--one that cannot be divorced from the processes of capitalistic development/underdevelopment. The interactions among the various processes occurring at the international, social and sexual levels of labor are studied. One of the basic contradictions of underdevelopment is that while capitalistic development directs rural populations away from their means of production, it denies them adequate employment opportunities in the industrial sector because of the capital-intensive patterns of industrialization. Thus access to the means of production is a key factor in the viability of the rural family nucleus as a productive unit and is used herein as a fundamental tool for analyzing production and reproduction in the rural family. This 3-yr research project included (1) historical analyses of the process of development and characterization of the agrarian structure; (2) regional studies on the capitalistic development process and changes occurring in the sexual division of labor; and (3) quantitative analyses of sexual labor division within the rural family unit. Data were obtained from 224 Colombian municipalities, representing 21 regions, 4 of which were selected for in-depth study based on their representativeness of mechanized agriculture (El Espinal, Tolima), production of a cash crop (the coffee-growing region of Fredonia in Southwestern Antioquia), traditional agriculture (García Rovira, Santander), and large-scale cattle-raising operations on latifundia (Sincelejo, Sucre). These regional studies included a review of historical data; interviews of managers, landowners, families and workers; and case studies. Data from these studies were basic for the national-level analyses. Detailed information is given on the sampling process and the design of the open-ended interviews and self-evaluation questionnaires (for the family and production units). (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0238 LEON DE LEAL, M.; DEERE, C.D. 1980. La proletarización y el trabajo agrícola en la economía parcelaria: Estudio de la división del trabajo por sexo. (Proletariat and rural labor in small-holding economy: Study of sexual labor division). In León de Leal, M., ed. *Mujer y capitalismo agrario*. Bogotá, Colombia, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.262-289. (HQ 1220 .C6 M9)

Rural women's labor is discussed and the volume of female participation in two basic activities (i.e., the role of women

in peasant agriculture and in the labor market proletariat) of the Colombian small-holding economy is measured for two municipalities of Colombia (Enciso and El Espinal), taking into account regional differences. Data were taken from sampling surveys and censuses. The analysis of the two regions shows that women's activities cannot be separated from the historical processes involving them. Female labor participation rates (56% and 44% of women 13-yr of age or older, for Enciso and El Espinal, resp.) were found to be much higher than those reported by statistical national censuses (19-23% national female participation; 13% for the rural sector as a whole; and only 4% for the two regions here studied) showing the high degree of underestimation of women's work. The process of rural differentiation and the development of a rural labor market have promoted the formation of a male and female proletariat, the female component being higher in El Espinal compared with Enciso. Female participation is higher for the second most important activity for each region studied; the first most important activity in each region (the labor market in El Espinal and agriculture in Enciso) being the domain of men. Women participate in agriculture mostly as spare labor. In El Espinal a higher level of diversification and flexibility for female participation is found compared with Enciso. Female work is closely related to the socioeconomic status of the rural family. (Summary by I.B.)

0239 LEON DE LEAL, M.; DEERE, C.D. 1980. The study of rural women and the development of capitalism in Colombian agriculture. In *Women in rural development. Critical issues*. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labour Organisation. pp.21-25.

The study analyzes the changes that have been introduced in the sexual division of labour by the development of capitalism in Colombian agriculture. It starts from the premise that the study of women cannot be undertaken in isolation from the study of society, nor of the process of social change. The process of change encompassed by the development of capitalist social relations in the rural areas provides the analytical framework through which to view the changes in the form of incorporation of the peasantry into the wider economy, its impact on the peasant household labour process, and consequently, on the division of labour by sex. The historical analysis builds on the inter-relationship between international, national, regional and local processes of change. It first takes into account the changing mode in incorporation of the Colombian social formation as a peripheral, dependent social structure into the world capitalist system. The changing requirements of the world market have, in turn, influenced the pattern of integration of different regions into the national social formation during different historical periods. At the regional level, differing forms of integration into the national economy, for example, as a supplier of wage goods or of export commodities, have been characterized by the development of economic and social institutions which correspond to distinct social relations of production. Identification of the relations of production which peasants enter into makes it possible to analyze the

interrelationship between the peasant household and the mechanisms of surplus extraction in rural areas, in terms of its implications for the division of labour by sex and for peasant women's socio-economic position. The analysis focuses on four rural areas of Colombia, each characterized by one of the following processes of integration into the national economy; one region (Fredonia) became integrated as a commodity producer (of coffee) for the world market during the late nineteenth century; two regions (Espinal and Sincelejo) became integrated as commercial agricultural producers for the national market during the twentieth century; and finally, one region (García Rovira) has been a source of migrant labour for the other areas throughout the twentieth century. Each form of integration corresponds to a particular agrarian structure and to a unique process of internal change in the relations of production, with important repercussions for the peasant economy.

- * 0240 LEWELLEN, T. 1978. Peasants in transition; the changing economy of the Peruvian Aymara: A general systems approach. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press. 195p. (F 2230 .2 .A9 L38)

The peasant transition from a subsistence-agriculture economy to a money economy is one of the most significant and widespread phenomena of the twentieth century. For the world's largest occupational group--comprising from one-half to two-thirds of the world's population--this process constitutes a fundamental transformation in terms of economic and social complexity. The Aymara Indians of the Lake Titicaca Basin in Peru are presently undergoing such a transformation. Drawing upon thirteen months' fieldwork and on the most detailed economic data ever gathered for this area, Professor Lewellen shows why and how the Aymara have entered the money economy and the effects of this rapid change on social structure, religion, kinship, and world view. Several principles that might apply to a general model of peasant transition are suggested on the basis of comparison of the Aymara with peasant groups in other parts of the world. The book is an important demonstration of the viability of General Systems Theory for anthropology. Among the surprising findings directly deriving from this approach is that the Aymara transition is a response not to inputs from the industrial sector, but to instabilities within the traditional Aymara economic system itself. The Systems Theory principle of the adaptive value of deviance is the basis for an in-depth analysis of the emergence of the Seventh-Day Adventists as a power-elite in many Aymara communities.

0241 LEWIS, O. 1951. Life in a Mexican village. Tepoztlán Restudied. Urbana, University of Illinois Press.

0242 LEWIS, O. 1953. Husbands and wives in a Mexican village: A study of role conflict. In Leonard, O.; Loomis, C., eds. Readings. East Lansing, Michigan State University. pp.23-28.

0243 LIRA, L.F. 1977. Estructura familiar, población y fecundidad en América Latina: Análisis de algunos estudios. (Family structure, fertility and population in Latin America: A review of various studies). Notas de Población (Santiago, Chile) 5(13):9-50.

0244 LLANAQUE CHANA, D. 1974. La campesina en el altiplano aymará. (The peasant woman in the highland plains of "aymara"). Boletín Documental sobre las Mujeres 4(2):43-52.

0245 LOPES, I.G.V. 1977. Time allocation of low-income rural Brazilian households: A multiple job holding model. Ph.D. Thesis. Lafayette, Indiana, Purdue University. 162p.

The objectives of the study were: (a) to develop a model of multiple job-holding in which the husband, his wife and the children were faced with three alternative allocations for their time: home, farm and off-farm activities; (b) to test the model using cross-sectional data from small farm households of two regions of Brazil; and (c) to draw some policy implications. The statistical results indicate that the total supply of labour curves for husbands and wives are positively sloped, as are the supply curves of off-farm work for the husbands. Some difficulty was encountered in identifying the wage parameter for children's supply of labour and for the off-farm work of wives and children combined. The statistical results in general indicate that members of small-farm families are responsive to economic variables as suggested by the underlying economic model, although not all the coefficients are statistically significant at usually accepted levels. Variables representing the household environment do tend to have a significant effect on the allocation of time of family members, thereby providing some support to the use of the family as the unit of analysis for research on the allocation of time.

* 0246 LOPEZ DE RODRIGUEZ, C.; LEON DE LEAL, M. 1976. El trabajo de la mujer. (Women's work). In León de Leal, M., ed. La mujer y el desarrollo en Colombia. Bogotá, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.184-228. (HQ 1551 M8)

A review of women's laboral participation in the Colombian economy is presented. The historical analysis includes the Precolombian and Colonial culture, the Republic up to 1870, late XIX'th Century and the XX'th Century up to 1938, and 1938 to 1973. An analysis of women labor market is presented, with a discussion on factors associated with work (personal characteristics, position within the family, regions of Colombia) and different groups of women, their work and occupational mobility (description of different groups of women based on their laboral experience and women presently in the labor force and those who once were active). There is a gap between the real participation of women in the Colombian labor history and the statistical instruments. Therefore, research instruments should be designed

to measure the real role of women in Colombian development.
(Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0247 LOPEZ MONTAÑO, C.; CAMPILLO CORREA, F. 1983. Problemas teóricos y operativos en la ejecución de una política para la mujer campesina. (Theoretical and operational problems in the execution of a policy for peasant women). Bogotá, Colombia, Ministerio de Agricultura. 30p.

The issue of rural women in Latin America is at its crucial moment. The rise of research in this field, the critical situation of agricultural production and the concern for rural poverty have led many countries to work simultaneously in diagnosis and policy development. Mexico and Colombia are leaders in this respect not only for their view of the problem but because they are implementing policies at the macroeconomic level. When a policy is formulated, information is available that supports it; however, when implemented, the dynamics inherent to the process, which requires the immediate solution of specific problems, is much more accelerated than research progress. Thus policies face conceptual gaps that can not be coped by the public sector itself and thus should be dealt with by the academic world. While the process is only recent in Colombia, theoretical and operational problems can be identified regarding a possible gap between technology for men and women. Rural development programs have favored the least poor group of peasant producers and rural female labor is associated to the poorest conditions. Strategies should be designed to cope with the problems of the lowest rural strata while simultaneously emphasizing the role women play. (Trans. by EDITEC)

- * 0248 LORIMER, T.; BACHU, A. 1980. Illustrative statistics on women in selected developing countries. Washington, D.C., United States Agency for International Development. Office of Women in Development. 24p.

0249 LOUTFI, M.F. 1980. Rural women: unequal partners in development. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labour Organization. 81p.

This study acknowledges the productive capacity of women and describes their importance role in social production. The author looks beyond commonly held assumptions about women in development, and points out that certain effects of modernization of the economy may bring greater access to employment for men. Because men are usually paid higher wages than women, the economic dependency of women on men may therefore be increased. Though governments tend to recognize the equality of sexes, administrative policies sometimes undermine the status of women. Formalizing land titles, for instance, may mean that property is registered in the names only of males, leaving women without direct access to land. The author states that life prospects differ according to their social positions. In lower classes and castes, where status is earned rather than ascribed,

a greater degree of equality exists because women engage in paid employment in addition to housework. In conclusion, Loutfi warns that the acceleration of agricultural production and the entry of women into the wage labor force could increase the present hardship of women, unless corresponding measures are taken to ease their already disproportionate share of domestic work.

- * 0250 LUZURIAGA N., L.V. 1982. Sólo ustedes los hombres se hartan. (Only you men get fed up ...). In Haney Turner, J., ed. *Mujer: las calladas hablan*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.181-192.

The evolution, objectives and programs for rural women development and training through Escuelas Radiofónicas (Radio Schools) since 1968 in Chimborazo, Ecuador, are described. Courses such as household improvement, confection, manual works, sewing, cooking, first aid and puericulture complement reading and writing programs. "Feminine Themes" is the name of the program that has an audience of 155,000 rural women or more. Chimborazo and all the country requires programs to recognize that women determine mental changes in the society. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- 0251 MacCORQUODALE, D.W.; NOVA, H.R. DE 1977. Family size and malnutrition in Santo Domingo. *Public Health Reports* 92(5):453-457.

- 0252 McEWEN, W. 1975. Changing rural society. A study of communities in Bolivia. Londres, England, Oxford University Press. 479p.

Four of the 6 communities studied in Bolivia have a complex social structure (Villa Abecía, Reyes, Coroico and Sorata), while the other 2 are simple (San Miguel and Compi). The first 4 have the following common characteristics: large differences between legal regulations and local practice; a relatively high degree of corruption and, therefore, mistrust between individuals and between groups; a stratified social system; powerful peasant organizations; generalized alcoholism; jurisdiction confusion and officials with a lack of training, etc. Each community is historically analyzed since the revolution in 1952. The 2 simple communities are agricultural villages comprising only one social strata of indians. The most important change in the rural Bolivian society since 1952 is an improvement of the indian situation due to the abolishment of privileges to the previous dominant class, increased mobility and increased participation of the lowest population strata in politics and unions. (Trans. by EDITEC)

- * 0253 McINTOSH, A. 1982. The role of women in the production of food and nutrition in less developed countries. In Tiano, S.; McIntosh, A.; Fish, M.; Kimber, C.; Morrisey, M., eds. *Women in*

international development. San Antonio, Texas A&M University. President's World University Series no.2. pp.27-51.

A review of the roles women play in food-related activities (production, acquisition, storage, preparation and eating of food) in relation to the level of nourishment societies produce, is presented. An attempt is made to demonstrate that while women are deeply and uniquely involved in producing nourishment, it is the circumstance under which they enact their roles that are chiefly responsible for the degree of nourishment achieved by a society. First a brief description of current world nutrition problems is given (prevalent forms of nutritional deficiency, protein-calorie malnutrition, marasmus, kwashiorkor, nutritional anemias, endemic goiter and vitamin A deficiency). A heuristic model was devised to understand the process by which food and nutrition are produced and suggests that societies, viewed as systems, contain subsystems which produce various outcomes (food and nutrition). Constraints including time, breast feeding and time constraints, energy constraints, pregnancy and energy costs, power constraints, and technology constraints are discussed, as well as the impact of development on women's role in food production and nutrition. Emphasis is made on female responsibilities in agricultural production, food preparation, and storage, meal preparation and meals themselves. Policy concerns and research needs are discussed. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0254 MARIN M., J. 1985. Pasado, presente y futuro de la educación de la comunidad en Colombia. (Past, present and future of community education in Colombia). Educación de la Comunidad 1985 (Enero):76-95.

0255 MARTINEZ, E. 1980. México: Informe nacional. Evaluación de los programas de acción y de educación de la mujer rural. (Mexico: Country report. Assessment of educational and action programmes for rural woman). Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 60p.

- * 0256 MARTINEZ, M.P.; RENDON, T. 1978. Fuerza de trabajo y reproducción campesina. (Rural labor force and reproduction). Comercio Exterior 28(6):663-674.

The relationships between rural labor force and production are analyzed within a dynamic microeconomic context in which the limited production media, rather than the internal organization of the typical productive unit, are the determinant factors. Various situations in which labor is hired or sold by the different types of rural units of production are discussed, and all the possible logical combinations of the factors affecting the economic value of family labor (necessary or surplus) are analyzed. Determinant factors for the use of hired labor are: 1) average local wages; 2) level of productivity of the production unit; 3) total cost of labor force reproduction; 4) hired labor:family labor ratio; 5) stage of the production process

(increasing, constant, or decreasing yields) as a consequence of labor hiring. The necessary condition for the rural unit to hire or not to hire labor is that expected product increase be higher than the sum total of paid wages. Accounting categories are established for labor and 16 different cases (local wages vs. local cost-of-labor reproduction) are considered under conditions of low, adequate, and high levels of productivity. (Summary by I.B.)

0257 MARTINEZ-ALIER, V. 1974. The women of Río das Pedras. Paper presented at the Conference on Feminine Perspectives in Social Science Research in Latin America. Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1974.

0258 MAYNARD, E.A. 1963. The women of Palín: A comparative study of Indian and ladino women in a Guatemalan village. Ph.D. Thesis. New York, Cornell University.

- * 0259 MEDRANO S., D. 1980. La mujer en la región cafetera del suroeste antioqueño. (Women in the coffee-growing region of Southwestern Antioquia). In León de Leal, M., ed. *Mujer y capitalismo agrario*. Bogotá, Colombia, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.53-89. (HQ 1220 C6 M9)

Using historical data and information obtained from open-ended interviews, an attempt is made to reconstruct the historical role women have played in the processes of social production; that is, the specific forms of female participation in the labor force and in the reproduction of the labor force. The various forms of social production result in different types of labor force organization. A historical analysis is made of the sexual division of labor in colonial times (mining), the process of colonization, the founding of large farms or haciendas and of medium-sized states from the time of establishing the coffee crop and expansion to the active labor market of today. Coffee growing was the point of departure for the effective capitalistic accumulation of the surplus of social work. Participation in agriculture depends on the economic status of the family unit. In poor families, all male heads of family are wage earners, and the women are responsible for harvesting and processing the coffee, together with their small children. At all levels, women are primarily involved in domestic work, but the poorest also have to go out and work for additional income, in which case the oldest daughter is left in charge of the younger children. (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0260 MESSER, E.; BLOCH, M.N. 1983. Women's and children's activity profiles in Senegal and Mexico: A comparison of time allocation and time allocation methods. East Lansing, Michigan State University. Working Papers no.42. 15p.

This paper evaluates two methods for collecting time allocation data to describe women's and children's activities in

two modernizing societies. Drawing on ethnographic field studies by the authors, it compares the research questions, data, results, and interpretations that can be made by means of spot versus day-long narrative observations. The paper, written jointly by a psychologist and an anthropologist, thus compares two methods and varying results obtained on the effect of different cash-occupational choices of mothers on their household activities and interactions with children.

0261 MERRICK, T.W.; SCHMINK, M. 1983. Household headed by women and urban poverty in Brazil. In Buvinic, L.; McGreevey, eds. Women and poverty in the Third World. Baltimore, London, Johns Hopkins University Press.

0262 MICHAELSON, E.J.; GOLDSCHMIDT, W. 1971. Female roles and male dominance among peasants. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 27(4):330-352.

* 0263 MICHIELUTTE, R.; HANEY, C.A.; COCHRANE, C.M.; VINCENT, C.E. 1975. Residence and fertility in Costa Rica. Rural Sociology 40(3):319-331.

* 0264 MILLARD, A.V. 1982. Women's reproductive histories and demographic change: A case from rural Mexico. East Lansing, Michigan State University. Women in International Development. Working Paper no.8. 24p.

In rural areas of developing countries, the most common mode of birth control is lactation contraception. Under natural fertility conditions, lactation contraception is the major restraint on population growth. This study examines reproductive histories of rural Mexican women to analyze the effects of lactation on birth intervals. Women report beliefs about breastfeeding that encourage practices strengthening the contraceptive effects of lactation. Analysis of their birth intervals shows that infant mortality diminishes the duration of lactation and thus contributes to high birth rates. Under these conditions, diminishing infant mortality would result in a simultaneous demographic transition to lower birth rates. The result, however, would be greater rates of population growth.

* 0265 MILLARD, A.V.; GRAHAM, M.A. 1984. Breastfeeding and demography in two Mexican villages. East Lansing, Michigan State University. Women in International Development. Working Paper no.48. 19p.

A variety of factors shape patterns of breastfeeding, and in societies where lactation has a major effect on birth spacing, the configuration of breastfeeding practices ultimately affects demographic rates. In two central Mexican villages, interviews and observations reveal that breastfeeding patterns

are determined by traditions governing mother-infant contact, maternal precautions to ensure adequate quantity and quality of breast milk, and by rules guiding weaning. Culture-specific meanings of demand feeding, supplementation, and abrupt weaning are evident from interview data collected in two Mexican villages. Tepetlaoxtoc and Amanalco, during 1976 and 1977. Because of the situational nature of beliefs and rules surrounding lactation and weaning, women vary considerably in timing the phases of weaning. Villagers are generally unaware of the contraceptive effect of lactation. In Amanalco, lactation contraception is the major mechanism of birth spacing, thus constraining population growth. Another constraint is the high rate of child mortality. In Tepetlaoxtoc, additional contraceptive techniques apparently are used to increase birth spacing. Breastfeeding patterns, then, are the product of traditions and maternal decisions. They result in considerable variation in the timing of weaning, affect rates of fertility and possibly child mortality, and act to constrain population growth.

- * 0266 MILLER, L. 1983. Female educators, development, and human capital: A Brazilian case. East Lansing, Michigan State University. Women in International Development. Working Paper no.35. 16p.

Policy makers and social scientists envisioned a role for educators in development based on "human capital" theory. In the Brazilian Amazon frontier community of Itaituba, female educators do contribute to community, human resources, and economic development in ways consistent with gender and class expectations and constraints. Their overall impact on economic development, however, is negligible because the extractive economic system favors cheap, unskilled labor rather than a better-trained, more productive local labor force.

- 0267 MINES, R. 1979. Impact of migration on a village migrant community. Berkeley, California, Giannini Foundation. University of California. 25p.

The findings of this study are based on a two-year investigation of a village-migrant community whose home base is the Mexican village of Las Animas, in Nochistlán county. The community encompasses not only the point of origin of the population, but also a settlement in Tijuana and several in California. There have been three waves of Mexican migration to the US this century, 1910-1929, 1942-1958, and 1967-1979. Las Animas villagers have strongly participated in all three. This migration is a male-led phenomenon. A growing number of migrants see the US as the place they will work throughout their active years, obtain semi-skilled work, and bring their wives and children across the border. However, shuttle migrants (those who leave their families in the village and visit them for more than two months a year) are still in the majority and never gain more than a tenuous foothold on the US job market. This population movement has had a negative impact on the village, with investment of earnings in housing and land rather

than infrastructural and resource improvement, an extreme labour shortage leading to unproductive farming, and growing class differentiation between committed migrants (usually legal US residents who still own land in the village) and temporary or shuttle migrants.

- * 0268 MINTZ, S.W. 1967. Pratik: Haitian personal economic relationships. In Potter, J.; Diaz, M.; Foster, G., eds. Peasant society: A reader little. Boston, Massachussets, Brown and Co. pp.98-110. (GT 5680 .P6)

The personal economic relationship called "pratik" (from the French "pratique", meaning both buyer and seller) in Haiti's internal exchange economy is examined. Pratik emphasizes the reciprocal nature of the relationship and adds to the regularity and patterning of the country's marketing activities. The marketplaces are the most visible features of this trade, and most traders are women. There were 294 marketplaces in 1954, and approx. 50,000 female and 15,000 male traders. The importance of intermediary relationships is explained (bulking, transport, minor processing and packing, storage, breaking bulk, money lending, and short-term credit). In this rural and agrarian country (only 8% urban) of heterogeneous tenure situations, the rationale of this practice is explored through buying and selling habits, cultural conditioning, credits and loans, price uniformity and competition, and individualism. (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0269 MINTZ, S.W. 1973. The employment of capital by market women in Haiti. In Firth, R.; Yamey, B.S., eds. Capital, saving and credit in peasant societies. Chicago, Aldine Publishing Co. pp.256-286. (HG 2041 .F5)

Background data of marketing activity in Haiti (28,750 km² occupied by 3,400,000 inhabitants in 1959; with 88% of total population living in rural areas, and almost 3/4 of the national income coming from agricultural enterprises) are presented, and the ways in which women employ capital are described. Although export products consist of coffee, cocoa, bananas, sugar, sisal, rubber, the local peasantry commercializes maize, millet, rice, root crops, fruits and vegetables, fowl and livestock, and craft materials and goods in the marketplaces. The organization of rural families is described ("lakou" and "plasay"). The patterns of sexual labor division (men farm, women trade) form a background to marketing activity. The uniformities in economic activities from production through exchange to consumption are: smallness of scale, distribution of risk by diversification, a low value put on time and a high value put on capital. The marketplaces are supervised by government officials, and buyers and sellers are heavily taxed by the State. Nearly all rural women have trading experience. A few principles of action used by market women are: 1) build a personal niche within the arena of exchange (labor is the most plentiful resource) and create "pratik" (French "pratique": a good customer); 2) keep capital

working; 3) never sell retail if you can sell whole-sale; 4) try to buy dear and sell dear rather than buy cheap and sell cheap (the intermediary profits more in a situation of scarcity). Examples are given of trading with small amounts of capital, which springs from the lack of economic alternatives. The accumulation of capital by trading is possible through the willingness of women to render services at low cost, from transport, bulking, bulk breaking, to salting pork, cooking, and running errands. The use of trade capital in the dead season is described. Examples are given of trading activities involving more capital (from miscellaneous stock or "kekay" to wholesaling operations, and resaling in Port-au-Prince). The social and economic significance of entrepreneurial talent may not have fully realized in developing countries. (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0270 MISCH, M.R.; MARGOLIN, J.B. 1975. Rural women's groups as potential change agents: A study of Colombia, Korea and the Philippines. Washington, D.C., United States Agency for International Development. The Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology. 106p.

Three countries were studied: Korea, Colombia and the Philippines. The rural women's self-help group concept was found to be viable, and its practice effective in selected sites in Korea and Colombia. Women's groups satisfy a number of rural development needs, including income supplementation, family planning, nutrition and public health. They do so in a manner that enhances the role of women and makes the groups a more compelling vehicle. While most organizational characteristics of the clubs are culture-specific, a small number of general principles emerge. These include: the importance of activities that begin to satisfy economic need, local decision making, an adequate range of activities and the recognition that peer approval is the basis for behavior change. Several pervasive gaps appear, including the absence of sensitive instruments for determining local needs and attitudes, the need for improve leadership training and for village-level dissemination methods. Several recommendations have been offered to deal with these, including the extension of the study to a wider selection of nations, the establishment of pilot rural women's groups in a small number of promising countries, the development of a survey instrument for determining local needs and characteristics, and the development of an International Rural Women's Resource Center.

0271 MONTEIL, M.N. 1974. Campesinas en el norte de México. (Peasant women in Northern Mexico). Boletín Documental sobre las Mujeres 4(3):32-34.

- * 0272 MOOR DE CRESPO, C. 1982. Aprendiendo a controlar nuestro propio destino. (Learning to control our own destiny). In Haney Turner, J., ed. Mujer: las calladas hablan. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.55-66.

The objectives, programs and constraints of the non-profit National Integrated Education Center (CENAFI), La Paz, Bolivia, are described. An average of 2000 women, especially from poor rural communities, but also from urban sectors, receive informal education at CENAFI. The objective is to provide these illiterate women with the skills they require to face life. As a whole, the philosophy of the center is to teach women to control their own destiny. Training is provided at an intermediate technical level in courses such as reading and writing, confection, household improvement, health, nutrition, nourishment and cooperative work; other popular courses include bakery and pastry, carpentry, machine embroidery, cosmetology, hairdressing, mechanics, manual work and electricity. The major constraint limiting expansion to rural areas is the lack of economic resources. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0273 MOREIRA DE CAMPOS, A.A. 1982. Nuestro complejo de inferioridad nacional: Una causa de la violencia? (Our complex of national inferiority: A cause of violence?) In Haney Turner, J., ed. *Mujer: las calladas hablan*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.67-78.

An analysis of the inferior status that rural women have in El Salvador, is presented. The responsibility of equality between women and men lies mostly on women themselves. A brief description of the training program provided to rural women at the Guadalupe de San Miguel Center is given. 51-day courses are given to peasant women who return to their communities to teach what they have learned and stimulate others to receive the training courses. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0274 MOTTA DE CORREA, L. 1980. Transformación de la unidad doméstica y el trabajo de la mujer campesina en una zona de avanzado desarrollo capitalista. (Transformation of the family unit and peasant family labor in a region of advanced capitalistic development). In León de Leal, M., ed. *Mujer y capitalismo agrario*. Bogotá, Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población. pp.117-167. (HQ 1220 .C6 M9)

An analysis is made of the patterns of change in women's positions vis-a-vis changing production structures in the region of the Alto Magdalena based on historical information (commerce and accumulation in colonial times, political and administrative patterns, agriculture and animal husbandry in Neiva and El Espinal the effect of labor systems on indigenous families, and tobacco growing on smallholdings); surveys conducted by the Colombian Association for Population Studies (ACEP); and open-ended interviews in homes and regional enterprises. Historically, there was a progressive weakening of indigenous populations in early colonial times, followed by development processes (18th-19th centuries), which opened the way for and consolidated the establishment of smallholdings (minifundia). During the 19th century, the country's development depended on commercial capital, and production was addressed to international markets. It was not until around 1920 that the first capital investments

for the internal market (consumer goods) were made. From 1850-1880 there was an increased influence of tobacco cultivation as a result of the abolition of indigenous reservations, free trade and the suppression of the tobacco monopoly. The use of family labor within the minifundia (the man continues playing the main role in agricultural production, the woman, domestic work) is analyzed; but behavior is dependent upon the ideological beliefs of the members (48% of the men and 46% of the women agreed the woman should work in agriculture). The women (38%) wanted to help bring in greater earnings, while the men thought it was good for the women to learn another job and it would make them more independent. With regard to domestic service, 75% of the men and 86% of the women were receptive to the idea of women working in this area. The woman's role in agricultural production depends on economic strata: at higher levels, 75% of the men participate in the units; homes without female participation reach 58%; at lower levels, however, both men and women work intensively in most of the unit. Female participation in domestic production tends to be inverse to the quantity of land the unit has. Capitalistic development gives rise to decomposition of the socioeconomic life of the domestic unit. Today the peasants are far from being the homogeneous group they were during colonial times. Development has generated a new type of labor exploitation, whereby family members are seen as individual labor units. Originally, woman's participation in the production process was limited to certain phases of the crop cycle, depending upon the degree of mechanization; today, women are integrated into the labor market, primarily on a temporary basis (74% of the female labor force gets seasonal work). Data are provided in tables on sexual differences in labor supply and demand (agricultural, industrial and agro-industrial sectors), as well as on rural migration, including differences according to socioeconomic strata. (Summary by I.B.)

0275 MOXLEY, R.L. 1973. Family solidarity and quality of life in an agricultural Peruvian community. *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 35:497-504.

0276 LA MUJER en el desarrollo económico de América Latina. (Women in the economic development of Latin America). In *Progreso Económico y Social en América Latina 1980-1981*. (Woman in the economic development of Latin America). Washington, D.C., n.e. pp.139-152.

The changing role of women in Latin America (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, and Peru) is discussed, as well as its effects on social and economic activities (i.e., women in the labor force, in urban populations, in educational opportunities, and in the family unit). Women's labor force in Latin America increased 3.6% in 1985-90 (more than 3.5% per annum); as a consequence more than 55 million women will be hired in 2000. For 1970, a higher participation of younger women (15-49 years old) is expected. The ratio of women in this age category who are living and working in urban areas is also increasing in 9 countries (Latin

America shows one of the highest rates of rural emigration, especially women). In all the countries studied, except Peru, the no. of women in urban areas exceeds that of men. Female labor is higher in the nonagricultural sector. The percentage of women in higher education is rapidly approaching that of men in several countries, and the proportion of women with higher levels of education entering the labor force exceeds (more than 100% in some countries) that of men. On the other hand, men out-number women in vocational education. Other changes discussed are: 1) a higher proportion of families headed by women, and 2) a decrease in fertility rates. (Summary by I.B.)

0277 MUNGUIA, N.; LAWRENCE, B. 1982. Rural women project: Goat revolving scheme project model. Kingston, Jamaica, Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación Agropecuaria. 20p.

0278 MURRAY, G.F. 1976. Women in perdition: Ritual fertility control in Haiti. In Marshall, J.F.; Polgar, S., eds. Culture, natality, and family planning. Cahapel Hill, University of North Carolina. pp.59-78.

0279 NASH, J.C. 1975. Bajo la mirada de los antepasados: Creencias y comportamiento en una comunidad maya. (The eyes of the ancestors: Belief and behavior in a Maya community). México, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano.

0280 NASH, J.C.; SAFA, H., eds. 1976. Sex and class in Latin America. New York, Praeger.

0281 NASH, J.C. 1978. Women in development: dependency and exploitation. Madison, Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin. Land Tenure Center. LTC Reprint no.133. 21p.

Referring to sectoral developments of Third World economies, this paper illustrates how women's positions could worsen with the establishment of modern economic activities. Postulates that production for profitable exchange rather than for the welfare of the population diminishes the value placed on production for subsistence, thereby eroding the control and creativity exercised by women in traditional societies. Questions whether capital-intensive production, heavy industry, and mechanization of agriculture are really agents of progress, since the use of sophisticated technology narrows employment opportunities for women. Also criticizes mono-cropping patterns introduced by the "Green Revolution" which tend to undermine and neglect home gardening - traditionally the domain of women.

0282 NOLASCO, M. 1968. Cambio en la tecnología agrícola y población indígena. (Changes in agricultural technology and the indian population). Anuario Indigenista 28:244-254.

0283 NUÑEZ CARBALLO, G. 1962. La familia en el Paraguay: Organización y función. (The family in Paraguay: Organization and role). Boletín de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales 26(4):161-175.

0284 NUÑEZ DEL PRADO BEJAR, D.I. 1975. El rol de la mujer campesina quechua. (The role of the "quechua" peasant woman). América Indígena 35(2):391-401.

- * 0285 O'BRIEN, P.J. 1983. Population policy, economic development and multinational corporations in Latin America: Issues and impacts. East Lansing, Michigan State University. Women in International Development. Working Paper no.32. 30p.

For many years, social scientists have debated the ideological positions on the population-development equation. What has been absent from these discussions is the role played by multinational corporations in perpetuating both adverse population processes and economic under-development in Third World countries. This paper first examines the impact of this neglected dimension in understanding the structural crisis of Latin American countries. Second, it examines the impact of multinational corporations on Latin American women and how the globalization of capital undermines some widely accepted propositions concerning the role of women in economic development. Finally, it describes the impact of multinational corporations on internal migration pressures.

0286 OBSERVACIONES SOBRE el papel de la mujer en el sector agrícola de Honduras. (Observations on the role of women in the agricultural sector of Honduras). In Diagnóstico del sector agrícola para Honduras. Anexos. Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Agency for International Development, 1978. pp.1-13.

0287 OCHOA TELLO, M.T.; URDONIVIA BERTARELLI, E. 1978. Voz que madura; bibliografía básica sobre la mujer. (A voice that matures; basic bibliography on women). Lima, Instituto Nacional de Cultura. 80p.

- * 0288 OLIVEIRA, E.A.F. DE; SOUZA, M.H. DE M. 1981. Trabalho feminino no reflorestamento em Minas Gerais, Brazil. (Women's labor in reforesting, Minas Gerais, Brazil). In Seminario Tripartito Regional para América Latina sobre Desarrollo Rural y La Mujer, Michoacán, México, Organización Internacional del Trabajo, 1981. 23p.

The relationships between social change and women's role were studied for rural female laborers working in reforesting projects at Itamarandiba, in the Valley of Jequitinhonha, MG (Brazil), one of the poorest regions of the country (a high concentration of land; extensive cattle growing states occupying 66.5% of the land vs. subsistence agriculture: maize, beans,

cassava, and rice). Work opportunities consist mainly in reforesting (Acesita Florestal) and working for the Brazilian Institute for Coffee. Methodologies used were participant observation (Nov.-Dec. 1979), life histories, questionnaires, and interviews. The operation of reforesting eucalyptus (orchard Bonsucesso: 2000 ha of fields and glasshouses) are described. There are two types of labor contracts: administrative posts and production labor (90%). Wages are determined by productivity (hour). In Bonsucesso, 30% of workers are women. Manual tasks are considered easier and are performed by women, mainly cleaning, sowing (considered as the harder tasks by women laborers), and replanting. A typical workday is described: it lasts 13 hours, with one hour for lunch and rest, under close supervision. A precarious type of transportation is provided. Before 1972, when waged labor opportunities first appeared in the region, women's activities were mainly childcare and housework and their role in the family was secondary to that of the male heads of the houses. Upon women's entering the labor force, their social roles changed accordingly; female wages became basic for family sustenance and the majority of families are now headed by women. In the groups studied men were unproductive because of the absence of local male labor demand (except for gardeners, cutters, pumpers). Traditional values still linger in the form of double work-days for women (laborers and housekeepers), and in the high level of prostitution among rural female workers. (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0289 ONGER-HOSGOR, T. 1983. The effects on women of land tenure changes and agrarian reform. Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 20p.

The position of women before and after agrarian reforms is examined, with respect to legal structures, social and institutional changes, technology and culture. It is argued that unless sympathetic and unambiguous efforts to safeguard the interest of women are made when agrarian reforms are drafted and implemented, women can often be harmed rather than helped when the reforms are carried out.

- * 0290 ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. 1975. Women in the Latin American labor force. Caracas, Venezuela, Inter-American Commission of Women for the World Conference of International Women's Year. 61p.

An up-to-date detailed study of the most salient features of the economic role of Latin American women is presented. An analysis of the evolution of the female labor force beginning in 1950 both in the aggregate and by specific age cohorts, is presented. The economic, demographic and social factors that influence the level of women's participation are explained. Also included is an analysis of the status of women in the labor force in terms of occupational structure, branch of economic activity, wage level, and hours worked in comparison with the opposite sex. Although Latin American women in recent years have been joining the labor force at an increasingly faster

rate, the crude activity rate for women will continue to be the lowest in the world, at least until 1980. In the least developed economies, participation of women in the labor force tends to be high when education is taken into account, since this is not a pre-requisite for work in subsistence agriculture. Once the working woman in the region stops working, she does not generally return to the labor force. Low levels of income are an incentive for women to work in Latin America. In all Latin American countries, rates of literacy are higher among women than men. Migration has influenced women labor force participation. More than 60% of working women work in the service sector (domestics). Women tend to hold professional and technical jobs. Outdated social and cultural attitudes prevent women from improving their social status and occupying high level jobs. Women do not receive equal salary for equal work. The economic status of women in Latin America is much better than in Asia and Africa. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0291 ORLANSKY, D.; DUBROVSKY, S. 1978. The effects of rural-urban migration on women's role and status in Latin America. Paris, France, UNESCO. Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences no.41. 50p.

- * 0292 OSSANDON, J.; COVARRUBIAS, P. 1980. Elementos para el análisis integrado del medio rural y, en particular, de la situación de la mujer en lo concerniente a la educación, familia, salud y ocupación. (Bases for the integrated analysis of the rural environment with particular reference to the position of women (education, family, health, and occupation). Santiago, Chile, Oficina Regional de Educación para América Latina y el Caribe. 20p. (HN 29 .08)

This paper was written as a background document for a regional course given to those in charge of the education of women in Latin America, founded by UNESCO. The paper attempts an analysis of the position of women in rural development, focussing on matters affecting the quality of life and the circumstances of family environments at different levels of development. Statistics are presented for variables indicating the quality of rural life: poverty, education, technical training, housing, health, employment, inequality of wages and migration. More Latin American women migrate from rural to urban situations than do men and a large proportion of these migrants are young i.e. around 20. The living conditions of women and families in four sets of circumstances are examined: those in native Indian communities, those on plantations, those living on subsistence farms and those who live in agro-industrial zones. Women in rural areas commonly become the central figure in family life mainly because of marital instability, temporary housing arrangements, insecure employment and fluctuating incomes. The adaptive strategies adopted by women in response to the difficulties in their lives frequently only ensure a minimum standard of living and do not succeed in breaking with the vicious circle of precarious conditions.

- * 0293 PASOS DE RAPPACCIOLI, M. 1982. Dónde están nuestros hermanos campesinos? Que contesten los asesinos! (Where are our peasant brothers? What do their murderers have to say!) In Haney Turner, J., ed. *Mujer: las calladas hablan*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.137-148.

A description and analysis of the revolutionary participation of women through the Asociación de la Mujer ante la Problemática Nacional (AMPRONAC), in the struggle against the Somocist government of Nicaragua is presented. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0294 PATRICK, J.; CLARK, R.L.; DAVIES, L.H. 1978. *Agro-mechanical technologies in Latin America: A survey of applications in selected countries*. Atlanta, Georgia, Inter-American Development Bank. 79p.

The purpose of this section is to summarize the previous sub-sections on the technical aspects of mechanization for the small farmer in Latin America. It was pointed out that tillage requires the highest energy input of the various phases of annual crops production. Therefore, tillage and tillage equipment has received prime consideration in this report. It was pointed out that most tillage work by the small farmer is done by hand with a hoe. Only a few small farmers in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras own or otherwise have access to tractors and other powered primary tillage equipment. Although the use of rotary tillers appears technically feasible for many small farmers, their economic feasibility is doubtful, particularly on an individual farmer basis. In this regard, there is a need to evaluate the performance of foreign made rotary tillers in the Latin American context. Also the feasibility of "loca" design and production of rotary tillers needs to be examined. The successful introduction of rotary tillers will also require farmer training in operation and maintenance of the equipment, and the establishment of reliable parts and repair service. The development of irrigation practices are related to the availability of water and terrain. In relatively flat terrain, the main requirement is a small gasoline or diesel powered pump. If the soil type will allow furrow irrigation, no further investments will be required. If furrow irrigation cannot be practiced, inexpensive plastic pipe can be used in most situations. The major investment required is the pump. The farmer should be trained on how to operate and maintain the engine and parts must be made available. Grain crops are the main type grown by small farmers which can be harvested mechanically. Stationary threshers appear to be technically feasible for small areas. However, their economic feasibility has not been established. Major considerations in promoting the use of harvesting equipment include the development of indigenous manufacturing facilities, establishment of dealerships, farmer training, and the availability of parts. Small farmers lack adequate crop storage facilities. The technology is available, requires minimum investment, and very little training to operate or maintain. However, the successful introduction of storage facilities requires an education program

to demonstrate the advantages of storage to the small farmer, and in many cases, to provide simple plans on how to construct a proper storage facility. The successful use of the tillage, irrigation and harvesting equipment described above requires that small farmers are trained in the operation and maintenance of small air-cooled, diesel, and possibly alcohol engines. In addition, the farmer must have quick access to suitable parts at reasonable prices as well as adequate fuel and oil supplies. One conclusion of this study is that there is a need to evaluate the potential for developing indigenous industries to produce agromechanical equipment for small farmers in Latin America. Indigenous industries may generate a number of benefits including saving scarce foreign exchange and generating new jobs. Of equal importance, indigenous industries might be more responsive to the needs of small farmers in designing equipment for local topography and climate. Finally, small farmers will have greater access to repair parts if they are produced locally.

0295 PAUL, L. 1974. The mastery of work and the mystery of sex in a Guatemalan village. In Rosaldo, M.Z.; Lamphere, L., eds. Women, culture and society. Stanford, Stanford University Press. pp.281-299.

- * 0296 PAULILO, M.I.S. 1976. O trabalho da mulher no meio rural. (Women's work in rural areas). Tese Mag.Sc. Piracicaba-SP, Brasil, Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz. 145p. (Doc. no.13693) (HQ 1220 .B7 55)

An attempt is made to show the degree of integration of feminine labor in Brazilian agriculture and main factors determining such integration. Five categories of farmers were surveyed: small, intermediate and large owners, sharecroppers and salaried residents. Figures correspond to the 1974-75 cropping year. Women in small farms play an effective, non-paid role in farming activities, as a member of the owner's family. In intermediate and large farms, their participation is variable and is a non-paid member of the family of the sharecroppers that work part of the land. The wives of the salaried residents hardly work. In small subsistence farms, factors such as age, family cycle, pregnancy, children or domestic work, do not impede women from working in the field. The concept of productive work in the rural sector varies from that in the urban sector, where it is associated with a financial liberation of women. Work in the field, while generally unpaid, is not related to a financial liberation nor to an innovative attitude but to a tradition and is considered as an overload to the numerous activities that women have. A format of the survey is included. (Trans. by EDITEC)

0297 PAVON, R. 1975. El empleo femenino en Cuba. (Women employment in Cuba). Santiago (Cuba) no.20:97-137.

0298 PEEK, P. 1975. Fertility composition and female employment: The case of Chile. (out of print)

0299 PENA FRANJUL, M. 1974. Población, planificación familiar y ecología humana en la República Dominicana. (Population, family planning and human ecology in the Dominican Republic). *Agro (República Dominicana)* 3(18):27-40.

* 0300 PERU-MUJER: estudio del caso no. 1. (Peru - Woman: Study case No. 1). *Educación Legal de la Comunidad* 1985 (Enero):42-49.

* 0301 PESCATELLO, A.M. 1972. The female in Ibero-America; an essay on research bibliography and research directions. *Latin American Research Review* 7(2):125-142.

A review of research bibliography and research directions on the role of women in Ibero-America, is presented. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0302 PESCATELLO, A.M., ed. 1973. *Female and male in Latin America: Essays*. Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press.

* 0303 PETRAS, J.F.; ZEMELMAN MERINO, H. 1970. Peasants in revolt; a Chilean case study, 1965-1971. Austin, University of Texas Press. 154p. (HD 506 .P48)

This study analyzes one instance of illegal and violent peasant political action in Chile: the seizure of a largely abandoned private landed state. In the course of interviews and discussions with peasant leaders and followers we were impressed by the degree of rational thought and calculation that preceded the illegal land seizure. The standard image of peasants as passive, ignorant, submissive—in other words, traditional subjects—was not found. Nor did we see peasants lending themselves as the docile tools of urban agitators or "extremists." The emergence of an alert and active peasantry is probably the result of the emergence of a more tolerant political ambience (the absence of violent repression), or successful organizing efforts, and in part at least of the peasants' own struggles. Our case illustrates some of the rational components of revolutionary mass action and some of the democratic possibilities that might be realized. The land seizure under study occurred during the first year of the Eduardo Frei government. This government promised to provide land for 100,000 peasant proprietors in six years and ended up with a little over 20,000 new landholders. Nevertheless, strong social pressures were generated by the growth of a broad peasant movement, which embraced approximately one-third of all the economically active landless peasantry. Union organization, strikes, and occasional land seizures improved the socioeconomic position of the peasants. The positive results of radical political action from below

contrasted sharply with the generally dismal picture that emerged from Chile's experiment with the Christian Democratic version of evolutionary politics. While land seizures were infrequent at the time when the farm under study was occupied (1965), the farm's seizure served as a reference point in subsequent political and social conflicts in the area. More important, the peasant movement in Chile went through a series of phases that can be briefly summarized as follows: 1) massive peasant unionization oriented toward collective bargaining rights, minimum wage payments, and salary increases; 2) continuation of unionization and bread-and-butter demands, but with increasing use of strikes to pressure for land reform; 3) organization of national unions and arrangement of collective bargaining agreements on a provincial level, leading first to province-wide strikes (as opposed to strikes on individual farms) and finally to a nation-wide strike (May 1970) demanding the acceleration of the agrarian reform.

0304 POZAS, I.H. DE 1959. La posición de la mujer dentro de la estructura social Tzotzil. (Women's position within the Tzotzil social structure). *Ciencias Políticas y Sociales* 5(18):10-17.

0305 PRESS, I. 1975. Tradition and adaptation: Life in a modern Yucatan maya village. Westport, Connecticut, Greenwood Press.

- * 0306 PRESTON, D.A. 1979. Land tenure, rural emigration and rural development in highland Ecuador. Leeds, England, University of Leeds. 16p. (AF)
- * 0307 PUCHALA, D.J.; HOPKINS, R.F. 1980. The politics of agricultural modernization. In Hopkins, R.F.; Puchala, D.J.; Talbot, R.B., eds. Food, politics, and agricultural development case studies in the public policy of rural modernization. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press. pp.1-20. (HD 1415 .I64)

The role that government generally and particular government policies specifically, play in the success or failure of agricultural modernization, is discussed. Case studies of agricultural modernization that emphasize the political aspects and ingredients of development, are presented. A discussion on the meaning of development is presented, as well as an analysis of rural modernization policies (goals and priorities of agricultural policy, acceptability of market structures and processes, means adopted to pursue policy goals, origins and allocation of resources for development, and institutions for rural modernization). Six issues on the policy agendas of countries undergoing rural modernization are discussed: land ownership, degree of foreign control, scale biases of technology, rural vs. urban biases, food vs. nonfood production, and the instrumental vs. the consummatory role of the rural populace in modernization. (Abstract by EDITEC)

0308 QUINN, N. 1977. Anthropological studies on women's status. Annual Review of Anthropology 6:181-225.

0309 RAMIREZ, C.E.; McKINNET, W. 1977. La organización de la mujer para su participación en el proceso de desarrollo. (The organization of women for their participation in the development process). Educación 20(72-74):80-85.

- * 0310 RAMIREZ, F. 1982. Todo depende de la maestra. (It all depends on the teacher). In Haney Turner, J., ed. Mujer: las calladas hablan. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.91-102.

A descriptive analysis of the low profile that rural women have in Honduras is presented. The lack of education maintains inequalities between men and women, i.e., divides the country. Education, therefore, is a key factor of social change. Educated women, especially from the urban sector, are called to teach and help rural women. A good teacher is that who teaches and at the same time learns from the individual or group with which she's working -- a 2-way communication process. The educator does not have to be a teacher of the formal education system. To be successful, the teacher has to learn and understand the social structure, traditions, problems and concerns of the particular rural area. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0311 RAMIREZ CANSECO, T. 1972. La mujer campesina en Bolivia. (The peasant woman in Bolivia). América Indígena 32(3): 1025-1027.

The rural situation of Bolivia constitutes at present one of the most palpitating aspects of the nation that, without doubt, needs to be better understood but lamentably, little or nothing has been done to gather truly worthwhile data on the Indian society and even further, specifically with respect to the peasant women. Present information on this subject attempts to describe in a general way the Indian woman of Bolivia, reporting on the principal characteristics related to her social, political and economic situation, based on the scarce existing information and on some observations collected during research work and that permit a more or less objective appraisal.

0312 REINING, P.; CAMARA, F.; CHIÑAS, B.; FANALE, R.; GOJMAN DE MILLAN, S.; LENKARD, B.; SHINOHARA, I.; TINKER, I. 1977. Village women, their changing lives and fertility. Studies in Kenya, Mexico and the Philippines. Washington, D.C., American Association for the Advancement of Science. 283p.

The objective of this study was to learn enough about the lives of individual village women in 3 different countries - Kenya, Mexico, and the Philippines - to see how the changes

brought about by modernizing conditions might influence family size. The methodology used a combination of techniques from various disciplines, such as life histories, censusing and surveys, participant observation, and social character analysis. Women's status varied considerably both within and between the villages studied, and relative income was an important influence on the status of women within each community. Childless women in all villages suffered a loss of status and self-esteem, but only among the most prosperous farmers in the Kenyan village was a woman's status raised by having many children. There were 3 main types of fertility responses: (1) the continuation of traditionally large families was found among the more prosperous Kenyans; (2) the limitation of family size was found among women who were less well off economically, but still hopeful and confident that they could direct their lives and improve their children's lives; and (3) acquiescence to large family size was found among poor women with little optimism about their own or their children's lives. The implications of these responses for population and development policies are also discussed.

0313 REIÑANCO OYARZO, E.; JARAMILLO CAÑALEF, T. 1971. Imagen de la mujer en el área rural de San Juan de la Costa, percepción de la comunidad de Puloyo. (How women are viewed by the Puloyo community in the rural area of San Juan de la Costa). Osorno, Universidad de Chile. Escuela de Orientadoras del Hogar. 108p.

0314 REUNION DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO SOBRE MAYOR PARTICIPACION DE LA MUJER EN EL DESARROLLO RURAL, SAN JOSE, 1979. Informe final; versión preliminar. (Meeting of the Work Group on Increased Participation of Women in Rural Development, San José, 1979. Final report; preliminary version). San José, Costa Rica. 30p.

0315 RIEGELMAN, M.A. 1975. A seven country survey on the roles of women in rural development. Washington, D.C., Development Alternative.

0316 RIGALT, F. 1969. La mujer rural y el Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria. (Rural women and the National Agricultural Technology Institute). Revista Universitaria Nacional de Córdoba (Argentina) 10(1-2):217-220.

0317 RIMANI, M. 1978. Development. As if women mattered; an annotated bibliography with a Third World focus. Washington, D.C., Overseas Development Council. Occasional Paper no.10. 137p.

0318 RIVA PATRON, A. 1981. Evaluación de los programas educacionales y de acción para mujeres rurales. Informe del Perú. (Assessment of educational and action programmes for rural women. Report on Peru). Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 94p.

0319 RIVAS, T. 1962. La mujer campesina en la comunidad de Viliroco, Bolivia. (The peasant woman in the Viliroco community, Bolivia). Tesis Asistente Social. La Paz, Bolivia, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés. Facultad de Servicio Social. 120p.

0320 RIVERA CUSICAUQUI, S. 1979. Reforma agraria, economía campesina y situación económico social de la mujer rural en Bolivia. (Agrarian reform, peasant economy and economic and social situation of the rural woman in Bolivia). In Simposio sobre Investigaciones Agrarias del Sur del Perú, Puno, Perú, Universidad Nacional Técnica del Altiplano, 1979. pp.158-174.

0321 RODRIGUEZ ADAME, J. 1979. Las perspectivas de la producción de alimentos, el crecimiento de la población en América Latina y sus demandas de bienestar. (Perspectives of food production, population growth in Latin America and its welfare demands). Caracas, Venezuela. Asociación Latinoamericana de Ciencias Agrícolas. 66p.

* 0322 RODRIGUEZ U., F.; WEISMAN DE BENITO, L.; FERNANDEZ, M.V. 1980. El desarrollo rural y la tecnología apropiada en el caso colombiano. (Rural development and appropriate technology in Colombia). Bogotá, Colombia, Universidad de los Andes. 53p. (HT 395 .C6 R6)

A conceptual study on the trends of Colombian agriculture, with special emphasis on the role the commercial and traditional sectors have played, is presented. The influence of technology as a key factor involved in change, is analyzed. The programs and policies of international agencies regarding their incidence on the country are studied. A review of the historical process of rural development is presented. Rural development policies and strategies are proposed to provide an up-to-date approach regarding the National Integration Plan (PIN). Colombian agriculture has evolved from a plantation economy that has modernized and is characterized by a growing participation in foreign markets and the production of industrial inputs. The traditional sector plays the social role of providing direct consumption food to a heterogeneous market and employing a substantial part of the population; however, it faces the dilemma of whether it should modernize or disappear. The commercial and traditional agricultural sectors are exemplified with rice and cassava, respectively. (Trans. by EDITEC)

0323 RODRIGUEZ VELEZ, E. 1980. Material resultante de la etapa de análisis preparativo para el Programa de Integración de la Mujer Rural al Desarrollo. Estudio de casos. (Result of the stage of analysis preparation for the Program of Rural Women Integration to Development. Cases of study). Quito, Ecuador, Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación Agropecuaria. 175p.

0324 ROJAS GONZALEZ, F. 1950. La familia rural mejicana y su industria doméstica. (The Mexican rural family and its domestic industry). In Congreso Nacional de Sociología, México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Estudios Sociológicos. pp.69-76.

- * 0325 ROLLINS, C. 1977. Population and the labour force in Latin America: Some simulation exercises. Cepal Review no.3-4: 127-193.

In Latin America due importance has not been attached to the problems deriving from population growth, and although it is not a matter of promoting a new malthusianism, attention should be drawn to the challenges with which the countries of the region will be faced if current population trends continue in the next few decades. Suffice it to point out that should this happen, Latin America would have more than 700 million inhabitants by the end of the century and over 6000 million in a hundred years' time; that is, its population would be 20 times as big as at present, and one and half times as large as the entire population of the world today. The present article explores some aspects of this process in relation to the continent as a whole and at the national and regional levels in four specially selected countries (Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador and Venezuela). In the light of several population projections, constructed on the basis of various growth hypotheses, it analyzes general demographic trends (fertility, mortality, population growth) and changes in the age composition and in the structure of the labour force. In this last connexion, the author stresses the point that the great increase in the active-age population will exert tremendous pressure on the labour market during the coming decades, with the consequent economic, social and political repercussions.

0326 ROMAN, M. 1980. Elementos para la caracterización de las zonas rurales. (Guidelines for the characterization of rural areas). Santiago, Chile, Oficina Regional de Educación en América Latina y el Caribe. 28p.

This study is meant for use in courses of instruction of those responsible for the education of women living in Latin American rural areas. Production processes in rural areas are characterized as well as peasants and rural workers in the region. Demographic indicators are presented for a proper understanding of the evolution of rural populations. The agrarian structure, and the relationships between economic and rural development, demographic and health related indicators are analyzed. A summary is provided of the major problems facing rural women, their role in the family and in society at large, their marginalization from both the economic and cultural worlds. Finally both general and country specific characteristics of rural women in Latin America and the Caribbean are discussed.

- * 0327 ROMERO, C.M.; RAMIREZ, M.; TANZI, G. 1983. La investigación de los problemas de la mujer rural. (Research for rural women problems). *Revista de Ciencias Sociales* 25:47-58.
- * 0328 ROSEN, B.C.; RAIÁ, A.L. 1972. Modernity in women: An index of social change in Brazil. *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 34(2):353-360.

The relationship of industrialization to some family-linked attitudes and behavior of women were examined in five markedly different Brazilian communities. Each community was selected to represent a point on a rural-urban-industrial continuum. Data were collected through interviews with 816 married, fertile women about their attitudes and behavior as regards their roles as women, wives and mothers. Interview items were factor analyzed and two indexes of modernity derived. Women in industrial communities were found, on the average, to have a greater sense of personal efficacy, enjoy more egalitarian relationships with their husbands, place a greater emphasis on independence and achievement in the socialization of their children and perceived the world in a more activist perspective than women in nonindustrial milieu. Modernity in women tends to increase with level of education, skill of occupation, social status and membership in voluntary associations; it is inversely related to family size, both preferred and actual.

0329 ROSERO, R.; PADILLA, D. 1979. Situación actual de la mujer. (Present situation of women). *In* Taller sobre la Participación de la Mujer Campesina en los Proyectos Foderuma, Quito, Ecuador, Banco Central del Ecuador, 1979.

0330 ROYCE, A. 1976. Comparative roles of Zapotec and Mexican women in Juchitán, Oaxaca. *In* Schlegel, A., ed. *Emergent women*. Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press.

0331 RUBBO, A. 1975. The spread of capitalism in rural Colombia: Effects on poor women. *In* Reiter, R., ed. *Toward and anthropology of women*. New York, Monthly Review Press. pp.333-57.

0332 RUBBO, A. 1976. The spread of rural capitalism: Its effects on black women in the Cauca Valley Western Colombia. *In* Reiter, R.R., ed. *Toward and anthropology of women*. New York, Monthly Review Press. 20p.

0333 RUSSO, I.A.; GENAO, E.; CATALDI, C.; ROA, N.; IBARRA, A. 1980. Evaluación de los programas educacionales y de acción para mujeres rurales de la República Dominicana. (Assessment of educational and action programmes for rural women in the Dominican Republic). Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 71p.

- * 0334 SAFA, H.I. 1977. The changing class composition of the female labor force in Latin America. *Latin America Perspectives* 4(4):126-36.

A discussion on women's role in the stage of industrial capitalism and Latin American women in white-collar employment, is presented. The creation of intermediate jobs in clerical and sales work for women should be particularly important in Latin America where polarization between class sectors has reinforced the gap between the highly educated, professional woman and the illiterate vendor or domestic. For most white-collar women workers in Peru, one of a few studies in Latin America, poor pay and lack of promotion did not appear to be a major source of discontent, since most had no long-term ambition except marriage. Most working-class women in the region still see work primarily as an extension of their domestic responsibilities. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- 0335 SAFFIOTI, H. 1977. Women, mode of production, and social formation. *Latin American Perspectives* 4(1-2):27-37.

- 0336 SAFILIOS-ROTHSCHILD, C. 1979. Access of rural girls to primary education in the Third World state of art, obstacles, and policy recommendations. New York, The Population Council. 31p.

Although primary education is a prerequisite for higher education and thus for upward social mobility, in most developing countries rural girls' access to primary schools lags far behind that of rural boys and urban girls. Against a statistical picture of women's literacy and access to education, this report examines the importance to girls of an elementary education, describes the determinants of rural female education, and presents policy recommendations. An elementary education is crucial to rural girls because it allows further education and training; increases their ability to actively participate in rural development; enhances the education and literacy of future generations; improves the nutritional status of families; increases receptivity to family planning; and leads to greater farm production. Impeding rural girls' completion of elementary school are: competing household duties and production activities; parents' limited resources and negative view of educating girls; short-ages of schools and female teachers; sex-segregated schools; and marriage, pregnancy, and poor health. Factors favoring rural girls' primary schooling are: no brothers in the family; visible handicaps; high socioeconomic status; the presence of female role models; and a societal view that literacy and education enhance marriage ability. Recommendations for improving the educational opportunities of all low-income rural children are to: (1) combine compulsory primary education with self-help projects to build and maintain schools; (2) provide free educational materials, school feedings, and basic health education; (3) develop programs to decrease the excessive household workload of rural women and their children; (4) adapt school calendars to cropping patterns; and (5) train local

assistant teachers. Recommendations directed specifically toward the needs of rural girls are to: (1) train more female primary school teachers and paraprofessionals; (2) build and staff girls' schools where the sexes are segregated; (3) tie teachers' promotions to their success in educating girls; (4) require equal access to agricultural training programs; (5) make texts less-sexist and more relevant; and (6) initiate literacy programs for mothers. A 60-item reference list (1963-79) is provided.

- * 0337 SAFILIOS-ROTHSCHILD, C. 1983. Women and the agrarian reform in Honduras. In Land reform: Land settlement and cooperatives. Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. pp.15-23.

The purpose of this analysis is to assess the implementation of the agrarian reform in Honduras in relation to the access of women heads of households to land and of the extent to which wives, as compared to husbands, have benefitted from technical assistance and the consequences of these trends for rural poverty alleviation. The analysis is based on data collected in an extensive survey of agrarian reform settlements (32) and an in-depth study of 4 settlements (El Tablon, Nueva Choluteca, Zamora, and Los Colorados). 26-27% of all rural households are headed by women and the implementation of the agrarian reform does not cope with this reality. The family cannot be viewed as a monolithic institution but as an organizational unit for individuals with very different roles. It cannot be assumed that agricultural training and information given to husbands will necessarily reach the wives. Income earned by different members is not pulled together. Men and women tend to use their money differently. In 1/3 - 1/2 of the families, women play as important a breadwinner role as men. Rural poverty cannot be alleviated unless rural women's productivity and income can be improved through effective interventions. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0338 SALVIANO DE FARIA, O.M.M.; VELASQUEZ, E.N. 1973. La participación de la esposa campesina en la toma de decisiones y en la producción agropecuaria. (Participation of the peasant wife in the decision-taking process and in agricultural production). Agrociencia 12:57-68.

In this work the authors investigate the participation of the country women in the agricultural activities and the actual relation between that participation and the familiar and individual kind of factors that affect that participation. As a general conclusion of this study it must be said that the degree of participation of the country women in the agropecuaries production and in the decision making related with this activity is due to familiar and individual factors, being the first one more important when taken altogether.

0339 SANCHEZ MORALES, A. 1974. La familia campesina ...vista por el campesino. (The peasant family as seen by the peasant). Boletín Documental sobre las Mujeres 4(4):41-45.

- * 0340 SANTA CRUZ, A.; ERAZO, V. 1983. La comunicación alternativa de la mujer. (The alternative communication of women). Revista de Ciencias Sociales 25:85-90.

0341 SAQUIC CALEL, R. 1973. La mujer indígena guatemalteca. (The indian woman of Guatemala). Guatemala Indígena 8(1):81-110.

0342 SAULNIERS, S.S.; RAKOWSKI, C.A. 1977. Women in the development process: A select bibliography on women in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Austin, University of Texas. Institute of Latin American Studies. 287p.

- * 0343 SAUTU, R. 1979. Formas de organización agraria, migraciones estacionales y trabajo femenino. (Forms of agricultural organization, seasonal migration and female labour). Revista Paraguaya de Sociología 16(46):49-62.

An analysis is made of women's work in the rural areas in north-eastern Argentina the principal types of farms and the employment structures for women workers connected with them. It also includes consideration of migrant workers from neighbouring countries.

- * 0344 SAUTU, R. 1980. The female labor force in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay. Latin American Research Review 15(2):152-161.

The objective of this essay is to suggest an interpretation of the economic behavior of women in three developing economies; this involves an evaluation of the role of the sociodemographic determinants of the female labor supply vis-a-vis the role of the variables that affect the demand for their labor. A comparative study of the female labor force in Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay constitutes the basic source of empirical evidence for this paper; the purpose here is to integrate into a more general framework some of the findings of that study and infer more general propositions regarding the patterns of female employment in structurally heterogeneous economies. Developing economies are characterized by intersector and interfirm structural disparities that also show at the level of the labor markets (Foxley and Muñoz 1977). The conditions of labor absorption, training, and wages differ profoundly among those markets, and there exists a marked trend among underprivileged groups to swell the informal sector, which absorbs the surpluses of labor that cannot be productively employed by other sectors (Tokman 1976). The available empirical evidence on differentiated labor markets leads us to postulate that the socioeconomic level of

the household unit is the prime determinant of the specific labor market into which different people are likely to be incorporated (Sautu 1978a). Thus, we may expect that whenever women work, lower-class, uneducated women are likely to perform unskilled, low-income jobs in the informal sector, whereas middle-class, more educated women are likely to be incorporated into modern activities. As a consequence of these arguments, the following propositions are put forward as a framework for the discussion of women's work: the participation of lower-class, uneducated women is primarily determined by supply factors; and the better educated, middle-class women participate in economic activity basically as a response to demand factors. As a general rule, one may therefore expect that women in the former group join the labor market when their economic contribution is needed for the maintenance of the household; and women in the latter group do so when the availability of jobs increases and labor conditions improve. The overall pattern of female participation depends on the behavior of different groups of women and on their respective proportion of the total potentially active female population.

0345 SCHUMACHER, L.; SEBSTAD, J.; BUVINIC, M. 1980. Limits to productivity: Improving women's access to technology and credit. International Center for Research on Women. 67p.

Although increasingly responsible for the family's economic welfare, women tend to be denied access to new technology and credit, relegating them to low productivity levels, low status, and poor paying jobs. This paper analyzes constraints on women's access to technology and credit and offers recommendations for improving their position. The co-existence of the traditional/subsistence sector of food production and domestic care, primarily undertaken by women, with a large scale modern sector is a major constraint to women's access to technology. Men's involvement in the cash economy and the exclusion of women contributes to increased female-headed households and lowered women's status. A second constraint is women's lack of economic leverage through capital, land, or credit, to effectively demand new technology. A third constraint is the targeting of men as the producers of cash crops in rural technology transfer programs, while designing for women family welfare or economically marginal programs which emphasize their role as mothers rather than as producers. The fourth constraint is the lack of recognition given to women in national technology acquisition policies. Thirty-three recommendations for improving women's access to technology at the national, rural, and urban levels stress government incentives for hiring, financing, and training women and establishing cooperatives and extension services. Women receive credit through informal systems (e.g. relatives) due to constraints in the formal borrowing system which include skewed resource concentration, supply allocation, problems, limited demand for formal credit by the poor, high borrowing and transaction costs, lack of collateral, and social customs (e.g., need of husband's approval). Examples of credit projects which meet women's needs (India, El Salvador) are given along with 14 recommendations stressing the need to incorporate women's

concerns and activities into the design of credit programs while facilitating group lending and minimizing transaction costs for women. A 76-item bibliography (1962-80) is appended.

0346 SCHUSTER, I. 1982. Recent research on women in development. *The Journal of Development Studies* 18(4):511-535.

0347 SEMINARIO LATINOAMERICANO: EL PAPEL DE LA MUJER EN EL PROGRESO RURAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRASIL, 1956. Informe: Recomendaciones. (Latin American Seminar: The role of women in rural progress, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1956. Report: Recommendations). Rio de Janeiro, Brasil, Administración de Cooperación Internacional.

0348 SEMINARIO SOBRE LA SITUACION DE LA MUJER INDIGENA EN AMERICA, CHIAPAS, MEXICO, COMISION INTERAMERICANA DE MUJERES, 1972. (Seminar on status of indigenous woman in America, Chiapas, Mexico, Inter-American Women Commission, 1972). Trabajos presentados.

* 0349 SHANIN, T., comp. 1971. Peasants and peasant societies; selected readings. Harmondsworth, England, Penguin. 448p. (HT 421 .S36)

This reader focuses upon the generic characteristics of peasant societies viewed as qualitatively distinct types of social organization. This kind of approach seems particularly important for Western readers unfamiliar with peasantry. Further treatments stressing the diversity of peasant societies and analyzing their historical roots are no doubt necessary, and an attempt has been made to keep 'the other side of the coin' in sight. (See, for example, the contribution by Ortíz, p.322). Indeed, the major scholarly controversy which seems to run across each of the possible subdivisions of the field is the gulf between those who tend to concentrate on the specific features of peasant social characteristics (and consequently consider special theoretical constructs necessary), and those who tend to support the opposite view. The internal division of the reader is made by topic (and not geographical region), and is related to the 'general type' of peasant society already outlined. The low institutional differentiation typical of peasant societies makes any division of selected articles somewhat arbitrary; many of them could, no doubt, appear under more than one heading. Individual chapters should therefore be viewed as an analytical focus rather than as a water-tight compartment. In order to avoid a conservative sociological tradition in which some chapters on 'social structure' are followed by a chapter on 'social change' (and with it an implicit image of a non-changing social structure), all the chapters include both a structural and a dynamic analysis. In the selection of contributions an attempt has been made to draw the reader's attention to the classical roots of the relevant sociological tradition, and to break linguistic barriers which

have hitherto prevented widespread appreciation of many of the European studies of peasantry. Finally, the selection of studies has not here been limited to what sociologists have written, but violates -and rightly so - some of the inter-disciplinary barriers. The contributions in section A of Part One focus on the basic units of peasant social organization: the family farm, the village community, peasant regional groups as well as their internal differentiation, mobility and structural change. Section B presents some of the 'analytically marginal groups' of peasants: Latin American peons, African tribalists, peasant workers, etc. and their mutual conversations. Part Two focuses on forms of production and exchange typical of peasant society. Part Three brings together a number of contributions on the political sociology of peasantry, approached as a class. Part Four discusses peasant cultural patterns in the Wright Mills sense of 'the medium through which men see, the mechanisms by which they interpret and report what they see' (Wright Mills, 1962, p.406). These include peasant cognition of reality, customs, religion, aesthetics, entertainment and 'acculturation'. The fifth and last part includes some examples of the attitudes and policies towards peasantry in the contemporary world. Reading 26 there may serve as a relevant introduction to the whole of the text by exemplifying the diversity and the emotions which underline the contemporary intellectual attitudes towards peasantry. The inevitable limitations imposed on the size of a publication of this sort formed, no doubt, the most frustrating part of the editing process. After all, Znaniecki's 2000 pages reflect not verbosity, but the 'richness' of the issue (Thomas and Znaniecki, 1918). Areas like 'Peasantry as history' or the 'Polit-economy of peasantry' (in particular the social impact of land tenure) could only be cursorily treated. The reading list is a partial attempt to rectify this. A true solution, however, can be found only in a further increase in both the number and in the conceptual variety of relevant publications; an increase large enough to match the complexity and the importance of the issue.

- * 0350 SINGELMAN, J.; TIENDA, M. 1979. Changes in industry structure and female employment in Latin America. *Sociology and Social Research* 63(4):745-6.
- * 0351 SKAMAY-MEEKS, A. 1982. Women's role in farming and agriculture 1970-August 1982. Beltsville, Madison, U.S. Department of Agriculture. National Agricultural Library. Quick Bibliography Series 83-05. 9p. (REF Z 7963 .A33 W6)
- * 0352 SKAR, S.L.; ARIAS S., N.; GARCIA C., S. 1980. Fuel availability, nutrition and women's work in highland Peru. Three case studies from contrasting Andean communities. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labour Organization. World Employment Programme Research. Working Paper no.WEP 10/WP 23. p.63

In certain ways the five women from lower Matapuquio stand in contrast to the five from the upper village. First of all

these women's households have a much higher monetary income but are, in comparison, poorer in land resources. This is reflected in their dependence on the co-operative at Pincos. The co-operative in turn enabled the husbands of Epifania and Emilia to make a large income over a short time. In the case of Emilia and Pedro Pablo this accumulated capital has been converted to a new means of making a living through their store. Before, this was also true of Julia and Vicente, but their earnings came from the patronage of the old hacienda system rather than the new opportunities offered by the land reform. In contrast to the situation found in the upper village, lower-village women have access to a greater variety of fuels. Because of their relationship with the co-operative, Epifania, Genoveva, and Virginia gather fuel in the valley on a regular basis. Julia and Emilia buy eucalyptus from Palmira and Pincos, respectively. These women are also gathering kindling and dung on the slopes but their main source for cooking fuel is combustibles from the valley. With a greater and more dependable supply of fuel, we find that lower-village women spend more hours a day in cooking than do upper-village women (3 hours and 25 minutes as opposed to 2 hours and 50 minutes). The fact that two of the households from lower Matapuquio were comprised of two adult women is mostly likely a factor here. It has been noted elsewhere (Skar, S., 1980) that in many instances those women from households comprised of the nuclear family only form work partnerships with nearby sisters, cousins, or sisters-in-law. This mutual relationship (*masi*) between two adult women in many cases is necessary for greater household viability, the women sharing tasks of herding and guarding the house and fields in the village. In this light we find cases such as Josefina's particularly pathetic. Deserted by her husband and his family, she can only seek aid outside the village from her family in Ccalispuquio. Her isolation severely limits her ability to carry out all the tasks required of her to eke out a living from her husband's animals and fields. Often she lacked sufficient energy at the end of the work day to gather fuel for her cooking. Her strength is failing and her step-son waits impatiently for her to die. As was the case with Avelina in the upper village who was having increasing difficulties gathering fuel freely from Palmira's lands on the upper slopes; we find a parallel situation evident in the lower village where Nicanor's rights to free wood at Killabamba are being contested. The families at Killabamba are trying to make all Matapuquio families who gather fuel in this part of the valley pay for the privilege. If there is a new Killabamba co-operative formed, this charge will surely be enforced. Then fuel acquisition for families such as Virginia's will become a monetary transaction. Unlike the upper village which has access to high lying mountain regions unclaimed by either Co-operative Pincos or Palmira, the lower village has no free fuel-gathering area, ultimately being dependent on the valley for this vital resource.

0353 SMITH, M.G. 1965. Education and occupational choice in rural Jamaica. In _____. The plural society in the British West Indies. Kingston, Sangster's Book Stores Ltd. pp.196-220.

0354 SMUCKER, J.N. 1971. The role of rural Haitian women in development. 76p.

To help promote development in Haiti while avoiding the deterioration of women's status that development based on developed country norms often entails, this study profiles Haitian rural women and suggests suitable assistance strategies. A description of the socioeconomic setting of Haitian rural women highlights traditional values - the importance of marriage (legal or customary) and children and the authority of the husband. To show the involvement of Haitian women in commerce, their predominant economic role, sketches are provided of marchandes (market ladies) in different regions. Marchandes sell their own produce or, more frequently, travel to country markets where they buy large quantities to resell wholesale in the cities. These activities may be threatened by the recent road network expansion if there is a shift to bulk cargo transport. Women also participate in charcoal production, kitchen gardens, harvesting, and raising small animals. Although non-farm employment opportunities for Haitian women are very limited, they do exist and include gravel making, cassava making, commercial weaving, factory jobs, salt collection, castor oil production handicrafts, domestic service, prostitution, the roles of midwife and witchdoctor, and home industry (e.g., seamstress). A major constraint on women's employment options is the lack of a system to teach women the skills needed for economic advancement. Women have benefited from "Food for Work" programs run through community councils (one of the few successful community organization efforts in Haiti). The author recommends assistance strategies for women that focus on: (1) agricultural insurance credit to increase production of internally marketed produce and increase women's involvement in commerce; (2) making seed available for kitchen gardens; (3) French language instruction; (4) home industry expansion; (5) cooperatives based on the extended family; (6) markets for handicrafts; (7) teaching women new trades or skills, which they are enthusiastic to learn; and (8) women's primary needs and traditional values. A 44-item list of references (1940-81) is included.

- * 0355 SOLANO Q., N.M. 1980. Relaciones entre el hombre y la tierra en Zapote de Pejibaye de Perez Zeledon. (Relationships between man and land in Zapote de Pejibaye de Perez Zeledon). Tesis Lic. Antropología. San José, Costa Rica, Universidad de Costa Rica. 120p. (HT 395 .C67 S6 1980)

A theoretical approach that studies peasants in the area of Zapote (Costa Rica) in relation to the major society to which they belong, is presented. An analysis model that allows viewing Zapotes historically within the national context, describing it, formulating working hypotheses, and identifying indicator variables, is included. The interaction man/land, their mutual conditioning and some negative consequences of that interaction, are presented. Production organization is explained through an analysis of the following factors: land, labor,

capital and marketing of agricultural commodities. The organization of the main social institutions facilitating the relations between Zapote and major society and between man and land, is described. Agricultural beliefs and ideas that in part allow understanding the adaptation of Zapote people to their environment and their view of problems derived from the interaction, are analyzed. (Trans. by EDITEC)

0356 SOTO, A.C. 1970. La mujer del campo. (The rural woman). *Mujer (Colombia)* 10(90):28.

0357 SPIELMAN, E. 1976. Notas sobre la utilización de la función de Gompertz en el estudio de la fecundidad. (Observations about the use of the Gompertz function in the study of fertility). *Notas de Población (Santiago, Chile)* 4(12):37-54.

- * 0358 SRINIVASAN, M. 1981. Impact of selected industrial technologies on women in Mexico. In Douber, R.; Cain, M.L., eds. *Women and technological change in developing countries*. Washington, D.C., American Association for the Advancement of Science. AAAS Selected Symposium no.53. pp.89-108. (HQ 1870 .9 W65)

0359 STANDING, G. 1978. Migration, labour force absorption and mobility: Women in Kingston, Jamaica. n.t.n.

- * 0360 STANDING, G. 1978. Table 1. Female labor force participation in rural areas as a percentage of female urban participation rates. In Labour force participation and development. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labour Organization. p.17. (HD 5706 .S8)

- * 0361 STANDING, G. 1978. Table 4. Total sample: Average time spent in 37 primary activities in 12 countries (in minutes per day;). In Labour force participation and development. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labour Organization. pp.36-37. (HD 5706 .S8)

0362 STAVRAKIS, O.; MARSHALL, M.L. 1978. Women, agriculture and development in the Maya lowlands: Profit or progress. Paper presented at the Conference on the Role of Women in Meeting Basic Food and Water Needs in Developing Countries, Tucson, University of Arizona, 1978.

0363 STEIN, J.P. 1982. Children and women in traditional cash crop agriculture: A preliminary cross-section study of economic development in Guatemala. Washington, D.C., Agency for International Development. Note, Rand Corporation, no.N-1547-AID. 27p.

The second of two publications concerning the economic activities of a sample of rural Guatemalan families in 1974, and how their activities relate to economic development and population growth, this Note focuses on agricultural production, emphasizing the role of children and women. The data describe the economic activities of roughly 1000 families in four rural villages and another 1000 families in a larger, more modern community about 30 minutes' bus ride from Guatemala City. It analyzes and compared production practices in the village and the more modern community, distinguishing between traditional and cash crops, looks at the value and use of children and women in agriculture and how these influence population growth, and focuses on the effects of economic development on the use of family labour in agriculture and how these factors influence the incentive to reduce family size.

- * 0364 STERN, C. 1979. Las migraciones rural-urbanas. (The rural-urban migrations). México, Colegio de México. Centro de Estudios Sociológicos. Serie Cuadernos del CES no.2. 15p.

An interpretative framework within which internal migration processes occur, especially from the rural to the urban sector, in the context of the socio-economic development process, is proposed. The thesis that migration processes in countries like Mexico can be correctly understood only if they are viewed within a change process through which societies shift from a rural and agrarian structure to an urban and industrial structure, within the context of a dependant capitalist system, is proposed. The thesis is based on some of the main factors of the rural-urban migration process logics in general, as well as on some of the structural and institutional factors that allow explaining specific characteristics that such a process acquires in countries like Mexico. Some of the elements of the recent Mexican internal migrations are presented, as well as short and intermediate term prospects of this process. (Trans. by EDITEC)

- 0365 STOCK, M.; FORCE, J.E.; EHRENREICH, D. 1982. Women in natural resources: An international perspective; proceedings of a conference for men and women. Washington, D.C., Agency for International Development. Office of Women in Development. 236p.

Little attention has been given to the varied and vital roles that women can play in natural resource development. Presented here is a compendium of 19 papers delivered at a 1982 international conference which examined the actual and potential contributions of both expatriate professional women and host country women in natural resource development project. The first three papers point out the challenges faced by professional women in entering and working in a foreign community. Presented next are five papers authored by women working in specific natural resource development programs, providing perspectives on the involvement of foreign professional and

local beneficiary women in specific forestry, biological research, aquaculture technology, and livestock nutrition projects. The next section addresses the issue of masculine/feminine gender labeling in the natural resource professions and suggests some adaptive strategies for professional women; an ecosystems model of women's use of forest products is also presented. Following this, seven papers examine the role of host country women in natural resource management. First, the social dynamics of community management of natural resources are illustrated. Specific examples of the use of fuel-conserving cookstoves in Guatemala and Senegal is compared. The roles of foreign and host country women as natural resource professionals in development projects are covered in two other papers. Finally, an article on the importance of building and maintaining a communications network among women involved in development closes the report.

0366 STUART, B.A.C. 1979. Women in the Caribbean. Leiden, Netherlands, Department of Caribbean Studies. Leiden, Netherlands, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology. 163p.

Material relating to women in the Caribbean is listed systematically, including publications of historical interest and occasionally, works of fiction. The 651 books and articles listed are in English, French, Dutch, German, Spanish, Papiamentu and Portuguese, with annotations in English. The area covered includes Suriname, French Guiana and Guyana, the Bahamas and Bermuda, and the islands of the Antillean archipelago. A list of women's organizations is included.

0367 SWANSON, E.C. 1980. Household task allocation in a rural Mexican community. Ph.D. Thesis. Storrs, University of Connecticut . 577p.

Patterns of task allocation are examined in a Mazahua-speaking community in the central Mexican highlands. Data were collected from an intensive study of six households, concerning the allocation of work according to age and sex, the economic value of children, and the changes that have occurred in household adaptive strategies and task allocation patterns in recent decades. It is concluded that age and sex are only two of the many determinants of task allocation choices. Other important determinants include resource access, skills, locational factors, household composition, labour market demands, available technology, and scheduling efficiencies.

* 0368 SWINTON, S.M. 1983. Peasant farming practices and off-farm employment in Puebla, Mexico. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University. Department of Agricultural Economics. Cornell International Agriculture Mimeograph no.99. 73p.

0369 TADESSE, Z. 1979. Women and technological development in agriculture: An overview of the problems in developing countries. New York, United Nations Institute for Training and

Research. Science and Technology Working Papers Series no.9.
38p.

In this critical review, Tadesse argues that the impact of technological change on women in Third World countries has to be understood in the context of the particular social formation and the resultant division of labor between men and women. She analyzes issues related to women's participation in agriculture, plantations, food processing and storage, trade and commerce, and the formal labor market. She also discusses women's access to resources, including education and training, and points out that lack of training and education is both a serious cause and a consequence of women's exploitation in the production process.

- * 0370 TAGLE, M.A. 1983. Rol de la mujer en las labores de conservación de alimentos postcosecha. (The role of women in post-harvest food conservation tasks). Archivos Latinoamericanos de Nutrición 33(3):487-500.

0371 TANZI, G.; ROMERO, C.M.; RAMIREZ, M.; MORA ALFARO, J. 1981. Participación organizacional, papel económico y representaciones ideológico-culturales de la mujer rural en Centroamérica: El caso de Costa Rica (1960-1981). [Organizational participation, economic role and ideological-cultural representations of rural women in Central America: The case of Costa Rica (1960-1981)]. San José, Costa Rica, Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano. 38p.

This study shows new trends and approaches within productive family units and indicates that the background of the problem is related to both feminine and rural women questions. The problem is dealt with from the view of a peasant community facing the proletarianization process which results from the uneven and contradictory penetration of capitalism into the rural sector. The constraints and chances that peasant and rural proletarian women have regarding their participation in various types of organizations, are presented. The research methodology is explained, which attempts to cover the Central American case. (Trans. by EDITEC)

0372 TASSO P., O. 1972. Proyecto de educación del consumidor; aspectos prácticos del trabajo con la mujer campesina de asentamientos de Reforma Agraria. (Project for consumer education; practical aspects of work with peasant women in agrarian reform settlements). Talagante, Chile, Universidad de Chile. 72p.

0373 TAYLOR, C.C. 1948. Rural life in Argentina. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press.

- * 0374 TIANO, S.B. 1982. Women and work in Northern Mexican cities: Some considerations relevant to research. In Tiano, S.; McIntosh, A.; Fish, M.; Kimber, C.; Morrisey, M. eds. Women in

international development. San Antonio, Texas A&M University. President's World University Series no.2. pp.9-25.

The economic roles and activities of women in developing societies are discussed, including a brief outline of 2 perspectives (modernization theory and Marxist-feminist theory) of women's labor force participation and its links to socioeconomic development. After describing the context of the Northern Mexican Frontier, these 2 perspectives are used to generate testable hypotheses about women's work in this rapidly-developing context, in relation to education, marriage, age, socioeconomic development and male's income for the former, and male unemployment, rate of male migration, rate of natural increase in population, sex-based labor market segregation, and female vs. male unemployment in comparable social classes and age groups, for the latter. Many of the modernization theory assumptions concerning female employment in areas such as northern Mexico may be inaccurate, and the Marxist feminist concept of the female labor reserve helps explain women's participation in the maquiladora work force. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0375 TIANO, S.B.; McINTOSH, A.; FISH, M.; KIMBER, C.; MORRISEY, M., eds. 1982. Women in international development. San Antonio, Texas A&M University. President's World University Series no.2. 82p.

A brief overview of the objectives of Title XII, AID, an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act 1961, is presented regarding research, education and extension on the role that women play in agricultural and rural development at the international level, especially in developing countries. Recent studies of the role of women in agriculture in developing countries indicate that women are responsible for as much as 60-70% of the farming and, on a world-wide basis, 40% of the food supply is contributed by women. Women in Development (WID) is generally recognized as a focus on the status of women in developing countries and the role they play in the development process. A brief description of the work of 5 panelists making presentations on WID issues is given. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0376 TIANO, S.B. 1984. Maquiladoras, women's work, and unemployment in Northern Mexico. East Lansing, Michigan State University. Women in International Development. Working Paper no.43. 32p.

Although Mexico's Border Industrialization Program (BIP) was formulated to relieve unemployment in northern cities, critics claim that it has not served this end. The main reason for this failure, many maintain, is that unemployment in the North, as in the national as a whole, is a male problem. Yet, women constitute the bulk of the BIP labor force. This paper employs aggregate data on men's and women's labor force participation to demonstrate that this claim is based on several

inaccurate assumptions. Average unemployment rates for the Northern region, as for the nation as a whole, are higher among women than men of comparable ages. Joblessness is especially pronounced among younger women, that sector of the labor force from which the majority of BIP workers are recruited. The program does not appear to have enhanced women's labor market situation relative to men's; rather, the same conditions which weaken women's employment status in other parts of Mexico also operate in the North, despite any job opportunities the program might offer. This essay draws upon propositions from Marxist-feminist theory to interpret these empirical trends.

0377 TINKER, I. 1980. Women and energy: Program implications. Washington, D.C., Agency for International Development. Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID). 12p.

Deals with the effect of the rising cost of oil on poor rural women, the major managers and consumers of energy at the village level. Tinker argues that program designers must consider the total energy system and the tangible benefits of a proposed innovation to the users, as well as the opposition it may encounter, when advocating technologies and programs to reduce energy use in cooking, heating, and lighting. She suggests involving local women and children to obtain accurate information about their own energy practices.

* 0378 TINKER, I. 1981. New technologies for food-related activities: An equity strategy. In Dauber, R.; Cain, M., eds. Women and technological change in developing countries. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press. pp.51-88. (HQ 1870 .9 W65)

Three development strategies - increased production, greater income producing activities, and a reduction in postharvest food losses - are reviewed in the light of women's role in the developing countries, where they provide over half of the agricultural labor and do most of the postharvesting food processing and preservation. Two biases in economic development are discussed: 1) the dichotomy between the modern and the traditional sectors of economy, and 2) the irrational stereotypes of appropriate female roles. Women's contribution to family survival is emphasized. Today between 25-33% of all households are de facto headed by a woman, and they constitute the poorest group in every country. In order for the food crisis strategies to accomplish their goals, women must be included in planning, consulted in the selection of new technologies, trained in their use, and given means to control those technologies related to their economic activities. The impact of current development policies and technologies on female work in the production, processing, preservation and preparation of food is reviewed. Examples are given on Africa, Asia, and Latin America (cash vs. subsistence crops, plantations, new settlements, decrease of nutritional levels, projects which increase food supply and incomes; effects of the green revolution in increasing poverty, income-producing activities; the basics of water and energy, as they are necessary for many of the food

chain activities). The importance of refining the target groups whenever development projects are undertaken is stressed. An organizational base is needed for women's economic endeavour and governmental recognition should be provided for the economic parameters of women's projects. (Summary by I.B.)

0379 TORRICELLI D., G. 1975. Engulfed in myths. Ceres. FAO Review no.44:46-49.

- * 0380 TRIGO, E.J.; PIÑEIRO, M.; ARDILA V., J. 1978. Modelos de generación tecnológica en América Latina: notas para una evaluación crítica. (Models for the development of technology in Latin America: Notes for a critical evaluation). Documento, Proyecto Cooperativo de Investigación sobre Tecnología Agropecuaria en América Latina no.28. 39p. (Doc. no.14083)

Research institutions have an important role to play in the development and transfer of agricultural technology. This report studies the activities and experiences of several Latin American research institutions during the late 1950s and 1960s, and draws conclusions about their work and limitations with particular application to Central America.

0381 UNITED NATIONS. 1985. Five studies on the situation of women in Latin America. Geneva, Switzerland.

This publication which begins with a general conceptual study of the social relations and structures affecting the situation of women, continues with a presentation of the specific types of problems that concern women and families in Latin America. In particular, the questions of women in relation to the family, education and employment, as emphasized in various mandates of the General Assembly, are each examined in turn, as they comprise the major fields for the social action of women. Finally, some general guidelines are presented for establishing priorities, strategies and policy measures that might help improve the situation of women in the area and elsewhere. The text is supplemented by statistical tables, ample footnotes and a six-page bibliography. In addition to being useful for researchers and students of the status of Latin American women, this book may also be of value to planners in drawing up social policies in their countries.

0382 UNITED NATIONS. 1985. Women and development; guidelines for programme and project planning. Geneva, Switzerland.

Because of their historical disadvantaged position in society, there is an urgent need for them to acquire skills and tools for designing and implementing women's programmes and projects, as well as specific transitional strategies, policies, measures and actions to become part of the national development plan of each country. The purpose of these guidelines is to assist women in planning programmes and projects that advance

the status of women and, at the same time, provide the links necessary to ensure their participation in the development process at the community, national, regional and international levels.

- * 0383 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME. 1980. Participación de la mujer rural en el desarrollo: Evaluación orientada hacia la acción de la participación de la mujer rural en el desarrollo. (Rural women's participation in development). New York, Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo. Estudio de Evaluación no.3. pp.39-211. (HQ 1236 .P3)

The problems faced by women in rural areas of developing countries, are analyzed. It is useful to consider these problems under the broader perspective of women's situation as it has evolved and existed in all cultures. While class or social stratification is a basic and general factor determining women's destiny, as well as men's, the special problem faced by women is determined by the existence of 2 current stratification systems. Women face discrimination problems both in the public and private life, and this has occurred as part of the cultural and technological evolution process. As societies become more stratified, discrimination against women rises as an inevitable characteristics. Under conditions of rapid change and increasing competition for scarce resources, discrimination tends to increase. (Trans. by EDITEC)

- 0384 UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND. 1979. The situation of children in Latin America and the Caribbean. E/ICEF/LATAM-79/2.

- 0385 UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT. 1976. The participation of women in the development of Latin America. Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. UN-ESA/SDHA/AC.10/4/Rev.1. 79p.

Study on the economic participation of women in selected countries, with analysis of data on the labor force, employment, education, etc.

- 0386 UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. 1978. Report on women in development, submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, US Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Washington, D.C.

- 0387 UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. 1980. Illustrative statistics on women in selected developing countries. Washington, D.C., Office of Women Development. 24p.

Thirteen charts are presented giving a general overview of some basic aspects of women's participation in selected developing countries in the 3 major developing regions of the world -

Africa, Asia, and Latin America - including the more populous countries. Data are presented on the following sequence: age of women, residence, longevity, childhood mortality, age at marriage, marital status, fertility, literacy, school enrollment, school completion, labor force participation, sector of employment and professional occupations. One or more indicators of women's status are presented in each chart, and a measure of the status of women relative to that of men is also provided, when relevant. Women in developing countries exhibit a vary low median age; in Asia and Africa they are predominantly rural dwellers, whereas in Latin American countries (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru), the majority live in the urban areas, where they outnumber men. Except for India, Nepal, and Pakistan, women in developing countries have a longer life expectancy than men, although this is relatively short. Childhood mortality is lower in Latin America than in Africa. In India, Nepal, and Pakistan more girls than boys die before they reach their fifth birthday. Low proportions of young women are single in these countries, although considerable variation exists, and fertility is higher in African than in Asian and Latin American countries. In Latin America, a majority of women are literate. The educational gap between the sexes is rapidly disappearing, although the proportion of women who have completed secondary education is considerably lower than the proportion for men. (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0388 URIBE, M.; DONOSO, A. 1978. Evolución de los proyectos de desarrollo rural. (Evolution of rural development projects in Colombia). Bogotá, Colombia, Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas. 113p. (HT 395 C6 U7)

The evolution of three rural development programs (1970-1978) of national coverage in Colombia is discussed. The programs are: 1) ICA's Rural Development Projects (RDP); 2) Program on Rural Development Concentrations, of the Ministry of Education (RDC); and 3) the 1974-1980 Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), the most important program on social, economic, and cultural development of rural communities. Several concepts on integrated rural development are defined. Background data, general objectives, areas covered, and accomplishments are presented for each program. Initiated in 1970, the RDP gradually went from limited programs in six regions to a total of 20. In addition to improving agricultural productivity, the RDP's objectives were: a) improving the quality of life in marginal rural areas; b) integrate the people into associations/groups; c) develop mechanisms of institutional coordination to ensure effective government actions/services; and d) use the projects as training labs for farmers and their professional children in the areas of agriculture and the social sciences. Later, training was provided to women in the areas of nutrition, clothing, health, handicrafts, home economics, and first aid. Gradually, the RDP was reoriented toward integrated development and to organize services for small farmers. The RDC is a multi-sectoral program which was initiated in 1971 as part of the National Plan for Rural Development, and it was a tool for the implementation of the Economic and Social Development Plan

(1971-1974) on rural education, health, economy, organization, and community participation. The RDC receives national and international economic support (Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Health, and Government; the World Bank, AID, UNICEF, UNESCO). Of 57 RDCs initially proposed, 20 were already functioning in 1978. An RDC is based on 1) integration of services (central seat), and 2) community organization and participation (associated schools) through elemental, secondary, and adult education programs. The IRDP (1975-1978) was created by an interdisciplinary team representing 11 official entities and its strategy consisted of 6 broad objectives: 1) increasing food production; 2) promoting the agro-industrial processing of high-protein foods; 3) improving food marketing; 4) improving food habits; 5) a lower incidence of intestinal diseases; 6) a better diet for 10-20% of the lower income population. The IRDP directly or indirectly promotes better living conditions for approximately 500,000 rural families. (Summary by I.B.)

0389 UTHOFF, A.; GONZALEZ, G. 1976. Women's participation in economic activity as a strategic factor of change in fertility: The cases of Mexico and Costa Rica. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labour Organization. Population and Employment Working Paper no.42. 88p.

- * 0390 VALCARCEL A., J. 1982. El ala rota. (The broken wing). In Haney Turner, J., ed. *Mujer: las calladas hablan*. Silver Spring, Maryland, International Educational Development. pp.165-180.

The methodology followed with 40 illiterate rural women working as maids in Lima, Peru, to develop the group towards identifying their major problems and generating their own solutions, is described. Nine sessions were required for the group to determine that communication with their employers and the lack of friends were their major concerns, and several solutions were proposed. The goals were met and the group understood that individually and as a group they could do something for themselves. The integration of women into the Peruvian social, political, and economic structure will require 2 main changes in the country's system of values: the barriers separating social classes will have to be destroyed and women will have to provide mutual support irrespective of social condition, ideology, race, profession or educational level. (Abstract by EDITEC)

- * 0391 VAN DE WETERING, H. 1981. An analysis of economic variables for the southern valleys of Bolivia. Minneapolis, Minnesota, Experience, Incorporated. 210p. (HD 1471 .B6 V3)

As part of an AID-funded agricultural sector analysis in Bolivia, this report presents results of a 1977-80 socioeconomic survey of 699 representative farm households in Bolivia's southern valleys to determine the factors affecting farm household economic behavior. The survey presents descriptive information on the farm producer and his/her household (e.g., the farm;

crop production, consumption, and sale; technology and crop production expenditures; livestock production; processed products; nonfarm income and expenditures; and credit) and provides a basis for establishing causal relations between rural net income and employment and the following independent variables - agricultural wage rates, relative efficiency of labor and land, size of household, rural nonfarm employment opportunities, size of area operated, prices received by farmers, and the cash outlay on off-farm produced inputs. Most important among the survey's findings are that: (1) in 1977, the average annual per capita farm household income was \$92; (2) off-farm income accounts for 44% of net farm household income; (3) farm households with members employed off-farm have substantially higher incomes than farm households relying on farm income exclusively; (4) substantial mobility of labor between farms exists within the region and between Bolivia and contiguous countries; (5) time to market exerts a significant influence on net farm income yet prices received for basic food crops are not systematically related to it; (6) only 1.5% and 3% of the region's farm households receive technical training/assistance and bank credit, respectively, despite higher net farm incomes for those households that do receive training and credit; (7) cash expenditures on agricultural inputs are approximately 75% of the average farm-households cash income; (8) yields per hectare on farms using modern inputs (fertilizer, pesticides) are not systematically higher; and (9) yields per hectare are significantly higher for farms less than 1 hectare. The author recommends that future studies be focused more on specific agricultural issues and that farm household livestock sectors be analyzed separately from crop sectors. A 14-item reference list (1955-80) is appended.

- * 0392 VASQUEZ DE MIRANDA, G. 1976. Participación de la mujer en la fuerza de trabajo de una sociedad en vía de desarrollo: El caso del Brasil. (Women's participation in the labor force of a developing society: The case of Brazil). Minas Gerais, Brazil, Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais. pp.608-626.

The author's hypothesis is that women's participation in the labor force is not only strongly dependent upon cultural conditions but also on economic ones. The traditional roles of women in Brazil, are reviewed over the last 30 years (i.e., housework and agricultural labor). In urban areas, handicrafts and small independent business were typical until the family unit was no longer the economic center. Women's role in agriculture is inversely related to regional development. In 1940, 33% of the women in developed regions were employed in rural work; in intermediate regions, 50%; and, in less developed regions, 55%. In 1970, these percentages were only 5, 24, and 33%, resp. Education is an important factor contributing to increase women's participation in the labor force. Among illiterate women, only 6.4% of the married women and 19.7% of single women work; whereas among university women these figures were 65.8 and 77.2%, resp. Marital status had more effect on participation at lower levels of education. This can be explained by the fact that married women of higher socioeconomic

status can afford domestic help; whereas married women of low SES receive such low wages that they cannot cover their expenses. Among single women the situation is different. Those with low SES have a higher participation rate than those with high SES. In conclusion, economic development does not necessarily imply high levels of participation in the labor force. The process of capitalistic development is responsible for the lower level of women's participation in agriculture - which is more mechanized - as well as in the urban job market. (Summary by I.B.)

0393 VASQUEZ LLAMOSAS, M.S. 1980. Informe nacional sobre evaluación de los programas educacionales y de acción para mujeres rurales de Paraguay. (Country report on assessment of educational and action programmes for rural women in Paraguay). Rome, Italy, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 120p.

0394 VERAS, M. DE M. 1981. A fecundidade da familia rural: O caso da Zona da Mata de Minas Gerais. (The fertility of rural families: The case of Zona da Mata area of Minas Gerais). Mag.Sc. Thesis. Vicosa, MG, Brazil, Universidade Federal de Vicosa. 62p.

0395 VILLALOBOS, G. 1978. La mujer campesina: Su aporte a la economía familiar y su participación social. (Woman peasant: Its contribution to the family economy and its social participation). *América Indígena* 38(2):405-446.

0396 VILLALOBOS, G.; VERA VILCHEZ, P.; MENESES MARROQUIN, L. 1979. Diagnóstico social y jurídico de la mujer en el Perú. (Legal and social diagnostic of the woman in Peru). Lima, Perú, Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo. 204p.

* 0397 WAINERMAN, C.H.; SAUTU, R.; RECCHINI DE LATTES, Z. 1980. The participation of women in economic activity in Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay: A comparative study. *Latin American Research Review* 15(2):143-151.

Comparative results achieved by individual researchers studying different aspects of 3 Latin American countries (Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay), which differ substantially in demographic, economic, and sociological terms, are presented. The intensity and direction of the changes that occurred since the post-World War period, the distribution of women in the present economic structure, and some of the sociological factors accounting for differences in female participation were studied through diachronic and synchronic studies. The tendencies in the differential levels of participation and in the composition of the female labor force (1945-1975) are examined. In Argentina, the tendency toward growth in overall female participation

is clear; in Paraguay this tendency is oscillating. The greater participation of Paraguayan women as farm workers and as artisans, craftswomen, is mostly accomplished within the family unit. Bolivian women in rural areas show greater participation levels than their Paraguayan counterparts. The sectors of female labor are analyzed. The informal sector in which work conditions are less favorable is the domain of women and of internal migrants. Women are least acceptable at specialized levels of manual activity and at top levels of management and administration. The influence of educational level and of the marital and reproductive characteristics of women on the supply of female labor is examined for Argentina and Paraguay. Education was found to be a more significant factor than family situation, but this conclusion must be regarded with caution in relation to other countries. Based on these case studies, a series of propositions are developed as a first step in the understanding of the economic behavior of women in developing countries. (Summary by I.B.)

- * 0398 WASSERSTROM, R. 1982. La libertad: A women's cooperative in highland Bolivia. Grassroots Development 6(1):7-12.

Among the projects in the central Andes that the Inter-American Foundation supports is a savings and loan cooperative in Cochabamba, Bolivia. It is called "La Libertad" - or, as its members (who are all women) sometimes say, "Libertad de Mujeres." Most of these women earn their living selling in the cancha, the city's central marketplace and the focal point of commerce throughout the eastern highlands. Since 1979, the foundation has provided \$354,600 to create a loan fund and to finance the construction of 41 houses which La Libertad's members are now building just outside the city limits. The cooperative traces its origins to a religious organization called COMBASE (Comisión Boliviana Evangélica), which provided small monthly assistance grants to poor mothers if they would attend evangelical services. Led by Wilfran Hinojosa, an officer of COMBASE and a Protestant deacon, several staff workers left the parent organization in 1975. They formed their own nonsectarian agency which eventually created La Libertad. La Libertad differs from other savings cooperatives in several ways. For one thing, it is primarily a women's organization. For another, its permanent staff includes only two people: a social worker and an administrator. All other officers are elected for yearly terms and meet each week to conduct the cooperative's affairs. Semiannual assemblies allow its membership (currently 1,200) to approve or disapprove the policies formulated at these weekly meetings. Such assemblies are normally attended by more than 300 members. It is not surprising that the rules of the cooperative deliberately favor poorer women. According to the organization's bylaws, members may borrow twice the amount they have on deposit in their savings accounts up to approximately US\$100. A sum of this magnitude means very little to someone with even a small amount of capital, but to a poor merchant in desperate need of cash to replenish her stock, it is often the difference between supporting a family and going out of business. Moreover, the women feel

that it is their organization, that it gives them some control over their own lives and a way to stay in contact with other women. Perhaps for that reason, almost no loans have gone unpaid. The interviews presented here seek to show how women who belong to La Libertad survive and sometimes prosper under the harsh reality that is their lives.

- * 0399 WATSON-FRANKE, M.B. 1976. Social pawns or social powers? The position of Guajiro women. *Antropológica* no.45:19-39.

This article deals with the activities of Guajiro women in the social, political and religious spheres. Women's roles within the kingroup as well as outside of it are discussed. As the data demonstrate, women in Guajiro society reach true social adulthood: they share responsibilities and rights equally with men. They are powerful agents within the family and lineage and may also hold influential positions like that of palabrera or piache through which they will affect the lives of many people within and beyond their own lineage. Guajiro society displays confidence in the capabilities of women and expects women to make good use of them. The fact that girls receive a more concentrated and accentuated education as compared to boys shows that the female role is taken very seriously. Women are accountable for their actions to their lineages, but the same applies to the men. The basic controlling factor in the social structure, then, is age and experience, not sex.

- 0400 WHITTEN, N.E. Jr. 1974. Ritual enactment of sex roles in the Pacific Lowlands of Ecuador and Colombia. *Ethnology* 13(2):129-143.

- 0401 WIFF, M. 1979. La mujer en el desarrollo agroforestal en América Central. (Woman in the agro-forestry development of Central America). In *Seminario sobre el Papel de la Silvicultura en el Desarrollo Rural de América Latina*, Oaxtepec, México, 1979. Rome, Italy, FAO/SIDA. pp.171-177.

The role of women in the agricultural/forestry development of El Salvador and Honduras is analyzed based on 4 years of experience working in 2 watershed management projects in both countries. The potential to improve their participation in these programs is indicated, with recommendations to involve rural women in them. (Trans. by EDITEC)

- * 0402 WILLIAMS, S. 1975. Conjugal unions among rural Haitian women. *Journal of Marriage and Family* 37(3):1022-1031.

The nature and stability of conjugal unions among 425 rural Haitian women were investigated to determine the potential impact of family formation patterns on fertility. Births, deaths, migrations, and union formations were recorded for a four-year interval. Interviews were conducted to corroborate

this information and to explore related topics. Findings reflect relative instability of conjugal unions associated with a pattern of serial union formation. Considerable time spent by women out of active union combined with relatively late age at first entry into union appear to be important dampers on fertility in this population.

0403 WILSON, F. 1982. The effect of recent strategies of agricultural change on the position of women: A review of literature on Latin America. Copenhagen, Denmark, Centre for Development Research. Project Paper no.A.82.10. 111p.

The report reviews research themes featured in a study of rural women in Latin America, showing how the penetration of rural capitalism has affected rural women, in the context of their family relationships. The emphasis is on the impact of agroindustry on the position of women, with information collected in Mexico from the sorghum producing sector in the state of Guanajuato and the strawberry sector in Zamora, Michoacán. In discussion of the case study material emphasis is placed on the impact on the peasant household: peasant producers of sorghum, and workers from peasant communities who find seasonal or casual employment in strawberry production and processing. The wider implications of capitalist penetration for the position of rural women are discussed in Ch. II. Ch. III examines women's rights to land, using the example of women's ownership of haciendas in the Peruvian Central Andes. Ch. IV assesses the contemporary status of women workers in two contrasting types of large scale agricultural unit, haciendas in Cajamarca, Peru, which were transformed into modern dairying enterprises, and coffee plantations in Sao Paulo, Brazil, which changed from sharecropping to casual labour. Ch. V reviews the views of rural women in Latin America as expressed in interviews with various researchers. An additional section (written 3 months later) summarizes the project and provides pointers to future research.

0404 WINT, A.J. 1980. The role of women in the development process: Jamaica (with special reference to the role of rural women). Kingston, Jamaica, Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas. 92p.

* 0405 WOLF, E.R. 1966. Peasants. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall. 116p. (HD 111 .W6)

This book is concerned with those large segments of mankind which stand midway between the primitive tribe and industrial society. These populations, many million strong, neither primitive nor modern, form the majority of mankind. They are important historically, because industrial society is built upon the ruins of peasant society. They are important contemporaneously, because they inhabit that "underdeveloped" part of the world whose continued presence constitutes both a threat and a responsibility for those countries which have thrown off the

shackles of backwardness. While the industrial revolution has advanced with giant strides across the globe, the events of every day suggest that its ultimate success is not yet secure. This book therefore serves a double purpose. It is, first of all, concerned with a phase in the evolution of human society. As such, it may be used in courses in both anthropology and sociology which deal with the course of the human career. But I think of this book also as a primer on peasantry, to be used by the economist in courses on economic development, by political scientists in courses on comparative government, by area specialists in providing the social background for the study of world areas in which the peasantry still forms the backbone of the social order. I insist upon this function of the book, because the phenomenon of backwardness itself is still poorly understood. Many writers speak of the underdeveloped world as if it were simply an empty void which needed but the influx of industrial capital and skills to quicken it into activity. In this book I have attempted to show that the peasant world is not amorphous, but an ordered world, possessed of its particular forms of organization. Moreover, these forms of organization vary from peasantry to peasantry. No one easy formula will do for all. Disregard of this fact has caused many a well-meant decision, taken on the top levels of society, to founder against the refractory barriers presented by the patterns of peasant life. Invisible from the commanding heights of the social order, they nevertheless form an infrastructure of society that cannot be wished away by willing. If some writers have treated peasant societies as amorphous aggregates, without a structure of their own, others have described them as "traditional" and labeled their populations "tradition-bound," the opposite of "modern." But such labels merely describe a phenomenon - and describe it badly - they do not explain it. To say that a society is "traditional," or that its population is bound by tradition, does not explain why tradition persists, nor why people cleave to it. Persistence, like change, is not a cause - it is an effect. I have striven in this book to present causes for both persistence and change among the peasant populations of the world.

0406 WOLFE, B.L.; BERHMAN, J.R. *et al.* 1980. Socioeconomic characteristics of women in a developing country and the degree of urbanization. Managua, Nicaragua, Centro de Investigaciones Sociales Nicaraguense. Banco Central de Nicaragua. Discussion Papers no.655-81. 53p.

Arguing that the body of information on women's role in development consists of only general information on selected socioeconomic variables and extensive data on small, possibly unrepresentative groups, the authors of this report undertook a detailed survey in 1976-77 of the socioeconomic status of 4,104 Nicaraguan women aged 15-45. Emphasis was placed on differences among women's socioeconomic status in central metropolises, other urban areas, and in rural regions and on the associations among various background human capital, and socioeconomic characteristics. After presenting statistical data from the survey, the authors discuss their findings on the following

topics: (1) childhood and adolescent background, schooling, and migration; (2) age of first cohabitation, current marital status, and characteristics of male companions; (3) economic activity and income; (4) health and nutrition; and (5) fertility and contraceptive use. Based on their findings, the authors draw several conclusions. First, socioeconomic welfare and the correlation among the various socioeconomic characteristics are higher in urban areas - women in urban areas tend to be better fed and educated, although suffering somewhat poorer health. Certain background variables, especially mother's schooling, are correlated with several measures of socioeconomic status. There have also been systematic shifts over time, as illustrated by significant correlations between women's ages and their cohabitation, schooling, and contraception. Further, women's schooling is strongly associated with numerous measures of their socioeconomic status, but is negatively related to migration. There is little association between health and other socioeconomic variables. Finally, although knowledge of contraception is widespread, contraceptive use reflects differing norms associated with age, schooling, urbanization, and labor force participation. A list of 45 references (1960-80) is appended.

- * 0407 WRAY, J.D.; AGUIRRE, A. 1969. Protein-calorie malnutrition in Candelaria, Colombia: Prevalence; social and demographic causal factors. *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics* 15:76-98.

In a recent discussion of the social implications of nutrition and disease, Dr. John Gordon discussed the effects of family size on mortality as revealed in his own studies in the Punjab, India (Wyon and Gordon, 1962). He went on to note that, "The practical question of the effect of family size on growth and development of newborn additions has yet to be investigated under conditions of a developing country." (Gordon, 1969, p.229). This is a report of a study of the epidemiology of protein-calorie malnutrition (PCM) in pre-school children in which the factors mentioned by Dr. Gordon were taken into account. The study was carried out in late 1963 and early 1964 in the town of Candelaria, Colombia. The purpose of the survey was to assess the nutritional status of the total population of pre-school children in Candelaria and to obtain information about their families and other socioeconomic factors contributing to their nutritional problems. Data thus obtained revealed the prevalence of malnutrition in the children and allowed examination of the relationships among various factors and the nutritional status of the children.

0408 YBARRA ROJAS, A. 1980. Efectos sociales en la familia rural de la incorporación de la mujer en los procesos productivos. (Social effects in rural family of women incorporation in the productive process). San José, Costa Rica, Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas. Proyecto de Información Agropecuaria del Istmo Centroamericano. 9p.

0409 YOUNG, K. 1976. El aporte económico de la mujer a la economía campesina. (The economic contribution of women to the peasant economy). México, Instituto Nacional de Estudios del Trabajo.

- * 0410 YOUNG, K. 1978. Changing economic roles of women in two rural Mexican communities. *Sociologia Ruralis* 18(2-3):197-216.

In this paper the effects of the incorporation of two small Mexican communities into the national economy are analyzed with particular emphasis being given to women's position. The two communities were almost identical in political and social structure and in economic activities in the 19th century; in both women were weavers providing cloth both for domestic needs and for the market. With the collapse of cotton cloth production and the introduction of coffee cultivation into only one of the two villages, their history diverges. The changes are outlined as are the differences. By the 1970s, although roles for women have diversified to a greater degree in one community than the other (the principles underlying the difference being increasing economic stratification) the effect on certain categories of women in both communities is similar. In one case the poorer women of the community increasingly have to maintain their families through wage labouring because their husbands' wages are too low to permit survival; in the other young girls are sent out of the community to the urban areas to work as domestic servants for very low wages, with no legal rights to social benefits. In addition to the benefits the export sector gains from the use of women's labour; certain domestic capitalists also benefit by being able to pay low wages to men in agricultural, construction and other part-time service activities, because they and their families are maintained to some degree by the subsistence sector, largely dependent on women's unremunerated labour.

0411 YOUNG, K. 1978. Modes of appropriation and the sexual division of labor: A case study from Oaxaca, Mexico. In Kuhn, A.; Wolpe, A.M., eds. *Feminism and materialism*. London, England, Routledge and Kegan Paul. pp.124-154.

0412 YOUSSEF, N.H. 1972. Differential labor force participation of women in Latin American and middle eastern countries. *Social Forces* 51(2):135-153.

The relative importance of marital and fertility characteristics upon female employment rates is tested in an attempt to explain the significant differential in women's nonagricultural participation rates between Latin American and Middle Eastern countries. Despite the striking differences in characteristics between the two populations with respect to variables centrally related to woman's employability, there is not enough evidence of the influence of these differences upon female employment rates. When the female population in Chile is subjected through standardization analysis to the same marital and fertility

characteristics of Egypt, they continued to manifest high overall participation rates. Estimation of the womanpower potential in three Middle Eastern countries given their present marital characteristics shows that if women in these societies had the same propensity to be employed as women in Latin America, the overall nonagricultural female activity rate would increase threefold in Morocco, fivefold in Egypt and sevenfold in Pakistan. It is suggested that the explanation for the regional differential has to be sought in a comparative study of family and kinship organization between Latin American and Middle Eastern societies with special reference to the role of the kinship unit in the system of social control.

0413 YOUSSEF, N.H. 1973. Cultural ideals, feminine behavior and kinship control. *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 15(3):326-347.

0414 YOUSSEF, N.H.; DAUBON, R.; HETLER, C. 1981. Recommendations for expansion of employment opportunities for women in the Dominican Republic. Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, International Center for Research on Women - United States Agency for International Development. Bureau for Latin American and the Caribbean. 38p.

In designing a project to advise and train poor urban women in the Dominican Republic (DR), a survey of women and their employment in the DR was conducted. This report presents a discussion of the survey, an outline of the DR's current employment structure with reference to women in the urban labor market, and recommendations for expanding meaningful employment of women. Policy-oriented information was gathered on the female labor force, the present and potential demand for women's skills, and on the availability of skills training. The authors describe the design and methodology employed in the survey and note the need for technical assistance to complete statistical analysis of the data. Questions for future consideration are raised regarding the project's human development training components, the restructuring of skills training programs, job placement, sectoral focus, the project's long-term role, and participant follow-up. While employment in the formal sector of the economy should be expanded, current training and employment strategies should also emphasize the potential role of the informal market as a means of integrating women into the DR economy and into the A.I.D. program. It is specifically recommended that: (1) women's vocational training be better linked to productive employment opportunities; (2) informal education programs be developed for rural females; (3) small businesswomen be afforded greater access to marketing and accounting training and to credit; (4) new industrial/occupational sectors be created for women; (5) labor intensive industry and business be offered financial incentives to employ more women; (6) development of crops handled by women be encouraged and integrated rural development emphasizing women supported; and (7) rural women be assisted in gaining nonfarm employment by reorienting home activities to the marketplace, providing managerial and

credit assistance to aid moves into agribusiness administration, and offering entrepreneurial skills training. Appended are policy recommendations for improving women's access to credit and examples of successful women's programs in India and El Salvador.

0415 ZAMBRANO LUPI, J.H. 1975. Algunas consideraciones sobre el proceso de urbanización y la fecundidad en el Estado Trujillo. (Some considerations on the urbanization process and fecundity in the Trujillo State). Mérida, Venezuela, Universidad de Los Andes. Facultad de Ciencias Forestales. Instituto de Geografía y Conservación de Recursos Naturales. 98p.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science
ACEP	Asociación Colombiana para Estudios de Población [Colombian Association for Population Studies]
AID	Agency for International Development
AIG	Agrarian Investigation Group
AMPRONA	Asociación de la Mujer Ante la Problemática Nacional [National Association of Women Concerned with the Nations' Problems] Nicaragua
BIP	Border Industrialization Program, Mexico
CAIM	Cooperativa Agrícola Integral de Mineros
CAPS	Agrarian Production Cooperatives
CEDESCA	Centro para el Desarrollo Campesino [Center for the Development of the Rural Masses in Agricultural Zone II in Peru]
CELADE	Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía [Latin American Demographic Center] Cuba
CENAFI	National Integrated Education Center
CENDA	Centro Nacional de Desarrollo Agropecuario [Agricultural Development Center] Dominican Republic
CEPAL	Comisión Económica para América Latina [Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)] Chile
CES	Centro de Estudios Sociológicos [Sociological Studies Center] Mexico
Ch.	Chapter
CG	Consultative Group
CIAT	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical [International Centre for Tropical Agriculture] Colombia
CIID	Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo [International Development Research Centre (IDRC)] Colombia

CIMMYT Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo
 [International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre]
 Mexico

CINDE International Center for Human Education and
 Development

CIP Centro Internacional de la Papa
 [International Potato Centre] Peru

CMRADR Conferencia Mundial sobre Reforma Agraria y Desarrollo
 Rural
 [World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural
 Development] . Latin America

COLTABACO Compañía Colombiana de Tabaco
 [Colombian Tobacco Company]

COMBASE Comisión Boliviana Evangélica
 [Evangelical Bolivian Commission]

Comp. Compiler or collector

CSUCA Consejo Superior Universitario Centro Americano
 [Higher Council of the Central American University]

DR Dominican Republic

ed.(s) Editor(s)

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
 Nations

FEMRURAL Federación de Mujeres Rurales
 [Rural Women Federation] Paraguay

has. Hectares

IARC's International Agricultural Research Centers

IDS International Development Services

ICA Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario
 [Colombian Agricultural and Animal Sciences
 Institute]

ICBF Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar
 [Colombian Family Welfare Institute]

ICTA Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología Agrícolas
 [Agriculture Science and Technology Institute]
 Guatemala

IFDC International Fertilizer Development Center

IICA	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación Agropecuaria [Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the Organization of American States] Costa Rica
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRD P	Integrated Rural Development Program
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
Mag.Sc.	Magister Scientific Thesis
NFE	Non Formal Education
no.	Number(s)
n.t.n.	Not tipography note
OAS	Organization of American States
OIT	Organización Internaional del Trabajo [International Labour Organization (ILO)] Latin America
PCM	Protein-calorie malnutrition
PIN	Plan de Integración Nacional [National Integration Plan] Colombia
PNIA	Programa Nacional de Investigación Agrícola [National Program of Agricultural Research] Honduras
PREALC	Programa Regional del Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe [Employment Regional Program for Latin America and Caribbean]
RDC	Rural Development Concentration
RDP	Rural Development Projects
resp.	Respectively
SES	Socio-economic status
TNC	Transnational Corporations
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science, and Culture Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WID	Women in Development

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