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A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF WOMEN IN THE ARAB WORLD
WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON MOROCCO
83/B-01



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Compiled by:
Marion Marshall
Editor, Women and International Development Research and Information Center,
with the help of WIDRIC staff.

Women and International Development
Research and Information Center
1246 Social Sciences Building
267 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

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administered by the College of Agriculture, which facilitated compilation
of materials. This bibliography is intended for internal use and should
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PREFACE

PURPOSE: The purpose of this bibliography is to list books, publications, review articles and other graphic material basic to research, both general and specific, on women in the Arab world, with specific reference to Morocco. It is intended to be an internal guide for the faculty and students at the University of Minnesota who are interested in this subject matter and area.

The emphasis is on the social sciences and agriculture and it is not, by definition, intended to be comprehensive. Emphasis is upon material available at Women and International Development Research and Information Center and the University of Minnesota libraries. However, selected other titles on the broader topic of Muslim Women throughout the Middle East are included for those who want to explore the topic further. These materials are available through the National Research Library Network.

Material available at WIDRIC and abstracted by WIDRIC staff has been identified as such. Since it was not possible to abstract all materials personally, other sources have been listed and we acknowledge these in the final section.

Computer searches for material were conducted and updated as of Spring 1983. Most of the material abstracted and held by WIDRIC is on line with BRS's National Council on Family Relations (NCFR) Database.

SPECIFICATIONS

SCOPE: The scope of the project is broad and multidisciplinary in approach. Further self-imposed limitations of this bibliography are as follows:

1. Time period is from 1970 - present.
2. Only material published in English is included* because it is intended for a University of Minnesota audience of scholars and students.
3. Materials are available at, or through, the University of Minnesota. Please consult a reference librarian for further help.

*Many excellent materials, available in Arabic, French, Dutch or German, were excluded.

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MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN THE
WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND INFORMATION CENTER (WIDRIC),
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, AND ABSTRACTED BY WIDRIC STAFF

BOOKS

- Beck, Lois and Nikki Keddie, Eds. Women in the Muslim World. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979. A collection of essays about Muslim women, many of which deal "with women's interactions with the family and all its members." Essay topics vary: the importance of the bride's virginity, the preference for early marriage, the wife as the producer of sons, the maltreatment of a (presumed) sterile or exclusively daughter-producing wife, the relative freedom in early childhood or after menopause, and the nature of interpersonal relationships with parents, brothers, and later with husbands. "The chapters in this volume are organized into four parts: general perspectives on legal and socioeconomic change; historical perspectives; specific case studies on nomads, villagers, and town and city dwellers; and ideological, religious, and ritual systems."
- Coulson, Noel and Doreen Hinchcliffe. "Women and Law Reform in Contemporary Islam." In Women in the Muslim World. Eds. Lois Beck and Nikki Keddie. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, pp. 37-51. Although the rules of conduct contained in the Koran, the primary source of Islamic religious law, were intended to improve the social status of women in Muslim society, the general ethical injunctions of the Koran were rarely transformed into legally enforceable rules. They were binding only on the individual conscience. This is because the Koran is not primarily a legislative document, but rather a declaration of fundamental Islamic ethics. This chapter examines the process of juristic development over the last two centuries, and the present impetus for legal reform concerning five principal topics: capacity to marry, polygamy, divorce, custody of children, and succession. A chronological table of reforms is supplied at the end of the chapter.
- Davis, Susan B. Patience and Power: Women's Lives in a Moroccan Village. Cambridge, MA: Schenkman Publishing Co., 1983. The author gives details of the daily lives and life cycles of Muslim women living in a large Moroccan village. She describes the social, economic, religious, and political roles of these women and compares their sphere to that of men. Whilst recognizing the widely differentiated sex roles in Moroccan society, she argues that the stereotype of traditional Moroccan women has lead researchers to overlook the many ways women influence their status. The author describes the formal and informal roles women play in both the private and the public domain. The book has a number of excellent photographs which flesh out the description of the women.
- Davis, Susan Schaefer. "Working Women in a Moroccan Village." In Women in the Muslim World. Eds. Lois Beck and Nikki Keddie. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, pp. 416-432. This essay examines the economic roles available to Muslim women in one large Muslim village

and assesses the effects that playing these roles has on their status in Moroccan society. The results indicate that for most of the women in this community working lowered their status. The effect of a job on a woman's status "is depreciatory because the ideal woman is a virtuous wife and a good mother and remains in her home and out of the public eye." The jobs that enhance status take place inside the home, preferably as a center of a communication network. "Information about others is power and can be used to raise or lower their status and thus control them."

Dwyer, Daisy H. "Women, Sufism, and Decision-Making in Moroccan Islam" In Women in the Muslim World. Eds. Lois Beck and Nikki Keddie. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, pp. 585-598. This chapter focuses on women's impact upon religious decision-making as it occurs in the lives of both female and male Muslims. During the child-bearing and child-rearing years of a marriage, women tend to be more involved in Sufi religious orders or cults. During these years, women are responsible for the well-being of the younger children. For this reason, women seek the support of saints and the Sufi order. Men, however, have access to alternatives not readily available to women, i.e. they hold divorce rights, and rights to medical aid. As a result, women are more actively involved in Sufi orders than are men.

Ferneau, Elizabeth W. A Street in Marrakech: A Personal Encounter with the Lives of Moroccan Women. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1975. The author gives a vivid account of her 18 months in Marrakech with her husband and three children. They chose to live in the Medina rather than in the "European" section of town: a choice which made life there more interesting but more difficult. At first, women ignored her but gradually she became friends with her neighbors and gained their confidence. The book provides insight into the daily life of Moroccan women urban dwellers of the lower middle and middle classes. She explores their attitudes and feelings about their lives through her accounts of everyday incidents on Rue Trésor.

Maher, Vanessa. "Women and Social Change in Morocco." In Women in the Muslim World. Eds. Lois Beck and Nikki Keddie. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, pp. 100-123. The status of women in Moroccan society is discussed with frequent references to tradition and historical significance. The stratification of women's roles and behavior starts with the differences between rural and urban women, their relation to property and to the market. Contemporary Moroccan women are further categorized as elite women, educated working women, women of the old urban bourgeoisie, women dependent on state-employed men, country women, "free" women, migrant women and women factory workers. The influence of the changing attitudes about fertility are discussed, as well as the contradictions between ideology and reality, and its influence of the education of women.

Rosen, Lawrence. "The Negotiation of Reality: Male-Female Relations in Sefrou, Morocco." In Women in the Muslim World. Eds. Lois Beck and Nikki Keddie. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, pp. 561-584. This chapter focuses on a western perspective of the social separa-

tion of Moroccan men and women. This corresponds to certain conceptual differentiation on the part of men (who may assume that a marriage is not a relationship of equals), and women (who may emphasize the malleability of internal family relationships). As a result of these differing concepts among Moroccan men and women, it becomes the "natural sphere" with the man within the "cultural sphere". "Nature" and "culture" correspond to the private and public sectors of social life. Emphasis is placed on the man's perception of women and the woman's power within the household.

White, Elizabeth H. "Legal Reform as an Indicator of Woman's Status in Muslim Nations". In Women in the Muslim World. Eds. Lois Beck and Nikki Keddie. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, pp. 52- A discussion of evidence supporting the hypothesis that variations in the severity of enforcement of traditional Islamic restrictions on women are associated with variations in the educational achievement and employment of women.

Youssef, Nadia H. "The Status and Fertility Patterns of Muslim Women." In Women in the Muslim World. Eds. Lois Beck and Nikki Keddie. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, pp. - . "This essay gives available information on the fertility patterns in Muslim countries in North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Specifically Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, and Indonesia and relates their fertility to their status and position in the Muslim social structure."

ARTICLES

Agency for International Development. Nonformal Education for Women in Morocco. Washington, D.C.: AID, 1980. This AID document reviews and evaluates several non-formal education programs for women in Morocco. Recommendations are made to 1) strengthen existing vocational training programs for adolescent females in the non-formal education sector; 2) establish an alternative center for vocational/technical training; and 3) suggest subject matter for future research.

Agency for International Development. Selected Statistical Data by Sex. Washington, D.C.: AID, 1981. The bulk of this publication is in the form of data tables. These data reflect differential conditions among men and women and provides the baseline socio-economic data pertinent to women's status. The Introduction and Foreward provide an international perspective. Appendixes C, D, and E offer comments on the analysis of Moroccan data.

Belghiti, Malika El. "The Role of Women in Socio-Economic Development: Indicators as Instruments of Social Analysis: The Case of Morocco." UNESCO, 1981, pp. 15-27. A brief case study examining the extent of Morocco's "women in development" efforts. It argues the importance of an objective analysis of women's activities to be used in developing appropriate development policies and plans. The paper also reviews women's access to employment, education, health services, child care, and legal address.

Joseph, Terri Brint. "Poetry as a Strategy of Power: The Case of Riffian Berber Women." Journal of Women in Culture and Society, 5, No. 3 (1980). This study analyzes "How women express themselves in a public arena within the formal, institutionalized structure of male society, rather than a female network system for covert influence. It explores the degree to which songs constitute strategic devices, weapons which can help women have a voice in the community and gain control over their lives."

The New Transcentury Foundation. Results of the National Census of the Participants of Foyers Feminins of the Promotion Feminine - 1981. Rabat, Morocco: The New Transcentury Foundation, 1981. This document is organized as follows: 1) Presentation of reasons for starting the survey and presentation of methodology used; 2) Socio-economic profiles of the participants in the Foyers Feminins both on the national and regional level; 3) Discussion of results by economic region, especially regarding information about employment, the curriculum of the center and the socio-economic characteristics of the participants.

oussef, Nadia H. Women and Their Professional Future: An Assessment of Training Needs and Training Programs in Morocco. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, 1978. This report is in 4 sections: 1) Highlights some of the realities of the educational system by stressing the educational marginality in Morocco which is produced by failure and withdrawal at all scholastic levels; 2) Common themes in particular areas of training and segments of the population needing training programs; 3) Brief review of opportunities for and constraints against the promotion of women in the Civil Service; 4) Brief discussion of policy implications of the different types of training programs.

MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN WILSON LIBRARY,
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, AND ABSTRACTED BY WIDRIC STAFF.
SOME MATERIAL IS GENERAL TO THE MUSLIM WORLD.

BOOKS

- Bullough, Vern L. The Subordinate Sex. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, Chapter 7, pp. 134-152, 1973. This chapter elaborates on the impact of Islam on women in male-centered Arab countries. It concludes that despite the sex-positive attitude of the Koran, women in Islam continue to be subjugated and regarded as inferior beings. The author attempts to explain the causes for this sex-bias and examines the image of women as projected in Islamic literature.
- Cooper, Elizabeth. "The Woman of the Desert." In The Harem and the Purdah. New York: The Century Company, 1915, pp. 69-84. This collection of impressions by a western woman on the eastern women at the turn of the century starts with Egyptian women, at the beginning of the book, and continues through the Middle East to the Far East at the books conclusion.
- Dwyer, Daisy H. Images and Self-Images: Male and Female in Morocco. New York: Columbia University Press, 1978. The author considers why the images of maleness and femaleness among Moroccan men and women are pervasive and how these images buttress, and occasionally undermine, existing power relations between men and women. These images are based on the Moroccan belief that "males and females have continuingly opposed developmental pathways and thereby hold males and females to be always fundamentally different...Each sex forms an integral part of the others' social and spiritual environment." The male-female relationship may be undermined by the "notion of women's efficacy confronting women's denigration, and of acquiescence mingling with protest."
- Ferne, Elizabeth and Basima Bezirgan, Eds. Middle Eastern Muslim Women Speak. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 1975. This is an anthology of Muslim women in the Middle East, with stories set in a biographical, autobiographical and anthropological format. The stories "will provide educated western readers with a somewhat clearer view of conditions, aspirations, struggles and achievements of Middle Eastern Muslim women." The stories progressively reflect the traditional role of Muslim women, through transition, colonialism and nationalism, and the future directions of women in the Muslim world.
- Maher, Vanessa. Women and Property in Morocco. Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press, 1974. Extensive use of anthropological jargon mars this excellent ethnography of village life, focusing on female residents, in the Middle Atlas area of Morocco. The non-anthropologist, non-Arabic speakers must refer frequently to the dictionary for translating to English words and more often yet to the inadequate glossary of Arabic words which are sprinkled within the text liberally. Aside from those problems, the work is extremely informative and insightful based on several years of living in the Moroccan village which the author did in the period 1969-71.

Major topics include marriage, divorce, fostering children, and relationships among women. The author's conclusions are well summarized in the final chapter. Women are excluded from political and economic power, but have substantial power in less formal social systems. Thus between women, both kinship and patron-client relationships are strong and important. The status of women varies by age and by class, patterns not unlike those seen in Western society.

Mernissi, Fatima. Beyond the Veil: Male-Female Dynamics in a Modern Muslim Society. Cambridge, MA: Schenkman Publishing Co., Inc., 1975. To understand the sexual dynamics of the Muslim world, a contrast is made between the way women are treated in the Muslim East and the way they are treated in the Christian West. The author maintains that sexual inequality is the basis of both systems. The male-female relationship is also explored as an entity within the Muslim system. The author suggests that the "Muslim system is not so much opposed to women as to the heterosexual unit. What is feared is the growth of the involvement between a man and a woman...Such an involvement constitutes a direct threat to the man's allegiance to Allah, which should be the unconditional investment of the man's energies, thoughts, and feelings in his God."

*Morris, Constance Lilly. Behind Moroccan Walls. New York: Books for Library Press, 1970. "This volume is made up of a selection of short stories from two volumes by Mme. Henriette Celarie. Maours Marccaines and La Vie Mysterieuse des Harems, Librairie Hachette, 1927. They are sketches more than short stories, attempting to show without preamble cross-sections of native Moroccan women's lives (in the late 1920s) as told to and discovered by the wife of a French officer living for years in that country...Under these circumstances, she had many opportunities to study the intimate life of the country at close range." These stories will provide a historical perspective of women in Moroccan society.

*located at the St. Paul Campus Library
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**located at Walter storage
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ARTICLES

Boutaour, A. "Rural Development in the Region of Marrakesh." Community Development Journal, 14, No. 1 (1915), pp. 41-47. This study reveals the three categories of people neglected by administrative action in agriculture: peasants who do not own land; youth; and women. The programmes and problems of the Office du Haouz (a parastatal centre for agricultural development within the area around Marrakesh) are described with respect to these people. The status of women in Marrakesh is discussed, as well as their productivity.

- Brown, George F. "Moroccan Family Planning Program - Progress and Problems." Demography, 5, No. 2 (1968), pp. 627-631. Since the concept of family planning is new to Morocco, public discussion is hesitant and policy remains tentative. Results have been modest and do not influence demographic trends. A family planning program is proposed to create a significant nation-wide program.
- Davis, Susan S. "Formal & Non-formal Roles of Moroccan Village Women." DA; 40, No. 20 (1980), 5489A (University of Michigan). This research is concerned with two problems: a general lack of clarity in anthropological analysis which attempts to include females and their point of view, and a specific dearth of information on traditional Moroccan women presented in the literature.
- Dwyer, D.H. "Cultural Conceptions of Conflict and Variability in Conflict Boundaries: A Moroccan Example." Journal of Conflict Resolution (December 1976), pp. 663-686. This paper analyzes conflict situations, the conflict chain of events, using a Moroccan example.
- Forget, Nelly. "Women and Professions in Morocco: Attitudes Towards Work by Women in Morocco." International Social Science Journal, 14 (1962), pp. 92-129. Research report of a French-Moroccan research team. The aim of the research was to identify attitudes regarding the status of women in present-day Morocco, with particular reference to questions relating to professional work within the limits of what can be observed in an urban environment.
- Graziani, Joseph. "The Momentum of the Feminist Movement in the Arab World." Middle East Review, No. 2 (Winter 1974-75), pp. 26-33. Describes the status of women in the pre- to post-Islamic Arab world, and how the feminist movement was started by men. It relates the progress of the movement to the present day, and briefly reviews the social and legal changes which have occurred.
- Joseph, Roger. "Sexual Dialectics & Strategy in Berber Marriage." Journal of Comparative Family Studies, 7, No. 3 (1976), pp. 471-481. This paper demonstrates that Berber society, at least in some realms, can be characterized as having a bilateral nature, and that decision making among Berbers is part of an ongoing sexual dialectic between men and women.
- Maher, Vanessa. "Divorce & Property in the Middle Atlas of Morocco." Man, 9, No. 1 (1974), pp. 103-122. The relationship between capital accumulation in different social groups and the significance of marriage and the frequency of divorce in these groups is traced in this article.
- Nelson, Cynthia. "Public and Private Politics: Women in the Middle Eastern World." American Ethnologist, 1, No. 3 (1974), pp. 551-560. An analysis of the literature on Middle Eastern women and how the image of women and power is viewed differently by male and female ethnographers.

- Nouacer, Khadidja. "Changing Status of Women and the Employment of Women in Morocco." International Social Science Journal, 14, No. 1 (1962), pp. 124-137. An essay on professional working women in Morocco which includes the influence of education; of public opinion; and the access of women to professional employment. Opinions held by different social classes, and the prestige attached to the different professions are discussed.
- Papanek, Hanna. "Women Field Workers in a Purdah Society." Human Organization, 23, No. 2, pp. 160-163. A short discussion on the role flexibility of women field workers i.e., anthropologist, doctor, teacher, village development worker, etc. in a Purdah society.
- Rassam, Amal. "Women and Domestic Power in Morocco." International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, 12 (1980), pp. 171-179. This essay examines some aspects of the status of women in Morocco in terms of the familial roles and the patterns of domestic interactions that operate within the traditional patriarchal extended household. It is based on the premise that "although women may have no authority in a society, they do not necessarily lack in influence or power."
- *Rosen, Lawrence. "A Moroccan Jewish Community During the Middle Eastern Crisis." American Scholar, 37 (1968a), pp. 435-451. A brief history of the Jewish community in Morocco with an analysis of the relationship between Muslims and Jews during the Seven Day War.
- Vinogradov, Amal & John Waterbury. "Situations of Contested Legitimacy in Morocco: An Alternative Framework." Comparative Studies in Society & History, 13 (1971), pp. 32-59. An analysis and discussion of security groups in Morocco which drew the following conclusion: security groups are 1) the most efficient way to deal with material scarcity, and 2) an attempt to cope with the increasing polarization of Moroccan political life.
- Wessink, M.W. Graeff. "Opinion Survey on Mixed Marriages in Morocco." Journal of Marriage and the Family, 29, No. 3, pp. 578-89. Results of research indicating that mixed marriage in Morocco is of great social significance for present and future Moroccan society. It is perceived by young intellectual elites as an important factor promoting the transformation of basic norms and values.
- Webster, S.K. "Women, Sex, and Marriage in Moroccan Proverbs." International Journal of Middle East Studies, 14, No. 2 (1982), pp. 173-184. Not available for abstracting.
- Westermarck, Edvard. "Marriage Ceremonies in Morocco." Sociological Review, 5, (1912), pp. 187-201. A short paper describing Moroccan marriage ceremonies of the early 1900s.

*Available in the Education Library.

Youssef, Nadia. "Differential Labor Force Participation of Women in Latin American and Middle Eastern Countries: The Influence of Family Characteristics." Social Forces, 51, No. 2 (1972), pp. 135-153. Research concludes that the estimation of the female power potential in three Middle Eastern countries shows that if women in these societies had the same propensity to be employed as women in Latin America, the overall non-agricultural female activity rate would increase three-fold in Morocco, five-fold in Egypt, and seven-fold in Pakistan.

Youssef, Nadia. "Social Structures and the Female Labor Force: The Case of Women Workers in Muslim Eastern Countries." Demography, 8, No. 4 (1971), pp. 427-39. Report on a comparative analysis of the occupational opportunities imposed by males in Latin American and Middle Eastern countries.

MATERIALS IN THIS SECTION ARE AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE FOR THOSE WHO
WISH TO PURSUE THE TOPIC FURTHER.

MATERIALS EXTEND TO OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD.

OKS

- Churchill, Charles W. "The Arab World." In Women in the Modern World. Ed. Raphael Patai, New York: The Free Press, 1967, pp. 106-127. Churchill examines the position of women, past and present, in the Arab world. The changing status of women, Churchill states, is primarily due to Westernization. The author finds women in Egypt to be the most politically involved, but sees women all over the Arab world becoming more involved in the life of this region. (W-ME & NA)
- Grams, Doreen. "The Position of Women in Middle Eastern Society." In The Middle East - A Handbook. Ed. Michael Adams, New York: Praeger, 1971, pp. 526-31.
- Levy, Reuben. "The Status of Women in Islam." In The Social Structure of Islam. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1965, pp. 91-134. Levy discusses the status of women in Muslim society before and after Muhammed; before, women were in complete subjugation to males, whereas today, women have the right to be properly clothed and fed although they still have no rights over their personal property. The author discusses Muhammed's views on marriage, polygamy, divorce, etc. (W-ME & NA)
- Mernissi, Fatima. "The Moslem World: Women Excluded from Development." In Women and World Development. Ed. Irene Tinker et al, New York: Overseas Development Council, 1976, pp. 35-44. Mernissi contends that the status of women is quite similar in all of the Muslim world. She reasons that it will only be through complete political and legal action that women will be fully integrated into modern society. (W-ME & NA)
- Nelson, Cynthia. "Women and Power in Nomadic Societies of the Middle East." In The Desert and the Town. Ed. idem, Berkeley, CA: University of California, Institute of International Studies, Research Series No. 21, 1973, pp. 43-59. Nelson describes the current perception of nomadic societies as being those in which women have no control and are, in fact, controlled by men. She explains the falsity of this idea by giving evidence of women's power on an "inside" level - which is often not recognized or not understood by outsiders. (W-ME & NA)
- Youssef, Nadia. Muslim Women and Agricultural Production: Are They Undercounted or Actually Dispensable? 1974. Available from: Population Research Laboratory, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007. (WID-AB#1)
- Youssef, Nadia Haggag. Women and Work in Developing Societies. Berkeley: University of California, Institute of International Studies, Population Monograph Series, No. 15, 1974. Youssef describes the agricultural involvement of women in Latin American and Middle Eastern societies by studying and compiling data about social and cultural aspects of the different nations. The data reveal a higher level of participation in non-agricultural professions by women in Latin America, due primarily, Youssef concludes, to the breakdown of strong family ties and increased access to education. (W-ME & NA)

BOOKS (continued)

Women in the Middle East. Cambridge, MA: Women's Middle East Collective, 1973.
Order from POB 134, West Newton, Massachusetts 02156.

ARTICLES

- Badawi, Gamal A. "Status of Women in Islam." Al-Ittihad, 8, No. 2 (1971), pp. 7-15. Badawi discusses the spiritual, social, political and economic aspects of the status of women in Islamic societies. (W-ME & NA)
- Barazangi, Ni'mat Hafez. "The Position of Women in the Contemporary Muslim World." Al-Ittihad, 13 (1976), pp. 18-26. The author tries to explain the changes in the way Islamic society views the position of women, stating that it is necessary to understand the personality of a Muslim and how the individual fits into Islamic society. (W-ME & NA)
- Farrag, Osmar L. "Arab Women and National Development." Les Carnets de l'Enfance, 23 (1973), pp. 87-97. Farrag explains that the importance of involving women in national development schemes has to do more with the full utilization of human resources than it does with the Western idea of women's "liberation." He cites education, women's organizations, and child care facilities as being factors which encourage female participation in the society. (W-ME & NA)
- Freedman, Marcia. "The Woman on the Tractor, Where is She Now?" Israel Magazine, V, No. 9 (1973), pp. 79-84. Freedman presents the argument that women in Israel are not, and have never been, treated equally as compared to men. She points out that women are consistently employed in traditional occupations, in the army and in the kibbutz, and are discriminated against through tax laws. (W-ME & NA)
- Hamed, N. "Muslim Women: Role and Responsibility." Al-Ittihad, 11, No. 3 (1974), pp. 13-14. Hamed discusses the personality of the "liberated" Muslim woman as being confused, unhappy, and dissatisfied as a result of not properly understanding her role as a woman. Hamed stresses the importance of women retaining feminine qualities in the process of becoming liberated. (W-ME & NA)
- Jameelah, Maryam. "The Feminist Movement Versus the Muslim Woman." Al-Ittihad, 11, No. 1 (1973), pp. 13-16. Jameelah, after a discussion of the feminist movement in the United States, points out why the influence of this movement has a negative effect on Muslim women because it threatens the structure of Muslim society and a woman's role within this society. (W-ME & NA)
- Kermis, Fatima. "Women, Saints, and Sanctuaries." Signs, 3, No. 1 (1977), pp. 101-112. (CS-SocAb)
- Mayhugh, Rosemary. "The Changing Life of Arab Women." Middle East, 8 (1968), pp. 19-23.

- Stevens, H. and A.M. Jeay. "Women from African and Mediterranean Countries: Agricultural Work of Women in Poor Regions of the Mediterranean and African Countries." Sociologia ruralis, 18, No. 4 (1978), pp. 235-244. (CS-Agricola)
- Van Dusen, Roxann A. "The Study of Women in the Middle East: Some Thoughts." MESA Bulletin (May 1976), pp. 1-20.
- Vinogradov, Amal. "French Colonialism as Reflected in the Male-Female Interaction in Morocco." Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, Series II, 36, No. 2 (1974), pp. 192-199. The author sees French Colonial intervention as being the reason for the high tension between Moroccan men and women, due to cultural influences which have been imposed on them. These influences have been shown to be in conflict with traditional Arab values. (W-ME & NA)

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OBTAINABLE IN THE REFERENCE ROOM IN WILSON LIBRARY

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al-Babar, Aghil M. The Study of Arab Women: A Bibliography of Bibliographies. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies, March 1980, p. 436, Public Administration Series.

al-Qazzaz, Ayad. Women in the Arab World: An Annotated Bibliography. Austin, Texas: Middle East Monographs, No. 2, 1977.

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al-Qazzaz. Women in the Middle East and North Africa: An Annotated Bibliography Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1977.

Gulick, John and Margaret. An Annotated Bibliography of Sources Concerned with Women in the Modern Middle East. Princeton, NJ: Princeton Near East Paper #17, 1974.

Lecompte, Jean and Joel Montague. A Preliminary Bibliography of the Literature on Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning in Morocco. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina, Population Studies Center, 1974.

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Meghdessian, Samira Rafidi. The Status of the Arab Woman: A Select Bibliography Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1980.

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Raccagni, Michelle. The Modern Arab Women: A Bibliography. The Scarecrow Press Inc., Metuchen, N.J. & London, 1978.

Rihani, May and May Ahdab-Yehia. A Bibliography of Recent Research on Family and Women in the Arab States. Beirut, Lebanon: Beirut University College, Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World, 1976.

UNESCO. Bibliography of Recent Social Science Research on the Family in the Arab States. Paris, France: UNESCO, 1970.

Van Dusen, Roxann. Bibliography for Arab Countries on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, 1975.