

Near East

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I N V E N T O R Y O F D A T A R E S O U R C E S O N
L A B O R F O R C E A N D T H E S T A T U S O F
W O M E N I N N E A R E A S T E R N
L A B O R M A R K E T S

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MIDDLE EAST

Anderson, J. N. D. Islamic Law in the Modern World. New York: New York University Press, pp. 38-58. ("The Islamic Law of Marriage and Divorce"). 1959.

Clear exposition of traditional laws and modern adaptations, with emphasis on the problems of mitigating men's unilateral privileges and abuses.

Anderson, J. N. D. "The Role of Personal Statutes in Social Development in Islamic Countries." Comparative Studies in Society and History, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 16-31. 1971.

To some extent updates his book (1959).

Antoun, Richard T. "On the Modesty of Women in Arab Muslim Villages: A Study in the Accomodation of Traditions." American Anthropologist, Vol. 70, No. 4, pp. 671-697.

The modesty code of the Islamic tradition is accomodated to, and mitigated by, the realities of village life. Well-documented.

Baali, Fuad. "Educational Aspirations among College Girls in Iraq." Sociology and Social Research, Vol. 51, pp. 485-493. 1967.

Questionnaires completed in 1963 by 474 undergraduate urban female students at University of Baghdad; positive relationships between girls' plans for postgraduate training and fathers' education, status and allowing family members to participate in decisions.

Baer, Gabriel. Population and Society in the Arab East. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, pp. 34-69. ("Women and the Family"). 1964

Traditional and changing patterns; general and specific treatment; well-documented.

Beck, Dorothy Fahs. "The Changing Moslem Family of the Middle East." Marriage and Family Living, Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 340-347. 1957.

Suggests, among other things, that high fertility among Muslims may in part be caused by intense sexual activity initiated by wives in order to mitigate the basic insecurities of their situation. (Abbreviated version in Schieffelin).

Berger, Morroe. The Arab World Today. Garden City: Doubleday and Co., pp. 117-153, ("Men, Women, and Families").

Clear, balanced and sophisticated discussion of traditional expectations and elements of change.

Boserup, Ester. Woman's Role in Economic Development. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 1970

Not organized on an area-by-area basis. References to Middle Eastern data occur on approximately 30 of the 260 pages of text and tables. The low percentage of women in the Middle Eastern labor force, especially in the cities (the latter in sharp contrast to Latin America), is a point recurrently made.

Churchill, Charles W. "The Arab World." In Patai, Raphael (ed.) Women in the Modern World. New York: The Free Press, pp. 106-128. 1967.

General presentation: some details; 14-item bibliography.

Djebar, Assia. Women of Islam. London: Andre Deutsch. 1961.

Text emphasizes the great variations in the processes of change, amid the unity of Islam. Very richly illustrated with good photographs.

Dodd, Peter C. "Family Honor and the Forces of Change in Arab Society." International Journal of Middle East Studies, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 40-54. 1973

Reviews current trends and concludes that the concept of al-'ird (family honor that is particularly dependent upon this traditional code of rectitude for women) is being less affected by urbanization, political revolution and military warfare, than it is by education.

Fernea, Robert A. and Elizabeth W. Fernes. "Variation in Religious Observance among Islamic Women". In Keddie, N. R. (editor) Scholars, Saints, and Sufis Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 385-401. 1972.

Interesting as a beginning for more study of a neglected subject. Details on variations in mosque attendance, prayer meetings, etc. Too much use of over-long quotations from Elizabeth Fernea's readily available book, Guests of the Sheik.

Lar, Anna M. Buairij: Portrait of a Lebanese Muslim Village. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, pp. 44-59 ("The World of Man," "The World of Women"). 1961.

Field research in Lebanese Muslim village in 1937-38; very observant and unromanticized view of the highly differentiated worlds of men and women.

Gordon, David C. Women of Algeria: An Essay on Change. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1968.

Sensitive and well-documented. Among the ironies: Algerian independence from France has strengthened conservative elements which may impede the independence of women.

Hamady, Sania. Temperament and Character of the Arabs. New York: Twayne Publishers. 1960.

A Lebanese by birth, the author has an American Ph.D. in social science (Chicago). Relying heavily on proverbs and sayings for documentation, the book is remarkable as an Arab women's view of Arab temperament and character. There is considerable emphasis on emotions like shame, envy, and hostility; stereotypes are not clearly differentiated from more objectively documented behavioral phenomena. Women's temperament, character and roles are included but not especially emphasized. There is a topical index and detailed table of contents.

Hansen, Henny Harald. Daughters of Allah: among Moslem Women in Kurdistan. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1960

Essentially the journal of a Danish woman who lived for six months in 1957 among sedentary Kurds in Iraq. Despite the title, much of the contents is not particularly concerned with women. The author's main reaction seems to be that the status of these segregated women - who were isolated from modern or urban influences - is privileged because protected. Overworked little girls and pre-pubertal brides are sensitively observed, and evidently not felt to be ingongruent with the status of privileged protection.

Hansen, Henny Harald. Investigations in a Shi'a Village in Bahrain. Copenhagen: Publications of the National Museum. Ethnographical Series, Vol. XII. 1967.

Chapter VII, pp. 131-138, is called Veiling and Seclusion, and it emphasizes the variety of behavior in the village, owing to different situational cues at different times.

Hourani, Furugh. "Uncertain Equality" Times (London) March 5, 1958.

A woman raised in Baghdad briefly and generally assesses women's low status re. Islam, legislation, education, custom. She concludes that female education is more likely to affect change than legislation; that Arab women must be more active in demanding equality.

Joly, Gertrude. "The Woman of the Lebanon." Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society. Vol. 38, pp. 177-184. 1951.

Description of types of public occupation held by women: based on long but unsystematic observation.

Khuri, Fuad I. "Parallel Cousin Marriage Reconsidered: A Middle Eastern Practice that Nullifies the Effects of Marriage on the Intensity of Family Relationships." Man, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 597-618. 1970.

Review of Literature; disposal of various theories; details on large survey in two Beirut suburbs in '967-69. Marriage to father's brother's daughter (or son) helps maintain harmonious relationships in family.

Lerner, Daniel. The Passing of Traditional Society. Clencoe: The Free Press, pp. 156-204. ("Lebanon: Two Worlds in Small Compass: Women and the Media.")

Based on interviews; differences between "traditionals," "transitionals," and "moderns". "Problem of Women" discussed more openly in Lebanon than most other Middle East countries.

Miner, Horace M. and George DeVos. Oasis and Casbah: Algerian Culture and Personality in Change. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, pp. 56-63. ("Sexual Knowledge and Values," "Marriage"); pp. 77-86 ("Seclusion of Women," "Adultery," "Desire for Children"); pp. 143-144 ("Impressions of Rorschachs of Three Women"). 1960.

A Rorschach study of 64 men and 3 women in 1950. General impression of high rigidity, strong sexual jealousy, but women not suffering from much inner turmoil.

Papanek, Hanna. "The Women Field Worker in a Purdah Society." Human Organization, Vol. 23:2:160-163. 1964

Papanek, Hanna. "Purdah in Pakistan: Seclusion and Modern Occupations for Women." Journal of Marriage and the Family, August, pp. 517-530. 1971.

Paradox: continuing seclusion of women related to medicine and teaching as high-status professions for women.

Rosenfeld, Henry. "On Determinants of the Status of Arab Village Women." Man, Vol. 60, pp. 66-70. 1960.

Women's status differences largely within kinship contexts.

Schneider, Jane. "Of Vigilance and Virgins: Honor, Shame and Access to Resources in Mediterranean Societies." Ethnology, Vol. X, No. 1, pp. 1-24. 1971.

Critical review of the literature. Female sexuality evil and treacherous; therefore female virginity a concept that holds together men's unstable corporate groups.

Smaat, Louise E. "The Women of 'Ain and Daye." Anthrological Quarterly, Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 167-183. 1967.

Women of this Lebanese Druze Village perform traditional role of facilitating communication across political divisions, but their being drawn into occupations away from home will probably have to await greater national industrialization.

Tomeh, Aida K. "The Impact of Reference Groups on the Educational and Occupational Aspirations of Women College Students". Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 102-110. 1968.

Survey of 523 students at Beirut College for Women (Lebanon) in 1965. Influence of both parents (more or less equally) was paramount in molding girls' college-orientation; strong dependence on nuclear family, in contrast to other reference groups, emphasized, though siblings' influence not important compared to parents'.

Tomeh, Aida K. "Birth Order and Dependence Patterns of College Students in Lebanon." Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 34, No. 2, pp. 361-374. 1972.

Based on questionnaires completed by 434 Middle Eastern women college students in 1965. In general, first-borns psychologically more dependent on parents than younger siblings are. Daughters as a whole do not seek advice or counsel of their fathers regarding dating and inter-sex relationships, owing to the restraints involved in the concept of al-'ird.

Van Nicuwenhuijze, C. A. The Sociology of the Middle East. Leiden: E. J. Brill, pp. 649-657, 675-677 ("A Category Aside: Woman"). 1971.

Suggests that perceived "low" status of women related to ambivalent "protective" role of men: men protect women against other men. Bibliography of 29 items.

Woodsmall, Ruth F. Moslem Women Enter a New World. New York: Round Table Press. 1936

One of the earliest specialized "survey" studies of the subject, based to a considerable extent on the author's lengthy Middle Eastern residence in the 1920's and early 1930's. Discussions usually jump from country to country. Marriage, health, education, seclusion, professions, country profiles (Egypt, Turkey, India, Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iran). Many interesting and sensitive observations (e.g., details about the situational value concerning veiling). Generally too miscellandous for the drawing of conclusions but valuable for its benchmarks of change (e.g., Margaret Sanger's attendance at a birth control conference in India in 1936 and Woodsmall's premature conclusion that official efforts to banish the chadur in 1935-36 meant the end of "veiling in Iran").

MIDDLE EAST

- Allan, Donald A. Arab Women Speak Out. UNICEF News. V. 76, July 1973; 8-11
- Al-Qazzaz, Ayad. Women in the Middle East and North Africa: An Annotated Bibliography. Austin: Center for Middle Eastern Studies, University of Texas at Austin, 1977.
- Antoun, R. T. "On the Modesty of Women in Arab Muslim Villages: A Study in the Accomodation of Traditions." American Anthropology, V. 70 December 1968: 671-697. Bibliography Reply with rejoinder, N.M. Abu-Zahra, V. 72: October 1970: 1079-1092. Bibliography.
- Badran, Hoda. "Arab Women in National Development: Egypt, Lebanon, and The Sudan". Prepared for the Seminar on Arab Women in National Development; UNICEF. League of Arab States; Arab States Functional Literacy Center, 1972.
- Beck, Lois and Keddie, Nikki (Eds.). Women in the Muslim World, (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1978).
- Durand, John D. Regional Patterns in International Variations of Women's Participation in the Work Force. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania. (Manuscript)
- El-Sanabary, Nagat Morsi. "A Comparative Study of the Disparities of Educational Opportunities for Girls in the Arab States." Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1973.

Description and analysis of four types of disparities in educational opportunities for girls in 16 Arab states. These are: 1) unbalanced enrollment, with fewer girls than boys at all educational levels; 2) higher absentee and drop-out rates among girls; 3) curricular disparities--limited access for girls to technical and vocational education and their concentration in the humanities; and 4) greater allocations of financial resources to boys' education. Although these disparities exist in all 16 countries, differences between countries were also found. Moslem countries' traditional cultural barriers to women's education was one of the factors accounting for the differences between Moslem (Arab and non-Arab) and non-Moslem countries. The educational impact of cultural factors, Christian missionaries, colonial educational policies, and economic factors is analyzed in detail, and is concluded that neither the common lag in girls' education in all the countries nor the differences among them can be attributed to any one of these factors alone, but to an interaction between the various forces within the social system which influence both the supply and demand for women's education. A model to explain this interaction is presented. A most thorough and comprehensive picture, including a considerable amount of statistical information on women's education in Arab countries.

Es-Said, Nimra Tannous. "Women and Development in Some Countries of the Near East". Masters Thesis, Institute of Social Services, The Hague, 1964.

Explores the changing position and roles of women in Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Egypt. Includes a general discussion of traditional Arab Society and present society in its transitional stage, discusses how the social and economic aspects in general, and the role of women in particular, have been affected. Reviews the Arab women's emancipation movements which were initiated mostly by men of high social standing. Thesis is mostly dedicated to an educational survey of each country, employment profiles of women in the various sectors, legislative reforms pertaining to women, and women's organizations and their development.

Farrag, Osman L. "Arab Women and National Development". Les Carnets de l'Enfance, Vol. 23 (1973): 87-97.

Contends that investment in human resource is the most important investment women must have preparation to accept and provide for their participation. Position of women in society is an index to its degree of civilization. Examines the importance of women's role in shaping personalities of the nation's young. Women's contribution is closely related to their degree of awareness, culture, education; and some of the factors that influence women's participation in public life and development are: education, legislation, women's organizations, and child-care and health services.

Harfoush, Samira and Sullivan, Kathy. Women and Higher Education in the Arab World. Washington AMIDEAST, Middle East Section; 1980. (Nonpublished Paper)

Klein, Viola. Women Workers: Working Hours and Services: A survey of 21 Countries. Paris, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1965, 100 p.

Mernissi, Fatima. Beyond the Veil: Male and Female Dynamics in a Modern Muslim Society. Cambridge, Mass.; Schenkman; New York: Halsted Press, 1975. Role of men and women segregated even in upper class; men reject any responsibility in the home.

Ungor, B. Z. "Women in the Middle East and North Africa and Universal Suffrage." The American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals, V. 375, January 1968: 72-81.

U.N. Children's Fund, League of Arab States, and Arab States Adult Functional Literacy Center. Report of a Conference held by UNICEF, the League of Arab States, and the Arab States Adult Functional Literacy Center, Cairo, September 24-30, 1972. Mimeo.

Discusses existing conditions and trends and makes recommendations about the role of Arab women as men's partners in development and its effect on their traditional role as mothers. Stresses improved educational and training opportunities as key to labor participation and realization of new role,

traditions and customs (including legal traditions) as impediments to change, need for involvement of government in providing social and health services and promoting women as productive force in economic and social development. Basic problem is not one of injustice but rather one of cultural backwardness.

UNICEF News Editor. "A New Dawn for Oman and Its Women." UNICEF News; Issue 76, July 1973, 26-30.

Watson, H. "The Role of Women in a Developing Society." Arab World, V. 13, February 1967: 3-6.

Women in Migration: A Third World Focus. (Done by International Center for Research on Women, 1979). Deals with the economic aspects, migration patterns and policy implications of the question of women's migration.

Youssef, Nadia H. Women and Agricultural Production in Muslim Societies. Paper presented for the Seminar on "Prospects for Growth in Rural Societies with or without Active Participation of Women". Princeton, N. J., December 1974.

Youssef, Nadia. 1976. "Women in Development: Urban Life and Labor." In Women and World Development, ed. Irene Tucker and Michele Bo Brawsen. Overseas Development Council.

Youssef, Nadia H. "Social Structure and the Female Labor Force: The Case of Women Workers in Muslim Middle Eastern Countries". Demography, Vol. 8, No. 4 (1971): 427-439.

The article establishes that (a) Middle Eastern countries have the lowest female participation rate in the labor force outside agriculture, and (b) this low participation is due to sociological factors which do not have much to do with either development level or the organization of the economy in the Middle Eastern countries. To prove her theory the author compared female participation in the labor force of two Latin American countries, Chile and Mexico and three Middle Eastern countries, Egypt, Morocco and Pakistan. The author reviews the sociological aspects of female seclusion and exclusion patterns in the Middle East and also the low level of participation of women in domestic, factory and clerical work, sales and trade, and the somewhat higher participation in professional fields especially in nursing and teaching professions.

Youssef, Nadia H. "Differential Labor Force Participation of Women in Latin America and Middle Eastern Countries and the Influence of Family Characteristics." Social Faces, Vol. 51, No. 2 (December 1972): 135-153.

The author analyzes the disparity in female employment rates in non-agricultural economic activities between Latin America and the Middle East, in the context of marital and fertility characteristics and the systems of social control of each area. The systems of Social Control of each area emerge as

the main factors determining women's participation in the labor force, and within these the control exerted by the family and kinship structures remain the most dominant. In Latin America, where the role of the family in the system of control has been challenged, women have found alternative activities beyond marriage and childbearing. On the other hand, in the Middle East women remain under the domain of the family and kinship groups which forbids economic activities outside the home and provides material support which takes away the incentive to challenge the established control system.

Youssef, Nadia H. Women and Work in Developing Societies. Population Monographs Series, No. 15, Institute of International Studies, University of California, 1974.

This is a comparative study of labor force participation of women between Latin America and Middle East. The two areas present a similar stage of industrialization, but have widely different social and cultural patterns. Data from thirteen countries was used in this study: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru from Latin America; and Egypt, Iran, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Syria and Turkey from the Middle East. The study consists of an introduction, six chapters and a conclusion. Chapter two examines the relationship between economic development and women's participation in the nonagricultural labor force in industrialized and nonindustrialized countries. Chapter three tries to determine whether differentials in female employment can or cannot be explained by regional differences in the demand for workers. Chapters four to seven examine several factors which influence the participation of Latin America and Middle Eastern women in the labor force, such as: educational opportunities, family characteristics, social systems, etc.

Zollinger, Janet (et. al.). Women: Roles and Status in Eight Countries, (New York; John Wiley, 1977).

Acidendum:

Ahmed, Wajeh. "Constraints and Requirements to Increase Women's Participation in Integrated Rural Development." Paper presented at the Seminar on The Role of Women in Integrated Rural Development with Emphasis on Population Problems, sponsored by U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, Cairo, 1974. Mimeo.

The author urges that it is essential that opportunities for women to participate in non-agricultural, income-raising activities be included in rural development schemes. Lives of both rural men and women would be improved if more job opportunities were created for them by establishing small industries in the countryside. To encourage women to seek employment and to protect them from only low-level jobs and pay, they should be guaranteed access to training programs, bank loans and credit, and should be legally protected against receiving lower pay than men. It is suggested that if women participate in non-agricultural employment a subsequent decrease in their fertility will result, because they may marry later, direct their energy to goals other than motherhood, and learn that they can exercise more control over their lives.

Aswad, Barbara C. "Kay and Peripheral Roles of Noble Women in a Middle Eastern Plains Village". 1967. Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 132-152.

Syrian Village near Turkish border. Women of noble lineage (unlike lower class women, can pass property on to own children, not husbands) can control property until sons mature, and in these roles are thought of as substitutes for men.

Barakat, Halera. "The Arab Family and the Challenge of Social Transformation." Unpublished paper prepared for Family in the Middle East Class, Georgetown University. 1979

Boals, Kay and Steihm, Judith. "The Politics of Ambivalence. Male and Female Relations in Algeria." Paper presented to the Symposium on Social and Political change: The Role of Women, jointly sponsored by the University of California, Santa Barbara, and the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California, 1974.

Describes the root of ambivalence toward women's status in Algeria. Traditions kept women from contact with French colonizers. They were, therefore, considered guardians of national identity against colonial corruption. Male-female relations (such as polygamy, early marriage, easy divorce for men) elicited derision from French and were cited as reasons for Algeria's disenfranchisement. Defensive cultural nationalism tended to retain oppressive customs. The authors present the omnipresent, unsurprising fact that the power elite is male and is, therefore, uninterested in admitting women. Government is implementing at least primary education for women in the name of economic imperatives implicit in its development goals; otherwise there is little evidence of a felt or articulated desire for equality. Some confused parallelisms between Islam and Algerian Socialism are made in the portion discussing the ambivalence. The feminist views of the authors not always appropriate to the culture, otherwise good source of information.

- Boulding, Elise. "Nomadism, Mobility and the Status of Women." Paper presented for the Eighth World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, 1974. Mimeo. Argues that there is less gender-based role differentiation among nomads than among settled people. Nomadic women live in a more participatory society; their skills, decision-making and adaptive abilities are considered essential and highly respected by the men. Concludes that if women are to share the responsibility of shaping the future, it would be helpful to have more comparative studies of women's roles in "Societies on the Move."
- Hussein, Aziza. "Role of Arab Women. The Economic Process of Development." Unpublished paper submitted to the Women in Development Secretariat, 1976, No. 570. Washington, D.C.: The new Transcentury Foundation.
- Huston, Perdita. Third World Women Speak Out. New York Praeger Publishers in Cooperation with Overseas Development Council, 1979.
- O'Barr, Jean F. Third World Women: Factors in their Changing Status. Occanoid paper No. 2. Duke University, Center for International Studies, 1976.
- Oubouzar, Sharon Overton. "Algerian Women Migrants". Paper presented at Seminar on Middle East Women at the Middle East Institute, Washington, D. C., February 26, 1980.
- Szyliowicz. Education and Modernization in the Middle East (Cornell University Press, 1973).
- Good data on education enrollment and expansion in selected Middle East countries.
- Ward, Barbara. "Women and Technology in Developing Countries," Impact of Science on Society, Vol. 20, No. 1 (1970), pp. 93-101.
- Woodsmall, Ruth F. Women and the New East. Washington: The Middle East Institute. 1960.
- Arranged country-by-country with Indonesia and Afghanistan added to those covered in her 1936 book. Strong emphasis on institutions, big names, and tables of figures. Less emphasis than in the 1936 book on the details of people's behavior and feelings, hence a less satisfactory and useful book in the annotators' opinion.
- Youssef, Nadia H. "Education and Female Modernization in the Muslim World", Journal of International Affairs, 30 (1976-77), No. 2, pp. 191-209.
- Youssef, Nadia, et. al. Women in Migration: A Third World Focus. International Center for Research on Women. June 1979. The authors examine the heterogeneous socio-economic characteristics of female migrants from rural to urban areas, and provide an index of sex differences in migration trends for forty-six countries.

EGYPT

Adel Kader, Soha. "The Status of Egyptian Women: 1900-1973", Ford Foundation and Social Research Center, American University in Cairo, 1973.

Comments on the prominence of upper classes in changing women's status:

1. Most pronounced status change among upper class because of contact with the West.
2. Seclusion occurred most in upper class.
3. Dissatisfaction came first through upper class men.
4. First employed women from upper class.
5. Changes were attempt to imitate West.
6. Women's voluntary associations dominated by upper middle class.
7. Upper class more educated - most who complete university go into labor force.
8. Prominent women all from upper or middle Cairene families due to social structure where family connections and personal acquaintance play an important role in career development for men and women.
9. Contraceptives commonly used in educated classes.
10. Those who benefit from personal status laws are upper class.

_____. Conservative and Modern Egyptian Families. MA Thesis, American University in Cairo.

The author found no relationship between the extent of female education and family modernization.

_____. The Status of Research on Women in the Arab Region. Division of Human Rights and Peace, UNESCO. Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences, UNESCO, Paris, 1979.

Adams, J. Communication and Change in an Egyptian Village. Middle East Forum 32:3. 1957. (Also in Lutfiyya and Churchill, eds., Readings in Arab Middle Eastern Societies and Cultures, Mouton, The Hague, 1970, pp. 679-687.).

Ammar, Hamed. Growing Up in an Egyptian Village. London: Routledge; Kegan Paul pp. 87-124, 183-201. 1954. ("Birth, Infancy and Early Training" and "Adolescence, Sex and Marriage").

Differential valuation of boys and girls. Difficulties of systematically discovering information on husband-wife relationship mentioned.

Birks, Dr. J. S. and Sinclair, C. A. International Migration Project Country Case Study: Arab Republic of Egypt. University of Durham, Durham, England; March 1978.

Blackman, Winifred S. The Fellahin of Upper Egypt. London: George C. Harrap (Reprinted in 1968, New York: Barnes and Noble). 1927

Together with Granqvist, one of the earliest of all Arab village studies and done by a woman using women informants. Considerable information of the life and roles of women.

Cairo Correspondent. "Egypt: Jobs for the Girls". The Economist, April 8, 1972. p. 44. 1972.

Brief report on Dr. Aziz Bindari's proposals that the World Bank finance small factories and workshops to provide women with jobs outside of their homes; based on his belief that education and family planning insufficient for slowing down population growth.

Choucri, Nazli. "Egyptian Labor in Arab Countries: Issues, Problems, Prospects". Prepared for the session on The Political Economy of International Population Movements, Meetings of the American Political Science Association, Sept. 1-4, 1977.

The author examines the recent trends in migration throughout the Middle East, identifies socio-economic implications, and develops conceptual framework for modelling migration, and isolate the policy options for the countries involved. Little data and information.

Dodd, Peter C. Youth and Women's Emancipation in the U.A.R., Middle East Journal, V. 22, Spring 1968: 159-172

El-Hamamsy, Laila Shukry. "The Role of Women in the Development of Egypt", The Role of Women in the Development of Tropical and Sub-tropical Countries, Brussels. International Institute of Differing Civilizations, 1958.

This is a classic article that gives good picture of the variety in life styles of women. She points out that it has not been law alone that earlier stood in way of women working. Inherent value and dignity of work has not been axiomatic. More prestige if one didn't have to work. Work implies need. Earlier education was only to train people to work.

El-Hamamsy, Leila Shukry. "The Changing Role of the Egyptian Woman." In Middle East Forum, Vol. 33, No. 3. Reprinted in Lutfiyya, Abdullah M. and Charles W. Churchill (eds.). Readings in Arab Middle Eastern Societies and Cultures. Paris and the Hague: Mouton & Co. pp. 592-601. 1958

Mentions the strong emotional hold many women have over husbands and children; existing laws less restrictive than continuing traditional attitudes toward work and education. A "rough sketch" by an author with deep first-hand experience.

el-Calaway, Sahair. "Women Win Their Way to Higher Public Posts." Times (London) July 24, p. vii. 1969.

An Egyptian claims "law always in favour of women's rights," practice not. Education the way to change practice: assessment - with figures - of progress in education of girls and kinds of jobs held by women. 1969.

Fakhouri, Hani. "The Zar Cult in an Egyptian Village." Anthropological Quarterly, Vol. 41, pp. 49-56. 1968.

Descriptions of rituals in which inferior status of women is an element.

Gadalla, Saad. "Labor Migration in Relation to Population Dynamics in a Rural Community of Egypt", presented at the International Symposium on Rural Labor and Economic Development in Asia, Tokyo, Japan, 1976.

In rural Egypt:

Norms: girls marry at 17, boys at 23

want as many children as possible; every two years

Children wanted: for work in farm production; strengthening family name; social security and economic support; fear that all will not survive.

Marriage: duration average 32 years; fertility completed 45 to 49 years; 10 pregnancies, 8 live births, 5 living children.

Garzouzi, Eva. 1970. "The Demographic Aspects of Women's Employment in the United Arab Republic". The Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review 3: 93-98.

Gran, Judith. "Impact of the World Market on Egyptian Women", in MERIP Reports, No. 58 (June 1977), pp. 3-7.

Hamam, Mona. "Egypt's Working Women: Textile Workers of Chabra el-Kheima," in MERIP Reports, No. 82, Vol. 9, No. 9, November 1979, pp. 3-7.

Hussien, F. H. "Endogamy in Egyptian Nubis." Journal of Biosocial Science, Vol. 3, No. 3. pp. 251-257. 1971.

Sample of 282 women studied in 1965 and 1967. 39% married to first cousins, 21% to less closely related kin. Average number of live births higher in first-cousin marriages, but their child mortality also higher.

Hussein, Aziza. "The Role of Women in Social Reform in Egypt". The Middle East Journal. Vol. 7, No.4, pp.440-450.

Largely a history and general comment on women's role and emancipation in Egypt since 1881.

. "Status of Women and Family Planning in a developing Country, Egypt: Paper delivered at the International Teach-In Conference "Exploding Humanity", Toronto University, Toronto, Canada. Mimeo. 17pp.

Notes that family planning has important implications for women's status and position; and in countries such as Egypt the opposite may be true: family planning more widely practiced by educated and privileged women. Describes origins of feminist movement and of family planning movement, and the growing mutuality of interest in Egypt.

Hussein, Aziza, and Hamid, Nagiba Abdel. "Report on Egypt". Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Education, Vocational Training and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women in African Countries, sponsored by the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa and the Yemen Foundation for Developing Countries, Rabat, May 20-19, 1971. Mimeo.

Gives Statistics on the participation of women in the field of education and employment in Egypt. Between 1960 and 1970, the enrollment of women in primary education increased by one-third, and in preparatory and secondary schools it tripled. Women's participation in the labor force is very small: by 1967 women wage earners above 15 years of age constituted 4.9% of the entire female population - compared to 87.4% for men of the same age group. The study suggests that participation in the labor force seems positively correlated with educational level of women. These statistics do not, however, include rural housewives, the majority of Egyptian women (60%), who are "The backbone of the agrarian economy". The study discusses the 1967 investigation of women's employment, and criticizes its bias in classifying work on the basis of sex differences; mentions female participation in labor unions and rural clubs, and social legislation for women.

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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO
(SOCIAL RESEARCH CENTER PUBLICATIONS)
113 Kasr El Aini
Cairo, Egypt

The following is a list of publications, reports, writings, and conference papers done mostly by those on the staff of the Social REsearch Center (SRC), AUC. The SRC maintains a reprint series and copies of the listed items are available upon request from the Social Research Center's main office.

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"Morocco: Conditions of Employment and Renumeration of Agricultural Workers"
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Reviews the labor law enacted in Morocco in 1973 regarding the work of agricultural workers. Parts of the law deal specifically with women. Some of the special provisions dealing with the work of women agricultural workers are: (a) women cannot work at night, (b) pregnant women have the right to take 12 weeks of leave before and following the birth of the child; (c) mothers who are breast feeding, have the right to two half hour breaks daily to feed their babies; and (d) the minimum wage for women is fixed at 80 percent of a man's daily wage.

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