

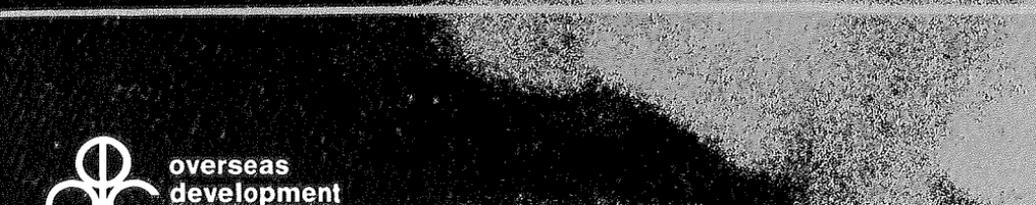
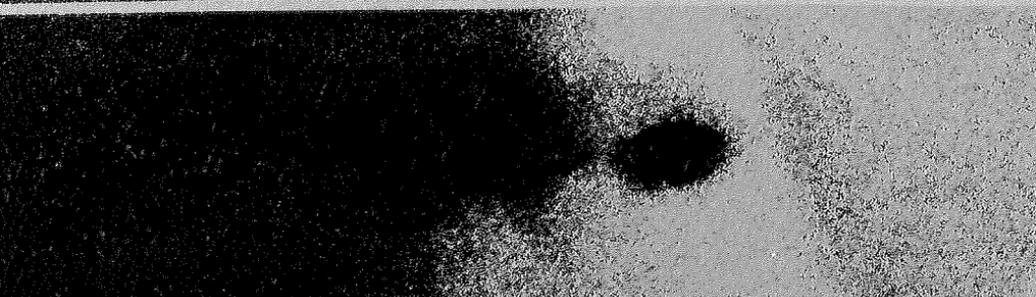
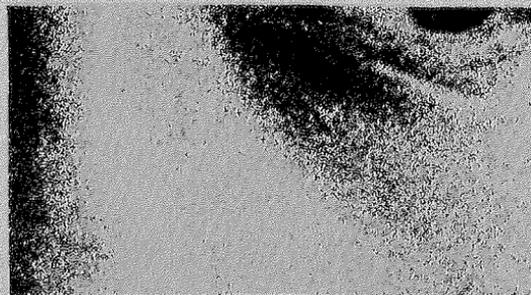
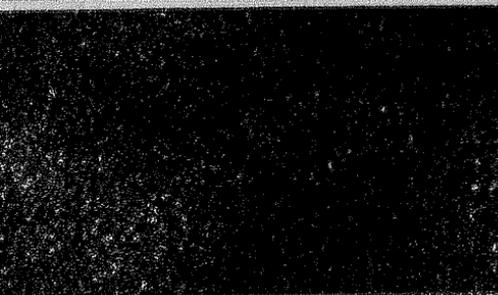
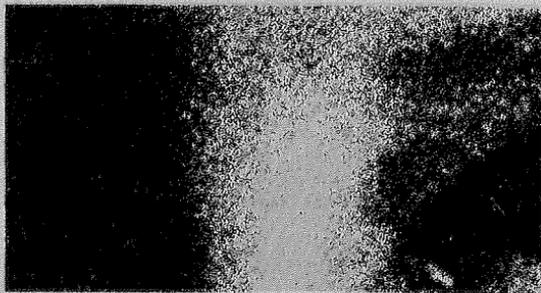
Women and World Development

Mayra Buvinić

An Annotated Bibliography



Prepared under the auspices of the
American Association for the Advancement of Science



overseas
development

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Mayra Buvinić

with Cheri S. Adams, Gabrielle S. Edgcomb, and Maritta Koch-Weser

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overseas development council

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Library of Congress Card Catalog No. 76-146-01

Cover design by Artwork Unlimited, Inc. Photo by Inter-American Development Bank.

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Preface

In June 1975—just prior to the United Nations Conference for International Women's Year—the Office of International Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science convened an international Seminar on Women in Development in Mexico City. The AAAS Seminar was co-sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and the Mexican Council of Science and Technology and was recognized as an official parallel activity to the United Nations Conference.

The majority of the Seminar's participants—95 women and men from some 55 countries—represented their countries' action programs aimed at improving the opportunities open to women. Other participants were scholars who had studied the problems of women in development; a few were high-level planners and administrators in development activities. The purposes of the session were to evaluate recent studies indicating that development programs frequently have had an adverse effect on women's lives—as well as to reaffirm the crucial contribution women have made, and can continue to make, to the betterment of society.

The sharing of the Seminar's findings with a wider interested audience through the present issuance of the two-volume publication, *Women and World Development*—of which this bibliography is the second volume—marks the final stage of the AAAS project on Women in Development. The first volume of this set, *Women and World Development*, edited by Irene Tinker and Michèle Bo Bramsen (also being issued by the Overseas Development Council), includes a comprehensive summary of the proceedings of the AAAS Seminar held in Mexico City and twelve papers prepared for that meeting by experts in this emerging multidisciplinary field. It is hoped that these volumes will help to focus the attention of policy makers and others involved in the development process on the need to better understand the role of women in development. A reevaluation of women's roles should lead to their active integration—at all levels of responsibility, including leadership—in development programs.

A major share of the credit for the preparation of this bibliography goes to Cheri Storton Adams, Gabrielle Simon Edgcomb, and Maritta Koch-Weser, who read and annotated a great many of the manuscripts. Special thanks are due to Judith H. Johnson, who had the difficult task of editing this work. Nora Scott Kinzer of the Army Research Institute, and Dolores Martin, Leo A. Orleans, and Laverne Brandon of the Library of Congress were very helpful in providing information and guidance for the preparation of the preliminary document. Marcia Harrington assisted in the preparation of the manuscript. We are most grateful to them and all others who contributed to this volume.

Much of this bibliographical work was underwritten by a grant from the Pathfinder Fund, which was also a major funder of the Seminar. The publication and dissemination of this bibliography would have not been possible without the interest and collaboration of the Overseas Development Council. To these institutions, their staff members, and in particular to Valeriana Kallab, Executive Editor of the Overseas Development Council, go our very special thanks.

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March 1976

Introduction

The works in this bibliography focus on the effects of socio-economic development and cultural change on women and on women's reactions to these changes. The first objective of this bibliography is to disseminate this information more widely, since many of the studies cited are unpublished. In such cases, the author's or organization's address is given according to the latest available information. The second objective is to provide—especially to those ordinarily lacking access to such materials—an overall view of the present status of research in the field; therefore the few “classics” in this field are included, as well as a wide sampling of recent published works. The “Critical Review of Some Research Concepts and Concerns” that precedes the bibliographic material summarizes some of the areas in which research is being done and suggests directions for future study.

The bibliographic material itself is broken down into nine subject categories. This categorization, like many heuristic devices, is valid only to the extent that it is useful. Many works listed deal with more than one topic, and there is, of course, overlapping; individual works are listed under the category judged to be central to the work—necessarily a somewhat subjective process. Within each subject category, the material is subdivided according to geographic area: Multi-Regional, Latin America and the Caribbean, North Africa and the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and North America. A list of other bibliographies and an annotated list of special issues of journals and periodicals devoted to women and development is provided in the annexes.

The present bibliography is a major expanded revision of an earlier compilation that was prepared for the AAAS Mexico City Seminar. It does not pretend to include all sources of published and unpublished materials, nor should it be considered a definitive document. Revisions and updating will be needed. If this bibliography motivates such continuing efforts, it will have contributed to the achievement of one of the goals of International Women's Year—that of extending the concern with the situation of women beyond 1975.

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A Critical Review

A Critical Review of Some Research Concepts and Concerns

Mayra Buvinić

The “status” of women and women’s “roles” are concepts central to most of the works cited in this bibliography. Yet both remain highly elusive and ill-defined concepts. While there is some correspondence among the different theoretical definitions of status and roles, there is little if any agreement about the *operational* definitions of these concepts. Although the problem is widely recognized, few attempts have been made to analyze rigorously the implications of both the theoretical and operational definitions.

This review first outlines the problems implicit in current definitions and measurements of women’s status and roles. It then examines research findings in the light of some questions which transcend national and/or cultural boundaries. Throughout, an attempt is made to make clear some of the assumptions about women (and men) that not only govern the present situation of women, but also hinder genuinely “scientific” research about them. Research on all aspects of the situation of women is badly needed. However, research blinded by certain erroneous assumptions might harm women more than help them. Programs based on biased evidence generally are pre-established failures, and evidence based on such conceptions perpetuates what is far worse than ignorance about women: “scientific” myths about both women and men.

RESEARCH CONCEPTS

Women’s Status

Theoretical Definitions of Status. In the works cited in this bibliography, status is defined alternatively as “the rewards and prestige that the person can expect who performs that particular role”; as a “place in a graded order of power, rank or esteem”; or as “the ranking of a social position in terms of power, prestige and esteem in comparison with another or other social position.”¹

¹Janet C. Giele, “Introduction: Comparative Perspectives on Women,” in Janet C. Giele and Audrey C. Smock, eds., *Women and Society: In International and Comparative Perspective* (entry 3), p. 7; Nancy Birdsall, “An Introduction to the Social Science Literature on Woman’s Place and Fertility in the Developing World,” *Annotated Bibliography, Vol. 2, No. 1* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1973), footnote, p. 1; and Jeanne Cleare Ridley, “On the Consequences of Demographic Change for the Roles and Status of Women” (entry 319), p. 3. Note: All entry numbers in this and following footnotes refer to the annotations in this volume.

While these three definitions have a common denominator—they all refer to prestige, power, or esteem—the first is closer (as will be made clear later) to the concept of role *expectation* than to that of status. The other two definitions are more accurate characterizations of status in that they see it as a component of the social structure that is *ranked* and given a value in relation to other components of the social structure. In many definitions of status, however, the relationship between “place” or “social position” and “status” is not made clear. The best clarification of these terms can be found in the work of Marvin Shaw, who states that: “‘position’ refers to a person’s place in the social structure and ‘status’ refers to the group members’ evaluation of that position.”² That is, while every position implies a status, and while position and status usually are highly correlated (e.g., a person who achieves a position of leadership usually is accorded a high status by group members) and stable over time, the rank (status) accorded to that position by group members nevertheless can *change* over time and circumstances.³

Therefore women’s status can be defined as the ranking, in terms of prestige, power, or esteem, accorded to the position of “women” in comparison with, or relative to, the ranking—also in terms of prestige, power, or esteem—given to the position of “men.” This immediately raises two crucial questions that must be answered if our goal is to go beyond simple generalizations to meaningful research questions and fruitful policy directives: If women’s status is a value judgment that ranks the position of women relative to (and thus differentiated from) the position of men, *which social indicators* should be used to establish this ranking? And *who* should make this value judgment? The following discussion will explore how researchers have operationally defined, and therefore measured, the status of women.

Operational Definitions of Status. The most frequently used indicators of the social position of women to that of men are the proportions of women to total membership in the labor force and to total enrollment at different educational levels, with only “a cursory reference to political rights and social participation.”⁴ In the context of criticizing a particular measure of women’s status (the labor force participation of mothers with children under three), Helen Ware has identified some of the limitations of using employment as an indicator of women’s status: “[in societies] where alternative sources of child minding and household labor are almost universally available to mothers

²Marvin E. Shaw, *Group Dynamics: The Psychology of Small Group Behavior* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971), p. 242.

³In his discussion of position and status, Shaw criticizes the widely used concepts of ascribed and achieved status, which make no distinction between position and status. Following Shaw, it can be inferred that *positions* are ascribed or achieved, and that status is the prestige value assigned to those positions. Ward H. Goodenough makes a similar criticism. For him, the lumping together of two independent phenomena—social category (position) and social rank (status)—prevents the efficient use of status and role concepts in social and cultural analysis. See Ward H. Goodenough, “Rethinking ‘Status’ and ‘Role’: Toward a General Model of the Cultural Organization of Social Relationships,” in Stephen A. Tyler, ed., *Cognitive Anthropology* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969), pp. 311-30.

⁴Helen Ware, “The Relevance of Changes in Women’s Roles to Fertility Behavior: The African Evidence” (entry 296), p. 3.

through the extended family, the labor force participation of mothers and the distribution of household tasks are not sexist issues.”⁵ Education likewise is of limited usefulness as an indicator of women’s status, especially in societies with a high percentage of illiterates (men and women). In any such society, measures of status based on education would assign different social rankings only to those few members of the population who are literate, while the illiterate majority would be lumped together in one single category and given only one ranking (low status). Yet it is not at all inconceivable that in this latter group different people do have different rankings related to other, more relevant indicators. Education thus would have a very low discriminatory power when used as an indicator of the status of the majority of illiterate women and men.

Partly because of these limitations, researchers increasingly are looking for alternative indicators of status. The most frequently cited and used of these is “power,” but there are problems in defining exactly what is meant by the term. What *kind* of power? Peggy Sanday and Justin Green focus on *political* power. Sanday operationally defines it and measures it by political participation and involvement of women in solidarity groups; Green measures political power by types of political communication patterns—by different patterns guiding the content and flow of communication between people.⁶ Many other investigators posit that *economic* power is a key indicator of women’s status, but little has been done to actually measure this correlation.

Thus there is as yet no consensus about operational definitions and measures of women’s status. This presents serious barriers to accurately measuring the status of women *within* a society, and especially *across* societies. Even when aware of these limitations, researchers resort to education and/or employment as seemingly the best available (if rough) dimensions to measure the status of women cross-culturally. The discrepancies reviewed above and these compromise alternatives themselves imply that there is no solution yet to the questions of which indicators should be used to define status operationally within a society and cross-culturally, or of whether individual indicators or composite indexes of status should be used.

The determination of *which indicators of status are meaningful* is, in the final analysis, dependent upon the answer to the second question raised at the beginning of this discussion: *Who* should make the value judgment of assessing the prestige of a social position in relation to other social positions?

In small group structures (i.e., an industry or an informal group), the answer is obvious: The *group members* themselves determine the prestige of any social position within the group. There is no reason to assume that large group structures obey different principles; so it is the members of a society who determine the status of positions within that society. This point should

⁵Ibid., p. 3.

⁶Peggy R. Sanday, “Female Status in the Public Domain,” in Michelle Z. Rosaldo and Louise Lamphere, eds., *Woman, Culture and Society* (entry 11), pp. 189-206; and Justin J. Green, “Philippine Women: Towards a Social Structural Theory of Female Status” (entry 92).

be kept in mind in assessing the status of women. Education and employment are useful objective and independent indicators, but are they true indicators of the status of women *within* a particular society? Apart from the limitations mentioned earlier, how, for example, is the relatively high rate of women's participation in medical and law professions and in the public arena in some countries (i.e., Poland, Argentina, Peru, and Chile)⁷ to be interpreted? Apparently, in these countries (in contrast to others, notably the United States), women's participation in these professions and/or in certain areas of public life is high because society defines them as traditionally feminine areas (perhaps just as hoeing and weeding are considered traditional "female" work in peasant societies).⁸ Is it accurate to infer, on the basis of these "professional participation" statistics, that, for example, Argentinian women have a higher status than U.S. women? It seems clear that assessments of the status of professional women have to take into consideration the society's members' rating of the different professions.

One of the reasons why Irene Tinker argues that many times development has a negative impact on women is that the Western model of development exports a middle-class image of what is appropriate for women's work, one that limits or undermines traditional occupations.⁹ Does not the essence of this criticism apply as well to the indicators being used to measure *female status*? That is, do Western values bias researchers' definitions of status? After all, the limitations already mentioned for any one status indicator stem from the fact that the particular indicator is not relevant for the society being studied. Meaningful indicators of women's status can only be derived from an understanding of both the structural and dynamic aspects of the society in question—that is, knowing its particular social structure and the sources of power, prestige, and/or esteem for its members. The current measures of women's status, especially those used cross-culturally, probably could be better defined as measures of "modernity in women's participation."¹⁰

Even those who may differ with the above analysis are likely to agree that there are problems with the definition of women's status. One solution—at least until agreement can be reached on the theoretical and operational definitions of status—is to restrict the scientific language used to its operational definitions. Operationism¹¹ of the term status will not only aid

⁷See Magdalena Sokolowska, "Changing Roles and Status of Women in Poland" (entry 64); Nora Scott Kinzer, "Sociocultural Factors Mitigating Role Conflicts of Buenos Aires Professional Women" (entry 78); and Elsa M. Chaney, "Old and New Feminists in Latin America: The Case of Peru and Chile" (entry 349).

⁸Ester Boserup, "Women and Their Role in Peasant Societies" (entry 149).

⁹Irene Tinker, "The Adverse Impact of Development on Women," in Irene Tinker and Michèle Bo Bramsen, eds., *Women and World Development* (Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council, 1976).

¹⁰Giele, "Comparative Perspectives," *op. cit.*, p. 34.

¹¹Operationism: "The practice of talking about 1) one's observations, 2) the manipulative and calculational procedures in making these, 3) the logical and mathematical steps which intervene between earlier and later statements, and 4) *nothing else.*" B. F. Skinner, "The Operational Analysis of Psychological Terms," in H. Feigl and M. Brodbeck, eds., *Readings in the Philosophy of Science* (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1953), pp. 585-95.

in excluding gratuitous or biased inferences from data but also will help in drawing meaningful relationships and hypotheses from different research data.

For example, *the effect of education* (measured by proportion of girls to total school enrollment) *on fertility behavior*, or conversely, *the effect of education on economic power* (measured, for example, by traditional indicators such as the proportion of women in the labor force) can be assessed and stated without making reference, in the first case, to status as an "independent" variable (that variable which affects fertility) or, in the second case, to status as a dependent variable (that variable which is affected by education). At this stage, little would appear to be gained, either in theory construction or policy implementation, by insisting that either the "proportion of girls to total school enrollment" or "the proportion of women in the labor force" actually are measures of women's status.

Women's Roles

"Status" and "role" are complementary concepts; together they portray the interrelationship between the social structure and the individual. Each of them, however, expresses this relationship from a different perspective. Status defines the individual's place in the social structure; role emphasizes the way in which the individual deals with the demands inherent in a particular social position.

Theoretical Definitions of Role. Role is alternatively defined in studies cited in this bibliography as "the expected behavior associated with a particular social position"; as "the set of actual performances and functions expected of a person in a particular social position"; or as "the expected pattern of behavior or actual pattern of behavior associated with a particular social position."¹² From these highly similar definitions it is clear that role refers to the *actions* of an individual occupant of a social position. But *which* actions? While the first definition focuses only on the actions expected of that individual, the last refers either to actions expected or to actions actually performed by the individual. The failure to differentiate *role expectations* from *role enactments* is best reflected in the operational definitions of women's roles.

Operational Definitions of Role. Two examples of operational definitions of "role" will suffice to illustrate the different usages of the concept. Ester Boserup's landmark book, *Woman's Role in Economic Development*, examines women's economic productivity, that is, their economic behavior.¹³ In contrast, Brigitta Hauser-Schaublin's study, "Women in Kararaw-Village: A Study of Women's Roles among the Iatmul Middle Sepik District, Papua-New Guinea," analyzes male and female norm systems; male and female expectations about their economic, social, and religious roles; and the attitudes of men to women and women to men.¹⁴ Thus, while

¹²Birdsall, "Introduction to the Social Science Literature," op. cit., p. 7; Giele, "Comparative Perspectives," op. cit., p. 1; and Ridley, "Consequences of Demographic Change," op. cit., p. 3.

¹³Entry 217.

¹⁴Entry 94.

the former book restricts the use of role to what women *do*, the latter study includes, among other things, what women *think* they should do, or role expectations.

Actions (role enactment), attitudes, role expectations, and norms hardly are one and the same thing. Role *expectations* are cognitions which help people define the limits or range of actions sanctioned by society. They are specifications for adherence to group norms¹⁵ and are comprised of the rights and privileges and the duties and obligations of any occupant of a social position in relation to persons occupying other positions in the social structure. Role *enactment*, in contrast, is far more simply the set of actions that the occupant of a social position actually carries out.

While the role enactment of a person occupying, for example, the social position "housewife" is a) guided by general social norms, b) influenced by the prestige assigned to this position, c) directed more specifically by the person's and relevant others' expectations of how this role should be carried out, d) also affected by the person's attitudes, motivations, and abilities, and e) greatly determined by the other roles this person enacts, *the correspondence or agreement among all these antecedents, and between any one or more of these and role enactment is far from perfect*. It would indeed be a predictable world if the correlation between these social, cognitive factors and actions were perfect! It is fair to say that the predictability or consistency between, for instance, sex-role attitudes and enactments that are central to the person's self-concept (and society's functioning) is much higher than for other, less relevant attitudes and actions. However, let us not assume perfect correlation between these attitudes and actions, especially since it is very reasonable to hypothesize that a crucial set of factors is affecting this correlation.¹⁶ "Development," "modernization," the move to urban areas, high population densities, etc.—all of which affect both women's and men's lives—probably decrease the correlation between sex-role enactments and sex-role attitudes.¹⁷

This discussion of some of the different aspects of "role" shows not only the complexity inherent in the term, but also the importance of investigating these aspects systematically. Within the context of a changing world, the study of these different aspects will provide insights as to *how women assimilate and accommodate to changing conditions*. An understanding of these processes may be a crucial step forward in designing effective programs for the improvement of women's lives. It certainly will enrich, and perhaps change, existing theoretical paradigms.

The Need for Flexibility. To date, social science research has been guided by two assumptions: 1) that people make rational choices and that

¹⁵This and most of the concepts and different aspects of role are based on the following chapter, which is recommended as a thorough theoretical and empirical review of the area: Theodore R. Sarbin and Vernon L. Allen, "Role Theory," in G. Lindzey and E. Aronson, eds., *The Handbook of Social Psychology*, Vol. 1 (Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1968), pp. 488-567.

¹⁶For a critique of the assumption of consistency between attitudes and actions, see Daryl J. Bem, "Self-Perception Theory," in Leonard Berkowitz, ed., *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, Vol. 6 (New York: Academic Press, 1972), pp. 2-62.

¹⁷In most cases, it can be assumed that women's actions increasingly will be at variance with traditional sex-role attitudes.

their behavior therefore is purposeful; and 2) that people do not change with time or circumstances and therefore can be grouped or classified according to fixed or immutable categories. The use of these categories in sex-role research leads to a quite predictable outcome: the conclusion that sex roles, too, are stable and rigid.¹⁸ It may well be that this second bias is the cause of the uniform treatment of, or lack of differentiation when dealing with, women's roles. Only a conception of women as flexible and changing allows for inconsistencies between their role enactment and the cognitive and social factors influencing this enactment.

What seems desirable as a first methodological step is *movement away from measures of central tendency and toward measures of dispersion*. Within a particular society, the variance between women's actions and their sex-role-related attitudes and expectations, and between their actions and society's norms will show the extent of deviation and the extent to which this deviation is tolerated by the women themselves and by society. Measures of dispersion also will help identify different groups of women and different areas of action in which most (and least) deviation from society's norms is taking place. These considerations can provide a useful framework for exploring some of the following questions:

- (1) *Which* behavioral areas show the most discrepancy between actions and expectations or between actions and social norms? That is, which role enactments are undergoing greatest change?
- (2) *Who* are those women whose actions deviate the most from expectations or norms?
- (3) *What* is the source of a given role conflict? Is it a value judgment felt by the women themselves (actions versus expectations), or is it imposed by society (actions versus norms)?
- (4) *How* do these women avoid or solve role strain or conflict? What enables contradictory actions and expectations (or norms) to coexist?

The answers to these and many other related questions will give a scientific understanding of the dynamics and processes of change. Women's change-oriented programs might profit greatly from this knowledge.

RESEARCH CONCERNS

From the wide spectrum of multi-disciplinary and multi-regional concerns reflected in the bibliographical material, this presentation selects for discussion some research findings that a) attempt to answer several questions about the status of women that transcend national or cultural boundaries as well as rural-urban distinctions, b) are basic to the understanding of the situation of women, and c) are of current interest to many investigators.

¹⁸Shirley S. Angrist, "An Overview," in "The New Scholarship: Review Essays in the Social Sciences" (entry 9), pp. 175-84.

This review first discusses research findings on the relationship between the status of women and their fertility behavior; the questions raised in the previous section about the definitions of status and role suggest some new ways of looking at this relationship as well as some new avenues for research. The review then explores the broader question of the relative status of women in society and hence, the issue of sexual inequality. The existence of sexual inequality in both past and present societies immediately raises questions about its relationship to social and economic inequality. The third topic examined is the possible effect of social and economic equality on sexual inequality and vice versa.

When the indicator used to measure equality is the degree of women's control over economic resources, an examination of women's status over time shows that in the past women have attained relative equality with men in some societies. Analysis of the relationship between sexual and social equality indicates that structural changes in society's allocation of resources and benefits lessen sexual inequality in many areas of life. However, in societies where women have had control over economic resources as well as in modern socialist nations, sexual inequality still prevails in one crucial domain: politics. The world's leadership structure and political decision making has been and still is in the hands of men. Two reasons advanced to explain this fact transcend national boundaries; they are generalized beliefs about women's traits and abilities and women's low educational attainments.

The "Status" of Women and Fertility

Much research has been devoted to studying the relationship between the "status" of women, as measured by education and employment, and their fertility behavior. The simple assertion that raising the "status" of women will result in fewer births, although still believed by some, has been seriously questioned in the recent literature. While a positive correlation has been found between the education of women and lower fertility¹⁹ and between employment and lower birth rates,²⁰ these correlations are far from consistent. Within a country, the correlation between education and fertility varies with, among other things, rural/urban residence, socio-economic status, age at first marriage, and the husband's education. The relationship between employment and fertility within a country again varies with rural/urban residence, education, modern and traditional sectors of the economy, and a host of other factors. Interestingly, comparisons of findings in a range of countries reveal the correlation between the status of women—measured via education and employment—and fertility to be stronger in industrial-

¹⁹Kaitly Miller and Michaela Mendelsohn, "Education and the Participation of Women in World Development: A Brief Survey" (entry 192); and U. N. Economic Commission for Latin America, "Socio-Cultural Determinants of Educational Opportunities of Women," Staff Paper No. 3 (entry 193).

²⁰Valerie Kincade Oppenheimer, "The Female Labor Force in the United States" (entry 260); and Geraldine B. Terry, "A Theoretical Examination of the Relationship Between Fertility and Female Employment" (entry 278).

ized than in developing nations.²¹ Reviewing the African evidence, Helen Ware has questioned the whole relationship between the status of women and fertility, arguing that the correlation between education and fertility is not at all clear (or linear), while the relationship between employment and fertility is based on an ethnocentric U.S. model, which assumes role incompatibility between work and child rearing.²² In his study of fertility in Nigeria, John Caldwell also has criticized the ethnocentric biases that lead researchers to the wrong conclusions about fertility, because they fail to see the differences between the extended family and the Western model of the nuclear family.²³

The arguments made in these studies and the initial discussion of the concept of status in this introduction all point to the same source of bias: an underlying assumption that indicators, processes, and measures that are valid for certain societies (i.e., Western industrialized nations) are also significant for the rest. A fundamental step toward better understanding of the relationship between women's status and fertility may well be increased awareness that sources of women's status (such as education and employment) that are relevant for some countries are not necessarily so for other countries.

Researchers who are exploring the dynamics of fertility—or, more specifically, women's attitudes, desires, and decisions regarding fertility—appear to be subject to two other underlying assumptions prevalent in the social science disciplines (see pp. 6-7 above). The first assumption—that human attitudes or preferences do not change—seems to guide researchers' insistence on formulating questions about fertility attitudes in simplistic "yes-no" terms. Paula Hass criticizes this artificial dichotomization of a decision-making process that is in reality dynamic, varies over time and circumstances, and is affected by prior experiences.²⁴ If the individual is viewed as an active processor of information (from the external environment and his/her past experience) who is able to modify his/her attitudes and behavior on the basis of these inputs, it then follows that attitudes toward pregnancies are subject to this same change and should be viewed and assessed accordingly.

The second assumption is also tied to the perception of how people make decisions. Social scientists, most notably economists, embody what John Steinbruner calls the "analytic paradigm," or the underlying assumption that decisions—in this case about fertility—follow a rational cost-benefit analysis.²⁵ For example, the high fertility behavior of women in poor rural areas is frequently explained by the economic value of children in these

²¹See Nancy Birdsall, "How Many Babies: To Each His/Her Own" (entry 265); Ruth B. Dixon, "Women's Rights and Fertility" (entry 267); and Adrienne Germain, "Status and Roles of Women as Factors in Fertility Behavior: A Policy Analysis" (entry 270).

²²Ware, "Relevance of Changes in Women's Roles," op. cit.

²³John C. Caldwell, "Fertility and the Household Economy in Nigeria" (entry 292).

²⁴Paula H. Hass, "Wanted and Unwanted Pregnancies: A Fertility Decision-Making Model," (entry 272).

²⁵John D. Steinbruner, *The Cybernetic Theory of Decision: New Dimensions of Political Analysis* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1974). Part I (pp. 3-152) offers an excellent analysis of the rational, cybernetic, and cognitive models.

areas.²⁶ The rational (cost-benefit) decision of a woman in this situation would entail, more or less, the following process: awareness of the available options (have a child or not) and utilization of all available information to make an assessment of the value of each option (advantages and disadvantages of having a child) prior to reaching the "optimal" judgment that the expected economic benefits of having the child outweigh all other disadvantages. While it is true that the economic value of children accounts for a relatively large portion of the variance in the number of children many women have, it does not follow that the decision process always obeys purposive reasons. There would be little interest in examining other non-analytical decision processes if the resulting outcomes for "rational" and "non-rational" processes were the same. The evidence seems to show they are not.²⁷ Nor would there be much interest in other models if their use added little to the understanding of fertility decisions. Non-analytical models, however, might help greatly in explaining what Steinbruner calls the "unfortunate outcomes"—that is, those outcomes which defy cost-benefit analysis, such as successive child bearing in situations where the children are economic burdens.

One of the major differences between non-analytic (cybernetic and cognitive models) and analytic models is that in the former the individual tends to control for uncertainty or resolve it. The individual does *not*, for highly adaptive reasons, actively consider or seek information for a wide variety of alternatives before making a decision; this makes survival or life more efficient, maybe more effective, and certainly easier. A classic example of such a decision-making process is the case of the tennis player. The tennis player screens out information that does not directly pertain to the next move—although this information might be considered later on: i.e., the position of the sun does not concern him until it hits him directly in the eyes. And, when the sun blinds him, the player does not "stop and think" what he should do, but responds automatically on the basis of prior experiences or conditionings. So are all (or most) of his other moves generated; otherwise, he would be out of the game very quickly! The decision-making pattern of the tennis player follows the very simple principles contained in what is called the cybernetic paradigm. These simple mechanisms are probably not sufficient to account for the more complex decision of having or not having a child (although they probably explain the decision-making process of engaging in sexual intercourse—which tends to be ignored as a relevant variable in fertility research). But clearly analytic rules do not govern all higher-level decisions; more complex decision making is also subject to discounting and selection of information. In striving for harmony, consistency, or predictability, perceptual and cognitive processes most often ignore, select, and/or distort information.

Reliable evidence has been gathered over the years on how the mind selects, structures, and processes information before making decisions. General rules or laws governing the mind, empirically tested within and

²⁶See Birdsall, "How Many Babies," *op. cit.*; and Caldwell, "Fertility and Household Economy," *op. cit.*

²⁷Steinbruner, *Cybernetic Theory of Decision*, *op. cit.*, pp. 82-83.

across cultures, have been useful in understanding questions ranging from why people perceive certain aspects of the environment more easily than others to how political decisions are made.²⁸ If these rules govern a wide variety of acts, it is certainly likely that they also influence fertility decisions. Research guided by such non-analytic paradigms might contribute to a better understanding of fertility behavior. Not only fertility research, but also family-planning program design and implementation might benefit from insight into these models.

There is a need, then, to study women's (and men's) fertility decision-making processes and behavior by using paradigms which a) view the individual as active, changing, and behaving according to non-analytic as well as analytic or purposive directives; and b) recognize and incorporate societal and/or cultural differences at all stages of the research effort, from the formulation of hypotheses and design of measurement instruments to the interpretation of the research results.

Historical Explanations of Women's Status and of Sexual Inequality

Economists, sociologists, and, most notably, anthropologists are seeking historical explanations of the position of women and of the dynamics of sexism. Despite differences in emphasis, all investigators use the participation of women in the economic sphere as a major indicator of the degree of sexual inequality within and across societies. Although the data sources most frequently used to measure this form of inequality are far from ideal,²⁹ the validity of the results is greatly enhanced by the consistent patterns emerging from the efforts of independent researchers. Most such studies show that sexual inequality has not been constant over time.

It seems that women have experienced the *least* sexual inequality in simple and stable hunting and gathering societies and in horticultural and early farming societies and the *most* sexual inequality in more advanced agricultural (peasant) societies.³⁰ It also has been observed that there is less inequality in nomadic than in settled societies.³¹ As societies develop from advanced agricultural stages to more complex, industrial ones, sexual inequality again decreases, although it never reaches the low level observed in early subsistence economies.³²

²⁸For a brief review of perceptual and cognitive structures and processes, see Steinbruner, *Cybernetic Theory of Decision*, op. cit.

²⁹These sources are usually G. P. Murdock's *World Ethnographic Atlas* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1967); and/or U.N. and ILO statistics of economic participation.

³⁰See Ester Boserup, *Woman's Role in Economic Development* (entry 217); Rae Lesser Blumberg, *Stratification: Socioeconomic and Sexual Inequality* (entry 66); Kay M. Martin and Barbara Voorhies, *Female of the Species* (entry 6); and Tinker, "Adverse Impact," op. cit.

³¹See Elise Boulding, "Nomadism, Mobility and the Status of Women" (entry 67); and Gina Bari Kolata, "Kung Hunter-Gatherers: Feminism, Diet and Birth Control," in Priscilla Reining and Irene Tinker, eds., *Population: Dynamics, Ethics and Politics* (entry 277), pp. 99-101.

³²Giele, "Comparative Perspectives," op. cit.; Boserup, *Woman's Role*, op. cit.

Population pressure and the introduction of intensive cultivation techniques are the independent variables most frequently cited as causing the emergence or accentuation of sexual inequality in peasant societies; women are replaced by men as the main economic producers and subsequently are restricted to the household and its immediate surroundings.³³ All investigators seem to agree that population pressure and the concomitant food demands prompt the use of permanent fields for producing several crops a year, and that it is at this point that men replace women in the fields. However, they do hypothesize different mechanisms (or intervening variables) to account for *why* this happens. Boserup sees this change away from shifting agriculture as usually accompanying a shift from hoeing to ploughing, which is a male prerogative. But *why* is ploughing a male prerogative? Suellen Huntington points out that, indeed, "no one seems to know why."³⁴ Kay Martin and Barbara Voorhies view this change in the division of labor as a natural adaptation: it happened simply because it worked. That is, the physical strength and time requirements as well as increasing distances between fields and home (and domicile requirements) implicit in intensive cultivation techniques fitted men's characteristics better than women's. Rae Blumberg agrees with Martin and Voorhies, in that she argues that intensive cultivation is incompatible with women's child-care responsibilities (breastfeeding). Blumberg, however, adds another variable—the state of male labor supply versus demand. When the supply of male laborers is greater than the demand, men may invade traditionally feminine fields.

Finally, Janet Giele explains the emergence of sexual inequality by changes in religious beliefs or family controls which limit women's movement as well as by the introduction of technological changes. Work and benefits are shared most equally between men and women in societies with little surplus and great need, and least equally in settled societies with advanced agriculture and large surpluses. Giele (along with Martin and Voorhies) emphasizes as a fundamental intermediate factor the differences in family organization. The family is seen as the link between the economy and the individual. It distributes the authority and privilege between the sexes and regulates the roles and relative status of men and women. The simple nuclear family structures of early societies and of complex industrial societies are seen as conducive to a more equal relationship between the sexes than the extended, patriarchal family structures of peasant systems.³⁵

This discussion has focused on differences in sexual equality, as measured by differences in men's and women's participation in productive economic activities. But is economic participation the *main* or *only* indicator of cross-cultural differences in sexual equality? And to what extent is

³³For Ester Boserup, extensive plough cultivation triggers the shift—men take up the fields. Under later intensive plough cultivation of irrigated lands, both men and women work in the fields. Kay Martin and Barbara Voorhies, however, provide contrary evidence showing that only men farm under the latter method.

³⁴Suellen Huntington, "Issues in Woman's Role in Economic Development" (entry 220), footnote, p. 4.

³⁵Martin and Voorhies, *Female of the Species*, op. cit.; Blumberg, *Stratification*, op. cit.; and Giele, "Comparative Perspectives," op. cit.

women's status determined, or affected, by their participation in economic activity?

While there is a general tendency to infer women's status from the degree of women's participation in economic activities, some researchers consider female productivity as only the first building block toward equal status between men and women. These investigators maintain that, while women's economic participation may be a necessary precondition of equality, it is not by itself a sufficient precondition.³⁶ Rae Blumberg has made a useful contribution to this area of investigation by arguing that women's attainment of equal status with men depends not only on their equal *participation* in production, but also on the degree of *control* they possess over the activities in which they take part; she sees this essential element of control as determined—in any given society—by a) the perceived indispensability to that society of the specific productive activities carried out by women, b) women's possession of the technical expertise necessary for production, c) women's relative control over the means of production and the distribution of the output, as well as d) other non-economic but key variables, such as maternal kinship connections.³⁷

However, not even these more clearly defined conditions seem to answer the broader question of whether women's control over economic resources is *perceived by the members of the society* as granting women a relatively high *status*. Most researchers would agree that while women's control over economic resources has varied over time and in different societies, they have seldom if ever attained an equal footing with men in terms of political and leadership power. Does status depend on economic power alone, on a combination of economic and political power, on political power alone—or is there perhaps an entirely different variable (age, for instance) that determines the relative status of women in a particular society? No answer is presently available to these questions. If the relative status of women in a society is to be assessed, it again appears that the first and foremost step is to investigate what indicators of women's status are perceived as meaningful by the members of the society under study.³⁸

Socio-Economic Inequality and Sexual Inequality

The relationship of socio-economic inequality to sexual inequality is another major concern of many researchers. Is sexual inequality simply an aspect of

³⁶Ester Boserup herself avoids inferring high *status* from African women's greater *economic participation* in traditional farming systems. Suellen Huntington's analysis (while it erroneously criticizes Boserup for making such an inference) usefully points out that women's heavy *workload in African farming* systems is not attributable to their greater independence; on the contrary, it is the product of men's authority and domination over women. Huntington, "Issues in Woman's Role," *op. cit.*

³⁷Blumberg, *Stratification*, *op. cit.*

³⁸This discussion should not be taken as denying the *potential* importance of women's economic participation and, even more, their control over economic resources in influencing their relative status in some societies. However, until corroborated by the members of the society, *a priori* assumptions that women's status is a function of their economic power might well lead to biased results and erroneous inferences about women and the society in question.

social inequality, or are they two distinct phenomena? If the latter is true, how are they related? Latin American researchers are especially concerned with the sex-versus-class question and with the strategies for change that the answer to this question implies.³⁹ Many emphasize the class issue as most important; as they see it, the first priority should be subsistence and socio-economic equality for both exploited men and women.⁴⁰

However, will (or does) the achievement of increasing socio-economic equality alleviate and eventually eliminate the problems of sex inequality? When worldwide participation of women in education and in the labor force is assessed, socialist countries rank at the top.⁴¹ That socialist policies enhance the participation of women in economic activity of society is clear.⁴² It cannot be said, however, that the participation of women in the economic spheres in these societies is *equal* to that of men—particularly in terms of the professional level and decision-making power attained; moreover, their participation does not extend to the political arena and leadership structure.⁴³ The experience of these countries suggests that while the kinds of socio-economic structural changes that they implemented appear to facilitate the achievement of a degree of sexual equality not matched by other countries, they do not seem to ensure genuine sexual equality. Their experience also suggests that socio-economic and sexual inequality do not necessarily have the same origins—or the same solutions.

Despite these reservations, sexual and social inequality *are* interrelated. Some researchers have pointed out that socio-economic stratification can augment sexual inequality. In Latin American countries, for example, elite women who hold professional-level positions tend to share class rather than sex perspectives—as evidenced by the use they make of lower-class women servants to help minimize the conflicts that they face in their professional and family role enactments. Other observers have suggested that sexual inequality also may have an opposite effect on socio-economic stratification. In some Moslem countries, for instance—where women of all classes are excluded from any economic activity—women do establish non-exploitative and even supportive associations across class lines. Evidence of such cross-

³⁹Meri Knaster, "Women in Latin America: The State of Research, 1975" (entry 20).

⁴⁰See M. Teresita de Barbieri, "La condición de la mujer en América Latina: su participación social; antecedentes y situación actual" (entry 74); Carmen Diana Deere, "Rural Women's Subsistence Production in the Capitalist Periphery" (entry 151); and Evelyn P. Stevens, "The Prospects for a Women's Liberation Movement in Latin America" (entry 356).

⁴¹U. N. Economic Commission for Latin America, "Socio-Cultural Determinants of Educational Opportunities," *op. cit.*; and "Socio-Cultural Determinants of Economic Activities of Women," Staff Paper No. 5 (entry 224).

⁴²See David M. Heer and Nadia H. Youssef, "Female Status Among Soviet Central Asian Nationalities: The Melding of Islam and Marxism" (entry 69); Barbara W. Jancar, "Women Under Communism" (entry 59); Sokolowska, "Women in Poland," *op. cit.*; and Esther Vélis, "Situación de la mujer en Cuba en lo referente a su integración al desarrollo, con especial referencia a los problemas de población" (entry 237).

⁴³See Jancar, *ibid.*; Silva Meznarić, "Social Change and Intergenerational Mobility of Women: The Case of a Postrevolutionary (Equality-Oriented) Society" (entry 108); Susan Kaufmann Purcell, "Modernizing Women for a Modern Society: The Cuban Case" (entry 81); and Sokolowska, *ibid.*

class linkages in these countries has led Vanessa Maher to pose a useful question: To what extent do elite women in Western societies generally share the perspectives of their sex rather than of their class?⁴⁴ Systematic investigation of these and related questions—such as which standards of reference women use to evaluate themselves and others within and across class groups—will offer an understanding of the similarities, differences, and/or interactions between sex and class from a much neglected perspective: that of the women involved.

Why Is Politics an Exclusively Male Domain?

In both capitalist and socialist social systems, sexual inequality is most apparent in the domain of political participation and power. Although men have shared with women those crucial moments in the history of most nations when new political systems are struggling to replace old ones, soon thereafter, women generally have been excluded by men (or have stepped aside themselves) from participation in the political machinery of the nation.⁴⁵ Kathleen Newland's article and the collection of readings edited by Jane Jacquette offer a comprehensive picture of the low participation of women in politics,⁴⁶ as do all but one of the country studies included in the section on Women, Law, and Politics in this bibliography.⁴⁷ Hypotheses advanced to account for this ubiquitous phenomenon focus either on the political system or on the women themselves.⁴⁸

Jane Jacquette hypothesizes that two main factors inhibit the participation of women in leadership positions in the U.S. political system: 1) mainstream politics reinforces the status quo, discouraging the expression of alienation; and 2) politics excludes "private" (women's) issues from the political arena. Support for Jacquette's first hypothesis is found in Jeane Kirkpatrick's study of U.S. women legislators. More often than not, these legislators support or embody the dominant ideology, suggesting either that there is a bias in the selection process (those women who participate are satisfied with the status quo), or that women who want to attain even middle-level political posts have to conform to male standards.⁴⁹ Jacquette's second hypothesis implies a solution. This solution—that the incorporation of

⁴⁴Vanessa Maher, *Women and Property in Morocco: Their Changing Relation to the Process of Social Stratification in the Middle Atlas* (entry 25).

⁴⁵See Chaney, "Old and New Feminists," op. cit.; Mary Elmendorf, "The Many Worlds of Women: Mexico" (entry 17); Josina Machel, "The Mozambican Women in the Revolution: Frelimo Women's Detachment" (entry 361); and Lucille Mair, "Woman and Her Human Rights: A Programme for Progress" (entry 354).

⁴⁶Kathleen Newland, "Women in Politics: A Global Review" (entry 346); and Jane S. Jaquette, ed., *Women in Politics* (entry 344).

⁴⁷The exception is Jean F. O'Barr, "Making the Invisible Visible: African Women in Politics and Policy" (entry 362).

⁴⁸For a review of these hypotheses from a political science perspective, see Kay Boals, "Political Science," in "The New Scholarship: Review Essays in the Social Sciences" (entry 9).

⁴⁹Jeane S. Kirkpatrick, *Political Woman* (entry 377).

women's issues in U.S. politics would increase women's stake and therefore improve their participation—is criticized by Kay Boals, since it suggests that women's stake is *limited* to those issues.⁵⁰ The experience of some countries other than the United States raises a second objection to Jacqueline's proposal. The incorporation of women's issues (child care, housework, marriage) into Latin American politics appears to have had the right effect for the wrong reasons. The number of women elected to office in Latin America seems to increase when women candidates espouse private issues. At the same time, however, this espousal is accepted by women and by society in general as a logical extension of women's nurturance traits. Such sex-stereotyped definitions of what is "female politics" and what is "male politics" restricts women's influence and limits the areas in which they can compete with men.⁵¹ Women politicians in the United States and other countries who seek election via these issues should be fully aware of this danger.⁵²

Throughout the world, the proportion of women who are educated is lower than that of men. To some, this fact explains women's lower political participation. If women's access to education is increased, they argue, political participation also will increase.⁵³ However, the phenomenon is present not only in countries with very few educated women, but also in countries with a high proportion of educated women. If education is a factor in political participation, then it seems that both the unequal *access to education* and the *education imparted* are at issue. The reinforcement of traditional values through educational institutions and the mass media might nullify any ideal effect of education per se in changing the perspectives and attitudes of people.⁵⁴

Other explanations of women's lack of participation in politics seem to be based on a belief—held by both men and women—that women lack that "something" that makes males "politicians," that women still are ill-equipped, physically and psychologically, to handle political decision making and power. Such arguments are used to rationalize restricting the participation of women not only in politics but also in the labor market.

The Impact of Sex Stereotypes

Sex-role stereotypes, or "consensual beliefs about the differing characteristics of men and women,"⁵⁵ long have had—and still do have—great influence on the actions of women and men. These beliefs not

⁵⁰Boals, "Political Science," op. cit., p. 171.

⁵¹Chaney, "Old and New Feminists," op. cit.; and Newland, "Women in Politics," op. cit.

⁵²This statement is not meant to imply that private issues should not be political ones. The ideal political system would be one where both men and women make political decisions on both private and public issues.

⁵³Newland, "Women in Politics," op. cit.

⁵⁴See Marie-France Toinet, "Women's Political Participation in France" (entry 379); Barbieri, "La condición de la mujer," op. cit.; and Cornelia Butler Flora, "The Passive Female: Her Comparative Image by Class and Culture in Women's Magazine Fiction" (entry 75).

⁵⁵Inge K. Broverman et al., "Sex-Role Stereotypes: A Current Appraisal" (entry 102), p. 64.

only restrict the participation of women in politics, but also limit their occupational alternatives.⁵⁶ A widespread belief that men and women differ in their abilities to perform certain tasks has resulted in the rigid designation of most occupations as either "female" or "male"; the effective implementation of these beliefs is apparent everywhere.

Psychological "differences" between the sexes—generally inferred from physical differences—frequently are used to support these role definitions. Men are seen as more aggressive, independent, and analytical than women, and as less suggestible and verbal. Women are seen as more nurturing, affiliative, and consistent than men, and as more "able" to learn and perform repetitive tasks.

The validity of these and other sex-related beliefs is questionable for at least three different sets of reasons. First, little is yet known of the psychological dynamics and processes of the individual, let alone of the ways in which biological factors affect the individual's makeup. Although there is agreement that some (few rather than many) psychological characteristics—aggressiveness, for example—are influenced by biology, this influence currently is thought to be a predisposition to respond in a certain way rather than an immutable force directing a response. Moreover, this influence is probably not unidirectional (from biology to psychology) but interactional in nature; while biology might set in motion certain behavioral patterns rather than others, these patterns in turn might affect biological propensities. Second, in their recent critical review of research on psychological sex differences and similarities, Eleanor Maccoby and Carol Jacklin shatter many such myths, although their analysis a) is limited by the fact that most of the evidence was gathered in the United States, and b) should by no means be interpreted as offering conclusive or definite results. Much more research is needed in this area. In spite of these limitations, their analysis of an impressive number of studies strongly suggests that, of the few sex differences observed, only one—boys are more aggressive than girls—emerges in early childhood. All others appear sometime after age ten.⁵⁷ Some earlier reviews mention other sex differences—most notably, that females are more subjective than males.⁵⁸ However, all agree that there is more variance within each sex than between sexes.⁵⁹ Third, and perhaps

⁵⁶The wide range of influence of these beliefs is exemplified in Jerónimo Irala Burgos, "El status jurídico de la mujer en Paraguay" (entry 353), which analyzes current legislation in Paraguay. Men are penalized less severely than women when committing adultery, because monogamy is unnatural for a man since it ignores his physiological and *hygienic* needs!

⁵⁷Among other things, their critical review of research on this subject reveals the following: girls are not more sociable or more suggestive than boys; girls are not better than boys at learning simple, repetitive tasks; boys are not better at learning tasks that require higher-level cognitive processes; nor are boys more analytic than girls. The review also points out that reliable sex differences appearing sometime after the ages 10-12 are that girls have greater verbal ability than boys, while boys excel at visual-spatial and mathematical abilities. From as early as social play begins (ages 2-2½), boys are reliably more aggressive than girls. Eleanor E. Maccoby and Carol N. Jacklin, *The Psychology of Sex Differences* (entry 117), pp. 349-74.

⁵⁸See, for example, Corinne Hutt, *Males and Females* (entry 115).

⁵⁹*Ibid.*; J. S. King, *Women and Work: Sex Differences and Society* (entry 116); and Maccoby and Jacklin, *Psychology of Sex Differences*, op. cit.

most important, the validity of sex-related beliefs long has been and still is being disproved by women's behavioral accomplishments; in spite of the persistence of opposed beliefs, women do perform "men's" work, especially in times of need, as in war and other emergencies. Increasing numbers of women do act as heads of households. Women do engage in strenuous physical work, in warfare, in complex decision making. Some women have become political and religious leaders.⁶⁰ Many other areas in which women's behavior is incompatible with sex-role stereotypes probably are being obscured by the earlier-mentioned underlying assumption that permeates social science research on sex roles—that human beings are rigid and unchanging entities.

However inaccurate sex stereotypes are, they do persist, and they do influence the behavioral alternatives of great numbers of men and women today. Many studies have been devoted to examining the transmission of sex stereotypes and the way they influence behavior. Fewer efforts have been made to explain how or why men and women have discounted contradictory information that threatens their beliefs. How do men and women who have shared tasks during times of need soon thereafter "forget" the non-traditional role enactment of women? How is a woman politician or a professional woman in a high-level post perceived, by both men and women? Do these women become role models for other women? (The evidence leads to the conclusion that they do not. Why not?) Clearly, further studies are needed not only on those elite women who do not conform to sex-role expectations or those women who achieve elite positions, but also on non-elite women who deviate from sex-role expectations.⁶¹ More important, studies are needed on what impact these women have on others and/or how the average person's behavior and sex-related beliefs are affected by contact with women who defy sex-role stereotypes.

Education and Women

Beliefs (however true or false) about the relative competence of the sexes strongly influence the options each sex has in society, as can be seen, for

⁶⁰See Rae Lesser Blumberg, with María-Pilar García, "The Political Economy of the Mother-Child Family: A Cross-Societal View" (entry 113); Elise Boulding, "Women, Bread, and Babies: Directing Aid for Fifth World Families" (entry 150); Susan E. Brown, "Lower Economic Sector Female Mating Patterns in the Dominican Republic: A Comparative Analysis" (entry 120); Isabel Sawhill et al., "The Family in Transition" (entry 146); and Maritta Koch-Weser, "Die Yoruba Religion in Brasilien" (entry 125). Moreover, a trend of increasing female participation in delinquent behavior—observed in a U.S. crime study (Freda Adler, *Sisters in Crime*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1975)—shows that new social conditions stimulate aggressive behaviors which supposedly go against biological predispositions. Over time, these behaviors might even alter biological propensities.

⁶¹For studies of elite women, see Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, "Positive Effects of the Multiple Negative: Explaining the Success of Black Professional Women" (entry 143); Ruth B. Kundsins, ed., *Women and Success: The Anatomy of Success* (entry 60); Karen Leonard, "Educated Women at Work: Supportive Factors in Indian Society" (entry 98); and Rama Mehta, *The Western-Educated Hindu Woman* (entry 140).

example, in the differences in educational opportunities given to men and women. Statistics reveal that approximately 28 per cent of the men and 40 per cent of the women in the world are illiterate.⁶² In many countries, absenteeism and drop-out rates are higher for females than they are for males.⁶³ In most countries where relatively high percentages of women and men attain secondary (high school), intermediate (vocational), or professional (college/graduate) education levels, there are disparities between the courses taken by females and those taken by males. While the definition of "female" and "male" fields may vary somewhat between countries, throughout the world a high proportion of women take what society considers to be "female" courses. In Latin America, the Arab countries, and Africa, men predominate in technical and vocational courses, while women are concentrated in the humanities or, more generally, in courses that equip women for jobs for which there is a low demand and high supply.⁶⁴ In the United States, few women pursue "hard" science careers; most, again, enter those fields in which the competition, given supply-demand factors, is highest.⁶⁵ Although the overall female participation rates are higher and there are some signs of changing trends in Eastern European countries, there, too, women still predominate in "female" fields and men in "male" fields.⁶⁶

The consequences of this educational pattern are clear: less education, or education in those skills that are defined as feminine, has a *direct* impact on women (in that it determines, and limits, their job options) and an *indirect* impact (in that it reinforces traditional sex-related beliefs). Why and how the education system is so structured is less clear. How do certain fields come to be labeled "feminine" and others "masculine"? If the educational system does "filter out" women from certain areas, how does this get accomplished, by whom, and when? In many countries, sex-segregated education is the rule. What is the impact of this type of education on women's beliefs about which areas they can and cannot master and on their motivations? What is the effect of female or male teachers in transmitting sex-related beliefs and influencing women's motivations to study? Answers to these questions are important to an understanding of factors that prevent women from entering certain so-

⁶²U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, "Socio-Cultural Determinants of Educational Opportunities," *op. cit.*

⁶³Nagat Morsi El-Sanabary, "A Comparative Study of the Disparities of Educational Opportunities for Girls in the Arab States" (entry 202); and U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, "Education for Females in the Americas: Policy-Related Aspects," Staff Paper No. 4 (entry 200).

⁶⁴See Centro de Estudios Sociales con la Cooperación de AITEC, "La participación femenina en el sistema educacional venezolano" (entry 196); M. Teresita de Barbieri, "Acceso de la mujer a las carreras y ocupaciones tecnológicas de nivel medio" (entry 195); El-Sanabary, "Comparative Study," *op. cit.*; and U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, "Report of the Research Team Appointed by the Sierra Leone Commission for Education, Training and Employment Opportunities for Women in Sierra Leone" (entry 209).

⁶⁵P. J. Bickel et al., "Sex Bias in Graduate Admissions: Data from Berkeley" (entry 213); and John Ernest, *Mathematics and Sex* (entry 214).

⁶⁶Jancar, "Women under Communism," *op. cit.*; and Sokolowska, "Women in Poland," *op. cit.*

called male fields in countries where women do have access to higher education. They also must be considered in countries where basic training programs are being set up for rural women. The danger that a skill emphasized in a program directed to women will come to be labeled "feminine," with all its detrimental implications, is well stated by Allen Jedlicka.⁶⁷ Effective steps to prevent such labeling require an understanding of the conditions that gave rise to it in the first place. If traditional societal values deemphasize the education for women, what can be done to encourage women to enter and remain in educational programs?

Education is probably one of the most direct and effective ways available of reaching, motivating, and changing people—both women and men. However, if educational institutions transmit traditional, sex-related beliefs and motivations through traditional programs, or through ostensibly non-traditional (women-oriented) but badly planned programs, they also can be one of the greatest liabilities to the improvement of the condition of women.

⁶⁷Allen Jedlicka, "Diffusion of Technical Innovation: A Case for the Non-Sexist Approach Among Rural Villages" (entry 164).

Annotated Bibliography

I. General Studies on Women in Development

MULTI-REGIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

1. **Cook, Alice H.** *The Working Mother: A Survey of Problems and Programs in Nine Countries*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1975.

In 1972-73, the author studied the special problems of working mothers in Sweden, Israel, East and West Germany, Romania, Austria, the U.S.S.R., Japan, and Australia—interviewing working mothers and women representatives of organizations and movements and examining available documentary and statistical information on the situation of women in this category. Married women are in the work force to stay. While differences in the nature of the problems and their handling exist between countries, women in all of those nations face similar problems resulting from a life employment pattern that is radically different from that of men. The interruption in their careers for the purpose of child bearing is one of the critical problems. The author sees this interruption as a service to the country which should be recognized as such by society. Urgent *social* rather than individual solutions are required. The provision of training (after the “interruptions” caused by maternal tasks), child-care facilities, and part-time work are among the solutions recommended until society accommodates to new definitions of sex roles and parental responsibilities.

2. **Cordell, Magda, and McHale, John, with Streatfield, Guy.** *Women in World Terms, Facts and Trends*. Binghamton, N.Y.: State University of New York, Center for Integrative Studies, 1975.

Excellent charts, figures, and graphs show the past, present, and projected status of women around the world. The book reviews the historical position of women and analyzes the social and normative changes that are the consequences of the world's emphasis on accelerated growth and are related to the immediate problems of women. It examines the world trends in areas with which women are most closely concerned (population, food, education, and development) and concludes with a discussion of the psycho-social factors common to most women (gender role, maternity, marriage and family relations, work and self-image) that need to change so that women can achieve their equal place in society. The theme is that the liberation of women should not be viewed as a game in which men must lose as women gain.

3. **Giele, Janet Z., and Smock, Audrey C., eds.** *Women and Society: In International and Comparative Perspective*. New York: Wiley-Interscience, forthcoming.

This collection of readings is likely to become a standard reference source on the subject of women in development. It includes articles on: Japan, Bangladesh,

Egypt, Ghana, Mexico, Poland, France, and the United States. All of these essays provide historical and cultural background information on the current situation of women in these countries with respect to six areas: legal and political, economic, family, health and fertility, education, and religion, arts, media, etc. The comprehensive and systematic treatment allows for comparisons of women's status across countries or cultures and within countries, across time. In the introduction, Giele provides a theoretical model for evaluating the status of women in different societies, which indicates that the family structure is the main filter of economic and socio-cultural forces that regulate the roles and status of the sexes. Based on the empirical data of the country studies, Smock's conclusions also emphasize the importance of the family as the key structural variable influencing female's roles and status. [Annotations of the articles on Mexico, Egypt, and Poland are found elsewhere in this volume.]

- 4. Henry, Natalie D.** "A Forgotten Resource in Development—Women." Paper prepared for the 13th World Conference of the Society for International Development, San José, Costa Rica, February 22-25, 1973. Mimeo.

A comprehensive survey of women's workload and cultural roles in relation to their educational, professional, and political opportunities and their legal situation. Pointing out that of the one third of the world population that is illiterate, 43% are women and only 28% are men, the study shows that even where women do receive some primary school training, their situation is not necessarily improved, because of lack of follow-up formal and non-formal education. Although in many societies women are the ones who carry out most of the agricultural labor, even in the few allegedly comprehensive ("integrated") rural development programs that exist, the needs and contributions of women are not adequately taken into account. Almost everywhere, the responsibility for home and children falls upon women, regardless of the extent to which they are involved in other economic activities. Even within the United Nations, which has recently taken a leading position in the struggle against discrimination, the percentage of women in the higher professional ranks is very low.

- 5. International Council of Women.** *Women and the U.N.* Written by Margo Viscusi, seen by Ortrud. Paris, 1973.

Photographs of women, their activities and surroundings, that speak for themselves. Some of them are hard to forget. The texts are brief explanations and, in some cases, appeals for change.

- 6. Martin, M. Kay, and Voorhies, Barbara.** *Female of the Species.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1975.

The authors, both anthropologists, analyze and challenge the androcentric view of cultural evolution—with its basic assumption of male economic dominance—by examining the roles played by men and women in foraging, horticultural, agricultural, pastoral, and industrial societies. The study points out that as demands for productivity increase, population escalates, and political centralization takes place, males assume the economic dominance women had in the more simple and stable foraging societies. This shift is seen as originating from an adaptive pattern: physical strength and mobility (both male traits) are perceived as more "functional" when intensive cultivation replaces shifting techniques. Other chapters review the biological and psychological aspects of sex differences. Although the book lacks depth in some areas, its interdisciplinary scope and cross-cultural perspective give an excellent overview of the great number of variables and the complex interaction between genetic and environmental factors that influence sex roles and the status of women over time.

7. Matthiasson, Carolyn J., ed. *Many Sisters: Women in Crosscultural Perspective*. New York: MacMillan/Free Press, 1974.

Anthology of thirteen studies by women anthropologists and sociologists, divided into three sections: Manipulative Societies, Complementary Societies, and Ascendant Societies. The aim is to give a feeling for the many ways invented by women to deal with the male-female polarity in roles, status, kinship, descent. The essays are somewhat uneven, but good in depicting the variety of female life.

8. McGuigan, Dorothy G., ed. *New Research on Women at the University of Michigan*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan, Center for Continuing Education of Women, 1974.

Papers and reports on on-going research on Women in History; Women and Work; Women, Family and Fertility; New Psychology of Women; Women in Drama; Women and Art; Women in Literature; and Status of Women, presented at a conference on New Research on Women, March 15, 1973. Areas of greatest need within the different disciplines are emphasized. This rich and varied collection of short articles and reports is a good introductory guide to the general field of women's studies.

9. "The New Scholarship: Review Essays in the Social Sciences." *SIGNS: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1975): 119-92.

A collection of good review essays on the ways in which women have been dealt with in the social sciences. Articles on psychology (Mary B. Parlee), economics (Jane R. Chapman), anthropology (Carol B. Stack *et al.*), and political science (Kay Boals) outline the prevalent assumptions about women in the different disciplines and discuss needs for future research. An essay by Shirley S. Angrist provides an overview of social science research on women. The article ends with an essay on audiovisual teaching materials (Karen F.A. Fox).

10. Postel-Coster, Els, and Schrijvers, Joke. "Women on the Way: The Road to Emancipation." Mimeo. Leiden: Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, Faculteit der Sociale Wetenschappen, Subfaculteit der Culturelle Antropologie en Sociologie der Niet-Westerse Volken, 1975.

This refreshingly original and straightforward article summarizes the main aspects of women's lives in different present-day societies and introduces some workable classifications of the division of labor according to sex roles, while acknowledging the very wide range of factors that bring about and perpetuate the subordinate position of women (such as religion, myths, science, and social, legal, and economic factors). The authors offer suggestions for promoting women's emancipation, together with recommendations for further research. Its thorough theoretical discussion distinguishes this paper from many others on the same topic.

11. Rosaldo, Michelle Zimbalist, and Lamphere, Louise, eds. *Woman, Culture and Society*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1973.

Seventeen essays by women anthropologists on various aspects of the universal phenomenon of male domination and female response. The first essay addresses general aspects of the problem; the rest discuss specific instances. The introduction by the editors poses questions about this sexual asymmetry and the need to change it in a world where the biological imperatives have no place. Male-dominated social science

has assumed female roles as necessary, natural and essentially uninteresting. The few exceptions merely prove the rule, as do the handful of "famous women." Even where women exercise much power through varieties of overt or covert means, they pay obeisance to male authority. These essays are designed to improve understanding and point to directions for change.

12. Simmons, Emily Bartz. "Cultural Assumptions and Women's Roles in Development." Mimeo. Monrovia: Liberian Institute of Public Administration, n.d.

This essay contends that Western stereotypes of appropriate occupations for men and women are imposed on developing countries through international development programs, with the result that the traditional economic roles of women in those countries are often undermined. It suggests the need for research into women's roles in low-income countries, in order to point out possible problem areas and ways in which more realistic development programs can recognize and support women's contribution to the economic sector.

13. U.N., International Women's Year World Conference, Canadian Delegation. "Canadian Aid and the Third World Women." Mimeo. Mexico City, May 1975.

A good, general—though not original—survey, highlighting some of the main problems confronting Third World women today, especially within the context of aid programs. The need for more awareness, among aid donors and planners, of the traditional roles of women in the recipient developing countries is stressed. So far, the authors of this paper claim, Canadian aid has almost completely ignored women in its planning and implementation.

14. U.S. Department of State, Agency for International Development, Civic Participation Division, Office of Policy Development and Analysis, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination. "Participation of Women in Development: A Background Paper on the New Foreign Assistance Act Provision (Percy Amendment)." Washington, D.C., February 11, 1974.

The Percy Amendment provides that U.S. development assistance programs be administered with particular attention to the integration of women into the economies of foreign countries; it does not, however, set aside women's problems as a separate functional sector for AID. This background paper points out that there are little data on the actual participation of women in national economic development for most countries, since standard methods for measuring economic development are based primarily on transactions occurring and valued in modern markets. Work and services performed and consumed within households and subject to gift, barter, or traditional informal markets are generally excluded or substantially undervalued in national statistics. Thus, women's economic contributions are often not recognized.

15. U.S. Department of State, Agency for International Development. The Percy Amendment Working Committee. "A Plan for Action for AID Implementation of the Percy Amendment, Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, FY 1974." Washington, D.C., 1974.

Includes reports on education, health, population and family planning, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, and employment and national planning. The appendix contains several papers, including "A Strategy Paper for Integrating LDC Rural Women into Their National Economies," by Douglas D. Caton and Robert K. van Haeften, and excerpts from "Participation of Women in Development," prepared by Jonathan Silverstone, as well as a partial bibliography. All reports represent condensations of longer studies by the committee and the individual subcommittees. Among the committee's concerns are that an AID program focused on improving the quality of life for the poorest majority will not necessarily accomplish the aims of the Percy Amendment. AID's mandate under the amendment affects all sectors of developmental practice and all levels of activity within the sectors. For each of these sectors the committee makes specific recommendations.

16. Ward, Barbara E. "Women and Technology in Developing Countries." *Impact of Science on Society*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (1970): 93-101.

A brief look at positive and negative aspects of innovations in the fields of transportation, education, technical appliances, birth control, hygiene, nutrition, and medicine. Technological change has freed women from some of their previous chores, but it has also served to limit their range of activities. Technological changes on the local level often eliminate small-scale peasant industries that were a source of income.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

17. Elmendorf, Mary. "The Many Worlds of Women: Mexico." In *Women and Society: In International and Comparative Perspective*, edited by Janet Z. Giele and Audrey C. Smock. New York: Wiley-Interscience, forthcoming.

By taking into account all relevant current literature, this article seeks to give a comprehensive picture of women in Mexico. The extensive analysis of women in contemporary institutions is preceded by a good summary of women's roles from Pre-Columbian societies to the present. As is probably inherent in the nature of so broad a topic, some questions remain open, and some research results are mentioned but not discussed. *Machismo*, the author suggests, may exclude woman from the sphere of public affairs but it also enables her to reign supreme in her own household. Women's economic activity rates have increased during the last 40 years, but the magnitude of internal inequalities within the nation has widened, with related variations in women's work patterns. Most occupy the very lowest professional ranks. They fill jobs that are extensions of functions they perform at home. In rural areas, modernization and integration of the peasant into the economy as a paid worker frequently have made the woman marginal in the productive process, and many of the young women coming from the provinces into the city still have only three choices of work: domestic service, factory work, and prostitution. Domestic work in Mexico often comes close to slavery, since badly needed legislation has not been enacted. The equal pay for equal work maxim has hardly been established anywhere. Day-care centers for children are urgently needed; there are only 402 centers for 12 million children under 6 years of age. Mexico's annual population growth rate of 3.5% is a key to the explanation of many deficiencies in education and health measures. So far a very low percentage of the population practice family planning. Women's role in Mexican politics has been negligible. Last, societal improvements have only benefitted the middle- and upper-class women.

- 18. Fortún, Julia Elena.** "La mujer Aymará en Bolivia." *América Indígena*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (1972): 935-47.

Examines Aymará woman's status in family and public life, including economic contributions (provides a chart of women's part in the food cycle), work groups, participation in public meetings, effects of past government rural development efforts, and recommendations for a sex-integrated technical assistance educational program.

- 19. Henríquez de Paredes, Querubina; Izaguirre P., Maritza; and Vargas Delaunoy, Inés.** *Participación de la Mujer en el Desarrollo de América Latina y del Caribe*. Santiago: UNICEF, 1975.

Henríquez de Paredes' article, "La mujer latinoamericana y del Caribe y la familia," deals with the gaps between legal provisions and actual practice in governmental, economic, social, and cultural decision making. Some revealing statistics are used as indicators for different types of female marginality. The author suggests minimum actions and goals for international organizations in the fight against social prejudices and disadvantages. The article by Maritza Izaguirre on female participation in the development process develops a model of analysis; its classification of female participation could be of use in further studies. In applying her model, the author comes to the conclusion that Latin American societies are in a transitional stage. Inés Vargas Delaunoy's article examines female participation in the work force, types of female economic activity, and factors that determine female economic activity, with special reference to the interrelationship of education and occupation. The annex contains statistics on women in Latin America, as well as the texts of U.N. declarations and recommendations on the inclusion of women in development.

- 20. Knaster, Meri.** "Women in Latin America: The State of Research, 1975." *Latin American Research Review*, in press.

This article is a review of the research activities in the period 1970-1975. It is a partial summary of a comprehensive bibliography being prepared by the author. It includes useful background information on available bibliographies, organizations, seminars, newsletters, and on-going research projects in the Latin American countries. Moreover, it provides a general overview of the state of the art in that it summarizes research questions, concepts, and objectives. The author concludes that Latin American research proposals suggest two basic questions: 1) Should the focus be on liberation for women or liberation for the people (or the question of sex versus class)? 2) How is research on the subject to be done, who should do it, and at whom should it be directed (or the question of ethics)?

- 21. United Nations Children's Fund, Regional Office for Latin America.** *Servicios de Apoyo: Mecanismos para la Incorporación de la Mujer al Desarrollo*. Santiago, 1975.

An analysis of the obstacles to their participation in the development process that women encounter in Latin American countries. The traditional assumption that only wage-earning women are economically active and that there is less social and economic value to household occupations is found to be unjust and irrelevant. It is suggested that such issues as education for women should be further broken down by age and social subgroups. Recommendations for action deal especially with international organizations and their options for cooperation with existing national institutions. The annex provides data on female population by country, declarations concerning the women's cause, and some examples of past cooperation between international and national organizations.

- 22. Wolfe, Marshall.** "Participation of Women in Development in Latin America." In Marshall Wolfe, Jorge Garcíarena, and Henry Kirsch, "Women in Latin America: Three Contributions to a Discussion." Paper prepared for the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, sponsored by the U.N. Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs, the U.N. Development Programme, and the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, Caracas, April 28-May 2, 1975. Mimeo.

Social and economic changes are outlined. Data concerning the different degrees of male and female social and economic participation lead to the conclusion that these changes have not been to the advantage of women.

NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

- 23. Blumberg, Rae Lesser.** "Women of the Kibbutz: Retreat from Sexual Equality." Paper presented at the meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Tucson, Arizona, April 12, 1973. Mimeo.

This study of the kibbutzim demonstrates that socialism, a sexually egalitarian ideology, good intentions, and affluence can be insufficient to preserve the status of women in the face of changing labor demands. During the first stages of the kibbutzim, there was no sexual division of labor; at the same time births were very rare. Over time, the kibbutzim have gradually developed an extreme, sex-differentiated division of labor, in which men do highly esteemed productive and managerial work, while women are overwhelmingly engaged in service activities. Little research has so far been done into how the kibbutzim passed from the initial stage to the present one. The author evaluates some of the kibbutzim's societal and familial complexities in order to define the structural variables that affected their development. In discussing a number of other studies that have been done on the role of women in the kibbutzim, she dismisses the argument that psychology or biology or manifest destiny have caused women to gravitate to traditional housework jobs. She argues that in the kibbutz, for example, "the ideology of sexual equality proved insufficient to save either the labor force plums or the high status of the women once the labor force demands of the economy shifted in a way that, combined with immigration, acted to push them out of productive jobs."

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

Contends that investment in human resources is the most important investment a country can make. 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. Suggests that women's contribution to development is closely related to their degree of awareness, culture, and education, and society's degree of development. 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.

- 25. Maher, Vanessa.** *Women and Property in Morocco: Their Changing Relation to the Process of Social Stratification in the Middle Atlas.* Cambridge Studies in Social Anthropology 10. London: Cambridge University Press, 1975.

This study is based on field research done between 1969 and 1971 in the town of Akhdar and the neighboring communities of Aghzim and Bentaleb. After a brief historical introduction, the social structure and the multi-dimensional system of social stratification of the Akhdar region are analyzed and the position of women within this framework is described. Economically women are totally dependent on men, who control the means of production. However, women do have control over the social relations, especially marriage arrangements. The book provides a detailed analysis of the situation of women in the Middle Atlas, of their activities and marriage and divorce patterns, emphasizing the strong links of cooperation among women that cut across class. It is especially good in revealing the way in which socio-sexual relations are influenced by economic variables, and how such relationships therefore vary across social classes and between village and town.

- 26. Smock, Audrey C., and Youssef, Nadia H.** "The Changing Roles and Status of Women in Egypt." In *Women and Society: In International and Comparative Perspective*, edited by Janet Z. Giele and Audrey C. Smock. New York: Wiley-Interscience, forthcoming.

The 1968 Egyptian census revealed that the rate of illiteracy for women 12 years of age and older was 67.5%, and this figure was considerably higher in rural areas (90.7%). The census also showed that the total female participation rate in economic activities was 8.1%. The participation of girls in educational institutions was almost half that of boys, and their attrition rate was also higher than that of males. However, changes in Egyptian society which may lead to the modernization of its women are already at work: recently, women's access to education has improved considerably; the participation of women in non-traditional occupations is increasing; the marriage age is somewhat higher (by 1973 the median marriage age was 19); and fertility rates have been declining. Last, the authors cite emerging economic constraints as perhaps one of the most important forces in changing the subordinate role of women: as their socio-economic expectations rise, families may come to need the additional income females could provide. Moreover, increasing costs of child rearing may lead to fewer children and, hence, a deemphasis on maternal roles.

- 27. Swanson, Rebecca L.** "Role of Women in the Yemen Arab Republic." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, 1975.

A very interesting description of women's lives in this predominantly agricultural country, covering education, work, and male-female relations. Although women do most of the manual labor, they are second-class citizens. Work begins early in life: by the age of 6 or 7 both boys and girls work, although boys are given less work and more freedom than girls. Some educational opportunities are given to women but there is virtually no coeducation. Marriages result from family contracts and involve a bride-price. The divorce rate is high, even though it is a complex process and is dominated by men. The roles of women are changing somewhat as the men migrate to Saudi Arabia for better wages. Women remain in the villages to take care of their families. As a result, they carry still greater workloads. These women, in particular, are looking for and need technical aid, but the development programs have been geared to the men, "the half of the society which performs only one fourth of the work."

- 28. U.N. Economic and Social Council, and U.N. Children's Fund.** "Summary of the Report on Women and Girls in National Development." Doc. No. E/ICEF/616/Add.3/Annex, February 11, 1972.

A review of women's participation in the development processes of Egypt, Lebanon, and the Sudan, which represent three different levels and approaches to

development. Although the number of working Arab women is increasing, the general feeling in most Arab countries is that women should not work outside the home. Combining marriage and employment is still difficult. A large proportion of working women are employed in the service and agricultural sectors (47% in Egypt, 78% in Sudan). Educational opportunities for girls are still minimal (for example, in the Sudan girls make up 5.8% of the school enrollment). The problems of women in these countries are summarized as follows: 1) low work participation, 2) lack of sense of planning and no awareness of proper patterns of bringing up children, and 3) little involvement in political and voluntary activities. The paper contains recommendations for improving women's knowledge and participation.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

29. Andreski, Iris. *Old Wives' Tales: Life Stories of African Women.* New York: Schocken Books, 1970.

These are life stories of Ibibo women, which demonstrate different types of female roles, past and present. Most stories are followed by comments by the author, giving explanations and personal observations concerning the informant and her general living situation. The area where the research was carried out was practically destroyed during the Biafran war, which makes this study even more valuable as a human history. The wives' tales are preceded by an excellent introduction, which deals with all aspects of Ibibo life. The author's findings, which are only partially documented by the stories themselves, are also summarized in the introduction.

30. Dobert, Margarita. "The Changing Status of Women in French-Speaking Africa—Two Examples: Dahomey and Guinea." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: American University, 1970.

This essay describes women's civic participation in Dahomey and their political participation in Guinea. Almost three fourths of Dahomean women are economically independent, due largely to their talent for trade. This talent is the natural outcome of their traditional right to sell the surplus of their crops for their own profit. However trade is also the only occupation available to many because of their lack of education. These women protect their interests by forming trade unions, which are strong enough to call boycotts or strikes that can paralyze the economy. As a consequence, the government is well aware that it is unwise to support issues that are unpopular with the market women. There is also a highly educated female elite in the country which includes most of the primary and secondary school teachers as well as women in many other professions. This elite has demanded equal rights for women and the outlawing of polygamy. In Guinea, President Sekou Touré has united the women behind him because of his support of their interests. Women are firmly organized in either adult or youth branches of the political party and are often elected to high party positions. During the first National Congress of Guinean Women (1968), it was declared that polygamy was illegal, reasons for divorce were limited, women's consent was to be required for marriage, and the bride price was to be reduced to a small symbolic amount. Dobert concludes that only time will tell whether Touré's support of women will permanently enhance their status in Guinean society.

31. Little, Kenneth. *African Women in Towns: An Aspect of Africa's Social Revolution.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973.

This book examines women's changing position in and adaptation to the "modern" city in sub-Saharan Africa. Uses the concept of urbanization in order to

analyze the radical changes taking place, because the new roles for women in Africa are particularly an urban phenomenon. Shows how certain women's movements are growing out of the African women's desire for a new relationship with the men. Considers the part played by women in politics as a "revolutionary force." Explains how Western and traditional values have influenced women's roles within marriage and other relationships.

32. Mbilinyi, Marjorie J. "The State of Women in Tanzania." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 371-77.

An analysis of the conflicts between the traditional and contemporary positions of women in Tanzanian society. Contends that there is a definite resistance to the granting of equal rights to women, as educated and economically independent women are viewed as a threat to men's dominant position. Traditionally, the woman's most important role was that of wife and mother. She was legally dependent on husband, father, or other male relatives. Even today equal educational and occupational opportunities for women do not exist. The government has recently passed the New Marriage Contract Law in an attempt to offset some of the inequities faced by women; it is the first legislative step toward protecting a woman's rights as a citizen and worker as well as a wife. It is suggested, however, that certain shortcomings in its structure need to be corrected and that fundamental changes are needed in the structure of the economy and social network before real progress for women is possible.

33. Mbilinyi, Marjorie J. "Barriers to the Full Participation of Women in the Socialist Transformation of Tanzania." Mimeo. 1974.

This essay discusses the contradictions between the avowed principles and aspirations of the Tanzanian socialist ethic and the continued oppressive practices vis-à-vis women in every sphere. Sex stereotyping in traditional education is especially damaging to women, because job opportunities are entirely a function of earned degrees. Rights to divorce, children, property still belong to men, who also stop their wives from working for fear that work will lead to sexual promiscuity. The old argument that women's liberation will only follow universal liberation from exploitation and domination is effectively debunked. A good questionnaire on the whole problem of women in development is included. Copies may be obtained from the author: Senior Lecturer, Department of Education, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

34. Paulme, Denise, ed. *Femmes d'Afrique Noire*. Paris: Mouton, 1960.

An introduction to the main aspects of female life in African societies; the articles relate the experiences in Africa of their authors, who are anthropologists or medical doctors. Topics are women among the Coniagui (Guinea), the Peul (Niger), the Nzgara (Central Africa), and the Urundi, and women in and around Dakar. Another article deals with the role of women within the political organization of African societies. The analytical bibliography is a good guide to further study.

35. Remy, Dorothy. "Underdevelopment and the Experience of Women: A Zaria Case Study." In *Towards an Anthropology of Women*, edited by Rayna Reiter. New York: Monthly Review Press, forthcoming.

This study, based on empirical observation and interviews, shows how capitalist development has introduced and/or reinforced structural and functional sexist inequities in this Northern Nigerian city. With the installation of factories, men are earning wages and competing successfully with women in agriculture and

manufacturing; women lack even the small capital needed to pursue their traditional trading. As male status rises, women are increasingly subjected to the traditional Moslem seclusion, even among Christians, who emulate the status pattern. This seclusion causes further economic and social isolation. Religion is used to reinforce the isolation not only among the Moslems, but among the Christians, who continue to teach the old, essentially European, female role patterns. A fine study of a phenomenon that it is increasingly important to understand.

36. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. "The Data Base for Discussion on the Interrelations between the Integration of Women in Development, Their Situation and Population Factors in Africa." Paper presented to Regional Seminar on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, Addis Ababa, 1974.

An excellent analysis, supported by statistics, of the interrelationships between African women's situation, their integration into development, and population factors. States that although women carry the greatest burdens of the economic and social tasks in the traditional sectors of African life, often to the point of exhaustion and ill health, little progress has been achieved in making their labor less burdensome or more productive. Women's roles are neither evident nor acknowledged in the modern sectors of agriculture, industry, commerce, and government, nor are their potential contributions to the modern sector included in development planning. Examples are given to demonstrate how their exclusion from planning has actually harmed them. Examines how women's limited access to opportunities, as well as poor living conditions, low status, malnutrition, and disease, have contributed to the high birth rates and high rates of maternal, infant, and child mortality that are common throughout Africa. No major efforts have been made to alleviate these conditions, all of which have detrimental effects on development. Suggestions are made as to how family planning efforts and educational and employment policies can increase women's integration into development and thus facilitate a move toward the development goal itself.

37. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. "Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development in Africa." Paper presented to Regional Seminar on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, Addis Ababa, 1974.

Recommendations of the seminar, which was aimed at drawing greater attention to the needs and possibilities of action related to promotion of greater integration of women into development. The guidelines include both short- and long-term strategies for change, and they give special attention to basic improvements at the local level. Although the condition of women and the current activities of governments vary throughout the region, broad agreement was reached on several general areas as deserving of priority attention: organizational machinery; education and training; employment; communications/mass media; health, nutrition, and social sciences; population; research, data collection and analysis; and legislative and administrative measures. The Plan, which should be implemented within ten years, began in 1975, International Women's Year, and will have its mid-term review in the final year of the Second International Development Decade, 1980. Very useful reference material.

38. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Human Resources Development Division, Women's Programme Unit. "Women and National Development in African Countries: Some Profound Contradictions." Mimeo. Position paper prepared for the Ford Foundation Task Force on Women. Addis Ababa, February 1973.

A look at the division of labor by sex in traditional societies, this paper attempts to contrast the traditional patterns with those in modernizing or modernized sectors, in order to discover whether or not women are sharing the specialization of roles. Social factors affecting female employment and the extent to which women have the opportunity to provide support for themselves and their children are taken into consideration. The findings are examined for: a) a tentative projection of present trends for the future, b) some possible future strategies, c) an assessment of women's organizations' activities, and d) future research needs. The paper carefully stresses the limits inherent in an overall African approach and the need for country-specific studies. The authors come to the conclusion that the present situation of women makes little sense, either from the pragmatic or from the humanistic point of view, since it leaves so many women without the possibility of sharing in the specialization of roles (identified as an indicator of development) and therefore without the chance of supporting themselves and their children.

39. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Human Resources Development Division, Women's Programme Unit. "The Integration of Women in African Development." Paper prepared for the 14th World Conference of the Society for International Development, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 1974. Mimeo.

Essentially a summary of the enormous amount of work African women contribute to food production, family care, and child bearing and rearing compared to the minimal contribution they are allowed to make to the plans and structures affecting "development." Without women's participation, development will be stunted. Actions are suggested to draw women into decision-making bodies and structures.

40. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Human Resources Development Division, Women's Programme Unit. "The Changing and Contemporary Role of Women in African Development." Mimeo. Addis Ababa, 1974.

Seeks to measure, among other things, the division of economic labor by sex in traditional sectors of society in order to contrast traditional sectors with modernizing or modernized sectors and to find out if women are sharing in the specialized roles. A second measurement is the extent of women's opportunities to provide support for themselves and their children when necessary. The impact of change on economic production, as well as on family well-being, is also discussed.

41. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Human Resources Development Division, Women's Programme Unit. "Women of Africa, Today and Tomorrow." Mimeo. Addis Ababa, 1975.

An excellent analysis of the life of African women today and what changes are necessary for a more productive and satisfying life for them in the future. The traditional division of labor demonstrates that African women make the major contribution to the economies of their countries, but their work is seldom acknowledged. Even if the law allows them equal access to education, custom usually dictates that they remain illiterate and unskilled. The lack of education makes it difficult for women to look after their families properly or to increase family resources through productive work in the fields, small businesses, or other jobs. It should be recognized that if Africa is going to reach its development goals, women must have equal access to knowledge and to opportunities needed for full participation in development. Suggests that it is necessary to increase women's opportunities in education and training, so that their employment will be more productive; in health, nutrition and family planning, so that they and their families may grow healthier and stronger; and in housing and

environment, so that the quality of life will be improved. Describes how women have already begun to improve their condition by the formation of women's organizations, varying from traditional, small, rural mutual aid societies to modern, large, national organizations.

- 42. Van Allen, Judith.** "Women in Africa: Modernization Means More Dependency." *The Center Magazine* (Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California), May/June 1974: 60-67.

An interesting article which suggests that "modernization" will continue to make women more dependent on men. The African urban women have the most access to the supposed benefits of modernization, especially since most women with any education leave their villages for the towns. There, it is assumed, they are more "free" because they are no longer burdened with heavy physical labor and traditional restraints. Yet, the unmarried urban women's lives are more economically precarious than those of their village sisters. Most have no access to jobs and therefore turn to either petty trading, illicit brewing, or prostitution. Urban wives enjoy more economic and social security than the unmarried women, but at the expense of increased dependence on their husbands. The uneducated are excluded from wage labor, not only because of the general preference for hiring men, but because most husbands fear that their wives will become promiscuous if they work under the supervision of men. Thus, these women are in an economic bind: they are separated from their farms but still are expected to provide food for themselves and their children. The urban wives have lost not only their economic independence, but also the collective female social and political life as well. There are indications that even the educated urban women, in spite of their abilities to pursue a career, do not work after marriage. They are expected to devote their lives to the husband's career and to raising children. The experience of Guinean women suggests that women can organize their own political bases to promote equality between the sexes and equal access to education and employment. But it is still not known what the African women's potential is for establishing a base of resistance against female dependency.

- 43. Verny, Régine.** *Fonction Sociale et Familiale de la Femme Ivoirienne*. Abidjan: Université d'Abidjan, Institut d'Ethno-Sociologie, May 1975.

This report seeks to cover all aspects of the lives of rural and urban women. It looks at their position within the family and within the larger community, at their maternal role, at marriage customs, and at the problems of fertility and sex education. Current distortions, changes of traditional systems, and causes for discontent among women are described. A bibliography on the topic is included.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 44. Curtin, Katie.** *Women in China*. New York: Pathfinder Press, 1975.

A concentrated survey of the near-slave status of Chinese women in the Old Society and the emergence of women's movements before and during Communist rule. A close look not only at the enormous progress made in a few decades, but also at continuing overt or covert discrimination against women. Western clichés of Chinese achievements, such as the myth of the abundance of child-care centers and the integration of women into the work process, are modified. Clearly defined sexual roles, which are accepted rather than fought, still exist in the Chinese economy.

45. Hoskins, Marilyn. "Vietnamese Women in a Changing Society—Their Roles and Their Options." Mimeo. 1973.

This empirical study shows how legal, social, and economic subordination of women was imposed first by the Chinese (until the 10th century A.D.), and later by the French (19th and 20th centuries). The Vietnamese tended to ignore oppressive laws and rules by treating problems within the extended family whenever possible. The apparent contradiction between the demure, shy, chaste woman in the service of her family and the strong, manipulative, dominant woman has to be resolved in a state where legal equity has been enacted and where foreign influence is being minimized. Female leadership outside the family is being encouraged in the North by extending traditional leadership and responsibility in the family to the community. The study makes use of folktales, but there is not much information on rural women. Copies can be obtained from the author, Department of State, 2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520.

46. India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare. *Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India.* New Delhi, 1974.

This report tries to take into account the many cultural and social factors that affect women in India and that make broad generalizations regarding woman's status unrealistic. The study is mainly based on census and registration data and committee reports; in addition, special studies (published and unpublished) are included. Among the topics covered are: present social and legal status of women; demographic factors (e.g., growth of female population, sex ratios by age groups and areas, life expectancy, fertility patterns); images of women in the different religious traditions and socio-cultural milieus (customary law); status of women in different legal traditions; women's opportunities for economic participation in the different economic sectors; educational development; political status; and programs for women's welfare and development. This review leads to the conclusion that the majority of women are still very far from enjoying the rights and opportunities guaranteed to them by the constitution. The findings even indicate a process of regression from the norms developed during the Freedom Movement. Social laws, which are intended to mitigate the problems of women in their family life, have been enacted, but a large number of women are not aware of them.

47. The Indian Council of Social Science Research. *Status of Women in India: A Synopsis of the Report of the National Committee on the Status of Women (1971-74).* Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1975.

The report of the National Committee covers a wide field—from basic population trends to an evaluation of official policies designed to improve the status of women. It is intended as a review of the changes that have taken place in the status of women as a result of the constitutional, legal, and administrative measures adopted since Independence. Includes statistical tables.

48. Jahan, Rounaq. "Women in Bangladesh." In *Women Cross-Culturally: Change and Challenge*, edited by Ruby Rohrlich-Leavitt. The Hague: Mouton, forthcoming.

Study deals with the Bangladesh Moslems who make up 85% of the population. It is a purdah society which assumes the inferiority of women: there is a lack of joy and prayer at a female's birth; disadvantaged treatment through childhood (e.g., in food distribution); early, heavy work assignments; early marriage and seclusion, repeated

pregnancies; work without rights. The Moslem Bengali women are always under the guardianship of a man, either father, husband, son, brother, or brother-in-law. Civic and religious, legal and social forces support female oppression. Class status makes a great difference in the degree of purdah, but only the very poor and the very rich escape rigorous seclusion (the former only because they are forced to go to work). Bengali women do not perform agricultural labor. Urban working women are developing some consciousness, not so much as feminists, but as a part of general movement for social change. Women's organizations are middle class and are attempting to recruit some mass support. Elite women are given enough participation in the system to be quiescent.

49. Kallgren, Joyce K. "Enhancing the Role of Women in Developing Countries." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, 1973.

This is one of several AID case studies on women in developing countries. Its purpose is to offer a picture of efforts made in the People's Republic of China to enhance the role of women. The paper first discusses the role of women in Asia in general, and then discusses developments in China. The conclusion is that some, but by no means all, of the programs designed to modernize China have operated to the advantage of women. Realities of economic development have brought about difficult policy choices that sometimes result in retarding development efforts for women. Women's role in China has been enhanced by the general development of the educational structure and by the establishment of a "transmission belt" for women into the industrial sphere, that is, a system of providing a limited income supplement while women acquire the necessary skills for factory work.

50. Kapur, Promilla. "Studies of Urban Women in India." In *Main Currents in Indian Sociology*, edited by Giri Raj Gupta. New Delhi: Vikas Publications, forthcoming.

Presents the socio-cultural, as well as politico-economic, backdrop against which studies about women in India have evolved, and discusses how the focus of studies has changed as *political, economic, and social factors have changed*. Discusses studies that have a direct or indirect bearing on urban women, especially those that have been published in book form. Also discusses gaps in the research, and points out the need for research in sociological as well as socio-psychological areas.

51. League of Women Voters, Overseas Education Fund. "Women in Indonesia" (information folder). Washington, D.C.: League of Women Voters, n.d.

A brief, concentrated look at the status of Indonesian women, both past and present. The folder focuses particularly on the present legal situation of women in regard to marriage, property, and employment. Although, in comparison to women in other countries, Indonesian women have a favorable position, in most areas there is a remarkable gap between their actual situation and what they are legally entitled to. This is especially true in such fields as education, where facilities are scarce and costs are high. Women's organizations are extraordinarily popular and active in Indonesia. While they have promoted improvements of the legal status of females, their main emphasis is on community-development measures, such as maternity and child-care institutions. For copies of the folder write to: League of Women Voters, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

- 52. Leonard, Karen.** "Women: Index of Social Change in Modern India." *Feminist Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (1975).

This study analyzes the striking changes that have taken place in the position of women of the Kayasth caste in Hyderabad. It was found that the variables that give a reliable index of change for women are: a) age of marriage; b) amount and kind of education; c) employment outside the home, both before and after marriage and motherhood; d) naming patterns; e) marriage across subcaste and caste lines; f) marriage out of birth order; g) fertility in marriage; and h) ratio of never-married women. Specific findings for the Hyderabad Kayasth caste demonstrate the usefulness of these variables to give a reliable index of social change not only for women but also for the entire caste population. The author states that since control of women at all stages of their life cycles is necessary for the continuation of traditional family and caste patterns, women constitute the single most sensitive index of social change in modern India. Comparisons and generalizations await further studies of other castes using the same variables.

- 53. Mandelbaum, David G.** "Some Effects of Population Growth in India on Social Interaction and Religion." Paper prepared for the Wingspread Conference on The Social and Cultural Responses to Population Change in India, sponsored by the Asia Society, Racine, Wisconsin, November 1974. Mimeo.

An extensive assessment of the wide range of changes brought about by increased population density, mainly in the context of rural communities. The ideal of having numerous children (i.e., sons) is still held, despite the fact that family-planning programs have had some influence and education has increased. The paper represents, to a large extent, an evaluation of research in different parts of India and draws especially on Scarlett Epstein's study of two villages—Wangala and Dalena—that started from rather similar economic and social bases in the early 1930s. Differences in development set in when Wangala gained access to major irrigation canals, while Dalena's lands remained "dry." Dalena's citizens were thus forced to look for new sources of income and solutions, which brought about social mobility and changes in the village organization.

- 54. Papanek, Hanna.** "Women in South and Southeast Asia: Issues and Research." *SIGNS: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1975): 193-214.

Description of some of the current research on women in South and Southeast Asia, with primary focus on on-going studies on Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India. It includes a review of the literature and research achievements and a discussion of further needs. In the author's view the following are some of the most important research topics on the role of women in the area: a) population growth and limitation, b) law, c) women's associations, and d) the strictly economic sphere of women's work. It also contains a selected bibliography.

- 55. Papanek, Hanna; Ihromi, T. Omas; and Rahardjo, Yulfita.** "Changes in the Status of Women and Their Significance in The Process of Social Change: Indonesian Case Studies." Paper prepared for the Sixth International Conference on Asian History, sponsored by The International Association of Historians of Asia, Djakarta, August 1974.

Preliminary findings of a study of a sample of 150 middle-class and lower-middle-class women in Djakarta. Intensive interviews with these urban women, and

comparisons with rural women, highlight the impact of modernization on women's lives. Economic forces and the traditional division of labor contribute to these urban women's ambivalent attitudes to their household and work roles. Economic factors also seem to play a major role in marriage and divorce trends. While Indonesian national statistics show a high incidence of divorce, the women interviewed were atypical in that they had stable marriages with almost no instances of divorce. These families' higher income and, thus, women's higher education, is cited as a factor accounting for this unusual trend. All these factors and city life in itself tend, moreover, to promote nuclear, rather than extended, families in urban areas. And nuclear family settings affect women's relationships with men. For instance, decision making concerning family matters is shared more equally between men and women in urban than rural areas. The implications of these changing conditions for fertility behavior and the impact of contraceptive technology on women's psychological makeup are also mentioned.

- 56. Sidel, Ruth.** *Families of Fengsheng—Urban Life in China*. London: Penguin Books, 1974.

Traces historical development of urban organization in the People's Republic of China through various stages of revolution. Describes the organization of small workshops and factories, child-care facilities, and health facilities, all in urban neighborhoods. Discusses the integration of home, workplace, political life, and organizations. Includes short biographical sketches and a fascinating transcript of a divorce hearing. Shows how far women have come since the revolution—legally, and in other spheres—and how far they have yet to go. Population control and abortion are discussed. Very informative.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- 57. Epstein, Cynthia Fuchs.** *Woman's Place: Options and Limits in Professional Careers*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1970.

The U.S. middle-class educated women—the women in whom society has invested most heavily—underperform, underachieve, and underproduce. The author explores why this is so and how it occurs. The topics analyzed are the value systems that bear on the role of U.S. women, the socialization process and education, the many roles and status of women, and the structure of professions as well as of professional life itself. A perceptive and well-grounded portrayal of these women, which also highlights some of the problems of the poor women who constitute the major part of the female work force.

- 58. Huber, Joan, ed.** *Changing Women in a Changing Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

Good collection of sociological readings which discuss U.S. women as part of market institutions rather than as part of families. Most of the articles portray the situation of the intellectual, middle-class U.S. woman. Some of the articles have been separately summarized in this bibliography.

- 59. Jancar, Barbara W.** "Women under Communism." In *Women in Politics*, edited by Jane S. Jaquette. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1974.

A greater proportion of women in communist countries (Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.) are employed than probably anywhere else in the world. In 1967, of the communist countries, Romania had the lowest participation rate of women in the labor force (30.5%), and the U.S.S.R. the highest (50%). But participation is not synonymous with equal status and power. Using degree of participation in the ruling elite as an indicator of status, the author provides statistics which show that women still have a very low participation in the decision-making elites of these countries. More than two thirds of the women are employed in the service sector (public health and education), and, even in areas of the economy where women predominate, they are found in lower status jobs—with lower pay. Statistics for 1970 for Hungary show that 32.2% of the women, as opposed to 0.7% of the men, earn the lowest possible wage. Only 4 of the 8 countries have women in the most important decision-making group, the Politbureau; and of 416 possible high government positions, only 13 are filled by women. Philosophical, social, and environmental factors contributing to this situation are examined, and a model for studying the status of women in communist countries is outlined.

60. Kundsins, Ruth B., ed. *Women and Success: The Anatomy of Success.* New York: William Morrow, 1974.

Collection of essays in 6 sections: 1) individual life experiences of women who have succeeded in traditionally male fields; 2) family attitudes and relationships constraining or encouraging women's ambitions; 3) the impact of education from early childhood through college; 4) economic factors as they impinge on women's aspirations and opportunities; 5) determinants in individual life experiences—specific success stories; 6) problems of professional women—marriage and motherhood, academe and hormones. These papers all focus on successful middle- and upper-class professional women.

61. Safilios-Rothschild, Constantina. "The Options of Greek Men and Women." *Sociological Focus*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (1972): 71-83.

The data for this article are taken from a larger study carried out in Athens from January 1970 to April 1971. It focuses on the question of to what degree urban Greek families have overcome some of the traditional, sex-determined stereotypes that still regulate the behavior of rural men and women. The findings show liberation as a class phenomenon, existing among the upper-middle and middle classes, but hardly reaching the others. Only college-educated women seem to be free to take the option to work after marriage and child birth; although Greek women are free to choose practically any occupation, sexual inequality of men and women within marriage persists. The correlation between the existence of options in choosing an occupation and the actual possibilities of taking advantage of them is especially poor among the working- and lower-class men and women. See also by the same author: "The Relationship Between Work Commitment and Fertility," *International Journal of Sociology of the Family*, Vol. 2 (1972); and "'Honour' Crimes in Contemporary Greece," paper presented to the Michigan Sociological Association Meeting, East Lansing, Michigan, March 26, 1964.

62. Sandberg, Elisabet. *Equality is the Goal: A Swedish Report.* Study done for Advisory Council to the Prime Minister on Equality between Men and Women. Stockholm: Swedish Institute, 1975.

A good overall review of the position of Swedish women. This study covers employment, education, health, housing, the family and the law, children, and women's influence in the community. The report is based on a 1967-68 survey using a random sample of 6,000 individuals aged 15-75, and a 1974 survey done on the same sample; very useful statistics and graphs are provided. While in many spheres of Swedish life,

equality between the sexes is a reality, in many others great differences between the sexes remain: women have not attained equal representation in political and civic activities; there is still sex-linked occupational discrimination; and public facilities for child care are still inadequate.

63. Savicević, Desanka. "Tendances nouvelles en matière de politique sociale en Yougoslavie." Mimeo. Belgrade: University of Belgrade, 1974.

To a certain extent, socialism emphasizes working as well as household roles for women, but socialist countries, such as Yugoslavia, still emphasize the different functions of mothers and fathers in child development. The author concludes that the emancipation of women is as much a question of class and as important as the emancipation of the working class.

64. Sokolowska, Magdalena. "Changing Roles and Status of Women in Poland." In *Women and Society: In International and Comparative Perspective*, edited by Janet Z. Giele and Audrey C. Smock. New York: Wiley-Interscience, forthcoming.

The advent of socialism brought equality between men and women in theory and, to a great extent, in reality. By 1970, girls were represented at all levels of education in the same proportion as they were found in the population, with the exception of higher education, where women were 43.2% of all students (versus 34.7% in 1960). While professions are still divided into "male" and "female," there appears to be a trend away from these sex-related choices: the proportion of women choosing the traditionally feminine medical profession declined by 50% between 1951 and 1967 (from 30.8% to 15.1%), while their choice of technical vocations doubled (from 6.4% to 14.8%). The participation of women in the labor force has increased considerably in the last decade: by 1970, 39.7% of all employed in the national economy were women. However, women's average wages are about 30% lower than those of men. Women are still very underrepresented in leadership positions: by 1968, while 76.9% of economic research workers in Polish industries were women, only 1.5% of directors were women. Most interestingly, the recent dramatic decline in birth rates appears not to be related to the availability of contraceptives, nor to women's education (recent surveys indicate that desire for more children increases with education), nor to women's employment (differences in the fertility of working and non-working mothers are insignificant); rather, it appears to be a function of a modern attitude which sees two as an ideal family size and of the unavailability of adequate housing.

II. The Impact of Society on Women's Roles and Status

MULTI-REGIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

- 65. Acker, Joan.** "Women and Social Stratification: A Case of Intellectual Sexism." In *Changing Women in a Changing Society*, edited by Joan Huber. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

Good essay on the conceptual and empirical problems in the field of social stratification when women are considered as significant participants in society. Spells out six assumptions made in stratification literature based on the notion that the fate of the female in the class system is determined by the fate of the male. Criticizes the choice of the family as the unit in the stratification system. Proposes, as an alternative, to consider the individual as the unit. Raises the crucial issue of how to define the social status of women who are not working for pay. One solution is to view housewife as an occupation and give it some ranking in the hierarchy of occupations. (If it is given a low ranking, then marriage in some cases might be seen as downward mobility.) Concludes that if women are incorporated into the social stratification system, generalizations about social mobility patterns and trends could change, and a more complex understanding of the structure of power and power relationships could be gained.

- 66. Blumberg, Rae Lesser.** *Stratification: Socioeconomic and Sexual Inequality*. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown, forthcoming.

"Who gets what—and why?". An evolutionary analysis provided in the first two chapters refutes the assumption that the ultimate source of these two forms of inequality lies in man's biological heritage. Essentially egalitarian ape and simple human (hunters-gatherers) societies are examined to prove this point. The emergence of material inequality and social class stratification in, among others, horticultural, agrarian, and industrial societies is then discussed. Throughout these societies, the position of women is always inferior to that of men, although it is most inferior in agrarian social systems. According to the author's paradigm, the main determinant of this inequality (and thus, of women's position) is the relatively low economic power women have vis-à-vis men. After a critical review of the functionalist and conflict (Weberian and Marxian) approaches to stratification, the last chapters are devoted to the impact of class and sex in the United States, the U.S.S.R., and in Israeli kibbutz societies. The author shows not only the many factors that influence "who gets what—and why," but also how the different theoretical perspectives influence perceptions and analyses of this question. This thorough analysis of a complex issue communicates one basic message: no inevitable or unalterable laws govern present (and past) inequalities.

- 67. Boulding, Elise.** "Nomadism, Mobility and the Status of Women." Paper prepared for the Eighth World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, 1974. Mimeo.

A look at the contribution of nomadism to the development of power differentials between the sexes. Argues that there is less gender-based role differentiation among nomads than among settled people. Nomadic women live in a more participatory society than settled women; their skills and decision-making and adaptive abilities are considered essential and are highly respected by the men. In contrast, settled women live in a more structured and confining environment. For example, unlike the nomadic woman, the settled woman carries the main burden of child rearing, which reinforces her isolation from public life and its responsibilities. 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," in order to look for new indicators of the ways in which women can participate more actively in all levels of society.

68. Hammond, Dorothy, and Jablow, Alta. *Women: Their Familial Roles in Traditional Societies.* A Cummings Module in Anthropology, No. 57. Menlo Park, California: Cummings Publishing Company, 1975.

Ethnographic data is presented to support the thesis that what is "naturally" feminine is largely a matter of cultural convention. Across societies, the most prevalent view is that women are primarily mothers and wives and are inferior to men. The article asserts that: a) women do resent this subordinate position and male domination, and b) social pressures, rather than instinct, are sufficient to explain women's motivations to have children. Moreover, it appears that men, rather than women, are the ones who desire many children. The biases implicit in 19th-century, male-dominated anthropology are also examined, and it is pointed out that while the ethnographic and historical evidence shows the concept of a matriarchy to be scientifically invalid, this theory was supported, because it reinforced Victorian values of male superiority. That is, the existence of an inferior social system, the matriarchy, demonstrated the superiority of the patriarchal system.

69. Heer, David M., and Youssef, Nadia H. "Female Status Among Soviet Central Asian Nationalities: The Melding of Islam and Marxism." Paper presented at the Population Association of America Meetings, Seattle, Washington, 1975. Mimeo.

Empirical inquiry into the impact of Marxist ideology (which espouses equality between the sexes) upon the Islamic nationalities (which have confined women to their traditional roles), as reflected in the status and position held by Moslem women in the U.S.S.R. Uses census data of the U.S.S.R. and of Middle East and North African Islamic countries for comparative purposes and to assess changes over time. Consistent with the a priori hypothesis, it finds that the relative educational attainment (operationalized as the ratio of women's schooling years to men's schooling years) of Soviet women improved more between 1959 and 1970 for Islamic (from a ratio of 60.7% to 73.4%) than for non-Islamic (from a ratio of 88.6% to 88.1%) women. As can be seen, the differences between the two groups of Soviet women diminished over the 11-year period. By 1970 this ratio for Soviet Islamic women was far superior to the ratio for non-Soviet Islamic women. The participation of women relative to men in the non-agricultural labor force (second variable) increased in the period for both groups of women in the U.S.S.R. This increase was only slightly greater for Islamic than for non-Islamic groups in the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, the relative participation of females in the non-agricultural labor force in Islamic areas of U.S.S.R. in 1970 was far greater than in the nations of the Middle East and North Africa.

70. O'Barr, Jean F. "The Changing Roles of Women in Developing Societies." Mimeo. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University, Comparative Area Studies Program, 1975.

Presents in outline form the most important factors shaping women's roles in non-Western societies. It is intended as an introduction to the topic for students. Despite the complexity of aspects of women's roles in different parts of the world, the author thinks that such an outline can be helpful, because of the need to recognize that development can have an adverse impact on women.

71. Safilios-Rothschild, Constantina. "Dual Linkages Between the Occupational and Family System: A Macrosociological Analysis." *SIGNS: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, in press.

After pointing out the deficiencies of occupation and family patterns in Western societies as well as in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European societies, the article discusses two sets of theoretically feasible solutions to the occupation versus family dilemma: structural changes in the occupational system, or structural changes in the family system. The conclusion is that a combination of both will most likely be necessary "in order for equal status dual linkages between the family and the occupation to become institutionalized in a society in which sex role stereotypes no longer determine the content of the script."

72. Schnaiberg, Allan, and Goldenberg, Sheldon. "Closing the Circle: The Impact of Children on Parental Status." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 37 (1975).

Explores some of the dimensions of child-parent relationships in the context of social inequality, with the twofold aim of: a) introducing a more grounded perspective on the role of the conjugal family into social stratification, and b) analyzing family relationships undergoing the experiences of social inequality. A new approach is sought by classifying parental intragenerational status changes in terms of children's status.

73. Skønsberg, Else. "Towards a Structural Theory of Sexism." Mimeo. Oslo: University of Oslo, Institute of Sociology, n.d.

A theoretical analysis of sexism using the structural theory of imperialism as a framework. The analysis of the exchange of goods and services between men and women reveals a systematic unequal distribution of the resources available (inter-actor effects: men receive personal care, women in return obtain security and up-keep; intra-actor effects: the consequences of the exchange are stagnation for women and continuous development for men). Women, like poor countries, are oppressed. Dynamically, this oppression survives via alliances between the elites: the center (i.e., men) elite cooperates with the periphery (i.e., women) elite. Non-elite women (the periphery of the periphery) occupy the lower end of the hierarchy of the exploitation. A break in the dominance of the elites should be possible if the two peripheries ally and the move is initiated by the relatively more powerful group: the non-elite men.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

74. Barbieri, M. Teresita de. "La condición de la mujer en América Latina: su participación social; antecedentes y situación actual." Paper presented at the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, sponsored by the U.N. Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs, the

U.N. Development Programme, and the U.N. Commission for Latin America, Caracas, 1975. Mimeo.

Analyzes the role of women in Latin American capitalist countries. Views capitalism as promoting heterogeneity and inequality at all social levels. Describes woman's legal status as one of "limited incapacity" and her essential function as one of reproduction (biological, economic, and social). The pervasive influence of mass media is seen as inhibiting women's rising expectations (which are due to their improved education) by reinforcing traditional mother-wife-housewife roles and conservative values. Women are categorized into six distinct groups according to income level, occupation, and rural-urban residence. Formulates hypotheses as to these groups' participation in society. Foresees the unlikelihood of sex-equality movements developing in Latin America, since middle-income groups are not interested in doing without domestic servants, and the lower-income women's first priority is to fight, along with men, for subsistence and social equality. The author criticizes existing solutions to the problem of sex discrimination, such as family-planning programs and education and training of women. She advocates a radical solution, stating that women will achieve equality through achieving armed power.

75. Flora, Cornelia Butler. "The Passive Female: Her Comparative Image by Class and Culture in Women's Magazine Fiction." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 33, No. 3 (1971): 435-44.

Comparative study of women's magazine fiction in Latin America and the United States, focusing on "fotonovelas." In Latin American fiction more than in U.S. fiction women are portrayed as highly passive feminine creatures. This ideological representation of the passive ideal type is seen as reflecting the condition of the Latin American female: sociological and anthropological literature generally presents her as very much the social and economic inferior of the Latin American male. Latin American fictional women were more likely than U.S. middle-class heroines to have paying jobs; Latin American middle-class heroines were most likely to hold a meaningful occupation, and Latin American working-class heroines least likely to do so. "Meaningful" occupations included: dancer, writer, actress, nurse, school teacher, policewoman, architect, reporter, and business woman—occupations that are most available in Latin America to middle-class women.

76. Graciarena, Jorge. "Notes on the Problem of Sex Inequality in Class Societies." In Marshall Wolfe, Jorge Graciarena, and Henry Kirsch, "Women in Latin America: Three Contributions to a Discussion." Paper prepared for the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, sponsored by the U.N. Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs, the U.N. Development Programme, and by the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, Caracas, April 28-May 2, 1975. Mimeo.

This is intended as a first attempt to define structural parameters of the relationships between sexual equality and social inequity within the historical framework of class societies. Current important analytical perspectives and their backgrounds of values are cited and discussed. The author acknowledges that men receive more valuable social and economic rewards than women. In his view, the roots of sex discrimination go down to the very center of social structure and are tangled up with other forms of discrimination; sex differentiation is seen as only one aspect of general social differentiation, and to change it would mean changing society. The following questions are asked: How can sex equality be achieved, while social inequities and injustices prevail? What would a society changed to benefit women look like? Which interest groups would struggle for these changes, given the fact that women are not organized as a special sector for social reproduction? Posing these

questions seems questionable in itself, since it remains unclear why 51% of the total population should be organized in a separate interest group. Nevertheless, the discussion raises some interesting points.

- 77. Harkess, Shirley J.** "The Pursuit of an Ideal: Migration, Social Class, and Women's Roles in Bogotá, Colombia." In *Female and Male in Latin America: Essays*, edited by Ann Pescatello. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1973.

Analyzes and compares the expectations and values of migratory women in Bogota barrios. The author studied two barrios—one working-class, the other destitute—to test the hypothesis that women who move to the capital from traditional, provincial areas adapt to urban life by changing some of their ideals and actions to match more modern conceptions of behavior appropriate to the capital city. Results indicate that the traditional ideals are surprisingly persistent, at least in certain aspects of life connected with family, work, education, and politics. Poor women who are recent migrants to the city may carry traditional ideals with them, but they quickly discover that they must behave in new ways in order to survive. Later, when their families have achieved a higher economic status, they have the means to return to the older traditional ideals.

- 78. Kinzer, Nora Scott.** "Sociocultural Factors Mitigating Role Conflicts of Buenos Aires Professional Women," in *Women Cross-Culturally: Change and Challenge*, edited by Ruby Rohrlich-Leavitt. The Hague: Mouton, 1975.

"Buenos Aires is a woman's city." The author gives an historical explanation of this initial statement and thereafter compares the professional status attained by Argentinian women to that of U.S. women. Contrary to most male historians, she sees women as having long figured in the history and social fabric of Argentina. The feminist movement was (and is) primarily a middle-class, educated, elitist phenomenon; the split between these feminist women and blue-collar women was aggravated by Evita Perón, who mistrusted intellectuals. Mentions Evita's contributions to the women's rights movement in Argentina (gave women the vote, stopped legal discriminations against persons born out of wedlock, guaranteed maternal benefits) and presents data which show the advantages that professional women in Argentina have over U.S. professional women: compared to the U.S. (with over 200 million inhabitants), Argentina (20 million inhabitants) graduates numerically more women in dentistry, law, and medicine. When looking at percentages, Argentina outranks the U.S. in nearly every professional field. Invoking a model of role conflict, the author describes factors that lead to low role conflict (between a woman as a mother and woman as a professional) in Argentina. She states that women themselves admitted that the two main factors for their decisions to work or not to work were husbands' attitudes and the availability of maids.

- 79. Olesen, Virginia.** "Context and Postures: Notes on Socio-Cultural Aspects of Women's Roles and Family Policy in Contemporary Cuba." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 33, No. 3 (1971): 548-60.

Good overview of the situation of contemporary Cuban women, including useful references. Addresses the topics of marriage, family planning and abortion, machismo, and women's occupational opportunities. Sees an opening of opportunity for Cuban women, both in technical/masculine and professional occupations.

- 80. Pescatello, Ann, ed.** *Female and Male in Latin America: Essays*. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1973.

The theme of these essays is the conflict between the image and reality of the roles of Latin American women. The 12 essays cover Spanish South America, the Spanish Caribbean, and Portuguese Brazil, and are organized into 3 parts: "Images and Realities of Female Life," "Women in Historical and Contemporary Perspective," and "Prospects for the Future: Action and Reaction in the Cuban Case." Several of the essays are included in this bibliography.

- 81. Purcell, Susan Kaufmann.** "Modernizing Women for a Modern Society: The Cuban Case." In *Female and Male in Latin America: Essays*, edited by Ann Pescatello. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1973.

Discusses the process of change that is leading toward greater equality of opportunity for women in Cuba, which is referred to as "modernization." Notes that women's roles and status have changed and continue to change because modernization of women is a serious goal in Cuba, one which is necessary to the regime's attainment of other goals and which supports the regime's attempts to effect changes throughout the society. The impetus for the modernization of women has come from governmental direction and policies. Argues that modernization of Cuban women, however, is not one of the priority goals of the Castro regime. Those aspects of the modernization of women which have not been congruent with higher priority goals of the regime have been neglected or deemphasized. Concludes that if the regime's sanction of the new roles for women results in a change in the people's attitudes, then these attitudinal changes will parallel, but not exceed, the extent of the regime's commitment to the goal of equality between the sexes. It is conceivable, however, that in the future, the attitudes and circumstances of Cuban women will have changed sufficiently to shift the initiative for further modernization from the regime to the masses of Cuban women.

- 82. Safa, Helen Icken.** "Class Consciousness Among Working Class Women in Latin America: A Case Study in Puerto Rico." In *Sex and Class in Latin America*, edited by June Nash and Helen Safa. New York: Praeger, 1974.

Analyzes class consciousness among working-class women in Latin America, by comparing data from two surveys (1959, 1969) of shantytown families in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Argues that the centrality of women's family roles, especially in Latin America, cannot be ignored when considering the formation of female class consciousness; women are not only oppressed by their employers, as members of the working class, they are also subordinates in the home, because of a strongly patriarchal family structure. This subordination limits the women's autonomy, freedom, and self-confidence. The major obstacles to the working-class women's development of class consciousness are: the strict sexual division of labor at home and on the job which keeps the women poorly paid, and forces upon them the dual burden of domestic responsibilities and employment; their subordination within the family without help from the men or from public institutions to lighten their domestic role (e.g., free day-care centers); and their exclusion from public affairs, which means that their needs and interests as women are not represented.

NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

- 83. Bar-Yosef, Rivka W., and Padan-Eisenstark, Dorit.** "Role System Under Stress: Sex Roles in War." Mimeo. Beer-Sheva, Israel: University of the Negev, 1974.

Analyzes the influence of the 1973 war in Israel on the problem of sex-role definitions. Institutional preparedness (the unlearning of the pre-disaster definition of roles) is seen as the most important factor in adjustment to war-created stress. Results of the survey showed that institutional preparedness was high for men and extremely low for women. Women had to adjust to a new and badly coordinated situation. In spite of the fact that the war created a scarcity of labor, the women were not efficiently utilized in the labor force. Thus, they became frustrated by the lack of opportunities to do work which seemed meaningful in the crisis context and retreated into their well-defined family roles. But, in the absence of husband, a new family role was needed which would at least temporarily incorporate the functions of the husband role. Concludes that the Israeli women's dissatisfaction with their position during the war should indicate the need to rethink the ways in which they can be more fully integrated into the society.

- 84. Boals, Kay, and Stiehm, Judith.** "The Politics of Ambivalence: Male-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.

Defines 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 Algerians' 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 the 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 of the paper concentrating on the ambivalence stated in the title. The feminist view of the authors is not always appropriate to the culture. Good information.

- 85. Es-Said, Nimra Tannous.** "Women and Development in Some Countries of the Near East." Master's thesis, Institute of Social Sciences, 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. The author contends that the changes from a traditional to modern society are due mostly to Western influences. Reviews the Arab women's emancipation movements which were largely initiated by men of high social standing. Major portion of the thesis is dedicated to: a brief outline of each country's history, an educational survey, which focuses on girls' educational opportunities, employment profiles of women in the various sectors, legislative reforms pertaining to women, and women's organizations and their development. See also, by the same author, "The Changing Role of Women in Jordan: A Threat or an Asset?" Paper presented to the Eighth World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, 1974, mimeo.

- 86. Hussein, Aziza.** "Role of Women in the Arab World." Prepared for the WFUNA/ISMUN Summer School, The Human Roles of Women in Society and in Development, Nordiska Folkhögskolan, Kungälv, Sweden, August 14-18, 1974. Mimeo.

The article begins with an historical account of factors influencing the role of women in the Arab world and goes on to describe the situation of Egyptian women in more detail. Islam is seen as having had a positive influence in greatly improving the status of women over that of pre-Islamic society, but that influence degenerated under centuries of Ottoman rule. The Egyptian feminist movement led by upper-class women, the modest but significant organized efforts of industrial women workers in labor unions, and the Egyptian government policy are mentioned as the main factors in improving the position of women in contemporary Egypt. Very general, few statistics cited.

87. Padan-Eisenstark, Dorit, and Hacker, Helen Mayer. "Ideological Factors in the Selection of a Reference Group: Women in a Cooperative Community in Israel." Paper presented at the Eighth World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, 1974. Mimeo.

Case study focuses on the roles of women members of a cooperative settlement in Israel, in order to construct a theoretical model which specifies the conditions that influence the choice between reference groups. Study is based on a representative sample of 51 women and a control group of 20 men who were personally interviewed by means of a structured questionnaire. Results show that the women obtain very little satisfaction from their work outside their homes, as it is felt that there is very little occupational mobility and there are few prestigious jobs available to them. In spite of their discontent, however, they express great hostility toward those women who are striving for more skilled and responsible jobs. It is postulated that this reaction can be explained by reference group theory, if one considers that women take other women, rather than men, as their basis for comparison. Since there is approximate equality among all these women, when a woman compares herself with other women, she is satisfied with her achievements and rewards which, even if lower than those of men, are not lower than those of other women. Thus, every occupational achievement of a woman is regarded as undermining the basic equality within the female community and creating a sense of relative deprivation. This attitude impedes the development of women's occupational ambitions, since they seldom face the challenge of other women's achievements.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

88. Bernard, Guy. "Conjugalité et rôle de la femme à Kinshasa." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 261-74.

This analysis of the effect of urbanization on middle-class male and female role patterns in Kinshasa is partly empirical and partly impressionistic. Only the male role is fully integrated into the city environment. The woman's role retains its traditional core, but outside of the village structure its economic and social aspects have no meaning and atrophy quickly. The urban woman is better educated than her village counterpart, but her functional role is diminished, because she is isolated and almost completely subordinated to the man. There is a great simplification of models of urban sex roles for the sake of clarity, but how typical the middle-class practices described are is not clear.

89. Clignet, Remi. "Quelques remarques sur le rôle des femmes africaines en milieu urbain: Le cas du Cameroun." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 303-16.

This survey is based on census data from two of Cameroon's largest cities. Apparently there is no single model for the African women, as traditional structures

mesh with the dynamics of urban life in multiple and unpredictable ways. Polygamy seems advantageous to some women because it preserves some of the female solidarity of village life; on the other hand, a woman's ability to earn wages may permit her to bring family members to the city from the village. Some new roles are developing with the emergence of single women, by choice or by circumstance, as heads of households. Unmarried life for women contributes to a certain amount of "emancipation," but it sometimes results in ostracism for this anti-traditional behavior. The limitations of census data impart a certain lack of coherence to this survey.

- 90. Njiiri, Ruth S.** "New Roles for Women in Modern Africa." Paper presented to the African-American Scholars Council, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1975. Mimeo.

Focuses on women in Kenya. The difference in situation and aspiration between African and "Western" women is pointed out. The African woman's desire for more participation in the economic and social spheres does not necessarily indicate a desire to reject or negate traditional roles ascribed to her. The paper also describes areas in which improvements are still to be made.

- 91. Whiting, Beatrice B.** "The Kenyan Career Woman: Traditional and Modern." In *The Anatomy of Achievement*, edited by Ruth B. Kundsinn. New York: William Morrow, 1974.

This empirical study compares the 5% of Kenyan women who pursue a career to career women in the developed world. All the Kenyan women's fathers were Christians and were taught the education-civilization-success ethic by missionaries. For them, prestige and financial reward were paramount. The women seem to see no conflict between marriage and motherhood and career. These women are competent, not dependent and submissive, and are used to directing others. They compete with males in grade school and college, but high school is not coeducational. Kenyan men's derogation of woman is not subtle and ironic, as it is in the United States, but is openly expressed. Therefore women's consciousness is easier to develop and discuss.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 92. Green, Justin J.** "Philippine Women: Towards a Social Structural Theory of Female Status." Paper presented to the Southwest Conference of the Association for Asian Studies, Denton, Texas, 1973. Mimeo.

Outlines a middle-level theory to explain and predict the status of women cross-culturally, unambiguously specifying the independent, intervening, and dependent variables. Applies the theory to Philippine women using data gathered in 1966-67. The theory specifies social structure as an independent variable and female status as a dependent variable. The author defines social structure as recurrent patterns of human interaction and develops a series of matrices to analyze types of political communication patterns. Examines the social history of the Philippines in general, and its relation to female status in particular. Sees persistence of horizontal, multi-stranded polyads and dyads which have provided support as the reason for the prevalence of an extended, bilateral kinship group and a nuclear family in which husband and wife are equal. At the same time, examines the social status of women in the Philippines; concludes that women have a high status. Suggests that these specific social structures lead to high female status, and presents preliminary, impressionistic evidence on communication

patterns in support of this theory. Unfortunately, the evidence presented does not unambiguously show that Philippine women have high status. They do seem to have high rates of participation in the educational and occupational spheres, but in categories traditionally associated with the female role, although there seems to be a tendency for Philippine women to move into male-dominated areas. Recent statistics would be very helpful in assessing the extent of this trend.

- 93. Green, Justin J.** "The High Status of Filipinas: Myth or Reality? Or the Problem of Finding a Chameleon in a Rain Forest with only a Microscope or Telescope for Tools." Paper presented to the 27th Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, San Francisco, California, 1975. Mimeo.

Discusses how female status is defined and measured, using Philippine women as an example. From a political science perspective, suggests viewing status as inextricably linked to power, the latter being the relative ability to influence the choices emerging from decision-making situations. Accepting this definition, raises the following questions: a) Which decision areas should be examined, since they can affect the question of status assignment? b) Which women should be examined? If all women are examined, probably a good reading of relative status would be obtained, but this method is expensive and time-consuming. An alternative is to examine the leaders, or modern women, but then the results might not be transferable to the lower social groups. Suggests a solution might be to investigate the degree of linkage between upper and lower classes. c) How can the myth of status be separated from the reality of status? In the Philippines, women have a reputation of running things, but how much of this reputation is deserved? Calls for a sensitive application of reputational, positional, and decision-making research to determine the relative status of women to men with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

- 94. Hauser-Schaublin, Brigitta.** "Women in Kararaw-Village: A Study of Women's Roles Among the Iatmul, Middle Sepik District, Papua, New Guinea." Ph.D. dissertation, Ethnologisches Seminar der Universität Basel, Switzerland, n.d. (German with English summary.)

"Starting from the premise that in a mainly male-dominated society the prevailing norm system must not only be enforced but also created by men, the author tries to show that among the Iatmul, where sexual antagonism is predominant, there exist different norm systems for men and for women. Normally a visitor and even an anthropologist is only confronted with the male norm system, which he thinks is the only one. But among the Iatmul there also exists a female norm system. Both systems are equal in relation to each other, but in relation to the outside world the male system is predominant. In analyzing the economic, social, and religious roles of Iatmul women as well as the attitudes of men to women (which are characterized by fear and violence) and women to men (which are characterized by the willingness of the women to live in a close relationship with their husbands), the study confirms the existence of two different, complementary norm systems." (Author's summary.)

- 95. Hinton, Carma.** "Women: The Long March Toward Equality." *New China* (U.S.-China People's Friendship Association), Spring 1975: 26-32.

Based on the experience of having worked in the People's Republic of China, the author outlines the dramatic changes in the lifestyle of Chinese women since 1949. She shows the obstacles that had to be overcome and those that remain, and gives a lively picture of accomplishments of women in modern China.

96. Jain, Devaki, ed. *Indian Women*. New Delhi: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Publications Division, 1975.

This collection of essays is preceded by an introduction giving the theoretical background on which the discussion is based. The purpose of this study of the status and roles of Indian women in different social groups and professions is to see whether the Indian experience has anything specific to add to the worldwide discussion of roles and equality of men and women. The relationship between men and women in India has been changed more by the impact of technological change than by changes in the law. The question posed is whether the Indian understanding of the differences between the sexes and the responses to these differences in the form of beliefs, institutions, and practices do have any implications that could help avoid the imitative march toward equality that seems to dominate the Western women's movement.

97. Kapur, Promilla. *The Changing Status of the Working Woman in India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publications, 1974.

"Discusses and analyzes the changing motivations of educated women for taking up out-of-home gainful employment, the changing attitudes of the educated working women, of educated men, and of society toward employed women. Studies the socio-psychological and also practical problems, conflicts and difficulties of the working women. The study traces the change in the status of working women and analyzes their status in theory and in reality. Based on secondary data taken from various small and detailed studies, including the author's own empirical studies on women, and census data. The study also presents suggestions and measures for lessening the tensions and problems of the working women and improving their status in order to enable them to play the desired role in the socio-economic development and progress of their nation." (Author's summary.)

98. Leonard, Karen. "Educated Women at Work: Supportive Factors in Indian Society." Mimeo. Irvine, California: University of California, Department of Comparative Culture, 1973.

Examines the role expectations of middle- and upper-class educated Indian women in order to support the contention that career women are now generally accepted by the society. States that this acceptance is not seen as a recognition of the individual's need for fulfillment, nor as women's freedom from social control; rather, it is an extension of family and societal expectations and reciprocal responsibilities to daughters as well as sons: a woman's career is to be supported because it is a contribution to the economic welfare of the family and nation. Features of Indian social structure also support career women: the extended family and servants can help with care of home and children; maternity leaves are accepted practice. Examination is made of other supportive factors, which include: socialization of female adolescents, arranged marriages, and the relationship between sex and occupational roles.

99. Papanek, Hanna. "Purdah: Separate Worlds and Symbolic Shelter." *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, Vol. 50, No. 3 (1973): 289-325.

An excellent descriptive essay on the purdah system (the seclusion of women and enforcement of high standards of modesty) of South Asia. Analyzes the physical and behavioral aspects of purdah observance and establishes that purdah is not a single, well-defined institution but varies in accordance with other social features. Examines the division of labor between men and women in different areas. This division is specific about definition of tasks and how they are allocated between the

sexes. Women's work centers entirely in the home, as is reflected in the fact that in societies that practice purdah, the number of women in the labor force is the smallest in the world. Contends that only when women have achieved some degree of education will they be able to obtain jobs in institutions, such as girls' schools, which will reproduce some of the sheltered conditions of the home and will thus be felt by their families to be acceptable work places. Also describes how women in purdah are demonstrators of status and are expected to be upholders of religious observance, honor, and family pride. Questions whether this role reflects an expression of the greater expectation that women will observe rules of all kinds, or whether women are more susceptible to the control of those who shelter them, and whose own status is dependent on their conformity.

- 100. Ward, Barbara E., ed.** *Women in the New Asia—The Changing Social Roles of Men and Women in South and South East Asia*. Paris: UNESCO, 1963.

A relatively early and very interesting work in three parts: First, an essay by the editor on social roles in the region under discussion; second, objective essays on the cultures of the various countries, interspersed with highly engaging and fascinating autobiographies of women; third, three essays on female emancipation and population questions. The autobiographies deal entirely with the upper middle class—no other women could have supplied them, of course. One must infer the condition of the masses of peasants and servants, workers and prostitutes from the descriptions of the sheltered genteel lives of these women—who are the first to be "educated" in their communities.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- 101. Bloch, Harriet.** "Changing Domestic Roles among Polish Emigrant Women." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

A study of Polish women who migrated from a rural community in southern Poland to urban New Jersey. They moved from a household-centered, controlling, integrated position in a farm economy to an alienating wage-earner (unskilled) atomized existence. Americanization did not take place for lack of time and opportunity. Women were entirely motivated by earning and saving money. Most lacked even verbal communication with children, who spoke only English. Good analysis and description.

- 102. Broverman, Inge K.; Vogel, Susan R.; Broverman, Donald M.; Clarkson, Frank E.; and Rosenkrantz, Paul S.** "Sex-Role Stereotypes: A Current Appraisal." *Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (1972): 59-78.

To measure sex-role stereotypes, responses to a sex-role questionnaire (of 122 items, each item in a bipolar form, with the two poles separated by 60 points) were obtained from different sub-samples of U.S. men (N=599) and women (N=383). Among the authors' findings are the following: a) On a considerable number of items, there was a high degree of consensus about the characteristics of men and women, and this was independent of age, sex, religion, educational level, or marital status. b) Men were perceived as more objective, independent and aggressive than women, while the latter were seen as being more sensitive and expressive than men. c) Masculine traits were perceived as more desirable than feminine ones. d) More important, these sex-role

definitions were incorporated into the self-concepts of both men and women. e) These sex-role differences were considered desirable by college students and healthy by mental health professionals. The study suggests how deeply ingrained and resistant to change these attitudes are in U.S. society.

103. Chafetz, Janet Salzman. *Masculine, Feminine or Human?* Itasca, Illinois: F.E. Peacock, 1974.

This book's purpose is to advocate "human liberation" for all through the abolition of sex roles, male and female, as they have been known in all societies in varying ways. Some suggested necessary steps are the abolition of traditional divisions of labor, both in the home and at work, including child rearing; and males becoming freer to be "emotional" and females "rational," to name some obvious and often-cited examples. There is much "should" and "must" and "will" here; the word "revolution" is used in its upheaval sense, without suggesting measures toward its realization.

104. Denich, Bette S. "Urbanization and Women's Roles in Yugoslavia." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

This essay describes women's subjugation in rural Yugoslav families. Parallel to massive industrialization there was massive migration to cities—between 1948 and 1961 the urban population increased by 2,162,000 persons. Urban living conditions, employment of women, and government encouragement of sexual equality are not sufficient to abolish the ingrained sex-role patterns of women taking domestic responsibility and men engaging in public activity. Other forms of pressure, besides objective conditions, are necessary for true equality. Good selection of data; inferences well presented.

105. Haavio-Mannila, Elina. "Sex-Role Attitudes in Finland, 1966-1970." *Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (1972): 93-110.

In Finland, debate in the mass media about the position of men and women in society essentially began in 1965. By the summer of 1966, 70% of the Finland adult population was aware of this discussion. By 1970, the more superficial attitudes of men and women concerning sex roles (as measured by surveys) had changed in the direction of a more egalitarian viewpoint. However, the more personal attitudes still remained traditional: half of the men still thought that household tasks were the domain of the female. Moreover, a great majority of both men and women still preferred to work for males. This article discusses the range of mass media influence, and it shows the seldom-discussed low correlation between attitudes and behavior. Although by 1966 Finnish women appeared to be more active outside the home than women in other Scandinavian countries, their attitudes (and even more so those of men) were more traditional than those of the Swedes and Norwegians.

106. Mandel, William. "Soviet Women and Their Self-Image." *Science and Society*, Vol. 35 (1971): 286-310.

An attempt to determine whether there is anything in the U.S.S.R. today comparable in mood or organization to the women's liberation movements of the West. Data concerning the role of Russian women in the professional and family spheres are compared with their own perception and evaluation of their situation. The still-superior wage and career possibilities of men in many areas are resented, but the women's strongest criticism is directed toward deficiencies in the child-care system. Prejudice is

least and women's role is greatest in new professional fields, while traditional fields remain male strongholds. Two key goals of Western women, the right to full birth control and to equal pay for equal work, have been achieved by women in the U.S.S.R.

- 107. Mason, Karen Oppenheim; Czajka, John; and Arber, Sara.** "Change in U.S. Women's Sex-Role Attitudes, 1964-1974." Mimeo. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan, Population Studies Center, 1975.

This study uses five available surveys covering a 10-year span to assess the change in U.S. women's sex-role attitudes over time. Because the replication of questions was not complete, the analysis compared surveys on a pair-by-pair basis. The statistical analysis is carefully done and quite complex. The main finding is rather unsurprising: over time, all comparisons show a consistent movement in women's attitude responses toward a more egalitarian sex-role stance. Educational attainment and employment status are the most important predictors of sex-role attitude responses; marriage yielded no consistent pattern; and age and religion had very weak correlations with these responses. More interestingly, there was little evidence for greater rates of change among the more well educated or higher status women than among the average women.

- 108. Meznarić, Silva.** "Social Change and Intergenerational Mobility of Women: The Case of a Postrevolutionary (Equality-Oriented) Society." Paper presented to the Eighth World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, 1974. Mimeo.

Exploratory study of social stratification on the basis of sex in socialist Yugoslavia, in order to determine whether the proclaimed institutional and legal equality between the sexes is, in fact, real. The central thesis is that the creation of a new institutional system does not automatically change the social position of women in any fundamental way. Compares the intergenerational social mobility of each sex in the most and least developed republics (Slovenia and Macedonia, respectively). Findings indicate that: daughters reveal a considerable amount of mobility from lower to higher status in comparison to parents; although women are educated equally with men, they occupy lower positions in the working hierarchy and are consequently paid less; women rarely participate in politics, and their participation in self-governing bodies is decreasing. It is concluded, therefore, that although a considerable shift toward higher status for women was observed, there are some restrictive forces operating that prevent women from gaining full economic, occupational, and political equality. It is felt that these restrictive forces appear to be of a pragmatic, political—rather than traditional—nature.

- 109. Papanek, Hanna.** "Men, Women and Work: Reflections on the Two-Person Career." In *Changing Women in a Changing Society*, edited by Joan Huber. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

An essay on vicarious achievement in the "two-person single career," which is most typical of the U.S. middle class. This term is applied to women who fulfill their achievement needs either completely or predominantly through the accomplishments of their husbands. The corporate executive's wife, the public man's wife, the wife of the university professor, all contribute to their husbands' careers without any direct remuneration or formal employment. This role is described as one characterized by a high degree of ambivalence. Comparisons are drawn with the highly sex-segregated South Asian societies to point out that women's training in these societies is quite unlikely to prepare them for the role of vicarious achievement. U.S. college training, on the other hand, is seen as fostering the incorporation of this role.

110. Population Institute. "Community Survey on the Status of Women." Washington, D.C.: Population Institute, 1975.

A how-to-do-research kit directed to U.S. local women's groups to encourage them to determine the status of women in their communities. Step-by-step recommendations are made on how to get the data (what percentage of community members holding powerful positions are women), analyze it, write the report, and contact the media in order to make the results public. It also provides cross-cultural statistics for comparisons. The basic idea behind this kit is that, by making the subject study itself, the gap between the scientist and his subject of study is bridged. It could be an effective medium to promote women's awareness of their position and, perhaps, to promote attitude change, in developing as well as developed societies. One of the problems of the kit is that it stresses how to find out how many women hold powerful positions in the community but not why so few women do so. Copies can be obtained from the Population Institute, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

111. Venning, Corey B., and Porter, Mary Cornelia. "Church, State and Society: The Status of Women in Italy and the Republic of Ireland." 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. Mimeo.

Empirical study of the position of women in Italy and the Republic of Ireland in terms of the overwhelmingly Catholic majority (95%) and the resulting power of the Roman Catholic Church. The historical differences between the two countries are traced: in Ireland, Catholicism was identified with the centuries-old struggle against English hegemony, while in Italy, a certain anti-clerical movement accompanied the independence struggles of the 19th century. Both countries continue legal discrimination against women, and educational and employment inequities abound, although Italy is attempting to enforce equal-pay legislation. Birth control and abortion remain illegal in Italy (a shocking 20,000 deaths from illegal abortions were reported for 1973). In Ireland this situation appears to have eased; many women choose urban employment and spinsterhood over being farmers' wives. Many comparative data are offered. The Church may have to modify its position as reality changes, in which case the Church might, paradoxically, facilitate more equitable conditions.

III. The Individual in Society: Women's Behavior Patterns and Customs

MULTI-REGIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

112. **Bardwick, Judith M.** "Evolution and Parenting." *The Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (1974): 39-62.

Does the *capacity* of adults to nurture a child imply a *need* in adults to do so? That is, is parenting genetically determined or is it primarily a learned behavior? Taking an evolutionary perspective and carefully avoiding the notion of "instinct" (a given that is not modifiable by learning), the author presents the thesis that parenting is a genetically determined predisposition to respond, which women have to a greater extent than men. To support the thesis, she cites psychological evidence that the initial appearance of an infant releases greater feelings of love and attachment from females (animal and human) than males. She suggests that the major psychological differences between the sexes reflect differences in the reproductive tasks and warns policy makers against trying to find replacements for the need to parent—especially for women. Interesting and carefully written article on a controversial topic.

113. **Blumberg, Rae Lesser, with García, María-Pilar.** "The Political Economy of the Mother-Child Family: A Cross-Societal View." in *Beyond the Nuclear Family Model*, edited by Luis Leñero-Otero. London: Sage Publications, 1976.

Distinguishes two types of mother-child families—the mother-headed family and the mother-child residential arrangement—and presents a structural theory and data concerning the conditions under which each type of mother-child unit may be expected to be most prevalent. Proposes that the mother-headed families are more prevalent among women who: a) have independent access to subsistence, b) have the *de facto* right to independent residence, c) have relatively low economic inequality as compared to a similar group of men, and d) live in a state of economic uncertainty. On the other hand, mother-child residential units are more prevalent where: a) women make a large contribution to subsistence production, b) marital residence is with husband's kin, and c) women as producers are concentrated by general polygyny. Mother-headed families occur most frequently among traditional African societies, while the mother-child residential units are more prevalent among the lower classes of nations whose economies are based on cash. In spite of these differences, the authors suggest that both types of mother-child units share a common feature: female participation in productive activities.

114. **Boulding, Elise.** "Women and Peace Work." International Women's Year Studies on Women, Paper No. 6, Mimeo. Boulder, Colorado: University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, Program of Research on General Social and Economic Dynamics, 1975.

Although women symbolize "the gentler arts of peace and nurturance," very rarely do they rear their sons in such a way as to counteract militarism. The author questions that peacemaking is inherent in the woman's familial role, because a) not all women are involved in the child-rearing process, and b) women prepare children and men for life-long combat, in the occupational, civic, or military arena. The paper looks at women's groups and movements that have advocated non-violence. Their attitude has sprung from the recognition of the fact that women's traditional nurturance roles have "made the war business easier for men." The present peace work within women's organizations is outlined, and the organizations' lack of coordination with each other and with international organizations is pointed out. Women's roles in the military and in other high-level positions where they might affect decision making are mentioned, but the conclusion is that few women have reached such positions. This is a fascinatingly original article, but its approach to the complex issue of peace work is questionable in that it looks at the wide range of women's roles (educators, family nurturers, supporters or partners in military combat, agents of women's rights and peace and social justice movements, and professionals in high-level political positions) as a continuum. This mixture of behavioral and socio-cultural role aspects is too general to be satisfying.

115. Hutt, Corinne. *Males and Females*. Baltimore, Maryland: Penguin Books, 1972.

This study examines the biological and psychological differences between males and females. The experimental evidence seems to indicate that men are physically stronger, more independent, and more aggressive than women. While man tends to perceive the world in terms of objects and ideas, woman is likely to construe it in personal, moral, and aesthetic terms. She is more nurturant, affiliative, and consistent than he is. An interesting and controversial chapter addresses the issue of differential treatment of males and females in society. A frequently neglected methodological issue is mentioned here: In order to talk about discrimination against women in, for example, employment, independent evidence (other than their poor representation in the work force) is necessary. By analyzing evidence that fulfills this independent requirement (studies of the kibbutz situation), the author suggests that, despite equality of opportunities, men and women may search for different social and psychological roles that are consistent with their different biological dispositions. Concludes by stating that woman's nurturant role should be not deprecated but rather included among the many roles that she can carry out in modern society.

116. King, J.S. *Women and Work: Sex Differences and Society*. Great Britain Department of Employment, Manpower Paper No. 10. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1974.

Brief outline of psychological sex differences in the areas of ability, personality, and socialization and sex roles, emphasizing their relationship to the work environment. Suggests that the largest differences between the sexes appear related to the different roles assigned to men and women by society. Concludes that women should not be excluded from consideration for any occupation on the basis of gender, since there are more similarities than differences between the sexes.

117. Maccoby, Eleanor Emmons, and Jacklin, Carol Nagy. *The Psychology of Sex Differences*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1974.

A most thorough and authoritative review of the topic, based on the premise that an empirical finding is not to be trusted until it is replicated time and time again. The topics dealt with include perception, learning, memory, intellectual abilities, cognitive styles, achievement motivation, self-concept, social behaviors, sex typing, modeling,

and socialization practices. A critical examination of the recent research in each of these areas finds reliable sex differences only for the following: a) girls have greater verbal ability than boys; b) boys excel in visual spatial ability and mathematical abilities, and c) boys are more aggressive than girls. Of these differences, the last is the only one that appears early in life (age 2 or 2½); the others appear sometime later (ages 10-12). More important, there is more variance within the sexes than between them. The biases pervasive in the field are analyzed (for example, more value is placed on findings that show differences than in those that show no differences); suggestions for further inquiry are spelled out; and implications for social policy are given (for example, society should minimize rather than maximize sex differences). Includes a most impressive annotated bibliography of empirical studies. Highly recommended.

- 118. Mednick, Martha Shuch; Tangri, Sandra Schwartz; and Hoffman, Lois Wladis, eds.** *Women and Achievement: Social and Motivational Analyses*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1975.

"Recently, considerable attention has been focused on changing patterns of women's accomplishment. This diverse collection of papers reflects the current concerns of the field and also attempts to place the problem of achievement and the issues surrounding it in a broad social psychological context. This volume considers women's achievement in terms of opportunity for the expression of out-of-home behavior in a variety of contexts. It combines a focus on cross-cultural and intra-cultural variation with a thorough look at motivational constructs underlying achievement behavior. It also zeroes in on current patterns of achievement and attempts to illuminate some of the external constraints on the expression of innovative role behavior. The collection moves from a broad perspective on sex roles to one that increasingly focuses on achievement. The cultural variations of the first section provide the context for the intrapersonal considerations in the section that follows; the final section focuses on the outcomes as viewed in the context of U.S. society." (Editors' summary.)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 119. Barroso, H.M.** "La mujer argentina." *Mundo Nuevo*, No. 46 (1970): 43-50.

The main argument of the article is that the Argentinian woman, regardless of her socio-economic status or education, is dependent upon the male and needs his status. Categorizes Argentinian women by different types ("la obrera," "la politica," "la provinciana," "la prostituta," etc.). Makes the doubtful assertion that all Argentinian women are most concerned about mundane things.

- 120. Brown, Susan, E.** "Lower Economic Sector Female Mating Patterns in the Dominican Republic: A Comparative Analysis." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1972.

Presentation and analysis of quantitative data concerning the advantages among lower economic sector Caribbean populations of two basic types of mating patterns: a) the single-mate form, with a nuclear household headed by a man, and b) the multiple-mate form, whereby a woman has more than one mate during her lifetime, with high

instances of matrilineal households and households headed by women. While women following the middle-class ideal of the single-mate pattern seem to be better off in terms of traditional measures (income, land, capital), households headed by women belonging to the multiple-partner pattern do better in terms of various indices of well-being (number of surviving children, shelter conditions, food quality). The multiple-partner pattern and its form of domestic organization does better under stressful economic conditions than the single-partner pattern, with its division by sex of labor and responsibility.

- 121. Elmendorf, Mary L.** "La campesina indígena." Paper prepared for the Reunión Continental sobre la Ciencia y El Hombre, México, June 1973. Mimeo.

Anthropological study of the women relatives of a leader in a Mayan peasant community (Chan Kom), utilizing the method of participant observation. Contrary to popular descriptions (those by Oscar Lewis, for example), these women appeared satisfied with life and marriage, loved their husbands, and enjoyed their children. Punitive child-rearing disciplinary techniques were almost never used, virginity was not enforced rigorously, neither was infidelity subject to cruel punishments. Machismo appeared to be absent. However, menstruation was considered a "sin," and women had little knowledge of birth-control methods; nevertheless, they seemed very receptive to family-planning information.

- 122. Elú de Leñero, María del Carmen.** "¿Hacia dónde va la mujer mexicana? Proyecciones a partir de los datos de una encuesta nacional." Mimeo. Mexico: Instituto Mexicano de Estudios Sociales, 1969.

"Based on very ambitious survey undertaken by IMES in 1956-67. Present study is a partial, merely descriptive account of it. Nevertheless, it is a useful and necessary tool for further research, both because of lack of such studies and relevance of topics discussed, e.g., 'masculine' and 'feminine' stereotypes in Mexican context, question of family planning, Catholicism and political views. Concluding chapter supports view of radical break of old Mexican female stereotype of submission, isolation, ignorance and uncontrolled fertility. Believes Mexican women are at dawn of new era." (From *Handbook of Latin American Studies, Social Sciences*, No. 35, Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1974.)

- 123. Flora, Cornelia Butler.** "Women in Latin America: A Force for Tradition or Change?" Mimeo. Manhattan, Kansas: Kansas State University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 1975.

Defining tradition versus change as a continuum rather than a dichotomy and women's behavior as an influence of change in one area and tradition in another, this is an interesting analysis of the forces that make women a stabilizing and conservative influence in Latin America. Sees the extended family, the church, and women's maternal role as the main conservative forces, providing women with a traditional but secure source of status and power. Within these institutions some of the sanctioned behaviors appear to be change- rather than tradition-oriented. However, the author sees no possibilities of these change-oriented behaviors replacing the traditional ones unless an alternative source of status and power (employment being the obvious one) is provided to these women.

- 124. García Gradilla, Natividad.** "La condición de la mujer en las sociedades indígenas latinoamericanas." *Boletín Nosotras*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (1974).

Brief account of the place of women in the mythology and the social and economic life of Latin American tribes. The social organization is based on the extended family, and marriages are exogamous and need approval of family group. Wives are frequently purchased (Chibchas, Araucanos, Mayas). Because reproduction is all-important, sexual relations before marriage are sanctioned in some societies (so the woman can prove she can bear children), but infidelity after marriage is severely punished (Brazil, Haiti, Venezuela, Mexico, Chile). Women have a passive sexual role, they are the givers rather than recipients of pleasure. Menstruation is a sign of impurity, and menstruating as well as pregnant women are "weak," thus subject to evil spirits. Women do the household and child-bearing chores and also work in the fields. The male Araucanos consider agriculture unworthy. "Dignified" activities, available only to men, are hunting and fighting.

125. Koch-Weser, Maritta. "Die Youruba Religion in Brasilien." Ph.D. dissertation, Bonn University, 1975.

"Deals with Yoruba religious tradition within syncretistic Afro-Brazilian cults such as Macumba, Candomblé, and Umbanda. Summarizes the original forms of West African Yoruba religion and evaluates the impact of cultural, social, and economic conditions during the slavery and post-colonial periods on the transformation of Afro-Brazilian traditions. The role of women within the described Afro-Brazilian rituals is predominant, judged by their absolute numbers as well as by their responsibilities and place within the hierarchy. The majority of the mediums, whose function is the central point of the cult, are women. In many cases, women are also the leaders and supporters of cult centers. The role of women is strongest among the most traditionally Yoruba Candomblés in Salvador-Bahia, where men are only rarely admitted to the more advanced initiation rites. Throughout the different types of Afro-Brazilian cult life, it is believed that women serve as better mediums for contacts with spirits and gods from beyond." (Author's summary.) Copies can be obtained from the author, 6131 Long Meadow Drive, McLean, Virginia 22302.

126. Rosen, Bernard C., and La Raia, Anita L. "Modernity in Women: An Index of Social Change in Brazil." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 34, No. 2 (1972): 353-60.

Using data from five markedly different Brazilian communities in the urban-rural-industrial continuum, this article analyzes the relationship between certain family-linked attitudes, behavior of women, and industrialization. Results indicate that modernity in women (measured by using a derived modernity scale) is inversely related to family size. However, the greater the education, work experience, and membership in voluntary associations, the more "modern" are the Brazilian women's attitudes. That is, such women participate more in family decision making, have a higher opinion of their sex, encourage more independence in their children, and are more activistically oriented towards their environment.

127. Rymph, David B. "Cross-Sex Behavior in an Isthmus Zapotec Village." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

Empirical study of an instance of transvestism in a Zapotec village. Transvestites are accepted; in one group 6% of men between 16 and 25 are transvestites. Some are married with children, some are students. They do some farming, but most engage in women's occupations—sewing, baking, hairdressing. There is no disgrace. Undetermined if homosexuality is involved. Women have exceptional prestige and status, therefore female behavior more easily emulated than in usual "macho" environments. Status envy is hypothesized. Very interesting study for examination of sex-role determinants.

NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

- 128. Aswad, Barbara C.** "Visiting Patterns Among Women of the Elite in a Small Turkish City." *Anthropological Quarterly*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (1974).

Visiting consumes a major portion of time among elite women in a small Turkish city (Antakya). This paper analyzes one of its forms, the "kabul," which is common among women of the traditional elite. Several kabul networks were examined in depth. It was found that the majority of the persons visited are considered kin; the frequency of visits is determined by how close the women are, which is defined by social status and the actual degree of kinship. Marriages as well as kabul contacts among the elite cross political party lines. The main social function of the kabul appears to be the consolidation of the elite families' power. Gossiping is one of the kabul's major functions. Recently a competitive system has emerged, in the form of a women's club which, although it is also elitist, is preferred by some of the younger women. It is associated with the emerging elites, and is an indication that new networks will appear as the economic and political structure changes.

- 129. Barkow, Jerome H.** "Hausa Women and Islam." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 317-28.

Discusses the effects of Islamization on Hausa women by comparing the position of women in two Hausa subgroups, one "Moslem," the other "pagan." The non-Moslem women play an important economic role in that they produce the bulk of the food. They also have important religious functions and privileges. This has resulted in respect and solidarity between the sexes. The opposite is true in the Moslem group, where women do not have important religious or economic roles. Although the married Moslem women, who must always be in seclusion, have developed skills in craft and trade as the means of acquiring individual wealth, this economic contribution is not respected by the men. See also, by the same author, "The Institution of Courtesanship in the Northern States of Nigeria." *Genève-Afrique*, Vol. 10, No. 1: 58-73.

- 130. Fox, Greer Litton.** "Some Determinants of Modernism Among Women in Ankara, Turkey." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 35, No. 3 (1973): 520-29.

"Sample of 803 wives studied in Ankara in 1965-66. Fox notes that labor force participation may not readily reflect degrees of emancipation of Moslem women, so their domestic behavior and attitudes must be studied. Length of her family's urban residence, amount of her education, her age at marriage, and her media exposure are contexts of influence that in various combinations result in the woman's domestic behavior and attitudes varying in terms of freedom and constraint, modernity and traditionalism. Four types of personality based on the permutations of these characteristics are analyzed in very clear style." (From John Gulick and Margaret E. Gulick. "An Annotated Bibliography of Sources Concerned with Women in the Modern Muslim Middle East." *Princeton Near East Paper*, No. 17, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University, 1974.)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- 131. Bledsoe, Caroline.** "Women's Strategies in Kpelle Domestic Groups." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

This excellent, succinct essay compares a remote village with a "modern" accessible one. Women in the modern setting have learned to exploit some economic opportunities, to manipulate men to their advantage, and to attain a measure of independence, including divorce. In the traditional village, no such avenues are open. Women, having no economic options outside the family farm, are unable to attain any independence, let alone divorce. Female independence is shown to be a function of economic opportunities.

132. Gillespie, Iris S. "Sex War in a Developing Country." Mimeo. 1970.

In Latin American and other countries, the epithets used to address unaccompanied females on the street are usually complimentary. In the new cities in West Africa, however, young people (men and women) have evolved a vocabulary of insults for members of the opposite sex. In this short (7 pp.) and clever paper, the author looks for the origins of this faulty social situation. While economic rivalry between the sexes at the different socio-economic levels (from market to professional levels), might in part explain this verbal war, the author sees as the fundamental cause the recent collapse of a deep-seated and highly pragmatic politico-religious system. In this system, boys were conditioned to reject things domestic, pacific, and feminine. A small privileged male elite, which subjugated a proletariat of women, children, and slaves, was maintained. Boys learned to expect obedience from girls. The young African now goes to the city to escape obedience as well as hard work. While the girl gains in that she owes obedience to no man, the boy escapes many masters but also loses many servants. The major rivalry of the city is between this boy and this girl. Copies can be obtained from the author: 60 Northcourt Avenue, Reading, England. See also, by the same author under the name Iris Andreski, *Old Wives' Tales* (entry no. 29).

133. Pool, Janet E. "A Cross-Comparative Study of Aspects of Conjugal Behavior Among Women of Three West African Countries." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 233-60.

An examination of whether the adoption of non-traditional marriage customs in Africa could result in either continued erosion of the position of women or increased freedom and improvement in social status. Data used are drawn from surveys carried out between 1965 and 1971 in Ghana, Upper Volta, and Niger. Findings indicate that traditional marriage customs are widely followed in this area. There is evidence to suggest, however, that exposure to "modern" concepts of marriage through urban living and education are bringing about new patterns of conjugal behavior. But it cannot be assumed that most rural, uneducated women will accept these new concepts. Those women who have adopted new attitudes toward marriage have preferred Christian or civil marriages. It is postulated that women in the future may choose between the status, protection, and relative indissolubility of a Christian or civil marriage and the freedom and vulnerability of a mutual consent union.

134. Whiting, Beatrice. "Work and the Family: Cross-Cultural Perspectives." Paper presented at an International Conference on Women: Resource for a Changing World, Radcliffe Institute, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 1972.

Brief and general review of women in pre-industrial societies, with particular attention to their work outside the home. In pre-industrial societies women had a certain flexibility of schedule; the extended family gave them more possibilities for socialization; and cash crops gave them a measure of economic independence. In developed and urban societies women are more likely to become solely dependent on their husbands' income, to be shut up in small apartments, and to be deprived of macro-family advantages, such as companionship and help with child care.

135. **Wipper, Audrey.** "African Women: Fashion and Scapegoating." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 329-50.

An insightful analysis of a controversy in East and Central Africa that centers on the attire and behavior of women. The debate has reached the national political level—presidents have condemned particular fashions, and laws have been passed prohibiting some manners of dress. Reasons given for this are: 1) Women's adoption of Western fashion is seen as a rejection of their own culture. 2) African leaders feel it necessary to exhort the people about proper conduct and sanction offenders in order to demonstrate their moral authority and leadership. (Another view is that such an emotion-ridden issue as women's dress and behavior can be used to deflect people's attention away from the nation's problems.) 3) Western fashions are seen as threatening to ideals and established institutions. Modern fashion is a departure from custom and symbolizes capricious change. Urban women are identified with fashion and are viewed by men as a threat to their ideal of women as subservient, hard-working, and selfless. Part of the distrust comes from the fact that urban occupations are not understood and are seen as unproductive when compared to women's agricultural work. The urban woman has thus become a convenient scapegoat, because she is highly visible, relatively powerless, and psychologically expendable. The author concludes that the power relationships between men and women must be changed in order to prevent women from being victimized.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

136. **Ebihara, May.** "Khmer Village Women in Cambodia: A Happy Balance." In *Many Sisters: Women in Cross-Cultural Perspective*, edited by Carolyn J. Matthiasson. New York: Free Press, 1974.

This is a study, conducted in 1959 and 1960, of a village whose male-female relationships are remarkably agreeable, as are relationships in general. Although Buddhism devalues women as polluters and temptresses and denies them the opportunity to accumulate "credits" in the monastic life, this Khmer society has developed a sharing, flexible body of behavior. Aside from the truly fascinating descriptions of life here, the often-acknowledged phenomenon of the great variety of ways in which religions are interpreted is illustrated. The author notes that this pre-war study may no longer be valid.

137. **Kapur, Promilla.** *Love, Marriage and Sex*. New Delhi: Vikas Publications, 1973.

"A scientific large-scale empirical study examining the change in the attitudes of young educated working women in India toward love, marriage, and sex. In order to scientifically study the change in attitudes, two matched samples, each consisting of 500 working women, were investigated by the author twice, with an interval of 10 years between the studies. The socio-psycho-situational factors contributing to this change in attitudes are also analyzed. This study is primarily qualitative, and detailed case studies are presented throughout in order to communicate the findings. The case studies provide a sharp insight into the future of love, sexual relationships, and marriage in India. Examines the inner world of the educated working woman and shows how her perception of herself colors her attitudes toward love, marriage, and sex. In the process, the socio-religious, politico-economic, and psychological factors underlying the transformation of the middle-class working women in India are brought out." (Author's summary.)

- 138. Mathur, Prad B.** "Status of Women and Hindu Divorce." Mimeo. East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University, Department of Anthropology, 1974.

"A study of Hindu divorce cases in North India reveals the reality of socio-legal and ritual statuses of women. The divorce data of traditional Hindu women contrast in patterned ways with that of modernized Hindu women in terms of divorce causes, modes of litigation, and post-divorce life styles. Role correlates of women's statuses are identified, showing the post-divorce adaptations to be conditioned by two cultural premises: divorcées are structurally peripheral and ritually impure. In the framework of socio-economic and legal factors, the adaptation process is viewed in terms of ideology and action. The changing network of divorcées' relationships is examined. The mate-selection process of divorcées in the context of their reduced ritual worth for caste endogamy, and of their newly gained socio-economic independence, gives rise to class standards favoring caste-exogamous marriage. The post-divorce adaptation patterns of both traditional and modernized women point to the nature and direction of social change—primacy of class criterion over ritual prescription for caste endogamy. Prospects for cross-cultural comparison of the status of divorced women are delineated." (Author's summary.)

- 139. McDowell, Nancy.** "Female Ritual Control of Male Hunting in a New Guinea Society." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

An empirical study describing the kinship system in Papuan Bun village. Ideally, bilateral cross-cousins marry. Women have exceptionally powerful status in nearly all areas. Sharing of foodstuffs is imperative among kinspeople. If a woman feels short-changed by a man in meat distribution, she will perform a rite designed to spoil his hunt. If the man finds out or suspects this, he tries to correct his conduct toward the woman. She can undo the ritual in order to get her fair share, except for one irreversible ritual performed if the man is "unredeemable." It is the only hunt ritual that has ethical content. Here, the described rituals are both malevolent and an expression of alliance between female and male kin.

- 140. Mehta, Rama.** *The Western-Educated Hindu Woman*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1970.

This book, based on interviews with fifty Western-educated elite Hindu women, describes the respondents' view of the impact of change since independence on caste, joint family, religion, marriage, divorce, child rearing, and expectations. While still committed to the traditional value system, the respondents are clear that the traditional institutions are either undesirable or impractical or both, under contemporary circumstances. It should be kept in mind that this book deals only with an upwardly mobile elite or those with such aspirations.

- 141. Muecke, Marjorie A.** "A Cultural View of Thai Conjugal Family Relationships." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

Empirical study illustrating primacy of mother-child relationships in Thai families. Daughters are reared to become mothers, wives, and caretakers of the elderly; men's roles are far more diffuse. The marital relationship is not as important as emotional support, which is gained through maternal relations. Age is a dominant factor, but the youngest daughter inherits the house, probably for nurturing aged parents. Most of these principles are ingrained and subconscious. Vertical inter-

generational relationships are more important than intra-generational relationships. The findings have important implications for family planning and for hypotheses of personality development.

- 142. Singham, Amara, and Rhodes, Lorna.** "Women and Demons in Sinhalese Myth." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

A discursive and theoretical essay. Buddhism postulates that life necessitates suffering; the law of *Dharma* simply says that actions have future results, including birth and death. Salvation means transcendence of this cycle. Women, as child bearers and objects of desire, are tied to earthly life and thus are agents of suffering and pollution. They are to be avoided as impediments to salvation. Male demons cause illness, can be controlled or bribed with offerings, and are subject to the same laws as people. Origin myths are described to show how demons are born because their mothers, usually passive agents, had an unusual craving, died, or were maligned as adultresses.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- 143. Epstein, Cynthia Fuchs.** "Positive Effects of the Multiple Negative: Explaining the Success of Black Professional Women." In *Changing Women in a Changing Society*, edited by Joan Huber. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

The author interviewed 31 successful black women in the New York area to find common denominators that could explain their unusual occupational achievements. A social-psychological "profile" is given, and the author concludes that their chance to become professionals developed from a social structure which narrowed these women's choices and made them visible and unique. By defining them as super-unique, society helped to reinforce these women's commitments to their careers. Definite conclusions await further empirical evidence using a larger sample. It would be nice to have a matched group of white women for comparison. Nevertheless, well-documented empirical sources are cited to support the comparisons and generalizations made.

- 144. Horner, Matina S.** "Toward an Understanding of Achievement-Related Conflicts in Women." *Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (1972): 157-75.

The dynamics that give rise to the "motive to avoid success" are described as follows: the expression of achievement-related tendencies arouses anxiety about the negative consequences of the desired success; this anxiety then inhibits achievement-related actions. Not surprisingly, this motive is more frequent in women than men and is seen as an internal psychological manifestation of the dominant U.S. societal stereotype, which views intelligence, competition, and achievement as qualities basically inconsistent with femininity. Carefully conducted recent studies in different research laboratories with different samples of U.S. college students are reviewed. The findings show that young women who experience this success anxiety exhibit stronger feelings of frustration, hostility, and aggression than women low in fear of success; the former also report more drug usage than the latter. The author points out that not only these women pay a price, in that they do not reach their potential levels of

achievement, but that society also pays a price, in that valuable human and economic resources are lost.

- 145. Samuels, Ruth S.** "Sex and Power in a New Orleans Black Community." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

An essay on the sexual mores in a poor black neighborhood of New Orleans. The neighborhood is described as an "urban village." Sexual relationships are discussed freely by men and women, and sexual performance is an important prestige-related topic. Men are more vulnerable than women for physiological reasons, i.e. potency. Several needs, including economic, are met in sexual relationships. One motive is control; power over the partner is especially important and accessible to women. There are significant differences from a white middle-class model, in that sexual activity is available to both sexes for security, self-esteem, prestige, and power. Women's control of their "potency" is a very conscious tool here. This is a good presentation of a situation valid for many communities.

- 146. Sawhill, Isabel; Ross, Heather L.; and MacIntosh, Anita.** "The Family in Transition." In *Time of Transition: The Growth of Families Headed by Women*, edited by Heather Ross and Isabel Sawhill. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 1975.

The U.S. family is undergoing significant change: Young women are entering into marriage at a slower rate, and divorce has become so common in the postwar period that today it can be predicted that almost one third of all first marriages will be dissolved. Although the divorced are then remarrying in large numbers, the reshuffling of marriage partners and of living arrangements is considerable, and there are increasing numbers of women and their children living, at least temporarily, in fatherless homes. On the other hand, the social system is still built on the premise that children and their mothers should be supported by men. The rates at which families are formed, grow, and dissolve are only gross indicators of what is going on inside the family. The actual changes and their implications, though of great importance for the society, are difficult to measure; one reason is that the family is far less specialized than many other institutions. The authors try to place recent trends in the family in some historical perspective and to relate them to other types of change. They discuss some of the policy issues which arise in dealing with these changes. The economic status of women is very much in flux, and more research is needed on the reasons for this, as well as on its possible effects on the family.

- 147. Veenhoven, Ruth.** "Changes in Life-Partner Relations in Western Society." Mimeo. Rotterdam: Erasmus University, Department of Sociology, n.d.

Summarizes some major historical trends in marriage and family life in Western Europe and North America. It deals with the growing acceptance of different kinds of life-partner relationships, the growing dependence on life-partner relationships (whatever their form), and the emergence of serious life problems as a result of this trend.

IV. Socio-Economic Participation of Rural Women

MULTI-REGIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

- 148. Ahmed, Wajih.** "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 to include in rural development schemes the opportunity for women to participate fully in non-agricultural, income-raising activities. Contends that female demands for economic parity will not be met unless there are more and better opportunities for the rural group as a whole. Suggests that the 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. In order to encourage women to seek such employment and to protect them against being given only low-level jobs, 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 rural women participate in non-agricultural employment, a subsequent decrease in their fertility will result, because they may marry later, have the opportunity to direct their creative energy to goals other than motherhood, and learn that they can exercise more control over their lives.

- 149. Boserup, Ester.** "Women and Their Role in Peasant Societies." Mimeo. London: University of London, Centre of International and Area Studies, 1974.

This short paper is designed as a framework for discussion of women's roles in peasant societies (defined according to stages of development—i.e., subsistence only, subsistence with cash crops, and so on up the production ladder). Four systems are defined: women who do more agricultural work than men and can dispose of the surplus they produce; women who specialize (vegetables, poultry) and do not engage in other agricultural work; women who work seasonally or do "female" work (hoeing, weeding) at home or as wage labor; women who do only domestic work. Environmental, technological, social, and cultural factors are at work, but the hierarchization and division of labor is dictated primarily by the material needs and conditions of the society (e.g., Christian communities are likely to become polygamous if it profits the male peasant to have much female labor at his disposal). Good discussion.

- 150. Boulding, Elise.** "Women, Bread and Babies: Directing Aid for Fifth World Farmers." International Women's Year Studies on Women, Paper No. 4. Boulder, Colorado: University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Sciences, Program of Research on General Social and Economic Dynamics, 1975.

An empirical study with carefully assembled data on the problems of women's uncounted, unremunerated agricultural labor; the unremunerated child-bearing and nurturing labor; the decreasing rewards in development schemes; and the consequences of the increasing workload that results from some of these schemes (e.g., cash crops), which profit men only. Women regulate births according to their needs for additional workers (among other things). Assumptions of women's ignorance and incompetence in organizing their production are a result of male planners' and decision makers' unawareness of women's work and lives. Proposals include: introduction of intermediate technology which will lighten the burden of women's daily tasks; support services, such as child care and formal and non-formal education; utilizing existing women's organizations, and including men in order to achieve a lessening of sex-role stereotyping in work and family life. Some of the proposals' essential features are: more women specialists, establishment of credit and marketing facilities, legal protections, and inclusion of women as administrators and planners. There is no underestimating of the monumental task envisioned; but it is thought that the realization that "running out of women is far more serious than running out of oil" may bring the decision makers to an understanding of the absolute necessity for the inclusion of women in development programs.

151. Deere, Carmen Diana. "Rural Women's Subsistence Production in the Capitalist Periphery." Mimeo. Berkeley: University of California, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1975.

This study puts forward a theoretical Marxian framework for analyzing rural women's contribution to peripheral capital accumulation. The mode of production of the periphery, characterized by male semi-proletarians and female agriculturalists, is the focus of the analysis. The main thesis is that by absorbing the great part of the costs of production and reproduction of labor power through their production of subsistence foodstuffs, women (and children) agriculturalists lower the value of labor power for peripheral capital accumulation. Given that children are economic assets in these systems, the compatibility between agricultural activities and women's biological reproduction function (rather than child-care duties) is seen as the factor explaining this division of labor by sex. For an extensive analysis of the situation of peasant women in Latin America, see the author's Ph.D. Research Essay, "The Division of Labor by Sex in Agriculture: Peasant Women's Subsistence Production on the Minifundios," University of California, Berkeley, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1975.

152. Dixon, Ruth B. "The Roles of Rural Women: Female Seclusion, Economic Production and Reproductive Choice." Paper prepared for Conference on Population Policy from a Socio-Economic Perspective, sponsored by Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C., 1975. Mimeo.

An excellent, well-documented paper, which discusses the potential demographic effects of a proposed women's cooperative program in Moslem and Hindu countries. Central argument is that the Moslem and Hindu practice of female seclusion, by depriving girls and women of direct access to material and social resources in the community, creates in them a condition of extreme economic and social dependence that not only compels their early marriage, but also militates against the effective practice of birth control. Suggests that if small-scale, labor-intensive, light industries that employed only women were established in rural villages, more young women would leave the seclusion of their homes. Describes the conditions which should be met in establishing such a program that would result in its also having antinuptial and antinatalist effects: non-agricultural employment, living quarters for unmarried women, cooperative ownership, acquisition of vocational skills, functional literacy training, provision of family-planning information and child care for employed married women, peer-group support and solidarity from co-workers, and a source of prestige and pride apart from marriage and children. Although training programs for rural women have

been established in a number of countries in North Africa, the Middle East, and South Central Asia, none has been developed with the explicit intention of influencing reproductive attitudes and behavior, nor do they fulfill the conditions outlined in this paper. Detailed guidelines are proposed for an experimental model which includes all the specified conditions. A perceptive paper.

153. Hammond, Dorothy, and Jablow, Alta. *Women: Their Economic Role in Traditional Societies.* A Cummings Module in Anthropology, No. 35. Menlo Park, California: Cummings Publishing Company, 1973.

A cross-cultural survey of tribal and peasant economies, which focuses on the traditional economic roles of women. Points out that women engage in diverse activities and are capable of hard physical labor, artistic creativity, and complex commercial dealings, as well as management of domestic routines. Suggests that women do not possess biological incapacities that would exclude them from certain kinds of work. The assignment of particular occupations to women in any society is, therefore, arbitrary—based on custom and tradition rather than biological reasons. Throughout the world, woman's most consistent role is that of wife and mother, whose function is to support and maintain her family and household. Her work is thus contained within the domestic sphere; she can exercise influence outside this sphere only indirectly through her influence on kinsmen. The source of power, prestige, and public esteem is found in the public sphere, which is the province of men.

154. Kirkwood, James I.; Brams, Eugene A.; and Brams, Patricia I. "Grass Roots Institution Building: A Realistic Focus for Agricultural Development." Mimeo. Prairie View, Texas: Prairie View A. & M. College, n.d.

Proposes a strategy for more effective technology transfer to less developed nations, which the authors call grass-roots institution building (GRIB). GRIB incorporates certain elements from extension, servicio, fomento, institution building (IB), and processually articulated structural models (PAS) into a plan to build institutions beginning at the community level and linking upward to government supporting agencies rather than vice versa. From extension, the plan incorporates techniques to reach the subsistence farmer directly; from servicio, the need for supportive climate from the host country and involvement of indigenous people; from fomento, the concept that change can be induced and planned at the community level; from IB, that supportive institutions are a prerequisite to effective agricultural development; and from PAS, the concept that each person in society has a status and role, and behaves according to that position. Points out the inadequacies of the models mentioned and emphasizes that GRIB is not any one of these approaches, but a synthesis of all, a new vision for development.

155. Mead, Margaret. "Restoring Women's Voices in Planning." Summary of address given at the United Women's Convention 75, New Zealand, June 13, 1975. Mimeo.

During the past few years the focus of discussion has been so exclusively on the injustice of confining women to particular roles within society that we have lost track of the need to be sure that all roles necessary within a society are being performed. Taking self-sufficient village life as a model, the author concludes that modern life has enormously distorted some of the functions once carried out at the village level. She emphasizes the essential importance of preserving traditional roles of women in societies dependent on subsistence agriculture; machines should not be allowed to exclude women in such societies from productive activity. Rather, women should be given the education necessary for their participation at every level of planning, where

the input of both men and women, "with their age-old differences in experience," is needed. This is to be understood in the sense that, whether or not there are intrinsic differences between men and women which must be taken into account, there is no doubt at all that there are experiential differences in today's world, based on the thousands of years of experience passed on by mothers and fathers to their daughters and sons. Thus both sexes have to contribute their specific skills and insights.

- 156. Moore, M. P.** "Some Economic Aspects of Women's Work and Status in the Rural Areas of Africa and Asia." IDS Discussion Paper No. 43. Brighton, England: University of Sussex, Institute of Development Studies, 1974. Mimeo.

"Equality of status between the sexes is defined to mean equal power to affect significant decisions in public and private activities and equal allocation of basic goods, services, and rights. A high level of collinearity exists between various indicators of women's status measured operationally along a number of alternative scales. The major determinant of women's status, both cross-culturally and intraculturally, is the power that accrues to women from participation in extra-domestic economic activities. In the rural areas of Africa and Asia the pattern of female labor force participation is determined by a number of ecological, technical, and socio-economic factors. For a number of reasons, the opportunities for labor force participation open to these women are fewer than those available to European rural women at comparable stages of development. There are several possible objections to a policy of increasing female labor force participation, but two stand out: the likely deterioration in the standards of performance of child care and housework, which could lead to major welfare losses; and the adverse effect on income distribution of the substitution of female or male hired labor." (Author's summary.)

- 157. Riegelman, Mary Ann.** *A Seven Country Survey on the Roles of Women in Rural Development*. Washington, D.C.: Development Alternatives, Inc., 1975.

Report based on findings of a field study of existing rural projects and of a preliminary survey of constraints on and opportunities for women in the economies of Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru. Focuses mainly on rural women's active decision-making and participation roles in agricultural production, and, among other things, finds that: a) Women appear to play active roles both as decision makers and participants in most work related to rural development. Despite this, external development projects designed to transfer technology to rural people seldom incorporate women as participants. b) Major behavior changes by women occurred significantly faster through activities dealing with agricultural production than through family-care projects. c) Integration of women into the rural economy will proceed more quickly if it takes place within the context of a development project rather than by means of "women only" projects. d) Truly relevant statistics on involvement of women in the rural sector are not available. Calls for field research to obtain data, especially on women's participation and decision making in agricultural production. Asks planners to take into account two aspects of project implementation: the structure of rewards and incentives for male and female administrators and managers; and the creation of a monitoring and evaluation system to measure the success of women's involvement in the project.

- 158. Skønsberg, Else.** "The Role of Women in Food Production." Informal background document for the World Food Conference. Mimeo. Oslo: University of Oslo, Institute of Sociology, n.d.

Describes how "modernization" efforts exclude women from playing an important role in food production and processing in spite of their traditional active participation in these areas. Advocates giving women a major role in food production. This would have not only a direct effect on production, but also a psychological effect in promoting acceptance of new patterns of behavior, such as a willingness to adopt improved nutritional standards and to consider family planning. Increased female productivity could therefore curb population growth and thus ease the pressure on food resources, while at the same time increasing food production and improving individual nutrition standards.

159. U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. "Status of Rural Women, Especially Agricultural Workers." Programme of Concerted International Action to Promote the Advancement of Women and their Integration in Development. Doc. No. E/CN.6/583/Add. 2, December 1973.

The potential that could be developed by promoting the advancement of rural women has been recognized by the FAO, but so far only piecemeal solutions have come out of the programs, and this approach has limited their effects. This paper attempts a systematic approach to diagnosing women's inadequate participation in rural development programs and to identifying obstacles to such participation. Woman's participation in rural development is examined in terms of social visibility in both the intrafamilial and the extrafamilial dimensions of her life, dimensions that constantly interact. The very ways in which they interact or are prevented from interacting give different profiles of women's social visibility. Based on its analysis, the paper assesses the needs, at the country level, for the better utilization of female resources in development; it identifies the critical issues and makes suggestions of ways in which the programs of FAO and other agencies can improve rural women's participation in development. The paper includes comprehensive documentation and a bibliography on rural women.

160. Van Haeften, Roberta K., and Caton, Douglas D. "A Strategy Paper for Integrating LDC Rural Women into Their National Economies." Paper prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development Percy Amendment Subcommittee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Rural Development, Washington, D.C., 1974. Mimeo.

Paper outlines strategy and policies for AID pursuant to passage of the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973. This bill was written to encourage the integration of women into national economies, "thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort." Recommendations are: 1) to select a limited number of high-priority, immediate-impact projects which concentrate on women as producers of goods and services; 2) to help countries design and implement comprehensive rural development programs. Proposal includes development of staff in AID to help countries plan and implement programs.

161. Youssef, Nadia H. "Women and Agricultural Production in Moslem Societies." Paper presented at the Seminar on Prospects for Growth in Rural Societies: With or Without Active Participation of Women, sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council, Princeton, New Jersey, 1974. Mimeo.

This empirical study is based on U.N. statistical data that shows that the female labor force in Moslem countries is very small in the agricultural sector, presumably because strict seclusion prevents women from such activity. There is evidence,

however, that girls do farmwork, although they are not paid for it. The reason for this seeming contradiction may be that men are reluctant to report that the women in their families are working, because to a certain extent status is based on keeping women in seclusion. Pakistan has a higher incidence of women agricultural workers than other Moslem countries. It is suggested that women are a marginal, expendable labor force and tend to exacerbate male unemployment. The author suggests that specifically female rural industries be developed to improve women's status and sense of self, and to further their independence. The data are very interesting and point up the need for more such studies.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

162. Chiñas, Beverly. "Las mujeres Zapotecas: su papel potencial en el desarrollo económico." Paper prepared for American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

Describes the food-processing and -vending activities of Isthmus Zapotec women, highlighting their contributions to the local and household economies. Women's processing-vending serves to maximize profits on the food the household produces by converting it from raw to consumable products, and by selling such food in small quantities directly to the consumer. Suggests that these women's lack of organization might discourage them from continuing with their activities as development proceeds. Urges development agencies to actively encourage these women's economic contributions by: making credit available to "housewives"; protecting the small processor-vendor against restrictive and repressive laws in the marketplace; regulating unfair competitive practices by intrusive entrepreneurs. Foresees that increased basic agricultural production and augmented household incomes might result in a "multiplier effect," that is, standards of living would be raised more by such measures than they would by increased harvests alone.

163. Hagen, Margaret. *Public Markets and Marketing Systems of Managua, Nicaragua.* Managua: Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas, 1973.

An empirical study, with much detail, of the economics of the markets of Managua: administration, distribution, transportation, costs, physical arrangements, goods purchased, attitudes. The study describes the markets and the people working there, draws inferences about diet from buying patterns, and describes a wholesaling family's morning activity. It discusses the role of female money lenders, who are essential to the functioning of the market economy. Study includes revealing profiles of seven market women, charts, and questionnaires. Thorough study, although some information on family life as affected by market women's work would have been welcome.

164. Jedlicka, Allen. "Diffusion of Technical Innovation: A Case for the Non-Sexist Approach Among Rural Villages." Paper prepared for the Seminar on Women in Development, jointly sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the U.N. Development Programme and the U.N. Institute for Training and Research, Mexico City, 1975. Mimeo.

Presents recommendations on how new technologies can be introduced to women in rural areas. Outlines a transfer strategy used in a successful rural agricultural

program in Mexico—Plan Puebla—to illustrate how technical information can be transferred to rural recipients. The significance of this transfer strategy is that it includes women in the formation and activity of the rural participant groups. Suggests that a possible approach to increasing women's participation in rural development would be to transfer specific "female" technologies to women, i.e., new, relevant technologies which would contribute to rural development but would not conflict with the idea of "male" technologies because they have never been operated or maintained by men. Women extension agents could be trained and used to work within existing groups and teach women how to handle "female" technologies. This separate but equal technology transfer approach could be developed into a "non-sexist" approach if the husbands and wives could attend group meetings on both "male" and "female" technologies and thus become aware of the requirements of the technologies with which each is involved. Concludes that the prime task of planners is to recognize that women's role in rural areas is already significant and can be greatly improved by further transfer of new technologies to them.

- 165. Soares, Mireya.** "Social Category and the Participation of Women." Paper presented to the Seminar on Prospects for Growth in Rural Societies: With or Without Active Participation of Women, sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council, Princeton, New Jersey, 1974. Mimeo.

A report on some observations made in a rural municipio in central Brazil. The described case is not considered as representative of all rural situations in Brazil. Nevertheless, the paper begins with a relatively lengthy description of conditions in rural Brazil in general, especially the social and political structures that implicitly determine the possible roles of women. States that the majority of the Brazilian rural population lives in a permanent state of scarcity and economic crisis. It is generally believed that under such circumstances rigid definitions of sex roles would break down. However, it has been found that although women do perform many kinds of breadwinning activities, this society still does not sanction such activities as appropriate for women. It can thus be expected that if conditions change, women's roles will change again.

- 166. Stolmaker, Charlotte.** "Examples of Stability and Change from Santa María Atzompa." Paper presented at the Southwestern Anthropological Association Meetings, Tucson, Arizona, 1971. Mimeo.

An empirical study of a pottery-making village near Oaxaca. The coil-making method has traditionally been women's work, though this division of labor is not rigidly observed. Pottery making is a household activity, and selling labor to do this work is uncommon. The kickwheel has been introduced, but as women find the wheel too difficult, it is not much used. The relatively new practice of making "toys" (decorative pottery figures), as opposed to utensils, is participated in by all members of the family, including children. Non-traditional occupations have come to be preferred as more prestigious, cleaner, easier. Women make and sell soft drinks, tamales, other snacks to supplement income from pottery.

- 167. Stolmaker, Charlotte.** "Adaptations of Traditional Peasant Practices to Modern Needs." Paper presented at the Southwestern Anthropological Association Meetings, Santa Monica, California, April 1974. Mimeo.

A peasant village five miles outside Oaxaca in Southern Mexico serves as an example of the problems of a peasant community that clings to traditional ways while trying to cope with the impact of a larger society bent on modernization. Describes

ways that are found to cope with these problems, such as a division of the civil and the religious offices within the community, or new ways of applying the "compadrazgo" system. Factors that determine the adoption or rejection of certain innovations are identified. Based on the research results in this given village, the author recommends that anthropologists give more consideration to exploring the adaptability of traditional institutions to modernization.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- 168. Belloncle, G.** "Rural Education and Rural Development Projects in West Africa." Mimeo. Paris: Institut de Recherche et d'Application des Methodes de Développement, 1974.

Concerns rural development in mainly the Sahel countries. The importance of collective decision making for the acceptance of development programs is emphasized, together with the necessity of gearing future community education programs more toward women, given both their social and their economic importance in rural life in West Africa.

- 169. Ivory Coast, Services Communautaires.** "Animation féminine rurale en pays Dida." Mimeo. Abidjan, Ivory Coast: Services Communautaires, Projet de Lakota, 1973.

Report of a government agency, Services Communautaires, which is attempting to improve women's contributions to village organization and production. Extended family was used as the original basis for the organization of women's work teams, because there was not enough female solidarity to sustain village-wide organization. Women responded so favorably, however, that village-wide organization is becoming a possibility, bringing with it technologically improved agriculture and marketing, as well as dialogue with men who have refused to pay women's work teams for their labor. While limited in scope, report depicts women's village life with immediacy and directness.

- 170. Kokuhirwa, Hilda.** "Towards the Social and Economic Promotion of Rural Women in Tanzania." Mimeo. Dar-es-Salaam: Institute for Adult Education, 1975.

Brief, descriptive paper on the changing image and role of women, and on the various agencies responsible for social, economic, cultural, and political promotion of women in rural Tanzania. Women have always been somewhat at a disadvantage in relation to men, a situation that was worsened by colonialism, since neither Christianity nor Islam advocate equality of the sexes. Women do most of the agricultural work in Tanzania. There is a disparity between that fact and the training in agriculture, which is still directed toward men.

- 171. Mitchnik, David A.** "The Role of Women in Rural Development in Zaire." Mimeo. London: Oxfam, 1972.

Examines voluntary agencies' (non-governmental organizations) rural development projects in Zaire to determine what is being attempted to promote women's welfare. Projects are aimed at promoting better child care, nutrition, rural health care, agriculture, and livestock production. Very few of these projects have taken into account the importance of women as producers or their contribution to rural development. Consequently, the majority of the projects have met with little success. For example, the goal of the agriculture and livestock projects is to increase the farmers'

output. The projects, however, have included only men, even though the women do most of the farming. Concludes that the voluntary agencies have undertaken too wide a range of activities, which has resulted in a large number of small projects, thus dissipating their scarce human and financial resources. Urges that these agencies narrow their range of activities and concentrate on those which can best be carried out by them. Also, women must be included in the programs if the agencies' goal of rural development is to be met. Training schemes for women should be broadened to include agricultural training, processing of agricultural produce, cottage industries, and family planning. Suggestions are made on how training programs can be carried out and financed.

172. Ocloo, Esther. "The Ghanaian Market Woman." Paper prepared for the 14th World Conference of the Society for International Development, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 1974. Mimeo.

Very direct, concrete description of the changing position of market women in Ghana. Before independence, mainly locally produced goods were sold; in the thirties, foreign goods became increasingly popular in Ghana, a phenomenon encouraged by government and the big foreign companies, which profited in this trade and introduced a system wherein market women sold imported goods on a commission basis; today foreign traders have had to give way to Ghanaians and shops have been taken over. Despite this elimination of local foreign competition, however, the women need more help than before to deal with bureaucratic and legal problems. They have engaged their better-educated children to help them. Their marriages often are polygamous, so these women enjoy a certain economic and psychological independence from their husbands, which makes their sense of "liberation" more real than that of "literate, professional women." This is a paper whose immediacy and freshness tells more in four pages than many "scientific" studies.

173. Pala, Achola O. "The Role of African Women in Rural Development: Research Priorities." Institute for Development Studies Discussion Paper No. 203. Nairobi: University of Nairobi, 1975.

A historical analysis which points out the discrepancy between East African (Kenya and Tanzania) women's active and important role in rural development and the relative poverty of research and investment expended on these women. It is argued that the role of women in rural development must be equal and complementary to that of men. Includes a very interesting outline of the research priorities to correct the evaluation of women's potential role in rural development. Following are some of these research priorities: a) the role of women in decision-making processes, particularly with regard to land use, disposition of land, and sale of crops; b) labor-saving devices; c) agricultural training; and d) participation of women in marketing and cooperative societies and in self-help and work groups. Participant observation, life histories, and discussion groups are suggested as useful research methodologies which should be implemented, preferably by an interdisciplinary research team.

174. Remy, Dorothy. "Social Networks and Patron-Client Relations: Ibadan Market Women." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: Federal City College, Department of Urban Studies, 1974.

An empirical study of the social networks governing cloth selling in Ibadan markets. These associations serve financial, marketing (i.e., quantities of goods, prices, number of sellers), and political (i.e., services rendered by and to politicians) functions. Ties are horizontal, among peers, as well as vertical, or hierarchical. Yoruba women, primarily Moslem and illiterate, employ associations differently from the Ibo, who are Christians and more likely to be literate, and who engage in "modern" bookkeeping.

Yoruba women also sell a different type of cloth, which is made in village and is associated with kin group. In pre-Islam and pre-Christian societies women were important priestesses in Yoruba animist religion; very subordinate roles have replaced these, and women find themselves caught between polygamous and monogamous marriage systems. Yet, Yoruba women always maintain economic independence from their husbands. "Development" makes this independence increasingly difficult to maintain, so the network and association support systems are becoming especially useful. Excellent details of causal relationships—economic, social, political.

- 175. Robertson, Claire.** "Economic Woman in Africa: Profit-Making Techniques of Accra Market Women." *The Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (1974): 657-64.

An empirical study of Ga women traders in Africa, who have engaged in trade since at least 1600. They have a sophisticated and sound sense of business and its practice. Traditionally apprenticed as girls to their mothers or other female relatives in a generally all-female multigenerational household, girls learn their trade and gradually establish a business of their own. As schooling becomes increasingly prevalent for girls—compulsory up to middle school—apprenticeship is on the decline, and trading is losing some of its prestige. Employment is scarce, however, and other options few. Superficial appraisals of market traders as lacking business sense are shown to be false. Illiteracy is a hindrance in bookkeeping, and these women are sometimes cheated. They, however, have compensating mechanisms. Good details on an important subject for women in development.

- 176. Schopflin, Ninon.** "Difficultés de l'animation féminine rurale en pays Dida." Mimeo. Abidjan, Ivory Coast: Services Communautaires, Projet de Lakota, n.d.

An essay on women's development among the Dida of the Ivory Coast. Women, who marry into husbands' villages, own neither house, nor children, nor soil. Marriages are usually polygamous. Women move on to new husbands if they are dissatisfied and leave the children, who belong to the husband. There is no sense of solidarity among women, except in their native villages, their only home. The women are totally dependent on their husbands. Women are responsible for all housework, child care, agricultural work, and receive little, if any, money. If Ivory Coast envisages any modernization of family or emancipation of women, it must first see to the remuneration of the women's labor.

- 177. Sndarkasa, Niara.** *Where Women Work: A Study of Yoruba Women in the Marketplace and in the Home*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1973.

This book is a comprehensive study of very central forces in West Africa. Yoruba women have financial responsibilities independent of their husbands and brothers. As traders, they contribute as wives to affinal, and as daughters to natal, kin groups. These groups care for the children when the women are in faraway markets. Wider kin groups are among the essential structural supports in society, as they enable women to carry on their lives and work.

- 178. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa,** Human Resources Development Division, Women's Programme Unit. "The Integration of Women in African Development." Statement prepared for the 14th World Confer-

ence of the Society for International Development, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 1974. Mimeo.

An assessment of women's present roles in economic and family life and of the need for their integration into the development effort in the future. Present conditions and possible changes of employment and of formal and informal education are discussed. Other important measures for improving women's status, such as participation in administration and public life, access to health, nutrition, and maternity, reduction of workloads, and means for increased productivity are considered.

179. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Human Resources Development Division, Women's Programme Unit. "The Role of Women in Population Dynamics Related to Food and Agriculture and Rural Development in Africa." Mimeo. Addis Ababa, 1974.

This essay addresses the lack of recognition of the predominant role of African women in food production. Cash crops are under male control, and often the profits do not benefit the community. These cash crops are supported by developmental, technological, and financial aid, including loans, all of which are unavailable to women. Women continue to do an enormous amount of physical labor—hauling water and wood, raising food for subsistence, and working on men's cash crop fields without remuneration. Often the best land is taken from them for these cash crops. Child bearing (still their one recognized creative contribution), lactation, and frequent illness do not lessen their work burdens. Infant mortality is high, and many pregnancies result. Food production is not keeping pace with population growth. Recommendations include: simple technological aid for farm and home; more functional education for girls and women; small-scale cottage industries; access to family planning information; and other educational and developmental help.

180. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Human Resources Development Division, Women's Programme Unit. "Selected Projects in Handicrafts and Other Small Industries in English-speaking African Countries." Paper prepared for the ILO/ECA/World YWCA/SIDA Workshop on Participation of Women in Handicrafts and Other Small Industries, Mindolo, Zambia, 1974. Mimeo.

From on-the-spot surveys made between May and August 1974, information was compiled about selected handicrafts projects and other small industries in the following countries: Botswana, Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia. First-hand information is given on the type of projects, the extent to which women are engaged in these projects as a means of earning an income, and the problems that face these projects. The surveys show that government policies generally do not favor these women, that lack of organization and management and of professional control affect the products, and that lack of reliable raw materials and secure and organized marketing discourage the women involved in these projects.

181. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Human Resources Development Division. "Women: The Neglected Human Resource for African Development." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 359-70.

Examines the utilization of African women in economic development. At present, women participate heavily in the traditional sectors, such as production, processing,

and distribution of goods, while they are nearly excluded from the modern sector. The result is that although the masses of women continue to spend more than half of their working hours on various economic activities, their productivity is far from commensurate with the labor input. Recommends that women have equal access to training facilities, which should lead to their full participation in the economic development of their country.

182. Wantz, Marja-Liisa. "Women and Land: Basic Problems." *Sunday News* (Dar-es-Salaam), August 18, 1975.

This brief article concludes that the main difficulty facing rural women is their weak economic position, which is a result of their not being allowed to hold land. This situation has roots in attitudes inherited from the times when land belonged to particular clans and was not owned by individual family members. Today men's private ownership is defended on the basis of the clan land tenure system, although in fact clan rights are no longer recognized.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

183. Chutikul, Saisuree. "Women in Rural Northeast Society in Thailand." Mimeo. Khon Kaen, Thailand: Khon Kaen University, n.d.

This empirical study describes legal and social disabilities of women in Thailand's food- and silk-producing areas. As is often true, these rural women's educational opportunities lag behind those of the urban women. The region studied contains one third of the country's population and is lowest in per capita income. Ratio of men to women attending secondary schools is 2:1, as it is for all the rural population of Thailand. The women are not allowed, by law, to sue husbands for adultery (while husbands can sue wives); and they must have husbands' permission to take job, leave country, sell property. The Association of Women's Lawyers of Thailand is contesting these inequities in National Assembly, but rural women are not aware of this struggle. Division of labor is typical of many societies. Men clear land, women plant; men build houses, women clean. Women and girls raise silk worms and follow the process through to weaving. Women preserve food. Average family size is 6.6 persons. The youngest daughter is expected to care for aging parents, and she generally inherits the land. Men sell cows, buffaloes, and large containers; women sell vegetables and cloth. Cash income often goes to women to cover household expenses; men ask for cash when needed. This is true chiefly for very poor. The author recommends, as a first priority, raising the living standards of the very poor; then should come the teaching of skills to women in order to upgrade their occupations.

184. Davin, Delia. "Women in the Countryside of China." In *Women in Chinese Society*, edited by Margery Wolf and Roxane Witke. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1975.

Examines the changes that occurred in the lives of rural women in the first decade of the People's Republic of China. Women have not won equality of opportunity in the affairs of rural society; many women work harder than men (as a young mother phrased it, "women work much more than men. We have two jobs: we work both in the fields and in our caves"). However, land reform and collectivization are improving the conditions of these women. As the author states, at least they have more opportunities now and can continue the struggle. This struggle is apparently helped greatly by the existence of women's associations.

185. Diaz, Erika. "Perception of Change in the Traditional Socio-Cultural Situations of Rural Sri Lanka." Mimeo. n.d.

An evaluation of the impact on socio-cultural traditions of both economic problems and reform policies. The author presents specific traits of Sinhalese culture and social structure and discusses two questions: How far are the changes actually affected by innovation? What are the dilemmas of change? Copies can be obtained from the author: No. 9A, Layards Road, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka.

186. Hossain, Hameeda. "Third World Craftsmen and Development: The Bangladesh Experience." Mimeo. Dacca: Women's Cooperative Federation of Bangladesh, n.d.

Since women's main skills lie in traditional crafts, the author sees the development of cottage crafts as an effective channel for utilizing their labor and, ultimately, for elevating women from their present low social and economic status. Cottage crafts would, at the same time, promote labor-intensive techniques and maintain the social cohesion of village life. Outlines the craftswomen's problems (paucity of raw materials, inadequacy of marketing, lack of communication and education, and inaccessibility to technical or design assistance). Among the author's recommendations are the formation of cohesive women's cooperatives, establishment of training facilities in marketing and design, and the technical assistance of foreign governments and organizations. Communication exchanges with Third World countries with common problems and goals should be encouraged.

187. Lindenbaum, Shirley. "The Social and Economic Status of Women in Bangladesh." Mimeo. New York: City University of New York, York College, Department of Anthropology, 1974.

The problem of limited employment per acre is aggravated by "monocrop" thinking; almost any crop other than rice would provide more employment. In addition to this, the more mechanization within the framework of cooperatives is introduced, the more the status of women, whose work is not needed, will be weakened. This is already reflected in some areas by changes in marriage customs: it often happens that the groom does not pay a bride price; instead, the bride's father has to make a dowry payment to the groom. The bride is no longer recognized as someone who will make a considerable contribution to agricultural production. Women who move from rural to urban areas suffer a similar loss of esteem, because they cannot carry on the subsistence activities they performed in the village. During the post-liberation period, a number of private and government-supported institutions arose to care for war-affected women, and the author discusses several of them. Analysis of three of these organizations seems to prove that if facilities are provided, women's cooperatives spring into existence, and that these women are eager to participate in meaningful economic ventures. Makes a number of suggestions for future programs. The overall outlook is not optimistic, although theoretical possibilities for an improvement in the employment situation of women can be envisioned.

188. Stoler, Ann. "Land, Labor and Female Autonomy in a Javanese Village." Mimeo. New York: Columbia University, Department of Anthropology, 1975.

There is a widespread assumption that women have high status in Indonesia. After a critical analysis of the concept of "status," the author examines the validity of this statement by focusing on the productive activities of men and women in the rural Javanese village of Kali Loro. At all socio-economic levels, women have more auton-

omy than the men of their own level. The major subsistence resource of the village is intensive wet rice cultivation. Women invariably manage the rice-harvesting operations, and harvesting provides the highest returns to labor of all agricultural activities. The profits from trading are important supplements to the household economy; women constitute the majority of the traders in the village (40% of the adult women, versus 1.2% of their male counterparts, were active traders). Women also have unequivocal authority over the household. However, this independence does not necessarily imply high status. According to the author, the social and economic position of women in society depends on the social relations of production *between* strata as well as the organization of labor within them. And, neither the men nor the women of poor households have real social adulthood within the larger socio-economic system. The greater opportunities of women give them power in the household, but at the same time merely allow women to be more fully exploited in society.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

189. First-Dilić, Ruza. "Sex Roles in Rural Yugoslavia." Paper presented at the Eighth World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, 1974. Mimeo.

Examines the position of Yugoslavia women in the agricultural labor force by analyzing participation in socialist and private farms. Using census data, concludes that the role of women in both types of farms is basically one of substitution. In socialist farms, women are often employed where the least skill and the lower qualifications are needed. In private farms, a process of feminization is seen, especially in those areas where the process of industrialization is intense but not yet completed. Women here substitute for the de-agrarianized men. When industrialization reaches a higher level, women leave the farm for clerical jobs in the cities, while men—because of their higher educational level—return to operate mechanized farms.

190. Moody, Barbara J. "The Social and Economic Characteristics of Women in Virginia: The Labor Market Status of Rural Women." Paper presented at the Seminar on Prospects for Growth in Rural Societies: With or Without Active Participation of Women, sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council, Princeton, New Jersey, 1974. Mimeo.

An empirical study on female labor force participation in four rural south-central Virginia counties. Marital status, rate of unemployment by age and sex, non-labor-force participation by age and sex, earnings, income distribution, and number of children are given quantitative analysis with a view to the perceived need to involve rural women more extensively, efficiently, and beneficially in the labor force. Progress in this direction of urban women in Virginia is markedly greater than that of rural women.

V. Education and Women

MULTI-REGIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

- 191. Chabaud, Jacqueline.** *The Education and Advancement of Women.* Paris: UNESCO, 1970.

Equality of access to education for girls and women is the subject of this International Education Year UNESCO publication. Aside from contravening the basic principles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention and Recommendation Against Discrimination in Education, adopted by UNESCO, the violation of the legal and moral right of girls and women to equal education, and thence, to work opportunities, hinders development and wastes the potential of half of humanity. Access to education and work cannot be separated from other social goals. Some of UNESCO's work in this area is cited.

- 192. Miller, Kaity, and Mendelsohn, Michaela.** "Education and the Participation of Women in World Development: A Brief Survey." A Women's Equity Action League Fund Report for International Women's Year. Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: Educational and Legal Defense Fund, 1975.

Women have been disadvantaged throughout the developing world as far as educational opportunities are concerned, as is illustrated by the great discrepancies between male and female illiteracy. Their frequent exclusion not only from basic education, but also from vocational training, limits their effective participation even in the traditionally female areas such as health care, nutrition, and child care. The authors mention a recent U.N. study which also revealed the marked effect of the educational level of women on limiting family size. Tradition so far remains a formidable obstacle to all attempts to increase the involvement of women in the decision-making processes on an equal footing with men. Two countries are mentioned as examples of a seeming achievement of change: Cuba and China. Even where the educational options of women are equal to those of men, women are in many cases still socially conditioned in their ideas about their role and do not anticipate a life-long career in the labor force.

- 193. U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America.** "Socio-Cultural Determinants of Educational Opportunities of Women." Staff Paper No. 3. Prepared for the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, sponsored by the U.N. Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs, the U.N. Development Programme, and the U.N. Commission for Latin America, Caracas, 1975. Mimeo.

Gives an overall picture of the educational status of women, emphasizing their situation in developing countries. Reflecting society's image of women as subordinate

and inferior, throughout the world the rates of women's school enrollment in first, second, and third levels of education are considerably lower than those of men, with the exception of the U.S.S.R. Women's non-attendance and drop-out rates are higher in developing than in developed countries. Among the factors cited as causing this difference are: a) the economic value of the adolescent's labor in developing countries; b) poor parents who can afford some expenses will send their sons to school rather than their daughters; c) in traditional societies, the education of the son is regarded as a better investment (girls are expected to stay home and get married); and d) the curriculum and style of instruction enhances women's role in family life rather than in economic life. Because of these values, school attendance may conflict with women's expectations that marriage is their primary duty. Early marriage and immediate child bearing permanently deprive women of educational opportunities. A high and positive correlation has been observed between literacy and low birth rates. Two out of every five women in the world are illiterate, and illiteracy is found more among women (40%) than men (28%).

194. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. "Study on the Equality of Access of Girls and Women to Education in the Context of Rural Development." Report submitted to the 25th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Economic and Social Council, Doc. No. E/CN/6/566/Rev. 1, 27 February 1973.

A very general report, based on a questionnaire answered by 72 U.N. member states and six non-self-governing territories. Contains few new insights into the subject, as its discussion is very broad and gives few references to specific countries or problems.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

195. Barbieri, M. Teresita de. "Acceso de la mujer a las carreras y ocupaciones tecnológicas de nivel medio." Mimeo. Prepared for Escuela Latinoamericana de Sociología (ELAS) and UNESCO, Santiago, 1972.

Using qualitative interview techniques, the access of women to middle-level technical careers in three cities of Chile (Valparaiso, Talca, and Valdivia) was studied. None of the schools studied gives degrees that enable students to obtain supervisory positions; there is low correlation between the specializations offered and the labor market demands. The curriculum is deficient in practical courses—only in cosmetology and hair dressing is there a "practicum" incorporated into the second year of studies. Moreover, these schools transmit traditional values as to the role of women: they prepare women not to fulfill an active economic role in society but to enact household roles. Women who go through these technical schools have few employment possibilities to choose from except for opportunities to be assistants in fields related to health or education.

196. Centro de Estudios Sociales con la cooperación de AITEC. "La participación femenina en el sistema educacional Venezolano." Documento técnico No. 2. Caracas, 1975.

Preliminary study on the participation of women in Venezuela's educational system. Using recent census and survey data, Ministry of Education statistics, and other data, the study finds: 1) Social class, not sex, is the main determinant of access to

intermediate and higher education. 2) The majority of female teachers are found in primary education. 3) There are significant sex differences in the choice of professions: women choose traditional female professions (humanities, commerce, social sciences); male professions are perceived as being more difficult. Although it is now easier for women to have access to male professions, pressures from family and friends discourage women from entering these professions. 4) Women with university degrees can expect to earn 6 times more than illiterate women; however, men with similar degrees can expect to earn only 3.8 times more than illiterate men. 5) If actual trends persist, the economy will not produce enough jobs for professional women. It is estimated that between 1971 and 1985, 25% of the women with intermediate or higher education will not find satisfying jobs. 6) School texts reveal an image of woman as housewife and mother. Women are portrayed as workers less frequently than men; they are portrayed as having had no participation in the nation's history, government, and cultural life. Concludes by saying that, quantitatively speaking, women have more equality of opportunity in the educational system than in the labor market and political life. However, the educational system is preparing women to play a secondary role in the economic and political life of the nation. For copies of the paper, write to Centro de Estudios Sociales, Apartado Postal 14.385, Caracas 101.

- 197. Cohen, Lucy M.** "Woman's Entry to the Professions in Colombia: Selected Characteristics." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 35, No. 2 (1973): 322-30.

Analyzes the career experiences of the first professional women in Colombia. Examines their adjustment to roles as students, professionals, and family members. This is part of a larger study conducted by the author between 1965 and 1968; 100 professional women, all graduated from Colombian universities, were selected according to a proportionally stratified sample. At the time of the study, the age of the women was between 35 and 49 years. The material was collected through structured and semi-structured interviews. Finds that participation in new educational and occupational movements in the female sector was associated largely with the strong interest and support shown toward respondents by family members, teachers, or significant others. Continued involvement of many married women in professional work is associated with a high commitment to the mutual agreement of husband and wife. Respondents tend to maintain flexible adjustive roles associated with traditional models of womanhood. Calls for cross-cultural studies of commitment of men and women to professional activities and thorough analysis of mechanisms by which women adapt to the old and new.

- 198. Colle, Royal D; Terzuola, Robert G.; and Fernández de Colle, Susana.** "Five Papers on Cassette Special Communication Systems." Mimeo. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, N.Y. State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Department of Communication Arts, 1975.

These five papers describe a method of communication to reach low-income people. Field workers provide families with low-cost audio cassette players and tapes, allowing the families to keep them for some time. The pre-recorded topics are chosen both by the professionals and members of the recipient community. The audio cassette technology's (ACT) advantages over traditional communication methods are mentioned. Distribution strategies and basic plans to follow are given, and the results of a study evaluating the use of ACT in a rural community of Guatemala are presented. Among the advantages cited are: 1) the control over the message exposure is shifted from the sender to the receiver (although this obviously can maximize selective exposure to the message); 2) new communication channels are opened up—e.g., topics difficult to discuss through media or in face-to-face situations (family planning) can be exposed via tapes; 3) the usefulness of field workers is extended by expanding the flow of information they can deliver to clients and by avoiding their repetition of

(boring) material; and 4) the messages can be greatly localized. The preliminary evaluation of the method reveals that it is strongly accepted by low-income groups, it has motivated behavior changes (from purchasing new variety of seed to visiting family planning clinics), and it has led to significant amounts of "spill over," or spread of the information to other people in the community.

- 199. Machado Malta Campos, María, and Espósito, Yara Lucía.** "Relação entre sexo da criança e aspirações educacionais e ocupacionais das mães." *Cadernos de Pesquisa*, Fundação Carlos Chagas (São Paulo), in press.

A study of the variations in mothers' expectations of boys' and girls' future occupations and educational attainment in three different social groups (higher middle class, working class, and very poor) in São Paulo and Brasília. Although in all three groups expectations were higher for boys than for girls, differences were smaller in the middle-class group, while more rigid patterns of sex-role expectations were found among the lower-class groups.

- 200. U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America.** "Education for Females in the Americas: Policy-Related Aspects." Staff Paper No. 4. Prepared for the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, sponsored by the U.N. Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs, the U.N. Development Programme, and the U.N. Commission for Latin America, Caracas, 1975.

Reviews the current educational situation of women in the Americas. Includes useful statistical references. A trend in most countries is the precipitous decline in female enrollment during the early teenage years. This departure of women from school between the ages of 15 and 19 appears less related to their becoming wives and mothers than to their becoming homemakers or "economically active." Calls for the design and urgent implementation of programs of non-formal education for this age group. Mentions the close association between the performance levels of the countries (using socio-economic indicators) and women's enrollment ratios. Refers to the problem of circularity, or the difficulty of establishing a cause-effect relationship between these variables. Reveals that in recent government reports of efforts to improve the educational system, the particular needs of women were almost never mentioned. Suggests that the strategies for development should of necessity include the incorporation of women, especially in the areas of health, rural development, and labor.

NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

- 201. Baali, Fuad.** "Educational Aspirations among College Girls in Iraq." *Sociology and Social Research*, Vol. 51 (1967): 485-93.

"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." (From John Gulick and Margaret E. Gulick, "An Annotated Bibliography of Sources Concerned with Women in the Modern Muslim Middle East." *Princeton Near East Paper*, No. 17, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University, 1974.)

- 202. 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 it 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.

- 203. 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.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- 204. Bilharz, Joy.** "Social Life in a Ugandan Secondary School." Paper presented at the 50th Annual Central States Anthropological Society Meeting, Detroit, Michigan, 1971. Mimeo.

This secondary, coeducational government boarding school effectively illustrates the problems of such a school: division among faculty (African vs. European vs. American), division between faculty and students, and faculty united in opposition to students. Negative attitudes toward women are rife in education as well as in housing and other social areas.

- 205. Mhina, Anne R.** "Women's Problems in an Adult Education Campaign in Rural Tanzania." Speech given at African Adult Education Association. Dar-es-Salaam: Kibaha Education Centre, 1971. Mimeo.

Traces Western bias of priests who exclude women from their educational institutions. This practice has led to high illiteracy rate among women, which puts them at a disadvantage in contemporary society. The task is to change this pattern in order to bring literacy to the home early in children's lives. In order to help women feel need to learn, they should have women teachers who give students a sense of self-confidence that will enable them to persist and help them with child care.

- 206. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, African Training and Research Center for Women.** "Women in Economic Development: An African Regional Perspective." Paper prepared for the Conference on the African Woman in Economic Development, sponsored by the African-American Scholars Council, Washington, D.C., 1975. Mimeo.

Describes the work and goals of the African Training and Research Center for Women, which was established in March 1975. The Center channels services to areas of need and activates the more educated and skilled women into a more concerted effort to integrate women into the development process. Some of its chief concerns are: introducing labor-saving technologies and access to techniques for modernization of agriculture and marketing; generating income-producing activities; increasing access to means to improve maternal and family nutrition and health; and establishing national machineries to assure the integration of women in the development effort. In each of these areas the Center supports research and will establish and engage in training courses.

- 207. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, and German Foundation for Developing Countries.** "Report of the Regional Conference on Education, Vocational Training and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women in African Countries." Rabat, Morocco, May 20-29, 1971.

Essay traces women's disabilities in many areas to both traditional and contemporary forces. Objective and subjective factors are examined. Recommendations are given for possible international, national, community, and individual measures to involve women meaningfully in development. Educational and vocational training should be geared to manpower needs (which need to be studied as a basis for formulating realistic employment policies), particularly to the needs of modernizing agricultural development; training should be integrated at the local level. Career guidance and information on job opportunities should be provided in primary and secondary schools to help prevent exodus of young rural girls to urban areas. Educated women should aid in the development of disadvantaged women, and women should be involved in all levels of education, training, and employment. Female literacy is a means of creating an attitude in women that is conducive to change. The importance of attitudes is stressed, though it is acknowledged that these are difficult to change.

- 208. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, and the Netherlands Government.** "Report on Five Workshops for Trainers in Home Economics and Other Family-Oriented Fields: Eastern and Southern Africa," 1973 (excerpts only).

Report on workshops in Ethiopia, Lesotho/Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, and Somalia directed at broadening and upgrading the content and methods of educating trainers who work with women in rural areas. Recommends training in rural areas, voluntary service of educated and trained women, and establishment of a Pan-African development fund and women's center for training and research. Emphasizes that it is

customary for women to do the major part of the work both at home and in the fields. In Swaziland, women have demonstrated that they are more receptive to new farming ideas than men. Similar reports received from other countries. Includes chart showing time spent on specific daily tasks of rural women in Zambia.

- 209. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.** "Report of the Research Team Appointed by the Sierra Leone Commission for Education, Training and Employment Opportunities for Women in Sierra Leone" (Summary). Commissioned by UNESCO in collaboration with the International Labor Organization, Freetown, Sierra Leone, 1974.

Research project considered the relationship between education and employment opportunities open to women, in order to formulate recommendations for policies that would affect these two areas. Data were drawn from available census statistics and a nationwide survey. Findings indicate that women work primarily at unskilled jobs or in the lower levels of the modern service sector. There are no legal barriers, employment discrimination, or societal prejudices against women working as professionals or technicians. Consequently, their lack of employment opportunities was attributed to the finding that the women do not acquire the education and training required for professional, technical, or skilled jobs. According to 1963 census data, 96% of the females aged 5 years or older were illiterate, and only 1.2% had acquired a secondary or higher level education. Those who were in school tended to take courses that equipped them for jobs in which women were already found in large numbers. Concludes that unless positive policy measures are taken to increase access of women to a wider range of education and training facilities, they will be pushed further into the group of unskilled and illiterate workers. Recommends that women be provided with career guidance and increased opportunities for education and training for jobs in which there is potential for expansion of employment.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 210. Ambhorn Meesook, Khunyng.** "Education and the Poor." Paper presented to the Seminar on Women Wage Earners in Thailand, Bangkok, April 18-20, 1975. Mimeo.

Outlines the objectives that education should have for poor wage earners in Thailand, both men and women. Proposes that: 1) Educational programs should be geared to the concrete needs and problems of the wage earner, her family, and her community. 2) Such programs should be preceded by an in-depth analysis of the problems of particular groups of wage earners. 3) Programs should be designed in such a way that the participant can see that she has gained something from each lesson. 4) Programs should seek to develop a general problem-identification and problem-solving ability. 5) Finally, and most importantly, to offset those factors that define the condition of the poor wage earner and lower motivation to participate in educational programs (overwork, lack of easy transportation, high rates of migration), strong incentives should be provided, especially in the initial stages of the program. Copies of the paper can be obtained from the author, Director-General, Department of Educational Techniques, Ministry of Education, Bangkok.

- 211. Japan Ministry of Education, Social Education Bureau.** "Women and Education in Japan" (brochure). Tokyo, 1975.

Presents statistical information to show the progress made since 1940. Deals briefly with most aspects of change—within family, education, and employment—and gives a partial list of national women's organizations. Changes have been as dramatic for women as for Japanese society as a whole during the last three decades, but in fact, although women make up 52% of the total electorate, female political participation is still very low.

- 212. Kankalil, M.S.** "The Odds are Changing for Women in Nepal." *UNICEF News*, Vol. 76 (1973): 18-22.

Report on successful center established in Pokhara with the help of UNICEF and UNESCO. The center was designed to train women as teachers to educate more female children as a first and essential step in improving the status of women.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- 213. Bickel, P.J.; Hammel, E.A.; and O'Connell, J.W.** "Sex Bias in Graduate Admissions: Data from Berkeley." *Science*, Vol. 187 (1975): 398-404.

The study is based on data from applications for admission to graduate study at the University of California, Berkeley, for the fall 1973 quarter. The aggregate data showed a clear but misleading bias against female applicants. The disaggregated data revealed, however, that admission committees are quite fair on the whole. The problem lies in the tendency of women to apply to departments that are hard to get into, that is, departments that have high number of applicants since they do not require mathematics courses in the undergraduate curriculum. The authors conclude that "women are shunted by their socialization and education toward fields of graduate study that are generally more crowded, less productive of completed degrees, and less well founded, and that frequently offer poorer professional employment prospects."

- 214. Ernest, John.** *Mathematics and Sex*. Santa Barbara: University of California, Department of Mathematics, 1975.

A study of student attitudes toward mathematics, based on 1,324 questionnaires distributed among grades 2 through 12 (most of this sample and the others mentioned came from schools in Southern California). It was found that mathematics was the only subject that girls and boys *liked* equally. This result was replicated using a college-level sample. But 41% of elementary and high school teachers (N=27) felt that boys did better in this subject, while no one felt girls did better. At the high school level women failed to take optional math courses that would enable them to enter college programs in science or other "hard" disciplines. At the university level this pattern was repeated and, while there were no sex differences in grades achieved in math courses, women's attrition rate for these courses was almost double that of men. Concludes that there is no intrinsic reason to explain why math should be more appealing to one sex than the other but that student, teacher, and counselor have stereotypic attitudes toward women that result in an inadequate math training for women, thus closing scientific and technological opportunities to them. Recommends affirmative action at the academic level—from elementary school through college.

- 215. Stimpson, Catherine R.** "The New Feminism and Women's Studies." *Change*, Vol. 5, No. 7 (1973): 43-8.

Before 1969 there were very few courses in "women's studies." Their number has increased rapidly, however, since 1970. Women's studies have gained respectability, but they have not been accepted everywhere. The author discusses some of the current pros and cons of specific women's studies and gives a list of recommendations for further reading on the topic.

216. Strober, Myra H. "Women Economists: Career Aspirations, Education and Training." Mimeo. Stanford, California: Stanford University, Graduate School of Business, n.d.

According to the 1970 U.S. census, only 12% of all economists are women. This paper attempts a preliminary analysis of the factors responsible for this low percentage. In order to successfully reduce occupational segregation, the author claims, it is "critical to understand the supply-side factors which induce women to seek careers in economics and to assist them in completing their graduate training." Among the findings are: High school years are important for a woman's commitment to a career; therefore frequent discussions between women currently in professions and high school girls might change the pattern of decision. Methods of interesting more women in taking some economics courses should be discussed. Women often drop out of Ph.D. programs in order to help support their families; financial aid or university-related employment opportunities should be considered to change this situation.

VI. Women's Work and Economic Development

MULTI-REGIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

217. Boserup, Ester. *Woman's Role in Economic Development.* London: George Allen and Unwin, 1970 (currently out of print). Also available in paper, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1970.

An excellent, comprehensive analysis of women's participation in the labor force in Africa, Asia, and Latin America under the rural, urban, and transitional economic labor systems. The author presents a dynamic analysis of statistical comparisons among world regions and between sexes for a great many economic variables. One of the main arguments is that the change from traditional to modern economic systems hinders rather than helps women's participation in the labor force. Modernization widens the gap in the levels of knowledge and training between men and women, and augments men's prestige at the expense of women's. One of the main solutions is to devise new educational and training programs for women in a wide range of economic activities (women should not be trained for specific functions). Apart from the obvious effect of reducing the productivity gap between the sexes, this would also: a) have the possible effect of reducing the birth rate; and b) help accelerate the growth of the economy beyond the rate attainable by the use of male labor alone, since among other things, it might help keep rural-urban migration within bounds. A "must" for all those interested in economic development.

218. Boserup, Ester. "Employment of Women in Developing Countries." *Proceedings of the International Population Conference*, Vol. 1. (Liège: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1973).

When comparing the total labor force of different nations, spurious findings might result because: a) while in certain developing nations women from rural areas are categorized as housewives, in others they are seen as subsistence producers and participants in the labor force; and b) in urban areas, census reports do not have an entry for part-time workers. The author minimizes these sources of statistical error by calculating, for each sex separately, their participation in the labor force in modern sectors, omitting agricultural activities and occupations with great likelihood of employment of part-time workers. Censuses used were as close to 1960 as possible, and employment in the modern sector was expressed as a percentage of all persons aged 15 years or more. The results for 30 developing and 9 industrialized nations showed that the sex distribution of the labor force within a given country reflects partly the stage of development reached by that country and partly the cultural pattern, which influences attitudes to the employment of women (all countries which have 25% or more women in their modern sector have reached a high stage of economic development). The greatest prejudice against female employment is found in the industrial sector; there the sex distribution of employment has little to do with the stage of development attained. Discusses the conflict of women as workers and mothers (which has been enhanced by the declines in the rates of mortality) and examines patterns of rural-urban migration. Sees migration (to urban areas) of women in countries at a low stage of development as likely to reduce their participation in economic activities, while

migration of women in countries at a higher stage is less likely to reduce the female work input.

219. Galbraith, John Kenneth. *Economics and the Public Purpose*. New York: Signet Books/New American Library, 1973.

In a few pages of a book devoted to a broader subject (pp. 29-37), the author gives a poignant analysis of how the modern economic system has successfully relegated women to the menial service of managing the possession and consumption of goods, with no economic compensation. The reward is what the author calls the "Convenient Social Virtue," that is, the moral commendation of the community for "virtuous" behavior that serves the well-being of the powerful members of society. This servant role of women is disguised by two mechanisms: a) Since the compensation for their labor is not economic, it is not valued in national income, and "what is not counted is often not noticed." b) In the neoclassical model, the equation of the household with the individual does not allow for the expression of the less powerful members, the women. To Galbraith, the achievement of the equitable household necessitates giving women access to income of their own (pp. 225-231). Equal access to jobs and the following reforms are fundamental: 1) provision for professional child care, 2) greater individual choice in the work week and work year, 3) an end of the present monopoly of the better jobs in the technostucture by males, and 4) provision of requisite educational opportunities for women.

220. Huntington, Suellen. "Issues in Woman's Role in Economic Development: Critique and Alternatives." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, in press.

A critique of the concepts presented by Ester Boserup in chapters 1 and 10 of her book *Woman's Role in Economic Development*. Citing examples of farming techniques in Brazil, Huntington states that the characteristics ascribed by Boserup to female farming in subsistence agriculture are not exclusive to either females or subsistence farming. Also criticizes Boserup's explanation of the advantages of bazaar and service work in the transition from traditional to modern occupations. Boserup includes paid domestic work among bazaar and services, but does not include unpaid domestic activities in the rural setting. According to Huntington, unpaid domestic work is an important factor, which also benefits women who migrate to towns. She therefore criticizes Boserup's view of bazaar work as a transitional form of employment that contributes to high employment of women in the modern sector. States that domestic, rather than bazaar, work accounts for women's unexpectedly high rates of modern sector work in some developing economies; moreover, bazaar work might be a form of employment which prevents women from attaining modern occupations. The last, and more general, criticism is of Boserup's "romantic" vision of the independence and mobility of the traditional African women. Focusing on women's positions as compared to men's, the author sees these women (in female farming systems) as being subordinated to men in a peasant-aristocrat relationship

221. Rees, Helen. "Equalizing Opportunities: The Role of Women in the National Workforce." Society for International Development, European Regional Conference on World Structures and Development: Strategies for Change, Linz, Austria, September 15-17, 1975. Mimeo.

For women in developing countries, improved educational standards are not matched by the quality of work available to them. The author makes a plea for a change in the structure of careers and in men's and women's role expectations. The conflict between child raising and work commitment could, for instance, be ameliorated by legislation granting every citizen at least part-time employment. The Western

style of development has clearly failed to provide an adequate number of intellectual outlets for women. Expresses the hope that developing countries will benefit from the recognition of such mistakes and find more satisfactory answers to the plight of women.

222. Safilios-Rothschild, Constantina. "A Cross-Cultural Examination of Women's Marital, Educational and Occupational Options." *Acta Sociologica*, Vol. 14 (1971): 96-113.

Investigates the relationship between the Gross National Product of 23 countries, as an indicator of economic development, and the types of marital, occupational, and educational choices available to women. Data was collected from census and other official publications of 23 countries. This in itself is a methodological weakness, considering the fact that the countries' methods and the time of data collection varied considerably. Major findings indicate that women from less economically developed countries have more of a choice not to marry than those from highly developed countries; women have more option to work (even after marriage) and enroll in college when the country is at a medium-high (\$1,000-\$1,500 per person GNP) level of economic development than at higher or lower levels. Finally, women have a greater option to enter male-dominated occupations in countries of medium (\$500-\$1,500 per person GNP) economic development than in countries of higher or lower development. Concludes that there is no single configuration of conditions that is best for providing women with the maximum range of options. Suggests, however, that the most helpful factor in assuring women's freedom of choice is the public's acceptance of women's equality with men, especially if officially espoused and implemented by the government.

223. Szalai, Alexander. "The Situation of Women in the Light of Contemporary Time-Budget Research." Paper presented at the International Women's Year World Conference, Mexico City, June 19-July 2, 1975. Mimeo.

Describes the most general characteristics of the contemporary sexual division of labor by surveying the adult population in 12 countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Peru, Poland, the U.S.S.R., the United States, and Yugoslavia). The project involved 15 sample surveys, mostly in middle-sized cities. Among the findings are that the gap between the amount of housework done by working men and by working women is still substantial. There is no technology in sight that might alleviate women's burden of house and child care. Change must come from changes in attitude, perhaps brought about by the obvious necessity for husbands of working women to share more equally in housework. Husbands, when they share the work at home, tend to make a special selection of tasks, avoiding the basic and less interesting jobs. "The inordinately small amount of free time at the disposal of employed women and the constraints put on housewives are two factors that bear heavy responsibility for women's reduced participation in civic life, professional training, and education." On the other hand, women have to bear part of the blame for this state of affairs, since they have adapted to the uneven distribution of labor. Studies show, for instance, that they prefer traditional activities.

224. U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America. "Socio-Cultural Determinants of Economic Activities of Women." Staff Paper No. 5. Paper prepared for the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, sponsored by the U.N. Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs,

the U.N. Development Programme, and the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, Caracas, 1975.

By far the highest crude economic activity rate for women is observed in the U.S.S.R., where 41% of the women are economically active. The discrepancy between men's and women's crude economic activity rate is greatest in South America, where two thirds of the reported rates for women are below 20%. Analyzes some variables which affect the economic activity rates of women around the world. An interesting relationship is observed between these activity rates and age: for men, this relationship takes the form of an inverted U-shaped curve, which is similar for industrialized and agricultural countries; for women, a striking difference is observed between industrialized and agricultural countries. Industrialized societies show a greater participation of younger women (peaking around age 20), and a sharp decline of their participation at age 30; a second peak is observed at age 40, that is, at the completion of child-rearing duties. The lower participation for women in agricultural societies shows very little variation from the late teens to age 50. Refers to the obstacles to women's participation in economic activities. Mentions socio-cultural obstacles and stereotypes concerning working women. Contends that the belief that working women have a higher rate of absenteeism receives little support, that their greater labor turnover is a myth, and that the issue of women's physical weakness appears to be more a psychological than a physiological issue.

225. 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): 427-39.

"Informative and detailed. Systematically compares Latin American (Chilean and Mexican) data with Muslim Middle Eastern (Egyptian, Moroccan and Pakistani) data. Women in the Middle East are employed in the public sector to a far less degree than they are in Latin America. Sex segregation and all the values that accompany it is the primary reason, with emphasis on the continuing general assumption that male honor is dependent upon female sexual honor and highly vulnerable to violations of the latter." (From John Gulick and Margaret E. Gulick, "An Annotated Bibliography of Sources Concerned with Women in the Modern Muslim Middle East." *Princeton Near East Paper*, No. 17, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University, 1974).

226. Youssef, Nadia H. *Women and Work in Developing Societies*. Population Monograph Series, No. 15. Berkeley, California: University of California, Institute of International Studies, 1974.

Analyzes and interprets the differences in the extent to which women in 13 Latin American and Middle Eastern countries participate in non-agricultural economic activities. Although both regions are at roughly similar stages of economic development, the Latin American countries report the highest female employment rates in non-agricultural activities among all developing countries, the Middle East reports the lowest. The evidence indicates that economic variables for both regions, such as the level of development and demand for workers, do not effectively influence the size of the female work force. Instead, such social factors as increased educational opportunities and a wider range of alternative roles for women lead to increased female employment.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

227. Centro de Estudios Sociales con la cooperación de AITEC. "La mujer y el trabajo." Documento técnico No. 1. Mimeo. Caracas, 1975.

A preliminary study which analyzes a) women's participation in the labor force of Venezuela; b) their employment, both in the public and private sectors; and c) the effects of the structure of the labor market on women's participation in the labor force. It reveals clearly that Venezuelan women occupy an inferior position in all sectors of the country's economic activity. By 1970, the average income of women was approximately 40% less than that of men. This differential appears in all branches of economic activity and at all professional levels. Moreover, this differential has not been reduced over the years (the percentage for 1960 was the same). Cultural traditions have determined that numerous occupational categories are not "fit" for women: women are found in only 35% of the total number of occupational categories; and almost all women are concentrated in the sectors of lowest economic priority. These occupational differences are maintained and reinforced by the attitudes of both sexes, by legislators, by the educational institutions, and by the mass media. Analysis of historical trends shows that an increase in the participation of women in an economic sector is related to a decrease in salaries. According to the authors, a fundamental reason for this discriminatory pattern is the persistence of the traditional image of women as housewives and child bearers. Also, the modern technology imported by foreign companies brings with it a preference for male employees. Finally, an historical analysis of Venezuela's legislation reveals that women are the victims of legislation designed for their benefit; for instance, legislation designed to achieve sex equality in salaries has led to a reduction in the demand for female labor and has excluded women from seeking employment in certain occupational categories (e.g., night shifts). A well-documented study which includes census and survey data, correlation and regression analyses, and transcribed interviews.

228. Elizaga, Juan C. "The Participation of Women in the Labor Force of Latin America: Fertility and Other Factors." *International Labor Review*, Vol. 109 (1974): 525-26.

This empirical study shows that the level of labor-force participation of Latin American women continues to be among the lowest in the world. Increase in participation rates, both among married and single women, are contingent on better education, modernization in economy and society, and smaller families. Reduction in fertility since 1960, except for Chile and Costa Rica, has been insignificant. Difference in employment participation between married and single women is striking; as an example, in Buenos Aires 70% of single women, compared to 25% of married women, were working. Even here, single women's participation varies with the number of children they have. Charts and statistical analyses are included.

229. Elton, Charlotte. "The Economic Determinants of Female Migration in Latin America." Master's thesis, University of Sussex, England, 1974.

Suggests that the female migratory movement in Latin America cannot be explained simply by the statement that women will migrate with their spouses, since women predominate in migratory movements to all urban areas, particularly metropolitan ones, and more younger women than men migrate, many of whom are single. Tries to identify some of the factors that give rise to this greater migration of independent females. Critically examines four economic behavioral models of migration and proposes some alternative structural hypotheses to account for this phenomenon. Postulates that rural-urban migration results from: 1) the concentration of industrial and commercial activities in a few urban locations and the penetration of urban values into rural areas; 2) the introduction of the capitalist mode of production in agriculture; and 3) population pressure. Women's migration is additionally influenced by: 4) the change to a cash-based economy, which, in comparison to men, has lessened the rural women's contribution to the economic support of the family; 5) the precarious economic situation which leads to fewer family controls upon women than formerly; and 6) the traditional division of labor, which gives women income-earning opportuni-

ties in towns (as domestic servants and petty traders). Supporting evidence is presented.

230. Fucaraccio G., Angel. "El trabajo femenino en Bolivia. Un estudio de caso." Mimeo. Santiago: Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1974.

This study of women's work is based on data from the 1950 Bolivian census. The data as well as the findings do not appear to be new or original, but it can be argued that there has been little change in many areas of Bolivia and of Bolivian life since 1950, and that these data are therefore still relevant, especially in the absence of more recent data.

231. Paraguay, Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo, Dirección General de Recursos Humanos. "Participación de la mujer en la fuerza de trabajo." Mimeo. Asunción, 1975.

While in absolute numbers the participation of women in the labor force of Paraguay has increased over the years (in 1972 roughly 61,000 more women were in the labor force than in 1950), their relative participation has decreased: in 1950, 22.9% of the workers were women; in 1974, only 20.3% of the workers were women. In urban areas, women's participation is greatest when they are young (about 20 years old) and decreases rapidly thereafter. In rural areas, women stay for longer periods of time in the labor force; however, their participation has also decreased over the years (this is attributed to the introduction of new technologies in agriculture, which have become the sole domain of men). Presently, the most employment opportunities for women are in the following sectors of the economy: services, manufacturing industries, trading, and agriculture. Gives interesting statistics on women's participation in the labor force by type of occupation and level of education.

232. Picó-Vidal de Hernández, Isabel. "La mujer en Puerto Rico." Mimeo. Juncos Santurce, Puerto Rico: Comisión para el Mejoramiento de los Derechos de la Mujer, 1975.

Examines the educational and employment opportunities of women in Puerto Rico, utilizing recent census data. The overall picture presented is one of underrepresentation and inequality. Women are relegated to jobs traditionally associated with the female role. In groups with high socio-economic status they are underemployed and underpaid, in the low-income groups they are worse off than men. In 1969, 73% of the low-income households headed by women were below the poverty level, as compared to 57% of low-income households headed by men. Domestic servants are at the bottom of the Puerto Rican occupational ladder, and 90% or more of the domestic servants in Puerto Rico are women. Moreover, they are neglected by social legislators. Women have easy access to education in fields related to their traditional sex roles. The 1970 census data reveal, for instance, that 80% of the nursing students are women; but only 25% of the humanities students and, even worse, only 4% of the physical science students, are women. Finally, only 50% of the women vote, and almost none is found in the higher offices of political parties.

233. Picó-Vidal de Hernández, Isabel. "La mujer puertorriqueña y la recesión económica." Paper prepared for the Seminar on Women in Development, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the U.N. Development Programme, and the U.N. Institute for Training and Research, Mexico City, June 1975. Mimeo.

Cited are recent statistics from the U.S. Department of Labor, which show that women are seriously affected by the economic recession in Puerto Rico. This is reflected in the reduction in the number of employed women. In one year there was a reduction of 11,000 women and 5,000 men in the labor force, and more than half of this reduction occurred in one month (December 1974). There are increasing numbers of women among the unemployed and the "discouraged workers." In January 1975, the rate of unemployment was 13.3% and a substantial proportion of women were found in all categories of unemployed workers. Unemployment rates are, in fact, probably higher than statistics show, because a great majority of women fail to register as unemployed since they do not foresee any possibility of finding work. In 1974, 70% of all "discouraged workers" were women. Most of them (63%) stopped trying to find work after an extended job-hunting period. Concludes that the problem of female workers should receive special attention during a recessionary period, and that the reason it has not is that there is still a prevalent belief that women are secondary workers and less important than men.

234. Riz, Liliana de. "El problema de la condición femenina en América Latina: La participación de la mujer en los mercados de trabajo: El caso de México." Paper presented at the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, sponsored by the U.N. Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs, the U.N. Development Programme, and the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, Caracas, 1975. Mimeo.

Well-documented analysis of women's participation in Latin American labor force, with emphasis on Mexico. Using 1970 Mexican census data, shows that age and marital status are important variables in determining women's participation in the labor force: single, divorced, and widowed women participate in the labor market significantly more than married women, even when fertility is controlled for. Postulates a sex-based duality in Latin American urban labor markets, where women do not compete with men for jobs since the participation of women feminizes the occupations, and feminized occupations have lower status and lower salaries. Sees a) the increase of women's participation in the categories of dependent professionals and salaried workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the urban economy (43% of the women employed in Mexico are in the service sector), and b) the maintenance of the domestic servant category (90.3% of the Mexican domestic servants are women), as reflecting and reinforcing the inequality between the lower income women and the women of other income groups. States that sex inequality cannot be treated independently of social class inequality and concludes by saying that the abolition of sex discrimination in employment has to include changes in the current means of production, distribution, consumption, and in the current ideology, which reinforces women's exploitation and alters women's image of themselves and their role in society.

235. Rodríguez, Aída, and Schkolnik, Susana. "Chile y Guatemala: Factores que afectan la participación femenina en la actividad económica." Mimeo. Santiago: Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, Doc. serie C, no. 156, June 1974.

Analyzes the factors or combinations of factors that determine female economic activity. The data for the two countries studied are not comparable: they cover different years and are based on different statistical methods. The authors do not make clear the reasons for this choice. Economic activity is defined as activity that takes place in the official labor market. Women who do not take part in this market are counted as economically inactive. The result of this analysis is as general as the rudimentary data on which it is based: marital status and place of residence are found to have a high correlation with economic activity; the same is true for number of children. Age and

education are other important factors. Interestingly, female participation is greater as the number of schooling years increases in Guatemala, but not in Chile. This may be due to the very different general educational levels in the two countries.

236. Vaz da Costa, Rubens. "Migration, Urbanization, and the Role of Women in Brazil." Mimeo. 1975.

One of the less desirable results of recent rapid urbanization in Brazil has been the change in the distribution of the population between rural and urban areas. Among the younger age group (10-30 years old), there are too many women in the cities and too many men in the rural areas. Fertility is lower in urban and higher in rural areas. Fundamental changes in female status are under way. Although illiteracy is still high for both sexes, there are 20% more girls than boys enrolled in schools. In the 5-24 year age group there are more literate females than males. The advances in formal education have not yet reached their full impact on employment; the most interesting and remunerative jobs are still a virtual monopoly of males, whereas the low-paid and low-status jobs remain a "prerogative" of women. Discrimination against women is still commonplace. As increasing numbers of women find their way into high offices, it is hoped, discrimination will eventually be wiped out. The author unfortunately gives no reference for his data. Copies can be obtained from the author: Avenida Otaviano Olven de Lima 800, São Paulo, Brazil.

237. Vélis, Esther. "Situación de la mujer en Cuba en lo referente a su integración al desarrollo, con especial referencia a los problemas de población." Paper presented at the Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors, sponsored by the U.N. Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs, the U.N. Development Programme, and the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, Caracas, 1975. Mimeo.

After stating that fundamental equality is to be gained only through transformation of the socio-economic structures of society, the author describes the gains that Cuban women have made since the Revolution. While in 1953, women represented 9.8% of the labor force (including prostitutes and maids), in 1974 they represented 26% of the total labor force in a society where prostitution has been eradicated. Women are 68% of those employed in the field of education and culture, and 53% of those employed in the services sector. Child-care centers, maternity legislation and benefits, and, most notably, workers' dining rooms, help the working woman. For women, retirement is set at age 55 and labor legislation establishes "equal work for equal pay." In 1953, 23% of women age 10 or older were illiterate and less than 1% had access to the universities. In 1973-74, of the total number of people receiving education, 44.9% were women. They represent 61.5% of those studying to become teachers in primary schools. Women's legal rights have been enhanced by the formulation of a "family code" which grants complete legal equality to women and children. Finally, states that one of the government's main goals for the next five years is to achieve a greater incorporation of women in productive activities.

NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

238. Hussein, Aziza, and Hamid, Nagiba Abdel. "Report on Egypt." Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Education, Vocational Train-

ing and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women in African Countries, sponsored by the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa and the German Foundation for Developing Countries, Rabat, May 20-29, 1971. Mimeo.

Gives statistics on the participation of Egyptian women in the fields of education and employment. 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 group. Their participation in the labor force seems to be positively correlated with their educational level. These statistics do not include rural housewives, the majority (60%) of Egyptian women, who are the "backbones of the agrarian economy." Discusses the 1967 investigation of women's employment, criticizing its bias in classifying work on the basis of sex differences. Mentions the participation of women in labor unions and rural clubs, as well as women's programs and services, and social legislation for women.

239. Nath, Kamla. "Education and Employment among Kuwaiti Women." Mimeo. 1974.

In the Arab Middle East religious and socio-cultural traditions have determined the pattern of women's lives—early marriage and seclusion. In Kuwait the pattern is rapidly becoming "Westernized," due to the impact of economic change brought about by exploitation of the country's oil. This paper reports on a survey carried out among 250 female graduate students, most of them unmarried; the results are interpreted against the background of a more general description of status and opportunities of women in the different social classes of Kuwaiti society. While it was women of the poorer classes who were the relatively more liberated and economically active before the oil boom, the emancipation movement that led to the discarding of the veil and to the promotion of female education and employment is headed by female members of the families of the wealthy merchants. By 1970 female work participation had already risen to 5.2%, and 43% of all students enrolled in schools were girls. Two thirds of the employed women work for the government or in jobs related to education. Most of the married women find no conflict between professional and familial roles, since they have servants at home. Marriage and familial pattern have undergone some changes, but in general the coherence of the extended family and the acceptance of its hierarchical order in decision making have persisted. For copies of the paper, write to the author: c/o UNDP, P.O. Box 1011, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

240. Toubia, Jacqueline Rudolph. "The Relationship between Urbanization and the Changing Status of Women in Iran, 1956-1966." *Iranian Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (1972): 25-36.

"Based on comparisons between the 1956 and 1966 censuses, with emphasis on employment and education of women in the cities of Tehran, Esfahan, Tabriz, Abadan and Shiraz. There are interesting differences among the cities. In the ten-year period, the proportion of women in production and crafts generally decreased, while that of women in technical and professional jobs increased. However, the over-all percentage of women in the labor force (between 8% and 9%) hardly increased at all. More research needed is one of the author's conclusions." (From John Gulick and Margaret E. Gulick, "An Annotated Bibliography of Sources Concerned with Women in the Modern Muslim Middle East." *Princeton Near East Paper*, No. 17, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University, 1974.)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- 241. Evans, David R.** "Image and Reality: Career Goals of Educated Ugandan Women." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 213-32.

Presents an exploration of the relationship between employment and training of women in Uganda. Women hold 17% of the jobs requiring education beyond primary school. It is predicted that the proportion of women in the wage labor force will decline in the future. To increase the number of jobs available to women requires either an increase in the proportion of jobs available to women and/or an increase in the total number of jobs. Evidence indicates that the three employment opportunities for women in the future will be teaching, nursing, and secretarial work. Those women who have higher aspirations are viewed as unrealistic, and it is suggested that they lower their aspirations to suit the system.

- 242. Gugler, Joseph.** "The Second Sex in Town." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 289-302.

Explores the position of women in the fast-growing towns of sub-Saharan Africa. There is discrimination against women as far as educational and employment opportunities are concerned. And, although women moving to urban areas are largely released from some of the constraints of traditional life, most of them become directly dependent upon men for economic support. It is suggested that more women would join their husbands in town if there were as many earning opportunities for women in urban as in rural areas.

- 243. Remy, Dorothy.** "An Alternative to 'Equal Access': An Employment Strategy for Women." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: Federal City College, Department of Urban Studies, n.d.

Descriptive and evaluative essay on the present plight of Kenyan women in respect to employment. Traditionally, in agricultural communities the productive activities are assigned on the basis of age and sex: women assume a major responsibility for family's subsistence. Work and child care are integrated and grandparents take care of the children while the mother is in the field. In the past, women have participated in community life through women's collectives geared to the production cycle. Urban women lack all of these structures and cannot use their skills, have no child-care help, and no comparable community. Women are employed in the lowest service categories, unprotected by unions or the state. Other employments for women are illegal beer brewing, prostitution, and hawking—also often illegal. Recommendations include the abolition of restrictive zoning and licensing laws, a framework for women's economic activities, and women teaching each other—as they have done traditionally—new, needed skills on a *harambee* basis. Also, women-oriented health, welfare, child-care, and education centers need to be established. Excellent presentation of poor conditions and possible remedies.

- 244. Schwarz, Alf.** "Illusion d'une émancipation et aliénation réelle de l'ouvrière zaïroise." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 183-212.

This empirical study of the history and attitudes of women workers in the largest clothes manufacturing plant in Kinshasa, Zaire, focuses on the degree of emancipation

women have obtained by participating in the industrialization process. The tribal position of women has been eroded, and they do not have sufficient educational and economic opportunities to support themselves and their children unless they marry. The women who work in factories are relatively urbanized, poorly educated, and unmarried. They work to support themselves and their children, not to gain equality with men. The author makes skillful use of statistics and supporting interviews to indicate the impoverishment of these women's lives.

- 245. Wessels, Dina M.** *The Employment Potential of Graduate Housewives in the PWV Region—Part I: Part-time Employment.* Pretoria: South African Human Sciences Research Council, Institute for Manpower Research, 1972.

Survey of 4,165 graduate housewives in Pretoria, Witwatersrand, and Vereeniging concludes that female university graduates are an excellent labor reserve and that most are capable and do not need further training to join work force. If training is required it should be given. Comprehensive study for maximum use of women at high levels is recommended. Study confined to whites.

- 246. Wessels, Dina M.** "The Employment Potential of Graduate Housewives in the PWV Region—Part II: The Careers of Graduate Housewives." Mimeo. Pretoria: South African Human Sciences Research Council, Institute for Manpower Research, Report No. MM-47, 1974.

Based on a fact-finding study of 4,165 graduate housewives residing in Pretoria, Witwatersrand, and Vereeniging. Studies the extent to which university women with household responsibilities are returning to the labor force. Some noticeable differences among subjects are reported. A high participation rate was found for graduates in vocation-oriented fields of study. The shortage of natural scientists, technologists, and technicians possibly relates to the concentration of women in the arts. Questions are raised about the non-vocation-directed university training of a large proportion of women students with scientific and technical potential.

- 247. Wessels, Dina M.** "Manpower Requirements and the Utilization of Women: The Views of Fifty Employers in Nine Major Industry Groups." Mimeo. Pretoria: South African Human Sciences Research Council, Institute for Manpower Research, 1975.

"An opinion survey of management in nine major industries, including the metal engineering industries, to assess employer attitude toward the employment of women for technical work in which manpower shortages exist. Present demand for female workers is almost exclusively for clerical work. Impression gained is that employers are not unwilling to develop and utilize women's scientific and technical potential. Women would be acceptable as engineers, scientists, technicians, and artisans (with reservations). Women scientists and female school-leavers with science and mathematics are not freely available to industry. Employers are hesitant to invest in the training of young women because of the temporary nature of their presence in the labor market and the risk of instability of women workers after marriage. In occupations in which labor shortages have become very acute indeed, women are already employed and being trained, e.g., draughtsman, crane driver. The research results in no way disprove the suitability of women to be trained for and to be employed in industrial occupations, but economic, practical, and social objections to their employment in the industries involved have been identified." (Author's summary.)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 248. Australia Department of Labor and National Services.** *Female Unemployment in Four Urban Centres.* Labor Market Studies No. 3. Melbourne, 1970.

Study of the female employment situation in Newcastle, Wollongong, Geelong, and Elizabeth, based on a paper prepared in 1969. Attempts to answer a number of questions concerning female employment in larger urban areas outside the capital cities: Why has the incidence of unemployment been higher among women than among men during most of the postwar period? How could this occur, given the fact that job opportunities (taken in aggregate) have been more plentiful for women than for men? How should the problem of maldistribution of jobs be addressed? For two reasons, geographical imbalance seems to affect females more than males: 1) females tend to be concentrated in white-collar and light manual jobs, which are rather scarce outside capital city areas; 2) females, especially married women and young girls, tend to be less mobile than males. In the four study areas, female unemployment was found to be relatively severe, although the rate of economic growth had not been slower there than elsewhere. The insufficiency of female employment opportunities is mainly attributed to an imbalance in the industrial structure. Proposals for possible improvements of this state of affairs include: improving the transport facilities to areas where suitable work is available, opening traditionally male occupations to women, and extending the range of local industry by encouraging female-intensive industries in the area.

- 249. Burke, B. Meredith.** "Female Labor Force Patterns in Postwar Japan: 1955-1970." Ph.D. dissertation in progress, University of Pennsylvania, Population Studies Center.

"U.S.-based theories hold that certain economic, demographic, and social changes should raise female labor force participation. It can be shown that the requisite conditions existed in postwar Japan, yet until recently the stereotype of the non-working wife and mother prevailed and gross participation rates were roughly steady during 1955-65. By using special census tabulations, it can be demonstrated that the gross rates obscured major shifts in the components. Urbanization reduced the importance of the high agrarian rates; rising rates among urban wives—especially those of white-collar employees—counteracted this effect. Both cross-sectional and cohort tables are used." (Author's summary.)

- 250. Nath, Kamla.** "Female Work Participation and Economic Development: A Regional Analysis." *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 5, No. 21 (1970).

When Indian census data were analyzed by states, the hypothesis that women's work participation fell with economic development was not supported (correlations between the rate of women's work participation and economic development, measured by six indicators for each one of the 15 states studied, were not significant). However, intrastate differences in size and in levels of development could have been obscuring the results. A second analysis was carried out using district, instead of state, as the unit of analysis. The 1961 census had already ranked the districts into four levels of development according to their score in a composite index based on 35 development indicators. Female work participation was divided into four ranges (under 15%; 15-30%; 30-45%; 45% and above) and it was seen that while one third of the top development districts fell into the lowest female work participation range (15%), and none was in the highest participation range, one third of the bottom-level development districts fell into

the highest participation range. The district data thus lend support to the original hypotheses. Very interesting study with many social and economic implications.

- 251. Pongsapich, Amara.** "Job Opportunities and Social Mobility of Young Labor Force in Chonburi Town: A Case Study." Paper presented at the Seminar on Women Wage Earners in Thailand, organized by the U.N. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, The Thai Committee for International Women's Year, and The Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group of the Asia Society, Pattaya, Thailand, 1975.

Information on social mobility was collected through interviews (during 1970-71) with those in the labor force who were young (between 11 and 25 years), unmarried, and working in this industrial town. This sample belongs to the lower and lower-middle social classes of the town. Work opportunities, work conditions, and degree of mobility all suggested that men do not have better chances than women. Rather, at this low income level, young women appear to have more social mobility than their male counterparts. For these workers, opportunities depend on factors such as migration and ethnicity, and not on sex.

- 252. Salaff, Janet.** "Effects of the Rate of Change in Hong Kong on the Demographic Performance of Women." 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. Mimeo.

This empirical study includes biographic data on several women and their families, with special attention to the changes in the economy of Hong Kong, which is now a consumer goods manufacturing center, and the resulting changes in the roles of women, who are now factory and office workers, as well as traditional service workers. The increasing socialization of the women's workplace, with its peer group pressure and support, the influence of the media, the improved economic status and increasing independence of these young working-class women has wrought a considerable change in their consciousness and expectations. They expect later marriage in order to continue helping family, especially in the education of siblings; fewer children; work after marriage. Interesting support of change from mothers who approve of their daughters' liberation from the "Chinese way" and view their own histories as oppressive. Young women still reluctant to take positions of authority. Working conditions, in terms of workers' rights, are abominable. Rapid pace of change has itself caused acceptance of change, which is bound to have critical consequences on the colony.

- 253. Tan, Nalla.** "The Impact of Modernization on Women." Paper presented at a Seminar on Modernization, organized by the Singapore National Academy of Science, Singapore, June 1972. Mimeo.

Using census and survey data, assesses the impact of modernization on women in Singapore. By 1970 the literacy gap between men and women had been reduced: while in 1957, for every two literate men there was only one literate woman, in 1970 for every four literate men there were three literate women. Nevertheless, in 1966 women constituted 77% of the uneducated population; while 27.6% of the educated females had completed primary education, 9% had completed secondary, and only 2% tertiary education. The percentage of women students at the University of Singapore has increased over the years (from 19% in 1959 to 33% in 1971), but there is still a strong

bias toward their studying the humanities. In 1970, 28% of those employed were women, which represents a 23.3% increase from 1969; however, a large section of women were employed in lower rung jobs and were underpaid. While in 1970, 30.3% of the clerical workers, 32.1% of the laborers, and 41.2% of the "professionals" (that is, people in careers such as nursing and social work) were women, only 7.1% of the executive and administrative posts were held by women. Concludes that modernization has had only a superficial impact on women—a pseudo-modernization of women (incorporation of modern fads and fashions)—and blames Singapore women as well as men, since women have not supported more serious advances (such as ending economic exploitation).

254. Tsui, Yu-Han. "How We Women Won Equality." *China Reconstructs*, Vol. 23, No. 3 (1974): 2-6.

Autobiographical account of how housewives in a Peking neighborhood started a pharmaceutical factory. It outlines their difficulties with husbands and authorities and tells of the success they achieved with much ingenuity and help from experts. From being collectively owned by the neighborhood, it has become a state-owned modern plant. Could not have accomplished this without active backing of Chinese Communist Party. Husbands were slow to convince, but are now proud of wives' achievement.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

255. Biggar, Jeanne C. "Needed Research on Sex and Racial Differentials in the U.S. Labor Force, 1970." Mimeo. Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia, Department of Sociology, 1973.

Purposes of paper are to make a gross estimate of the 1970 sex and racial differentials in the labor force, examine the 1960-1970 changes in these differentials, and pose research questions as to the determinants of the decade trends in the sex and racial distribution of workers. Presents and analyzes census data of the participation structure of U.S. civilian labor force. Data suggest that while women accounted for almost two thirds of the 1960-1970 increase in employed civilian labor force and showed significant percentage increases in all but two occupational categories (farming and private household workers), they entered only two occupations at rates greater than male workers, both of which have been considered to be traditional female occupations (clerical and service). Females also experienced greater unemployment and underemployment in 1970 than in 1960. Reviews labor literature in order to deduce what factors are thought to be important to both the women's career opportunities and continuity. Suggests that research is needed to appraise: 1) the job-related, educational, vocational training and attitudinal factors that account for the differences between male and female career continuity; 2) the consequences of child bearing and rearing; and 3) the relationship of migration (both voluntary and involuntary) to female workers' labor force employment and occupational status. Outlines research possible within existing sets of data which may clarify the sex-racial differentials in the U.S. labor force. Since there is interest in formulating public policy to equalize female-male work opportunity structures in order to provide women with role alternatives to the traditional home and child-care functions, it is essential that research pinpoint the determinants of sex differentials.

256. Dodge, Norton T. *Women in the Soviet Economy, Their Role in Economic, Scientific and Technical Development*. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1966.

Study of the role of women in the U.S.S.R. economy. Describes how Soviet women are an essential and integral part of all sectors of the labor force and can be expected to contribute significantly to Soviet economic growth and development. Examines demographic and other factors encouraging a high rate of women's participation in the labor force, education of women, factors influencing career choice, contributions of women professionals in the fields of science and technology, social and environmental influences on the achievement of women. Special attention is given to the conflict between career and family.

- 257. Featherman, David L., and Hauser, Robert M.** "Sexual Inequalities and Socioeconomic Achievement in the U.S., 1962-1973." Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Washington, April 17-19, 1975. Mimeo.

Study finds that women's achievements are somewhat less related to characteristics of their families' origin than are men's attainments, and that the net effect of educational attainment on occupational status is greater for wives than for their husbands. Equality of economic opportunity has not followed from women's opportunities for schooling and occupational status. Earnings attainment is sharply different for the sexes.

- 258. Goldman, Nancy.** "The Changing Role of Women in the Armed Forces." In *Changing Women in a Changing Society*, edited by Joan Huber. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

Well-documented sociological analysis of the changing role of women in the U.S. armed forces. Foresees that the proportion of women employed in the armed forces will increase gradually as a consequence of the advent of an all-volunteer force (following the pattern observed in Great Britain) and of changing definitions of military roles, from an emphasis on combat roles to an emergence of deterrence as a cultural goal. However, this increase in numbers will probably not change the existing military structure, where the search for equality is on the basis of functional equality rather than functional similarity, because of the self-selection process under the all-volunteer system: most militant women will not volunteer.

- 259. Mueller, Marnie W.** "Economic Determinants of Female Participation in Volunteer Work." Mimeo. Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan University, 1974.

Tries to identify some of the reasons for which men and women do volunteer work. In the United States in 1965, 18% of the population over age 14 did 5.3 hours of volunteer work per week; this increased to 9 hours per week contributed by 24% of the population in 1974. While not denying the importance of prestige and altruism as rewards for volunteer work, the author focuses on two other possible advantages for volunteer workers: the use of the output of the voluntary organization and the training available from the work. Shows that these assumptions are true for the female group most active in volunteer work; women appear to be doing volunteer work in part for their families, but to a greater extent for themselves—to build and maintain their "human capital" and to provide experience for future jobs. However, these facts point to a possible decline of volunteer work in the future, as on-the-job training opens up to women, and as fewer women leave the labor force during their child-bearing years. Also, as people have smaller families, there will be less total benefit from an hour of volunteer work.

260. Oppenheimer, Valerie Kincade. *The Female Labor Force in the United States*. Berkeley, California: University of California, Institute of International Studies, 1970.

Changing patterns of female labor participation, supply and demand factors, sex segregation in the labor market, female labor markets, and the interaction of demographic and economic factors in the growth of the female labor force are the major topics. The attempt is to trace the changes in this century using objective and subjective criteria that are susceptible to quantification. Includes graphs and charts.

261. Ross, Heather L. "Poverty: Women and Children Last." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, 1973.

One of the key elements in determining who moves ahead in the economy and who does not is the family structure. A significant growth in the number of families headed by females, both white and black, has developed. It is not preeminently a poverty phenomenon, although between 1967 and 1970 the number of families headed by females that were supported by public assistance increased twice as fast as the total number of such families. It is suggested that there is no welfare solution to this problem, but that women's opportunities and capabilities to earn a decent living for themselves and the support of their children should be increased in "the market that has offered them so little for so long." The problem is depicted in its different aspects by statistical evidence.

262. Sawhill, Isabel V. "The Economics of Discrimination Against Women: Some New Findings." *Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 8 (1973).

Brief review of the literature on the topic, and presentation of additional evidence based on data from the 1967 Current Population Survey. Some of the material in this paper is drawn from the author's dissertation, "The Relative Earnings of Women in the United States" (New York University, 1968). Evidence shows that women earn less than three fifths as much as similarly qualified men. Employment discrimination, however, does not emerge as the only factor crowding women into low-productivity jobs, and it is pointed out that equal-pay legislation may actually increase such crowding and thus lower the earnings of women. The author suggests that it is wrong to assume that pure discrimination on the part of employers is the only cause of women's relatively low earnings, but right to emphasize that wholesale reform of sex roles, and of the existing institution of marriage and child bearing, are the necessary prerequisites to equal opportunities in the labor market.

263. Silver, Catherine Bodard. "Salon, Foyer, Bureau: Women and the Professions in France." In *Changing Women in a Changing Society*, edited by Joan Huber. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

In the non-agricultural labor force of France, the proportion of each sex in professions is essentially identical: 17% for women, 17.8% for men. However, only 18% of those professional women are in higher positions, compared with 42% of the men. Examining French culture, the author tries to explain why this discrepancy, which has existed for decades, has not raised women's discontent until very recently. Describes a complex set of conservative values governing women's social existence that still has pervasive influence in a society otherwise characterized by strong commitments to abstract equality and universality.

264. Twentieth Century Fund. *Exploitation from 9 to 5: Report of the Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on Women and Employment.* New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1975.

Part I gives specific recommendations for those in a position to assume leadership in ending sex discrimination in the U.S. labor force. Part II is a coherent analysis of the status and problems of women who work for pay in the United States. Working women emerge as second-class citizens. Analyzes traditional and present job-discriminatory practices. As an example of the latter, describes the attitudes to women of two employers—the Federal Government and American Telephone and Telegraph. Mentions laws aimed at helping working women. Discusses the traditional exclusion of women from labor unions as well as two important factors in the participation of women in the labor force: child care and education. Calls for better data on the problems of working women. Among other things, data are needed on the characteristics of certain occupations, relative merits of part-time versus full-time work, absenteeism and turnover rates, and current child-care practices. Sociological and psychological research on women, and especially on working-class women, is needed, as well as research that will specify the relationships of women's roles in the home to their roles in the labor force.

VII. Women and Health, Nutrition, and Fertility/Family Planning

MULTI-REGIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

- 265. Birdsall, Nancy.** "How Many Babies: To Each His/Her Own." *SIGNS: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, in press.

Presents a model to explain the motivation for parenthood in two economic systems. The poor, rural family is assumed to have at least four children for primarily economic reasons and additional children for psychological reasons. The rich, urban family is assumed to have two children mainly for social psychological reasons. To illustrate the model, the author reviews the evidence on fertility, focusing on "the female labor participation rate" as a socio-economic variable and the woman's "role extensiveness" as a social psychological variable. While the model assumes similar motivations for men and women, it is stressed that this might not be necessarily true, and that behavioral data that treat the husband and the wife as having potentially separate interests are needed.

- 266. Blumberg, Rae Lesser.** "Techno-Economic Base, Fertility and the Status of Women." Paper presented at the FAO-U.N. Seminar on the Role of Women in Integrated Rural Development, with Special Emphasis on Population Factors, Cairo, 1974. Mimeo.

Although concentrating on horticultural, agricultural, and industrial economic activities, the author postulates that every techno-economic base is associated with and influences the sexual division of labor and strongly affects both the status of women and the pressures for or against high fertility. Proposes that the techno-economic base influences the sexual division of labor in subsistence activities by setting levels of required labor inputs, and by offering varying degrees of compatibility with simultaneous child-care responsibilities. While the relationships are not direct or automatic, it appears that economically productive women have higher status than those who have no control over the means of production and allocation of surplus. Women in gathering societies have high productivity, women in agrarian societies have low productivity and status. Women's fertility in these societies depends on the compatibility between child care and work, the economic value of children, and the status that fertility can provide.

- 267. Dixon, Ruth B.** *Women's Rights and Fertility*. Reports on Population/Family Planning, No. 17. New York: Population Council, 1975.

Excellent article on the relationship between the status of women in the areas of education, employment, family, and public life, and the timing and number of marriages and births. Using overall statistics for developed and developing countries, presents a strong argument for the association between the exercise of women's rights in the spheres mentioned above and more effective birth planning and a smaller

desired family size among women who marry. States that the importance of birth planning in facilitating the exercise of women's rights is less fully acknowledged or understood. Raises important questions regarding the effect of specific population trends on the status of women and on women's potential for equality with men.

- 268. Duza, M. Badrud, and Baldwin, C. Stephen.** "Non-familial Female Roles as Determinants of Female Age at Marriage: Comparative Perspectives of Tunisia, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia." Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Washington, April 1975. Mimeo.

In Sri Lanka, the average woman marries as late as 23.5 years of age; the average Malaysian woman marries at about 22 years of age; while her Tunisian counterpart marries a year earlier but still at a much later age than in countries such as Bangladesh (between 14 and 16 years of age). The authors combine qualitative and quantitative methods to establish the effects of non-familial female roles on female age at first marriage. This methodology uses interviews to suggest hypotheses about causal relationships that are then checked with the available quantitative data. For the three countries, a common modal sequence appears to be education to employment to later marriage and lower fertility. However, practically any measure that raises women's status seems to influence age of marriage. The policy implications of raising female status and age at marriage in these transitional countries are discussed.

- 269. Fagley, Richard M.** "Population, Nutrition and the Role of Women." Speech to Conference on World Food and Population Problems, New York, April 4, 1973.

Concludes that "not much" is being done by international agencies to meet the needs of a great underprivileged sector: the village women of the underdeveloped world. Cites four reasons for this neglect: 1) Males dominate international agencies and, even more, national planning bodies. 2) Both the local elite and Western officials are primarily interested in the market economy—and the feminine sector is largely outside this economy. 3) Women in underdeveloped countries use primitive technology, and therefore need experts concerned about simple improvements in tools, but neither national nor international agencies have much ability to "think small." 4) The disabilities of Third World rural women are too great for them to exert social pressure for changes in policy. Copies can be obtained from the author: World Council of Churches, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

- 270. Germain, Adrienne.** "Status and Roles of Women as Factors in Fertility Behavior: A Policy Analysis." *Studies in Family Planning*, Vol. 6, No. 7 (1975): 192-200.

Reviews the evidence on the relationship between the status of women and fertility, on the premise that this relationship is fundamental to the understanding of demographic trends. While the relationship between education and employment, measuring the status of women, and fertility varies among nations and within nations, there is sufficient evidence to suggest that broadening the roles of women and improving their status will strongly affect fertility motivations and thus reduce societal fertility. Possible strategies for policy-oriented research and programs are outlined.

- 271. Gish, Oscar.** "Health Planning for Women and Children." IDS Discussion Paper No. 49. Mimeo. Brighton, England: University of Sussex, Institute of Development Studies, 1974.

"Children under the age of five and women in their child-bearing years comprise 40% of the total population of Third World countries. The health-care needs of these groups, in the context of properly organized health services, must be given a high priority. The starting point would be a health system that reaches out to the whole of the population by making use of a great number of auxiliary personnel. The paper also discusses ways in which such appropriately organized health care systems can offer specific services to women and their children. The limitations of the work of health ministries in relationship to health per se is also discussed." (Author's summary.)

- 272. Hass, Paula H.** "Wanted and Unwanted Pregnancies: A Fertility Decision-Making Model." *The Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (1974): 125-65.

The average survey to measure fertility attitudes and goals does so via direct questions on ideal intended and desired family size, or "wanted-unwanted" questions about prior pregnancies. Responses of individuals to these questions appear to be poor predictors of their subsequent fertility behavior. The author criticizes this unidimensional concept and its artificial dichotomization into two simple categories (wanted versus unwanted), since feelings about pregnancy can change over time. An alternative model is proposed. Applicable to both developing and developed countries, the model sees attitudes toward pregnancy as a dynamic decision-making process, subject to various influences at different times, and composed of three stages: preconception, pregnancy, and postnatal period. The model is still untested, and it might be too complex to be tested. It suggests a useful direction, however, in attempting to conceptualize fertility desires and attitudes in more meaningful psychological terms than a "yes-no" response.

- 273. International Planned Parenthood Federation.** "Half of Humanity! Guidelines and Proposals for Future Action of IPPF" (brochure). London, 1975.

IPPF activities should start from the basic assumption that the potential of women to raise their status depends on access to education, training, employment, and political power, as well as on changes in their traditional activities, such as domestic or agricultural work, and on the possibility of regulating their fertility. Improvements in status cannot be accomplished by dealing with each aspect in isolation. Thus, family planning should be integrated into other social services wherever possible, and priority should be given to the self-help approach, which can make a significant contribution to both community and national development as well as to the independence of the women themselves.

- 274. Kocher, James E.** "Rural Socio-Economic Stratification and Fertility Decline in Developing Countries." Paper presented at Social Science Council Conference, University of East Africa, Nairobi, December 1972. Mimeo.

This study of selected countries analyzes the relationship between rural development, income distribution, and fertility decline. If social justice and fertility decline are indeed high-priority objectives, then the relationship between these two should be investigated further. For more extensive treatment of this topic, see, by the same author, *Rural Development, Income Distribution and Fertility Decline*, New York: The Population Council, 1972.

- 275. Nerlove, Sara B.** "Women's Workload and Infant Feeding Practices: A Relationship with Demographic Implications." *Ethnology*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (1974): 207-14.

"Women who begin supplementary feeding of their infants before the age of one month participate to a greater degree in the subsistence activities of agriculture, hunting, fishing and animal husbandry than do women who begin supplementary feeding of their infants after one month." This hypothesis was tested in a sample of 83 societies that were selected on the basis of availability of pertinent information. Women who started supplementary feeding before one month contributed significantly more to subsistence activity (an average of 38%) than women who started supplementary feeding after one month (an average of 27%). Apparently, then, child-care responsibilities can be adjusted to accommodate the mother's subsistence activities. This accommodation is seen by the author as dangerous: supplementary feeding at such an early age might increase infant morbidity and mortality and might foster high fertility. Good analysis of data.

- 276. Palmer, Ingrid.** *Food and the New Agricultural Technology*. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, 1972.

Comprehensive, well-documented, and awesome description of the nutrition problems in the developing world and of the relationship between nutrition and development. Explores the state of nutrition in different countries, the physical and psychological effects of malnutrition, and the nutritional potential of the introduction of improved varieties and high-yielding varieties of cereals (wheat and rice). A very interesting chapter is devoted to the discrepancy between nutrition and economic goals. Nutrition is seen as a problem of distribution rather than production and as a process of social development ineluctably bound up with the status of women. A new set of social relations between the owners of all factors of production and a new set of social attitudes elevating the status of women—that is, a world cultural and attitudinal revolution—are seen as necessary to solve the nutrition problem.

- 277. Reining, Priscilla, and Tinker, Irene,** eds. *Population: Dynamics, Ethics and Politics*. Washington, D.C.: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1975.

A collection of 32 articles that have appeared in *SCIENCE* over the last 8 years, most of them in the 1970s. The U.S. debate on population issues is presented in two sections: the first deals with the ethical issue of choice in family planning, and the second with the interrelationship of such factors as population size and economic development and the consequences of controls on population growth. The articles stress the worldwide inadequacy of the data bases and the lack of a cohesive inclusive framework for comparative studies as factors that most limit population science.

- 278. Terry, Geraldine B.** "A Theoretical Examination of the Relationship between Fertility and Female Employment." Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, New York, 1974. Mimeo.

Twelve theoretical propositions are derived to explain the relationship between fertility and employment. At the outset, two-way causation is recognized and two variables altering any overall relationship are mentioned: a) different sub-sets of women, which may give different patterns across groups, and b) time influences, which

may alter the relationship within groups. However, and contrary to dominant theories, it is argued that in both traditional and modern societies the dominant causal flow is from fertility to employment, although the causal models are different. In the former societies, differential fecundability influences work via fertility; in the latter societies, differential socialization and differential opportunity (as reflected in differences in social characteristics such as education, socio-economic status, etc.) are primarily responsible for the nature of the relationship. The direct relationship between fertility and work is seen as operating through the intervening variable of role incompatibility as evidenced in time and normative incongruities; and the influence of normative incongruities is seen as more important in traditional than in modern societies.

279. U.N. World Food Programme, Intergovernmental Committee. "The Contribution of Food Aid to the Improvement of Women's Status." Report by the Executive Director. Mimeo. Rome, March 1975.

Food aid is a form of assistance that has considerable potential as a means of improving women's status, since women often play an important role in organizing, distributing, and preparing food on a community basis. Programs which make full use of the potential of food aid as a contribution to women's health, education, training, and employment opportunities are rare, and the number of women who benefit from them remains small. The report concludes that a more conscious effort, following a fundamental change of attitude on the part of sovereign governments, to plan for the inclusion of women's interests in WFP-assisted activities is needed.

280. Youssef, Nadia H. "Women's Status and Fertility in Muslim Countries of the Middle East and Asia." Paper presented at the American Psychological Association Annual Meetings, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1974. Mimeo.

An informative paper which relates available information (including demographic data) on fertility rates of Moslem countries to the status and position of women in the Moslem social structure. Finds that all Moslem countries exhibit higher fertility rates than non-Islamic countries currently at comparable levels of economic-industrial development. Describes how the interplay between the socio-familial forces and the volitional responses of women restricts women to marital and maternal roles and prevents them from seeking higher education, economic independence, and participation in public life. All bear impact on the Moslem women's reproductive behavior. Discusses how the institutional arrangements in Moslem society have not provided sufficient mechanisms to allow women to gradually prepare themselves for roles and activities outside the family. Concludes that there will be considerable difficulty in redefining what specific extra-familial activities will be appropriate or acceptable for Moslem women to pursue, even if they are granted the opportunity to work and be educated. Without this redefinition, there is little expectation that the fertility rates in the Moslem world will decline.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

281. Elú de Leñero, María del Carmen, ed. "Mujeres que hablan implicaciones psico-sociales en el uso de métodos anticonceptivos." Mimeo. Mexico: Instituto Mexicanos de Estudios Sociales, Instituto Nacional de la Nutrición, 1971.

"Three Mexican female sociologists and one male senior researcher have authored this series of essays on most important variables concerning family planning from point of view of the Mexican housewife. Founded upon empirical research of high standards, the essays are preceded by good summary of literature on growth of Mexican population." (From *Handbook of Latin American Studies, Social Sciences*, No. 35. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1973.)

282. Kinzer, Nora Scott. "Priests, Machos and Babies: Or, Latin American Women and the Manichaeian Heresy." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 35, No. 2 (1973): 300-12.

Reviews contemporary social science literature in order to determine whether the common assumption that the Roman Catholic clergy's opposition to the use of contraceptives and the cultural ethos of "machismo" are, in fact, significant contributory factors to Latin America's rampant population growth. It is indicated that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church is minimal and the importance of machismo is overexaggerated. Contends that high female unemployment and illiteracy rates are more salient factors in explaining high birth rates.

283. Margolin, Joseph B., and Misch, Marion R., with Bucheli, Lily. "Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Illustrated Print Media (Nonverbal) on Family Planning Attitudes Among Colombians." Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology, 1974.

The short- and long-range effects of two family planning booklets—"Dos Familias" and "Su Gran Error"—on economically deprived Colombian women were assessed. Six stratified samples representing different climates and cultures (rural/urban) were defined. Within these, in the first phase 999 randomly selected women were contacted and basic demographic information was asked before the booklets were given to them. Two weeks later, 750 of these women were interviewed again. The majority of these women showed improved attitudes toward family planning; willingness to visit a family planning center increased, especially for older women with large families; and for both users and nonusers, communication with their husbands about family planning increased. A subsample of 10% (N = 76) of these women was contacted 10 months later. Improved attitudes had lasted over this 10-month period; moreover, of the women who had not visited family planning centers, 23% adopted family planning. Although alternative explanations of the results (i.e., maturation) cannot be completely ruled out because of lack of a control group, the results of this carefully designed quasi-experiment are quite convincing. Very good study that should be read by those interested in doing similar research. It also includes valuable demographic data.

284. Martine, George. *Formación de la Familia y Marginalidad Urbana en Rio de Janeiro*. Santiago: Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1975.

Excellent study of lower-class women's fertility behavior and attitudes toward family planning. Combines qualitative (case histories) and quantitative (survey) data. The 338 women between the ages of 25 and 30 who went to pre-natal clinics and a family planning center were selected according to their accessibility rather than their statistical representativeness. Using the qualitative information, women were categorized into different groups according to their family planning efforts and obtained results (half of the women had used some form of family planning; 39% of these had used abortion, and 57% had used contraceptive methods). While the majority of women preferred small families, they had almost no success in family planning, having had an

average of 4.1 pregnancies per woman. Using data from the survey, the author then investigated factors that might account for this difference between motivation and actual fertility behavior, such as: poor knowledge of contraceptive techniques, insufficient economic resources, and marital arrangement patterns incompatible with effective family planning. The development of a cheap, effective, and reversible contraceptive technique is, therefore, mentioned as a major solution.

285. Nicassio, Perry M. "Machismo, Feminine Identity and Fertility in Latin America: Some Empirical Insights." Paper presented at the American Psychological Association Annual Meetings, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1974. Mimeo.

A sample of 36 women and 36 men (married and unmarried; lower age limit, 18) was randomly selected from working- and upper-middle-class "barrios" in Cali, Colombia. They were shown pictures of families that varied in size. For each picture, a series of questions with forced-choice alternative answers was asked by Colombian interviewers. Using factor analysis the main findings were: a) females perceived family planning as involving the joint participation of both spouses and as somewhat incompatible with male dominance; b) working-class women recognized parents as being more masculine or feminine because of their children than did upper-middle class women; and c) while women tended to depict men as dominant irrespective of family size, the men from both social groups ascribed more superiority to male spouses as family size increased. It is suggested that effective family planning might necessitate an egalitarian role relationship between the spouses, or increased female authority.

286. Seijas, Haydee. "Cultural Consequences of Population Change: Patterns, Levels, and Regulation of Fertility." Paper prepared for U.N. World Population Conference, Bucharest, August 1974. Mimeo.

Good overview of existing knowledge about population in Venezuela. Using census and survey data, gives fertility profile which shows that, in a country with very high rates of population growth, the highest fertility rates seem to be associated with a) lower socio-economic status, b) lower educational attainment, c) rural-urban origin, d) common-law marriage, e) first child born shortly after beginning of conjugal relations, and f) non-working mothers (married employed women show a cumulative fertility more than 20% below the average, irrespective of age). Using the 1964 survey of the city of Caracas (reliable data are lacking for the rest of the country), examines the knowledge of and attitudes toward family planning. Shows that undesired high levels of fertility are characteristic of lower socio-economic groups and seem to be related to the lack of access to knowledge and use of reliable contraceptive methods. On the other hand, it seems that women in these groups have generalized desire to stop having children and positive attitudes about spacing and timing of children. States that inadequate family planning services leave majority of population with the choice between undesired pregnancies and births and illegal abortions. Predicts that if present levels of fertility are maintained, population will double approximately every 20 years; young and deprived sectors will continue to increase; lower-income women will be prevented from pursuing higher educational status and/or contributing to the economic productivity of the country because of early marriage and motherhood.

287. Sergio, Lisa. "Women, An Untapped Source of Power in the Fight Against Hunger." Mimeo. 1975.

Describes a project to provide a school-meal system in Kingston, Jamaica that was carried out by World Food Systems, Inc. (WFS). The goals set were: a) to plan lunches containing at least one third of the child's needed daily intake of proteins and

calories; b) to prevent the waste of food by efficient and hygienic use of it; and c) to train local personnel at all levels. The production of meals started late in 1973, and by early 1974 40,000 meals had been served. The medical follow-ups have shown highly satisfactory results; moreover, the plan has had the additional benefits of providing men and women with jobs and increasing the local farmers' food production and profits. Describes the main requirements for a successful food program. 1) Prime consideration must be given to the eating habits and tastes of the recipients. 2) Careful survey has to be made of indigenous foods. 3) Meal reception points have to be assessed so delivery routes can be efficiently planned. 4) A way has to be found to bridge the gap between the small nucleus of food technicians and government agencies on the one hand, and the millions of recipients, on the other. 5) This link can only be provided by the women's organizations existing in every country. Calls upon governments to involve women fully in decision making for food production and nutrition policies and asks women's organizations to approach their governments with at least the basic outline of a feeding program utilizing local resources as far as possible. Copies of this paper can be obtained from the author: 1531 34th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

288. Simmons, Alan B., and Culagovski, Mauricio. "If They Know, Why Don't They Use? Selected Factors Influencing Contraceptive Adoption in Rural Latin America." Mimeo. 1975.

Sexually active women in representative samples of rural areas in Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Peru were interviewed to determine their use of contraceptives and their position on other variables that might affect their contraceptive practice. Results indicate that awareness of contraceptives is widespread in rural areas, but that a minority of the women who were knowledgeable about contraceptives actually used such methods. Motivational variables, such as desire for no more children, have little direct relationship to contraceptive use. Negative attitudes toward contraceptives and taboos against teaching young women about sexual matters are widespread and probably influence actual contraceptive practice to some extent. Copies can be obtained from the author: Population and Health Sciences, International Development Research Center, Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada K1G 3H9.

289. Stycos, J. Mayone. *Ideology, Faith and Family Planning in Latin America: Studies in Public and Private Opinion on Fertility Control.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971.

Excellent collection of articles on family planning based on recent newspaper articles. Includes chapters on the impact on family planning of the Catholic Church and the recent papal encyclical on birth control. Also included is a discussion of the ideological stands of Marxists and neo-Malthusians on family planning. While the reaction to the encyclical was one of dismay from the liberals and of glee from the conservatives, the Latin American elite women opposed the Pope's pronouncement. Sees that women in Latin America are taking the role of leaders in matters related to family planning. Describes the formation of family planning voluntary associations in Latin America.

290. Stycos, J. Mayone. *Human Fertility in Latin American Perspectives.* Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1968.

Provides evidence showing that abortion is increasing in Latin American countries. Interviews with 3,000 Chilean women between the ages of 20 and 50 years in the cities of Santiago, Concepción, and Antofagasta revealed that one out of every four women admitted at least one induced abortion; of the aborting women, a quarter had

already had three or more abortions; moreover, one third of the abortions in the city of Santiago resulted in hospitalization, and abortions represented over one third of the surgical treatments given in the obstetric services of the hospitals. In Buenos Aires' Guillermo Rawson Hospital, 25% of the pregnancies recorded terminated in induced abortions. A representative sample of the households in Rio de Janeiro showed that of the 1,585 married or mated women between the ages of 20 and 25 who had had at least one live birth, 10% also had had at least one induced abortion. In Uruguay, for every live birth there were three induced abortions. In Guatemala 15% of all pregnancies ended in abortion. Discusses the relationships between "machismo" (which is not the only underlying reason for increased fertility among Latin American females), the church, and birth control and between female employment, education, and fertility.

NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

- 291. Momeni, Djamchid A.** "Determinants of Female First Marriage in Shiraz, Iran." Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Washington, April 1975. Mimeo.

Child and early marriages are still very common in Iran and contribute to Iran's high rate of population growth. Along with other means of curbing population growth, such as extending birth control and family planning programs and legalizing abortion, the Iranian government is considering raising the minimum age of female marriage. The purpose of this study is to provide policy makers with reliable statistics and an analysis of the determining factors of early female marriage. It is suggested that there is no relationship between legislative acts and the actual age at first marriage: the level of education and socio-economic variables are more crucial than laws in determining the actual age at marriage.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- 292. Caldwell, John C.** "Fertility and the Household Economy in Nigeria." Mimeo. n.d.

Using primarily survey data from a research program started early in 1973, refutes the thesis that children are an economic burden in peasant societies and thus that high fertility behavior in these societies is irrational. Evidence from the Yoruba society in the Western and Lagos States of Nigeria convincingly shows that in this transitional society children still are a substantial investment, and that they help raise living standards and increase security and prestige. Criticizes the ethnocentric biases which lead social scientists (demographers) to the wrong conclusions about fertility behavior, especially when they measure the family economy in terms of their own societies and fail to see the qualitative differences between the extended family and the Western model of the nuclear family. An excellent study, including very interesting data on the frequency of children's helping activities, categorized by age and sex, and on the perceptions of or attitudes to children. These attitudes show an astonishing lack of differential by sex. For some of the questions asked, this lack of sex difference may have been a result of the measurement instrument. However, the consistency of the responses is such that it is hard to question the overall validity of these results. Copies of the paper can be obtained from the author: Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia 0600.

293. Mead, John A. "Reactions to Family Planning in Tamale, Ghana." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

Knowledge-Attitude-Practice family planning (KAP) survey of 54 "educated" men, 51 "educated" women, 106 "uneducated" men, and 154 "uneducated" women of the Dagomba. Questionnaires, translated into Dagomba, were used. Large families were preferred by the "uneducated" sample for economic reasons: low-cost of upbringing, work performed for family, and support in old age. Family planning was considered contrary to God's will. Educated sample more receptive to family planning, as they saw child raising as expensive in terms of consumer goods, types of food, and education. Hence they had fewer prejudices. Author concludes that national population policies will not be enforced until economic factors change.

294. Spring, Anita. "Epidemiology of Luvale Spirit Possession—Alternatives to Procreation." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

Empirical study of low fertility among Zambia's Luvale women, a matrilineal society whose intravaginal therapeutic methods appear to cause much pain and illness, and an exceptionally low fertility rate. Spirit possession operates to link women to their female ancestors, living kinswomen, and non-related women. Short reproductive lives induce women to apprentice themselves as healers and enable them to lead satisfactory lives without child care. Offers third alternative to hypotheses that spiritual possession is function of "war between the sexes" and competition among women. Insights via unusual circumstances.

295. U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, Human Resources Development Division. "The Changing Roles of Women in East Africa: Implications for Planning Family-oriented Programs." Paper prepared for FAO/SIDA Workshop for Intermediate Level Instructors in Home Economics and Rural Family-oriented Programs in East and Southern Africa, Njoro, Kenya, May 1-15, 1974. Mimeo.

Survey of women's social and economic activities illustrated by numerous present-day examples from East Africa. Possible solutions to current problems are suggested and discussed. Bibliographic references are a good guide to relevant publications concerning the topic since 1970.

296. Ware, Helen. "The Relevance of Changes in Women's Roles to Fertility Behavior: The African Evidence." Paper presented at Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Washington, April 1975. Mimeo.

Study questions whether raising the status of women reduces their fertility. Reviews the recent research evidence on the relationship between two measures of women's status (education and employment) and fertility. African surveys show that among women of completed fertility, the least educated women have lower fertility than women with primary education who, in turn, have higher fertility than those with secondary education. And, while education reduces fertility of African women by way of postponement of marriage and the birth of the first child, the possibility of catch-up effect in later years cannot be ruled out. According to the author, the assumption that employment and fertility are incompatible is based on a U.S. model. However, in rural

Africa, nearly all mothers work; moreover, although children are a source of prestige, it appears that having many children is more important as a source of prestige for the men than the women. Concludes that for African women subsistence and economic improvement—rather than status—is the issue. And that overall development and not just jobs for women is necessary to achieve fertility decline. Especially good for showing the cultural limitations of concepts and research evidence.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 297. Belliappa, P.M.** "Customary Law and Population Change." Paper prepared for the Wingspread Conference on The Social and Cultural Responses to Population Change in India, sponsored by the Asia Society, Racine, Wisconsin, November 1974. Mimeo.

Focuses on some of the main features of Hindu society, such as caste and family systems, religious and spiritual biases, and the acceptance of a pre-ordained pattern of life and a belief in karma. Such features, it is usually argued, have promoted population growth in the past. The lowering of mortality rates has created a situation entirely different from those of the past in India; under the impact of population growth and the resultant poverty, traditional values have begun to crumble. Some of the most significant changes in customary law have improved the status of women by conceding their participation in community life as equal members. The social change and the modifications in customary law that have taken place are not exclusively related to one another. Much is to be done by counselling through adequately trained personnel in order to create wholehearted acceptance of population control ideas. But birth rates cannot be reduced until a certain socio-economic threshold is reached; therefore overall development efforts should accompany specific family planning programs.

- 298. Carlaw, Raymond W.; Reynolds, Richard; Green, Lawrence W.; and Khan, N.I.** "Underlying Sources of Agreement and Communication between Husbands and Wives in Dacca, East Pakistan." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 33, No. 3 (1971): 571-83.

"Level of agreement needed for family planning may not depend on conditions assumed necessary by some Western researchers; factors other than age, duration of marriage, and education may be involved (such as autocratic husband who is 'progressive')." (From John Gulick and Margaret E. Gulick, "An Annotated Bibliography of Sources Concerned with Women in the Modern Muslim Middle East," *Princeton Near East Paper*, No. 17, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University, 1974.)

- 299. Chen, Pi-Chao, with Miller, Ann Elizabeth.** "Lessons from the Chinese Experience: China's Planned Birth Program and Its Transferability." *Studies in Family Planning*, Vol. 6, No. 10 (1975): 354-66.

Interesting article, including available vital statistics for selected cities and demographic and birth planning data for selected communes and production brigades, all obtained by the senior author in a trip to the People's Republic of China in 1973. Positive and negative lessons from the Chinese experience in family planning are given, with the qualification that they cannot be simply transferred to other countries without local adaptation. Among the positive lessons: family planning services should be free, near to the home, and may be integrated in cooperatives set up for other reasons; mobile medical units should be used to train local people rather than to

provide only curative treatment; urban medical personnel may be induced to work in rural areas, and recruitment of paramedics should be local; motivational and educational work should be relevant to the cultural context and values, should strive towards practical and comprehensible goals, should be directed to all parties, and should be carried out by married women, preferably mothers. Among the negative lessons: overt family planning publicity may be unsuitable; maintaining that daughters are as good as sons has no convincing meaning until social changes make that true; and distribution of contraceptive methods that are not geared to the level of modernity of the people is counterproductive.

- 300. Harding, Joe R., and Clement, Dorothy C.** "Features Affecting Acceptability of Fertility Regulating Methods in Korea." Paper presented to the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

Empirical study of 500 South Koreans' attitudes and practices with respect to fertility regulating methods, including contraceptives, preventive surgery, and abortion. Preferences and their reasons as given in interviews are described and presented schematically. Rural and urban responses are distinguished, female and male are not, except inferentially in obvious instances. More a presentation of data than hypotheses and conclusion. Aims at predicting efficacy of means for population control.

- 301. Ihromi, T.O., et al.** "The Status of Women and Family Planning in Indonesia." Mimeo. Preliminary findings of a study conducted by the Research Team on the Status of Women and Family Planning in Indonesia, sponsored by the U.N., the Government of Indonesia, and the National Family Planning Coordinating Board. Djakarta, 1973.

Describes the Indonesian family planning movement, the projects undertaken, and their accomplishments. Family planning is seen as a fundamental necessity in a country where the average annual rate of population growth between 1961 and 1971 was 2.08% (in 1970-1971, it was 2.68%), where almost one third of the decade's population growth was absorbed by the urban areas, and where a high percentage of the population (44%) are children of 15 years of age or younger and women in the reproductive age group (15-44 years of age). Sees family planning as an essential instrument for raising the status of women, since high population densities and high rates of population growth are likely to widen the socio-economic gap between women and men.

- 302. Johnson, Elizabeth.** "Women and Childbearing in Kwan Mun Hau Village: A Study of Social Change." In *Women in Chinese Society*, edited by Margery Wolf and Roxane Witke. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1975.

The effects of social change on women's attitudes and behaviors toward child bearing were assessed via interviews with 14 native and 11 immigrant women and 12 native men, carried out between 1968 and 1970. Additional information came from participant observation, key informants, and census data. After World War II, the development of local industry ensured employment and economic security for these villagers. As a consequence, women stopped working long hours on the farm and became confined to the domestic sphere—with few regrets. This, plus improvements in medical care and nutrition, and birth control information, has drastically changed the proportion of surviving children: from an average of 3.3 surviving children for women over 50 years to an average of 5.2 surviving children for women under 50. The fact that

women are now confined to the home, the economic security, the persistence of traditional lineage, and the presence of intact extended families (because of no need to migrate), all tend to impose less pressure on these villagers (compared to most immigrants) to limit their fertility. However, most of the women interviewed were motivated to have smaller families and accepted the idea of birth control, thus showing a clear change in values in recent years. The behavioral impact of these new values seems less clear.

- 303. Kalhan, Promilla.** "Population, Change and the Mass Media in India." Paper presented at the Wingspread Conference on The Social and Cultural Responses to Population Change in India, sponsored by the Asia Society, Racine, Wisconsin, November 1974. Mimeo.

States that connection between mass media consumption and socio-economic development is particularly direct in poorer countries, since degree of media effectiveness depends on level of education. Refers to the results of a recent survey conducted by the Indian Institute for Mass Communication, which compared posters with other communication means, such as radio, films, newspapers, etc. The survey showed that all of these methods were quite successful in creating awareness of family planning; awareness, however, is only a first step toward actual acceptance of family planning, and the gap between these two stages is apparent in India. Family planning centers are also needed, but they must be organized in a way that respects the shyness of Indians with regard to matters of sex and which preserves some privacy. Mass media efforts are, even when generally successful, most vulnerable in the sense that one case that goes wrong (for instance in using an intra-uterine device) can scare entire village populations away again. Communications efforts must be supported by better clinical facilities and follow-up measures in order to be effective. Attitudes can only be expected to change if educational and economic standards are improved. Mass media, though, have proved effective as agents for change and should address an even broader range of issues.

- 304. Katona-Apte, Judit.** "The Relevance of Nourishment to the Reproductive Cycle of the Female in India." In *Being Female*, edited by Dana Raphael. The Hague: Mouton, 1975.

The low-income Indian rural woman is undernourished, especially during the reproductive period of her life. Based on secondary sources and her own fieldwork in Maharashtra and Tamilnad, the author describes the nutritional customs and beliefs contributing to this phenomenon. The wife feeds the husband first, then the male children before the female children, and only then does she eat. Restrictions on the diet of pregnant women are numerous, and they increase when the pregnant mother is still nursing a child, since the worst restrictions are placed on nursing females. Speculates that these restrictions might be based on women's lack of economic contribution to the family during pregnancy and nursing. In these low-income communities it is felt that the little food the family has should go to those members who are spending physical energy, that is, to those men and children who are making an economic contribution.

- 305. Katona-Apte, Judit.** "The Socio-Cultural Aspects of Food Avoidance in a Low-Income Population in Tamilnad, India." Mimeo. Durham, North Carolina: University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, 1975.

Socio-cultural attitudes relating to food and malnutrition were derived from in-depth interviews with 62 women from two districts, one a progressive rice-growing, the other a dry millet-growing district. Observed few discernible differences by caste, locality, or geographical area, but substantial differences by sex, especially in regard to

the diets of pregnant and lactating mothers. Some positive beliefs (preferences) exist; unfortunately however, the large majority of food-associated beliefs for pregnant and lactating women are negative. Avoidance of available foods for these low-income women severely restricts their diets in these periods. Detailed description of foods and related beliefs is given for these women and for pre-school children.

- 306. Kodikara, S.U.** "The Cultural Consequences of Population Change in Sri Lanka." Paper prepared for U.N. World Conference on Population, Bucharest, 1974. Mimeo.

Analysis of Sri Lanka's population growth, its history, government population policy, problems of development, religious attitudes toward population control, the social milieu of fertility, and a description of the country's family planning services. Notes that the sexual dominance of the male and his tendency to regard his wife as sexual property, who is meant to produce as many children as possible, is the most important element in understanding high fertility in Sri Lanka. There exists a social stigma attached to barren women; their inability to conceive is regarded as evidence of great sin in a former existence.

- 307. Poffenberger, Shirley B., and Poffenberger, Thomas.** "Interview Project of 56 Sterilization Cases Performed at a Rural 'Camp.'" *Journal of Family Welfare* (Bombay), Vol. 2 (1962): 1-7.

Report of interviews with 50 women and 3 men who had undergone tubectomies or vasectomies, and three women waiting for surgery. Questions revealed that women were between 24 and 43 years old, none had more than 8 children. They gave health and economic reasons for having operation. To the question why they, rather than their husbands, had the more difficult operation, the responses involved husbands' fears of weakness or impotence, woman's duty to protect husband in various ways. People had heard of the operation in public and personal ways; most did not feel secretive about it, would recommend it to others. Small sample, but positive response to intimate questions by strangers is significant. Standardized questionnaire recommended.

- 308. Poffenberger, Thomas, and Poffenberger, Shirley B.** "The Social Psychology of Fertility in a Village in India." In *Psychological Perspectives on Population*, edited by James T. Fawcett. New York: Basic Books, 1973.

Describes ways of utilizing local knowledge, beliefs, and changing environmental forces favorable to fertility control to counteract misinformation and beliefs conducive to high fertility. States that in India there is a potential for change and cites quote from young bride: "In our caste, we now have a tubectomy after three children."

- 309. Schwartz, Pushpa Nand.** "Women, Motivations and the Population Problem." Paper prepared for the 12th World Conference of the Society for International Development, Ottawa, Canada, May 1971. Mimeo.

Citing examples from research in India, summarizes factors that would increase women's motivations for having small families: educational and job opportunities which would delay the age of marriage and first child, and attitudes of husbands toward women's work role and degree of husband-wife communication.

310. Sidel, Ruth. *Women and Child Care in China.* Baltimore, Maryland: Penguin Books, 1973.

Reports on observations made during a one-month stay in the People's Republic of China, to which the author, a psychiatric social worker, and her husband were invited as guests of the Chinese Medical Association in 1971. It thus represents one of the earlier insights into the ways of life in the People's Republic of China. Nursing rooms, nurseries, and kindergartens were visited in Peking, Shanghai, Canton, and Hangchow. The author presents her observations against the background of good introductory chapters on the role of women within the different social classes in China in the past, and gives a summary survey of the social and legal conditions. She points out the advances that have been made but is critical of women's position in the labor force (in unemployment situations, they are the first to lose their jobs) and of the slower process of modernization in rural China, where 80% of the population live. She gives detailed descriptions of how children are handled in Chinese nurseries. Other topics, illustrated by data, are late marriage (resulting in indirect fertility control and better educational opportunities for girls), birth control methods, pre-natal care, and infant immunizations. Points out that women's liberation in China is thought of, too, as freedom from being treated primarily as a sexual object; outward sex symbolism is nonexistent.

311. Tan, Mely G. "The Social and Cultural Context of Family Planning in Indonesia." Mimeo. Djakarta: National Institute of Economic and Social Research (LEKNAS), Population Studies Center. n.d.

Family planning in Indonesia has to take into consideration the pluralistic character of its population—there are several hundred ethnic groups, each with its own cultural characteristics. Indonesia is a late starter in the family planning field (1968). Though it has a general family planning program, much still needs to be done. Gives a survey of some of the most important features of sexual behavior, marriage, divorce, and family customs. Some of the norms prevailing are: 1) very low age at first marriage; 2) a high rate of divorce and remarriage; 3) tolerant attitude toward male sexual behavior; 4) virtually no knowledge and practice of family planning, except for some folk methods; and 5) a strong aversion to sterilization and abortion. It has been shown that person-to-person contact is the best method of changing ideas about family size.

312. Tan, Nalla. "Intake of Foods Containing Proteins of High Biological Value in Families of Low Income Groups in Singapore." *Singapore Medical Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (1970): 130-37.

Survey of 143 families of Chinese, Indian, and Malay origin in a poor area in Singapore showed that the Chinese consumed the largest variety of foods containing proteins of high biological value, and Malays the smallest. Unfortunately, the data for the Malay is based on a sample of only 8 families. Patterns of food consumption differed for the three groups, possibly due to some factor other than food. Fish was the most common food eaten by the three groups, and the average intake of proteins of high biological value per family appeared to be within the limits of more recent recommendations on protein intake for all three groups.

313. Tan, Nalla. "Knowledge and Attitudes of Pre-university Students to Family Planning." *Singapore Medical Journal*, Vol. 16 (1975).

Questionnaire (12 questions) administered in February 1974 to 1,191 pre-university students from five urban English stream schools of Singapore. The majority of the students in the sample were Chinese (86.1%) and female (60.8%). The religions

most represented in the sample were Protestant (29.5%) and Buddhist (17.5%). The findings showed that while the majority had heard of family planning (99.8%), young women were less informed than young men about methods of contraception. The most known methods were the pill and rhythm; 33.6% of the men, versus 18.5% of the women, knew about the condom; 20.9% of the men, versus 9% of the women, knew about abortion; and a very small percentage of both sexes knew of the existence of the diaphragm and IUD, among others. 71.2% of the students did not know enough about family planning to practice it; twice as many males as females had enough knowledge to practice it. In regard to their attitudes, 78.5% of the students said they would practice family planning if they got married (over 20% were uncertain or did not know). Protestants had the highest percentage (79.2%) of students who would practice family planning and Moslems the lowest (67.4%). This result could have been due in part to the small number of Moslems (N = 43) versus Protestants represented in the sample. The Catholics had significantly more objections to family planning than the Protestants. Finally, the average number of children desired by the students was 2.3; more than 40% of the students wanted 3 or more children.

314. Wolf, Margery. "Women and Suicide in China." In *Women in Chinese Society*, edited by Margery Wolf and Roxane Witke. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1975.

A very interesting and carefully written article which draws its data from the compilations of the Japanese Colonial Administrators in Taiwan (1905-1940) for the Chinese population, and from World Health Organization statistics for the same period for international comparisons. The Chinese data presented refuted the following Western assumptions about suicide: a) men were more likely than women to commit suicide; b) old people were more likely to commit suicide than young people; and c) suicide rates are higher for urban than rural areas. The Taiwanese data showed that suicide had no strong relationship to gender; Chinese women were as likely to kill themselves as Chinese men, and in some time periods were more likely to do so; young women who belonged to recently married populations committed suicide most often. More suicides were committed in rural than in urban areas. Most interestingly, while men's international suicide profiles (pattern of suicides by age) showed increasing uniformity, women's international profiles revealed very little consistency. According to the author, these patterns seem irreconcilable with the usual stereotype of a monotonous similarity of women's lives in the domestic setting. It is hypothesized that this complexity in suicide profiles might be accounted for by the international variation in women's domestic and individual life cycles.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

315. Fogleman, Billye Y.S. "The Housewife Syndrome among Native American Women." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

Interviews of 28 Native American women from several tribes to determine whether they are subject to "housewife depression," as claimed by some physicians in Southwestern city clinic. The subjects had various complaints but were not found to suffer the symptoms prevalent among Caucasian depressed women. Extended family relations, closeness to children, lack of achievement pressures are felt to cause absence of syndrome; study cited is felt to have no substantiation; other questions need to be studied. More research would indeed be needed for meaningful conclusions.

- 316. Fortney, Judith.** "Achievement as an Alternate Source of Emotional Gratification to Childbearing." Mimeo. Revision of a paper presented at the Population Association of America Annual Meetings, Toronto, April 1972. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University, 1972.

The correlation between job attainment and low fertility behavior is well known. The intervening psychological mechanisms which would explain the processes that give rise to this correlation are less well understood. To study the role played by these intervening variables, 200 U.S. middle-class, well-educated women were interviewed. The main hypothesis (for these women only) was that children fulfill creativity and achievement needs, and that, therefore, employment satisfying these needs would lower fertility; the dependent variable was the proportion of the women having three or more children. The relationship between employment and fertility was replicated, but the hypothesis presented was less clearly supported. Some data appears consistent with the hypothesis, but there are sufficient contradictory results to cast doubt on its validity, at least as it was formulated. However, the study raises many important questions.

- 317. Gove, Walter R., and Tudor, Jeannette F.** "Adult Sex Roles and Mental Illness." In *Changing Women in a Changing Society*, edited by Joan Huber. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

Hypothesizes that women will become mentally ill more frequently, because their difficult position (role) in society produces frustration and stress which can cause mental illness. Empirical evidence is sought by examining admission rates of mentally ill patients to different U.S. institutions. The findings are that a) more women than men are admitted to general hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, and outpatient psychiatric care; and b) women have transient and psycho-physiological disorders more frequently, and these disorders are provoked by stress or tension. Good study. By minimizing the confounding effect of selection (the data came from different institutions), the authors greatly reduce the range of possible alternative interpretations of the data.

- 318. Piepmeyer, K.B., and Adkins, T.S.** "The Status of Women and Fertility." *Journal of Biosocial Sciences*, Vol. 5 (1973): 507-20.

Although most studies have found an inverse relationship between education and fertility, more education is not necessarily associated with fewer children, notably in developed countries. Paper is concerned with studies that investigate the relationship between education of the wife, and actual and ideal fertility, and practice of family planning. Gives a very concentrated review of current issues. The inverse relationship between education and fertility is attributed to the association between education and other factors (urbanization, age at marriage, employment, etc.) and not to education alone. Thus it has been found, for instance, that university attendance in the United States did not alter women's ideas of desired family size. There is little evidence for a direct relationship between employment and fertility, at least among women in the lower economic sectors of society in both rural and urban areas of developing countries. In developed countries the theory of role incompatibility is more likely applicable, as is the inverse relationship between employment and fertility. This is especially true for working women of high socio-economic status who neither need nor are expected to work. The needs for future research, especially longitudinal studies on the relationship of fertility and employment, are specified.

- 319. Ridley, Jeanne Cleare.** "On the Consequences of Demographic Change for the Roles and Status of Women." In *Population and the American Future*, Vol. 1, prepared by the U.S. Commission on Population Growth

and the American Future. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

Analyzes some of the major demographic changes in the U.S. and Northwest Europe. With industrialization women gradually lost their economic role, which in pre-industrial society had been centered on the family, and their role was limited to rearing of children. However, the Industrial Revolution, decreases in mortality and fertility, and an increase in migration gradually permitted women to resume an economic role (in the United States, female labor participation rose from 18.3% in 1890 to 43.4% in 1970). Discusses data concerning the different developmental stages that have preceded the present situation and speculates on how future demographic changes may affect women's roles and status. Factors that may have some effect on role and status in the future include the development of a perfect contraceptive technique and the possibility that couples will be able to predetermine the sex of their children.

320. Ross, Sue Goetz. "The Timing and Spacing of Births and Women's Labor Force Participation: An Economic Analysis." Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, New York, 1974.

"Empirical tests of hypotheses developed in a discussion of income and substitution effects support the hypotheses and show that women with more education have their first birth (B1) sooner after leaving school than less educated women; also, an additional year of schooling raises the woman's age at B1 by only about one-half year. The higher the wife's education, the shorter the total interval between B1 and the last birth (Bn), given family size; the effect is even stronger if family size is not held constant. More education for the husband led to postponement of B1. Higher family income resulted in an earlier B1 and a longer total interval. A woman with more education worked during more of the period before B1, was more likely to work after either B1 or Bn, and worked sooner after Bn. If family income was high, she was less likely to work after B1; but if she worked, it was more likely to be between births. If she worked only after Bn, the high-income woman's last child was older when she reentered the labor force." (Author's summary.)

321. Talbert, Carol, and Barrett, M. Calvin. "Progress Report: Research on the Costs and Benefits of a Large Family Size." Paper presented to the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

Empirical study of low-income women in a racially mixed section of a U.S. city. Conducted paid interviews with 30 families and with 5 paid informants. Details of three case studies—one black, one white, one Indian—are given. Describes the perceived advantages and drawbacks to motherhood, contraception, and abortion, and relationships to male partners. The black communities' material and emotional support in a network of maternal as well as paternal kin seems striking compared to the white and Indian systems, at least in this urban setting. Well detailed, giving a good feel for the people studied.

322. Talbert, Carol. "Ethnography of Poor Women: An Analysis of Family Organization and Contraceptive Usage Among Women." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Division of Population Research, 1975.

"Anthropological participation and observations conducted over a period of a year and a half among poor urban mothers of large families (Indian, black, white). Twenty-two women analyzed in depth. Discusses the use of subject women as

interviewers and elaborates upon the demystification of research as well as the importance of financial remuneration to the subjects. The research compares effective and non-effective contraceptive's family functioning, relations with boyfriend/lover, and attitudes of the women. Though low income was common to all the women, ethnic differences were noted in regard to kinsmen, attitudes, and family size. The growing irrelevance of conjugal and segregated marital role relations within the family to use of modern contraceptives was noted. Flow of information between generations and across generations about contraceptive measures was analyzed; it was found that most of the mothers did not give contraceptive information to their adolescent daughters. Case studies of selected families are also presented." (Author's summary.)

323. Waite, Linda J., and Stolzenberg, Ross M. "Intended Childbearing and Labor Force Participation of Young Women: Insights from Nonrecursive Models." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, 1975.

Using a national sample of more than 3,500 U.S. women in their mid-20s, investigates the causal link between women's fertility expectations and plans for future labor force participation. Develops model of simultaneous equations where the respondent's race, education, age, marital status, and (in the case of married women) husband's income affect both fertility expectations and plans for labor participation. With the effects of these antecedents held constant, finds, for both presently married and never-married women, that the number of children a woman plans to bear has only a small effect on the probability that she plans to participate in the labor force when she is 35 years old. On the other hand, finds that a woman's plans to participate in the labor force when she is 35 have a substantial negative effect on the total number of children she plans to bear in her lifetime. This relationship does not change when husbands' income and husbands' attitudes toward their labor force participation are included in the model. Two explanations are advanced for this substantial negative effect of labor force participation plans on fertility expectations: a) woman's desire to limit the adverse effect of motherhood (or withdrawal due to motherhood) on her career, and b) personal fulfillment that a woman gets from working causes her to need fewer children to feel productive and fulfilled.

VIII. Women's Informal and Formal Associations

MULTI-REGIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

- 324. Boulding, Elise.** "Female Alternatives to Hierarchical Systems, Past and Present: A Critique of Women's NGOs in the Light of History." *International Women's Year Studies on Women*, Paper No. 3. Boulder, Colorado: University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, Program of Research on General Social and Economic Dynamics, 1975.

If women are to contribute to innovation in society it must be on the basis of a realistic assessment of their historical experience and capabilities, including their handicaps. Women's international movements are criticized for tending to emphasize separate identities and programs instead of thinking in terms of the overall magnitude of the global problems they try to address. They have few links with U.N. agencies, and other linkage systems are scarce and weak. To vitalize their institutions it is recommended that women relearn older, pre-industrial network and communication skills and unlearn the socialization into male dominance systems they have undergone. They need to be freshly inventive about new non-hierarchical patterns for working in large organizations. But "none of this can happen as long as women are attached to old status systems, and yet the old status systems give them what recognition they do get from the 'male world.'"

- 325. Laidlaw, Alexander Fraser.** "Mobilization of Human Resources for Rural Development through Agricultural Cooperatives." Mimeo. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, 1973.

Comprehensive analysis of the agricultural cooperative movement in the Third World. Although it does not have a chapter specifically on women, excellent source on the goals and problems of the cooperative movement. Views cooperation as an instrument of rural development through the mobilization (i.e., purposeful and aggressive organization under a comprehensive but democratic plan) of people. In contrast with the traditional ways of cooperative development, implies an approach that is active rather than passive, faster, and involving as much assistance from official external sources as may be thought necessary to meet the exigencies of the specific circumstances. Emphasizes the human element and the forces of education and training which motivate people and influence social progress.

- 326. Misch, Marion Ruth, and Margolin, Joseph B.** "Rural Women's Groups as Potential Change Agents: A Study of Colombia, Korea and the Philippines." Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: George Washington University, Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology, 1975.

The major conclusion from this preliminary study is that rural women's groups can function as effective change agents for development. While most organizational characteristics are culture-specific, a small number of general principles emerge: Activities that begin to satisfy economic need, local decision making, an adequate range of activities, and peer approval are basic to behavior change. There is a need for sensitive instruments for determining local needs and attitudes and for improved leadership training and village-level dissemination methods. One of the paper's recommendations is, therefore, the development of an international rural women's resource center. The paper is based on a six-month study in the three nations selected. There is a separate report on the specifics of each country and an evaluating chapter with cross-cultural generalizations and recommendations.

327. Newiger, N. J. "The Role of Cooperatives and Other Rural Organizations in Integrated Rural Development, With Special Regard to Project Preparation and Implementation." Paper prepared for Symposium on the Promotion of Cooperatives in Developing Countries, organized by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, Godollo, Hungary, 1974.

Emphasizes the importance of cooperatives in integrated rural development and states that the major unresolved issue in cooperative planning is the involvement of people. Considers the essential conditions that have to be met for the implementation of cooperative development projects. Among them, at the structural level are: a) favorable government policies and laws geared toward the specific socio-cultural needs of the society; b) land tenure policies and reforms in productive structures; c) government policies regarding price stabilization and taxation; and d) adequate financial support to farmers from government and external agencies. At the individual level, the prerequisites are: popular participation in decision making, major effort in member education, and, most important, extensive managerial training.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

328. Behrhorst, Carroll. "Thoughts on Community Services in Low-Production, Physically Deprived Nations." Mimeo. Chimaltenango, Guatemala, 1973.

Outlines an interesting and innovative community program set up by the author (a physician) in close collaboration with the residents of Chimaltenango, which follows two basic principles: human beings are the most important factors in development; and the "development agent" has to respect and retain the cultural status of those he wishes to serve. One phase of the program is curative medicine. Indians from the community are trained to recognize and treat common medical problems ("promoters"). This training emphasizes recognizing symptoms rather than diseases, is continuous, done in groups, and involves patient demonstrations. A study done some years ago found that 91% of the patients treated by the "promoters" were treated properly. There is also a medical cooperative directed by the "promoters." The author suggests that the medical profession should be restructured and deprofessionalized to allow for various grades of community health servants. Preventive medicine is another phase of the program. Local Indian women are trained as extensionists to demonstrate to families many aspects of community health services, including family planning. The most important phase of the program is the agricultural extension service. The agricultural project seems to have been extremely successful and, as an essential part of it, a scheme is being set up by which the farmers will be able to buy the lands they cultivate. The author wants to extend the community program to other areas of Guatemala and to other countries.

- 329. Rogers, Everett M.** "Mother's Clubs in Colombia and Honduras." Memorandum. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan, Department of Population Planning, 1974.

Memo on women's clubs in coffee-growing areas in Colombia. These areas are very poor and in need of many services. Family planning programs were added after clubs were established. PROFAMILIA, the Colombian family planning agency, is expanding clubs and clubs' activities, including distribution of contraceptives. In Honduras, women's committees for distribution of food supported by Caritas (Catholic Relief Agency) include no family planning content. Activities and services are increasing, a monthly publication, "*Vinculo*," which contains articles on food production, sanitation, religious values, and man-woman relationships, is sold. Regular radio program, "From Woman to Woman," supplements pamphlet.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- 330. International Co-operative Alliance.** *Report on the Proceedings of the ICA Regional Women Co-operators Seminar*, Kampala, January 14-18, 1974. Moshi, Tanzania: ICA Regional Office for East and Central Africa. Mimeo.

Summaries of contributions and recommendations of seminar participants and work groups. A worthwhile document for its direct language, original ideas, and practical orientation, as well as its deliberate distinction between African and Western ideas about cooperatives.

- 331. Keirn, Susan Middleton.** "Voluntary Associations among Urban African Women." In *Culture Change in Contemporary Africa*, edited by Brian M. du Toit. Communications from the African Studies Center, Vol. 1. Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida, 1970.

A study of ways in which African families adapt to urban life. The field research on which this paper is based was conducted from April to September 1969 in Kwa Mashu, an African city of about 100,000 persons located 10 miles north of Durban, Republic of South Africa. Eight different types of women's associations could be identified there, each of them with rather distinct functions. The information obtained suggests that such voluntary association membership reflects an emergent structure very class-like in nature. Wealth, occupation, education, and life style appear as interacting variables, forming a diversity of African living. The author suggests further research in order to determine the nature of the criteria by which urban Africans themselves distinguish differences in status and prestige within their communities.

- 332. Keirn, Susan Middleton.** "Spirit Mediumship and Status Ambiguity: Apartheid and the Urban African Woman." Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Mexico City, 1974. Mimeo.

Essay on role of *isangoma*—who are diviners, mediums, advisors—in an African township; their central position in small groups (*communitas*); and how this is supportive in a white, male-dominated society. This ancestor-oriented practice does not come into conflict with established religions, secular work, or family life. Most

isangoma have children, many work in semiprofessional or professional jobs. The groups forming in these "communitas" draw prestige from their work with male and female clients and draw energy from each other, enabling them to face the oppressive outside world. No sense of how many women in a given population are *isangoma* is given.

- 333. Little, Kenneth.** "Voluntary Associations and Social Mobility among West African Women." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 21 (1972): 275-88.

An analysis of how voluntary associations in urban areas of West Africa can facilitate upward social mobility of women. Marriage to a man of elite status can enhance a woman's social position. The semi-educated woman can aspire to be a suitable marriage partner for the well-educated man, providing she has the social graces of a more sophisticated woman. A voluntary association, such as a social club, can provide such a woman the means for acquiring the necessary social skills, by her association with and observation of women of elite status. Economic success can also enhance the prestige of women. For the uneducated women, both petty trading and prostitution are widespread and often lucrative economic enterprises. These women have formed their own voluntary associations, which protect their interests and put them in touch with customers. Such associations can thus permit women, to develop a profitable trade, bringing high status and economic independence.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 334. Chipp, Sylvia A.** "The Role of Women Elites in a Modernizing Society: The All Pakistan Women's Association." Paper presented at the Ninth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Chicago, 1971. Mimeo.

Examines the composition and achievements of the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA). Interview and questionnaire results show that the members of the National Executive Committee of the APWA are an "elite" among Pakistani women. While only 9.4% of the women in Pakistan are literate, the women are all highly educated, speak at least two languages, and are more socially and economically privileged than the average woman in Pakistan. This, plus the fact that the APWA advocates family planning and has helped dictate the Moslem Family Law (which restricts polygamy and regulates divorce and age of permissible marriage), makes them social deviants in a traditional purdah society. The author also states, however, that these women do not reject their religious and social heritage. Instead, they engage in a "liberal" apologetic interpretation of Islam. Their achievements, then, have not been in the realm of changing traditional, segregationist beliefs about women. Finally, sees the APWA as an elite group attempting to provide communication between the masses and the ruling elite. Their contributions are limited because of a) lack of understanding between the APWA and the illiterate masses, and b) attack from the *ulama* (Moslem religious leaders) on the basis that they are defying the basic tenets of Islam. Article is clear example of importance of reference groups in social judgments.

- 335. Jain, Devaki.** *From Dissociation to Rehabilitation: Report on an Experiment to Promote Self-Employment in an Urban Area.* Report of the Indian Council of Social Science Research. New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1975.

Describes the history, membership, and accomplishments of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahmedabad. The members of this Association, which began in 1972, are street vendors, cart pullers, junksmiths, and garment makers. By mid-1975, they numbered 6,000. SEWA's two objectives are economic regeneration and social uplift. Its main activity is running a bank for these self-employed women, who are then able to draw loans. This eliminates the "money lenders" and, above all, gives these exploited women the economic and educational means to improve their living conditions.

- 336. Jansen, Suzette.** "The Position of Women in Sri Lanka Today, With Special Reference to the Work of the Women's Organizations in the Emancipation Process." Paper presented at Seminar on Women's Changing Role in Development, Norway, 1974. Mimeo.

Description of the various woman's organizations in Sri Lanka and how they have aided women in emerging from the traditional role of wife and mother. These organizations, by serving the physical, intellectual, social, and spiritual needs of women, have contributed to improved conditions and emancipation of women in particular, and the betterment of the community in general. Copies can be obtained from the author: 86 Rosemead Place, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.

- 337. Park, Hyung Jong; Chung, Kyung-Kyoon; Han, Dal Sun; and Lee, Sea-Baick.** *Mothers' Clubs and Family Planning in Korea.* Seoul: Seoul National University, School of Public Health, 1974.

Surveys the activity level and success rate of mothers' clubs, which were established to promote family planning knowledge and practice. Mothers' club leaders, housewives, township chiefs, and family planning motivational fieldworkers were selected to be interviewed from a 2% national probability sample of mothers' clubs. According to the authors, the relative success of the Korean family planning program can be largely attributed to these clubs, which, moreover, improve the situation of women in other areas by promoting the active participation of women in family decision making. Recommendations for future work with these clubs are included.

- 338. Plume, Margaret H.** "Report of Visit to Bangladesh Women's Association." Mimeo. London: Associated Country Women of the World, 1975.

Describes the accomplishments and needs of women's associations at Kashimpar and Dacca. In both cities, health care and family planning information is given. A physician has been appointed to give instruction to the members and holds a clinic twice a week in each center. In both centers, literacy courses are given, and in Dacca there is a school for approximately 300 children between the ages of 6 and 13 years. Among the inadequacies are the lack of trained personnel and trained organizers. Would like to see the women encouraged to grow more food in order to improve their families' diets, and to sell in Dacca and/or other centers.

- 339. Rogers, Everett M.; Park, Hyung Jong; Chung, Kyung-Kyoon; Lee, Sea-Baick; Puppa, William S.; and Doe, Brenda A.** "Network Analysis of the Diffusion of Family Planning Innovations Over Time in Korean Villages: The Role of Mothers' Clubs." Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Washington, 1975. Mimeo.

Contents that mothers' clubs, which were established in 1968 as local organizations of village women, are perhaps the most distinctive and successful aspects of the Korean family planning program. The clubs were established in order to create a movement of mothers to encourage family planning practice. It is estimated that 1 out of every 3 rural women who are currently practicing family planning do so on the advice of a mothers' club leader. These clubs also play an important role in community development and contribute to women's equality. Concludes that the rate of adoption of family planning will increase if the "communication environment" of the village contains "positive reinforcement," such as the main opinion leaders' adopting and continuing family planning practice. Also finds that a woman is more likely to adopt family planning if individuals in her "personal communication network" have adopted it previously.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

340. **Caravatti, Marie-Louise.** "Areas of Major Concern to Labor Union Women in the United States." Mimeo. 1975.

Women in the U.S. labor movement want economic equality: equal jobs and better pay. Describes U.S. labor organizations that are fighting for women's rights. A great effort is being made by the *Coalition for Labor Union Women*, which is working to make unions more responsive to the needs of female members and to promote unionism among the 30 million unorganized women who comprise more than 88% of the female labor force. Many other unions have affirmative action programs. However, only 4.7% of all union leaders are women, although women comprise 20% of all union members. Concludes that U.S. economic growth has by no means eliminated discrimination and that changes are needed on both economic and socio-cultural levels. Copies can be obtained from the author, 2634 Woodley Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

341. **Russell, Avery.** "The Women's Movement and Foundations." *Foundation News*, Vol. 13, No. 6 (1972): 16-22.

Women are increasingly organizing to pursue change in their status and prospects. They are turning to the foundations for financial support for their activities. With few exceptions their programs are not getting funded. This article outlines some of the main obstacles: a practical difficulty may be women's lack of sophistication about fundraising procedures and good proposal writing, such as avoidance of priority-setting; funds in many cases are needed for general, rather than specific, project support. The problem for some foundations is the underlying philosophy of those women's projects which challenge traditional value systems and institutions, since, in their way, foundations have a great stake in the status quo. Moreover, the association in people's minds of the women's movement with the discontents of white middle-class women may have something to do with doubts about the seriousness and legitimacy of its cause. This situation is changing, however, as women's movements broaden their base and work for a common cause across boundaries of race and class. Within the foundations themselves, female employment practices are increasingly a source of complaint, as are hidden discriminatory salary and promotion policies.

342. Wertheimer, Barbara M., and Nelson, Anne H. *Trade Union Women: A Study of their Participation in the New York City Locals*. New York: Praeger, 1975.

Seven New York trade unions were studied to try to determine why working women do not participate more fully in their union organizations. One reason few women hold top posts within the unions is that many women already carry a double burden—household and career—and do not have time for additional work. Women who do have time face other barriers: 1) women show a deep-seated lack of confidence in their own abilities; 2) male union leaders still hold many unexamined assumptions about women's roles; 3) women profess a need for further education in order to qualify for leadership roles; and 4) most women do not see themselves in top jobs, but rather seek more recognition on the level of their present activities.

IX. Women, Law, and Politics

MULTI-REGIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

- 343. Gómez del Rey de Kybal, Elba.** "The Role of Women in Decision-Making Positions." Paper presented at the 13th Annual Management Seminar for Women Executives, sponsored by the University of Texas, Dallas, May 27, 1975.

A very straightforward analysis of the reasons for the great scarcity of women in policy-making positions in the world, i.e., in high-level positions in governments, international organizations, the professions, and business. Interesting data on the numbers of women in such positions in the Western hemisphere and in international organizations. Suggests possible remedies and discusses the reasons why women should indeed be included in the decision-making processes.

- 344. Jaquette, Jane S., ed.** *Women in Politics*. New York: John Wiley, 1974.

Male dominance in U.S. (and worldwide) politics is a fact. This collection of readings critically examines this problem. After an analysis of the individual U.S. woman, the impact of political institutions and the feminist movement on this woman are examined. Case studies of women's political participation in other countries provide a comparative perspective on women in U.S. politics. An insightful introduction by the editor questions both the theory and methodology of studies attempting to explain U.S. women's low participation in politics. Questionnaires reinforce the idea that women are apolitical beings. Research findings stress the fact that women's low participation in this area is due to their lacking "something" (which men have). Alternatively, Jaquette proposes that the problem lies, not within the women, but within the political system itself. Politics in the United States tends to discourage the expression of alienation and further denies women a stake by labeling their complaints and needs as belonging to the private, rather than public, sphere. Predicts that the interest in women and micropolitics will provide new perspectives on the fundamental political questions of equity, obligation, and representation.

- 345. McDougal, Myres S.; Lasswell, Harold D.; and Chen, Lung-chu.** "Human Rights for Women and World Public Order: The Outlawing of Sex-Based Discrimination." *The American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 69 (1975): 497-533.

A review of those areas where discrimination based upon sex persists. Despite marked improvement in status in recent decades, women around the globe still face "deep and pervasive" as well as, on occasion, more subtle discrimination, e.g., in political participation, education, wealth, and earnings. Double moral standards for the sexes persist. Reviews international legal declarations and conventions. Defines the general goal that a global community aspiring to human dignity should strive for as

making the social roles of the two sexes, with the notable exception of child bearing, as nearly interchangeable or equivalent as possible. Suggests that to achieve genuine equality between the sexes, it is vital that nobody be forced into a predetermined role on the basis of sex, but that each person be given better possibilities to develop his or her talents.

- 346. Newland, Kathleen.** "Women in Politics: A Global Review." *Worldwatch Paper 3*, Washington, D.C.: Worldwatch Institute, December 1975.

Using data and examples from throughout the world, shows convincingly that while women's suffrage is nearly universal, their actual exercise of political power is universally low. While 99.5% of the women in the world are legally entitled to vote, in very few countries does the number of women in national parliaments reach 10%. The three women who in 1975 headed national governments (India, Sri Lanka, Argentina) initially derived at least part of their political legitimacy from their associations with male politicians. Women have been active participants in the struggles of all modern liberation movements; however, with few exceptions, when these movements come to power, women are left out. Traditional attitudes, which see women as unfit for politics and public affairs, are cited as the most serious barriers to their effective participation in politics. The gap between men's and women's educational attainment is seen as another barrier. A well-documented, comprehensive review.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 347. Amezquita de Almeyda, Josefina.** "La ley y el status de las mujeres colombianas. Compilación y análisis de las leyes que discriminan a la mujer." Mimeo. Medford, Massachusetts: Tufts University, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Law and Population Program, International Advisory Committee on Population and Law, 1975.

Detailed discussion of laws discriminating against women in Colombia. Introduction describes historically male-dominated character of Colombian society. While political participation of women is increasing, and equality of men and women has been legally established in most areas, some discriminations have not yet been removed, nor has society undergone an overall change. De facto discrimination against women continues in public and private spheres. Following factors, however, are an indication that further changes are imminent: increased female leadership, high female participation in the last elections, increasing numbers of women's organizations.

- 348. Blachman, Morris J.** "Eve in an Adamocracy: Women and Politics in Brazil." New York: New York University, Ibero-American Language and Area Center, 1973.

"Preliminary report of lengthy behavioral study on women in politics in Brazil. Based on author's field work and published materials by others, it concludes that much 'consciousness raising' will be necessary before Brazilian women are able to take an appropriate place in their society." (From *Handbook of Latin American Studies, Social Sciences*, No. 35. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1973.)

- 349. Chaney, Elsa M.** "Old and New Feminists in Latin America: The Case of Peru and Chile." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 35, No. 2 (1973): 331-42.

Traces the women's suffrage movement in Chile and Peru. The first activists in women's rights were different in Peru and Chile. In Chile, the movement began earlier and was tied to the entrance of women into higher education; in Peru, the precursors were almost all novelists and poets. Poses the interesting question of the relation between women's emancipation and sex-segregated education. No data is available, but speculates that the relatively greater progress of Chilean women might be related to the fact that many of them had secular secondary education. Sees that in both countries the feminists were (and are) for the most part from the middle and upper-middle classes and that the early feminists' success in the public arena was secured at the sacrifice of family life. Does not anticipate a new era of feminist activity in Latin America, because of the common belief that man and woman each have a "proper sphere" in professional and public life that neither of the sexes wants to change. Women leaders view their participation in public life as an extrapolation of traditional feminine tasks of care and nurture to the public arena, and the relations between the sexes lack any sense of competition (men are "gentlemen" with women, and women are "coquettish" with men). These beliefs seem to run across political ideologies: radical women, as well as conservative ones, perceive the role of women in the public sphere as being different from the role of men.

350. García Gradilla, Natividad. "Realité et utopie d'un mouvement de libération des femmes en Amérique Latine." *Revue des Temps Modernes*, Vol. 29 (1974): 2723-35.

Discusses why women's liberation movements are rejected in Latin America. States that Latin American radical women attack these movements on the grounds that they come from abroad and thus do not share Latin American concerns; in Latin America, women and men together have to fight against imperialism. The author's hypothesis is, however, that these movements are rejected because their active and dynamic character is a threat to "machismo," which emphasizes a passive image of women. Defines "machismo" as a sexual ideology of repression which justifies the affective, sexual, and cultural exploitation of women. It is based on the concept of active possession by the man, and of woman's passive dependence. Its norms are virginity and fidelity (which trap woman and make her dependent on men); women are the main agents of the transmission of this ideology, as well as the principal victims of it. States that in Latin America autonomous women's movements, which are not affiliated to a political party, are considered "bourgeois," since they try to analyze women's oppression from their personal experiences. The author calls for the development of Latin American women's solidarity and states that women will not be able to gain an understanding of their oppression by belonging to a revolutionary political party that stays "machista."

351. Hollander, Nancy Caro. "Women: The Forgotten Half of Argentine History." In *Female and Male in Latin America: Essays*, edited by Ann Pescatello. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1973.

Good overview of Peronism and especially role of women in Peronist feminism movements. Not too much on history of Argentine women but adequate quick overview. Traces the changes in Argentina's political development and how working class women were affected by the country's change from an agrarian to an industrial economy. Points out that the lower classes of women had no means of political articulation until Eva Perón organized them and used the Peronist Feminist Party and the General Federation of Workers to give them power. This political participation, however, should be seen as mass participation rather than the ability of any member of the lower class to rise to an elite role within the political system. Because the Peronist movement did not challenge the basic socio-economic structure of Argentina, no sustained economic growth could take place. Thus, whatever advances women made under Perón were curtailed.

352. Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar. "Evaluación del adelanto de la mujer y su integración en el desarrollo." Mimeo. Bogota, 1975.

Summarizes the legal situation of women in Colombia in the past and present. Points to current inequities and sets up a minimum plan for what has to be achieved within this decade. In Colombia, women only achieved the right to vote in 1954. Inequities continue, and even where women's rights are already established, de facto discrimination often persists. Traditional sex roles still dominate family life. The equity of men and women in law has only recently been established. Discusses the 1974 reform in the civil code and points out persisting inequities. Women's chances in education and employment in the wake of scientific and technological transformations are examined. Among the goals for the decade are equal access to education and jobs, as well as equal pay for equal labor, and special measures, mainly in the medical field, that would favor mothers and their children.

353. Irala Burgos, Jerónimo. "El status jurídico de la mujer en el Paraguay. Compilación y análisis de leyes sobre el particular." Mimeo. Asunción: Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Población, 1975.

Summarizes the historical evolution of the position of women in Paraguay and reviews and analyzes the existing legislation that affects the legal status of women. Shows the traditional ("machista") values behind this legislation. Perhaps the most astonishing example is given in the review of the penal code in regard to adultery: while adultery committed by women is punished with 1 to 3 years of imprisonment, adultery by men is punished with only 10 to 20 months imprisonment, since the deviant behavior of men "does not destroy the legal family;" while adultery by women, even if temporary, "can do so;" and "monogamy ignores the physiological and even hygienic needs of man." Moreover, immunity from prosecution is granted to the husband who kills or gravely injures the adulterous wife or lover. The author stresses that this anachronistic legislation will be replaced only if attitudes and values change, and recommends mass media campaigns at different educational levels to bring about this change.

354. Mair, Lucille. "Woman and Her Human Rights: A Programme for Progress." Mimeo. Kingston, Jamaica: Agency of Public Information, 1974.

In Jamaica, women constitute more than half of the population but are represented in the highest legislative body by only 3 members. Women have the highest level of unemployment: approximately 34% of any average year's labor force. The author examines the historical antecedents of this disturbing indication of non-participation of women in Jamaican society. According to her, a myopic view of history has reinforced perception of women as non-participants, and, even worse, the image of themselves as non-participants. However, Caribbean historical reality shows that women have played an active role in the economic, civil, and commerce spheres. During slavery, black women were the producers and entrepreneurs. They were the farmers, food growers, and suppliers and they dominated the internal trading system. Women were (and are) the majority of church members. In secular life, women fully participated in the movements of protest against the oppressive conditions of society. The author concludes that in order for the role of Caribbean women to change, men and women must know where women have been and what they have done.

355. Rodríguez de Muñoz, Carmen, and Roca de Salomé, Elsa. "Compilation and Analysis of Laws Discriminating Against the Woman in Peru." Mimeo. Medford, Massachusetts: Tufts University, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Law and Population Programme, International Advisory Committee on Population and Law, 1975.

Analysis of the gap between constitutional and other general legal guarantees of non-discrimination and numerous legal provisions that in fact result in discrimination against women. Tradition in many cases contrasts with law or adds to discrimination that is upheld by law. Traditional customs and prejudices are strongest among rural populations of the Andes and the Peruvian jungle, where women are kept in a "marginal state of dependency." Thus their educational, labor, and social possibilities are limited, and their civil rights are restricted, despite generally egalitarian legal provisions. Rules discriminating against women were found in the Civil Code (Law of the Family) and especially in the commercial code (1902). On the other hand, legal provisions of social security are advanced, protecting the woman and granting her prerogatives over the man. Although the participation of women in labor is continually increasing, their possibilities for promotion, salary, and access to positions of higher responsibility are not. Agrarian reform continues to marginalize the peasant women, as the allotment of land is made in the name of the head of the family, who is generally male. Nevertheless, structural changes in present-day Peru give hope for increased female participation in the future.

- 356. Stevens, Evelyn P.** "The Prospects for a Woman's Liberation Movement in Latin America." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 35, No. 2 (1973): 313-21.

Social and economic conditions in Latin America are briefly analyzed and compared with those of North Atlantic post-industrial societies, where women's liberation movements originated, leading to the conclusion that a repetition of the pattern is not likely to occur soon in Latin America. Sees as a necessary prior condition the achievement of equality by the presently exploited indigenous population. As long as domestic servants are available, Latin American middle-class women are not likely to be uncomfortable enough to demand and achieve change.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- 357. Derryck, Vivian Lowery.** "Liberia: Urban Women and Political Participation." Paper presented to the 14th World Conference of the Society for International Development, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 1974. Mimeo.

Traces development since repatriated Africans' ("Americo-Liberians") arrival in 1821. Indigenous women have shared little in urban life until very recently: the power is confined to a few Americo-Liberian families in which women's power is indirect. Vote and land ownership rights have been extended to women, and some have been appointed to high office; however, women from tribal groups have been excluded from these appointments. Strong educational bias is practiced against women; 21.9% of the women versus 16.3% of the men are unemployed. Market is the largest area of female employment (it employs 40% of all female workers), then government (employs 16% of all females and 46% of all literate females). Men are legally responsible for the debts of their wives, and they must grant permission for their wives' passports. President is the ultimate decision maker, thus any informal channels to him are essential for influence. Suggestions to improve women's conditions range from forming organizations to the rejuvenation of the Liberian Women Social and Political Movement. Good description of conditions.

- 358. Dobert, Margarita, and Shields, Nwanganga.** "Africa's Women: Security in Challenge and Change." *Africa Report*, July-August 1972: 14-20.

An historical analysis of African women's traditional lives and how the advent of colonialism and modern ways have affected them. In some traditional African societies, women were economically independent, and the men and women played their separate but complementary roles without much conflict of interest. This changed with the advent of colonialism: men migrated to towns to find new jobs, or they began raising cash crops, thereby burdening women with all food production tasks. Yet women's role as main food producers has been virtually ignored by the colonial and post-colonial governments; new agricultural techniques have been taught to men, whereas women continue in the old ways. The few women who work in the modern sector are found mostly in unskilled, low-wage jobs. In urban areas, market trade has become the major employment opportunity for women. As a result, this sector is so crowded that most women's earnings are very small. The marriage customs have also deteriorated, so that many women have less security and status than they would have as members of a traditional polygamous household. Concludes that with the spread of education and more discussions of issues affecting women, there may be an improvement in the situation of African women.

359. Hoffer, Carol P. "Mende and Sherba Women in High Office." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 151-64.

An anthropological study of the leadership roles of the Mende and Sherba women. In 1970, 10 of the 81 chiefdoms in the Mende/Sherba area of Sierra Leone were held by women. Although this does not give women domination, or even equality, in the political system, it does show that women can occupy political positions. Women who gain positions of leadership are members of a powerful descent group and possess "experience of age as well as charm and a forceful personality." Such women are as eligible as men to be elected village headmen, members of the native administration, and chiefs. If a Mende or Sherba woman does not belong to a powerful descent group, she can still exercise some authority if, through force of personality and ability to gain wealth for her husband, she is able to: 1) rise in the ranks from junior wife to head wife and then succeed her husband in office; 2) hold an office in the Bundu, the women's initiation society. Several aspects of these societies make this access to power possible. Most important, women are culturally defined as active and able. A woman with children is not handicapped, because she is seen by her constituents as a mother-figure. An interesting article, keeping in mind that these women's eligibility for important political offices is based on ascribed forms of status, i.e., kinship rights, rather than achieved forms.

360. Horrell, Muriel. *The Rights of African Women: Some Suggested Reforms*. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations, 1968.

Booklet recommends that some of the legal disabilities of African women be ameliorated—specifically, that common law be applied to all women without discrimination: in marriage, inheritance, guardianship of children, and competency of witness in criminal proceedings.

361. Machel, Josina. "The Mozambican Women in the Revolution: Frelimo Women's Detachment." Mimeo. Richmond, British Columbia, Canada: Liberation Support Movement, 1969.

Pamphlet describing the struggle for women's participation in the liberation movement on every level, including combat and politics. Early in 1967 a group of women began training in order to discover their capabilities. Highly successful results caused women to be scattered throughout the interior. While women became effective soldiers, it was their political role in the villages that proved invaluable. They were able

to engage more women than men in the struggle. Transport of material, including arms, military protection for civilians, recruitment of the young, mobilization, and organization are some of the tasks of the women's detachment. Copies can be obtained from the Movement: P.O. Box 338, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada.

362. O'Barr, Jean F. "Making the Invisible Visible: African Women in Politics and Policy." *African Studies Review*, in press.

Essay contends that political science as a discipline has ignored African women in its research, mainly because its traditional concerns and emphases are Western-oriented. Consequently, there are certain assumptions and preconceptions prevalent about the political roles of these women. It is suggested that women's activities are critical factors in understanding the politics of any developing country. Therefore the observers must look beyond the overtly political to organizations and activities that are in the women's sphere. In Africa, politics, economics, and social life are combined into a single societal whole. Yet political scientists tend not to examine the non-political roles women play, nor recognize how these roles may have political consequences. Examples demonstrate that African women often initiate issues, affect their development, and either acquiesce in or resist their outcome. In addition, the various and extensive political roles women have played and continue to play have escaped the attention of the political scientists. Anthropological studies have pointed out that women have often exercised joint authority with male leaders and have some prerogatives which give them political influence. Concludes that, if political scientists would consider women's activities, the literature would reflect more accurately the realities of politics in Africa.

363. Organization of Angolan Women. "Report of Seminar of the All-African Women's Conference," Dar es Salaam, July 1972.

Short pamphlet about a meeting on women's roles in liberation struggles. The seminar of the All-African Women's Conference, marking the 10th anniversary of the organization, included observers from Europe, Asia and America—and a Portuguese woman. Child care, agriculture, communication, as well as armed struggle, were included in women's business. Copies can be obtained from the organization: P.O. Box 20793, Dar es Salaam.

364. Simons, H.J. *African Women: Their Legal Status in South Africa*. London: C. Hurst, 1968.

The double disability of race and sex combines to lay a very heavy burden on South African women. Customary law is harder on them now than traditionally; courts interpret it to women's disadvantage; old flexibility is gone, and with it, old protection and compensations for patriarchal rule.

365. Van Allen, Judith. "Sitting on a Man: Colonialism and the Lost Political Institutions of Igbo Women." *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972): 165-82.

Historical analysis, which traces the traditional political institutions and power base of Igbo women and contends that under British colonialism the women's power and autonomy were weakened or destroyed largely because the colonial officers and missionaries failed to see their political roles. While the British made some effort to understand the indigenous political structure as far as it concerned men and to incorporate it into native administration, they made no efforts to ensure women's participation in the modern institutions they were trying to foster.

- 366. Bae, Kyung Sook.** *Women and the Law in Korea*. Seoul: Korean League of Women Voters, 1973.

Gives an historical overview of the legal position of Korean women and describes the factors influencing the present feminist movement. Examines the laws concerning domestic life and the laws of succession and wills. The constitution of the Republic of Korea advocates the principle of equality between the sexes, but the gap between this statutory law and reality is enormous: women are discriminated against, both in the political arena and in the labor market. Women vote, but the choice of whom to vote for is still left to the husband. The Labor Standards Law provides for no sex discrimination in employment, but employers hire men instead of women on the assumption that the latter are not heads of households and have no dependents to support.

- 367. Bransfield, Chris, and Holly, Aleen.** "China's Marriage Law: Tool for Culture Change." Paper prepared for Symposium on Social and Political Change: The Role of Women, jointly sponsored by the University of California at Santa Barbara and the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California, 1974. Mimeo.

Detailed work briefly describes the millennia of the subjection of women in the People's Republic of China and traces the enormous changes wrought since 1949. First, the Marriage Law prescribed an entire new set of social relations based on equality but preserving the family institution. The campaigns for publicizing and implementing the new laws led to the second step: the integration of women into the work force on equal footing with men, an integral principle of socialist theory. Resistance to all these pressures from the entrenched, powerful traditions of feudalism, patriarchy, and bourgeois thinking and practice was treated as a "contradiction among the people," rather than as a conflict between men and women. These discussions and struggles continue, with strong leadership from the Communist Party.

- 368. Carter, Aiko.** *On Being a Woman in Japan*. Tokyo: Femintern Press, 1975.

Report on the Japanese woman's inequality as compared to men a) under the law; b) in the orientation toward home and child rearing fostered by the educational system; c) in employment and retirement conditions and virtual exploitation of female workers; and d) in women's rights in the fields of birth control and adoption. The blame for this state of affairs is partly given to the lack of unity and self-identity, and the lack of participation in reform processes of the Japanese women themselves. This apathy and lack of self-identity, the author suggests, might be traced back to the fact that women's post-war rights were not achieved through struggle but imposed by an alien power.

- 369. Ch'iu, Shih-Tung.** "The Role of Women in Chinese Armed Units." *Issues and Studies* (Taipeh), Vol. 10, No. 12 (1974).

Describes the increasing number of women in the armed forces of the People's Republic of China, emphasizing training in skills and leadership. Uses examples from various Chinese sources. "In sum, since the occupation of the Chinese mainland by the Communists, there has been continuous training of women for military work. At present, there is vigorous training of women cadres. This training, however, has not

resulted in remarkable success." No definition of "success," is given, consequently there is no substantiation of the evaluation.

370. Hadiati Koeswadji, Hermien. "Law and Development: The Legal Status of Women in Indonesia, Their Role and Challenge in Creating a New National Law." Paper presented to Seminar on Comparative Jurisprudence, University of California, Berkeley, School of Law, 1972. Mimeo.

Article contains a great deal of detailed information on the different types of customary law in Indonesia, but the author's conservative convictions show through (e.g., education for girls is not sought in order to enable them to compete with men, but "to render them more capable of fulfilling the great task which was entrusted to them by nature"—motherhood). In Indonesia several legal traditions (Islamic, Hindu and Christian/Dutch), codified and non-codified, are in effect. The need for a new national codified law is stressed.

371. Kapur, Promilla. "Equality: Myth or Reality?" *World Health*, January 1975.

While Indian law guarantees complete equality to women, even the tiny percentage of the elite women who have entered into professions and government jobs continue to suffer from sex discrimination. For the vast masses of poor Indian women, life continues to be a succession of rejection, neglect, illness, domination, and impotence. Very little change has come to these women whose very birth constitutes a disappointment to their families. Unless the international community helps India achieve rapid economic, health, and social development, equality will remain myth, not reality. Much idealism, little practical political insight.

372. Leader, Shelah. "Mobilising Half the Sky." *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 1972.

Discusses changes in policy in the People's Republic of China since the cultural revolution, when Maoist principles of women's liberation were promulgated. The slogan is "destroy five olds and establish five news." The "five olds" are: seeing women as useless; believing they rely exclusively on men; the feudal idea of women as "virtuous wife and good mother"; the view of individualism and the family; seeing women only as a source of labor. The "five news": women are one half of the sky; they can assume half of the responsibility; women have revolutionary goals and values; a desire on the part of women for liberation and social ambition; women are a great revolutionary force. Point is made that rural women especially have responded to male cadres with traditional deference and passivity. Women cadres "are the backbone force leading the broad masses of women to carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction," and it is hoped that women cadres can achieve active response. The campaign against Confucius as an authoritarian and male supremacist is important at the present. Since women constitute half the population, the revolution is endangered if they are neglected politically and allowed to "be poisoned by bourgeois and feudal thought." Confusion about how much and what type of work for women continues. The goal—for women to carry half of workload—is a contradiction with the main responsibility for house and children. Tendency by men to "postpone" dealing with women's issues still problem. Women cadres' effectiveness as role models is seen as possibly crucial.

373. Omvedt, Gail. "Caste, Class and Women's Liberation." Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Association of Asian Studies, Chicago, Illinois, March 1973. Mimeo.

Cultural change and political promotion of women's causes have had different types of impact according to the women's respective caste (i.e., class). It is argued that while nationalist and anti-caste social reform struggles, and continuing patterns of lower caste independence, together with certain aspects of traditional culture, have been to the advantage of Indian women, there are continuing obstacles to their full liberation. Sees obstacles as mainly related to inherent general socio-economic inequities rather than related to caste orthodoxy or patriarchy.

374. Takagi, Sawako. *Onna Kaiho: Japanese Women Strike Back*. Tokyo: Femintern Press, 1975.

Strong statement of the disparity between the equal rights of Japanese women under the constitution and their true situation. Outline of main issues and of the answers of women's organizations, which are just coming into being.

375. Tan, Nalla. "Singapore Women and International Women's Year—1975." Mimeo. 1974.

Refutes the idea held by members of the small intellectual elite that there is no discrimination against women in Singapore. Cites discrimination at the level of a) job opportunities and wages—most of the women are in the lower rung employment, and in every job category women earn less than men; and b) participation in matters of national import—the drafting of the abortion bill, the committee on crime and delinquency, representation in Parliament and the concern with peace have been, or are, all male affairs. Asks Singapore women to unite and to work together effectively for International Women's Year. Copies can be obtained from the author: University of Singapore, Faculty of Medicine.

376. Ying, Kuei-Pang. "The Current Women's Movement on the Chinese Mainland." *Issues and Studies* (Taipei), Vol. 10, No. 10 (1974).

Concludes that "the women's movement on the Chinese mainland is not aimed at improving the women's livelihood and welfare, but at strengthening and solidifying Mao's rule and winning the internal power struggle. Therefore, Chinese women on the mainland can do nothing but learn, work, and labor under the control of the new women's organizations. All their individual hopes are sacrificed to the interest of the proletariat and the Party. . . . Women's political status on the Chinese mainland seems relatively high, according to the Chinese Communist propaganda. However, as a matter of fact, most of them have no political power whatsoever, being merely committee members of secondary deputies. As for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the Chinese Communists compelled women to take part in that campaign to completely change the customs of their society. Even the wedding ceremony is full of political intent and mood, due to the new trend. The customs of the old days may indeed be questionable, but is the Chinese Communists' new political dogmatic rule and fashion any better than the old ones?" Article looks at subject from Taiwanese perspective.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

377. Kirkpatrick, Jeane J. *Political Woman*. New York: Basic Books, 1974.

A pioneer attempt to assess female careers in U.S. politics. It is based on 46 interviews with women from both parties "who were effective in their own legislatures and who intended to seek reelection to the legislature or another elective office." The interviews tried to take into account all aspects of the political career and its reflections on the private lives of women and on their families. Tries to determine whether women feel they are accepted in the party and which problems they perceive as relating specifically to the fact of being a woman candidate. A second set of questions seeks to assess the woman's role once she has been elected to an office and her career expectations for the future. This study does not intend to determine the reasons women do not seek political office in greater numbers; rather, it tries to establish the characteristics of those relatively few visible "political women" who exist—their social and personal characteristics, their development, and their political experiences. Indirectly, however, focusing on women who successfully occupy men's jobs in a man's world illuminates the kinds of barriers that inhibit wider participation by women in politics.

378. Linner, Birgitta. "The Case Study Session: Sweden." Paper presented to the Tribune of International Women's Year 1975, Mexico City, June 1975. Mimeo. An earlier version of this paper, "What Does Equality Between the Sexes Imply?" was published in *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, Vol. 41, No. 5 (1971): 747-56.

In Sweden, the goal of equal sex roles is endorsed by the government and public opinion. Laws have permitted a shift from the male-dominated hierarchical family toward social and economic equality between husband and wife. Divorce is possible by consent, without assigning guilt to either partner. Children born to unmarried parents have the same rights as children born within marriage. Unmarried mothers face minimal discrimination. Linner outlines some of the detailed provisions that accompany the laws on sexual equality. Government measures are not only aimed at a change of women's status, but also at a change of roles and opportunities for both sexes, in order to give them the same practical opportunities of participating in both active parenthood and gainful employment. The author summarizes Swedish views and future aspirations by stating that the system does acknowledge differences between the sexes, but it sees them as secondary and relatively unimportant from the total view that human beings are much more alike than they are different. It should thus be possible to create a new flexible human role in which equal possibilities are open within the family, in the labor market, and in other social situations.

379. Toinet, Marie-France. "Women's Political Participation in France." Mimeo. Social Sciences Working Papers, 79. Irvine, California: University of California, School of Social Sciences, 1975.

After a brief review of the place of women in the educational system, the labor market, and politics, the article examines women's political participation in detail. French women voters have been or tend to be more reactionary or conservative in their voting choices than French men voters. In spite of some contradictory results (notably the results of a poll conducted just after the 1974 elections, in which, when religion and sex variables were cross-tabulated, differences in voting patterns between men and women disappeared), the bulk of the evidence leads the author to conclude that the most crucial element explaining these sex differences in voting is women's stronger religious attitudes, particularly their conservative (Catholic) religious education.

Women's participation in French political decision making is also analyzed: for all practical purposes they have been excluded from this area of political life. Moreover, it appears that their participation in leadership positions has decreased over time: one table shows that while in 1946 there were 40 elected women deputies, in 1963 there were only 9.

380. U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. "National Appraisal on the Advancement of Women and Their Integration in Development." Mimeo. January 1975.

Major efforts toward the integration of women in the United States have focused on weaving the principles of equality between men and women into the legal fabric of the nation. Although "progress" can be reported in practically all areas, it seems somewhat scant in the light of possibilities theoretically given by the legislative framework. In the scientific and technological fields, opportunities have expanded for women (the proportion of female students in medical school almost doubled between 1970-71 and 1974-75, from 9.6% to 18%) but women are still very far from reaching equality with men. This paper gives a survey of the different legal provisions for equal opportunity for women in education, employment, etc., and of institutions linked to their realization.

381. Wright, Elizabeth K. "Marriage: Present and Future." A Women's Equity Action League Fund Report for International Women's Year. Mimeo. Washington, D.C.: 1975.

Summarizes findings regarding women's rights within marriage, and the changing structure of marriage. Discussion is focused on the United States, and other countries are cited for comparison. In the United States, laws concerning women's rights in marriage are incomplete. There are almost no provisions for paid maternity, and social services and child care are inadequate. Women are most favored by laws in Eastern European countries and Sweden. However, inequalities still exist in these advanced countries, since women still are the child bearers and homemakers. Concerning the status of marriage, in the United States, the percentage of people marrying has been increasing. A very recent survey suggests that couples might be marrying less, but the data is not sufficient to establish a trend. Predicts (given a stable economy) that marriage will change toward increasing autonomy and an emphasis on self-realization; however, the traditional marriage still will be prevalent and most popular.

Annexes

Annex A

Special Issues of Journals and Periodicals on Women and Development

American Ethnologist. "Special Issue: Sex Roles in Cross-Cultural Perspectives." Vol. 2, No. 4 (1975).

A collection of quite interesting recent articles. L. Bossen examines the possibility that modernization favors an inferior status of women, while P. Draper analyzes the accentuation of sex differences under conditions of cultural change to a sedentary economy. A frightening description of a method of female circumcision, practiced in Sudan, is given by R.O. Hayes. Other articles examine sex roles and aspects of women's lives in communities in Peru, Libya, Guatemala, Canada, and India. S.C. Rogers criticizes the anthropological assumption of universal male dominance, which, it is pointed out, only became real with the process of industrialization.

Atlas World Press Review. "Women Today." Vol. 22, No. 3 (1975). For copies of this issue contact: P.H. Bliss Co., Middletown, Connecticut 06457.

Short reports on women in European politics, the feminist movement in Brazil, educational opportunities for women in Kuwait, and behaviors and customs of women in India and Japan.

Boletín Documental Sobre las Mujeres (Comunicación, Intercambio y Desarrollo Humano en América Latina [CIDHAL]). "An Anthology on Women in Latin America." First and Second Special Issues, 1975 (English).

Two special issues devoted to women in Latin America. They cover such areas as work, family structure, fertility, machismo, law, etc. The point stressed most is that liberation of women in Latin America implies liberation of all the people. The second special issue includes the Final Document of the Seminar on Reality of Women in Latin America, organized by CIDHAL and held in Costa Rica in April-May 1975. Copies of the *Boletín* can be obtained from CIDHAL, Apt. Postal 42, Suc. A., Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Boletín Documental Sobre Las Mujeres (Comunicación, Intercambio y Desarrollo Humano en América Latina [CIDHAL]). "La Mujer Mexicana." Vol. 5, No. 2 (1975).

The articles describe briefly the historical, psychological, and legal realities of Mexican women, as well as the impact of mass media in reinforcing women's conformity to the prevailing paternalistic ideology. Includes recommendations from a recent CIDHAL seminar on "The Reality of Women in Latin America," held in Costa Rica, in April-May, 1975. For copies, see address cited above.

Canadian Journal of African Studies. "Special Issue: African Women," Audrey Wipper, guest ed. Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972).

Collection of very good articles in English and French. Many of the articles were reviewed in this volume.

The Center Magazine (Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions). "Women Around the World." Vol. 7, No. 3 (1974). Box 4068, Santa Barbara, California 93103.

For L.B. Iglitzin, "women-as-property" has been and is still a central aspect of patriarchal societies. Taking the case of Latin American research as an example, N.S. Kinzer states that the social sciences are "pervaded with the idea that the only society worth researching is society as men experience it." For J. Van Allen, development is pushing African women toward complete dependency on men. Other brief articles describe the situation of women in West Germany (P. Merkl), the Israeli Kibbutz (R.L. Blumberg), the Soviet Union (G.W. Lapidus), Algeria (K. Boals and J. Stiehm), and Sweden (S.R. Herman). In the final remarks, A. Myrdal suggests areas to be studied.

Ceres: FAO Review on Development (U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization). "Women: A Long-Silent Majority." Vol. 8, No. 2 (March-April 1975).

Interesting collection of articles on the Third World, particularly Africa and Latin America, all transmitting the message that agricultural modernization has made women poorer instead of richer. Agrarian reform, the green revolution, and credit programs in the Third World have shown the sex bias of development. The articles by Wajihuddin Ahmed and Clio Presvelou provide good short overall views of the situation of women. Includes interesting interviews with Dias Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, and Fransisca Pereira, Governor of the Bolama Region, Guinea-Bissau.

Challenge (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). "International Women's Year." Vol. 6, No. 9 (September 1975).

Describes the present activities and future directions of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, based on their commitment to the principles of International Women's Year.

China News Analysis: Weekly Newsletter (Hong Kong). "Women." No. 919 (May 11, 1973).

Highly critical articles on women and promotion, work, health, and child care in the People's Republic of China. Its central topic is the politicization of women in every sphere, including motherhood. Questions effectiveness of Communist Party's attempts to establish respect and equality. Health care (including family planning), gynecological disease treatment are inadequate. There are many abortions and insufficiently trained people to treat women's problems. Practice of sending teenaged children to distant villages considered cruel to natural maternal feelings. Party's attempts to deal with this issue have been insufficient. One instance told of a woman cadre who stopped political work because her child-care demands were too great. Re-education was begun and woman resumed political work. "The important point in this story is that she was given help in looking after her family, perhaps in the form of an assistant at home."

China Reconstructs (China Welfare Institute). "How Chinese Women Won Equality." Vol. 23, No. 3 (1974). General Distributor: Guozi Shudian,

P.O. Box 399, Peking, China (published in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, and Russian). Copies of English version can be obtained from: Taching Import and Export Co., 7842 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Issue devoted to how women won equality in the People's Republic of China. Includes interviews with three women, representing three generations in one family.

Civil Rights Digest (U.S. Commission on Civil Rights). "Sexism and Racism: Feminist Perspectives." Vol. 6, No. 3 (Spring 1974).

The double discrimination (class and sex) affecting Black, Puerto Rican, Indian, Chicana, and Asian-American women in the U.S. is examined in this collection of articles. Includes a list of research centers, clearinghouses, and institutes for women in the U.S.

Cooperation Canada (Canadian International Development Agency). "International Women's Year." January-February 1975.

H. Sipila wants action instead of talk; E. Boserup reevaluates the contribution of women to development; F. Paltiel asks not why or when but how to achieve sexual equality; V. Coigney states the importance of women in medicine; and R. Grenier describes the "new woman" in China. Includes interviews with people of the Third World, illustrations, and French and English text for all articles.

Diálogo Social. "La Mujer: Año Cero." No. 65 (1975). Apartado 9A-192, Panama.

In the context of International Women's Year, *Diálogo Social* offers this special issue to "question the role assigned to women by an unjust system which exploits both sexes equally, and to offer alternatives for her liberation." Charlotte Elton analyzes rural-urban migration; Vilma Médica describes the abortion situation in Panama; Magdalena Reyna questions the validity of an IWY which does not actively incorporate women into the context of change; Nela Fernández proposes "people's liberation" instead of "women's liberation;" and Margaret Benston states that women's task is to insure that revolutionary changes will end their oppression.

Impact of Science on Society (U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). "Women in Science: A Man's World." Vol. 25, No. 2 (April-June 1975).

Eight women scientists write very interesting articles on the obstacles that women face within the scientific establishment. Women's scientific creativity, their scientific publications, their interactions with male scientists, and distribution by sex of scientific awards and memberships in the academies of science are among the topics dealt with. *Impact of Science on Society* is published regularly also in Spanish (Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana, Avenida de los Reyes Católicos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3) and Arabic (UNESCO Publications Centre in Cairo, No. 1 Talaat Harb Street, Tahrir Square, Cairo). UNESCO's main address is: 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris.

Indian Farming (Indian Council of Agricultural Research). "Women in Agriculture." Vol. 25, No. 8 (1975). Copies can be obtained from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

Women have played a pivotal role in Indian agriculture for centuries. However, extension programs have tended to ignore them. This special issue highlights women's participation in agriculture, stressing the need for training women in modern farming technology. Several articles outline possible extension programs geared to farmwomen's wants.

Journal of Marriage and the Family. International Section, Nora Scott Kinzer, guest ed. Vol. 6, No. 2 (1972).

Good collection of articles on women. Many were reviewed in this volume.

Journal of Social Issues. "New Perspectives on Women," Martha Shuch Mednick, and Sandra Schwartz Tangri, guest eds. Vol. 28, No. 2 (1972).

A most interesting collection of readings providing a much needed social psychological perspective on women. Some of the articles were reviewed separately for this volume, but all of them are strongly recommended. They cover research on stereotypes and sex-roles, achievement and achievement motivation, career patterns and opportunities. For those interested in psychology, the issue starts with a provocative article by Rae Carlson, which discusses and questions the assumptions made in personality theory and research. For those interested in the emancipation of people, this issue ends with the transcript of a most enlightening speech by Sweden Prime Minister Olof Palme on the "Emancipation of Man."

Monthly Labor Review (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics). "Women in the Workplace." Vol. 94 (1974).

Eight articles covering data analyses and descriptive material on occupations and changes in the work force that women have achieved and are striving for: labor union membership, temporary work, and child care for working mothers. Book reviews and notes.

Ms. Magazine. "It's Your Year." Vol. 3, No. 7 (January 1975). 370 Lexington Ave., New York, New York 10017.

Special issue dedicated to International Women's Year. Ranges from reviews on erotic art to reviews on the situation of political prisoners. The central message is: "Women of the world unite." For the editors, feminist concerns cross national boundaries. Traditional (i.e., work, child-care, independence) and non-traditional (i.e., peace, food, political imprisonment) issues are clearly worldwide feminist problems.

Objective: Justice (U.N. Office of Public Information). Vol. 7, No. 1 (1975).

Women's issues and specific problems are discussed in articles dealing with women's struggles for equality in South Africa, Namibia, and the newly formed nations of Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. The essential imperative for the liberation of women as half of the nation is articulated: "In Guinea-Bissau we say that women must fight against two colonialisms: one against the Portuguese, the other against men" (quote from Carmen Pereira, member of State Council of the Republic).

Review of International Co-operation (The International Cooperative Alliance). Vol. 68, No. 1 (1975).

Collection of articles, written by women leaders of the cooperative movement, which examines the current status and role of women in the movement. In the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, women are, and have been for many years, actively integrated into cooperatives on an equal basis with men. In Southeast Asia and East Africa, women (who had been absent from the movement for many years) have started to participate actively in cooperatives. Factors such as the rising cost of living (Southeast Asia), consumerism (Western Europe), and cooperative training programs (East Africa) are cited as enhancing women's participation in cooperatives. In Austria and Southeast Asia women still have to fight for representation in the upper echelons of cooperatives. In the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic the main problems are the provision of adequate household services and nurseries.

The UNESCO Courier (U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). "Turning Point for Women." August-September 1975.

Short statements on aspects of women's lives in different countries. Good photographs illustrate the points made by the different authors.

UNESCO Features (U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations). "International Women's Year." Nos. 676/677/678 (1975).

Collection of interesting, informal articles about women in different countries (Jamaica, Tobago, Soviet Union, Philippines, Egypt, and Senegal), and interviews with women leaders of Colombia, the United States, and People's Republic of China. Toby Burke summarizes a study launched by UNESCO on women in Argentina, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, and Sri Lanka. One of the first recommendations of the report is for more research and statistics on women, on the social and cultural indicators as well as the economic ones. Includes also informative interview with Han Suyin on family planning programs in the People's Republic of China.

UNICEF News (United Nations Children's Fund). "Women and Development." 82/4 (1974).

Entire issue is devoted to investigation of the conditions and problems of women. "UNICEF's Women" examines the conditions of women throughout Asia and includes a frank appraisal of UNICEF program policies affecting women. "The Feminine Factor in Population" discusses women's greater responsiveness to change and how this relates to the population problem. "Some Glimpses of an African Woman's Life" cites some examples of customs and traditions of women, such as a rural woman's daily chores, an urban woman's special problems, job opportunities for women. "The Indian Woman" provides vignettes of 9 women of different walks of life, revealing their dependence on males. "Syria's Women Volunteers: A Force for Development" describes the efforts of one voluntary organization to help women advance economically, socially, and culturally. "The Veil is Dropping in Afghanistan" provides some insights into the new influences on women and how they are becoming increasingly modernized. "Juana Washes Clothes . . . and Hopes" describes the hard life of a mother living in Latin American poverty, and how too rapid migration to urban areas has caused worsening conditions for the poor. In "Speaking with 'Kine': A Child Worker in Senegal," a young African woman tells of the obstacles and rewards she finds in trying to introduce modern ideas to mothers in remote areas. "Setting New Sights for Latin America's Women" presents highlights of a recent meeting to seek ways to improve the lives of the vast majority of Latin American women.

Women: A Journal of Liberation. "International Women." Vol. 3, No. 4 (1974). 3028 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Maryland 21218.

Women in Cuba and China, the struggle of Chicana and Asian women in the U.S., and the fighting women in Ireland, are among the articles included here.

Women in Transition. "Cuba Review." September 1974. Box 206, Cathedral Station, New York, New York 10025.

Special issue on Cuban women in work, emerging from underdevelopment, family code, day care, health, ideology, and politics. Statistics, cartoons, photos, bibliography.

Women Under Socialism (German Democratic Republic). Panorama DDR, 1054 Berlin, Wilhelm Pieck Strasse 49.

Government booklet describing the official policy of female equality in the German Democratic Republic in 5 articles covering theory, education and vocation, family life and planning, health, politics. Statistics, photos, graphs.

Annex B

Bibliographies Related to Women and Development

- African Bibliographic Center. "Contemporary African Women: An Introductory Bibliographical Overview and a Guide to Women's Organizations, 1960-1967." *Special Bibliographic Series*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1968).
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Smaller Families Through Social and Economic Progress, by William Rich, Monograph No. 7, January 1973 (74 pp., \$2.00).

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Women and World Development: An Annotated Bibliography

Mayra Buvinić

"A major difficulty in assessing the economic contribution of women at the present time is lack of or incomplete data and indicators to measure their situation as it affects the process of development and is in turn affected by it. . . .

A scientific and reliable data base should be established and suitable economic and social indicators urgently developed which are sensitive to the particular situation and needs of women as an integral part of national and international programmes of statistics. . . .

Research oriented towards specific country and regional problems should be made by competent women and men acquainted with specific national and regional conditions. . . ."

—*World Plan of Action*, adopted by the
World Conference of the International
Women's Year, Mexico City, July 2, 1975

This annotated bibliography of published and unpublished works in the field of women and world development—and Mayra Buvinić's "Critical Review" of selected current research concepts and concerns—give a sense of the studies and data presently available to researchers and policy workers in this burgeoning multidisciplinary field.

Over four hundred entries are included, identified by geographical region of focus within the bibliography's nine main subject categories: 1) general studies on women in development; 2) the impact of society on women's roles and status; 3) women's behavior patterns and customs; 4) socio-economic participation of rural women; 5) women's education; 6) socio-economic participation of urban women; 7) women and health, nutrition, and fertility; 8) women's formal and informal associations; and 9) women, law, and politics.