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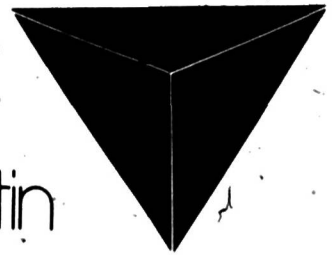
ABSTRACT

The first part of the Overseas Liaison committee's bulletin on women in rural development was published in July 1976. Part 2 features brief summaries of action programs and current research, research projects and proposals, conferences and workshops, publications, and films, all focusing on rural women in the developing countries of Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East. The action programs and current research generally include studies undertaken by governmental and nongovernmental organizations. The index to the Rural Development Network Bulletin for numbers 1-6, for the years 1974-1977, is included in this publication.
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Rural Development Network bulletin



Overseas Liaison Committee • American Council on Education • No.-6, Part II, May, 1977

Women in Rural Development and

INDEX, Nos. 1-6 Part II, 1974-1977

In 1974, aware of the prominent role played by women in rural societies; and recognizing that rural development efforts will both benefit from the contributions of women and effect significant changes, the Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC) of the American Council on Education developed a program of work on rural women in conjunction with its Rural Development Network (RDN). OLC activities have included seminars, workshops and publications on the RDN theme. OLC papers concerned with women in rural development include: African Women in Agricultural Development: A Case Study in Sierra Leone, by Dunstan S. C. Spencer, June 1976 (OLC Paper No. 9, also available in French); Economic Research on Women in Rural Development in Northern Nigeria, by Emmy B. Simmons, September 1976 (OLC Paper No. 10); and African Women in Rural Development: Research Trends and Priorities, by Achola O. Pala, December 1976 (OLC Paper No. 12, also available in French).

OLC's Rural Development Network Bulletin, Issue 6, Part I, "Women in Rural Development," was published in July 1976 in English, French, and Spanish. The amount of information received for this issue necessitated a two part bulletin. Part II of Number 6, which continues the theme "Women in Rural Development," features brief summaries of Action Programs and Current Research; Research Projects and Proposals; Conferences and Workshops; Publications; and Films--all of which focus on rural women in the developing countries of Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean. There are also some references to women in the Middle East. It should be noted that Action Programs and Current Research generally include studies undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations. The section on Research Projects and Proposals provides summaries of individual, group, or organizational field and library research.

An Index of RDN Bulletins Numbers 1-6, including Parts I and II, 1974-1977 is included in this issue.

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Guest Editor for this issue of the Bulletin is Ms. Joyce Mortimer of the OLC Secretariat. The Index was compiled by Ms. Gail Kostinko, Africa Specialist, Moorland-Spangarn Research Center, Howard University.

OTHER OLC PUBLICATIONS

The Emergent African University: An Interpretation, by C. W. de Kiewiet, December 1971.

International Directory for Educational Liaison, January 1973. Available in French only.

Experiences in Rural Development: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography of Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating Rural Development in Africa, by Tekola Dejene and Scott E. Smith, August 1973. OLC Paper No. 1. Also available in French.

Reflections on the Comilla Rural Development Projects, by Akhter Hameed Khan, March 1974. OLC Paper No. 3. Also available in French.

Inter-Disciplinary Research on Rural Development: The Experience of the Rural Economy Research Unit in Northern Nigeria, by David W. Norman, April 1974. OLC Paper No. 6. Also available in French.

The Sahelian Drought and Its Demographic Implications, by John C. Caldwell, December 1975. OLC Paper No. 8. Also available in French.

African Women in Agricultural Development: A Case Study in Sierra Leone, by Dunstan S. C. Spencer, June 1976. OLC Paper No. 9.

Economic Research on Women in Rural Development in Northern Nigeria, by Emmy B. Simmons, September 1976. OLC Paper No. 10.

Rural Development Network Bulletin, quarterly. Also available in French and Spanish.

1973 OLC Annual Report. Also available in French.

Some Current Issues in American Higher Education: An Address, by Alan Pifer, November 1976. OLC Paper No. 11.

An Analysis of U.S.-Iranian Cooperation in Higher Education, by Carl K. Eicher, Arthur J. Lewis, Alice L. Morton, Martin Zonis, November 1976. Limited copies available.

African Women in Rural Development: Research Trends and Priorities, by Achola O. Pala, December 1976. OLC Paper No. 12. Also available in French.

Single copies of OLC papers may be obtained without charge by writing to:

Overseas Liaison Committee
American Council on Education
Eleven Dupont Circle, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA

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Action Programs and Current Research

FUNDACION DOMINICANA DE DESARROLLO, WORLD CRAFTS COUNCIL/USA. There is no strong crafts tradition in the Dominican Republic such as is found among Indian populations in other parts of the Americas. However, due to the increasing number of tourists and their influx into Santo Domingo's Central Market and countryside markets, there is an increased demand for locally produced crafts of high quality. Paralleling this growing export market is the problem of finding additional sources of work and income for the rural poor scattered over two-thirds of the nation.

As a result of earlier studies of artisans in selected villages (all of whom were women and girls) by organizations such as the Intergovernmental Committee on the Migration of Europeans (CIME), the Fundacion Dominicana de Desarrollo, and the World Crafts Council of the USA have collaborated in the development of a handicrafts program focusing on the following areas:

1. Training rural people in craft skills extending beyond the rudimentary skills now known by them. This training will be made available to the several thousand people now engaged in part-time artisan activities and to new peasant groups organized for this purpose by "monitors" who form an integral part of the project. (These monitors correspond to the "promoters" commonly found in the Latin American Development Foundations. They are people trained in community development and in the intricacies of helping campesinos develop a means of expressing their credit needs and of presenting and following up on their loans, their use of the credit, and their return of the borrowed money.

2. Developing new and improved products which will be marketable at prices that will insure an increased income to the producers.
3. Opening up capital resources for artisans so that they may not only obtain equipment and other items required by the newly learned techniques, but also have access to working capital which will free them from dependence on the "middlemen" who now profit excessively from the peasants' labor because of their inability to periodically provide cash. (The initial line of credit that the Central Bank has agreed to make available for the project is \$500,000.)
4. Developing a new marketing structure which will assure the producers a larger share of the selling price than was previously available and which will consistently sell both at home and abroad, thus assuring the producers of steady orders and regular work.

The Fundacion has a report available detailing the actual situation and needs of artisans in seven craft categories: (1) Ceramics, (2) Leather, (3) Doll and Toymaking, (4) Textiles and Fabrics, (5) Jewelry and products of amber, tortoise shell, and horn, (6) Wood, and (7) Stone-carving. Inquiries should be addressed to the World Crafts Council/USA, 29 West 53rd Street, New York, New York 10019, USA.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC). The IDRC of Canada is a public corporation established in 1970 which encourages research into the problems of the developing world and "into the means for applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement of those regions." Heavy emphasis has been placed on support for research workers indigenous to the developing regions in order to build up research capabilities, innovative skills, and institutions. Support has gone principally into research to improve food production, nutrition, and improvement of health care in rural communities. Improving the means of collecting and disseminating information for and about development has also been encouraged.

Since 1972, the Centre has funded eight short/medium-term, uniquely female-oriented development projects:

1. Grain Milling and Utilization (Nigeria)--Phase I and II.

A grant to enable the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Government of Nigeria to set up and test-operate at Maiduguri an improved milling system, developed in Canada, with 5-10 times the grinding capacity of present mills, for the production of basic and composite flours from local grains; to improve storage, packaging, and marketing methods throughout a large rural area of Northeast Nigeria; and to train a Nigerian home economist in the operation of a test kitchen and quality control facilities. (Phase I--May 1972; Phase II--November 1974.)

2. Population Policies/Women's Roles (Colombia).

A grant for the Colombian Association for the Study of Population (ACEP) to enable an examination of the characteristics of female participation in different sectors of socioeconomic life, in the family,

and in institutions; to evaluate the factors which favor or hinder such participation; to establish comparisons of such characteristics and factors with those of other countries in the region; and to make determinations and recommendations at a national and international level. (October 1974, 18 months.)

3. Obstetric Nurses/Family Planning (Mexico).

A grant to enable the Fundacion para Estudios de la Poblacion to try out and evaluate a simple family planning/basic health services program using obstetric nurses during their compulsory rural service. The project aims at demonstrating the feasibility of reaching isolated rural populations to provide them with information, education, and services in family planning, along with related health services through a system using obstetric nurses and auxiliary health workers. (February 1976, 18 months.)

4. Women's Economic Participation (Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay).

This proposed study has a broad focus: to explore the nature and extent of women's economic participation in various sectors of three distinct development contexts in Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Analysis of changes in the economic participation of women in these countries will provide a clearer view of what the contribution of concrete research and policy issues might be for more focused studies. (Tentatively March 1976, 18 months.)

5. Value of Children Research (Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan, Turkey, Singapore, and the Philippines).

A number of IDRC studies necessarily overlap with issues on the status of women and the impact of this status on fertility. For example, the Value of Children Study has had as an important subgoal, the analysis of the cultural values which lie behind the marked preference for sons in certain Asian societies (such as Korea), and which appear to have a substantial impact on fertility. (Phase I--September 1972, 2 years. Phase II--June 1974, 1 year.)

6. Women's Role and Fertility (Southeast Asia).

This was a grant to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies to develop a bibliography on the status and role of women and on fertility behaviors in Southeast Asia, Taiwan, and Korea. (March 1975, 6 months.)

7. Hilots Maternal Child Health-Family Planning Aids (Philippines).

This was a grant to the Institute of Community and Family Health, Quezon City, to conduct an experiment using traditional birth attendants (hilots) to supervise other hilots in promoting the national maternal and child health and family planning programs in remote rural areas. (May 1975, 15 months.)

8. Role of Women/Fertility Behavior (Korea).

A grant to the Yonsei University to develop interview techniques for determining the roles of women in the Korean family structure, to assess the variation in the roles of women according to their social and personal context; and to assess the relationship between the roles of women and their fertility behavior in Korea. (July 1975, 12 months.)

THE ISIS COLLECTIVE (SWITZERLAND). ISIS is a collective of women providing information and communication services for the women's movement internationally. The ISIS Resource and Documentation Centre contains materials and counter information, i.e., newsletters, bulletins, films, video-tapes, songs, poetry, research, books, photographs, magazines, art work, and human resources, produced by women and women's groups around the world. Most of the information is not readily available through established communication channels, or widely available outside local situations. Resource materials are stored and indexed "in a woman-oriented way using alternative technology, i.e., an optical computer which is inexpensive, flexible, and easy to learn how to use." Women's groups are encouraged to write for information on how to develop their own optical computing systems.

The ISIS International Bulletin is published intermittently in English, Italian, and Spanish. Those wishing information regarding subscriptions or publication of notices should write: ISIS--Via della Pellucchia 31, 00153 Rome, Italy, or Case Postale 301, CH-1227 Carouge, Switzerland.

ANGLICAN DIOCESE (TANZANIA). According to the June 1976 issue of Caribbean Contact, Tanzanian women are making cassette programs in their home villages through the Msalato Recording Studio of the Anglican Diocese of Central Tanganyika in Dodoma. Distributed in central Tanzania, the programs concern topics such as marriage, the use of money, initiation rites for girls, superstition and disease prevention. Technical work is directed by Stone Senyagwa at Msalato, with Mrs. Mwendwa Madinda, the Bishop's wife, as general coordinator of the village programming. Local music is also recorded, with emphasis on traditional singing accompanied by drums, zeses, marimbas, and homemade guitars.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES (SUDAN). At Ahfad University College for Women in Omdurman, southern Sudan, International Voluntary Services (IVS) personnel are assisting in educating students and developing faculty. The College has traditionally sought to secure a more equitable and effective role for women within the context of Moslem Sudanese society. Since IVS began supplying volunteers in 1973, 55 graduates have assumed positions relevant to national development programs, particularly in the field of nutrition. There are currently four IVS recruits at the College. It is contemplated that this organization will continue to supply lecturers until 1981, at which time the IVS activities will be assumed by Ahfad graduates and the faculty localized.

IVS is a private, non-profit, apolitical organization founded in 1953 to provide technical assistance in agriculture, rural development, cooperatives, health and nutrition, education, engineering, and related fields. For further information, contact: Mr. Robert Minnich, International Voluntary Services, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (MALI). Barbara Skapa Spicer is heading a community development project in Mali which is a component of a larger program aimed at increasing millet production in the Fifth Region (Mopti). Project objectives are to: (1) design strategy for implementation of a community development project in the Fifth Region; (2) implement the plan

of action in model and control villages; (3) analyze the results; and (4) devise a training component. This project will be completed by January 1979, and is modeled after an established UNICEF-funded project in Segou (Region Three). For more information, write: Ms. Barbara Skapa Spicer, Program Officer, Operation Mils, Mopti, Mali, or, in care of the U.S. Embassy, Bamako, Mali.

PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY FOUNDATION (PPF) (LIBERIA). PFP of Liberia is an implementation agency assisting Liberians in an iron ore concession area to generate economic and social activities, including agricultural, commercial, industrial, artisan, and craft, which would replace mining as ore reserves are being depleted. Liberian women in this area are strongly motivated toward acquiring entrepreneurial skills. PFP, in addition to assisting a number of female client entrepreneurs, has joined efforts with the Yekepa Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations to start a craft training and sales project called Y-Craft. Initially, 10 women were trained in a silk screen cloth printing and sewing operation which produced about \$30,000 worth of salable items annually. The Mining Concessionaire, Lamco, has now allocated a larger workshop to this project so that 20 additional trainees may be employed. Training is administered by a Swedish development agency, SIDA, and Mrs. George Butler, a non-paid U.S. volunteer and specialist in silk screen printing and craft development.

PPF is a non-profit agency established by the Government of Liberia in 1974 to encourage the formation of small-scale, Liberian-owned enterprises, and to help proprietors and employees develop business management skills. Supporters include Lamco, PACT (Private Agencies Collaborating Together), and KFUK-KRUM (the Swedish YMCA-YWCA Association). The agency is sponsored by PFP/USA, a Quaker Foundation, headquartered in Annandale, Virginia, USA. For more project information, write: PFP/Liberia, in care of Lamco J. V. Operating Company, Yekapa, Roberts International Airport, Liberia.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (CAMEROON). The women of the village of Makak are installing taps in various parts of the village; and are seeking further assistance that would enable them to pay for the construction of a small water tower equipped with a pump to carry water to the wells. For further information, write to The World Council of Churches, 150, route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT (GHANA). This Council, working with government and non-government organizations to coordinate economic activities wherever possible, is developing a program to launch small-scale industries as an economic venture. The Council will give financial assistance and technical advice in addition to arranging bank loans and other credit facilities for approved projects. For further information, write: National Council on Women and Development, P.O. Box 553, Accra, Ghana.

RURAL WATER PROJECT (KENYA). The NGO (Non-Governmental Organizations) Committee of UNICEF and its Sub-Committee on Women and Development, in consultation with Regional UNICEF offices, has given impetus to a local affiliate, Harambee ya Wanawake Kwa Maji (Women working together for water), to develop a joint project related to the Government of Kenya's Water Programme. The goal of this program is to provide safe water to every household

by the year 2000. The salary for a project coordinator has been furnished by UNICEF. For further information, write to the attention of V. Hazzard, HENYA/NGO/UNICEF PROJECT, Harambee ya Wanawake Kwa Maji, UNICEF Regional Office for East Africa, P.O. Box 44145, Nairobi, Kenya.

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME (LESOTHO). Lesotho, a mountainous country, derives most of its income from wool and mohair industries. People are steadily leaving the mountains because of harsh living conditions. To try to halt this exodus, the Christian Council of Lesotho, in collaboration with the World Council of Churches, has established a project to provide water supplies and proper sanitation for 20 mountain villages. For further information, contact the Christian Council of Lesotho in Maseru, or the World Council of Churches, 150, route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN-NCNW (SOUTHERN AFRICA). The NCNW, a coalition of 27 national organizations and involved individuals, was awarded a three-year Development Program Grant in 1975 by the U.S. Agency for International Development. The purpose of the grant is to improve planning, implementation, and evaluation capabilities of NCNW in developing and coordinating an international program designed to upgrade the lives of rural women through application of NCNW domestic activity principles. NCNW rural development programs in the southern areas of the United States--including home ownership schemes, day care centers for working mothers, a marketing and purchasing cooperative for handicraft productivity, and special food production projects--have utilized methods of galvanizing families for self-help that are relevant to problems existing in developing countries. An International Division has been created in NCNW including staff and a 17-member Advisory Board. Fact-finding trips to Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland, with the active collaboration of local women's councils, have revealed the priorities and concerns of women in each country which serve as the basis for program planning and implementation. Developmental day care services, leadership training, and food production schemes are the first projects to be undertaken through use of local staff working in collaboration with NCNW consultants. Additional information may be obtained from Ms. Patsy Graves, Director, International Division, National Council of Negro Women, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 832, Washington, D.C. 20036.

NDOLA TEENAGE CRAFT CENTRE FOR GIRLS (ZAMBIA). The National Association of Business and Professional Women (NABPW) of Zambia has established the Teenage Craft Centre for girls who have left school early because of overcrowded secondary schools in Zambia. In collaboration with the Community Development Department in Ndola, the girls take short homemaker and craft courses and then produce items for sale. Proceeds are funneled back into the Centre for the purchase of materials, payment of the supervisor, and the provision of pocket money for the girls. For information, contact: Mrs. Gloria Tilbury, Chairman, National Association of Business and Professional Women of Zambia, care of Ndola City BPW Club, Zambia.

YWCA UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECT (MONTSERRAT, COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN). According to World YWCA, small interest loans are being offered to skilled women so that they may begin earning income from small industries such as rug-making, wall hangings, rabbit rearing, and agricultural pursuits. For further information, contact World YWCA, 37, quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

LEARN TO EARN PROGRAMME (ST. KITTS, COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN). The National Council of Women's Voluntary Organizations (15-member women's organizations) has organized several projects including a Learn to Earn Programme for drop-outs and other unemployed women. Classes are conducted in the preparation and preservation of local foods which are sold, thereby providing employment for a growing number of women. The women also gain experience in marketing and selling techniques. The Council raises funds by sponsoring tea parties and dinners. For further information, contact: Mrs. Anne E. Biburd, Basseterre, St. Kitts, Commonwealth Caribbean.

PACIFIC WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTRE (FIJI). The Centre is an outcome of the International Women's Year (IWY) Pacific Regional Conference held in Suva, Fiji, in October 1975; and attended by women from the entire South Pacific region. Major Centre objectives are: to provide a forum for Pacific women; to coordinate the activities of women and women's organizations; to promote and safeguard the rights and interests of Pacific women; to foster research and store information on the needs, interests, and situation of women in the Pacific; and to disseminate information and skills of particular concern to women, e.g., family, traditional culture, politics, economics, religion, educational systems, law, media, health, and nutrition.

CLUBE DA MULHER DO CAMPO (BRAZIL). Two projects are underway. The first, the Gameleira Project, was initiated in December 1974 and is located in a village of 3,000 people in Pernambuco, northeast Brazil. Pregnant women from the surrounding rural areas receive child care training and other assistance to ease their home situations. The second project is a Nutritional Recuperation Center where undernourished pre-school children receive extensive care, including a four-month, live-in period with a four-month follow-up program. The parents are included in this educational and nutritional project. For further information, contact Mrs. Nanie Siguera Santos, Clube da Mulher do Campo, Recife, Brazil.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN (GENERAL). The International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) was created in July 1976, by the Federation of Organizations for Professional Women to institutionalize the growing interest in research on the impact of development on women. The Center has two main objectives:

- (1) the collection and dissemination of current research on women through a network of research centers around the world; and
- (2) the encouragement of improved social research on the impact of socio-economic development and cultural change on the lives and life chances of women in all societies.

To implement these objectives, the Center maintains a library, provides duplication services, gives lectures, organizes workshops and seminars, facilitates communication between research groups, encourages comparative research projects, and conducts studies on women and development.

Information Clearinghouse: The Center has a library collection of both published and unpublished studies on women around the world which are available for reproduction at cost. The ICRW actively encourages individuals

to deposit relevant materials on the changing roles of men and women in its library. The Center also:

- (1) publishes a newsletter to inform the research centers of studies in various stages of completion, of new publications, of future meetings and conferences, of seminars at the ICRW, of employment and training opportunities, etc.;
- (2) organizes workshops, seminars, conferences, and ad hoc meetings to disseminate information to groups involved in all levels of planning and implementing socio-economic change, from high-level government decision-makers to women's organizations to community organizers; and
- (3) provides an institutional liaison between individuals based in Washington, D.C. and a variety of international visitors to Washington.

Research Center: As a center to coordinate improved social research on women, the ICRW:

- (1) encourages and supports the establishment of a network of national centers around the world devoted to research on the impact of development upon women;
- (2) develops guidelines for training seminars both to prepare people to staff the national research centers and to improve the research skills of scholars associated with the centers;
- (3) initiates its own research projects on women and development;
- (4) offers courses and trains students to do research on women and development;
- (5) reviews project proposals, assists in the design of research projects, and consults on the final analyses of research results;
- (6) seeks funds for a series of comparative studies to be conducted jointly by several research centers;
- (7) proposes the establishment of a small fellowship program to fund research projects which offer substantial promise of enhancing current knowledge on changing life styles of women; and
- (8) provides a base of operation including work space; a library, and consultations for individuals who are in the process of developing research projects concerned with the social impact of development upon women.

The ICRW is sponsored by the Federation of Organizations for Professional Women, a non-governmental organization with over 100 affiliated national women's organizations, professional caucuses, and committees.

Projects: The Center is administering a research project, "A Preliminary Study in Three Countries." This project is to be carried out in Kenya, Nicaragua, and an Asian country (yet to be selected) to find ways to facilitate the implementation of the U.S. Congressional mandate dealing with the integration of women in economic development. The project will have three main outputs:

- (1) A profile of the status of women in each country based upon existing information and resources;
- (2) Development of a low-cost methodology for basic social science research in rural areas to generate base-line information on rural women which is not currently available;
- (3) Creation of a strategy for future systematic research on the role and status of women in each country which could be accomplished by local research centers.

The project will be carried out over a period of 18 months by an international staff.

Projects currently being developed are:

- (a) A cross-national study of the impact of adolescent women's educational and economic options on fertility patterns and women's status;
- (b) The creation of an International Information System for Women and World Development, including an annotated bibliography, a directory of local talents, and a list of ongoing research projects. The information will be stored in a computer and made available by publication of a collection of regional books with supplements every two years or so. Future research projections will include:
 - (1) A study of the relationship between fertility and status of women in subsistence societies;
 - (2) A study of the family as an economic unit (including time and household budgets);
 - (3) A study of women heads of households.

For more information on the ICRW, write to International Center for Research on Women, 2000 P Street, N.W., #403, Washington, D.C. 20036, Phone: (202) 466-3544.

Research Projects and Proposals

MALI: DOGON PEOPLE. Ms. Riita Eskalin, a research assistant in Social Anthropology (State University of New York) is conducting field research among the Dogon in Mali. The research specifically focuses on labor division, land tenure, and crop preparation. For more information, contact her in care of the U.S. Embassy, Bamako, Mali.

MALI: WOMEN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Ms. Nelly van den Oever, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, conducted field research on women in development in Mali while working with an ILO/FAO project, in part aimed at training agricultural extension workers. The research encompasses case studies relating participation and education to successful development strategies. Ms. van den Oever's Master's Thesis will be completed by July 1977. For further information, contact her at 1435 Vista Road, El Cerrito, California 94530, USA.

USA: THE INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES IN THE ARAB WORLD. Beirut University College established this Institute, formerly located in Lebanon, in October 1973 through a grant from the Ford Foundation. The Institute is designed to encourage and evaluate research into the history, conditions, and evolving needs of women and children in the Arab world. Through publication of the results of this research, the Institute hopes to communicate a better understanding of the Arab woman, her traditional role, and her place in modern society.

Projects funded for research include: (1) Image and Status of Women in the Lebanese Press; (2) Concept of Women in Children's Textbooks; (3) A Survey of the Development of Higher Education for Women in the Arab World; (4) A Study of the Works of Lebanese Women Artists; and (5) Adjustment of Women Students at Beirut University College.

A Documentation Center was established in April 1975 in Beirut. Some of the research fields represented are: women's rights: suffrage and emancipation; women and religion: in Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism; women and education; women and labor: employment, wages, hours of work; women in different fields of work; vocational guidance for women; women in developing countries; and rural women.

The Institute publishes a newsletter, AL-RAIDA. For further information, contact: Dr. Julinda Abu Nasr, Director, The Institute for Women's Studies in the Arab World, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 1221, New York, New York 10027, USA.

SOUTHERN ASIA: ACTION-ORIENTED STUDY OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT. This project envisages eight micro-studies--two in each of four Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka)--which focus on in-depth case studies of rural households representing the different socio-economic strata within the rural societies to be investigated. The primary areas of concern to be investigated are: (1) rural women's contribution to "productive as well as household activities"; (2) extension services and rural women; (3) contents of current programs for rural women in developing countries; (4) adequacy of the existing extension agencies to meet the challenge; and (5) the function of both formal and non-formal education in the continuation of role differentiation between the sexes. Chiefs of Extension Services of the four countries have committed their Ministries to nominate extension personnel for participation in the project. Objectives of this study--which begins October 1977, and ends by September 1981--are:

- (1) to train indigenous female research students;
- (2) to design measures by which women will be involved in rural development programs; and
- (3) to train indigenous extension personnel to introduce appropriate technologies to rural women with a view to increase the productivity of their agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

The project designers are Drs. T. S. Scarlett Epstein, University of Sussex, and Ranjit Senaratne, Marga, Colombo. Information may be requested from Professor Epstein, the Institute of Development Studies, Andrew Cohen Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, Sussex, United Kingdom.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA. The Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, is sponsoring a research project to produce a selective bibliography on women in sub-saharan Africa and Latin America. To date, the researchers have compiled 200 entries on African women and 500 on Latin American women. Although principally relying on established library research techniques, the researchers are also interested in receiving information on soon-to-be published articles and books, papers, etc., available in mimeographed form, as well as information on new works in progress.

The bibliography is scheduled to appear in the fall of 1977. Additional information may be obtained from Dr. Suzanne Saulniers (Africa), and Cathy Rakowski (Latin America), Institute of Latin American Studies, Sid Richardson Hill, Room 1.310, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712, USA.

UNESCO: SEVEN-COUNTRY INVENTORY. UNESCO is planning an inventory of women's status in seven countries: Brazil, Ghana, Great Britain, Japan, USSR, Tunisia, and the USA. Guidelines for the inventory were drawn up at a meeting

of women parliamentarians, sociologists, and educators from 22 countries who met in Bonn in December 1975. The meeting was organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the German National Commission for UNESCO. These inventories are to provide a profile of the civil, political, economic, social, and legal status of women in each country. Information about this project can be found in International Women's News, a journal of the International Alliance of Women. Headquarters are located at 47 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0EQ, United Kingdom.

FIJI: YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA) OF FIJI RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. In July 1975, the YMCA of Fiji initiated a program for women living in villages where YMCA clubs are established to help them identify their particular common problems; to locate resources to implement their plans; and to help them develop systems for organization and leadership to carry out these plans effectively. In many countries, the YMCA is becoming known as a family-service agency; however, in most Asian countries including Fiji, its operation is directed by men. The Fiji program highlights a significant concern by a traditional men's organization on the role of women in developing countries. It has received outside support from the YMCA of New Zealand, the YMCA of British Columbia, and the Asia Area YMCA Development Fund. For further information, contact Mr. Richard T. Bertuccio, Associate Director, World Development, National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States of America, 291 Broadway, New York, New York 10007, USA.

PAPUA, NEW GUINEA: ECONOMIC CHANGE IN SIWAI. Between October 1974 and February 1976, Dr. John Connell of the Australian National University was engaged in field work for this project which investigates economic change since 1939 in Siwai, North Solomons Province, Papua and New Guinea. The study includes an examination of economic differentiation and the use of wealth since the introduction of cash cropping; patterns of migration (including transition from plantation to copper mine labor); and other changes in rural Melanesian society.

Preliminary reports are available by writing: Dr. John Connell, Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.

Conferences and Workshops

NIGERIA: A conference was held at the University of Ibadan in April 1976 on Women and Development in Relation to Changing Family Structures. For

information, contact Dr. Keziah Awosika, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

INDIA: In February 1976, the Agricultural Development Council sponsored a seminar/workshop in Hyderabad, South India, on Time Allocation in Rural Households with Special Emphasis on the Role of Women. The seminar/workshop was primarily for researchers currently studying how rural households allocate labor and nonlabor time between sexes and between adults and children. The seminar focused on both methodological and substantive problems faced in time allocation studies. This seminar was a continuation of an earlier gathering to discuss roles of rural women in development (Princeton, December 1974).

At the Hyderabad seminar, researchers engaged in intensive studies of time allocation within the family, discussed ways in which the data could contribute to a better understanding of the farm household as a productive unit, and, in particular, to increasing knowledge of women's contributions to household production. A report reviewing the workshop may be obtained from the Agricultural Development Council, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019, USA.

UNITED NATIONS. The United Nations Seminar on the Participation of Women in Political, Economic and Social Development was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, February 15-22, 1977. Special emphasis was on machinery to accelerate the integration of women in development.

The UN Water Conference was held March 14-25, 1977, in Mar del Plata, Argentina. Objectives of the Conference were to consider how the earth's fixed stock of water can best be managed for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use; and to stimulate public awareness of critical water problems. (In 1975, 78% of the rural populations of developing countries had no access to adequate water supplies.)

Four main agenda topics were:

- (1) Resources and Needs, an Assessment of the World Water;
- (2) The Promise of Technology, a Review of Its Potential and Limitations in the Supply, Use and Re-Use of Water, Within a Socio-Economic Context;
- (3) Policy Options, Ways in Which Policies and Institutions Can Be Adapted to Conditions in Individual Countries and Made Responsible to Demands for Food, Energy, Health, Sanitation, and Pollution Management; and
- (4) Proposals for Action, at National and International Levels, to Promote Efficient Development and Use of Water Resources.

A paper prepared by the UN Secretariat for consideration by the conference participants (document E. Conf. 20/A. 19) describes the vital role played by women as water carriers, food producers, and water technologists. Examples of appropriate water technology to assist women, including the application of solar energy for rural and industrial development in developing countries, are also included in the paper. The paper should be available through country and regional UN Information Centres or, by writing to The UN Water Conference Secretariat, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, USA; Phone (212) 754-8939.

An International Conference on Human Lactation was held in New York City, March 2-4, 1977, under the auspices of The Human Lactation Center, Ltd. and the New York Academy of Science. The Center is a non-profit organization dedicated to worldwide education and research on lactation. Participants included U.S. and overseas researchers, health workers, and government officials in the fields of nutrition, anthropology, economics, physiology, and pediatrics. Speakers discussed socio-political, economic, and cultural factors affecting lactation. Worldwide, it was the first time a breastfeeding (B/F) conference of such magnitude was held. Current B/F programs by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), the United Nations Childrens Funds (UNICEF), and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) were reviewed. The dairy industry controversy was discussed at length and bio-physical aspects of B/F were analyzed, including a discussion of lactation as a "contraceptive." A major conference goal was to make recommendations for encouraging breastfeeding and improving weaning practices in Third World areas, based on data gathered throughout a year-long project study funded by USAID. This study includes an investigation of B/F and weaning practices in 12 countries by Center-sponsored anthropologists, as well as a number of in-depth studies conducted by Center researchers on factors relating to infant feeding.

For follow-up reports or more conference information, contact The Human Lactation Center, Ltd., 666 Sturges Highway, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA.

Publications

MAHER, Vanessa. Women and Property in Morocco: Their Changing Relation to the Process of Social Stratification in the Middle Atlas. New York: Cambridge University Press. 238 pp. + xii, Price US \$14.95.

Women and Property in Morocco provides valuable ethnographic data on women, highlights the contrasting economic characteristics of rural and town life, and offers insights into broader questions of social

stratification. The area under study included the Akhdar plain, with its small villages engaged in subsistence agriculture, and the town of Akhdar, which has served as a market center and administrative and military post since the French occupation. In this area, the village unit has assumed increasing importance due to the repression of migration and tribal life caused by an expanding central administration, first under the French, and subsequently under the Moroccans.

Information on the bibliographies listed below was drawn from Third World Women: Factors in Their Changing Status by Jean O'Barr, Occasional Paper No. 2, Duke University, Center for International Studies, Durham, North Carolina 27706, USA. Price US\$ 5.00.

GULICK, JOHN, and MARGARET E. GULICK: An Annotated Bibliography of Sources Concerned with Women in the Modern Muslim Middle East. Princeton Near East Paper, No. 17. 1974. 26 pp.

Available through the Program in Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08540. US \$1.00.

JACOBS, SUE-ELLEN. Women in Perspective--A Guide for Cross-Cultural Studies. 1974. 299 pp. Available from University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois 61801. US \$3.45.

Indexed by geographical area (Africa, Middle East, Asia, Europe, Oceania, South America and North America) and by subject (general references, primate studies; anatomy and physiology; psychological studies; sex and sexuality; socialization; role development and child-rearing practices; family, marriage, kinship, residence, and divorce; homosexuality; menstruation, pregnancy, abortion; prostitution; women and religion; women in prison; political roles, power, legal status of women (includes matriarchy); economics and employment; education; women and war; misogyny; women in history; suffrage, historical feminism; modern feminism; women in literature; mythology, and folk tradition; miscellaneous classics; biographies and autobiographies; futurism, utopianism; bibliographies; publications of women's studies, collectives and centers; publications useful for dealing with sex discrimination.

KNASTER, MERI. Annotated bibliography on women in Mexico, Central America and the Spanish Caribbean. 1976. In process of revision and updating to encompass the South American countries as well.

Available from Center for Latin American Studies, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California 94305. No information on price.

Women's Studies Abstracts. Quarterly publication which abstracts materials on women and their interests and lists other articles and books on these subjects. P.O. Box 1, Rush, New York 14543. (First volume published in 1972.)

Famille et Développement is a quarterly review of family health which covers issues such as unemployment, agriculture and exploitation, sex education, population, etc. Many of the articles focus on women. For subscription information write: B. P. 11007, CD Annexe, Dakar, Senegal.

Women Today in Peninsular Malaysia, Federation of Family Planning Associations, 1976, 56, Jalan Genting Kelang, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur 14-11, Malaysia. Free of charge. 45 pp. + introduction.

KAILASH: A Journal of Himalayan Studies is an independent interdisciplinary publication issued four times a year by Ratna Pustak Bhandar (Publishers and Booksellers), Bhotahity, Kathmandu, Nepal. Volume IV, Number 2, 1976 contains an article on wives of the Rishis by Lynn Bennett, and "Limbu Women, Divorce, and the Domestic Cycle," by Shirley Kurz Jones and Rex Jones. This last article is an examination of Limbu marital stability from a woman's perspective. The Limbu inhabit Limbuan, an area of approximately 4,500 square miles, in the hill region of far eastern Nepal.

The analysis suggests--the patrilineal bias notwithstanding--that Limbu women are not "pawns" in the men's decisions regarding formation of political alliances through marriage. Rather, women's economic roles are extremely important in all three spheres of the Limbu economic activity: the State, the Limbu indigenous system, and the market.

Subscription and general information queries should be addressed to the publisher, Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Bhotahity, Kathmandu, Nepal. Items submitted for review should be sent to the Editor, Kailash, Box 1188, Kathmandu, Nepal.

The November 1976 Bulletin of Eastern Caribbean Affairs contains an article by Joycelin Massiah, "The Status of Women in Barbados--Some Considerations." The article includes a brief overview of the island's history and reviews women's social status relative to their position at the bottom of a highly stratified plantation society. Ms. Massiah attempts to clarify the meaning of 'status' and 'role' of women in Barbadian terms, while also providing information on the recently established National Commission on the State of Women in Barbados. For further information, write to the Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies-Cavehill, Cavehill, Barbados.

Women Workers and Society: International Perspectives. Foreword by Helvi Sipilä. International Labour Office Publications, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland. 211 pp. + introduction. Price: Hardcover US \$12.95,

(ISBN 92-2-101489-4); Softcover US \$8.95 (ISBN 92-2-101483-5). Available in French, English, and Spanish.

Women and men from many countries sift through evidence which indicates the persistence of inequalities (not only in remuneration and employment, but also in political life, trade union representation and social security protection) in an attempt to ascertain the causes and to suggest how social policy might be used to eliminate them. This is a problem which, as Helvi Sipila points out, "does not affect women alone, but has a negative influence, direct or indirect, on children and other members of the family as well, and through them on society as a whole."

Race and Class is a quarterly journal of the Institute of Race Relations and the Transnational Institute. Volume 18, Number 1 contains an article by Elisabeth J. Croll on "Social Production and Female Status: Women in China." Ms. Croll is a Fellow of the Contemporary China Institute at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. Subscriptions of the journal are available from the Institute of Race Relations, 247-9 Pentonville Road, London N1. Price: £5.50 (US \$15.00) per four issues.

The following publications are available from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Distribution and Sales Section, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy:

- (1) Eighteenth Session of the FAO Conference--Summary of Action Related to Home Economics and Social Programmes. Prepared by the Home Economics and Social Programmes Service, February 1976.
- (2) The Role of Women in Rural Development. 1975. Publication WS/F6910.
- (3) "Women--A Long Silent Majority," a Special Issue of CERES, the FAO Magazine on Development, No. 44, March-April 1975.

Three papers available from the Seminar on Population and Food and Agricultural Development, held 1-5 December 1975 at FAO Headquarters are:

- (4) "Effect of Different Patterns of Rural Development on Demographic Change" by Eva Mueller. FAO/ESP/IAAE/75/26.
- (5) "The Role of Women in Food Production and the Planning of the Family" by Elinor Kennedy. FAO/ESP/IAAE/75/22.
- (6) 1975 Training for Agriculture and Rural Development, "International Women's Year: Important Considerations for the Rural Sector" by Natalie Hahn and Clio Presvelou. FAO/UNESCO/ILO.

- (7) Women's Leadership in Rural Development. Report on a National Workshop to Coordinate and Plan for the Women's Group Programme, Institute of Adult Studies, Kikuyu, Kenya, August 1974, FAO Programmes for Better Family Living Report Series No. 14, 1975.
- (8) Planning Family Resources for Rural Development, based on selected papers from the FAO/ECA/SIDA Seminar on Home Economics Development Planning for English-speaking countries in Africa, Addis Ababa, 6-24 March 1972, ESN:IDA/72/6. Papers related to women and development include:
- "The Economic Role of Women with Special Emphasis on the Implementation of Rural Development Schemes in Africa," prepared by the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division.
 - "The Impact of Modern Life and Technology on Women's Economic Role: Implications for Planning," by the ECA Human Resources Development Division.
 - "Factors Influencing the Diffusion of Innovations and the Process of Change and Their Implications for Home Economics Programmes in Developing Countries," by Dr. S. K. Taiwo Williams.
 - "Framework for the Planning of Home Economics Programmes for Rural Development," by Dr. Ingrid Janelid.
 - "Measurement of Development at Family and Community Levels as a Guide to Planning," by Dr. Lila A. Engberg.

No information except for title and/or author's name was available for the following documents:

- (9) "Women, Population and Rural Development," an FAO Monograph by Ms. Jean Ritchie.
- (10) "Women in Nigerian Agriculture," an FAO Monograph by Dr. Ingrid Janelid.
- (11) "Every Other Woman"
- (12) "The Missing Half"

The following publications are available from Mr. Werner Cornelius, Collège pour les Pays en voie de développement, Université d'Anvers, Villa "La Chapelle," Beukenlaan 14-2020 Antwerpen-Belgium.

- "Essai sur les techniques de planification du développement rural intégré," ALA, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1976, Antwerp.
- "Etude critique d'une planification nationale en matière de développement rural intégré, ALA, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1976, Antwerp.

- Bibliographie sur le développement rural, 1970-1976 (publication date 1977).

The IWY Tribune notes that the following publications are available free of charge from its offices located at 345 East 46th Street, Room 815, New York, New York 10017, USA:

- "ILO--Womanpower: The World's Female Labour Force in 1975 and the Outlook for 2000." International Labour Organization. Geneva, 1975.
- "Expanding the External Market for Third World Crafts: The Role of Alternative Marketing Organizations." (mimeographed) Consultants in Development, New York, 1976.

Volume 3, No. 4 of POPULI: Journal of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, subtitled, "Family Planners Find the Invisible Networks," contains an interesting article on "Rural Women, Rural Technology, Rural Development," by Dr. Marilyn Carr. POPULI may be purchased through UNIPUB, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, New York 10016, USA. Subscription Price: US \$6.00/Year or US \$1.50/ Copy.

THE LACTATION REVIEW is published by the Human Lactation Center, Ltd., a non-profit organization dedicated to worldwide education and research on lactation. Volume II, No. 1 (1977) contains an informative lead article on the growing interest in human lactation. As recently as five years ago, there had never been a conference held on human breast-feeding--a function affecting the lives of two billion women. The article made note of several points:

- (1) 1976 witnessed a major suit in the U.S. against an international milk company charged with unethical practices which endanger the health of infants. This year there will be Congressional hearings on accountability in the U.S. milk industry.
- (2) 1976 also witnessed a step-up in market targeting by the international milk industry, accompanied by a related downward trend in the U.S. (down 30%) and worldwide, where women seem to be nursing for fewer and fewer months. (Six months is usually recommended.)
- (3) There are complex needs and values motivating women to breastfeed or not. For some, breastfeeding means a heightened sensitivity to the deep psychological message communicated between woman and child. For the majority of women, the rural poor, substitute foods are scarce and full of bacteria harmful to the infant. Most

of these women--even those who do not or cannot nurse--believe that breast milk is the best infant food. However, their lives are generally so difficult that breastfeeding is not actually possible.

Other articles focus on infantile obesity, breastfeeding among the Jamaican poor, and a summary of current research in the field. The Lactation Review is available through a membership fee of US \$10.00 payable to The Human Lactation Center, Ltd. Members also receive Center-generated data and books at reduced minimal cost. For further information or editorial involvement, write to the Editor, The Lactation Review, 666 Sturges Highway, Westport, Connecticut 06880, USA.

HAIRE, Doris and John. "The Nurse's Contribution to Successful Breast-Feeding." Hillside, New Jersey: The International Childbirth Education Association. Available from: ICEA Education Committee, Box 22, Hillside, New Jersey 07025, or the ICEA Supplies Center, 1414 North-east 85th Street, Seattle, Washington 98117, USA.

A manual to provide nurses and lay persons with useful advice and background information to help teach them breastfeeding (B/F) techniques. A contention of this document is that one of the difficulties encountered by a mother wishing to breastfeed in a modern hospital system is the lack of knowledgeable people to help her with the initial stages of B/F. Counseling is limited since training for mostly male physicians emphasizes diseases of the breast rather than normal B/F.

The manual also stresses the importance of demand feeding, especially during the initial stages of lactation, and lists common hospital practices which might interfere with the process.

The section on the medical value of B/F discusses its value for mother and infant. It includes morbidity/mortality charts comparing breast and bottle-fed babies and contains a comprehensive bibliography.

McGRATH, Patricia L. "The Unfinished Assignment: Equal Education for Women." Worldwatch Paper 7, July 1976, Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, USA. 47 pp.

Presents a review of the development of new educational opportunities for women around the world. Discusses gains in women's literacy, formal education, and participation in the teaching profession.

The ISIS Bulletin is an international newsletter published every three months by the ISIS collectives in Geneva and Rome. The March issue includes an article on "The Status of Aboriginal Women," in Australia.

The ISIS Bulletins contain "counterinformation produced by women and feminist groups, notices of feminist events, listings of resources, publications, films and other information by and about women and feminist groups around the world." (See related description under Action Programs, this issue.)

Subscription rates are US \$10.00 for most non-profit groups. Contributions are also accepted. Money may be sent in any currency to Post Office Account No. 12-22772 GENEVA, Switzerland, in the name of "Service feminin international d'information et de communication - ISIS." Or send money orders or traveler's checks to "ISIS" in Rome, Italy: Via della Pelliccia 31, 00153, Rome, Italy.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: Status Report presents a comprehensive review of the status of the U.S. Agency for International Development's efforts regarding implementation of the Congressional mandates of 1973, 1974, and 1975 for the integration of women into their national economies throughout USAID and USAID-related programs covered by Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act.

The report includes pertinent background material such as AID's Policy Determination, Administrator and Deputy Administrator directives, and a recapitulation of the Women in Development Conference. Annexes treat the special initiatives and problems of each regional bureau and technical office. For information write to the Coordinator, Women in Development, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523, USA.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGIST: A Journal of the American Anthropological Association, Volume 2, Number 4, November 1975 Special Issue: "Sex Roles in Cross-Cultural Perspective."

Contains ten articles including "Women in Modernizing Societies," "Male/Female Relations and the Organization of Work in a Machiguenga Community," "Cultural Pressure on Sex Difference," and "Some Determinants of Sex Roles in a Changing Indian Town."

Readers may also be interested in:

BOON, James A., "The Balinese Marriage Predicament: Individual, Strategic, Cultural." In: American Ethnologist, Volume 3, Number 2, pp. 191-214.

Subscriptions to the American Ethnologist are available to individuals and institutions for US \$20.00/Year; however, overseas delivery is not guaranteed. For inquiries about the possibility of reprints, write to American Ethnologist, American Anthropological Association, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, USA.

WOMEN, FAMILIES AND NON-FORMAL LEARNING PROGRAMS, Beatrice Paolucci, Margaret Bubolz, Mary Rainey, et al. Supplementary Paper Number 6, Institute for International Studies in Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA. 102 pp. + foreword.

This paper reports a study which examined the role of women and families in social and economic development as a means of identifying learning needs and developing appropriate non-formal learning programs. The intent of the study was to: (1) provide a better understanding of the development role of women and families; and (2) to present a family ecological framework for identifying the competencies needed by families to facilitate their social and economic functioning.

The report summarizes some of the critical functions of the family in social and economic development, its education role, and its contributions to human resource development. The status and role of women in social and economic development is briefly reviewed. The report is directed to educators in both formal and non-formal systems, policy makers, program planners, and practitioners in non-formal education, researchers, and officials concerned with social and economic development.

Films

Bottle Babies documents the alarming increase in Third World deaths and illness due to widespread advertising of Western-style powdered milk in bottles. The film shows how the sophisticated marketing techniques--utilizing all languages and dialects--of Borden's, Bristol-Myers and Nestle, influence the poorest mothers and fathers that the bottle and not the breast will guarantee healthy babies. This is a 16 mm., 26-minute color film by Peter Krieg. Inquiries regarding purchase (US \$300.00) or rental (US \$30.00) may be directed to the Tricontinental Film Center, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York, New York 10014, USA, or P.O. Box 4430, Berkeley, California 94704, USA.

Daily Life in China's Communes, by Gael Dohany, provides a comprehensive look at communal areas in Kiangsi, Honan and Hopei provinces. Examined in detail are aspects of cultural, social, and political life, including childcare, birth control, housing, education, medical care, local and state planning, and rural forms of proletarian culture. Direct purchase (US \$450.00) or rental (US \$50.00) queries to the Tricontinental Film Center, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 10014, USA, or P.O. Box 4430, Berkeley, California 94704, USA.

"Women in Development," is the title of a multi-media packet produced by the United Nations Development Programme in cooperation with the IWY Secretariat and NGO groups. Included are two 16mm color films, six 35mm color slides with audio-cassettes (in English), texts in English, French and Spanish, as well as background reports and study guides.

The packet is designed for use within the UN development system as well as within government and NGO agencies. The materials are planned for use in orientation and training sessions for workers in public health, rural and vocational training, community organization, cottage industries, retailing, animal husbandry, inter-agency cooperation, small technology, financing and credit for rural women, and fertility. Included with each audio-visual presentation are appropriate soundtrack scripts, additional reference notes, and study guides.

--Outside GNP, a 16mm, color film (nine minutes), explains that women's labor in subsistence agriculture and in the home is excluded from gross national product figures and shows the results of this omission for the planner and for women.

--Inside GNP, 16mm, (23 minutes), depicts Colombian women assuming improved roles in the economy, and innovative links between planners and community members.

--Overview: Development and Women, 35mm color slides, with audio-cassettes (10 minutes), answers the question, "What kind of development?" by explaining that a greater availability of consumer goods at the expense of social development does not improve the quality of life for the majority of citizens.

--Small Technology: New Applications, slide-sound (10 minutes), is a discussion of the importance of small-scale technologies to women in the third world. Suggestions are offered on ways in which to improve accessibility of better tools.

--Economic Commission for Africa: Seeking New Planners, slide-sound (10 minutes), presents the Economic Commission for Africa's strategy for integrating women into the development process. The approach is based on studies of cooperative projects in Kenya which independent women's groups had implemented themselves.

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- (3) Program location, including region and country.
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