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WIN NEWS



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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
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December 8, 1983

Ms. Fran P. Hosken
Editor
WIN NEWS
187 Grant Street
Lexington, Mass 02173

Dear Ms. Hosken:

In response to your letters to me of October 4, October 20 and November 16, and to Mr. Clausen of October 7th, I should like to emphasize again the high priority the World Bank assigns to assisting member governments to improve the welfare of women and children throughout the developing world. This commitment has been made public in press releases (several of which were provided to you by our Information and Public Affairs staff in early 1983, prior to your departure for Africa) and given substance in the projects supported by the Bank.

Our continuing recognition of and support for women's needs were reaffirmed by Mr. Clausen in his remarks to this year's World Bank/International Monetary Fund's Annual Meetings, the full text of which is enclosed for your information.

With reference to your request for a Bank seminar to share your information, the knowledge among World Bank staff of the practice and issues surrounding female circumcision, excision and infibulation in the Third World has expanded considerably since our initial discussions almost one year ago. In addition to the seminar previously held on this subject, all current information has been circulated widely.

As I am sure you will agree, the recent spate of literature on this topic is encouraging, particularly since increasingly it has been based on detailed study by well-qualified researchers within countries where the custom is prevalent. Of particular note are books by Raqiya Haji Dualeh Abdalla ¹/ and Dr. Asma El Dareer ²/. Additionally, the 1983 report on "Female Circumcision, Excision and Infibulation: The Facts and Proposals for Change," (to which your own studies contributed) published by the Minority Rights Group in Britain, and representing a broad consensus of women in affected countries, critically assesses the current policy environment and outlines pragmatic actions for external support.

Overall, the literature highlights the difficulties facing the development community in identifying and implementing feasible, appropriate interventions. As the Minority Rights Group 1983 report emphasizes, treating the problem purely as a health one can be entirely counter-productive if, as experience indicates, pressure mounts solely to "sanitize," not eradicate, these operations by performing them within the formal health system. Further, as noted, "Health education programmes, often recommended, do not have impact on the socio-cultural pressures which are the main determining factors in the perpetuation of the practice." Abolishing these practices implies, in fact, profound changes in women's position in their societies. In conclusion, the Report strongly urges implementation of country-specific, local women's community-based approaches, exercising "the greatest sensitivity and caution, combined with determination." The Group clearly warns against common Western "alarmism and righteous indignation" which threaten to undermine positive actions to redress the problem. Consistent with these recommendations, we are proceeding, within our ongoing dialogue with member countries, to discuss these issues with knowledgeable and concerned citizens with a view to identifying the responses appropriate to each particular country. I believe we should adhere to this cautious approach to the problem, although I appreciate your offers to speak to Bank staff.

With specific reference to your October 20th request for certain material from the Bank, the acquisition of which you have related to the Freedom of Information Act, please note that The World Bank is an international organization, not a U. S. Government agency, and, therefore, is not subject to this Act.

Sincerely,

John D. North
Director
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

Enclosure

cc: Mr. James Burnham, EDS
Ms. Gloria Scott, PPDPR
Ms. Nancy Lindsay, LEGVP

KLHall/JDNorth:lcj

-
- 1/ Somali Director of Culture. Sisters in Affliction: Circumcision and Infibulation of Women in Africa. (London: Zed Press, 1983.)
 - 2/ Deputy Director of Health Statistics and Research, Sudan. Women Why Do You Weep? Circumcision and Its Consequences. (London: Zed Press, 1983.)

Ms. G. Scott
D. 1044
J. b

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March 10, 1983

Ms. Fran P. Hosken
Editor/publisher
WIN NEWS
187 Grant St.
Lexington, Massachusetts 02173

Dear Ms. Hosken:

John North, Acting Director, Population, Health and Nutrition Department, has requested that I follow-up your January correspondence with him requesting a meeting with Bank staff to discuss female circumcision. I would like to ascertain, therefore, your availability the week of April 11-15, to participate in a panel discussion on this subject. Several of this Department's staff attended a seminar on the topic held last year in the Bank under the leadership of Mrs. Brenda Gray, a doctorate candidate in anthropology at Johns Hopkins University. Of particular value to Bank operations would be any recent information you could provide on four main areas:

- (a) policies: Current national positions on this practice, noting any major evolution over time;
- (b) incidence: Geographic concentration of, and actual number of population affected by female circumcision;
- (c) impact: Documented adverse health effects, with particular attention to child morbidity and mortality and subsequent fertility and childbirth outcome, including infant and maternal morbidity and mortality; and
- (d) programmatic approaches: Innovative, successful intervention strategies which hold promise for replication elsewhere within a primary care, maternal and child health program context.

I have asked Dr. Graham Clarkson, a physician on our staff who has been working directly with the Government of the Sudan in developing rural health programs, to provide a medical perspective on the issue. In addition, I would like to invite one or two persons from outside organizations which also have been actively involved in this area to serve on the panel, their participation being dependent upon the final date chosen. The proposed format would be an opening 30-minute presentation by you covering the topics outlined above, followed by short comments from other panel members. The major portion of the approximately two hours' session should be left for open discussion by all attendees. Given the inherent sensitivity of the topic, and the fact that a film was shown last year, I do not recommend that a film be

March 14, 1983

incorporated in your main presentation. Perhaps a separate showing could be arranged at the end of the day for those interested.

Thank you for the copies of The Universal Childbirth Picture Book and the Hosken Report which have been added to our Departmental library. We look forward to learning of the findings of your most recent trip. I will await confirmation of your availability to finalize plans for the April panel discussion. If any questions arise, I can be reached at (202) 676-1580.

Sincerely yours,

Karen Lashman Hall
Policy & Research Unit
Population, Health and
Nutrition Department

(dictated but not signed
prior to departure)

January 12, 1983

Fran P. Hosken
WIN News
187 Grant Street
Lexington, MA 02173

Dear Ms. Hosken:

Further to our telephone conversation today, I am pleased to enclose the news releases on some of the projects the World Bank and IDA have assisted in Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia in the following sectors: education, population and health, agriculture and rural development, and urbanization. These have components that directly benefit women in these countries. In many of the other projects, as I mentioned, the benefits accrue to the population at large, e.g., through improved water supply, rural access roads, increased farm and livestock production, and afforestation.

I am also enclosing the addresses and telephones of World Bank missions in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.

I have spoken with Ms. Brandenburg, and she will be calling you with respect to education projects in Somalia and Ethiopia and with Mr. Westin who will talk to you on Kenya urban sites and services. Mr. Denning will be expecting your telephone call on Friday, January 14, at 4:30 p.m. on the Egypt population and health project.

I would suggest you call Ms. Josefina Vial on Monday to speak to her on Kenya education projects, as she will be busy the rest of this week negotiating.

My colleague, Ms. Pamela Brennan, will be writing to you about West Africa separately.

Sincerely yours,

Pushpa Schwartz

Ms. Pushpa Schwartz
Information and Public Affairs

Enclosures

PS:jw

cc: Messrs. Burnham, Vogl, Southworth, Ms. Scott, Ms. Brennan

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January 13, 1980

Ms. Fran P. Hosken
Editor/Publisher
WIN NEWS
187 Grant Street
Lexington, MA 02173

Dear Ms. Hosken:

Many thanks for yours of December 13 and the support it conveys. I regret that as I was away I was not able to reply to meet your press deadline. However, on looking at the Coalition minutes they would have required quite a bit of elaboration to make them acceptable to you as a feature article.

I have been collaborating with the International Relations Dept. and others to whom you wrote regarding your forthcoming trip, and they will reply regarding possible projects of interest.

Recruitment is outside of my portfolio but I know that the Bank has been making serious efforts to recruit more females, and among young professionals had reached very respectable proportions. You will be aware that here, as in most other agencies, recruitment has been very much curtailed. The Director, Personnel Management Department, would route your enquiry to the officers dealing with the Young Professional Program and with recruitment of women.

Best wishes for the new year and for the continued success of
WIN NEWS.

Sincerely,

Gloria L. Scott
Adviser on Women in Development

cc: Mr. Blinkhorn
Ms. Schwartz

WIN NEWS

WOMEN'S
INTERNATIONAL
NETWORK

December 13, 1982

FRAN P. HOSKEN
EDITOR

187 GRANT STREET
LEXINGTON, MA 02173
USA TEL 617-862-9431

Ms. Gloria Scott
Women In Development Officer
World Bank
1818 H. Street NW
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Ms. Scott:

I just received the Minutes from the recent meeting of the Coalition for Women in International Development, of which I am a member, though unfortunately, I cannot attend meetings since I am in Lexington and it is too expensive to go to Washington for these meetings. However, I try to keep in contact with the excellent work of the Coalition and I also communicate with the individual members, many of whom are my friends. I saw your very interesting presentation described in the Minutes and this is why I am writing to you.

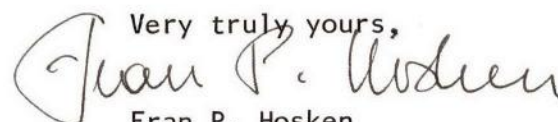
I was particularly interested in the "Success stories" that you described in "sensitizing bank officers and divisions on the importance of integrating women in Bank projects".

I want to assure you of our support in this matter which is the reason for my letter. We would very much like to publicize what you stated at this meeting, but we need your permission and would be very grateful if you would be so kind and expand on the information given there, which we would like to quote, if you agree. We feel this is especially important, as you also stated, in the context of the 1985 conference.

Also among the items you cite, it would be very helpful to have specific statistics which I am sure are easily available to you.

We are going to press again in less than two weeks and I would be very grateful if I could use this information as a feature under "Women and Development", and contributed by your office; this would be especially important, considering the Editorial we ran in our last issue which we also brought to the attention of Mr. Clausen, President of the Bank, and Mr. Burnham, and we had a very nice letter from Mr. Blinkhorn, Office of Public Affairs, in response. We are also in contact with Ms. Anne Krueger and certainly wrote about her appointment as the highest woman official at the Bank.

I should be very interested in hearing from you as soon as possible. We are reserving space and it would be also very helpful to know about the Bank's Recruitment Program, as we regularly have a column on recruitment for international jobs. I understand the Bank is actively concerned with recruiting women, especially in the young professionals program. It would be very helpful to have information from you on this subject, suggesting where women should write for more information.

Very truly yours,

Fran P. Hosken
Editor/Publisher
WIN NEWS

fph/lde

(See next page)

P.S. I am also planning to go to Africa/Middle East as soon as this next issue is published and I shall certainly look up Bank representatives wherever I can. The countries I shall visit are Egypt/ Jordan?/ Sudan/ Ethiopia?/ Somalia/ Kenya/ Central African Republic? / Niger/ Nigeria/ Ghana?/ Ivory Coast/ Upper Volta/ Mali/ Sierra Leone/ and Senegal. If you know of any women's program in these countries, I would be very grateful to have this information ahead of time. I have also written to Mr. Blinkhorn to let me have a list of women's programs, but have not heard from him yet; I thought you might have additional information of interest, as I should certainly like to write about the success stories enumerated at the Coalition meeting from first hand experience.

Also, I should be very interested in collaborating with you in any way you wish and we are glad to let you know that the Bank's European office has been subscribing to WIN NEWS for several years; unfortunately, your Library in Washington still does not. Perhaps you could remedy this? Looking forward to hearing from you.

FPH

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS FIT TO PRINT BY, FOR & ABOUT WOMEN.

ISSN 0145-7985

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UNDP: U.N. Development Programme
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TARS: Technical Assistance Recruitment Service
NGO: International Voluntary Services
USA: Agriculture Department: International Courses & Research

10-20 WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL LIBERATION AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION // FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTS: WOMEN'S STRUGGLES AND RESEARCH: editor: Maria Mies - Published by Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands - BOOK REVIEWS Based on Two Workshops at the Institute.
WOMEN AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY: Two Essays/Excerpts by Marilyn Carr; Published by Intermediate Technology Development Group // Appropriate Technology Journal publishing Special Issue on Women
AMNESTY FOR WOMEN - a new women's human rights organization in Austria, working for women worldwide
WORLD BANK ANNUAL REPORT // World development report by World Bank
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: How to write a proposal // Food for Peace Program headed by Julia Chang Bloch
WOMEN PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT by Partners of the Americas provides training and skills for women
RESOURCES: OXFAM education material // Tribune Women and Development Quarterly // Commonwealth Asian and So. Pacific Agency Directory // Nairobi Institute for Development Studies // Joint Task Force on Development Issues // ICVA News published by International Council of Voluntary Agencies // Women and Development Reading List.

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:
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KENYA: President Daniel arap Moi condemns Female circumcision and bans the operations // Reports from the Kenyan Press // Dr. K. Koinange, Director of Medical Service - Dept. of Health - "Instructs government and missionary hospitals to stop conducting female circumcision"
HOSKEN REPORT: Genital and Sexual Mutilation of Females - new edition to be published
FRANCE: Fourth International Congress on child abuse and neglect discusses female genital mutilation // Three-month old girl from Mali dies in Paris due to excision operation // Malian man in court accused of injuring his daughter in 1980 by performing excision // Letter from Paris: excision performance organized by Africans as "tourist attraction".
ENGLAND: Harley Street surgeon admits performing sexual mutilation on African women by request of husbands
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NEWS

FRAN P. HOSKEN

EDITOR

187 GRANT STREET
LEXINGTON, MA 02173
USA TEL 617-862-9431

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ALL THE NEWS THAT IS FIT TO PRINT BY, FOR & ABOUT WOMEN.

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WOMEN'S
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FRAN P. HOSKEN
EDITOR

187 GRANT STREET
LEXINGTON, MA 02173
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Jan 15

Many thanks for your
help - enclosed an issue
of WN of special interest
to Bank Staff - perhaps
you could circulate it?
I may come to speak
next week - as Mr. North
invited me

Fran P. Hosken

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS FIT TO PRINT BY, FOR & ABOUT WOMEN.

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

EDITORIAL

Dear Reader:

The editorial below is addressed to development experts and decision-makers -- the economists and technical advisers who make policies and work internationally for the United Nations, the World Bank, Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations, and also those with Charitable Organizations and Church Groups. Though a few women now work in these organizations, the vast majority of decision-makers are still men. Our experience at WIN NEWS shows they have not been reached neither by the literature about women nor by conferences. Hence this letter. To distribute it we need your help. Please do send out copies to development decision-makers in your country/area or reprint it in your publication, or use it in whatever way you think best, but get it to the men who make the decisions, teach, or make the plans that have proven to be so damaging to women's lives and development.

Please make a photo copy of this letter - blocking out this section for the address - and send along the Reading List on page 20 (or write us and we'll send you extra copies of the Editorial and Reading List). Thank you for your help.

Fran P. Hosken, Editor

DEAR _____:

WE ARE WRITING YOU AS A PERSON CONCERNED WITH WHAT IS BROADLY DEFINED AS DEVELOPMENT. WE ALSO URGE YOU TO CIRCULATE THIS LETTER IN YOUR ORGANIZATION, AS WELL AS AMONG YOUR COLLEAGUES AND FRIENDS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORLD BANK HAS RECENTLY BEEN PUBLISHED: IT IS HARDLY GOOD ECONOMIC NEWS. BUT WHAT IS ASTONISHING IS THAT WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT IS NOT MENTIONED THROUGHOUT THE REPORT. THAT WOMEN ARE HALF THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD SOMEHOW IS FORGOTTEN BY THIS REPORT - AS WELL AS THE FACT THAT 1975-1985 IS THE "DECADE FOR WOMEN". THE U.N. WOMEN'S WORLD PLAN OF ACTION SEEMS TO BE A DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT THAT IS STILL QUITE UNKNOWN --WE WONDER WHY?--THOUGH THE DECADE COMES TO A CLOSE IN 1985 WITH ANOTHER WORLD CONFERENCE.

LET ME QUOTE FROM THE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF THE 1980 MID-DECADE CONFERENCE. A MORE STRIKING PICTURE OF THE REALITY OF THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN CAN HARDLY BE DRAWN:

"WOMEN REPRESENT 50% OF THE WORLD'S ADULT POPULATION AND 1/3 OF THE PAID LABOR FORCE. BUT THEY PERFORM NEARLY 2/3 OF ALL WORKING HOURS -- FOR THIS THEY RECEIVE ABOUT 1/10 OF THE WORLD-INCOME AND THEY OWN LESS THAN ONE PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S PROPERTY."

WE ALSO WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU SOME FINDINGS OF THE REPORTS BY U.N. MEMBER GOVERNMENTS IN RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT BY THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT: THESE REPORTS SHOWED ALMOST UNIFORMLY THAT THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF WOMEN WORLDWIDE HAD WORSENERD SINCE 1975 (INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR) - ESPECIALLY IN THE POORER COUNTRIES - DESPITE THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE.

BUT THEN, HOW COULD THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF WOMEN IMPROVE IF ECONOMISTS FAIL TO COUNT WOMEN'S CHIEF ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS - THAT IS, HOUSEHOLD WORK AND SUBSISTENCE FARMING? YET, AS IS STATED AGAIN IN THIS ISSUE (SEE "WOMEN AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY" BY MARILYN CARR) AND AS HAS BEEN SHOWN MANY TIMES BEFORE, THE VERY DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY COUNTRY IS BASED ON THE HOUSEHOLD CONTRIBUTIONS AND THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTION OF WOMEN IN EACH FAMILY. THIS CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IS THE FOUNDATION OF EVERY NATIONAL ECONOMY. YET EVERYWHERE, WOMEN'S WORK IS RATED AS "ECONOMICALLY UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR" - AND NOT COUNTED AT ALL (SEE REPORTS BY MARIA MIES UNDER "WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT").

IT IS ALSO A STRANGE ANACHRONISM THAT THE ONE ESSENTIAL PRODUCTION - WITHOUT WHICH NO ECONOMY COULD FUNCTION AND SOCIETY WOULD DIE OUT - THE PRODUCTION OF CHILDREN - IS NOT ECONOMICALLY REWARDED IN ANY WAY! ON THE CONTRARY: IT IS THE CAUSE OF RELENTLESS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN BY ALL ECONOMIC SYSTEMS, AS PRESENTLY STRUCTURED, WHETHER CAPITALIST, SOCIALIST OR COMMUNIST, WHETHER PRIVATE OR STATE ECONOMIES.

THOUGH WOMEN SEEM TO BE QUITE FORGOTTEN IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LITERATURE (WRITTEN BY MEN) PERHAPS YOU, YOURSELF, REMEMBER THE TIME WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD: WHO TAUGHT YOU WHAT YOU NEEDED TO KNOW? WHO HELPED YOU TO LEARN, FROM HOW TO WALK TO HOW TO READ? INDEED, SHE TAUGHT YOU EVERYTHING ABOUT HOW TO COPE WITH YOUR ENVIRONMENT: IT WAS YOUR MOTHER OF COURSE. BUT WHAT IF SHE WERE NOT ABLE TO READ? WHAT COULD SHE HAVE DONE FOR YOU?

HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED IN WORKING ON DEVELOPMENT PLANS THAT EACH NEW GENERATION WILL HAVE TO BE TAUGHT ALL OVER AGAIN UNLESS WOMEN - WHO TRANSMIT KNOWLEDGE FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT - ARE EDUCATED FIRST? HAVE YOU EVER CONSIDERED THAT IF YOU LEAVE OUT WOMEN, YOU BREAK THE CHAIN BETWEEN GENERATIONS AND THAT YOU ARE SETTING BACK YOUR PLANS AND THE YOUNG PEOPLE BY AT LEAST TWO DECADES, OR PROBABLY MUCH MORE? BECAUSE EACH CHILD LEARNS HOW TO LEARN AT A VERY YOUNG AGE. WHAT IS MISSED IN EARLY CHILDHOOD - WHEN A MOTHER IS FULLY IN CHARGE OF HER CHILD - CAN NEVER BE RECOUPED.

BUT, IT IS CLAIMED BY DEVELOPMENT EXPERTS THAT ALL THIS IS CHANGING NOW. THE OTHER DAY A WORLD BANK ECONOMIST JUST BACK FROM ABIDJAN TOLD ME HE SAW FOR HIMSELF A LARGE GROUP OF WOMEN STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ABIDJAN: WOMEN CERTAINLY WERE GETTING EDUCATED EVERYWHERE, HE SAID. WHEN I ASKED HIM IF HE HAD READ THE RECENT UNESCO STUDIES ON WOMEN AND EDUCATION, HE HAD NEVER EVEN HEARD OF THEM. THESE STUDIES SHOW - BASED ON SURVEYS MADE IN SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING WEST AFRICA - THAT THE GAP BETWEEN THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND MEN IS GROWING LITERALLY EVERYWHERE: THIS GAP IS BECOMING AN ABYSS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL.

187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 U. S. A.

BUT THE INTERESTING QUESTION IS: WHY WOULD A TRAINED DEVELOPMENT ECONOMIST MAKE SUCH A STATEMENT ABOUT WOMEN'S EDUCATION, BASED ONLY ON ONE CASUAL OBSERVATION? 2 WOULD HE MAKE SUCH A JUDGMENT IN ANY OTHER AREA? FOR INSTANCE, WOULD HE STATE THAT THE FOOD SITUATION IN A COUNTRY HE VISITED WAS DOING JUST FINE BECAUSE HE PASSED BY ONE MARKET AND SAW IT WAS FULL OF FOOD? HIS COLLEAGUES WOULD NEVER ACCEPT SUCH A SUBJECTIVE OBSERVATION. YET SUCH JUDGMENTS ARE MADE ALL THE TIME BY DEVELOPMENT EXPERTS, WHERE WOMEN ARE CONCERNED, THOUGH THIS IS THOROUGHLY UNPROFESSIONAL.

WHEN THE SUBJECT OF INTEGRATING WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES COMES UP, MANY OF THE MEN REACT PERSONALLY INSTEAD OF PROFESSIONALLY - WHY? A HIGH-PLACED DECISION MAKER FROM PAKISTAN, WORKING FOR A U.N. AGENCY, SPOKE UP IN A MEETING WHERE MECHANISMS TO INCLUDE WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS WERE OUTLINED: "BUT I ASKED MY WIFE AND SHE TOLD ME THAT THERE IS NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN - AND AFTER ALL, WE ARE FROM A DEVELOPING COUNTRY", HE SAID. "THIS PROJECT IS QUITE UNNECESSARY".

THE QUESTION IS: WOULD A PROFESSIONAL MAKE JUDGMENTS BASED ON PERSONAL AND SUBJECTIVE INFORMATION IN ANY OTHER AREA? I DON'T THINK SO. BUT WHY THEN IS THE DEVELOPMENT LITERATURE ON WOMEN STILL ENTIRELY UNKNOWN TO THESE "EXPERTS"? TO MAKE IT ACCESSIBLE, A SHORT LIST OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS IS INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE (PAGE 20, "WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT"). THESE BOOKS - STARTING WITH THE CLASSIC ON WOMAN'S ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BY ESTER BOSERUP, ALSO PROVIDES QUITE A DIFFERENT VIEW OF DEVELOPMENT, A PERSPECTIVE THAT CONTRIBUTES MUCH TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF HOW "DEVELOPMENT" REALLY WORKS FOR THE PEOPLE INVOLVED. THIS KIND OF CONSCIOUSNESS-RAISING IS VERY MUCH NEEDED - SO WE DON'T LOSE SIGHT OF THE PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS: AS A RESULT, TOO MANY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FAIL.

WHY DO THEY FAIL? ONE REASON IS THAT THOSE WHO MAKE THE PLANS DO NOT KNOW THE PEOPLE FOR WHOM THEY PLAN: INSTEAD OF PLANNING WITH THE PEOPLE INVOLVED, EXPERTS PLAN FOR THEM - THEY DO NOT EVEN KNOW THAT MANY OF THE PEOPLE ARE WOMEN. MOST DEVELOPMENT PLANS STOP WITH THE FAMILY, AND THE HEAD OF THIS MYTHICAL FAMILY IS PRESUMED TO BE A MAN. THIS IS THE TYPICAL PATRIARCHAL VIEW WHICH HAS LITTLE TO DO WITH REALITY. IT IS NECESSARY TO EXAMINE WHO DOES WHAT WITHIN THE FAMILY - AND HOW ARE THE PRODUCTIVE TASKS DIVIDED BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN: THIS DIFFERS ALL OVER THE WORLD. BUT IT IS USELESS TO TEACH MEN MODERN METHODS FOR WORK THAT IS DONE BY WOMEN. YET, DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS STILL IGNORE WHAT WOMEN ACTUALLY DO - AS LOUTFI AND CARR SHOW (SEE READING LIST).

THE QUESTION IS ONE OF DEVELOPMENT: INDEED THIS QUESTION HAS BEEN RAISED BY BOSERUP ALREADY MORE THAN TEN YEARS AGO BUT IT IS STILL IGNORED, WITH DEVASTATING RESULTS: THE POOR COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY DESTITUTE; BUT MORE IMPORTANT, THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN - THE MAJORITY - IS NOT IMPROVING BECAUSE OF MISDIRECTED DEVELOPMENT. THIS IS SHOWN BY THE FOOD SITUATION WHICH IS GETTING MORE AND MORE CRITICAL EVEN WHERE NO FOOD SHORTAGES EVER EXISTED BEFORE, FOR INSTANCE IN ZAMBIA OR GHANA. AS BOSERUP STATES IN THE PREFACE OF HER BOOK:

"WITH MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND WITH MIGRATION TO THE TOWNS, A NEW SEX PATTERN OF PRODUCTIVE WORK MUST EMERGE, FOR BETTER OR WORSE. THE OBVIOUS DANGER IS, HOWEVER, THAT IN THE COURSE OF THIS TRANSITION WOMEN WILL BE DEPRIVED OF THEIR PRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS, AND THE WHOLE PROCESS OF GROWTH WILL THEREBY BE RETARDED. . ."

AS BARBARA ROGERS CALLS IT SO APTLY IN THE TITLE OF HER BOOK, THE OVERALL EFFECT OF DEVELOPMENT IS THE "DOMESTICATION OF WOMEN". WHERE WOMEN TRADITIONALLY HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC PRODUCTION - FOR INSTANCE IN WEST AFRICA - THEY ARE MODERNIZED OUT: SUPERMARKETS WITH MALE MANAGERS ARE TAKING THEIR PLACE AND MODERN BANKING AND CREDIT SYSTEMS RARELY EXTEND CREDIT TO WOMEN - THUS WOMEN LOSE THEIR TRADITIONAL PLACE IN TRADE.

LAND RIGHTS - AS ONCE MORE IS SHOWN IN THE REPORT FROM ZIMBABWE IN THIS ISSUE, TRADITIONALLY ARE WITH MEN. ALMOST NOWHERE HAS THIS CHANGED DESPITE THE FACT THAT MEN INCREASINGLY ARE LEAVING THE RURAL AREAS, WHILE WOMEN STAY BEHIND AND DO ALL THE SUBSISTENCE FARMING ALONE: BUT HOW CAN THEY FEED THEIR FAMILIES IF THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO LAND? CONTRARY TO WHAT ONE MAY THINK, LAND REFORM - WHERE IT EXISTS - HAS NOT IMPROVED THE SITUATION OF WOMEN; FOR INSTANCE IN ETHIOPIA: LAND RIGHTS GO ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO MEN AS "HEADS OF FAMILIES", EVEN WHERE POLYGAMY IS PRACTICED, AS LISA BENNETT SHOWS IN HER STUDY OF WOMEN'S ACCESS TO LAND (SEE READING LIST).

BY TRADITION, WOMEN HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR FEEDING THEIR FAMILIES, FOR INSTANCE, ALL OVER AFRICA. QUITE ASIDE FROM LEAVING THE RURAL AREAS, MEN ARE DESERTING THEIR OBLIGATIONS VIS-A-VIS THEIR OFFSPRING: THIS IT APPEARS IS QUITE AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR JUDGING FROM STUDIES BY THE ECONOMIST BARBARA BERGMAN IN THE U.S.A.

AS THE REPORT FROM ZIMBABWE SHOWS, WOMEN IN THE RURAL AREAS KNOW VERY WELL WHAT THEY NEED; AND THEY DO SAY SO WHEN THEY ARE ASKED. WHY THEN, ARE WOMEN NOT CONSULTED? THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IS FAILING THE POOREST COUNTRIES AND THE POOREST PEOPLE ALIKE. THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE POOR ARE WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN: THEY NEED TO BE CONSULTED AND INCLUDED IF POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES ARE TO BE REACHED: NOT BECAUSE OF CHARITY BUT BECAUSE DEVELOPMENT CANNOT POSSIBLY SUCCEED ON ITS OWN TERMS IF THE RESULT OF DEVELOPMENT IS TO DISENFRANCHISE THE MAJORITY OF EACH POPULATION - WOMEN - WHO ARE IN CHARGE OF THE YOUNG. THEY CANNOT TEACH THEIR CHILDREN SOMETHING THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN NO OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN.

Fran P. Hosken · FRAN P. HOSKEN, EDITOR

WOMEN AND PEACE



PETRA KARIN KELLY: CHAIR OF THE "GREENS" (DIE GRÜNEN)

DIE GRÜNEN, Friedrich Ebert Allee #120, 5300 Bonn 1, W. Germany.

Petra Karin Kelly is not only the Director of Die Grunen (Bundsvorsitzende - Federal Chairperson), but one of the founders of this party (1979) - which stands for Peace, for Ecological Environment Protection, and for Violence-Free Social and Human Development. Petra has for many years been one of the leaders in the anti-nuclear movement and has travelled the world speaking against nuclear armament and nuclear development, from Hiroshima to Europe and the U.S. (Her speeches have been featured many times by WIN NEWS - see also VIII-3, Summer 1982, Special on Peace, page 13).

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The "Greens" are the only political party anywhere led by a woman - and Petra has always put her feminist principles first. The political success of the "Greens" has been received with amazement by the male-dominated political world, and has been discussed by the world press everywhere. The "Greens" now hold the balance of power in Germany; they have won 5% or more of the electorate in recent elections in Germany, which enables them to influence German national policies because the major parties are stale-mated.

Petra, who studied and lived in the U.S. for many years, worked for the Social and Economic Committee of the European Community in Brussels, where among other questions, the Status of Women was under examination, specifically, the compliance of the new Member States (Ex: U.K., Ireland, Spain) with the Equality Rules of the Community (See "Report from Europe" in this and other issues).

Petra has set herself a dual task: She must maintain feminist control within the "Greens": the anti-patriarchal, anti-violence structure with equal representation for all. She is fighting for a place by the "Greens" in the larger political environment of Germany with its patriarchal, macho, anti-feminist direction that still reflects in large part Hitler's "Kinder, Kirche, Küche" ideas where women are concerned.

Petra's leadership is best expressed by herself
Summer Issue, VIII-2, p. 13

Petra Karin Kelly

In an interview in Time Magazine, October 11, she states: "We will not compromise. Our conditions include no civilian or military use of nuclear energy, no Pershing II or cruise missiles; no employment at the price of health, that is, no employment in the asbestos or radiation industries; parity of men and women in political positions and a decentralized, renewable energy policy. . ."

Petra is showing us that we can succeed; that we can change the world and also how to do it: "So you want to change the world?", she asks. "Go and change yourself, and this will change the world".

Perhaps if more of us would not only feel but act that way, we would indeed change the world. As also the example of Alva Myrdal (see above) has shown, it can be done; what is more, it must be done here and now.

We all must recognize - and more and more men are joining with us - that we all face destruction unless we work for a more balanced future, or we are sure to have no future at all. The "Greens", led by Petra Karin Kelly, are expressing the feminist ideas politically for the first time. Riane Eisler, co-Director of the Institute for Futures Forecasting in California, is providing the intellectual rationale in her forthcoming book on a balanced future (See Editorial, WIN NEWS VIII-3, Summer 1982, p. 1). WIN NEWS is serving this worldwide movement for a peaceful, feminist future, linking women and men all over the world, north and south, east and west.

Unless we all renounce the androcentric (=macho dominated) politics of escalating violence and war - which offer no political solutions and have brought us to the brink of total annihilation, there is no hope. The "Greens", led by Petra Kelly, an outspoken feminist, has shown us how: it is high time that women everywhere take the political lead for peace and that men recognize that the time has come for change, starting on the grassroots level in each family and community.

Editor's Note: We hope you will write to Petra (address above), letters of appreciation and encouragement in her still lonely battle for our future.

WOMEN AND PEACE COLUMN: EDITOR'S NOTE

In the Summer issue of WIN NEWS, we had a large Special Section on "Women and Peace" We should like to keep this up and report on women's activities in the peace movement and as leaders in the peace movement worldwide. For this, we need your cooperation.

We would appreciate it greatly if you, as reader, would send us all information on women's peace activities wherever you are, so that we can serve you better by reporting ongoing on Women and Peace.

PLEASE SEND US YOUR NEWS NOW.

From: THE NEW YORK TIMES
October 14, 1982

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NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARDED TO ALVA MYRDAL

"The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Alva Myrdal of Sweden. . .for her efforts to promote disarmament. Her contribution toward peace was called the 'patient and meticulous' work necessary to create a foundation for negotiations for mutual disarmament." . . ."

"Mrs. Myrdal, a sociologist and former diplomat and former Swedish Cabinet minister, headed the Swedish delegation to the United Nations disarmament talks in Geneva from 1962 to 1973 and has written and lectured on the subject since then. . ."

"Mrs. Myrdal. . .before she focused on disarmament in the early 1960's, was involved in such causes as women's rights and child care and population control. Mrs. Myrdal has been married for 58 years to Gunnar Myrdal, the economist who won a Nobel Prize in economics in 1974 and has at times collaborated with her. . ."

"Mrs. Myrdal, who was born on January 31, 1902. . .had a long career as a teacher and a director of teachers' colleges in Sweden before she became head of the United Nations Department of Social Welfare in 1949. In 1950, she became director of the Department of Social Studies of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization."

"In 1955 she was appointed Ambassador to India. . .In 1961, she was asked to become special assistant on disarmament to the Swedish Foreign Minister. . ."

"In 1962, Mrs. Myrdal began her political career as a Member of Parliament from the ruling Social Democratic party. In that year, too, she was named head of the Swedish delegation to the United Nations Disarmament Conference in Geneva. In 1966, she was named to the Swedish Cabinet as minister in charge of disarmament and church affairs. She held both posts until she resigned in 1973."

"Mrs. Myrdal, who with her husband shared the West German Peace Prize for 1970, was strong in her denunciation of the arms race because she felt it was drawing away resources that could better be used for health, housing, education and other social needs. In a 1977 book called 'The Game of Disarmament, How the United States and Russia Run the Arms Race', she bitterly denounced both superpowers, saying, 'The arms race has brought costs that are ruinous to the world economy'."

"When the 1981 Peace Prize went to the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, 19 Norwegian political and pacifist organizations started a nationwide collection for a 'People's Peace Prize'. They raised more than \$60,000 and last February she went to Oslo to collect the award."

"Two years ago, when Mrs. Myrdal was awarded the Albert Einstein Peace Prize, she said, 'There is a climate of despair that is being forced on the youth of today by the ever-present threat of nuclear war'. But she added that despair would never stop her from working for disarmament. . ."

HUMANISM SPEAKS FOR PEACE, FEMINISM AND DEVELOPMENT.

the Humanist

AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION : 7 Harwood Drive, Amherst, New York 14226. USA
affiliated with the International Humanist and Ethical Union, Utrecht, Holland.

WHAT IS HUMANISM?

"Humanism, in all its modern varieties, affirms that human beings have the capacity, intellectual and moral, to work toward improving the conditions of life on our planet - for example, population control; ecological safeguards; an end to war, racism and sexism; improved education, housing and nutrition; science directed toward human needs. "

"Humanists believe that our destiny is in our hands and that even those who claim to be guided by a supernatural power must interpret purported divine commandments into human concepts of a good life. . . a dedicated humanist does not shrink from the challenge of trying to make life meaningful, productive and joyful. . . "

" Humanism affirms the interdependence of all life on this planet and champions a cooperative, ecological approach in seeking the improvements of conditions for all inhabitants of our earth - present and future. Humanism deplores divisive creeds which separate people into hostile camps - whether they be religious dogmas, political ideologies, or fanatical nationalism. "

The AHA publishes THE HUMANIST MAGAZINE, sponsors Conferences and other activities. A HUMANIST MANIFESTO I & II is available from the AHA, write to the above.

PEACE MAKERS TOUR ORGANIZED.

"We Will Find -- The Unity of All Humankind, and Ultimately --- PEACE."

15 Day Tour to: MOSCOW, ALMA ATA, MINSK, LENINGRAD. In each city there will be meetings with the committees for Peace to discuss the methods for achieving understanding between the counterparts from the US and the USSR. November 1982. For more information write to Patricia Schroeder, US/ USSR/ UK Mothers for Peace Delegate 1982/ c/o AMITY TOURS, One First st. Suite H, Los Altos CA 94022.

WOMEN AND THE UNITED NATIONS



THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN

Room DC-1002, One United Nations Plaza, United Nations, New York, NY 10017 USA. 5
(See WIN NEWS VIII-1, Winter 1982, p. 3).

"National committees for the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (VFDW) have been formed in several countries and are beginning to provide substantive and financial support for the Fund's activities."

"The major OBJECTIVES of these committees are: **DECADE FOR WOMEN**

- (1) to draw national public and Government attention to the important roles played by women in the economic and social progress of developing countries;
- (2) to encourage their Governments to give generous support to VFDW;
- (3) to mobilize public interest and active support for VFDW activities, and to engage in fund-raising;
- (4) to cooperate with other national organizations sharing a common concern for meeting the needs of women in developing countries. . ."

"In FINLAND, the United Nations Association has contributed \$20,000 to VFDW, through contributions of individuals who voluntarily tax themselves one percent of their incomes. . ."

"In the UNITED KINGDOM, the Women's Advisory Council of the UN Association, representing some 50 womens' organizations and individuals, supports the work of VFDW."

"The DANISH ASSOCIATION for VFDW was founded in March 1982 with 70 members. Its secretariat will have subsidiary departments in the various districts of the country."

EQUALITY DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

"BELGIUM has recently formed a national committee, and other countries are considering or in the early stages of creating similar organizations. . ."

"These movements are warmly welcomed. It is hoped that they will lead to the creation of many more national level organizations to support VFDW's work for rural and poor urban women in developing countries."

"THE VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE UN DECADE FOR WOMEN was created by the United Nation's General Assembly following the International Women's Year, 1975. Resources of the Fund are used to support innovative or experimental activities that may later be funded from other sources. . . Priority is given to the least developed, landlocked and island countries among developing countries, and special consideration is given to programmes and projects which benefit rural women and poor women in urban areas. . ."

VOLUNTARY FUND

A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS

"The transfer of resources to countries and communities most in need is a major objective of United Nations development assistance programmes. Among the types of assistance, community revolving loan funds have as yet been few, although they do constitute a useful as well as renewable means of increasing incomes - in particular, for groups whose low incomes and lack of collateral prohibit their use of banking systems, and who often are forced to pay very high interest to individual money-lenders."

"The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, which became operational as a United Nations Trust Fund in 1978, has received a number of requests from developing countries for provision of community-revolving loan funds. . ."

"This booklet is offered as a guide. . . Each country and community has its own customs and laws for dealing with financial matters, and these must be respected. Throughout the booklet, suggestions are made that the group seek advice as often as needed. . ."

THE COMMITTEE ON THE U.N. DECADE FOR WOMEN

(See WIN NEWS VII-1, Winter 1981, p.3
and WIN NEWS V-4, Autumn 1979, p.3)

777 United Nations Plaza, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10017; Phone (212) 682-3633.
Chair: Kay Fraleigh.

The U.N. Decade for Women Committee is made up of representatives of over 50 non-governmental organizations.

The Decade for Women Committee held a reception on October 13 to raise money for the U.N. Voluntary Fund. The next meeting planned by the Decade Committee is for March 8 - International Women's Day. The Decade for Women Committee also sponsors a series of lunch discussion programs during the ECOSOC meetings (Chair: Esther Hymer).

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

WOMEN AND THE UNITED NATIONS

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN MEETING

VIENNA - FEBRUARY 23 - MARCH 3, 1983



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The Commission has been charged with the preparation of the:
World Conference on the Decade of Women - Nairobi - 1985

The Branch for the Advancement of Women is in charge of preparation of the Conference. Their address is: U.N. Center for Social Development & Humanitarian Affairs, Branch for the Advancement of Women, Information Office, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. (Chafika Sellami-Meslem, Director).

In 1984, an additional extra week will be added to the Commission's Meeting for conference preparation; the same in 1985.

The objective of the World Conference on the Decade of Women in 1985, Nairobi, is to: "Review and Appraise Progress Made by Decade of Women".

The General Assembly of the U.N., Third Committee, currently meeting in New York, is dealing with the matters concerning conference preparation and the Decade for Women (as in the past), which shall be reported in the next issue of WIN NEWS.

END OF DECADE CONFERENCE PREPARATIONS:

CENTER FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS /
BRANCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN :

WOMEN'S DECADE

"Encourages Member States to consider establishing national committees to assist for example in national level preparation of national reports;

"Invites the United Nations Regional Commissions to conduct consultations, within existing resources on issues and themes for the 1985 Conference and on organizational arrangements at the regional level to prepare for the Conference, and to submit the results of these consultations to the preparatory body. . ."

"Invites Member States to submit their views in writing on the proposed goals and specific themes of the 1985 end of decade conference. . ."

"Also invites non-governmental organizations. . .and intergovernmental organizations to present their views in writing to the CSDHA for consolidated presentation to the preparatory body on their contributions to the Conference and on possible issues and themes for the Conference;

"Requests the Secretary-General to undertake interagency consultations on issues and themes for the Conference with a view to presenting an interagency report on this question to the first session of the preparatory body for the Conference. . ."

UNESCO: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



POPULATION EDUCATION DOCUMENTS

7, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France

"Population education: a contemporary concern (Report of the International study of the conceptualization and methodology of population education, published as N° 28 in the Unesco Series Educational Studies and Documents, 1978)."

"Socio-cultural case studies for population education - Fundamental Concepts and Methodology: Research Outline (Unesco, 1978, ref. N° ED-79/WS/24)."

"Study of the contribution of population education to educational renewal and innovation in El Salvador, The Republic of Korea, Philippines and Tunisia (Unesco, 1980)."

"Socio-Cultural Case Studies for Population Education in Morocco, Peru, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania, (Unesco, 1981)."

"Population and Development: Elements of a systemic approach for analysis and programming. (Prepared by A. Sireau, Unesco Regional Office of Education for Latin America and the Caribbean) (published as N° S.49 in the Reports/Studies series of the Unesco's Division of Educational Policy and Planning, 1977)."

REFUGEES

UNHCR

A UNHCR publication: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.



CONTENTS (April 1982 issue):

"Haut-Zaire // Ekderkt refugees in Khao-I-Dang // Cyprus - 8 years later // Pakistan - statistics // Resettling African refugees / NGO Forum."

Besides their Headquarters in Switzerland, UNHCR offices should be contacted:

UNHCR
280 Albert Street
Suite 401
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5G8
Canada

UNHCR
Shin Aoyama Building Nishikan
19th Floor
1-1 Minami Aoyama
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107
Japan

UNHCR
Rheinallee 18
D-5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

UNHCR
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington D.C. 20036
U.S.A.

THE CONCEPT OF SEX EQUALITY: THE U.N. DECADE FOR WOMEN

By: Nitzza Shapiro-Libai, M. Jur., M.C.L., Dr. C.L.
Advisor to the Prime Minister, Status of Women,
Prime Minister's Office, Jerusalem (Israel)

EQUALITY



7

"The principle of human equality has been applied in the sphere of gender to express a negative attitude towards sex discrimination. In positive terms, however, there has been a wide difference of opinion as to what constitutes, in theory and practice, genuine sex equality."

"The UN Decade for Women (1975-1985) has been confronted with that dilemma. Nonetheless, the Mid-Decade has resulted in two most important instruments: one is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination; the other is the Program of Action for the Second Half of the Decade."

"This article is intended to analyze, in light of the disparate perceptions, the approach adopted in these instruments towards the following pertinent issues:

1. Is the concept of sex equality limited to the exercise of rights, to the exclusion of compliance with duties?
2. Does classification by gender stereotype justify unequal treatment?
3. Does sex equality exclude preferential treatment for redressing natural or imposed inequalities?

UNITED NATIONS

"The relevant UN forums hosted a wide spectrum of different cultures and traditions as well as different political and economic ideologies. Yet the common drive to eliminate sex discrimination overcame these various barriers. Agreement was reached on norms of conduct expressing an assertion of parity in the status of women and men in all walks of life."

SUMMATION

For a copy of the 25 page article, write to the above.

"The UN Mid-Decade for Women has significantly contributed to concretizing the concept of sex equality. The combined effect of both the Convention and the UN Program of Action embodies the following approach towards the issues posed at the outset of this article: Sex equality constitutes a comprehensive concept extending to the enjoyment of privileges and benefits as well as to compliance with obligations and responsibilities. Classification by gender stereotypes is considered impermissible and therefore cannot justify unequal treatment. As regards preferential treatment, in so far as it is based on a claim to either separate or protective concern, this is perceived as unwarranted. On the other hand, affirmative action to redress past discrimination and accelerate the process of equal opportunity is not merely approved of but even considered as a salutary temporary measure. The emerging approach therefore displays an assertion of parity in the status of women and men in all walks of life. Such a conception of equality is founded upon a deep belief in individual liberty on the one hand and, on the other, on the unity of the human species."

U.N. STAFF WOMEN COMPLAIN OF SEX DISCRIMINATION

EQUALITY

From: DIPLOMATIC WORLD BULLETIN, 120 Wall St., New York, NY 10005 USA.

"The ad hoc committee on equal rights said more than four-fifths of women workers or the international payroll are in dead-end clerical jobs and the General Assembly's minimal goal of one-fourth of professional posts going to women has not been met."

"Representatives of women staff in the U.N. Secretariat have complained to Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. . .and urged him to address their many grievances..."

"Of the relatively few women professionals, three-fourths are in low-level jobs, the group said in an open letter to the Secretary General. Very few women are promoted and even fewer get to be decision-makers in the system, the committee said. . ."

"In a recent press interview, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he would like to do more for the Secretariat staff. . .The complaint by the women's group. . .is. . .evidence of some disenchantment with the fact that he has not yet delivered. . ."

"Leila Doss, the new chief of personnel, is given high marks for her efforts, but staff say there are limits to what she can achieve without firm backing from the top."

"The equal rights group noted Mr. Perez de Cuellar's appointment of Lucille B. Mair of Jamaica as the first woman under secretary general. But it also remarked that the job she gets is a temporary one, as organizer of the forthcoming special conference on Palestine."

"Kurt Waldheim pledged two years ago, on International Women's Day, to appoint two women under-secretaries-general in 1980, but it didn't happen, the rights group said."

"There is no woman among the Secretary General's group of senior advisers, virtually all of whom are holdovers from Waldheim's days - contrary to indications that Mr. Perez de Cuellar planned to add some new blood into the system. . ."

"Margaret Ainslee, one of the few women who have made it in the U.N. system, rising to assistant secretary general, supports the equal rights movement. She urged the U.N. to take a lead against sex discrimination. . ."

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
GENEVA

Personnel Office, WHO, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland.

Below is a list of typical vacancies. Due to lack of space, only limited information can be supplied with each vacancy. For a complete listing, including qualification requirements and other details, please contact the above Personnel Office with the number of the job vacancy. Please Note: Each vacancy has a time limit. These are typical listings. Many more vacancies in many other areas are continuously opening up.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE PROFESSIONAL GRADES FOR U.N. AGENCIES :

DG: Director-General // DDG: Deputy Director-General // ADG: Asst. Director-General // D: Director // P: Professional (P-5 is highest grade; P-1 is lowest grade) // G: General Service.

VACANCIES



VACANCIES:

Medical Officer / Manila / P-5 / Reg. Office for Western Pacific / #P82/95.

Translator / Manila / P-3 / Reg. Office for Western Pacific / #P82/94.

Editor/Publications Assistant / Geneva / P-3 / Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) / #P82/103.

Scientist / Geneva / P-4 / Div. of Communicable Diseases, Veterinary Public Health / #P82/105.

Director, Disease Prevention and Control / Alexandria / D-1 / Reg. Office for the Eastern Mediterranean Programme Management / #P82/98.

Dental Officer / Harare, Zimbabwe / P-4 / African Region Oral Health Services / #P82/97.

Programmer Analyst / Manila / P-4 / Reg. Office for Western Pacific / #P82/100.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Administrative Officer, LNOR, Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
1776 F. Street NW, Washington, DC 20437 USA.

VACANCIES:

Project Coordinator/Chief Technical Adviser in Coffee Production & Processing, Coffee Rehabilitation and Improvement / Viet Nam / #AGO/AGP/968.

Agricultural Officer / P-4 / Rome / #CP/DDC/82/7.

Economist / P-2 / Rome / #381-ESP.

Agricultural Education and Extension Officer / P-4 / Rome / #383-ESH.

Senior Dairy Adviser / Nairobi / #KEN/81/006.

Agrometeorologist / Lusaka, Zambia / #GCP/ZAM/019/NET.

Chief Technical Adviser/Design, Methodology & Organization Adviser / Islamabad, Pakistan / #GCP/PAK/070/CPR.

Animal Production Specialist / Banjul, The Gambia / #VA AGO/AGA/962.

Regional Programming and Planning Officer / P-4 / Bangkok / #VA 375-RAPA.

Programme Officer / P-2/P-3 / Rome / #VA 379-DDF.

VACANCY



UNICEF: UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

For Vacancy Notices and other personnel information, write to:
Jane Campbell, Chief, Recruitment & Placement Section, UNICEF Headquarters,
866 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017 USA.

VACANCIES:

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND



Remuneration Officer / P-3 / New York H.Q. / #VN PR/82/280.

Recruitment and Placement Officer / P-3 / N.Y. H.Q. / #VN PR/82/281.

UNDP: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Mr. Eugene Youkel, Director, Division of Personnel, Recruitment Section, UNDP,
One U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017 USA.

The following job vacancy has been announced:

Administrative/Personnel Officer/U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) /
P-3/P-4 / New York / #VA/923/82.



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
 organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture



Recruitment Division, Personnel Office, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Below is a list of typical vacancies. Due to lack of space, only limited information can be supplied with each vacancy. For a complete listing, including qualification requirements and other details, please contact the above Personnel Office with the number of the job vacancy. Please note: Each vacancy has a time limit. These are typical listings; many more vacancies in many other areas are continuously opening up.

VACANCIES:

VACANCY

- Chief of Section / Post No. ED-114 / P-5 / Literacy Activities Section, Paris.
- Chief of Division / Post No. MGT-001 / P-5 / Division of Management, Paris.
- Translator/Minute Writer / Post No. COL-027 / P-2/P-3 / English Translation Section, Bureau of Conferences, Languages and Documents / Paris.
- Administrator of Fellowships Programme / Post No. CPX-236 / P-3 / Fellowships Div.
- Unesco Representative to Brazil / Post NO. RP/BRA/CPX/025 Rev.1 - Corr.1 / P-5 / Brasilia, Brazil.
- Graphic Arts Specialist and Chief, Draughting and Photocomposition Unit / Post No. COL-299 / P-1/P-2 / Production Section, Bureau of Conferences, Languages & Docs.
- Information Officer (Asia and Oceania) / Post No. OPI-222 / P-3 / Section for Analysis and Intersectoral and Regional Action, Office of Public Information, Paris.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RECRUITMENT SERVICE (TARS) UNITED NATIONS



Alberto J. Morales, Chief, TARS, United Nations, New York, NY 10017 USA.

TARS provides short and long-term (up to two years) professionals with at least 10 years experience to governments in developing countries, and is part of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development which implements programmes specifically entrusted to the United Nations for execution.

Specializations include: Economic Development Planning / Natural Resources (Geology and Mining, Water Resources, Energy Resources) and Transport (Infrastructure, Public Works) / Remote Sensing / Public Administration / Public Finance / Population (Demography, Family Planning) / Statistics (including Census) / Computer Operations (including Minicomputers) / Social Development.

Duration ranges from days or weeks to two years. 70 percent of posts involve short duration (6 months or less).

Screening: candidates are evaluated for inclusion in the computerized roster.

Selection: made by governments from 3 or 4 candidates on the roster.

SOME EXAMPLES:

NATIONS UNIES

Transport Infrastructure Planning Expert, LIBYA // Chief Planner, MARSHALL ISLANDS // Chief Technical Adviser/Demographer, EGYPT // Adviser in Revenue Administration and Policy, NEPAL // Financial Adviser/Chief Technical Adviser, SUDAN // Government Audit (Chief Tech. Adviser), YEMEN // Research Adviser for Planning Ministry, MALI // Industrial Development Adviser, ZAIRE // Infrastructure Specialist, RWANDA.

A monthly summary of job opportunities is available from the above for the United Nations Technical Cooperation Programmes.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES, INC.

Alicia S. Ritchie, Asst. Recruitment Officer, IVS, 1424 16th St., N.W., Suite 504, Washington, DC 20036 USA.

"A private, independent, non-profit agency, IVS supplies technical assistance for development projects in developing countries, mainly in the form of skilled volunteer technicians recruited internationally."

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CATALOG OF COURSES AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE, 1982

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Washington, DC 20250 USA.

Programs in the U.S. for Foreign Agriculturalists Offered by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development and U.S. Universities.

NATIONAL LIBERATION AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION

PO Box 90733 — 2509 LS The Hague

General Editor: Maria Mies // Theme Editor: Rhoda Reddock.

CONTENTS: Foreword // Contributors // Introduction //"I. Women and National Liberation Struggles in Comparative Perspective

Women's Liberation and National Liberation: A Discussion Paper (Rhoda Reddock) / Women in Post-Liberation Societies: A Comparative Analysis of Indian and Chinese Experiences (Govind Kelkar) / The National Liberation Struggle and Women in Yugoslavia (Ruza First) / The National Liberation Struggle and Women in Nicaragua (Maria Isabel Hernandez) //

"II. Personal Experiences in Liberation Struggles:

Zimbabwe: My Experience in the National Liberation Struggle (Sally Mugabi/Tsitse Munyati/Confidence Chengetayi) / Azania (South Africa): My Experience in the National Liberation Struggle (Gladys Tsoo) / Bangladesh: My Experience in the National Liberation Struggle (Laila Parveen Banu) //

"III. Discussion and Conclusions

What Happens To Women After the Revolution? // Bibliography."



NATIONAL LIBERATION AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION and FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTS (see below) are published by:

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL STUDIES / P.O. Box 90733, 2509 LS The Hague, Netherlands.

NATIONAL LIBERATION AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION provides a unique view of the reality of women's lives in the process of liberation: liberation from colonialism and national oppression, and liberation from oppression by men, that is, the patriarchal system. The awareness of women of their own personhood is first raised by their role in the national liberation movement, where they are compelled to assume responsibilities equal to those of men, often for the first time. But, at the end of the liberation struggle from a colonial power or foreign domination, the men who fought alongside the women turn back once more to tradition. The new-found freedom of the formerly colonized male is used by him to exert his power in controlling the women of his own society, to reinforce patriarchy with a vengeance. He asserts his manhood by establishing his domination of women, which is quite similar to the domination from which he has just escaped with the help of the women.

Rhoda Reddock, in a brilliant analysis, describes this situation. Many examples from recent history, especially in Africa, come to mind. The submission of women after each revolution has practically become the norm. One reason Reddock gives is "questions of women's liberation are largely left out of tactical and strategical discussions of the revolutionary period". Another reason is that most revolutions - with perhaps the exception of China - have stopped at the traditional division of labor - or as in the case of Russia, have gone only half the way - the easy, economic half.

Russia has opened up practically all jobs to women and provided women with the education, incentives and support to participate fully in the labor market. But nothing at all was done about providing the education, incentives for men to do their share of housework and childcare. The revolution required women to do traditional men's work but it did not require men to do what is traditionally women's work. The result is that women are compelled to do at least twice as much work as men and women are chronically over-burdened with work. Recently, the birthrate in Russia has plummeted, as many women refuse to take on a triple burden - that is, adding childcare to their already hectic lives.

For a man, especially in Africa, revolution often means the freedom to oppress and exploit women and children all he wants, citing "tradition", while the colonial powers - "the white man" - many times interfered to protect women and children from the most vicious traditional methods of suppression, such as female genital mutilation. It is interesting to note that the liberation movement in Kenya organized by the late President Kenyatta, was built on the demand by the male leadership to sexually mutilate their female children. These mutilations continue to be practiced not only in Kenya but all over liberated Africa, involving over 74 million women. Many thousands of little girls annually are subjected to this torture and violation of their most basic rights: all this with the full support of the "liberated African leadership" who demonstrate their male power by sexually mutilating their own little girls!

As the fascinating analysis by Reddock shows, the liberation of women has not been achieved by, or followed national liberation anywhere (with one possible exception - China, and a partial example in Cuba, which are shown). There have been various attempts made to draw women into the labor market but rarely into well-paid jobs. It is also interesting to note that land reform, when it has been really implemented, for instance in Ethiopia, has given the land to the male head of the family - even in polygamous situations - with the result that women lost even traditional user rights to land.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

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NATIONAL LIBERATION AND WOMEN'S LIBERATION (CONTINUED)

What is more, polygamy itself is, of course, a violation of the often constitutionally guaranteed equal rights that were written by many African States after liberation. As Reddock states:

"Attempts to change material and economic reality have occurred mainly by drawing women into 'social production'. These have been made with little corresponding attempts to draw men into household production, or to socialize housework in a situation where housework remains unpaid. Continuation of the sexual division of labour which begins in the home, and its transference to factory, office and the field, whether ideologically or structurally . . . makes the promises mere words. . ."

Women's experience with revolutions has been that women are simply used by men to achieve male goals. It is the same everywhere in the world, as the women used by the various revolutionary groups in the 1960s in the U.S.A. - for instance the SDS - found out.

But it is a pity that the same scenario is re-enacted time and again, and that time and again women - in the end - are ruthlessly used and exploited by the very revolutionaries who depend on women for their own freedom. As Maria Mies states in the Introduction: "It was concluded that women should be organized autonomously during and after revolutionary struggles. Without an organization of their own, they would have no power base from which to fight against sexism and patriarchy."

The chapter on a comparative analysis between the Indian and Chinese post-liberation experiences clearly shows the positive results for national development achieved by the systematic effort in China to bring about the active and equal participation of women on every front, social and economic, and most of all in the family. As Govino Kelkar points out, both countries are predominantly agricultural economies and in both countries, women were traditionally completely subordinate to men and required to obey men, with literally no rights to their own bodies, let alone any property.

Though in both countries equal rights of women are on the books, and both Gandhi and Mao wanted effective participation of women in the national liberation struggle, and equality of women was not only acknowledged but constitutionally guaranteed, in China these guarantees were implemented. But in India, only lip service was paid to legislative measures. Only in the professional sector of India, some token improvements took place and even there today, women form the majority of the unemployed. The dowry problem - now more than a generation after independence - is worse than ever with women being murdered with impunity for dowry - in full view of the national and local Indian authorities (see "Reports From Around the World: India" in this and previous issues). Women's organizations in India are mute, while it is becoming increasingly obvious that female infanticide is growing and has been increasing steadily also after independence: "Evidently, women are fed poorly, tended unfairly, and allowed to die preferentially. Among girls, infant mortality is 30 to 60 percent higher than among boys".

Women are being pushed out of the political process and girls drop out of school: there are more illiterate women in India today than ever before. The process of denying women education makes them unable to contribute economically and thus excludes them from the political process as well. It makes them invisible politically and economically unproductive; hence a female is perceived as superfluous and as an economic burden, and done away with.

Yet, since women still are nearly half the population - despite female infanticide - they represent, of course, an economic burden that weighs heavily on national development. What is more, their only outlet to gain status is to bear sons; hence the birthrate in India has never been sufficiently reduced despite draconic measures.

It is interesting to see that the same problems in China, including population growth have been dealt with successfully - women have been mobilized on every level to form their own organizations that stood up for their rights. The new marriage law has altered the patterns of inheritance and child custody. The Agrarian Reform Law gave women the right to own land in their own name, which enabled them to divorce the husbands who oppressed them.

"The mobilisation of women was considered essential for the victory of the Chinese Revolution", Kelkar states. "The socialisation and modernisation of household work is considered a critical factor in enabling women to participate in productive labour".

China is the only country today where the political revolution has brought about and implemented a revolution in the status of women and in the family. Women not only participated in the revolution - as they did in many other countries - but the integration of women in development was seen as a political issue: no effort was spared to involve women in the economy as producers and wage earners on their own behalf, and in the political process also as planners and decision-makers, starting from the grassroots level, with systematic consciousness raising in each village or town.

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT



FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTS : WOMEN'S STRUGGLES AND RESEARCH (CONTINUED)

FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTS is a book that is very much needed to clarify what has become a source of controversy among women, for instance, at many international conferences where women from third world countries have accused women researchers from Western academic institutions, rightly or wrongly, of "using" them; presumably, to further their own careers. Third world women object that no benefit of this research is returned to the groups or societies involved.

This volume should do much to shed light on this destructive controversy: destructive because it has resulted in curtailing further the already scarce research funds and has absorbed energies that should be better applied to making research on women better known, especially among the male-dominated development institutions and advisers. Unfortunately, women's research is still poorly distributed and largely ignored. That is, rather than raising the issue as to who should do research, it would be to the interest of all researchers to make their work and studies better known and disseminate them more widely.

For instance, World Bank economists and the male development advisers in international, governmental agencies: the claim still made is that "there is no information on women" as an excuse to initiate no programs. At the same time, what research is available, is ignored, or one can hear statements as this one by a senior World Bank officer working in West Africa: "But, I have seen myself, lots of women students at Abidjan University - there is no discrimination in education". He has, however, never looked at a single study on women's education by UNESCO, all of which show that the educational gap between women and men is continuously growing and is the widest in higher education.

It seems most urgent for all women researchers to pool their efforts in disseminating their work, especially to decision-making institutions, government consultants, to make an impact on the decisions that affect all our lives.

As Marie Mies states in the Introduction:

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

"The workshop, therefore, set itself the aim of broadening understanding of women's struggles and research, including their experiences in Africa, Latin America and Asia. It started from the general hypothesis that there is a contradiction between the goal of women's emancipation - a political aim - and the theoretical framework and research methods used in most universities. Whereas the political aim demands a change of the status quo, the research methodology and theoretical frameworks often tend to re-inforce it. . ."

The workshop in large part was concerned with bridging the gap between action and research, between theory and practice. How to make research accessible and useful to those who were "researched" was another important topic that everyone was concerned about and various examples and methods were discussed, establishing a relationship between research and action. One proposal made was to feed back the results and the findings, quickly, in a form that is accessible to those among whom the research was conducted - to prevent it from being used against women. Maria Mies writes: "The workshop started with an exchange of experiences among women activists who had been involved in various struggles, followed by the experiences of women researchers. . ."

And it was concluded by the participants, so Maria Mies states, that:

"'The personal is political'. Although this slogan has often been misinterpreted in an individualistic way, it still summarizes the main challenge of the new women's movement against the destructive and alienating division between private and public spheres, between living and thinking, politics and research. These divisions are all characteristic of an exploitative order which keeps large masses of people and practically all women outside the spheres of politics, of power, of history, which are monopolized by men. . ."

Another problem that is pointed out repeatedly in this publication is the "androcentrism or male bias" in research, and the use of standard methods of economic measurements that leave out women's contributions. For instance, the failure to count women's production within the household and as subsistence farmers as Gross National Product. Therefore, women's work is devalued or not counted at all, which in turn, reflects on the status of women in each society.

But the greatest problem remains: how to persuade development planners to use the research that women produce - rather than continuing to ignore women altogether in most of their plans; how to make decision-makers see that if women are left out of the development process, the process itself is not only slowed down, but has to be re-started with each generation: because women cannot teach their own children something they have not been given the opportunity to learn.

PLEASE SUBSCRIBE AND PARTICIPATE.

187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 U. S. A.



WOMEN AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY: TWO ESSAYS

By: Marilyn Carr. Occasional Paper #5, INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP, 9 King St., London WC2E 8HN, England.

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"Dr. Marilyn Carr is an ITDG economist with special interest in the institutional aspects of appropriate technology. During 1975-8 she was seconded to the Economic Commission for Africa as an Expert in Village Technology with the African Research and Training Centre for Women. Her publications include 'Economically Appropriate Technologies for Developing Countries: An annotated bibliography' (I.T. Publications, 1976 and 1981), 'Appropriate Technology for African Women' (UNECA, 1978), and 'Developing Small Scale Industries in India: An integrated approach' (I.T. Publications, 1981)."

FROM THE PREFACE: "Since each of these essays tells a distinct story, they have been presented separately, rather than a single paper. The first essay concentrates on the demanding work load of rural African women, . . . and the way that previous technological interventions have negatively affected women's work and lives, thus hindering the development process as a whole. Both essays draw on the author's experience during her three year secondment to the UN Economic Commission for Africa as Village Technologist in the African Training and Research Centre for Women."

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR AFRICAN WOMEN (Excerpts) **WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT**

"Evidence shows that life for the rural woman has been getting harder over recent years. Worsening drought conditions in many African countries mean that women have to walk further distances and for more months during the year to collect water. A recent study in Ethiopia revealed that in 75 percent of the households under survey, the women spent three hours or more on a single journey to collect water. Women in many villages in Upper Volta set out to collect water at dawn and rarely return with their daily supply before noon. . ."

"When water and fuel becomes scarcer, as they have been doing in many African countries, the women have to walk further distances and spend more time on these activities. Just as the original burden was overlooked, however, so is the additional one."

"Similarly most families in the rural areas would starve to death if the women did not work for much of the day in the fields to grow the food to feed them. It seems inconceivable that a contribution of this nature could be overlooked and yet this is precisely what has happened. All the modern tools and techniques, the fertilizers and credit have been steered into plantation agriculture and large irrigated rice schemes, while the women have been left to struggle in their rainfed fields without any of the new techniques and training which are needed to raise yields. As with water and fuel collection agricultural work done by family members is not recorded as 'work' by statisticians, and since statistics do not show women working, planners do not plan for women to work."

"Even when attempts have been made to increase productivity in the subsistence sector, Western-oriented stereotyped ideas about the sex of the farmer have led to a lack of positive results."

"When new improved technologies to help with these women's tasks have been developed, it is usually men who have developed and introduced them without even a glimmer of understanding of the needs of the women or the likely impact of the innovation. Schemes to introduce hand-operated weeders have failed because for these to be efficient, crops must be planted in straight rows. Usually, however, it is the men who have been taught this technique, while it is the women who do the actual planting."

"Similar examples can be found in respect of new technologies developed to help with tasks such as the grinding of cereals and shelling of maize. Pedal-operated grinding machines and hand-held maize shellers may be appropriate in terms of low cost, ease of maintenance and repair and use of local materials. In many African societies, it is considered improper for a woman to sit astride, and where this is the case, women will not use a pedal-drive grinding mill, however useful it might be to them."

"An innovation with a somewhat different handicap is that of the hand-held maize sheller. Several types of these have been designed - all by men who, unlike rural African women, have not spent even a day let alone a life-time in shelling maize with their bare hands. Since women find they can shell the maize much more quickly with their own hands than with a sheller, they see no point in buying one. . ."

"If women had access to equipment to help with the shelling of maize, the grinding of cereals, the shelling of groundnuts and the pressing of oil from palm fruits, they could perform these tasks more quickly, with less effort and more efficiently. Usually, however, they have no money and no access to credit and cannot, therefore, purchase such equipment themselves. Men do usually have surplus cash or access to credit but either see no need to spend money on equipment to help with such tasks or they set up small businesses and make substantial profits from the women who come to take advantage of their mill or other item of equipment. The needs of the women and the community as a whole would be better met if women were given the means to purchase their own equipment on a co-operative basis and if they were also taught how to operate and maintain the equipment themselves."

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

WOMEN AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY : TWO ESSAYS (CONTINUED)

TECHNOLOGIES APPROPRIATE FOR WOMEN: THEORY, PRACTICE AND POLICY (Excerpts)

POLICY:

"Why then do rural women continue to struggle through their work without the help of improved technologies? At the same time, why do so many low-cost technologies designed for use in the rural areas fail to be used on a widespread basis? These two questions are not unrelated. There are three important reasons why both these situations occur."

"First, not nearly enough thought has been given to the exact wants, needs and problems of rural women when designing technologies or to the possible consequences for women of using the technologies. It would be interesting to know how many technologists in the developed and developing countries actually consult the end users at the design stage. . ."

"Secondly, not enough thought is given to priority needs in specific areas. However clever, simple or cheap a new technology might be, it will stand little chance of gaining widespread acceptance if it does not meet a priority need."

"Finally, not enough thought has been given to how new technologies are supposed to get into the hands of the people who need them. Much more positive action is required to ensure that information about improved technologies reaches the rural women and that credit/cooperative facilities are made available to them so that they can purchase such technologies."

Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY JOURNAL

INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY PUBLICATIONS, LTD. 9 King St., London WC2E 8HN, England.

"Special theme of December issue: THIRD WORLD WOMEN AND TECHNOLOGY. . . The special women's issue will have articles by Gloria Scott, Brenda McSweeney, Elizabeth O'Kelly and Marily Carr - as well as the normal range of articles on appropriate technology developments and topics. . ."

AMNESTY FOR WOMEN

D'Orsaygasse 1/14, A-1090 Vienna, Austria. Contact Cheryl Benard.

"AMNESTY FOR WOMEN is a new human rights organization for women, formed in 1981 by Cheryl Benard and Edit Schläffer.

"AMNESTY FOR WOMEN documents infringements on women's human rights worldwide, especially in developing countries. Cheryl Benard and Edit Schläffer are seeking contacts with women in developing countries. Some of the issues Amnesty for Women are concerned with are: child marriage, which is still widely practiced throughout the third world; neglect of female babies; refusal to allow girls to be educated; withholding of health care from women because of traditional tabus; violence against women, especially honor crimes, and more."

AMNESTY FOR WOMEN

Afghan Women Refugee Program

"Amnesty for Women is concerned with setting up a program for Afghan women in the Pakistani refugee camps who are, by tradition, in purdah (seclusion). That means the women and female children are not allowed by their men (who control them) to leave their tents; they have to be covered from head to toe; they don't have access to health care. . ."

"The camp organizers from the international refugee organizations, only deal with the male leadership and ignore the damaging traditions to which women are subjected. Little girls are brought up without any education and with no contact with the outside world because the male heads of the families and the male leadership forbids the female children to go to school. The Pakistan authorities, who observe the same Moslem rules, have no incentive to educate the female refugees, though the boys go to school (see Pakistan in this issue)."

Amnesty for Women has organized support groups in various towns in Austria, Germany and Switzerland and Liechtenstein, and has set up a bank account for contributions in Vienna. In their literature, Amnesty for Women stresses that all activities to be undertaken, for instance to teach the Afghan refugee girls and women, will be managed by the women themselves, without any intermediary or outside influences.

For more information (written in German) write to the above.

THE WORLD BANK ANNUAL REPORT 1982

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FROM: THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT/THE WORLD BANK
1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433

World Bank



THE WORLD BANK AND IFC:

"The expression, 'The World Bank,' as used in this Annual Report, means both the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD has a second affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC)."

"The IBRD, established in 1945, is owned by the governments of 142 countries. The IBRD, whose capital is subscribed by its member countries, finances its lending operations primarily from its own borrowings in the world capital markets. A substantial contribution to the IBRD's resources also comes from its retained earnings and the flow of repayments on its loans. IBRD loans generally have a grace period of five years and are repayable over twenty years or less. They are directed toward developing countries at more-advanced stages of economic and social growth. The interest rate the IBRD charges on its loans is calculated in accordance with a guideline related to its cost of borrowing."

"The IBRD's charter spells out certain basic rules that govern its operations. It must lend only for productive purposes and must stimulate economic growth in the developing countries where it lends. It must pay due regard to the prospects of repayment. Each loan is made to a government or must be guaranteed by the government concerned. The use of loans cannot be restricted to purchases in any particular member country. And the IBRD's decisions to lend must be based on economic considerations."

"The International Development Association was established in 1960 to provide assistance for the same purposes as the IBRD, but primarily in the poorer developing countries and on terms that would bear less heavily on their balance of payments than IBRD loans. IDA's assistance is, therefore, concentrated on the very poor countries."

"The IFC was established in 1956. Its function is to assist the economic development of less-developed countries by promoting growth in the private sector of their economies and helping to mobilize domestic and foreign capital for this purpose. . ."

"Since 1980, the Bank, in response to the deteriorated prospects for the developing countries during the 1980s, also inaugurated a program of structural-adjustment lending. This lending supports programs of specific policy changes and institutional reforms in developing countries designed to achieve a more efficient use of resources and thereby: (a) contribute to a more sustainable balance of payments in the medium and long term and to the maintenance of growth in the face of severe constraints; and (b) lay the basis for regaining momentum for future growth."

CONTENTS

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

"The World Bank and IFC // The Executive Directors and Alternates // The World Bank: Fiscal 1982, in Brief // The Economic Scene: A Global Perspective // Bank Policies, Activities and Finances, Fiscal 1982 // 1982 Regional Perspectives // Executive Directors // Projects Approved for IBRD and IDA Assistance in Fiscal 1982 by Sector // Projects Approved for IBRD and IDA Assistance in Fiscal 1982, by Region // Projects Approved for IBRD and IDA Assistance in Fiscal 1982, by Purpose // Trends in Lending, IBRD and IDA, by Sector // Statistical Annex // Appendices."

WOMEN WORKING FOR/IN THE WORLD BANK

| | Total No. | No. of Women |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND ALTERNATE: | 21 | 0 |
| GOVERNORS: | 142 | 0 |
| OFFICERS (Appointed): | | |
| President and Vice Presidents | 19 | 1* |
| Directors (Or level of Director) | 60 | 2 |
| Country & Regional Representatives | 32 | 0 |

World Bank



* (Prof. Anne O. Krueger, Vice President, Economics and Research, as of Sept. 1982).

WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1982

Published for the World Bank by Oxford University Press.
World Bank, 1818 H. Street NW, Washington, DC 20433 USA.

CONTENTS: Definitions // Glossary of Acronyms and Initials // Overview //

"Part I: International Development Trends:

The World economy in transition / Long-term development trends / Prospects for the 1980s //

"Part II: Agriculture and Economic Development:

Agricultural development and economic growth / Sources of agricultural growth / Rural poverty / Conclusions //

"Bibliographical Note // World Development Indicators."

HOW TO WRITE A PROPOSAL

From: HORIZONS, (July/August 1982), published by the Agency for International Development, Office of Public Affairs, Dept. of State, Washington, DC 20523.
By: Albert J. Brown, AID, Room 2242 NS, (address above).

A STANDARD PROPOSAL OUTLINE

- I. SUMMARY. Tells reader:
 - What you will find inside.
 - He should focus on these points.
 - These are the distinguishing features of our proposal.
- II. UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM. Tells reader:
 - I've read and understand your requirement.
 - I know a lot about it.
 - A. Paraphrase the RFTP requirement.
 - B. Concise and relevant monograph of theory and practice.
 - C. Restatement of the problem you will address.
- III. THE TECHNICAL/CONCEPTUAL APPROACH. Tells reader:
 - What your proposed solution is.
 - Why it is the best solution.
 - A. Weighing the alternatives.
 - B. Selection, justification and description of approach.
- C. Elaboration in terms of requirements.
- IV. THE MANAGEMENT PLAN. Tells reader:
 - You are committed to doing these things.
 - You will do them in a certain way on a specific schedule and at a given level.
 - The plan is feasible.
 - A. Schedule of Outputs (Deliverables).
 - B. Schedule of Inputs.
 - C. Organizational Structure.
 - D. Key personnel.
- V. CAPABILITY. Tells reader:
 - The institution is sound and responsible.
 - Our experience is relevant and reliable.
 - A. Institutional description.
 - B. Institutional experience.
- VI. ANNEXES.
 - A. Curricula Vitae of key personnel.
 - B. Examples of relevant work.

"The cardinal rule to effective proposal writing is first to read the request for the proposal. Then, in a well-organized paper with short, punchy sentences, show that you understand the problem and can provide a well-managed, effective solution. The tools to show your ability to do the job are internal consistency of the proposed approach and conceptual relevance, a clear presentation, and a detailed management plan and capability statement with objective evidence."

"Last, but not least, annexes should appear at the back of the proposal for essential material."

For information on AID research contracts, contact the AID office c/o American Embassy in your country (if you live in a developing country) or the Women in Development Office, AID, Room 3243, Dept. of State, Washington, DC 20523 USA.

"FOOD FOR PEACE" PROGRAM HEADED BY JULIA CHANG BLOCH



From: HORIZONS, published by Agency for International Development, (AID), Dept. of State, Washington, DC 20523. (Excerpts)

"Former Peace Corps volunteer, Senate staff assistant, Harvard and Berkeley graduate, refugee, Julia Chang Bloch now is one of the most highly placed women in the Reagan Administration. . . she is AID's assistant administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance. . ."

"In just 14 months on the job. . . she has brought about the first global conference on food aid in the program's 30-year history. Many AID missions abroad now incorporate food aid into Country Development Strategy Statements (CDSS) and field programmers are beginning to 'integrate' food aid issues into development planning and programming. . ."

"We have sent out guidelines to the field not only on integrating food aid, but also on improving the project design. . . This includes a summary of up-to-date knowledge gleaned from evaluations. And a set of guidelines on the use of local currencies is out, too. . ."

"There is a general lack of understanding about food and aid and about foreign aid in general. There is not that much media coverage, and what there has been seems to have zeroed in on problems, and then the horror stories take on a life of their own. . ."

"As a result, few people have a sense of the evolution of the program from the days when it was largely a surplus disposal mechanism."

"Spreading the word about food aid - and development assistance in general - is another important item on her crowded agenda. . ."

"As she explains. . . 'I have been personally committed to dealing with the problems of world hunger for the last decade. In that time I have come to greatly appreciate the major role the United States and its citizens have played in alleviating world hunger and poverty. . ."

"Yet much remains to be done. Our challenge, as a nation, lies in furthering the efforts of developing nations to become more self-sufficient and to attain economic stability. Our challenge, as individuals, is to promote better understanding of the importance of this effort among our fellow Americans."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

"WOMEN - PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT" PROGRAM PROVIDES TRAINING/SKILLS TO BENEFIT WOMEN

By: PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS, 2001 S. Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009 USA. 18

WOMEN - PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE TRAINING, SKILLS TO BENEFIT WOMEN

"Providing skills training for women and working with them to create income-earning opportunities is the goal of the Partners of the Americas' new 'Women: Partners in Development' Program (WID)."

"The WID program is supported by a \$214,000 grant from the Office of Women in Development of the Agency for International Development, for the first year of a three-year program."

"Under the WID program, Partner volunteers will be trained in designing and implementing innovative projects that address women's needs. These volunteers make up 'partnerships' which are the catalysts for and the means by which projects are carried out, with input from both north and south."

"The WID program will be directed by Martha Lewis, a former consultant on development and women's issues with AID, the Peace Corps and the Cooperative League of the USA."

"Some recent partnership projects are:

- Training 25 young rural Haitian women in tanning and leather-working, using hides from slaughtered animals that formerly were routinely discarded, and making handbags, belts and other leather goods for market (Haiti-New Jersey);
- The Ohio-Parana (Brazil) Partners created a sewing cooperative for 30 unemployed women to manufacture dish cloths from used sugar cane sacks, for supply to local supermarkets. The women now earn some US\$60 per month each, making possible better nutrition and education for their families;
- The Oregon-Costa Rica Partners are teaching management skills to 15 members of a school uniform production group in the San Jose, Costa Rica Barrio of '15 de Septiembre,' enabling them not only to manage successfully their own product control, inventory, pricing, production and marketing, but to teach basic management skills to other community organizations."

PARTNERS

OF THE AMERICAS

"Specifically, the WID program will:

- Award seed grants of \$3,000 - \$5,000 to partnership projects addressing women's needs;
- Conduct project development training workshops for partnership professionals,
- Recruit and develop a network of women professionals, north and south, in agriculture, health, education, nutrition, home economics, management and marketing,
- Provide travel for partnership professionals who will volunteer their time to provide technical assistance."

"Partners of the Americas links thousands of U.S. citizens in 44 states with those of 26 Latin American and Caribbean nations in partnerships, which are composed entirely of volunteers who work to mobilize community resources and jointly plan and manage small-scale, community-based projects in agriculture and rural development, health, education, special education and rehabilitation, energy, business and trade, and the arts."

"Each year some 4,000 professionals work as volunteers in their Partner area, providing training to some 100,000 people."

OXFAM EDUCATION & YOUTH MATERIALS 1981/82

Oxfam

OXFAM, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, England.

"Since 1974, OXFAM has been committed to spending up to 5 percent of its income each year on education work in the UK, helping people to understand how change and development come about in today's world; work which is becoming known as 'development education'."

"Part of this money is spent on our Education and Youth Department, a professional unit within OXFAM which helps us to support schools and youth groups all over the country. We publish and sell materials; create opportunities for children and young people to learn about, and become involved in development issues and programmes; produce advice, support and training for teachers and youth workers; and in some localities collaborate with the Local Education Authority in joint programmes. . ."

For more information and literature on what materials are available on Development Education, write to the above.

THE TRIBUNE: A WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT QUARTERLY

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S TRIBUNE CENTER, INC.,
305 East 46th St., 6th Floor, New York, NY 10017 USA.

TRIBUNE CENTRE

NEWSLETTER #19, Second Quarter 1982. . . Focusing on Women's Centres Worldwide.

187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 U. S. A.

COMMONWEALTH ASIAN AND SOUTH PACIFIC DIRECTORY OF AID AGENCIES

The Commonwealth Foundation, Marlborough House, London SW1Y 5HU, England.

Charities, trusts, foundations and official bodies offering assistance in Commonwealth countries in Asia and the South Pacific.

CONTENTS

Foreword // Governmental Organizations: Pan-Commonwealth and Regional Asian and South Pacific / Commonwealth Countries / United Nations and other multi-national agencies / Non-Commonwealth Countries //

Non-Governmental Organizations: Pan-Commonwealth and Regional Asian and South Pacific / In Commonwealth Countries / International and other multi-national agencies, in non-Commonwealth Countries // Appendix

"This third regional directory published by the Foundation follows the general lines and format of the 'Commonwealth Caribbean Directory of Aid Agencies' and 'Commonwealth African Directory of Aid Agencies', published in July 1978 and July 1979 respectively. It lists agencies offering assistance to any or all of the Commonwealth developing countries in Asia and the South Pacific.

INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES NAIROBI

University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya

Kenya

"The Institute for Development Studies' broad mandate includes the provision of research opportunities, facilities and professional guidance to enable a rapidly expanding number of Kenyan scholars to study the problems of development. In addition, research papers issued by the Institute for Development Studies are widely used as University teaching materials, as they are based on the analysis of relevant issues in our own society and related to national development. Finally, visiting scholars from all over the world whose work is directly relevant to the research priorities of the Institute may carry out studies in Kenya as research associates, and in this way make their own contribution to an understanding of the processes and problems of development in Kenya."

A Research and Publication List is available.

PROJETS ŒCUMENIQUES

JOINT TASK FORCE ON DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Projets Œcumeniques, Office Catholique d'Information sur les problemes europeens, Catholic European Study and Information Centre, Secretariat: 23 avenue d'Auderghem, 1040 Bruxelles, Belgium.

"The Joint Task Force on Development Issues is a body which seeks to increase awareness among European Churches about development problems (especially related to EEC policies) and also to make Church thinking on these issues available to people in positions of governmental or administrative responsibility. It provides a forum for discussion and serves as an information channel between Church institutions in Europe and the Third World, national governments and the EEC."

"The Joint Task Force is sub-divided into two working groups: - the Development Policy group and the Development Education group."

"The Development Policy Group has been making an ongoing appraisal of the Lome Convention, a trade and aid agreement established in 1975 between the nine EEC member states and 46 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). . ."

"The Development Education Group studies development education work around the world with particular emphasis on Church-connected development education programmes in the ten EEC member states. . ."

ICVA NEWS

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

International Council of Voluntary Agencies, 13 rue Gautier, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

CONTENTS (From recent issues):

"Japanese Voluntary Agencies and Development Cooperation // NGO Strategies for Health // World Bank/NGO Committee // ICVA Working Group on Refugees and Migration // Africa's Food Crisis // Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (COPAC) // New Swiss Consortium for Development Cooperation // Senegalese NGO Committee Established // New Netherlands Committee for Aid to Refugees //."

"ICVA NEWS appears six times annually instead of four (since last Spring) and also now appears in three languages."

PLEASE SEND US A CONTRIBUTION NOW

187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 U. S. A.

READING LIST : WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

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- LOUTFI, MARTHA. Rural Women: Unequal Partners in Development, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland (1980). (See WIN NEWS VI-4, pp. 11-13).
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- CARR, MARILYN. Women and Appropriate Technology: Two Essays. Intermediate Technology, Occasional Paper #5, 9 King St., Covent Garden, London WC2 8HN, England. (WIN NEWS VIII-4)
- HUSTON, PERDITA. Third World Women Speak Out. Praeger Publishers, Praeger Special Studies, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (in cooperation with the Overseas Development Council / 1979).
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- U.N. MID-DECADE CONFERENCE FOR WOMEN WORLD ACTION PLAN, #A/CONF.94/35, United Nations, DESI/DPI, Room 1000-I, 866 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017.
- U.N. CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN, #CEDAW/SP/1 1 April 1982 and #DESI.E/78-June 1980. United Nations, DESI-DPI, Room 1000-I, 866 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

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- MIES, MARIA (Editor). Fighting on Two Fronts: Women's Struggles and Research. (Editor). National Liberation and Women's Liberation. (Theme Editor, Rhoda Reddock). Both published by Institute for Social Studies, P.O. Box 90733, 2509 LS The Hague, Netherlands. (1982). (See WIN NEWS VIII-4, Autumn 1982 for a summary review).
- HOSKEN, Fran P. Hosken Report: Genital and Sexual Mutilation of Females (especially chapter on Women and Development). Published by WIN NEWS, address below.

JOURNALS

- WIN NEWS (Women's International Network News), Editor: Fran P. Hosken, 187 Grant St., Lexington, MA 02173 USA. (Quarterly Journal on Women's Rights/Development/Health).
- WOMEN AT WORK, Editor: Krishna Patel, International Labour Office (ILO), U.N., CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.
- MANUSHI: A Journal About Women and Society. Editor: Madhu Kishwar. Cl/202 Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi 110024, India (English/Hindi).
- HUMAN RIGHTS QUARTERLY, Special Guest Editor: Fran P. Hosken. Special Issue on Women and International Human Rights, Vol. 3, #2, 1981). The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD 21218.

POSITIVE HEALTH EFFECTS OF THE PILL

From: NEWS published by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, a Corporation for Research, Policy Analysis and Public Education, 360 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10010.

"Oral contraceptive use not only protects against pregnancy but reduces the incidence of at least eight serious diseases, which range from benign breast disease to cancers of the reproductive tract, resulting in an estimated reduction of 50,000 hospitalizations for these diseases each year in the U.S. alone. In a review just released of the major recent studies of the health effects of the pill, epidemiologist Howard W. Ory of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control reports the following non-contraceptive health benefits of pill use:

- Benign breast disease: between one-half and three-quarters of all cases of benign breast disease that would otherwise develop in pill users are prevented by pill use. . .
- Ovarian cysts: Because oral contraceptives apparently suppress cyclical ovarian activity, their use markedly reduces the occurrence of certain types of ovarian cysts requiring surgical treatment. . .
- Iron-deficiency anemia: Oral contraceptive users suffer approximately 45 percent less iron-deficiency anemia than do non-users, partly due to the fact that pill users have less menstrual flow than non-users. . .
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID): Women who use oral contraceptives and who have no history of PID have only half the risk of developing the disease as women who use no contraceptive method. . .
- Ectopic Pregnancy: One of the most serious effects of the PID epidemic is the marked increase in the incidence of ectopic pregnancy, which appears to have tripled in the U.S. in the last 15 years. Since pill use not only protects against PID, but also in most instances prevents ovulation, pill users have almost complete protection from ectopic pregnancy. . .
- Rheumatoid arthritis: Studies indicate that current users of oral contraceptives are only half as likely as non-users to develop rheumatoid arthritis. . .

INFANT FEEDING IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES : A CRITIQUE OF THE LITERATURE

FROM: Advances in Nursing Science Oct. 1982.

BY: Janice M. Morse, R.N., PhD, Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing University of Alberta, Clinical Nurse Researcher, University of Alberta Hospitals, Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA.

"Infant feeding has been extensively examined over the past 15 years - in particular the reasons for the mother's choice of either breast-feeding or bottle-feeding and the subsequent effect on infant health. Research has been conducted in both western and non-western societies and in many cultural and subcultural groups. Such research when comparing breast and bottle fed infants has generally demonstrated a significant increase in infant morbidity and mortality in the bottle-feed group, especially in the third world countries."

"The reasons that women continue to bottle-feed in developing countries, despite the increased infant health risk, and despite extensive governmental campaigns to encourage breast-feeding, is poorly understood, and is a matter of concern and controversy. Present theories are summarized as follows:"

Theory 1: Women in third world countries wish to emulate western women. . .This is fostered by unfair marketing and advertising practices.

Theory 2: Breast-feeding and bottle-feeding rates can be used as social indicators. Societies in a stage of disorganization, transition or stress. . .bottle-feed their infants. Breast-feeding is a sign of stability.

Theory 3: The mother's choice of feeding method is the method that optimizes her contribution to the family group. . .rather than giving priority to or maximizing the infant's development. Bottle-feeding releases the mother from the infant's demands. . ."

"At the present time the issue of infant feeding is emotional and political. The majority of the research extends from the first theoretical position, although the research assumptions are not always clearly defined. This research has been conducted largely by physicians, mostly male, searching for a cure to a medical problem - infant diarrhea - rather than a social or behavioral syndrome. For the most part, epidemiological techniques have been used, perhaps because of the intimate nature of breast-feeding, which places the male researcher at a disadvantage."

"As previously stated, the majority of health care workers (and the lay public) subscribe to the first theoretical position. However, accepting this position ignores several contradictory studies which show that there is no difference in the morbidity and mortality of breast and bottle fed infants. Zeitlan et al examined poor urban mothers and infants in the Philippines and found in their sample of 513 infants that there was no significant difference between those infants who were bottle-fed and those who were breast-fed. In urban families in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Dugdale also examined the differences between breast and bottle fed infants. At no time during the first ten months did the breast-fed infants gain significantly more weight than the bottle-fed infants."

"Further research by Dugdale was conducted in an Australian aboriginal community from 1952 to 1972. During this period there was no significant change in the rate of bottle-feeding or in the health facilities, yet the infant mortality rate fell from 280/1,000 to 40/1,000. The biased position of the researcher is not always clearly identified. The medical profession has presented a persuasive theoretical argument for the dangers of bottle-feeding in the third world countries. And physicians, dizzy with the success of the germ theory of disease, have identified a causative organism (E coli) and focused on a single mode of transmission (the feeding bottle)."

"Research based on a 'bottle is bad' assumption often has to explain contrary findings. The World Health Organization found itself in such a position when reporting from a survey of infant feeding patterns in seven developing countries (Chile, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Nigeria, the Philippines and Zaire) and two developed countries (Hungary and Sweden). The data showed that 'in general the rates (deaths of previous children) tended to be highest in the groups with the highest prevalence and longest duration of breast-feeding. . ."

"Furthermore, we tend to forget that the pattern of infant feeding in third world countries appears to be combined breast and bottle feeding rather than only breast feeding or bottle feeding. And it is apparent that the combination of feeding methods is both culturally and physiologically adaptive."

"In 1980 Dugdale noted the shortcomings of examining the mother-infant dyad in infant feeding research and suggested that more holistic variables be considered. His model suggested that analysis must be twofold, considering the environment in addition to variables affecting the mother and infant. The major environmental impact extended from the level of development of the society. As a carte blanche description, 'developing society' is too broad, so he suggested a four-category system:"

Level 1: Societies in level 1 are generally known as 'primitive societies,' in which the traditional way of living is still intact and unaltered. In these societies, health care is still provided by the traditional healers, and death and birth rates are high. Breast-feeding is essential for infant survival, and there is no alternative.

Level 2: In these societies, culture contact is beginning to affect the life style of the people. Technology is beginning to be utilized and is often utilized inappropriately. Health care is still provided by traditional healers, but in acute life-threatening situations western health care is sought. In this setting, some bottle-feeding is introduced, with a dramatic increase in infant morbidity and mortality.

Level 3: These societies are beginning to effectively utilize technology, that along with support personnel is imported into the country. Dualistic health care systems exist: The western health care system is utilized for acute life-threatening conditions, and the traditional health care system, for chronic conditions. Infant feeding methods consist of both breast and bottle feeding, and there is little effect on infant feeding method on infant health.

Level 4: This is the developed society, which is dependent on technology, has a low birth rate, and a minimal death rate. The health care system is formalized and focused on prevention. Infants are both breast and bottle fed, and there is no difference between the two groups."

"Following the analysis of the community to determine the expected outcomes of infant feeding, Dugdale suggests that the mother-infant dyad, as a unit of analysis, must be discarded, so that a model that encompasses all the variables can be included. Variables that may affect care and yet are frequently ignored, are:

- the quality of maternal attachment, or mother-infant bonding;
- the internal locus of control, which results in positive health care preventative and curative actions, rather than an external locus of control, which results in impotence, acceptance, and resignation when faced with a threat;
- a knowledge of, and compliance with, health education principles;
- a reasonable level of maternal health;
- a high value placed on infants within a culture, extending from family planning, and so forth."

"As obvious as this may seem to nurses, these factors have generally been ignored in infant feeding research in the third world."

"It is apparent that the research extending from the first theoretical position has been used politically through various consumer groups and by the media, so that information has been selectively distributed. . . Other theoretical positions, resulting from research conducted by women and anthropologists, have resulted in three other theoretical explanations for the use of bottle feeding in these settings. . ."

"Dugdale's observation on the impact of infant feeding method at different levels of 'development' in developing societies helps to explain the discrepancies in the literature and is an important contribution. Clearly, it is not appropriate to utilize one policy, or guideline, globally."

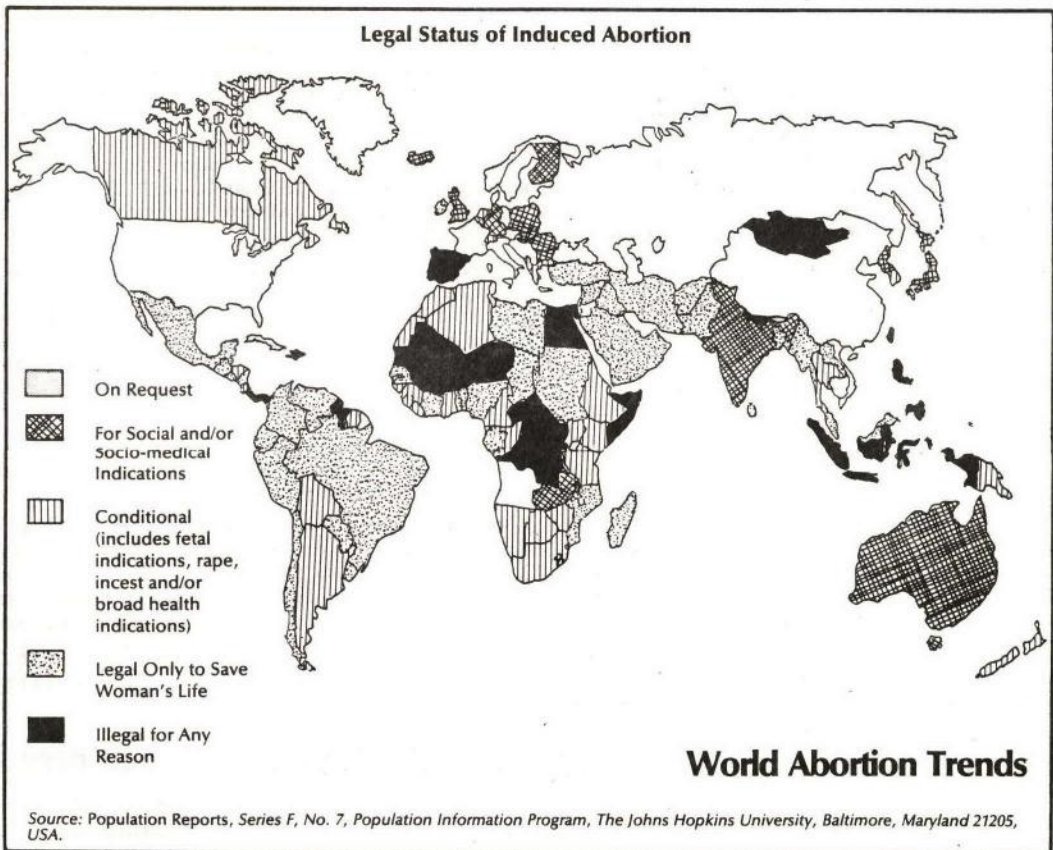
WORLD ABORTION TRENDS

From: POPULATION, published by Population Crisis Committee, 1120 19th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. (#9, September 1982)

"Induced abortion, the oldest method of human birth control, has also been the most common and until recently, the most dangerous method throughout much of the world. Only in the last decade, with the increasingly wider distribution of modern contraceptives, has the relative importance of abortion declined in some countries. Abortion has probably fallen to third place among birth control methods, behind voluntary sterilization (approximately 100 million users worldwide) and oral contraceptives (approximately 54 million users worldwide)."

"Experts estimate that today about one in four pregnancies is terminated by induced abortion, for a yearly total of about 40 million. About half of these abortions occur illegally and now represent a leading cause of death among women of childbearing age. In Latin America, the Middle East and other areas where family planning services are scarce, health providers believe that the medical complications of illegal abortion are reaching epidemic dimensions. . ."

"As of 1980, about two-thirds of the world's people lived in countries that permitted medically-induced abortion on request or under a broad range of social conditions. Between 1965 and 1980, 40 countries extended the grounds for legal abortion while a handful of countries, including several Eastern European countries, Israel and post-revolutionary Iran, adopted more restrictive laws. However, most of the countries that permit abortion under a broad range of conditions are located in Asia, Europe and North America. In much of the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, abortion is either completely illegal or permitted only to prevent the woman's death; only in Cuba, Kuwait, Morocco, Nicaragua, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay and Zambia are policies less restrictive. . ."



"Over the last several years, the highest abortion rates in the world - according to rough estimates - appear to have been in Italy, Portugal and Uruguay, which may have as many abortions as live births. Interestingly, most of the abortions in all three countries were illegal at the time. In Austria, Japan and the Soviet Union, where abortion is legal, more than 1 in 2 pregnancies end in abortion. Japan and the USSR share a heavy historical reliance on abortion as a method of family planning due to the lack of oral contraceptives, IUD's and voluntary sterilization. In the middle range are Argentina, Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Israel, Romania and Yugoslavia, with one abortion for every three pregnancies. Countries with lower rates, where about one in four pregnancies ends in abortion, include Brazil, East Germany, Finland, India, Korea, Poland, Singapore, Sweden and the United States. . ."

For a copy of this five-page report, write to the above.

From: International Contraception, Abortion & Sterilisation Campaign
374 Grays Inn Road, London WC1, England

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"THE AIMS OF ICASC:

- women's right to decide if and when to have children
- the right to safe, effective contraception
- the right to safe, legal abortion
- the freedom from sterilisation abuse"

IN EVERY COUNTRY AND FOR ALL WOMEN EQUALLY!

"SOME OF THE ISSUES WE ARE CAMPAIGNING ON INCLUDE:

- dangerous and illegal abortion - a major killer of women
- coercive and racist policies whose aim is to stop women from having the children they want
- dumping of dangerous contraceptives in the Third World
- women not having full information about benefits and risks of methods that would allow them to make informed choices
- the failure to make all safe methods available to women who want them
- prosecution and imprisonments, abuses and restrictive laws - all violations of women's right to control their own bodies without fear"

ICASC

ABORTION CLINICS HARASSED AND THREATENED

ABORTION

From: HER SAY, P. O. Box 11010, San Francisco, California 94101

Published by: The Women's News Institute, Inc.

"An abortion clinic operated by Planned Parenthood and a pregnancy counseling agency on the same street were both broken into the end of August. At Planned Parenthood, vandals smashed a glass door, ransacked patient records and waiting rooms, and made off with a vacuum aspirator used in performing abortions. The other clinic lost two aspirators. Planned Parenthood spokesperson Donna Raub says the attack on her clinic came on the heels of summer-long picketing at another clinic operated by the Planned Parenthood Chapter. She adds, however, that no patient files are missing, and that the Clinic is 'determined to not be intimidated' from performing abortions. Planned Parenthood has concluded from the nature of the attack that it was -- 'related to an anti-abortion type' of group."

"Uta Landy, of the New York-based National Abortion Federation, says that threats against abortion clinics are up. . .Landy says there has been 'a real increase' in picketing at clinics around the country, and that an Atlanta clinic last week received a bomb threat. Landy calls the increasing violence (quote) '(an) incredible sign of a whole atmosphere of fear and intimidation' directed against women seeking to end unwanted pregnancies. She says clinics around the country are hiring guards, warning patients, and beefing up security measures in efforts to avoid further attacks. . ."

"The recent kidnapping of an Illinois abortion clinic operator and his wife represents another in a growing series of attacks on such women's facilities."

". . .according to Alice White of the National Abortion Federation, a coalition of women's clinics. . .the FBI has indeed confirmed that Doctor Hector Zevallos and his wife were kidnapped by a strange group calling itself the 'Army of God'. The group, which freed the Zevallos unhurt (August 20th), had originally demanded that President Reagan make anti-abortion statements, as a condition of the couple's release."

"Alice White says that so far this year, eight firebombings or suspicious fires have hit abortion clinics around the United States. Among those incidents was a fire-bombing which demolished a new addition to Zevallos'. . .clinic."

THE DUBLIN WELL WOMAN CENTRE

The Dublin Well Woman Centre Ltd.

FROM: The Dublin Well Woman Centre, 60 Eccles Street, Dublin (Ireland) 1.
63 Lr Leeson Street, Dublin (Ireland) 2.

"The Well Woman Centre has been set up to help women gain control of their own bodies and their lives through providing a comprehensive range of contraceptive and fertility control services. The information and encouragement is provided for women to choose for themselves what method is best suited to them. However, contraception is only one aspect of the responsibility we must take for ourselves. Just as visiting a dentist regularly does not necessarily mean that a person has good teeth so you don't become healthy by seeing a doctor. We must become aware of our own bodies and how they function. This booklet gives information on some of the problems that affect women, how to avoid them, and how to treat them if they do occur. In this brochure we cover the various areas very briefly. Much more detailed information is available at the centre on each topic: The Pill // The Diaphragm // The Condom // Spermicides // I.U.D. // Rhythm Method // Male Sterilisation (Vasectomy) // Female Sterilisation // Vaginal Health Care // Menstruation."

THE SEARCH FOR MALE CONTRACEPTION

From: RF ILLUSTRATED, The Rockefeller Foundation,
1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 USA. (By Marion Steinmann).

"More than 20 years after the introduction of the Pill for women, there is still no male chemical contraceptive of any kind available on the market in any country in the world. 'We have been trying to develop male contraceptives for 25 years, using all of the sophistication of modern medicine,' says Dr. Sheldon J. Segal, director of the RF's Division of Population Sciences. 'And we haven't gotten anyplace.'

"Now, however, two research leads offer hope of achieving that goal. Both approaches have progressed to the early stages of testing in humans, and if all goes well, one or the other (or both) might make it to market during this decade. One of the new leads - a brain hormone called LHRH - is the product of systematic scientific inquiry of such basic biological importance that it won a Nobel Prize for the investigators. By contrast, the other new lead - a drug named gossypol - was uncovered accidentally in rural China."

"Investigators have looked at many things over the years" Dr. Segal points out, but up until now all the drugs considered either have not worked - that is, they have not stopped sperm production - or their contraceptive effect has not been reversible, or they have carried unacceptable side effects such as reducing sex drive or causing illness. The approach that has been investigated the most thoroughly, and which has also reached the stage of human testing, is one analogous to what has worked so well in the Pill for women: the use of sex hormones."

THE REGULATION OF THE MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM:

"In men, the reproductive system is regulated by the interaction of the brain and the pituitary gland. . .and the sex gland, called the testis. . .which communicate with each other by means of four major hormones. . .The hypothalamus in the lower brain secretes the hormone LHRH, which stimulates the nearby pituitary gland to produce two other hormones, LH and FSH. These hormones, traveling in the blood, then cause the testis to manufacture both sperm and also the male sex hormone testosterone. Contraceptive researchers are exploring three major ways of interfering with this regulatory system to stop sperm production: administering extra sex hormone or the brain hormone LHRH, or giving gossypol, which acts on the testis itself."

HOW GOSSYPOL WORKS:

"Gossypol interferes with sperm in two ways. First, it attacks sperm maturing in the epididymis. Each sperm has three main parts: a head enclosing the genetic material; a midpiece, which contains the power supply; and a long, whiplike tail to propel the sperm toward its rendezvous with the egg. Gossypol knocks out the power supply in the midpiece, thereby rendering the sperm immotile. Second, gossypol also stops the actual production of sperm within the convoluted, seminiferous tubules of the testis."

"Starting in 1972, the Chinese tested gossypol extensively in humans. Some 10,000 men in 14 districts (including Beijing, Nanjing, and Shanghai) took several different versions of gossypol, by mouth, in doses ranging from 10 to 70 milligrams a day, for intervals ranging from five weeks to six years. The Chinese scientists reported, 'The overall antifertility efficacy is . . .99.07 percent as estimated by sperm examination.' Dr. Segal concurs: 'The outcome was uniform in one respect. It really stops sperm production. With regard to effectiveness, it looked good.'"

"The Rockefeller Foundation is supporting several lines of research on LHRH, although Dr. Segal is cautious. 'Little is known of the potential toxicity of taking LHRH regularly', he points out. 'At this time, the only method of giving it that could be described would be daily injections of LHRH and a monthly injection of testosterone, a course not likely to appeal to any but the most highly motivated. An easier approach - a nasal spray rather than injections - has yet to pass the test of reliability. Perhaps we should be thinking of 15 or 20 years of further research before the prospects of LHRH can be clearly established. . ."

MAJOR PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE POPULATION FIELD

From: POPULATION, Briefing Papers on Issues of National and International Importance in the Population Field, prepared by the POPULATION CRISIS COMMITTEE, 1120 19th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036 USA. (July 1982, #10).

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY: ANNUAL REPORT 1981

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY Project Director: Dr. Dirk J. van de Kaa,
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BS, England.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE Director: E. Lunenberg, Permanent Office,
428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, P.O. Box 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands.

World Fertility Survey

187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 U. S. A.

WOMANCARE: A GYNECOLOGICAL GUIDE TO YOUR BODY

By: Lynda Madaras and Jane Patterson, M.D., F.A.C.O.G. with Peter Schick, M.D., FACS

Published by: Avon Books, 959 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10019 USA.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

"How This Book Came to be Written // Gynecological Self-Exam // Breast Self-Exam // The Monthly Miracle: Menstruation // Birth Control: The Statistical Lie // Birth Control Methods // Dealing with Doctors // Diseases

"Diseases: The Vulva / The Vagina / The Cervix / The Uterus and Fallopian Tubes / The Ovaries / The Breast / Sexually Transmitted Diseases / Problems Related to the Menstrual Cycle / Problems related to Pregnancy and Fertility / Cancer ///

"Gynecological Operations, Tests, Procedures and Drugs // Reference Section // Notes // Appendices."

HOW THIS BOOK CAME TO BE WRITTEN (Excerpts)

"The primary intent of this book. . . was to teach women how to use a speculum (the medical instrument used by doctors) to examine their own bodies. On the surface, the idea of women practicing gynecological self-exam. . . is hardly earth-shattering. In reality, looking at your own vagina and cervix is about as exciting as looking down your throat. . . But for the time being, gynecological self-exam remains a rather revolutionary practice, for it brings us up against some very basic cultural taboos and makes us confront the negative attitudes about our bodies that have been socialized into us since infancy. . ."

"Practicing gynecological self-exam also has other far-reaching consequences. For one thing, it challenges the traditional relationship between women and their doctors. Once a woman learns to use a speculum, she begins to view doctors differently. She has, literally and figuratively, a whole new perspective on the ritualized practice of the gynecological exam. . ."

"The M.D. eity syndrome is a condition that affects vast numbers of doctors in this country and is generally transmitted to their all-too-susceptible patients. Perhaps the most characteristic symptom of the M.D. eity syndrome is the use of esoteric and incomprehensible language. . ."

"Self-exam is the first step in changing all this. The knowledge is no longer secret. Practicing self-exam will not magically enable a woman to make sense of all that medical jargon, nor does it take the place of a doctor's examination, but it does begin to demystify the M.D. eity and allow women to deal with their gynecologists in a new way. . ."

"As we worked with more and more women, it became obvious to us that women were not getting the information they needed from their doctors. What was necessary, it seemed to us, was a book that provided this sort of information. . ."

"The second part of this book discusses birth control, for this is another medical area in which women are frequently misinformed. There is clearly a great deal of bias in the medical profession in regard to birth control. . ."

"This part of the book also includes a reference section that provides detailed information about the various methods of birth control, so that women can be well informed when making decisions about this matter."

"The third section of this book deals with doctors and disease. Chapter Six discusses the doctor-patient relationship, how to find a good doctor and how to get a second opinion. This section also includes a reference section, which contains information about virtually all the ills that female flesh is heir to, with descriptions of causes, symptoms, diagnostic steps and the various treatment options. . ."

"The last section of the book deals with gynecological operations, tests, procedures and drugs. Chapter Seven talks about unnecessary surgery and tests and explains how to avoid them. Detailed information about the various operations, tests and procedures mentioned in other parts of the book is included in the accompanying reference section, along with information about some of the more controversial drugs used in gynecological medicine. . ."

Editor's Note: A most comprehensive, well-organized and informative guide to women's health.

HEALTHSHARING

FROM: HEALTHSHARING, A CANADIAN WOMEN'S HEALTH QUARTERLY

PUBLISHED BY: Women Healthsharing, Inc., A Resource and Writing Collective,
Box 230, Station M, Toronto, Ontario, M6S 4T3, CANADA

CONTENTS:

FEATURES: Update on Midwifery; Breach of Trust: Unmasking the Incest Advocates; A Comic Look at Birth Control; In Great Demand: The Revival of the Cervical Cap; The Case Against Depo Provera // NEWS // OUR READERS WRITE // ETCETERA: Collective Notes Healthwise; Reviews; Resources and Events.

Healthsharing

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

WOMEN AND HEALTH

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HEALTH NETWORK

224 Seventh St., S.E., Washington, DC 20003 USA.

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SOME USA HEALTH FACTS FOR WOMEN:

- Of the 800,000 hysterectomies performed in this country in just one year recently, one third of them were unnecessary, 1,000 of them were fatal.
- Breast cancer strikes one in every 11 women. Death rates from this have remained the same since the 1930's, despite today's expensive and often traumatic radical surgery, drugs and radiation.
- Thirty million American women regularly take stimulant and depressant drugs prescribed by their doctors. Some of these mood changers can push women into permanent depression.
- The Reagan Administration is ignoring health needs of women by drastically cutting food programs for needy mothers and children.
- Even though women are far and away the majority of health care consumers in our country, only 7% of doctors and only 2% of hospital administrators are women.

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S HEALTH NETWORK:

National Women's Health Network

Some of our accomplishments:

- Warning millions of women about radical mastectomy, a disfiguring surgical treatment for breast cancer -- and promoting alternative treatments.
- Leading the fight to make the cervical cap -- a relatively safe, simple contraceptive device -- legal in the United States.
- Bringing the nation's first class-action lawsuit on behalf of DES daughters who are at risk for developing cancer because their mothers took the drug, DES.
- Convincing the U.S. Senate to hold hearings to investigate dangerous hospital childbirth practices.
- Starting the first national project on black women's health -- to help families most hurt by the Reagan budget cuts.

We are also involved in efforts to protect a woman's right to choose abortion -- a right granted under our Constitution which is now under severe attack.

To become a Member of the National Women's Health Network, write to the above.

PATIENT POWER: WOMEN'S EMERGING ROLE AS ACTIVE CONSUMER IN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

CHOICES, 97-77 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, NY 11374 USA.

Merle Hoffman, founder of CHOICES, writes:

"Founded in 1971, CHOICES is a comprehensive, licensed, ambulatory women's health facility, specializing in the physiological and psychological aspects of reproductive and preventive health care. At CHOICES, the philosophy of PATIENT POWER has radically altered the classical concept of the 'doctor-patient' relationship from a traditional, dictatorial one to a positive, participatory one."

"To help women overcome the passive, dependent role that they assume when dealing with physicians, women trained in psychology and women's medicine were incorporated as 'facilitators' into all health care programs. . .The facilitators act as bridges between patients and their doctors. They help patients before and after all medical appointments in counseling sessions. . ."

"Facilitators help patients to understand that doctors are. . .partners in health care. . .Physicians who work at CHOICES are learning that they need not take on the heavy burden of being the primary dispenser of medical information. . .The doctors are learning to share the responsibility of patient care with other professionals, like the facilitators, and the patients themselves. . ."

"The 12 Tenants of PATIENT POWER developed by CHOICES:

The right to question your doctor // Not being intimidated by the medical establishment // Making medicine work for you // Knowledge of the power of your own will // Awareness of available medical choices // Assertive questioning of the medical system // Knowing your options // Being informed of your rights and responsibilities // Comparison shopping for doctors and drugs // Being an informed consumer // Integrity and Responsibility // A Discipline of self-awareness."

"Since consistent feedback is an essential part of change and growth, patients are constantly asked for their reactions to many health care programs that Choices offers. . .The philosophy of Choices seems to be accomplishing the goals of: humanizing the physician, eliminating some of the fear and anxiety usually associated with seeing a doctor, having women act more autonomous and assertive with physicians, transmitting information in a relaxed atmosphere. . ."

"Only with complete and accurate knowledge of the options available to them can people truly choose. Until this is the case, persons, men or women, can never really say that they do indeed have control over their bodies, or for that matter, their destinies."

TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN :

BACKGROUND PAPERS TO THE WHO SEMINAR, KHARTOUM, 10 - 15, FEBRUARY 1979



World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, P.O. Box 1517, Alexandria, Egypt. (WHO/EMRO Technical Publication No. 2, Vol. 2), 1982 (362 pages).

Edited by: Dr. Taha Baasher, Dr. R.H.O. Bannerman, Dr. Hamid Rushwan,
Mrs. Iris Sharaf.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES

(Editor's Note: The main part of this seminar was on female circumcision, which for the first time was discussed in an international context. Therefore, only the papers regarding female circumcision are listed here.

A number of other papers are listed in the report under the headings of: "General Features // Nutritional Taboos and Traditional Practices in Pregnancy and Lactation including Breastfeeding Practices // Child Marriage and Early Teenage Childbirth."

Chapter IV: FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

(A) Anatomical, Histological, Physical, Psychosocial and Epidemiological Aspects

"CIRCUMCISION AND INFIBULATION IN THE SUDAN"

Dr. Salah Abu Bakr, Director, Buluk Hospital, Omdurman, Sudan.

"DAMAGE TO PHYSICAL HEALTH FROM PHARAONIC CIRCUMCISION (INFIBULATION) OF FEMALES"

Dr. Robert Cook, Reg. Adviser, Maternal & Child Health, WHO East. Med. Region.

"REASONS FOR AND PURPOSES OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION"

Dr. S. Mirghany El Sayed, Centre Hospitalier de Villeneuve St. Georges, Villeneuve St. Georges, France.

"PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASPECTS OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION"

Dr. Taha Baasher, Regional Adviser on Mental Health, WHO East. Med. Region.

"CLITORIS ENVY: A PSYCHODYNAMIC CONSTRUCT INSTRUMENTAL IN FEMALE CIRCUMCISION"

Dr. Mohammed Shaalan, Asst. Prof. and Chair, Dept. of Neuropsychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Al Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

"FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN THE WORLD TODAY: A GLOBAL REVIEW"

Fran P. Hosken, Editor, Women's International Network, Lexington, MA, USA.

(B) Country Studies on Female Circumcision

WOMEN AND HEALTH

"CIRCUMCISION OF GIRLS" (Arab Countries)

Dr. Nawal el Saadawi, Women's Programme, Economic Comm. for Western Asia.

"FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN EGYPT: CURRENT RESEARCH AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS (Egypt)"

Mrs. Marie B. Assaad, Sr. Research Asst., American University, Cairo, Egypt.

"TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF WOMEN; FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN EGYPT"

Dr. Ahmed Saad El Dine El Hakim, Director, Mental Health Department, Ministry of Health, Cairo, Egypt.

"FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN EGYPT"

Dr. Afaf Attia Salem, Director, General Directorate Maternity & Child Health, Ministry of Health, Cairo, Egypt.

"FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN SOMALIA" (Somalia)

Ms. Raqiya Haji Dualeh, Education Secretary,
Somali Democratic Women's Organization, Mogadishu, Somalia.
Mrs. Mariam Farah Warsame, Foreign Relations Secretary,
Somali Democratic Women's Organization, Mogadishu, Somalia.

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

"FEMALE CIRCUMCISION - PHYSICAL AND MENTAL COMPLICATIONS"

Mrs. Edna Adan Ismail, Director, Dept. of Training,
Ministry of Health, Mogadishu, Somalia.



"COMMUNITY STUDY OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN SOMALIA"

Dr. F.H.M. Hussein et al

"THE VIEWS OF SUDANESE GYNAECOLOGISTS, MIDWIVES AND COLLEGE STUDENTS ON FEMALE CIRCUMCISION (Sudan)"

Dr. Gasim Badri, Lecturer, Ahfad University College for Women, Omdurman, Sudan.

"A STUDY OF PREVALENCE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN SUDAN"

Dr. Asma Abdel Rahim El Dareer, Project Director, Dept. of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Khartoum, Sudan.

"THE OBSTETRICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL ASPECT OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN THE SUDAN".

Dr. Suleiman Modawi, Gynaecologist Obstetrician, Ministry of Health, Khartoum, Sudan.

"FACTORS RELATED TO SUDANESE FAMILIES DECIDING AGAINST FEMALE CIRCUMCISION"

Dr. Gail Price, Ahfad University College, Omdurman, Sudan.

"FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN UPPER VOLTA" (Upper Volta)

Mrs. Alice Tiendregeon, President, Federation of Women of Upper Volta, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

FROM THE PREFACE by A.H. Taba, M.D. (Excerpts)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

"The WHO Seminar on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children, held in Khartoum from 10-15 February 1979, provided suitable media for the exchange of information and the constructive study of traditional practices. A summary of the discussions and the emanating recommendations were reviewed and produced in WHO/EMRO Technical Publication No.2."

"In view of the importance of the subject, special efforts have been made to produce the background papers of the above Seminar as a second volume to the compendium of material included in that publication. . ."

"I trust that this second volume will form a useful reference regarding traditional practices which affect the health of women and children, and I hope that through systematic studies and collaborative efforts at national, regional and international levels, appropriate action will be taken for the promotion of useful traditional practices and the abolition of harmful customs affecting the health of women and children".

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES

FROM THE INTRODUCTION (Excerpts):

"Traditional practices are more widely employed in developing countries where health facilities and health education are still beyond the reach of the majority of the population. In many parts of Africa, for example, it is estimated that about 90 percent of the population rely on traditional healers and traditional birth attendants as their first contact for health care. In effect, traditional practices constitute primary health care for these communities.

"In spite of this highly unsatisfactory situation, seldom had there been any significant interregional or international studies or meetings to discuss the effects of traditional practices on the health of women and children".

"The Khartoum Seminar, one of the first activities in this respect, was arranged by WHO to study and interchange ideas on this subject for the Eastern Mediterranean Region and some African countries. . .The papers presented at that meeting and included in this book dealt with a variety of practices. The following topics were discussed:

- nutritional taboos;
- traditional practices in pregnancy and lactation including breastfeeding;
- female circumcision;
- child marriage and early teenage childbirth."



"It became apparent that, due to the diversity of cultures and their variations even within the same country, it would not have been possible to be exhaustive in discussing traditional practices during the Seminar. However, major issues of the important topics were discussed and female circumcision was one of the subjects discussed in much greater detail. This is because of the concern for a particularly harmful practice which is still causing much suffering to women and children in many parts of Africa and the Middle East, and the desire to recommend the most effective ways and means for its abolition with due consideration for its deeply-rooted customary aspects. . ."

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS SEMINAR (Summary):

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Useful Practices:

"In summary, traditional breastfeeding patterns should be supported by giving women the opportunity to continue breastfeeding and by providing them with information on healthful feeding patterns for themselves as well as for their children."

Harmless Practices:

"A variety of harmless practices were discussed, such as fumigation and certain charms such as amulets, etc. . ."

Harmful Practices:

- "(a) Restrictive feeding patterns during pregnancy or abrupt weaning. . .
- (b) The restriction of high protein diets including fish, chicken, eggs, and camel meat in certain communities. . ."
- (c) The belief among some communities that the milk of expectant mothers is harmful to the child she is nursing. . ."
- (d) Insufficiency of appropriate nutritional ingredients of supplementary foods for infants. . ."
- (e) Cautery (the application of hot iron rods to certain parts of the body as a curative and preventive measure for diarrhoeal diseases and respiratory infections). . .
- (f) The use of tobacco, khat, alcohol, etc. in some countries on pregnancy. . ."

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES



TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN (CONTINUED)

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SEMINAR (continued)

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Female Circumcision:

"The following recommendations were made:

- (i) Adoption of clear national policies for the abolition of female circumcision;
- (ii) Establishment of national commissions to coordinate and follow up the activities of the bodies involved including, where appropriate, the enactment of legislation prohibiting female circumcision;
- (iii) Intensification of general education of the public, including health education at all levels, with special emphasis on the dangers and the undesirability of female circumcision;
- (iv) Intensification of education programmes for traditional birth attendants, midwives, healers and other practitioners of traditional medicine, to demonstrate the harmful effects of female circumcision, with a view to enlisting their support, along with general efforts to abolish this practice."

Childhood Marriage and Early Teenage Childbirth:

- conduct further research into child marriage and early teenage childbirth in all its aspects. . .
- design health education programmes in order to discourage childhood marriage, and
- introduce legislation to stop childhood marriages. . ."

The Seminar Report on "Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children" was published in 1979 (170 pages). Both reports are available from the WHO, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, P.O. Box 1517, Alexandria, Egypt.



FEMALE CIRCUMCISION: STATEMENT OF WHO POSITION AND ACTIVITIES - JUNE 1982

"Submitted to the U.N. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Working Group on Slavery. June 1982."

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
GENEVA

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

"WHO supports the recommendations of the Khartoum Seminar of 1979 on Traditional Practices Affecting The Health of Women. These were that governments should adopt clear national policies to abolish female circumcision, and to intensify educational programmes to inform the public about the harmfulness of female circumcision. In particular, women's organizations at local levels are encouraged to be involved, since without women themselves being aware and committed, no changes are likely. . .

"WHO, together with UNICEF, has assured governments of its readiness to support national efforts against female circumcision, and to continue collaboration in research and dissemination of information. Special attention is given to the training of health workers at all levels, especially those for traditional birth attendants, midwives, healers and other practitioners of traditional medicine."

"WHO has consistently and unequivocally advised that female circumcision should not be practiced by any health professionals in any setting - including hospitals or other health establishments. . ."

GENITAL/SEXUAL MUTILATION OF FEMALES

Editor's Note: The above statement, dated June 1982, was sent to WIN NEWS only on October 4. The paragraph that "female circumcision should not be practiced by health professionals" was not even communicated to WIN NEWS until three months after the given date and is entirely unknown to the public. It has not been communicated to the physicians and health personnel that need to be informed in all parts of the world.

WHO has an excellent communication and information department, which sends out press releases and bulletins in more than six languages all over the world. Women must ask why this information - of such importance to the health and lives of millions of girls and women - is buried in a statement submitted to a "subcommission", which has nothing to do with women or health, and which is not circulated to the public.

It is only fair to demand that WHO should put its considerable internationally-supported communication machinery behind its own statements, and in support of preventing the ongoing and growing sexual mutilations of female children that are practiced in all parts of the world, as is again shown here and as WIN NEWS has documented ongoing in this column (see also HOSKEN REPORT: Genital/Sexual Mutilation of Females).

If you want to help, please:

Write to the Office of International Health in your Government's Health Department, with a copy to Dr. Halfdan Mahler, Director, World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.



GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES

REPORT FROM KENYA: PRESIDENT DANIEL ARAP MOI CONDEMNS FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

"MOI CONDEMNS GIRLS' CIRCUMCISION"

From: NAIROBI TIMES, July 27, 1982, p. 3.

"President Daniel arap Moi yesterday condemned female circumcision in Baringo district and warned that 'if I hear of a person circumcising girls in this district he will be on fire' . . ."

"The president called on leaders from locational to district level to ensure that the habit was stopped."

"The president who was talking on culture, advised Kenyans to maintain the cultural values that were beneficial to the nation and discard those which were useless. . ."

"He explained that the people who were circumcising girls were doing it not because it was healthy but because they wanted to make a living. . ."

"FEMALE CIRCUMCISION: EDUCATE THE IGNORANT"

From: DAILY NATION, Editorial, July 28, 1982.

KENYA

"No circumcision - male or female - is really necessary. . .No doctor advocates female circumcision or excision."

"But female circumcision is a ritual practiced in many communities in Africa. . . Therefore, it cannot be eradicated from our midst by a stroke of the pen. People need to be educated out of it. . ."

"We hasten to add that the issue should not be confused with initiation per se, which is the teaching of adult behavior. This is still of some social merit and though dying, it should be encouraged. Female circumcision as practiced these days is not essentially linked with initiation."

"Female circumcision has had an interesting history in the development of Kenya. The nationalists who were agitating in the twenties that African traditions should be respected made the issue of female circumcision central to their opposition to the colonial regime. Some of us may still remember how the issue split many families in those parts of the country where the church was entrenched."

". . .Female circumcision had its place in traditional social relations. But we cannot say it has a place in today's Kenya. . ."

"When President Moi condemned the practice he also touched on another aspect of the practice. This is the monetary one for those circumcising. . ."

"What we would like to see is active support of the idea of banning female circumcision by some of the major organized forces. We have in mind the churches. They should come out on the issue. The days when they felt threatened by the issue are long gone. We also have in mind women's organizations. . ."

"They have not taken the issue to the rural areas where the practice is still found. The rural mothers who believe in the practice need educating and this will have to come from some of the women's organizations. They can reach their colleagues more efficiently than any other leadership group. . ."

Given this editorial by the leading paper of Kenya, WIN NEWS wrote to the National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK), Dr. Wangari Maathai, President, and to Eddah Gachukia, M.P. for Women, to learn what they were planning to do, following the leadership of their president (as suggested by the press). The NCWK is the roof organization coordinating activities of all women's organizations of Kenya. They also are in a position to get international support and funding for their affiliate programs. The NCWK also is involved in the 1985 United Nations Decade Conference for women which is hosted by Kenya.

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

At the FORUM at Copenhagen, the NCWK was represented in the panel discussion on female circumcision, chaired by Eddah Gachukia, (see WIN NEWS VI-4, p. 42). At that time, Eddah Gachukia stated that she could not speak to the issue, as there was no information available on the practice in Kenya. However, it appears that President Moi has enough information to publicly condemn these damaging mutilations, to which Kenyan girls are subjected in most rural areas. It is hoped that now, the NCWK, especially after being cited by Kenya's own press - will concern themselves with the terrible damage that is inflicted on Kenya's girls - as once more a number of deaths due to excision have been reported (see below).

Unfortunately, no reply has been received by WIN NEWS from the NCWK by press time, in response to what the NCWK was planning and/or how WIN NEWS could be of assistance. WIN NEWS sent the CBPB to the Council with the addition on Excision in early 1982.

"PLEA TO GOVERNMENT OVER FEMALE CIRCUMCISION"

From: THE STANDARD, August 30, 1982, p. 2.

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"The ninth victim in less than a month of bush female circumcision was admitted to Wajir District Hospital over the weekend suffering from severe bleeding, the District Medical Officer, Dr. J. Maina, said."

"He appealed to the Government to intervene. . .He said that the nine cases involved girls aged less than seven years. He had to carry out operation to stop bleeding and do blood transfusions as the patients were taken to the hospital in critical condition."

"Explaining the dangers of female circumcision, Dr. Maina said the instruments used were unsterilised and infected the wounds. He called for education to the parents who endangered their children's lives under the pretext of culture and custom."

"Meanwhile, a young girl who was abandoned by relatives at the hospital two days ago was recovering at the hospital. . .the girl was taken to the hospital unconscious and bleeding profusely after undergoing . . .the circumcision. . ."

"A NEED TO SPEAK OUT"

From: DAILY NATION, Editorial, September 2, 1982.

KENYA

"Exactly a month ago we wrote about the dangers of female circumcision. Our comments were made in support of President Moi who said that those who continued the practice would be prosecuted. His statement does not seem to have had the desired effect since evidence gleaned from letters to the editor and medical officials shows that the practice is still going on. "

"The latest evidence comes from Wajir. It is gruesome. The District Medical Officer, Dr. J. Maina, is quoted as saying that the ninth young victim of circumcision has been admitted to Wajir District Hospital. . ."

"We do not think at the moment legislating against the practice will be of consequence since many of our people hold onto traditions which support the practice. We do, however, think there is an important role for leaders in all sectors of society to speak out more on the issue. They should do it on a constant basis since it will take a lot of time and effort."

"This is not an issue which should be left to politicians. We believe the lead should be taken up by religious leaders and women's organizations."

"There is very little discussion of this issue in schools, particularly in the districts where it is endemic. This is a pity since teachers and educational administrators are aware of the children who miss school at circumcision time."

"It is not unrealistic therefore, to call on them to show greater leadership. All of us must face this issue if we are to save the young from being mutilated unnecessarily."

"GIRL RITES BANNED IN HOSPITALS"

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

From: DAILY NATION, September 1, 1982, p. 19.

"The Director of Medical Services, Dr. Karuga Koinange, has instructed Government and missionary hospitals to stop conducting female circumcision."

"In a circular to hospitals, copied to the Kenya Catholic Secretariat and the Protestant Churches Medical Association, Dr. Koinange told health workers he did not consider anyone competent to carry out the operation. 'This is a practice that should, out of information and reason, cease'. . ."

"The director pointed out complications including severe haemorrhage. . .'Other complications in the female include dyspareunia and scarring which can cause childbirth problems', said Dr. Koinange."

"He said there were no medical rules for female circumcision in Kenya and there were no groups of health workers with competency to circumcise females."

"PRESIDENT MOI BANS FEMALE CIRCUMCISION IN KENYA"

From: NAIROBI TIMES, September 6, 1982.

KENYA

"President Daniel arap Moi banned the circumcision of females throughout Kenya... he said he was prompted to take the action after learning of the death of 14 girls, as a result of the exercise. This was disclosed at Kathiani location in Machakos district. . ."

"The president said: 'I will not allow children to die when I am the leader of this country.' He directed the police to charge for murder, the people who circumcise girls and later on die as a result of the exercise. . ."

"He called upon the Kenya Institute of Administration to teach prospective district officers about the different cultures of all communities in the country."

"President Moi said that many leaders in the country had not grasped his philosophy of peace, love and unity. . ."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

FEMALE GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION

REPORT FROM KENYA : PRESIDENT MOI CONDEMNS FEMALE CIRCUMCISION (CONTINUED)

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"ERADICATE THIS CRUEL PRACTICE"

From: THE STANDARD, Editorial, September 2, 1982, p.4.

KENYA

"The directive by the Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. Koinange, that no Ministry of Health officials should be involved in female circumcision is welcome, but many people feel it has not gone far enough in combating this serious problem."

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

"In fact, it comes as a surprise to a lot of people that there are indeed health workers who have been engaged in female circumcision, a practice that has resulted in death or serious injuries to many women in the country. . ."

"When they practised female circumcision in the past, our forefathers were obviously not in possession of the medical knowledge we have today, which clearly shows that the practice is harmful to those involved. Had they been, they would have stopped it at once. No one can foresee such wise counsellors setting about to deliberately inflict unnecessary suffering on their female populations. Those who are doing it now - with the full knowledge of its implications - should be considered to be misinterpreting traditional practices to perpetrate an act of cruelty. . ."

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES

Editor's Note: It is astonishing to learn - from the prohibition of Kenya's highest medical officer, the Director of Medical Services that evidently both governmental and missionary hospitals are involved in female genital mutilation all over Kenya; otherwise, Dr. Koinange would not have found it necessary to publish such a directive - which according to the newspapers, was sent to the "Catholic Secretariat and the Protestant Churches Medical Association".

This is an appalling revelation, because it clearly documents that international health assistance is misused by these religious groups to sexually mutilate female children in Africa, under the pretext of observing cultural tradition. Who has ever heard of African tradition carried out with imported Western knives and instruments, in an imported hospital setting, using imported antibiotics and drugs?

It is a scandal that missionary hospitals use funds collected often by and from women, to mutilate African girls, instead of educating against the operations and preventing them. WIN NEWS has long been in contact with the World Council of Churches Medical Commission, whose own officers in Geneva tried to discourage us from doing research. Marit Kromberg, M.D. consultant to the Christian Medical Commission, wrote on behalf of the Commission (letter of January 28, 1976): "We are very hesitant about the wisdom of initiating such research in Africa". (See HOSKEN REPORT: Genital and Sexual Mutilation of Females, WIN NEWS, (1979).)

Now it becomes clear why the Medical Commission discouraged all research and refused to help: because the very people who allegedly work for women's health - including financing many hospitals, clinics, etc. - are involved in the sexual mutilation of the daughters of their converts in their own African hospitals! Obviously, they did not want to have this become known; hence all information gathering is discouraged, using "cultural restraints" always as the excuse.

In Kenya, President Moi has spoken and stated that all those who continue with the operations will be criminally prosecuted. But, what about the missionary hospitals in many other countries where the mutilations are traditional: how many of them sexually mutilate African girls? None of the churches, whether Catholic or Protestant, have been heard from, and their international officers, to whom WIN NEWS wrote repeatedly after the WHO Seminar in 1979, have never replied. The WHO Seminar unequivocally established the wishes of the African health ministries to abolish the operations but the international programs concerned with health have failed to comply and the international church groups supposedly concerned with Mother and Child Health, have ignored the issue.

Women should demand that they come clean and stop the violation of African girls under whatever pretext - it is an outrage that cannot be tolerated.

We urge you to write to the heads of the Protestant Denominations in your area as well as the Catholic Offices (Cardinals) as well as the Papal Offices in Rome. We also suggest that you take it up with all internationally working religious missions many of whom collect funds for their work overseas including in Africa. This issue should be brought to the attention of all local church groups.

THE HOSKEN REPORT: GENITAL AND SEXUAL MUTILATION OF FEMALES

By: Fran P. Hosken. Available end of 1982.

THE HOSKEN REPORT

Published by: WIN NEWS, 187 Grant St., Lexington, MA 02173 USA.

THIRD REVISED AND UPDATED EDITION: All worldwide developments on female genital mutilation since 1979 are included in this new, revised edition which also reports on the 1980 U.N. Mid-Decade Conference for Women and has an expanded chapter on "Women and Health", including actions for change.

Case histories from the following countries are included: SUDAN, EGYPT, SOMALIA, KENYA, ETHIOPIA, NIGERIA, MALI, UPPER VOLTA, IVORY COAST, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE. Also reports from the ARAB PENINSULA, MALAYSIA and INDONESIA; THE WESTERN WORLD.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

SEPTEMBER 7-10, 1982 - PARIS - FACULTE DE MEDECINE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT,
Faculte de Medecine Rene Descartes, 45, rue des Saints-Peres, Paris, France.

"The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect was founded by Professor C. Henry Kempe, a pediatrician from Denver, Colorado (USA) in 1975. The organization has already held three international congresses: Geneva, 1976; London, 1978; Amsterdam, 1981. The Congress in Paris was on the theme of Institutional Violence; that is, the violence that children face outside their homes."

"A long list of problems were on the Agenda, including female genital mutilations which are called (as described by the World Health Organization), 'the traditional practices that damage the health of mothers and children'."

"The Congress took note of the death of the Malian child this past July due to excision, in a suburb of Paris, which caused considerable reaction in France."

"Three African women, Berhane Ras-work (Ethiopia), Stella Graham (Ghana), and Awa Thiam (Senegal) stated that the main obstacle to abolish these practices is that they are not perceived as a torture but as an African tradition: this situation requires that Africans must be persuaded to renounce them. The statistic that the operations affect more than 74 million women was established by Fran Hosken, an American."

"In many African countries, Berhane Ras-work stated, the operations are essential in order to be able to find a husband. All three African women said that what is needed is a fundamental transformation of traditions and of the social system, which has to come before legislation can be passed."

"The three women, who work in Africa to promote the idea of the abolition of the mutilations, asked for international solidarity: 'No one can be unaffected by this practice', stated Awa Thiam, 'because its final objective is to control the sexuality of women and to make a girl into an object for reproduction, integrated into the patriarchal society. However, this should not be used as a pretext to treat Africans as barbarians and primitives'".

FEMALE GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION

"The means to deal with the problem are through education and information addressed to the affected people. A large part of the populations involved speak only local languages."

"First of all, it is necessary to sensitize the health sector and to attract the attention of physicians who are now getting involved in doing the operations with medical precautions. This evades the basic cause of the problem and violates the notion of the integrity of the human person."

"A proposal to hold a seminar on "Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children" is under study in Senegal, similar to the one that was held in 1979 in Khartoum." (translated and summarized from French)

HEALTH

REPORT FROM FRANCE: A MALIAN CHILD DIES FROM EXCISION IN PARIS



(Translated and summarized from French press reports).

Bobo Draore, a three-month old girl living with her parents in Val-de-Marne, a suburb of Paris, died at the end of July, a victim of excision.

The parents have lived in France for ten years; the father a public employee. Their four-year old daughter was similarly mutilated and the father, who had the operation done on his daughter by a Malian excisor, would not believe that his child died from the operation: she bled to death over a period of three days. When the father finally took her to the hospital, the baby - a perfectly healthy child - was dead. As the autopsy showed, the child had lost all its blood. The father finally was prevailed upon to sign permission for an autopsy, which is against the religious Moslem law; the family are Moslem.

The father was questioned by the police for hours but he would not admit that he is responsible for the death of his child.

The London Times also reports the death of Bobo (24 July):

FRANCE

"The father, a council employee, was arrested and charged with failing to help a person in danger, but has been released pending a decision by the Ministry of Justice on whether to institute criminal proceedings. The Ministry for Women's Rights is convinced that clitoridectomy constitutes a clear breach of several articles of France's penal code."

"Mme. Yvette Roudy, Minister for Women's Rights, said she was 'revolted by this atrocity. Until now, in the name of respect for cultural customs, a silence has always reigned over the practice of such tortures inflicted on little girls. These irreversible sexual mutilations, performed without prior consent, constitute an attack on individual human rights. They are a deliberate attempt by men to subjugate women.'"

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES

FRANCE

REPORT FROM FRANCE : MALIAN CHILD DIES FROM EXCISION IN PARIS (CONTINUED)

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The French press, as at other occasions - for instance when the WHO Seminar was reported on the front page of Le Monde - has taken up the issue. All kinds of articles are published (see Nouvel Observateur, July 21, 1982, p. 41) providing the cultural history and an explanation of the operation: after a while, the issue is once more forgotten by the French public. But the operations continue right in the Paris region on African children who may spend most of their lives in France or certainly in a non-traditional environment. Yet the male heads of African families continue to insist on mutilating their own children; we can but surmise that they believe this to be necessary to preserve their male authority, especially in the French environment.

There is, however, one difference now: a child in France has died from the operation, performed by an illegal operator. The father of the child, an employee of the French government, must be held responsible.

Though the issue of the operations on children of immigrants has been discussed in the French press, it has been quite ignored by the responsible health authorities.

Dr. Marie-Helene Franjou, a pediatrician working with school children, conducted a survey in the Mother & Child clinics where she works. She established that many of the African women living in the Paris area were, themselves, mutilated, and that their children were also operated by African excisors brought to France by the men. (See WIN NEWS VII-2, p. 35/36 and VIII-1, p. 26/27).

Dr. Franjou, together with others, developed a petition signed by more than 70 French physicians, which she sent to the French Ministry of Health to urge that:

- "Coordinated health education programs be started;
- Research specifically concerned with the eradication of the mutilations be done;
- All mutilating practices to which defenseless children are subjected, be publicly condemned and outlawed."

But the French Ministry of Health has done nothing; nor has the Ministry of Women's Rights, headed by Mme. Yvette Roudy.

THE CHILDBIRTH PICTURE BOOK

Editors Note: Though WIN NEWS wrote to Yvette Roudy, Minister of Women's Rights we have had no reply by press time. WIN NEWS urged that education should be used - teaching immigrants about reproductive health. The WIN NEWS CHILDBIRTH PICTURE BOOK (in French) was sent to the Minister with the Addition on Excision. To imprison the father will serve no one - least of all the other African children who are endangered.

As one of our network members wrote from Paris: "We hope that this poor little girl has not died in vain". If you agree pl. write to Minister Roudy (see France in this issue) and to the Ambassador of France in your country. Pl send letter copies to WN!

Mme. Roudy, furthermore, is well informed on all the facts concerning genital mutilation as she was a delegate to the European Parliament and led the meeting on women and development by the ad hoc committee on women when the issue of female genital mutilation was discussed. WIN NEWS sent her a copy of all the research and documentation on the subject including the HOSKEN REPORT: Genital/Sexual Mutilation of Females, and the report on the Khartoum Seminar.

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

EXCISION IN PARIS: A MAN FROM MALI BEFORE THE FRENCH COURTS

From: LE MONDE
Oct. 7, 1982

(Summarized and translated from the French. The same article appeared in several French papers on the same day.)

For the first time, a French court of law must pass judgment on an excision operation. These operations have existed for centuries and recently they have begun to be discussed at international meetings.

Immigrants from Africa who move to France to work there, bring their families and seek to continue their traditions. Accidents occur but they never have been brought before the courts. In September 1980, Mr. Foussayni Doukara, from Mali, employed by the City of Paris, brought his little girl - aged three months - to the hospital. He explained that the evening before, he had cut off her clitoris and since she continued to bleed, he brought her to the hospital.

The judge asked him why he had excized the child. Mr. Doukara answered "because with us, one cuts the clitoris of girls during the first weeks of their lives. . . but I was afraid so I waited until she was three months old. When I saw that she was continuing to bleed after the operation, which I performed with a pocket knife, I took her to the hospital".

"Did you know that this operation could be dangerous?" asked the Judge. "This is my first daughter", the accused said. "If you had not done the operation, what would have happened?", asked the Judge. "Nothing", said Mr. Doukara, "but since we are Africans, we have to do it". "But why?", asked the Judge. "I only know that all Africans do this to their girls".

"What do the women say", asked the Judge. "Oh, the women say nothing", answered Mr. Doukara. The questioning goes around and around but it gets nowhere.

In the case of Mr. Doukara, the prosecutor estimates that since the child was only injured and did not die (the little girl was hospitalized for two weeks), according to Article 312 of the Penal Code, there is a prison sentence of two to five years for parents who physically abuse and injure a minor child. Mr. Doukara does not deny what he has done; he sees nothing wrong with his customs though they have no place in the environment in which he now lives. If Mr. Doukara is sent to prison the result will be that other parents won't take their children to the hospital and all the work by those who are trying to persuade people to give up this practice, will be in vain.

France

The court adjourned to reflect on what it is to do. Judgment will be passed the end of October.

Editor's Note: The case considered above goes back to September 1980 or two years ago. The death of the Malian child, Bobo, (this August - see above) brought before the police, similarly will take years in the French legal system before it even comes to trial. In the meantime, since it has attracted a great deal of attention, no doubt the practice will be even more carefully concealed than in the past.

Clearly, to send these men to prison is not the answer but the answer is to start an education and information campaign directed to the immigrants, to teach the basic facts about reproduction and health, and to show to the Africans involved in a persuasive way the dangers associated with their practices. All Africans love their children dearly; they are regarded as the parents' greatest goods. It surely should not be beyond the capabilities of modern communication to teach by visual and multimedia methods (where language fails - especially since many of the women are illiterate) about positive reproductive health and hygiene. Surely, it would be financially feasible to offer courses in reproductive health to immigrants and to persuade them to attend such meetings as part of the immigration requirements, which clearly is not only in their own interest, but in the interests of the French authorities.

It is far more expensive to prosecute and put the men in jail than to organize health education. Unfortunately, this, so far, has not been proposed.

As the letter below on excision as a tourist attraction shows, Africans themselves are already exploiting this issue in the most vile and disgusting ways. The African community leaders in Paris, therefore, should be made responsible for policing illegal actions in their own communities and the African leaders should be brought into court and held responsible for these illegal practices.

LETTER FROM FRANCE : EXCISION AS TOURIST ATTRACTION

French

The following letter -- addressed to the President of WIN International -- was received the first part of September, 1982 (mailed from Paris September 3rd):

"Dear President:

"Yesterday I was asked to pay FF.1000 to see real excision done to a young French-African girl, by a man at Platz Pigalle. I am most ashamed but I was curious so I went to see it. There were about 20 tourists in the flat, each paid FF.1000 like me."

"You had to pay FF.100 for each photo if you wanted to take one."

"A little girl was brought, drunk or drugged, about six or seven, hands tied at the back. Her legs were by force opened and she was held on the table by three strong young men in such way that she could not move and defend her little sex. She was gagged but could be heard crying for help. A black woman, middle aged dressed in African jewellery danced, gyrated and chanted some jumbo-mumbo, pure sham."

"The girl had her little cunt lips cut out very slowly by one of young black men. She was crying terribly. It took time because people were taking photos. Afterwards her klitoris or part was taken out with a scalpel. I got an impression that she might have been through similar torture once, because there were scars already at the beginning and it looked that part of the klitoris was missing. I don't know for sure."

"We returned by a minibus to Pigalle. I still hear ringing in my ears cries of this little child, cries which we paid for."

(signed) Ashamed"

U.K. HARLEY STREET SURGEON PERFORMS GENITAL/SEXUAL OPERATIONS ON WOMEN

From: THE OBSERVER, October 10, 1982.

"Female 'circumcisions' are being carried out in private London clinics at up to £1,000 a time. The operations, regarded by most doctors as medically unacceptable mutilations of women and young girls, involve cutting off the clitoris."

"One Harley Street doctor, who admitted to THE OBSERVER last week that he had carried out the operation, estimated that at least a dozen a year were performed in London. Other estimates put the number far higher."

"The practice is universally condemned by medical authorities, who reacted with horror last week to the news that such operations are being carried out in Harley Street. The Royal College of Obstetricians described it as 'barbaric, futile and illogical'".

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

"Dr. Sunit Ghatak, who has consulting rooms in Harley Street, admitted last week that he carried out about one clitorrectomy a year. 'I do not encourage the operation because there is no medical reason or advantage,' he said. 'But if someone comes in because of suffering, depression and all that - then we do it.'"

"The half-hour operation costs between £800 and £1,000. . ."

Great Britain

"The operation has been banned in Kenya and Sudan, but it is not illegal in Britain, The Department of Health said last week: 'Disciplinary action could be taken by the General Medical Council against practitioners who carry out this operation for non-medical reasons'. . ."

"Dr. Ghatak, who trained in Calcutta, explained why he had performed the operation on two of his patients, both Nigerian women. One was brought by her husband because they could not conceive and believed it was because she had not had a clitorrectomy. 'Another lady had had a baby by caesarian section. Both she and her husband thought it was because she hadn't had the necessary operations as a child', he said."

"Dr. Ghatak said he did not encourage his patients to have the operation. 'I tell the husband and wife to go away and think about it, then they come back a second and third time.' He said if the Royal College of Obstetricians asked him not to carry out anymore such operations in the future, he would have to take the request seriously."

"A spokesman for the British Medical Association said: 'There is no doubt that excising someone's clitoris is a mutilating operation. It is ethically unacceptable. . . .'"

Editor's Note: In the previous issue (Summer 1982) we reported direct from "Hospital Doctor" a weekly publication distributed to British Hospitals that excision was being taught in British medical schools. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was mentioned in the article. The Minister of Health did not deny the allegation. To date WIN NEWS has not received further information. (see WIN NEWS VIII-3 p.51)

FROM THE EDITOR:

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES

This column on "Genital Mutilation/Female Circumcision" was started in the Summer issue of 1975 - the first year that WIN NEWS was published. In every issue since, we have reported new information and facts which no one until then dared to report. Only a few professional journals (mostly medical) - quite beyond the reach of the average reader, and especially women - reported some local observations from first-hand experience and in a realistic way. Most of these reports are from Sudan and East Africa (by physicians). The anthropological literature, written by men, has never been concerned with women, nor do they care that the "initiation rites" they described in glowing terms are tortures that cost many of the female children their health and even their lives.

This is the 30th issue of WIN NEWS. The end of 1979, we published the HOSKEN REPORT: Genital and Sexual Mutilation of Females. The Action Guide of May 1980, summarized from the HOSKEN REPORT, added a chapter on the "Modernization of Genital Mutilation" - that is, the traditional operations are increasingly done in hospitals, or performed with the help of modern tools and training - with the full knowledge of development agencies as well as WHO and UNICEF. "Sexual castrations", the real term for these so-called "traditions" are now done by sanitary methods and some male proponents claim this is a real advance!

In this issue, we are announcing a World Campaign Against Female Genital Mutilations to stop their spread and abolish them wherever they exist. WIN NEWS will provide the information, education and networking support - as we have done informally all along. We want to encourage the formation of local groups and we offer to provide education and information, including access to tangible support. It is clear that it is no longer sufficient to publish the facts - the time has come for action: because not only is female genital mutilation too widely spread, both socially and geographically, but it is tolerated and even supported by men in all societies! Therefore, the time for a much more active campaign has come, before sexual castration becomes accepted by the patriarchal system everywhere.

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES



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WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

OBJECTIVES:

- to abolish all forms of female genital mutilation anywhere in the world, specifically excision and infibulation;
- to promote the health and integrity of female children, both physical and mental;
- to criminalize female genital mutilations in modern health care systems and to expel from their professions, health practitioners who perform female genital operations on healthy girls and women;
- to show that genital operations, performed on healthy girls and women, are unethical, immoral, contrary to national development objectives, and a violation of human rights.

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

As is reported again in this issue, female genital mutilation is spreading throughout the world and clearly has become an international concern that affects the health, the integrity, and the human rights of women everywhere. The time is long overdue for all those opposed to these mutilations to say so openly and to organize for action.

It should be said from the start that we welcome the participation of men. We are grateful for the ongoing support of male health professionals and want to encourage them to form their own groups: peer pressure is without doubt the most effective tool to abolish abuses of all kinds (example: Alcoholics Anonymous). Peer pressure among physicians and health professionals can be instrumental in raising the consciousness of those misguided health professionals who claim that to mutilate a girl in hygienic ways is a "first step" or is an "improvement". Only peer pressure by their own colleagues will convince them that this is unacceptable.

The time is also long overdue to speak up against all damaging, cultural practices and to denounce them worldwide. A tradition that damages a child - as President Moi of Kenya so candidly stated when he denounced and prohibited female circumcision in Kenya - is unacceptable in any country that seeks to improve the life and well-being of its people: damaging traditions have no place in a world concerned with development.

It is unconscionable and incompatible with the internationally-accepted Human Rights Declaration to defend under the dubious label of "culture", the gross violations of the Right to Health, the Right to the Integrity of the Human Person, and to Human Dignity, with the excuse that this is "tradition".

The time has come for all to be heard and counted: not only to state our rights worldwide but to oppose those who have, for whatever misguided reasons, defended the mutilation of female children. It also must be made clear that people who advocate a hands-off policy must be counted as supporters of female genital mutilation - as their silence assures that the operations continue and spread. It is this conspiracy of silence which has now resulted in the facts reported once more here - that mutilating, sexual operations are performed all over Europe and even taught in medical schools (see WIN NEWS VIII-3, Summer 1982, p.51).

This, quite aside from the health care professionals engaged in mutilating female children for pay: the surgeons trained or untrained, who make money from female sexual castrations, or those who use the mutilations for pornographic purposes (see letter from Paris this issue).

WOMEN AND HEALTH

The objectives of worldwide actions are outlined above (we welcome your comments). Specific actions on the local and national, as well as international levels should be proposed and will be communicated by WIN NEWS in this column. The introduction of the CHILDBIRTH PICTURE BOOK (CBPB) SERIES with the additions on excision and infibulation is one tangible action that needs support. Others are listed in the Action Guide, "Female Sexual Mutilations: The Facts and Proposals for Action" published by and available from WIN NEWS

It is also important to understand that attitudes about women that tolerate and support female genital mutilations are worldwide: indeed, the dominant, international, male value system makes it possible that, today, millions of female children continue to be sexually mutilated without any international interference (or concern). Indeed, as is shown here once more, it took a great deal of work on the part of WIN NEWS to collect thousands of signatures and persuade The World Health Organization to publish any statement condemning the modernization of the operations at all (see above). Then, when WHO did make a statement, it was buried in a paper that is bound to remain unseen and unknown to the general public, and especially to the male health care decision-makers and women who need and have a right to know.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES

WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (CONTINUED)



As has been reported by WIN NEWS for several years now, the operations are rapidly becoming "internationalized". Sexual mutilations have been documented in Sweden, France, Australia, Germany and in Italy, and now also in England: they are not performed as "cultural rites" but in our modern health care system by surgeons for cold cash. This, quite aside from the fact that the operations are carried out by western-trained health personnel all over Africa and the Middle East in hospitals, many of them financed by international assistance using training, tools and antibiotics furnished by Western donors; that is, paid in part by taxes from Western women, including you and me.

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It must be entirely clear that what goes on now has nothing to do with tradition or cultural practices - rather tradition and culture are simply used as excuse for the spreading of female sexual mutilations throughout the world -- by men. The article published by the all-male editors in the New National Black Monitor in their Sunday supplement, distributed all over the U.S., is proof of that (see WIN NEWS, VII-2, Spring 1981, p. 39). The male editors of the New National Black Monitor advocate the introduction of excision, and especially infibulation in U.S. communities to prevent teenage pregnancies. They claim to speak for the girls who are deprived of the education they need because of pregnancy: infibulation will save them from "promiscuity" and they will thus continue in school. The Black Monitor editors claim that in Africa, infibulation and excision have entirely prevented teenage pregnancy (which as WIN NEWS documents is entirely untrue). This attitude, however, is characteristic of the patriarchal view that exists all over the world.

The time has also come to point out that the Campaign "Against International Campaigns to Abolish Genital Mutilation" is thoroughly misguided and destructive. This Anti-Campaign is carried on even now by AAWORD (Association of African Women for Research and Development), a West African women's organization with international membership (see below) and especially Marie-Angelique Savane, their self-proclaimed leader ("Why We Are Against the International Campaign", International Child Welfare Review, #40, March 1979).

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Savane's article came out the same time as the WHO Seminar in Khartoum was held, where health delegations from nine African/Middle Eastern countries spoke internationally condemning the mutilations and recommended their abolishment, as well as recommending international information and education campaigns.

It is unfortunate that Savane/AWORD did not learn anything from these recommendations - which represent the opinion of the informed African health professionals. At the Copenhagen FORUM (Mid-Decade U.N. Conference for Women) in 1980, she and members of her organization disrupted meetings on genital mutilation in order to stop discussion of the subject. AAWORD excluded all white women on racial grounds from their own meetings at the Copenhagen FORUM, and since has declared that white women were not accepted as members of AAWORD - in a pathetic imitation of reverse apartheid.

Yet, despite their anti-feminist, anti-international stand, AAWORD members spend most of their time at international meetings and AAWORD is funded internationally. One can but wonder why? No doubt, AAWORD is perceived by those who feel threatened by the International Feminist Movement (especially at the U.N.), as the logical organization to fund in order to damage international networking and cooperation among women. Especially since the international women's movement is gaining strength and demanding better jobs, higher pay and to be heard. AAWORD sets women against women on racial and cultural grounds, which plays right into the hands of those concerned with patriarchal control - divide and conquer has always been their recipe.

One of the founding members of AWORD is Nawal el Sadaawi from Egypt (she acted as the official spokesperson for the P.L.O. at the Journalist's Meeting preceding the Copenhagen Conference). She pledged her support to Khomeini in the introduction of the second edition of her book, "The Hidden Face of Eve", published by Zed Press ("the revolution in Iran seeks to emancipate the people of Iran, both men and women. . .it "has lifted the banner of Islam overhead"). She calls the Khomeini regime a "vast, deep and sweeping movement for liberation" (see "Report from Iran" in this issue).

Fatima Mernissi, another founding member and international promoter of AAWORD, in her book, "Beyond the Veil", sets up the imperative "to be Muslim in the face of Christian arrogance", and even claims that "the feminist movement is an expression and a by-product of Arab-Muslim nationalism".

Another founding member is Malica Vajrathon who works at the UNFPA and who is from Thailand, though one wonders how she qualifies under the organization's racial rules since she appears to be mostly white.

Female genital mutilation is proclaimed by Savane as an important cultural tradition with these words: "What can we offer in exchange to the little girls who look forward with impatience tinged with fear to the day which constitutes an important moment in their lives? . . .to the mothers for whom infibulation is the way of avoiding the disgrace attached to their daughter's becoming pregnant before they marry?"



One can but wonder why publications like ISIS which claims to speak for international feminist goals, provide a platform for Savane's divisive articles, as ISIS did by publishing a statement against international campaigns in their International Bulletin of summer 1978, charging those who speak for health and for the abolishment of the mutilations with "neo-colonialism" and a "new kind of imperialism". 42

This statement by Savane, published by ISIS, was promptly cited by SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority) as reason for refusing to fund even an investigation of female genital mutilation. Of course, this happened prior to the scandal that erupted in Sweden after a local physician was found to have operated on an immigrant child. But even now, SIDA has not funded any African or Middle Eastern program to prevent the mutilations or teach against them.

One can but wonder why a Canadian publication concerned with research and documentation, Resources for Feminist Research (as well as others) would publish the political attack on all international campaigns by Savane, which she circulated at the preparatory conference to the United Nations Mid-Decade Conference for Women in Zambia. This statement is replete with inflammatory political jargon and accusations, but short on all factual information on the operations (neither Savane nor anyone of AAWORD have ever published a single research article on genital mutilation). This political accusatory statement furthermore claims that genital mutilation is a sign of "poverty, deprivation and under-development on the part of the populations involved". Nothing could be further from the truth as is documented in all the research and continuously shown in this column. The transparent objective of Savane is to blame the West for genital mutilation because not enough money is given to Africans for "development", thus playing the line of the patriarchal U.N. establishment.

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

There are other women's publications which communicate the damaging propaganda of AAWORD and Savane against international action, out of ignorance of the real facts or because they are caught up in the self-serving patriarchal claims that tradition is paramount and that we "cannot interfere" in other cultures.

The time has come that we speak up and act on our convictions: it is unconscionable and unacceptable to tolerate the mutilation of any child for any reason: what is more, it is not in the interest of the people themselves who practice such rites: the majority of whom follow traditions out of conviction (rather than those who use traditions as an excuse) and who have never had the opportunity to learn the biological facts. We have an obligation to make this information and education available in acceptable form. No one deliberately sets out to hurt their own children, but so far we have failed to convincingly communicate the reproductive facts that are involved. The CHILDBIRTH PICTURE BOOK/Program by WIN NEWS is designed to do just that.

THE CHILDBIRTH PICTURE BOOK

The objectives of the WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION are outlined above: more specific ones should be added as needed locally. They must be translated into actions and such actions can be only organized locally to fit local needs. WIN NEWS will provide international communication and information support as well as educational materials (The CHILDBIRTH PICTURE BOOKS / with the Additions on Excision or Infibulation) as well as information on funding sources, contacts etc.

An ACTION GUIDE ("Female Sexual Mutilations : The Facts and Proposals for Action") is available from WIN NEWS on request for groups with specific programs who want to set up their own local activities and work politically.

The international health system and those engaged in international health programs, both charitable as well as governmental, should be contacted, especially in donor countries, with specific requests to include preventive education in all international health and MCH activities. International family planning organizations and especially church groups also must be contacted. As the Reports from Kenya - published here - missionary hospitals must be questioned and the church groups (both Protestant and Catholic) who provide their funds, should be challenged: it is intolerable that missionary hospitals under whatever misguided justifications, should continue to mutilate African children - and this must be made clear by women to those who collect funds. This requires making contacts and going to see their officers all over Europe, the U.S., Canada, Australia, etc.

The organization of peer groups among health professionals who oppose the mutilation is another action that is long overdue: it can be done both nationally as well as internationally. Such groups besides educating their own membership should make contact with their professional counterparts in Africa and the Middle East and open up discussion leading to action. Such activities would be especially important among male professionals - some of whom have contacted WIN NEWS about what can be done: here is a most important direct and professional route to get involved.-

These are a few suggestions - quite aside from those in the ACTION GUIDE. We hope to hear from you - we depend on your participation and your concern.

The only response to the Editorial of the Spring issue of WIN NEWS which asked: "Where are the men and male peer groups to deal with male violence?", was a small pamphlet (sent by a woman) from "Everyman's Center" of the Humboldt Open Door Clinic 1000 "H" Street, Arcata, California 95521. Lynn Ryan writes:

"This is a positive response, positive energy, to your editorial re: rape prevention. . ."

The Center offers men's counseling on a number of subjects including "Men and Violence" and has men's support groups that are described as "an opportunity for men of different ages and interests to be involved in a small group within which, concerns and experiences are shared in a supportive manner."

This, we regret to report, is the only letter we received. It appears, unfortunately, as we expected, that men are not interested. Yet, the rape statistics go up, and up, and up.

Aegis

AEGIS: MAGAZINE ON ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

FEMINIST ALLIANCE AGAINST RAPE / NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,
Box 21033, Washington, DC 20009 USA.

"The purpose of AEGIS is to aid the efforts of feminists working to end violence against women. To this end, AEGIS provides practical information and resources for grass-roots organizers, along with promoting a continuing discussion among feminists of the root causes of rape, battering, sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women."

"INSIDE AEGIS:

"Building feminist resistance // Safe space: a strategy // Funny things happen on our way to revolution // Getting up off our rhetoric to survive // Breaking the racism barrier // Abortion? only if you tell your husband // Newsbriefs and announcements // Dear Aegis // Graffiti in the men's room at Yale // Child custody: don't count on winning // Empowering children in shelters // Pornography - good questions, wrong answers."

THIRD WORLD MOVEMENT



action bulletin

THIRD WORLD MOVEMENT AGAINST THE EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN

TW-MAE-W, P.O. Box 1434, Manila - 2800, Philippines

"The synchronized protest actions against organized sex tours in Asia that took place during the January 1981 visit of Premier Zenko Suzuki to ASEAN countries gave rise to the Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women (TW-MAE-W)."

"Background: During the International Workshop on Tourism, sponsored by the Christian Conference of Asia last September 12-26, in Manila, the phenomenon of organized sex tours was discussed. Previous to this, Asians have already been alerted to this disgusting practice of males, particularly Japanese, coming in organized hordes to degrade the women of Asia."

"Mounting Opposition: In the Philippines the issue has not been given serious attention until recently. On Human Rights Day, 10 December 1980, the first letter of protest was presented to Ambassador Hideho Tanaka with thousands of signatures."

"Letter to Premier Suzuki: Organizations of local, national, and even international scope, endorsed the letter of protest addressed to Premier Suzuki. Prime Minister Suzuki was urged to implement the following courses of action:

- to make an official statement banning the organization in Japan of all sex tours;
- to take concrete measures against whoever are party to these organized sex tours."

AGAINST THE EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN

TW-MAE-W

"Thai Support: 'I am pleased by the Filipino action,' stated Thailand's top tourism official, Col. Somchai Hiranjakit, governor of the Tourist Authority of Thailand. He said such sex tours demean not only women but Southeast Asian countries themselves."

"The Tourism Organization of the Philippines (TOP) and the Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA) condemned 'any tour expressly organized for the purpose of sex or any tour where sex is an integral part of the tour program.'"

"The Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women is questioning the RP Ministry of Tourism regarding its moves. What has it done about the problem?"

"Prostitution tourism is no longer a private affair. In its organized form, it requires an organized movement to put an end to it."

WOMEN AND VIOLENCE

3RD WORLD MOVEMENT AGAINST EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN PROTESTS BILL LEGALIZING PROSTITUTION

From: Press release mailed to WIN NEWS by
Federation of Asian Bishops' Conferences (FABC)
Dona Matilde Bldg., No. 301, 876 G. Apacible
Ermita, Manila PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINES

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Concerning: Third World Movement Against Exploitation of Women
P.O. Box 1434, Manila PHILIPPINES

or

Fourth floor, Arcega's, 769 Aurora Blvd., Quezon City PHILIPPINES

Excerpt: "Protest to Bill Legalizing Prostitution" (press release)

"The Filipino Women most vehemently and vigorously oppose and object to the bill filed by Assemblyman Enrique Medina, Jr., with the Batasang Pambansa for legalization of prostitution on the following grounds:

- It will not only encourage and give legal status to prostitution but will worsen our present social and economic problems;
- Our citizens, especially our women, should be engaged only in gainful occupations which do not corrupt and degrade the sanctity of life and the dignity of a person
- The role of women in our troubled society should be to uphold values and practices that will promote social and economic development;
- The policy of securing more profit, more foreign exchange for the country can never justify trafficking in the flesh;
- Since the causes of prostitution can be traced to the economic ills that beset the country, the Batasang Pambansa should instead concentrate on measures that provide training for gainful and honorable occupation to women;
- What the country needs are strict laws that provide immediate and more severe penalties for the procurers and maintainers, as well as those who kidnap and force women and girls into prostitution;
- We condemn and protest against ads and brochures circulated and published locally and abroad, advertising Filipino women for marriage or other occupation;
- A bill should be filed imposing severe penalties on all persons who exploit and advertise in any manner, under any scheme or pretext, our Filipino women and girls as objects of illegal, immoral and objectionable trade practices."

TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN HAS GROWN INTO BIG BUSINESS

From: Philippine PANORAMA (5/2/82)

"For three days last March, while Assemblyman Enrique Madine, Jr.'s proposed bill to legalize prostitution was making headlines, women from the U.S., Indonesia, Japan and the Philippines gathered at the Communications Foundation for Asia for the First Asian Consultation on the Trafficking of Women in Asia."

"The consultation, initiated by the National Commission on the Role of Women in cooperation with the Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines, the Kapatiran sa Kaunlaran Foundation, and the International Women's Tribune Centre, had for its main objective the establishment of an internal networking system against the trafficking of women. Heightening the women's indignation were reports of an existing East Asian market said to be recruiting women from Thailand, the Philippines and other Asian countries and rampant kidnapping of women from Cambodian refugee camps for prostitution dens around the world."

"Some facts presented during the three day consultation: in Japan, 17,000 Japanese women and 10,000 Korean women were recruited by the Japanese army during World War II to act as 'hospitality girls' for the troops' benefit."

"In Indonesia, prostitutes' ages range from 15 to 21. 'No one will accept you if you are over 22 years,' says H. Suhariah Sutarman, chairman of the Foundation for the Suppression of Prostitution and Protection Erring Women in Indonesia. The girls are recruited by pimps from villages where poverty and lack of education make them easy prey to sweet talking persons who promise them good fortune. They are lured into the trade and often mistreated."

"In the case of Filipino women, trafficking for foreign countries has become widespread. According to [one estimate], there are 8000 Filipinas in Japan."

"According to a paper presented in the workshop which was prepared by Anne Blasing, president of the Japanese Women's Movement, Filipinas and women from Brazil, Thailand, Korea and Taiwan are brought in under the pretext of sightseeing or visiting relatives, as entertainers who are subsequently forced into prostitution as workers."

"Another lucrative area for the flesh trade is the tourism industry. 'By the 70's, when Third World countries had shaky economies sinking deeper into debt and reaching out for foreign exchange lifelines, tourism was a solution and the ultimate come-on was cheap sex for sale,' said Sis. Perpunan. 'The Philippines joined the bandwagon. The upsurge of tourism towards the turn of the decade was mainly due to organized sex tours of Japan. Hordes of men arrived to a package deal: a three-day holiday of sexploitation.'"

WOMEN AND VIOLENCE

A PUBLIC OUTCRY OVER RAPE IN INDIA

WOMEN AND RAPE

From: PAWLA NEWSLETTER, published by the PACIFIC ASIAN WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION, Sigma Huda, Editor, Advocate Supreme Court, Bangladesh, 7th floor Amin Court, 62-63, Motijheel C/A, Dacca, Bangladesh. 45

"Maya Tyagi, the 23-year old wife of a well-to-do Indian farmer, set off with her husband and two other male relatives to attend a wedding outside New Delhi. But when they stopped briefly in the nearby village of Baghpat, the local police shot and killed all three men, tore Maya Tyagi's clothes off and forced her to march naked down the street to the police station. There, in a dingy room, she was raped by nine policemen. Recounting her ordeal, the young woman revealed bruises on her neck, fingernail scratches on her breasts and teethmarks on her arms. . ."

"Maya Tyagi's torture at the hands of the Indian police was no isolated case. Peter Layton, an official of the Marie Stopes Society, an international family planning group, estimates that 2 million women are raped in India every year. . ."

"The Maya Tyagi case added fuel to a growing public debate over rape. Students marched silently through the street of New Delhi in a demonstration to protest 'increasing atrocities' against women. Opposition leader Jagjivan Ram, called rape as serious a crime as murder. 'The burden of proof', insisted Ram, 'should not be on the women'. Indian women seized on the Baghpat incident to rally support and press their cause. 'Now we are not afraid', said Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha, Member of Parliament, 'we will keep this fire alive so that Indian women can meet this challenge with courage and end these atrocities forever. . ."

"The Government of Indira Gandhi responded - but mainly with words. Prime Minister Gandhi is said to be drafting a new legislation to deal with the rape problem. 'The government is not trying to minimize the situation', she said. . .Nonetheless, Gandhi declined to bring charges against the police who allegedly attacked Maya Tyagi: the nine men were simply transferred to another post. The publicity and the protests over rape backed Gandhi into a corner. During her successful law-and-order electoral campaign, she blamed state governments run by her opponents for doing little to prevent rape and particularly the attacks by high-caste Hindus against harijans (untouchables). Now that her party controls those Governments, the Prime Minister has appeared reluctant to confront local politicians on the issue or to crack down on the offenders. . ."

RAPE

JUSTICE FOR RAPE VICTIMS: PROSECUTE RAPE AS ASSAULT

From: GUARDIAN (U.K.)
June 28, 1982

"Many rapes include the most horrific and damaging injuries, for which the highest penalties can (repeat can) be given, including life imprisonment. There is no rape which does not carry some degree of assault. Why not start with identifying this and make this the main plank of the prosecution? This would remove the emotionally overcharged atmosphere of a rape trial, the need to prove penetration by the penis, and would take away the requirement for the woman to prove she was not willing. . ."

"At the moment, the impossible question to be decided by the courts is whether the woman was willing or not. . .But you do not ask the victim of a common assault whether he consented to being struck. Here is the key. . ."

England

"Rape often involves a whole range of assaults - wounding, kidnap, grievous bodily harm, assault with intent to rob - all carrying the highest maximum penalties. Women would get more justice if the emphasis was placed on these, rather than proving the fact of penile penetration. The man who is shoved in the street has technically been assaulted and has a much simpler road to justice than the woman who says she has been raped. No one tries to find out whether he enjoyed it. . ."

NEW RAPE AMENDMENT PASSED IN ISRAEL

TEL-AVIV UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LAW



From: Dr. Nitza Shapiro-Libai, Advisor on Status on Women
Prime Minister's Office, Jerusalem (Israel)

"On July 27, 1982 we succeeded in passing an important amendment to the law of evidence. It provides that a court may convict a person accused in sexual offences upon the sole testimony of the victim. Before the amendment, corroboration - an external evidence - was needed to support the testimony of the victim of the sexual offence. The lack of such corroboration has resulted in acquittal of persons accused with rape or attempted rape. Moreover, many police files of complaints on sexual offences were closed for lack of supporting evidence. The new amendment will prevent those consequences, and put the testimony of the victim in sexual offences - usually a woman - on equal footing with that of all other adult victims of whatever criminal offence."

PLEASE INTRODUCE WIN NEWS TO YOUR FRIENDS

187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 U. S. A.

WOMEN AND VIOLENCE**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON MARITAL RAPE (NCOMR)**

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Women's History Research Center, 2325 Oak St., Berkeley, CA 94708.

"Laura X, Executive Director, has organized in 1979 a successful California campaign to change the rape laws to give equal protection to wives. Her current goal is to change the rape laws in the remaining 36 states, insuring every woman's right to consent to access to her own body. . ."

"The husband cannot be guilty of a rape committed by himself upon his lawful wife, for by their mutual matrimonial consent and contract, the wife hath given up herself in this kind unto her husband, which she cannot retract. . ." (Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Justice in mid-17th century England, known then for his overzealous hanging of witches). The above quote was published in the 18th century in his Pleas of the Crown. He cited no authority for this proposition, but, since then, this statement is erroneously relied upon to support the alleged common law exemption for husbands who rape their wives in England or the United States. . ."

GOALS:**SPEAKING OUT MARITAL RAPE**

"We're launching a membership drive and we need you! The purpose of our nationwide call for members is to help victims directly, and to stop the rape of potential victims by vigorously educating the public and by providing resources to battered women's shelters, crisis centers, and district attorneys, etc. "

"Our ultimate goal: to make intimate relationships truly egalitarian."

CAMPUS CRIME ESCALATING, ESPECIALLY ATTACKS ON WOMEN

From: "On Campus with Women," published by the Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges, 1818 R St., Washington, D.C. 20009 (Spring 1982)

"At the University of Maryland's College Park campus, there is now one policeman for every 500 students, as compared with one for every 800 citizens in Prince Georges county, where the campus is located. The security measure represents one of the university's responses in its battle against the rising crime rate seen on campus over the past nine years. In the FBI's annual Crime in the U.S. reports, statistics gathered from 107 colleges and universities show a dramatic increase in the number of reported sexual attacks on women: from 101 in 1975 to 157 in 1980, a 55% percent jump. Although other crimes on campus showed a slight decline, or an increase at a slower rate than in other segments of society, the 55 percent increase in rape, attempted rape, and other types of sexual assault on campuses outstrips the 46 percent increase reported nationwide. According to campus security officers, most of the attacks reported have been committed by individuals who were not associated with the institution."

"Rewards totaling \$11,000 were announced by Catholic University (DC) and District of Columbia police for information leading to the conviction of the man who raped and robbed a coed in a classroom one evening last fall."

"At Stanford University (CA), a crowd of 500 attended a hastily organized rally last November to protest recent rapes and attempted rapes at the university."

"A sexual harassment survey at Washington University (MO) showed numerous effects of the fear of rape on all women in the university community. The survey item most often checked by women respondents was: "avoided going to the library, class, film, etc., because you would have had to walk on campus at night." Thus female students do not have equal access to the university's educational resources and opportunities because of fear of being on campus at night."

WIFE ABUSE EQUALLY FREQUENT AMONG RICH AS POOR

FROM: HERSAY, PUBLISHED BY: THE WOMEN'S NEWS INSTITUTE, INC., P.O. Box 11010, San Francisco, CA 94101, U.S.A.

"Over half of all married women have been beaten at least once by their husbands, with four fifths of the initial beatings occurring while the woman was pregnant."

"These are the findings of a survey of studies on battered women in the U.S., Canada, and Great Britain. The psychology magazine Behavior Today reports that researchers Alma Estable, Lesley Silver, and Denise Stone investigated recent studies at universities in the three countries, as well as polls by women's groups and private research institutes."

"The three researchers from the Carleton University School of Social Work in Ottawa, Canada, say the facts they turned up contradict the widespread belief that wife-beating is more common among the poor. In fact, Behavior Today says, their findings show battered women come from all walks of life, and are representative of the general population, rather than any particular age or social group."

WOMEN AND VIOLENCE: WIFE ABUSE

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"BUILDING THE BATTERED WOMEN'S MOVEMENT - GAINING VISION, SKILLS, UNITY"2nd NATIONAL CONVENTION, AUGUST 3 - 7, MILWAUKEE

Sponsored by: The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 1728 N. Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., 20036, U.S.A.

"Since the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) first met in 1980, we've watched the Reagan administration defeat a major piece of legislation for battered women and wipe out several federal funding sources. . . . And yet our network of 225-plus shelters and grassroots programs has continued to grow. Various members across the country have pioneered model programs to help battered women get out of the violent relationship and create new lives. We've seen more and more women become part of a movement to create a new society, free of violence."

CONFERENCE THEMES

"The conference will attempt to combine concrete skills-building with a broader vision of the battered women's movement - a vision of empowerment, change and unity.

- Programming - examples: shelters and safe houses; children's services; after-shelter programs; abusers' services.
- Organizational Development - examples: alternative organizational structure; staff and board development; leadership and power issues.
- Organizing - examples: community-based solutions to violence against women; coalition-building; organizing within the justice system."

HIGHLIGHTS

- "Institute for Women of Color - A one-day event on August 3. **NCADV**
- Children's Institute - To enable more mothers to attend and to provide children with personal growth and recreational experiences."

"For more information on the conference or on membership in NCADV, contact: NCADV Conference Staff, 1228 W. Mitchell Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204, U.S.A.,

BATTERED WOMEN'S DIRECTORY1982 BATTERED WOMEN'S DIRECTORY (8TH EDITION)

(Formerly "Working on Wife Abuse"). Available from Betsy Warrior, Women's Educational Center, 46 Pleasant Street, Cambridge, MA 02139.

- "The original, most comprehensive resource and reference directory of shelters, services and educational resources for battered women and service providers in the U.S.;
- Over 2,000 entries. . .with information on shelters and support services for battered women all over the United States and the world;
- Tried, effective and flexible suggestions for initiating hot lines, facilitating support groups and shelter procedures;
- Information on providing services and counseling to batterers;
- Extensive bibliography of publications: books, films, newsletters, studies, articles, research, etc., concerning the issue of woman abuse;
- Information on funding resources;
- Easy -to- use geographical order, with graphics."

VIOLENCE**TRANSITION HOUSE FILMS**TRANSITION HOUSE FILMS

120 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116

"WE WILL NOT BE BEATEN - a film documentary about the issue of battered women. . . produced by Mary Tiseo, Carol Greenwald and Transition House, a Boston-area shelter for battered women. The film revolves around the discussions of former battered women and because of this dramatically illustrates both the impact of the problem and the necessary actions that must be taken. . ."

For more information, write to Mary Tiseo or Judith Blair (address above).

PLEASE JOIN THE NETWORK AND SUBSCRIBE NOW

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SEXUAL HARASSMENT ON CAMPUS USA

From: "On Campus with Women," published by the Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges, 1818 R St., Washington, D.C. 20009 (Spring 1982)

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"Sexual Harassment in the University: Guidelines for Establishing a Grievance Procedure, a paper by Judith Berman Brandenburg, Associate Dean of Yale University (CT), discussed sexual harassment, summarizes the legal issues, and describes how the Yale University grievance board works: pamphlets on sexual harassment, prepared by the board and listing board members' names and telephone numbers, are distributed annually to all students, faculty and administrative units of the college. The issue is also included in training freshmen counselors and in orientation for new students. A summary of the board's work is printed annually."

"A study of sexual harassment at Washington University (MO) revealed graduate students more likely than undergrads to believe that sexual harassment occurred at the university, and further, that they were more likely than undergraduates to know someone at the university who had experienced sexual harassment. While such results may suggest the graduate students' greater degree of life experience or higher awareness of sexual harassment, the authors of the study also point out the possibility of a higher incidence of sexual harassment at the graduate level of education."

"A former administrator and a secretary to the Board of Trustees have accused a college president of sexual harassment. Both women report that critical memoranda were filed against them when they rejected unwanted sexual advances from the president of Hillsborough Community College (FL). The former administrator claims that the problem resulted in her termination: the secretary is still employed by the college as secretary to the Board of Trustees. Both have filed charges with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the state Commission on Human Rights."

"An administrator at Ramapo College (NJ) has resigned in the wake of a federal suit in which a former biology professor charged him with linking her tenure to sexual favors. The plaintiff claimed that the administrator promised her favorable treatment on her application for tenure if she would have relations with him. A presidentially-appointed committee investigated her charges, and a charge was lodged against the man by the Board of Trustees. The former professor claims in her suit that the man also took 'numerous steps' to damage her chances for tenure and her opportunities for employment elsewhere following his initial proposal."

"The American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) has adopted a policy statement on sexual harassment calling on 'all educational institutions to take action to prevent sexual harassment of students or employees and to respond to complaints concerning such acts.' The statement noted that sexual harassment is 'contrary to the most fundamental ethical canons of the academic community.' Single copies of the statement may be obtained by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to AASCU, 1 Dupont Circle, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036."

SEXUAL HARASSMENT ON THE JOB / SURVEY IN U.K.

From: GUARDIAN (U.K.)
June 23, 1982 (Excerpts)

"The National Union of Local Government Employees (NALGO) and the EEC Commission have both found unexpectedly high proportions of women reporting unwanted attentions from men at work. Both sets of information are analyzed and discussed in a new pamphlet from the National Council of Civil Liberties. "

Britain

"The Common Market survey asked: 'It can happen that women find themselves the object of sexual advances or propositions which are... a kind of blackmail. Have you experienced this kind of pressure?' Seven percent of British women said yes, a higher figure than in any country except France (8 percent). . ."

"A Marplan poll conducted recently found that more than one in ten women had felt that a man had been taking advantage of his position at work to make persistent advances to them. Divorced and separated women appear to be particularly vulnerable. More than a quarter of the sample interviewed admitted that they had been the victims of this sort of sexual harassment. . ."

"The Marplan poll also found that one in 20 of the women questioned believed that there had been cases at the place where they worked where a woman had been penalised for not accepting advances from a man with whom she worked. But among women aged between 25 and 34, the proportion rose to 10 percent and among divorced and separated women, 13 percent (or roughly one in eight) thought that one of her colleagues had suffered for rebuffing advances. . ."

"The Marplan poll, which was carried out by women interviewers among a representative sample of 500 full-time and part-time working women, may only have uncovered the tip of the iceberg. . ."

"Most women shrink from pursuing a case against a man they have to work with. . . There have been a few cases of unfair dismissal brought before industrial tribunals, all of which have been won by the woman."

"Sexual Harassment at Work by the National Council for Civil Liberties was published in July. Copies are available from Rights for Women Unit, NCCL, 21 Tabard St., London SE1 4LA.

WOMEN AND MEDIA

EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON WOMEN AND THE MEDIA

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FROM: Chafika Sellami-Meslem, Branch for the Advancement of Women,
Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs,
P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

REPORT PUBLISHED

"The Branch for the Advancement of Women in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, convened an Expert Group Meeting on 'Women and the Media' in Vienna, Austria, from 24-27 November 1981. The Expert Group's mandate was to develop guidelines for the media to follow when projecting images of women, as requested in the Programme of Action for the United Nations Decade for Women, 1976-1985."

WOMEN'S STUDIES INTERNATIONAL

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE WOMEN'S STUDIES QUARTERLY

PUBLISHED BY: The Feminist Press, Box 334, Old Westbury, New York 11568

BY: Co-directors: Florence Howe and Vina Mazumdar

"With this, our second issue of the Women's Studies International Supplement to the Women's Studies Quarterly, we announce the conclusion of the first phase of Women's Studies International. We are grateful to the Ford Foundation for the generous support that allowed us to publish and distribute internationally two issues of this size and complexity, as well as the first of a new international monograph series, Women's Studies in Italy, by Laura Balbo and Yasmine Ergas. . ."

CIToyENNES (THE CITIZEN)

femmes

Information bulletin published by the ministere des droits de la Femme,
53 avenue d'Iena, 75016 Paris, France. Editor-in-chief: Danielle Bahisson.

CONTENTS (from some recent issues):

"Yvette Roudy Speaks // Activities of the Minister: Meetings, Conferences, Visits, etc. // Activities of the Ministry: Contraception Information Campaign / New Training Activities and other Employment Information / One Million Booklets on Women's Rights Distributed / Access to Pensions, etc. // The New Rights: Women in the public area / Part-time work // Question of the Month // Women in Audiovisual Communication and the Media // In the Center of Discussion: Guide to Women's Rights // More Women's Centers all over France // Report from the Provinces: Priority on employment // Report from Overseas: Reports from other parts of the world // Resource Guide."

WOMEN SPEAKING

Women Speaking

70 Westmount Road, London SE9 1JE, England

"WOMEN SPEAKING: A unifying periodical for women's activities and problems. The full development of women and men as persons is considered necessary to a balanced approach to world problems and their solutions. . ."

AUF

P.O. Box 817, 1011 Vienna, Austria.



CONTENTS:

"Editorial // Love and Jealousy // I am a wife whose husband cheated on her // A system with no compassion // Talk about love // The days pass // Connections // The father comes a second time // About love in Austria // The Right One // Apple Strudel with Whipped Cream // In B Minor // A woman is merchandise // Brainstorming // Concerning Love and Jealousy // Women's Movement Resources // Information on activities; Letters to the Editor, and more."

IMAGES OF WOMEN

Canada

REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON SEX-ROLE STEREOTYPING IN THE BROADCAST MEDIA

CANADIAN RADIO-TELEVISION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Information Services,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N2, Canada.

"In its final report published September 1, 1982, the CRTC Task Force on Sex-Role Stereotyping in the broadcast media announced the implementation of a wide-ranging program combining broadcast and advertising industry self-regulation with public accountability, designed to improve the portrayal of women in Canadian broadcasting."

ANNUAL REPORT: WOMEN OF MONTREAL (1982)

Canada

LES EDITIONS COMMUNIQUELLES, 3585 rue St-Urbain, Montreal, Quebec H2X 2N6, Canada.

Editor in Chief: Jacque Manthorne.

"The Annual Report of the Women of Montreal is a resource and information guide for women. This is the fifth edition."

REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN ZIMBABWE

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Compiled by the Ministry of Community Development & Women's Affairs,
Funded by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), February 1982.

"This study was coordinated by Tendai Bare; Consultant: Olivia Muchena; Research Assistant: Mary Muganyi."

"The Women's Needs Assessment Survey was the work of a large team of committed women and some few men at all levels of Zimbabwean Society. This report is dedicated to: All those women and men committed to improving the quality of life of all people of Zimbabwe."

CONTENTS:

Part One: Background:

Background to women's needs / Demographic features //

Part Two: Women's Participation in the Economy:

Women in agriculture / Women and work in urban areas / women and the informal sector

Part Three: Social Needs of Women

Women's health needs / Women's educational needs / The legal status of women / Women and family needs / The needs of non-black women //

Part Four: Women's Participation in Public Affairs:

Women and decision-making bodies // Women's organizations //

Part Five: Conclusion: Summary and Recommendations."

ZIMBABWE WOMEN



FROM THE PREFACE: (Excerpts)

"The Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs in cooperation with UNICEF commissioned a nationwide survey to assess the needs of women in Zimbabwe. The purpose of the survey was to provide baseline data, especially on rural women, from which the Ministry could find some basis for policy formulation, project proposals and planning programmes to meet these needs. It was suggested that the whole exercise take the shortest possible time - about four months."

"The general aim of the survey was to determine and describe the position and needs of women as perceived by women themselves, and those people and agencies whose work relates to women. In addition, women's participation in traditional and modern sectors of development were examined to identify factors that hinder or enhance such participation. The various socio-economic sectors (and/or institutions) including agriculture, health, education, employment, family, legal position and participation in public affairs provided the framework for assessing women's needs. . ."

"In line with the Government's priority on improving the lot of the rural poor, the survey investigation concentrated on women in rural areas. . . In addition, four urban districts were chosen to represent the large and small urban areas. Three other residential areas in Salisbury were included for the views of non-black women. . . Individual interviews were conducted using a detailed structured questionnaire. A loosely structured questionnaire was used for group interviews. In addition, questionnaires were either mailed or administered to all of the 55 rural District Councils, some Ministries, Women's Organizations, some Development Agencies, Women Members of Parliament, extension and other Government workers in the sample districts. . ."

"In addition, existing studies on women in Zimbabwe and other third world countries were consulted. . . We have also identified some areas requiring further, indepth study."

BACKGROUND TO WOMEN'S NEEDS: (Excerpts)

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

"The traditional economic system of the Shona and Ndebele societies was based on the family or household unit. The division of labour between women and men in these traditional societies has been adequately described elsewhere. Women were chiefly responsible for the day-to-day activities of food production, processing and preparation. Men's agricultural activities seemed to have been limited to the sporadic tree felling, preparation of new fields and the provision of meat through hunting and/or raiding. Although women were valued for their labour, men controlled the means and instruments of production in addition to being managers, supervisors of women's and children's agricultural activities."

"Women started off their married life in a weak socio-economic position, because they were primarily valued for producing children. . . It was not enough to produce children: they had to be fed and maintained. A woman whose children died in childbirth or early childhood was often accused of witchcraft. Thus, a woman worked hard in her food producing role to feed and bring up her family. . ."

"There are two important and relevant things to the understanding of women's present position deriving from the traditional past. Firstly, the division of labour between women and men provided the basis of class division in the pre-colonial setting with men controlling the means as well as the end result of the production process. Secondly, societal values are not static but change due to the general process of social change and in particular as traditional-oriented societies come into contact with other cultures. . ."

"In Zimbabwe, the colonial period gave rise to a dual economy with a modern industrial and commercial agricultural sector on the one hand, and a largely poor and neglected peasant on the other. . . The husband migrated to an urban area, mine or commercial farm for wage employment, usually an unskilled or semi-skilled worker. The wife and children supplement his meagre wages through subsistence production..."

"Women whose husbands were working elsewhere had their workload increased by doing those tasks formerly done by men. . . However, because of their traditionally subordinate position within the family, and men's control of the means and instruments of production, they still, to a large extent, are controlled and supervised by the men. . ."

"Women's food producing role appears then to have been very much weakened by male migration, introduction of cash crops and neglect by extension services. . ."

"Black women constituted only 6.8 percent of the entire working population in the non-agricultural sector in 1979. . ."

"The legal position of women during the colonial era does not seem to have improved either. Traditionally a woman was a minor all her life, under the guardianship of her father or male relative before marriage, and under husband or his relatives after her marriage. . . If an African woman goes to work with the prior consent of her husband, she is held to have no right to her own salary and such accrues to her husband. . ."

"Rural women bore the brunt of the war of liberation. Because they were involved at personal and community levels, over a long period of time in various capacities, they have emerged as probably the most politicised group of people compared to the urban women and the male population. . ."

"How is the question of equity, in terms of fairness and justice for women, to be approached given this history? These and other questions provided the framework of the study. The examination of women's needs has been approached from an equity point of view, i.e., equitable distribution of resources between various sectors and groups of society to achieve growth (personal growth included) within the family and community at local and national levels. In other words, women's needs have to be seen within the linkages, totality and complexity of the socio-economic and political situation of Zimbabwe. . ."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Report is based on individual as well as group interviews with women in all parts of the country and from all backgrounds. These direct consultations are quoted throughout and make it a unique document. Women in all parts of the country are aware of their oppression by men and the injustice of their exploitation.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS (excerpts)

Zimbabwe

Economic Needs:

"The overall objective of the survey was to provide baseline data on the needs of women as perceived by women themselves, people and agencies whose work related to those needs. An examination of women's participation in the economy through agricultural production, employment in the modern sector and involvement in the informal sector revealed that women have very limited opportunities for effective participation in these factors. Some of the constraints that hinder women's participation in agriculture include the lack of adequate or appropriate implements for various tasks, lack of credit facilities and dependence on men for agricultural inputs, limited access to extension and other services. In addition, the time and labour demands imposed on women by their dual roles as homemakers and as producers, and by male migration make the working conditions of most peasant women very difficult."

"A major concern of women in agriculture, strongly expressed in all the districts, was the issue of women's land rights as it affects their motivation within a patriarchal based family decision making context. Women's economic opportunities within the modern sector is even more limited due to a history of racially biased hiring practices, lack of educational qualifications and conservative attitudes of male employers toward the employment of black women, especially in decision making bodies. Women appear to suffer from job discrimination and limited promotion prospects especially in the private sector due to race and sex."

"The issue of high taxation for married women was raised by working women of all races."

"For the majority of urban and some rural women, the informal sector provides the only means of making an economic contribution to the family. The major constraints identified in this sector include lack of capital for materials and equipment. . ."

"The most hard-hit group are women heads of household who, due to widowhood, divorce desertion or separation have to provide means of survival for their families, within an economic situation that discriminates against women. The existence of this category of women has to be recognised as they constitute almost 10 percent of our sample."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD AFRICA

REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN ZIMBABWE (CONTINUED)

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS (continued) Excerpts

"The social needs of women as characterised by their family needs, health status and educational aspect, reveal important interlinkages. Thus, the poverty suffered by many women within their families leads to poor health status due to malnutrition and poor working conditions. The lack of even basic education, further aggravates this situation of poverty by limiting women's capacity to deal with their needs..."

"Another common major complaint voiced again in all urban and rural districts is the perceived irresponsible behaviour of men towards their wives and children. This was usually expressed in terms of the majority of men in rural areas leaving the burden of agricultural production to women but reaping all the cash benefits that accrued from women's labour. Family neglected by migrant husbands, spending money on drink and other women, were all cited through the districts. . ."

"The legal concerns of women centered on what was perceived as unfair and sometimes outmoded customary practices. . . The issues include property rights and inheritance custody and maintenance of children in case of divorce, desertion, widowhood . . ."

"Attitudes towards the issues of lobola (brideprice) were almost equally divided among those who wish to see some form of modification or fixing the amount required, and those who see lobola in economic terms of keeping up with the general rate of inflation. A small proportion of women would like to see lobola abandoned as they perceive it to be the basis for exploitation of women within marriage. . ."

"Women's participation in public affairs is virtually limited to participation in women's only groups. The absence of women in decision making bodies such as district councils, was attributed to male domination, based on cultural attitudes towards the role of women in public life. Lack of education for civic participation together with family demands, were also given as reasons limiting women's participation in public life. Women in rural areas who bore the brunt of the war of liberation often draw from their experiences from the struggles, lessons, examples or songs to express their perceived situation of exploitation. . ."

National Plan of Action:

"The concern for a comprehensive approach to women's needs is based on the understanding that women are citizens, members of families and individuals. . . of Zimbabwe. As such they cannot be treated in isolation indefinitely. . ."

"It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, in co-operation with the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, work out a comprehensive five year national Plan of Action to meet women's needs within the context of national development."

The Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs and Other Ministries:

". . . since most of women's problems span across the concerns of various ministries.

"It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs set up an inter-ministerial task force to facilitate meeting those women's needs that might belong to the sphere of influence of other ministries."

The Need for Research:

ZIMBABWE WOMEN

"Several areas needing in-depth study have been indicated throughout the study. In many cases, such studies are essential before any policy decision or action is taken.

"It is recommended that a research and planning unit or department be set up within the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs. . ."

Projects to Meet Women's Needs:

"It is recommended that the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, in co-operation with other Ministries and agencies, identify a list of pressing problems requiring immediate short term solutions and those that require long term measures as a basis for planning projects for meeting women's needs."

Follow-up to the Survey:

"There was great anxiety and in some areas skepticism as to what would happen after the research results are known. In view of this concern,"

"It is recommended that the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs make it known to the women throughout the country that the report of the needs assessment survey has been received and women will hear, in due course, what the Government's reaction to it will be."

"Zimbabwe can learn from the experience of other nations that one can only ignore women's needs to the detriment of national development. . . This comprehensive overview of the situation of women in Zimbabwe is only a small contribution to the long term process of achieving the Government's stated objective of Growth with Equity."

ZIMBABWE**ZIMBABWE : MINISTER FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS TEURAI ROPA NHONGO**From: Guardian 13/5/82

"Ms. Teurai Ropa Nhongo, Minister of Zimbabwe, is the youngest Cabinet Minister born on February 2, 1955, at Chahwanda village, Mount Darwin. . ."

"She joined the liberation struggle in 1973. . . became a member of the General Staff and overall commander of ZANLA's Women's Detachment on its formation in 1974. She was promoted to operational province leadership as a Political Commissar in 1975 and was posted to Nyadzonya and Chibawa camps to help with the refugees."

"She became a member of the Central Committee in 1977 as Deputy Secretary of Political Affairs. In 1978 she became Secretary for Women's Affairs and was appointed to the party's National Executive."

"Teurai Ropa Nhongo states in an interview last spring reported by the Guardian (UK) :

"During the fight for independence, women fought alongside men. 'Zimbabweans,' says Teurai Ropa Nhongo, 'have seen the practical side of equality, the determination of women to participate through thick and thin.' In recognition of their contribution, the Mugabe Government set up the women's affairs ministry and has already passed laws giving women equal pay and paid maternity leave. It is preparing to raise the legal status of women to full citizenship: at the moment, women are legally minors. From that legal position stems 'lobola' or brideprice, polygamy and automatic male custody of children."

"But laws are one thing: change is another. Equal pay has clearly been a symbolic gesture. Black women represent less than 7 percent of Zimbabwe's paid workers and there are few jobs done by both sexes. Most of the country's women are poorly educated landworkers without even the legal right to own the land they farm. . ."

"At the moment a wife has no rights to the crops she grows, even though her husband may be working far away in a town. Even where women are recognized as heads of households (generally only widows - divorcees don't qualify) and receive land in resettlement schemes, they are only entitled to half that given to men."

"Land has been a hot issue since independence and Minister Nhongo knows that she has to convince other Government leaders if there is to be change. At least she has no doubt about the Prime Minister's position: 'He has made the other ministries say what their thinking is on the treatment of women.' But two years on from independence women still play an insignificant part in the country's economic life. Their participation in public and political affairs is almost non-existent. There are two women in the Cabinet, but few sit on local or district councils - although the liberation war left women in rural areas with a high level of political understanding . . ."

"Men say we don't know anything about ruling and that it is not the custom for women to sit in council."

"More than half the women interviewed in a recent report (see below). . .blamed male domination for their exclusion from political life. . ."

"Teurai Ropa Nhongo wants to set up community projects for shared child care, better water provisions, animal keeping cooperatives, handicraft groups and small scale industries. For she is aware of what an effective barrier to equality is the daily grind of women's tasks. In rural areas a woman's day will start around four in the morning and end as late as nine at night. It is an unceasing round of walking to fetch fuel and water, heavy field work, cooking and child care."

"Even in the cities there is no conception of shared domestic responsibility. Despite Mugabe's leadership and the advent of socialism, there is no prospect at all that men will be persuaded to undertake any of the traditional female tasks. The new UNICEF report gloomily sums up: 'It is generally considered improper or preposterous in the cultural context to expect men to share domestic duties with women' . . ."

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT IN ETHIOPIA: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**Ethiopia**

Compiled by Alasebu Gebre Selassie.

#ST/ECA/ATRCW/81/27.

Published by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Training and Research Centre for Women, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

CONTENTS:

"Introduction // Women in development // Employment, Education and Training // Rural women and agriculture // Health, nutrition and family planning / Women, the family and children// Women and the law // Women and tradition // Women, urbanization and social problems // Women and the press // Author index."

PLEASE SUBSCRIBE AND PARTICIPATE.**187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 U. S. A.**

CHILD MARRIAGE IN KENYAFrom: THE STANDARD (Kenya)
June 11, 1982**Kenya**

"Child marriage. . .has struck certain parts of Kenya where some schools have held whole classes running without girls. Worst hit have been certain areas of the Coast Province where a District Officer for Northern Division of Kilifi District, Mr. Alex Kabugua, alarmed by the absence of girls from classes, launched an operation that netted 40 girls aged between 10 and 13 who had been married away by their parents. . .It also came to light that their husbands were rich old men."

"The absence of the girls from classes had not escaped the attention of the teachers who thought they were. . .acceptable traditional marriages. In places where marriages are scarcely registered, telling a legal marriage from what is not is a monumental problem. What was clear. . .is that the girls were willing to leave their husbands who, however, remained indignant. The husbands paid dowry for their 'wives' and are not willing to be 'swindled' by people who think these marriages are unacceptable."

"Now the husbands have been asked to stay away from the vicinity of the schools where their former 'wives' attend classes. . .One . . . man alone married away his three daughters aged between 10 and 14. . ."

"Most of the husbands have been identified as fat, pot-bellied old men, while the girls have been from poor families. It is the belief of the old would-be husbands that marrying young girls will restore their vigor. Poor parents have been willing to give away their daughters while under the tender age to help them. . .out of their pecuniary straits. . ."

"Most parents who do not take their daughters to school believe that once a daughter has completed her education and got married, she will only help. . . her husband's family. Thus, they would rather educate the boys, who they believe will help them after school. . ."

"Cases of suicide by girls who have refused to be married away to old husbands have also been reported. . ."

"Available data indicate that child marriage has been prevalent at the Coast for a long time. However, other areas are not completely free from it. Kenya's Coast is predominantly Muslim where a woman's position. . .is quite subordinate, although this is something that still plagues most of Africa. . ."

"An Assistant Minister for Higher Education, Mr. Walter Mwita, addressing his constituents early this year, appealed to parents not to allow their young daughters to be married while still under age, or be married by other young boys who cannot manage a married life. . ."

"The Kilifi community development officer, Miss Margaret Ngunjiri, recently warned mothers not to allow their daughters to get married at too early ages but to ensure that the girls got equal education with the boys. . ."

"Under the Kenya Constitution, anybody over 18 years does not require permission for marriage. And having carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years is considered a defilement which can pull a long jail stretch if one is convicted of such an offence."

OBAA SIMA (IDEAL WOMAN)**Ghana**

P.O. Box 5737, Accra North, No. 6 Ridge Street, Accra, Ghana. (Vol.10, #2, 1982).
Editor in chief: Kate Abbam.

CONTENTS:**OBAA SIMA**

"Features: From the publisher // Letters // Peptic Ulcer // 10th Anniversary of Obaa Sima // Symposium on Marriage // Women in Politics // Kids Club // Friendship // Daavi // Pen Pals // Achimota School Prize Giving Day Speech // Fiction."

OBAA SIMA'S 10th ANNIVERSARY

"The 10th Anniversary celebrations of 'Obaa Sima' . . .took place at the British Council Hall from the 16th to 19th of December just before the Christmas celebrations. . ."

"The four-day celebrations started with the opening of a four-day exhibition of 'Obaa Sima' magazines which had been produced over a period of ten years from 1971 to 1981. . .This was followed by a symposium on the institution of marriage in Ghana. . .The chair for the occasion was Mrs. Justice Annie Jiagge. . ."

"The second day was devoted entirely to writers. . ."

GHANA

"The third day of the celebrations was devoted to women. There was a symposium in which three women Parliamentarians talked about the 'Role of Women in Politics.'"

"All the activities were crowned on Saturday, the last day of the celebration, by a Kids Club Party organized for members of the club made up of young readers from the age of 6-19 years. . ."



ALGERIA: PROPOSED FAMILY LAW REJECTED BY WOMEN

FROM: THE MIDDLE EAST MAGAZINE
P. O. Box 261, 69 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5BZ

"After 20 years of independence, and considerable economic and social progress, Algeria still does not have a comprehensive or progressive family law. . . Earlier this year, the Assemblée Populaire Nationale (parliament) attempted to remedy this omission and a draft family law was put forward. It proved to be an attempt influenced by religious figures in the government, to whittle down still further the rights of Algerian women."

"The result was an outburst of protest which has made the government pause. This had also happened when efforts were made to introduce a family law in 1966 and again in 1973."

"The present draft was drawn up by a small group of men considered learned in Islam, including the Attorney General, Boulam Baki, the Minister for Religious Affairs, Abderrahman Chibane, and the former Home Affairs Minister, Boualam Ben Hamouda. They worked in secrecy, and women's organisations were not consulted. . ."

"Some of the proposals:

- Before marrying, a woman would have needed a male trustee, usually her father. If the father was no longer alive, the approval of a brother, uncle or male cousin would have been required.
- A woman would not have been able to seek a divorce, which would have been the exclusive right of the husband.
- Algerian women would not have been permitted to marry non-Muslims although men would have been allowed to do so.
- Women would have been required to obey, remain faithful to and respect their husbands and their husbands' parents and relatives.
- When an inheritance was disputed a daughter would have been entitled to only half the portion of a son."

Algeria

ALGERIA

"Algerian women reacted swiftly and decisively to the draft law. In parliament the nine women members led a heated debate centering on the interpretation of the sharia (Islamic law). Outside parliament, women took to the streets and ridiculed the government. This action was doubly significant - street demonstrations are a rare sight in Algeria and the fact that women were involved made it even more unusual..."

"The public outcry, left the government with no alternative but to withdraw the draft bill and postpone debate on a redraft. . ."

"The seven-and-a-half-year war of independence was fought by both men and women. Women from all walks of life joined the struggle, even though they did tend to have back up roles...They were often in danger and there were many thousands of casualties, including cases of torture and rape."

"Logically this display of courage and sacrifice should have guaranteed women equality after independence, but this was not to be the case. . . Women were generally forced back to their traditional role in the home and relegated to second place in society. . ." (See "National Liberation and Women's Liberation" (a review) in the chapter of "Women and Development" in this issue).

FIXED TERM MARRIAGE IN IRAN (NON-PERMANENT)

Muslim Women

Iran

From: MAHJUBAH, The Magazine for Muslim Women, P.O. Box 314/1947, Teheran, Iran.

"By means of the marriage contract, a woman becomes 'permissible' to a man. . . A non-permanent contract is one where the duration of the husband-wife relationship is known. For instance, a woman is married for a period of one hour or one day or one month or one year or longer. A woman who is contracted for this period is called mut'uh or sighah."

"In the fixed-term marriage system, marriage takes place in return for a fixed dowry and for a fixed period of time. From this point of view, fixed-term marriage has a stronger contractual relationship than permanent marriage and less of a long-term emotional and feeling relationship. In this system, a man may choose a wife and a woman can, according to her own choice, choose a husband. The husband and wife can, if so inclined, easily renew the contract. . . Even though in the fixed-term marriage, the producing of children is not the main purpose of the marriage, a child belongs to the father. Rather the most important purpose of the fixed-term marriage is to prevent adultery and prostitution in society. "

Editor's Note: Unfortunately, there is no mention of what becomes of the temporary wife after the contract expires - when she has 'lost' her all-important virginity (according to Moslems). Her father has been paid the brideprice, the man has used her for sexual satisfaction, and to cook his food, but no one ever considers her needs; she is entirely ignored in this deal.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN IRAN

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From: MOSLEM IRANIAN STUDENTS SOCIETY - BRITAIN

Supporters of
THE PEOPLE'S MOJAHEDIN ORGANISATION OF IRAN
MISS, B.M. Box 9270, London, England WC1N 3XX

Iran

"While women in Iran played a major role in overthrowing the Shah, today they have not only been denied their rights, but their status has been reduced to that of second class citizens. The regime has been encouraging women to leave their jobs and has forced mandatory veils upon them. They have also enforced sex segregation even in primary schools and on buses. The attacks on democratic rights have been directed against all sectors of the society, but democratic political organisations, national minorities and women have suffered worst. We are sending you some information about the ordeal and struggles of Iranian women."

"February 1979: Millions of women fought, alongside men, to topple the Shah's regime. Freedom and equal rights were their demands."

"1979 - 1981: Women become second-class citizens according to Khomeini's constitution. 'Take the veil or go to hell' is the order to the day and those who do not obey are harassed and even stabbed or burnt with acid in the streets. Women active in politics are attacked and even murdered by the regime's notorious guards."

"April 27, 1981: 200,000 people, mostly women, marched in a demonstration called for by women supporters of the Mojahedin in Tehran to protest against the murder of Mojahed girls in northern Iran. The guards shoot at the crowds, killing and injuring many women and men."

"June 20, 1981: Khomeini orders his guards to open fire on the Mojahedin 500,000-strong demonstration against the regime's repression. 50 people, including school girls, are shot dead. Thousands are arrested. In the evening 12 teenaged girls are executed without trial and before the establishment of their identity."

"June 1982: The campaign of execution and torture has now gone for a year. 15,000 people, including pregnant women, school girls, nurses, teachers, housewives and women activists, have been executed. 40,000 political prisoners, among them many women prisoners, face constant danger to their lives."

"Women prisoners are raped before being executed. Official decrees bann unveiled women from buses, taxis, shops, planes, public amenities, etc. Many women employees have been dismissed. Women have been barred from the legal profession and high ranking positions altogether."

"The Iranian women's fight is an organized and nationwide struggle and today it forms a major part of the National Council of Resistance (N.C.R.). The N.C.R. is a body comprising all democratic and progressive personalities and organization with the People's Mojahedin Organisation of Iran in its focus. It is fighting for the independence and freedom of Iran. . ."

"Many women's organizations and groups like Women's National Alliance, Moslem Women's Association in South Tehran, Women Resselatt Association, groups of Women Workers in factories and resistance councils in Iran have declared their support for the N.C.R. programs. . ."

National Council of Resistance Programmes' Main Points on Women:

- All discriminations based on sex in politics, in the society and elsewhere, must be abolished.
- Treatment of women as commodities or as second-class citizens has to end.
- Women workers will receive equal wages to their male fellow-workers.
- Women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of social life.
- Education and elevation of Iranian women's awareness must enjoy top priority if total equality of both sexes is to become a stable feature of the Iranian society.

Iran

For further information please contact the above.

Editor's Note: In Mid-September the Iranian Government announced that kissing between women and men "for sexual pleasure" was forbidden in public under penalty of 20 lashes.

IRAN: WOMEN SKIERS BANNED

From: HERSAY, P.O. Box 11010, San Francisco, CA 94101 USA.



Irani

"Women skiers have been banned from the slopes of Dizin, Iran's most popular winter resort. The banishment went into effect after an Islamic clergyman said the women's presence was leading to un-Islamic and unscrupulous activity."

"The questionable activity, as it turns out, was the commotion caused over the women skiers' tight clothing. The Tehran newspaper reports that shortly after a visit to Dizin by the district's revolutionary prosecutor, the resort was declared 'off limits' to women."

GENERAL FEDERATION OF IRAQI WOMEN

(See WIN NEWS, VI-3, Summer 1980, p.60-67 and VII-4, Autumn 1981, p.48-49).

Executive Bureau: Wazeeria - Abi Talib Str. - Baghdad - Iraq.

FROM: REPORT OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF IRAQI WOMEN (Excerpts) - Presented to the 8th Conference of WIDF / Prague / Czechoslovakia.

Iraq

"The Federation was established in its present form after the July 17-30, 1968 Revolution led by the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party on the basis of the Party's belief in the role played by women in the process of social transformation."

"The Party's constitution emphasizes that the 'Arab woman shall enjoy all the citizenship's rights' and that 'the Party shall struggle for raising the woman's standard in order to become worthy of enjoying these rights.'"

THE GOALS OF THE GFIW:

- "Preparing and mobilizing the Iraqi woman to undertake her effective role in the Arab nation's battle, raising her status, ensuring her enjoying equal rights with man. . .
- "Promoting bonds of sisterhood among Arab Women . . .
- "Supporting the revolutionary movements aimed at defeating colonialism, world imperialism and reactionary forces and all forms of aggression. . ."
- "Achieving the best forms of solidarity with the progressive and friendly women organizations in the world. . ."

THE STRUCTURE OF THE GFIW CONSISTS IN:

The General Conference: It is the supreme authority in the GFIW and is made up of not less than 50 and not more than 250 members, chosen by election for three years.

The Central Council: It is made up of 33 members chosen by secret ballot among members of the General Conference. . ."

The Executive Bureau: It is the highest administrative and technical authority at the Federation, elected by the Central Council. . .and is made up of:

- The President of the Federation - Chairwoman //
 - The Vice-Presidents of the Federation - Deputies to the Chairwoman //
 - The Secretary-General - the Secretary-General of the Federation //
- Not more than 15 of the members of the Council."

Iraq

"The Federation comprises the following Secretariats: Secretariat of Organization// Secretariat of Family Affairs // Secretariat of Social Mobilization // Secretariat of Illiteracy Eradication and Adult Education // Secretariat of Culture and Information // Secretariat of Training and Development // Secretariat of Studies and Research // Secretariat of Foreign Relations // Secretariat of Administration and Financial Affairs."

"In addition to these secretariats, there is a bureau linked with the President of the Federation. It undertakes the administration of the Federation's nurseries throughout the country. There is also a fortnightly magazine and a weekly newspaper published by the Federation which are directly supervised by the President."

THE FEDERATION'S NETWORK:

- "In every one of the 18 provinces there is a branch of the Federation;
- "Every branch supervises a number of sections corresponding the number of administrative units in the province. . .
- "Every section supervises a number of Centres which undertake the implementation of the Federation's plans and programmes. . ."

MEMBERSHIP:

-- "The Federation is the representative of all Iraqi women.

PAPER OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF IRAQI WOMEN PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSION OF EQUALIZING WOMEN IN SOCIETY (Excerpts)

"EQUALITY IN OPPORTUNITIES OF EDUCATION:

- Compulsory Education has been applied in primary schools for males and females since 1978. . .
- The National Comprehensive Illiteracy Eradication Campaign was initiated in December 1, 1978 to cover all citizens age group (15-45). . .
- Complete equality has been realized in benefitting from educational opportunities in all stages of school. . ."

"EQUALITY IN DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES:

"Sixteen women have been elected for the membership of the National Assembly. . ."



WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD : MIDDLE EAST

GENERAL FEDERATION OF IRAQI WOMEN (CONTINUED)

Iraq

"EQUALITY IN LABOUR OPPORTUNITIES:

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"Women in Iraq work in all ministries and state establishments, occupying many senior posts, as pilots in military airplanes, conductors in buses, officers, judges, general prosecutor and traffic police (among the new jobs). . . An annual increase of 11.6 percent in the number of working women has been achieved as a result of the equality given to women."

"EQUALITY IN PAYMENT AND ALLOWANCES:

"All laws and regulations issued after the revolution affirmed full equality in payments, wages and allowances. . . Full payment maternity leave besides six months half-payment maternity leave. . ."

"LEGAL EQUALITY:

Iraq

"Legal equality in all fields has been realized for women. Women have the right to own a plot of land. . . full membership in the cooperatives. . . men and women are equal in service and labour laws."

PAPER OF THE GEN. FED. OF IRAQI WOMEN PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSION OF WOMAN & FAMILY

"The family has enjoyed special care since July 17, 1968 Revolution, under the auspices of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party. The revolution considers woman the foundation of society. . ."

"Foremost among the Commission's accomplishments are:

"Providing free health services for all members of the family // Provision of ultra-modern household appliances which ease the burden of daily chores // Nurseries have been doubled in number // The number of children aged 4-5 registered in kindergarten for school year 1980/1981 show an increase of 392 percent // Working mothers are now entitled to a pregnancy and nativity vacation of 72 days complete with full salary, and a motherhood vacation of six months with one-half of her salary, eligible up to the fourth child // Child bonuses are granted to a working mother // Children are entitled to both their deceased parents' pensions // An only girl is entitled to the whole inheritance, same as a boy // Marriages contracted outside the jurisdiction of courts have been declared null and void // Forced marriages have been prohibited, and women been granted the right of separation from their husbands // Polygamy has been prohibited // A mother now has the right to raise her child until the age of 10, liable for extension, as the child's interests may require, until 15, upon which age that child has the right to decide // Social care is provided unto all citizens throughout their life time."

WOMEN'S BANK IN ABU DHABI

FROM: THE MIDDLE EAST MAGAZINE

P. O. Box 261, 69 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5BZ

Abu Dhabi

"The Arab Bankers' Association (ABA) conference in London this summer may have proved that a new generation of Arab bankers has come into existence, but it also confirmed that Middle East banking is still basically a male preserve."

"Few female faces were seen among the hundreds of participants, and the ABA says that of its 300 members only four are women. . ."

"In 1977 the local Khaleej Commercial Bank opened a suburban branch solely for women. The staff are all women, as are the clients. . ."

"The bank has caught on, as much as a social club as a provider of financial services for its clients. There are 1,700 of them, the majority from Abu Dhabi and 60% of them illiterate. The bank is one of the few places where they have a chance to meet without running the risk of encountering a male gaze. Many would never leave their compounds, houses or apartments were it not for such an opportunity. The bank has the atmosphere of a club. . ."

Arab women

"Much of the bank's success is due to the forceful management of Salwa Saad, born in North Yemen, who received her commercial bank training in West Germany and is now a UAE citizen. . ."

"As well as sorting out their money problems clients can drink tea or coffee, eat sticky cakes and pass the time of day in comfortable armchairs."

"Families in their part of the world are accustomed when they can afford it, as most now can, to bestow wealth on their daughters in the form of goods, property or money. Husbands are also traditionally generous and it is the custom for the woman (unlike her Western counterpart) to look after her own money."

"Many of the bank's clients have received substantial payments from the government as welfare or as compensation for property swallowed up by Abu Dhabi's expansion, which is one way of disbursing the country's oil wealth. . ."

"Clients can also meet foreign women at the bank, for none of the women staff, apart from Saad, is a UAE citizen. In this they reflect the cosmopolitan nature of the new Abu Dhabi society. The accountant is from Bombay, the senior clerk from Kerala, the two tellers from Sudan and the supervisor for loans from Scotland. . ."

THE STATUS OF ARAB WOMEN IN ISRAEL**Israel**

FROM: The Bureau of Advisor on Status of Women, Prime Minister's Office, Jerusalem

"The Arabs who remained in Israel and their progeny, more than half a million, are Israeli citizens entitled to all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that their Jewish counterparts enjoy. Israeli Arabs have complete freedom of movement, property rights and freedom of economic opportunities. Well over 70% of the Arab workers are members of the Israel Trade Unions and as such enjoy their protection, and benefit from this extensive health and social services."

EDUCATION:**ARAB WOMEN**

"The most striking achievement in Israel, in the field of education, happens to be that relating to the Arab girl. . . While in 1948 only 15% . . . of Arab girls enrolled at schools, in 1978 enrollment reached 90% and this figure is rising yearly. School is compulsory from the age of 5 to 14, and free up to 18. . . The official state curriculum is used with special additions in subjects like history, Arabic, literature, culture and religion."

HEALTH:

"In the field of health, a modern medical system serves the whole population both Jewish and Arab. . . For Arab women, there are also separate institutions among them 2 health centres, 80 clinics and 75 mother and child centres. The birth rate is more than double that of the Jewish population, whilst infant mortality had been cut in half since 1948."

WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP:**Israel**

"The situation of the Palestinian Arab women living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has been improved too during the thirteen years under Israel administration. . . Since 1967 the economic situation in these territories has been characterized by a rapid growth and a substantial rise in the standard of living of the inhabitants. A major factor in this growth has been the opening of the areas to economic interaction with Israel, whilst maintaining existing ties with the Arab world. Since 1967 the GNP has increased at an average annual rate of about 19%. Per capita income has increased at an annual average of 11%. Unemployment, previously very high, especially in the Gaza Strip, has almost been eliminated. About 30,000 women are gainfully employed, and enjoy the same remuneration as Israeli women. More than 5,000 women completed vocational training courses to acquire skills needed for employment and professional advancement. More than 600 women have graduated from 5 nursing schools established since 1967, and most of them are employed locally in hospitals and clinics."

"Universal education for both girls and boys has been instituted, which led to a drastic decline in female illiteracy and an increase in female attendance at institutions of higher education. In 1967 only 56% of young people between the ages of 5 18 attended school in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, while 87% attend today. The number of girls enrolled in schools more than doubled. Four institutions grant today B.A. degrees and one grants M.A. degrees, where none existed before 1967."

"Improvements in health services have led to a dramatic decline in the death rate and infant mortality. The infant mortality rate in the West Bank has dropped from 55 per thousand in 1967 to 26 per thousand today, and in the Gaza Strip from 160 per thousand to 46. Mother and child centers in the West Bank tripled from 19 to 57. The numbers of physicians attending every 100 hospital beds, increased from 1 in 1967 to 11 today."

"Most of the community activities are conducted by Women's voluntary organizations in the West Bank. Out of 135 such organizations, 54 were established since 1967. Many of these organizations are supported financially and professionally by Israeli Governmental bodies. . ."

"Under the Israeli rule, Arab women have achieved a degree of emancipation not otherwise tolerated in the Middle East. . ."

Saudi ArabiaWOMEN'S BANKS IN SAUDI ARABIA SUCCESSFULFROM: WORLD PRESS/Aug

"Two years after the introduction of women's banks to Saudi Arabia they are handling up to 40 percent of the kingdom's billions of dollars of private wealth" reports the monthly Arabia of London (June). Banks now can have 'separate offices for women only . . . Before the move many women used to ask a relative to do their banking.'"

"Muneira Abdullatif, director of the women's branch of the National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia, says that these banks are 'based on the right Islam gives to women to manage and dispose of their wealth as they see fit once they reach the legal age.'"

"Bankers report that women - not all of them female members of the royal family - 'now own more than 50 percent of the property and buildings in Jidda and 30 percent of those in Riyadh.' Saudi women, he adds, 'play the currency market, speculate in real estate, and invest in industry.'"

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: ASIAN SURVEY

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From: DEPTHNEWS (Women's Feature), P.O. Box 1843, Manila, Philippines.

"While men have derived concrete benefits from certain technological innovations, for instance, women have been shown to experience the reverse such as being deprived of jobs when labour-saving devices are introduced. . ."

"Women's role in development is . . . expected to be discussed extensively at the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference in Sri Lanka September 20 to 28. In preparation, a regional seminar on how best to involve women in development was held in Pattaya, Thailand April 27 to May 3."

"The Seminar said the basic needs of the people must be met by giving men and women equal access to education, food and nutrition and primary health care. However, this could only happen if women also had a hand in decision-making and implementation of the basic needs programme."

"Similarly, women's participation should extend to the national level with the creation of special cells within planning bodies to carry this out. At the operational level, workers should be re-oriented on the relationships between women's participation, development, and population goals."

"Moreover, governments were urged to encourage a realistic and just redefinition of the roles of women and men in society. . ."

"The UNDP study noted that some countries, for instance, have established national machineries for women's affairs like national women's commissions and women's bureaus which are able to represent women's interests and bring these to the fore if necessary. . ."

"Cooperatives were also cited as a vehicle for rural women's participation in public affairs. If accessible to women, cooperatives 'offer an opportunity for developing their decision-making ability and self-confidence', according to the study."

ECONOMIC SOCIAL COUNCIL FOR ASIA & PACIFIC

In the ESCAP region, said the study, a project in Papua New Guinea for the Development of Cooperative Business Management has managed to draw out women and encourage them to band together for small businesses like the Goroka Women's Investment Corporation. . ."

"An improved status also resulted from the participation of women in a large-scale milk cooperative scheme in India called Operation Flood, which includes men. However, in the Kaira district of Gujarat where the cooperative movement started, things worked out to the contrary. Although the women there used to be responsible for dairy production and marketing in the traditional manner, the establishment of a modern dairy industry under the cooperative scheme turned over the management and rewards to the men."

ASIA

"Of the more than 2000 people employed in the Anand Milk Union Limited complex, there is only one woman veterinarian and a few telephone operators and secretaries. Not one woman has been given mastery over the new technology that has taken over their traditional tasks of making butter and cheese', said a report on the project."

"On the whole, women's memberships cooperatives in India is still far from the desired level, according to the UNDP study. Data from 481 societies showed that women constitute only from 2 to 15 percent of members. Besides, most of these women were there only because they succeeded husbands who have died or are dummy members to enable individual families to control a large number of the shares."

"The same study gave insights into the situation of women in the areas of health, education and employment which are basically related to the participation issue."

"One of the major health characteristics of rural women in developing countries, said the study, is the high maternal mortality rate. Tetanus is . . . a frequent cause of death among mothers and newborn children. More than two-thirds of Asian women (excluding China) are anemic."

"Chronic malnutrition and poor sanitary conditions combine to make rural women highly susceptible to infectious diseases like malaria, hepatitis, urinary tract infections and pulmonary tuberculosis, the study added. . ."

"In employment, the study noted how women have been deprived of work by new technologies which give the training to men. It also mentioned the need for providing women with facilities and implements that could lighten their workload, before economic activities are programmed for them. For example, women would not be in a position to make use of employment opportunities unless sources of fuel and water are provided close to their homes."

"Due to developments in the rural economy which have deprived women of agricultural livelihoods, increasing female migration to the cities has also been noted. Generally, they go into low-income jobs like domestic work which afford them no chances for improvement. Another offshoot of migration has been the rise in divorce and desertion rates."

ASIA AND PACIFIC: WOMEN ORGANIZE TO OVERCOME DISCRIMINATION

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From: DEPTHNEWS WOMEN'S FEATURE, P.O. Box 1843, Manila, Philippines.

"Although women have always been a part of the workforce, statistics do not show their contribution unless they were in paid employment. . . For example, 82 percent of women workers in Thailand are unpaid family workers, mainly in agriculture. In Nepal, 98 percent of women work in agriculture but only 25 percent of the entire female population (57 percent of the total population) are considered economically active. . ."

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

"While women produce more than half of the food supply of poor countries, they cannot on their own, apply for agricultural credit. The head of household and owner of land or produce is the male, and only his signature (or thumbprint) is acceptable. . ."

"Dr. Dioscoro L. Umali, regional representative for Asia and the Pacific of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. . . identifies some of the reasons for women's lack of visibility. 'Decisions affecting the lives of women are made by the village headman, doctor, teacher, project manager, government official or politician -- mostly men', he points out."

"Dr. Umali also refers to what is known as urban bias. 'By their very nature, our development planning agencies are staffed by urban-based and urban-educated elites . . . Specialisation can be blind', he notes. . . 'Skills can cause us to lose sight of the larger - and human - context of development planning', he notes. In addition, Dr. Umali refers to the misapplication of training curricula based on Western models. . ."

"Clearly, there is a need to re-cast development policies which have been evolved from the concept of man as 'head of the household', and which have consequently overlooked women's welfare. At the same time, the fragmentary approach to women's development -- treating such problems as nutrition feeding, foodgrain subsidies, supplementary occupations, in isolation -- must be replaced by an integrated approach which would enable women to be wives and mothers as well as income earners if they so desire."

"One measure taken toward achieving new goals for women is their organisation into small, homogeneous groups to improve their work and training. An integral component in FAO's Small Farmers' Development Programme in Asia and the Pacific, these homogeneous groups. . . have been set up in Nepal, the Philippines and Bangladesh, and are now being introduced in Thailand and Sri Lanka."

"Under the scheme, training for income-raising is of two kinds: for activities which women perform as part of the main farming work of the family, and for those they engage in to supplement the family income. While farming skills have a higher priority, training is also given in homecrafts, health, nutrition and other areas related to women's role in the family and as income-earners."

"Getting these women together has not only improved their skills and expertise. It has also triggered teamwork ventures, enabling them to pool funds or make use of credit which, in turn, has led to increased incomes from occupations in agricultural production. . ."

"In essence, women's ventures initiated by the village women reflect their realisation of the. . . dictum: 'Heaven helps those who help themselves'. But help must also come from outside. Women vegetable farmers in Nepalese villages, for example, require assistance for the setting up of market-places and proper warehouses. Sri Lankan women who have teamed up as paddy transplanting workers require continued provision of security, so that they are not deterred from going out of their village to work in fields located elsewhere. In the area of social services, village women can benefit a great deal from courses in nutrition, sanitation and health. . ."

"FAO's project in the region to encourage income-raising activities among women challenge the naive assumption that incomes earned by men automatically provide for the family welfare. At the same time, the goal of improving women's role as home-makers underscores FAO's philosophy in a family approach to the development of rural women."

ASIA & PACIFIC

"The linkages between development on a national and a household level are also gaining appreciation. . . In its programmes involving women, FAO stresses organisation. 'Whether the programme is on functional literacy, family planning, handicrafts or nutrition is not too important. More basic is the focal point - the organisation that builds women's awareness of problems and their rights, and encourages self-reliance and participation in decision-making through small groups'. . ."

"Throughout Asia and the Pacific, and indeed throughout the world, there is perhaps no FAO activity that needs higher priority for at least two reasons: women, after all, make up more than half of all humanity; and rapid and permanent development simply cannot take place without them. FAO believes that it is high time that this indisputable conclusion became more widely recognized."

For more information, write to Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

NONVIOLENT DIRECT ACTION GROUP**Sri Lanka**

Sri Lanka Branch of WRI-London, Vale Cinema Road, Chanakachcheri, Sri Lanka.

K. Jeevagathas, The Secretary of NVDAG writes: **அறவழிப் போராட்டக் குழு**

"The Nonviolent Direct Action Group is an organisation committed to nonviolence, Peace and the protection and promotion of human rights. It was founded in the year 1979 February 25, by Mr. K. Sachithanathan, The NVDAG fights against the Caste system, Dowry system and the other social evils that have been destructive to the whole Tamil community."

NONVIOLENT DIRECT ACTION GROUP

"The NVDAG so far arranged four anti-dowry marriages for the first time among the Tamil community. All these four weddings were also conducted at the expenses of the organisation in the public places in the Jaffna District in order to create awareness and clearness about the problem. As soon as these four weddings were over, we organized Seminars, Discussions, and Talks on the Dowry system in villages and showed the evils to the people. And we also circulate pamphlets which help the people to learn the effects of the problem."

"The NVDAG has about 1000 members and it consists of two committees namely the ACTION COMMITTEE and the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The NVDAG has no particular LEADER. Its leadership is decentralised. All the Action Committee members are the leaders. All of us have the same power and energy."

"In the year 1980, we requested the government of Sri Lanka to introduce legislation to abolish the Dowry system. We sent individual letters to all the members of Parliament. They have not yet turned their ear to the request, but still continue to press them."

"In addition, we organise monthly Nonviolent Workshops in villages, where we invite women to participate and discuss things which effect them in their day to day lives in the village. These workshops help the NVDAG to learn about their problems."

"The ideals of Nonviolence must be taught to the people to follow a nonviolent way of life. This is one of the objectives of the NVDAG."

"The Nonviolent Direct Action Group of Sri Lanka has passed the following resolution regarding the Legislation of abolishing Dowry System, in the country, at a meeting held recently in Jaffna."

"Whereas in Sri Lanka, particularly among the Tamil-speaking people, thousands of young Tamil girls, having been, denied the prospects of a future, are languishing in miserable state owing to the Dowry System -- which is one of the social injustices rampant in our society."

"Whereas, it is a primary obligation to liberate the young girls from the iniquitous effects of this social injustice."

Sri Lanka

"The Nonviolent Direct Action Group resolves to request of the Honourable President the Honourable Prime Minister, the Ministers, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Members of Parliament of the Republic of Sri Lanka, to pass legislation in Parliament for the total prohibition of Dowry System, be it demanding or offering Dowry."

The NVDAG publishes a newsletter.

CHILD SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM: CALCUTTA

Hector and Evelyn D'Souza Homes, Keshwarni Lodge,
170/2 D Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-700014, West Bengal, India.

INDIA

Evelyn D'Souza writes:

"We have started a small sponsorship program for destitute children and have opened our doors to take in orphaned kids from the streets of Calcutta, who have no one to look after them. We love, look after, clothe, and educate every child who is brought to our home, regardless of caste, color, creed or religion. I am a graduate teacher employed in an American-run school in Calcutta and both my husband and I are social workers - we have two children of our own aged eight (a girl) and seven (a boy)."

"We would greatly appreciate having sponsors for the children we have taken in, because we find it hard to maintain so many kids. We shall be glad to provide complete bio-data and a photo of each child - please write to us directly at the above address."

"Our small organization has a bank account at the American Express Bank, so we are able to accept bank checks on behalf of the children; we provide all information to interested sponsors."

"Calcutta, as you know, is a very poor city and we have worked among the poorest of the poor - the girls especially need help as they are even more neglected."

"We should be grateful if you would publish this - we have read about your women's network."

Editor's Note: Please write for further information to Evelyn D'Souza, address above.

HOME FOR ABANDONED WOMEN IN INDIA

From: Tara Ali Baig, President
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE
R8 Hauz Khas, N Delhi 110016

INDIA



"In my 15 years as President of the SOS Children's Villages of India, which cares for abandoned and orphan children in many parts of India today, an increasing problem which is coming to our attention, is the plight of women who have been deserted by their husbands, who have a number of children. They come to us to place their children in security, so that they can find work, but we believe that a woman is the best mother to her own child if we can solve her problem." 63

"One case we resolved last year was of a woman who came to Delhi in desperation with 9 children after the murder of her husband. We managed to rehabilitate her with the help of a philanthropist who provided her with a modest home, and the family is now doing well. It is examples like this that made us realize that we must create a center for such cases, as industrialization and migration to cities is making this an acute social problem."

"Having acquired land in a modern industrial center near Delhi, where we propose to set up a Mothers Training Center and Young People's Hostel for our SOS program, it will be possible to incorporate here a shelter for deserted women where we can build a creche for the babies and provide educational facilities for the older children so that the mother can work."

"When in Stockholm recently, I appealed to SIDA to help us in the funding of this women's center. It will be designed initially for 20 women and their children, with the architectural possibilities of doubling this number as time goes on. We firmly believe that such a center must be a place of security for these families, with the ability to live their lives independently, and not in an institutional situation. The construction, therefore, is going to be more costly compared to an institution as we must construct small independent apartments for each family, of a large room, verandah, bath and kitchenette. They must feel it is their own home, and the women have the authority to lead their lives in a normal manner."

"In course of time as the families can earn sufficiently, they can move out to larger accommodation, which will provide room for another needy family. If this experiment proves successful, it will be capable of duplication in other parts of India where rural-urban migration and alteration of economic life makes this problem for women more acute. It is our conviction that in giving such women a life of self-respect, their children will have proper opportunity for growth, to become good citizens."

MARCH TO THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT AGAINST DOWRY

From: **INDIAN EXPRESS**
August 4, 1982

India

"Several hundred women under the banner of the Dahej Virodhi Chetana Manch, on Tuesday marched to the Boat Club demanding political, legal and administrative action to eradicate the evils of dowry. . ."

"The Manch has been formed to combat offences related to dowry. The five sponsoring organizations are: the All-India Women's Conference, the National Federation of Indian women; the Mahila Dakshita Samiti, the All-India Democratic Women's Association and YWCA."

"Manch representatives presented a memorandum to the Lok Sabha. The memorandum claimed that the existing legal procedures had failed to bring to book those guilty of torturing women for dowry. The life of women had been grossly devalued after Independence and the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, had been reduced to a mockery. . ."

"Relatives of several dowry victims marched with the demonstrators from Jantar Mantar to the Boat Club, carrying placards denouncing dowry. . ."

"Addressing the gathering, Mrs. Vimla Farooqi, general secretary of the National Federation of Indian Women, called for equal share for women in property. Criticising the inefficacy of the law, Mrs. Farooqi said the Manch proposed to carry on the struggle for oppressed women till measures were taken by the Government to help them. . ."

"Mrs. Sushila Gopalan, MP, general secretary of the All-India Democratic Women's Association, called for an end to the dowry system. Mrs. Gopalan said the present government did not have the political will to end the evils of dowry and prevent atrocities on women. As even existing laws were not being implemented, only a mass movement could succeed in pressuring the government to act, she said. . ."

"The Manch demanded a ban on ostentatious marriages. It said wedding expenses, including gifts, should not exceed Rs. 10,000 or 10 percent of the parents' income, whichever was less. It said that registered women's organizations should be allowed by law to institute cases against dowry offenders."

"Among its other demands are: 50 percent share for the wife in all assets acquired by the couple after marriage, amendment of the Dowry Prohibition Act to make dowry demands a cognizable offence, institution of a national commission for women, and a network of shelter homes for abandoned women."

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD ASIA & PACIFIC

DOWRY DEATHS IN INDIA DOUBLED IN SEVEN YEARS

From: HINDUSTAN TIMES 64
Sept. 4, 1982

"Women's organizations have renewed their plea that demanding dowry be made a cognisable and non-bailable offence. They say dowry deaths have been on the increase because of ineffective laws and indifferent law enforcement machinery."

"Dowry deaths - a euphemism for cold-blooded murder of brides - have almost doubled in seven years. In Delhi alone, 500 brides were reported to have been 'done to death' last year. In the first five months of this year, 154 dowry deaths have been reported in the country, mostly in the north. Home Ministry reports show that the problem is acute in Haryana, Punjab and Saurashtra region of Gujarat. The reports show that in Delhi, one woman is burnt daily on an average. . ."

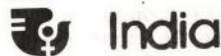
"Mrs. Butalia says marriage has now become a market transaction with the groom's party seeking dowry under a 'get-rich-quick' scheme and the bride's parents eager to buy their daughter a comfortable home. . ."

"Death of women due to burns in the country totalled 5,245 between 1975 and 1978. The yearwise figures are: 1975 - 679; 1976 - 792; 1977 - 857; and 1978 - 2,917. Nationwide demonstrations have been held by women's and other organisations against dowry deaths, but no dent has been made against the evil. Police inquiries into dowry deaths are half-hearted because of official pressure or other inducements. That is why such deaths are recorded in police registers as accidents or suicides."

"The dowry prohibition Act defines dowry as "any property or security given in consideration of marriage." It provides for punishment to both the giver and the taker of dowry but conviction requires, among other things, that the case be filed within one year of marriage and a signed declaration that dowry was given."

"Mrs. Kailakh Rekhi of the Mahila Samiti says the Act should be amended. Acceptance of dowry should be made a cognisable and non-bailable offence, she says."

DELHI POLICE ORGANIZES SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR DOWRY DEATHS



Excerpts from: HINDUSTAN TIMES (Aug. 6, 1982) and INDIAN EXPRESS (Aug. 6, 1982).

"The Delhi Administration is taking a number of steps to curb dowry deaths. . ."

"Special magistrates are being detailed for recording the dying declarations of victims in dowry death cases. It has been agreed in principle to set apart courts for trying crime and other offences against women. The Lt. Governor will himself review the progress of such cases every fortnight."

"A detailed press note issued by the Delhi administration. . . said the Lt. Governor had decided on these steps in view of increasing incidents of dowry death cases in the Union Territory of Delhi. . ."

- "A special report would be sent immediately by the Police Commissioner to the home department of the administration whenever any case of dowry death occurs;
- "The investigation of such cases would be done by an officer. . . such investigations would not be closed without prior approval of the additional commissioner of police;
- "Progress made in the investigation must be reviewed by the Commissioner of Police every week. . ."
- "The victim or any other person making allegations of foul play will be immediately contacted personally by the SHO for collection of evidence. . ."
- "The post mortem examination in all cases of suspected dowry death will be conducted by at least two doctors. The legal aid cell would also render maximum assistance to the affected party. . ."

FEMALE FETUSES ABORTED IN INDIA

From: GUARDIAN (U.K.)
July 19, 1982



"The ante-natal sex determinant test in India is now being used, or rather abused, to abort female fetuses."

"While the problem has not yet assumed the alarming proportions of the burning of brides who bring an insufficient dowry, it is likely to grow because the desire to get rid of unwanted girls is rooted deep in the dowry system."

"There has been a campaign, especially by women's organizations and some leading doctors, to ban the pre-natal sex determinant test, called amniocentesis. . ."

"Misuse of this modern medical test was first noticed six years ago when the country was under emergency rule. The practice was banned in Government hospitals and all publicity avoided."

"Now, unscrupulous private practitioners have commercialised the ante-natal test to make quick money by pandering to popular prejudice against female offspring. . . Neither the Indian Medical Council nor the local authorities have done anything while doctors elsewhere, including Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta, have been quick to cash in on the boom. . ."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD ASIA & PACIFIC

WOMEN IN PAKISTAN FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS

From: GUARDIAN (U.K.)

July 23, 1982 PAKISTAN

"Pakistan's four-year-old military dictatorship which has succeeded in silencing almost all political opposition either through outright repression or skilful wheeling and dealing, is clearly surprised by the strength of the emerging women's movement in the country's urban areas. . ."

"Pakistani women have also ignored the appeals for 'more modesty and decorum' issued by the country's religious and military leaders and are putting more enthusiasm into their fight for human rights than ever before."

"The Women's Action Forum which has made the fight for human rights the focus of its action, is the largest women's movement in the country's history. It has brought together nine organizations, including groups representing women lawyers, journalists and businesswomen. All members of the forum are motivated by fears that the 'Islamisation of Pakistan' is aimed directly at the country's educated, urban women, whose 'modernisation' is seen as a threat to the status quo."

"The forum's relationship with the military Government has been strained from the start. When initial attempts to frighten the movement into silence - through police harassment and raids on the forum's headquarters - failed, the authorities turned to more martial law and Koran inspired injunction. General Zia ordered women to cover their heads and to abandon the suddenly 'unIslamic' sari, worn by the majority of working women."

"The national debate on women's rights. . . does not, of course, threaten the future of rural women whose 'right to work' has never been questioned. The action against the educated urban minority, according to one journalist in Karachi, is inspired by fears that 'educated women are destined to determine the future course of Pakistani society. . ."

"Although the government action covers all spheres of life, the forum has focused its efforts on three specific fronts. They denounced current 'Islamic' laws that allow women to be lashed or stoned for adultery and a variety of other 'sins'. Gen. Zia's plan to set up a new university for women - segregation is also seen as 'Islamic' - have also run into opposition from women. They feel that the country's limited resources should not be spent on setting up new universities but on improving existing co-educational institutions. Women are also afraid that once set up, the university would ruin their professional hopes by teaching only religion and 'home economics'."

"The forum's major fight has focused on the promotion of sports for women. This is also one area where instead of only threatening action, Gen. Zia has actually taken measures designed to stop women from participating in national sports events. Women were barred from playing in the recently held national games and in international events, including popular hockey matches abroad."

Women's Action Forum

Publicity Cell, c/o Zohra Yusuf, Flat No: 4,
19-F Pechs, Block 6, Karachi, Pakistan.

"OUR MONOGRAM: The double female sign stands for solidarity, whether written within the small domestic circle or community level or on a national or international basis. The difference of size in the two symbols epitomizes the spirit of WAF - the helping hand of the woman who is more independent and is in a position to help effect beneficial social change, extended to help women weaker or less fortunate than her."

"WHO OR WHAT IS THE WAF?"

"The WAF is a growing network of women from various organizations, institutions, offices and homes, with one aim: Women's development through the achievement of basic human rights for all women. Such as, the right to: education, employment, physical security, choice of marital status, planned parenthood, etc."

"The WAF has chapters in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad and its activities are endorsed by the following Women's Organizations : Shirkat Gah (Women's Resource Centre) // Anjuman-e-Jamhuriyat Pasand Khawateen // Behbud // Business and Professional Women's Club, Karachi // Federation of Business and Professional Women // All Pakistan Women's Association // Tehrik-e-Niswan."

"STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION:

"Organizational matters are handled by a Working Committee of seven members, one of whom is the treasurer. Policy decisions are taken either by consensus at General Body meetings or by a committee of representatives of the various endorsing organizations. All GB meetings are chaired in rotation by either a WC member or one of the reps. GB meetings are announced in the papers and are held once every two or three weeks generally on Mondays."

"WC meetings are open to any WAF person wishing to attend. Any woman wishing to become a WC member is welcome provided she is willing and able to attend WC meetings regularly (usually fortnightly) and can contribute both time and energy."

The WAF publishes a Newsletter.



PAKISTAN

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD: ASIA & PACIFIC

PAKISTANI WOMEN AGAINST REPRESSION : AN INTERVIEW WITH SHEEMA KERMANI (EXCERPTS)

From: MANUSHI, Cl/202 Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi 110024, India (#12, 1982).

66

"Sheema Kermani is an active member of Tehrik-e-niswan (literal meaning: 'women's movement'), a women's organization in Karachi. She was in Delhi a few months ago, and talked to us about women's situation in Pakistan and some new efforts by Pakistani women to organize themselves. . ."

PAKISTAN

Q. Sheema, will you tell us how women in Pakistan are organizing themselves and what are the main issues around which they are organizing?

A. Under the present regime, existing social taboos and prejudices are being legalized. For instance, it is a common prejudice that women should not go out of the house. Women should stay at home, stay in purdah (seclusion). Now this segregation is being legalized in all spheres of life. . .The few co-educational schools which did exist, are being shut down. They are even establishing a separate university for women. . .Similarly, chador has been legally enforced. It has become part of the uniform of schoolgirls. Nationalized schools have also made a rule that female teachers must wear a white coat. . ."

"University admission policies blatantly discriminate against women. . .There was a lot of resentment among girls, particularly in medical and other professional colleges. Many of them protested, demanding that admission be on merit. Some of them refused to wear the chador but the college gates were closed on them. . ."

"Then there were some of us who had been working to organize factory worker women in their own trade unions. . .They have demonstrated in thousands. But they have never spoken about their problems as women, their issues have been ignored even by trade unions. So we felt the need for an independent women's organization. . ."

"The organization was formally launched on March 8, 1981. We have opened a women's centre in a working class area. We started adult literacy classes to which we have a very positive response. . .The women also wanted to learn some income-generating skill, so we have now started an industrial home. . .Apart from this, we have enacted two plays and held two seminars. . .One seminar was on 'violence against women'. . .such as sexual abuse and physical violence by husbands, and isolation at home. Another issue we discussed was the violence we all face on the streets.

Q. "What forms does this violence take?"

A. "In Pakistan, there are very few women on the roads at any time. In the daytime, they are usually seen in groups or with a brother, a husband. Even in the daytime one hardly sees a woman on her own, and never after dark. . .Those of us who don't wear the chador have to hear all kinds of comments. . .men come up and pinch you, pull your dupatta, spit at you, throw cigarettes at you."

Q. Can you tell us about the zina ordinances, and how they affect women's lives?

A. "Zina means illicit relationships with women. The zina ordinances were passed as part of the so-called Islamization process. The implication of these laws is that if a man and a woman have any relationship which is not legalized by the nikah or marriage ceremony, they can be sentenced to death by stoning."

"The police have been given a mandate to stop any man and woman walking together on the street, and demand to know how they are related to each other. This leads to a lot of harassment and humiliation. . ."

PAKISTAN

Q. What are the other changes in the law which are being made?"

A. Changes are being proposed in divorce laws. According to our laws, a woman can obtain a divorce only on grounds of her husband's insanity, impotence or physical abuse of her. Originally, a man could divorce his wife by merely saying 'talaq' three times to her, in the presence of witnesses. In the fifties, this law too was amended. Now, a man has to send a notice to his wife, informing her that he wishes to divorce her. He also has to register this notice in court. . . If a man does not withdraw this notice, the divorce automatically takes place in three months' time. . .We now hear that. . .we will return to the situation of a man being able to get an immediate divorce by saying 'talaq' three times."

"The whole situation is rife with hypocrisy. There is a big facade that women in Islam are given great respect, they are the equals of men. . .Prostitution has been banned and the redlight area has been sealed up. But of course, this is only an outward show - prostitution exists all over, with the active connivance of the regime. . ."

"Contraception is available only to married women, and only with the husband's permission. . ."

Q. Does the dowry system exist in Pakistan?

A. Yes, the girl's parents have to give jahez, which is on the increase nowadays. Boy's families have started demanding money, clothes, gold, car, scooter, sewing machine. Many families can't afford to get their daughters married. The legal age of marriage is 14 for girls and 16 for boys."

ASIA Pakistan

WOMEN IN CHINA: CURRENT DIRECTIONS IN HISTORICAL SCHOLARSHIP

BOOKREVIEW

Edited by Richard W. Guisso and Stanley Johannesen. Published by the Philo Press
Published by the Philo Press, Box 277, Youngstown, NY 14174. (1981).

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"Introduction // The Chinese Buddhist Monastic Order for Women: The First Two Centuries // Taoism and the Androgynous Ideal // Thunder over the Lake: The Five Classics and the Perception of Woman in Early China // The Chinese Lieh-nu Tradition // The Many Faces of Cui Yingying // Power and Prestige: Palace Women in the Northern Sung (960-1126) // Women in the Kinship System of The Southern Song Upper Class // Widows and Remarriage in Ming and Early Qing China // One Woman's Rise to Power: Cheng I's Wife and the Pirates // Female Infanticide in China // The Influence of Western Women on the Anti-Footbinding Movement, 1840-1911 // Catholic Sisters in China: An Effort to Raise the Status of Women // In the Public Eye: Women in Early Twentieth-Century China."

China

This carefully researched book consists of thirteen different essays on the situation and status of women in China of the past; all but two authored by women. China has one of the oldest and most admired cultures, which has experienced many ups and downs throughout its history. This study documents that there was and is a diversity of cultures and traditions in this huge land.

The essays of this book describe the status of women, not only at different times in history, but also under different cultures and conditions. There is very little research as yet on women under the heading of Chinese studies, especially historic research - so the editors state in the Introduction: "Aside from a few, isolated articles, the studies of Chinese women which have appeared, confine themselves almost wholly to the twentieth century, more particularly to the post-1949 period."

The editors also state that the prevailing view of the downtrodden Chinese woman, a slave to her husband's house, needs correction. Analysis of the actual status of women in the diverse and complex cultural systems of China is overdue.

CHINA

However, it is evident from this book, as one of the essays also documents, that female infanticide was widely practiced in China: because a daughter only meant trouble and expense to her parent's family. A girl had not only to be provided with dowry but after raising her, she became a member of her husband's household to serve his family with no obligation - as that of sons - to support her parents in old age. It was better to get rid of a baby girl at birth. "To rear too many daughters is a waste" was a statement in one of the "family instructions" appearing as early as the fifth century. Indeed, infanticide of female babies is recorded in the earliest records of the so-greatly admired Chinese culture - a culture that was always viciously anti-feminist and exploited and persecuted women no matter what their status in society. The murder of female children was regarded as routine, and women were often treated worse than slaves: because slaves are considered useful property by their owners - but females were considered altogether useless and a burden to their own families. To make sure that women remained useless and a burden - footbinding was invented by the Chinese: the origin of this vicious mutilation is unknown, but Alison Drucker, in her essay on the subject, states that "some claim that footbinding originated as early as the Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.)."

Women are always taught by our androcentric, male-dominated academic system, which has grossly distorted women's history and lives (or alternatively ignored women's contributions), to greatly admire Chinese culture. China's immensely wealthy rulers mercilessly exploited the vast majority of their own people and used the ill-gotten gains to sponsor artists who created for their rulers' enjoyment, huge collections of exquisite artifacts, which now grace museums all over the world.

China

But no one at our Universities or Asian Institutes' Far Eastern art collections ever mentions that the true culture of a society is not only reflected in their artifacts, no matter how beautiful: it must be also measured by what each society does for its female members and for those who are poor and struggling for no fault of their own. Chinese society over many centuries, has utterly failed its own poor, and flunked every test of "culture" measured by an evaluation based on equality and compassion. Female infanticide is just one symptom of the sickness of a redundant patriarchy, such as the one practiced in China for thousands of years, that quite visibly also failed to serve the vast majority of men who led short lives of hunger and misery. But even the poorest of them were not too miserable to oppress and exploit their own daughters, mothers and wives.

Footbinding, more than any other mutilation, established the woman as a useless, idle toy of the male owner, unable to even walk as a result of the extreme methods of crippling girls' feet, adopted by the aristocracy. Thus, a woman's incapacitation by male requirement became the justification of doing away with her altogether - female infants were perceived as economic burdens.

WOMEN IN CHINA: THE INFLUENCE OF WESTERN WOMEN ON THE ANTI-FOOTBINDING MOVEMENT 68
 by: ALISON R. DRUCKER (continued) BOOKREVIEW.

Footbinding in China was a pre-requisite for marriage, much like female genital mutilation still is a pre-requisite for marriage in Africa today: in both cases, the marriages are, of course, arranged by the male family heads - though in Asia, it is customary to provide a dowry (by the father of the bride), while in Africa, the brideprice must be paid by the bridegroom (or most often by his father) to the male head of the bride's family. Thus, in Africa, since a girl can be sold, she is rarely intentionally killed at birth, as in societies where dowry must be provided (China and India).

The description given of the process of footbinding leaves little to the imagination except the terrible pain:

"Girls were subjected to the first stage of the binding process, the wrapping of their feet to prevent additional growth, when they were between four and eight years old. At this age, the bones of the feet were still relatively malleable and small, and the child sufficiently socialized to endure the discomfort caused by having each foot tightly swathed from toes to ankle in bandages about two yards long. Several years later, when the girl could more reliably be expected to choose physical pain over the shame of criticism from relatives and neighbours, her foot was bandaged so as to make the toes bend under and into the sole, bringing sole and heel as close together as physically possible. After a year of intense pain, during which the four smaller toes became broken and portions of flesh sloughed off from the foot, the feet became numb. Ideally, in return for her suffering, a girl gained the desirable adult foot shape: a length of from three to five inches and a very narrow width caused by bending the great toe upwards and backwards and the doubling under the sole of the remaining toes. However, if the binding was too tight or if proper hygiene was not observed, the girl might become afflicted with ulcerations, paralysis, gangrene, or mortification of the lower limbs. . ."

China

Not all Chinese girls were subjected to these mutilations, as Drucker states. Where women were needed for rice planting, as in the South of China, the feet were not bound, nor did many of the minorities living in Chinese territory practice this mutilation. The Manchus, during their rule of China, opposed it - but with little results. Indeed, there were those in China who opposed the practice beginning with the 19th Century; they received effective support from the Christian missionaries, who strongly opposed footbinding citing some of the indigenous arguments against these mutilations. Indeed, they were far more effective than their counterparts in Africa, the missionaries who opposed female genital mutilation in Kenya; instead of building on the indigenous opposition to the operations, by the Luo ethnic group for instance, they condemned female genital mutilation.

Instead of concentrating on teaching about reproductive health and showing how genital operations limited the African's own objectives to have many children, the practice was outlawed on religious grounds - with expulsion from the Church as penalty. White male missionaries were the spokesmen against genital mutilation in Kenya - while in China, "women themselves spearheaded the utilization of mission schools as a means of combating footbinding. While from 1867 onward a Hangchow mission school demanded that any student it provided with free board and clothing unbind her feet, apparently the first school to insist categorically upon natural feet for all its students was the Peking boarding school of the American Methodist Episcopal Church."

Genital Mutilation still functions in Africa today as a male requirement for marriage. Marriage also was the stumbling block in China where footbinding is concerned. However, many of the early female mission students were orphans (few Chinese would entrust their daughters to foreigners) so "the normal parental responsibility of arranging marriages for them devolved on their teachers. . . soon many women missionaries became matchmakers, locating male converts willing to wed their natural-footed mission students. . ."

The first Anti-Footbinding Society was formed by a woman missionary in the 1870s, followed by others later and the resistance by missionaries against footbinding grew in the 1990s - citing health and the improved capacity for work of women with natural feet.

CHINA

In the 1890s and 1900s, the T'ien Tsu Hui (Natural Foot Society) was organized under Chinese leadership, though "Western women, including Americans, provided most of its labour power and much of its other resources as well. . .its ambitions focused on the non-Christian elite, the group which not only exercised direct political control over China but also served as an object of emulation for a vast population mostly unreachable through mass communication. . ."

"Besides lobbying at the Ch'ing court, the Society worked to turn influential Chinese, especially officials, civil service examiners and students, against footbinding through publications and speaking engagements. Members kept tabs on public meetings, collected signatures on petitions, recorded criticisms made by the prominent, and routinely submitted such materials to their local newspapers. . . They distributed literature . . . on a massive scale. . ."

Chinese male leaders also began to speak against the practice:

China

"While he also decried the wastefulness of footbinding (as it led to shirking of domestic duties and unnecessary medical expenses) and its supposed transmission of congenital weakness, Chang concentrated on its diminution of female productivity outside the home. The footbound could not enrich the nation by 'working efficiently at machines and mills' nor could they earn money to help support their families. . ."



More Chinese Anti-Footbinding Societies were organized at the turn of the century: "members had to vow not to bind their daughters' feet, nor to allow their sons to marry bound-feet women. . ."

As the Western influence in China grew, the Chinese (being concerned about their image in the West), became aware about the unfavorable attention footbinding attracted, depicting them as barbarians. As one influential man wrote after a trip to Europe: "There is nothing which makes us objects of ridicule so much as foot-binding."

It seems amazing that so little has been published about these facts, as well as just how very widespread and recent the practice of footbinding was. This is another example of how the Androcentric, Western academic enterprise works, ignoring or alternatively ridiculing everything that has to do with women. Hardly any anthropologist, including specialists on Asia, ever even mention footbinding today, though it affected the lives of millions of women for hundreds of years and from every point of view must be considered as a fundamentally important issue and characteristic of what is broadly labeled "Chinese Culture, Tradition and History".

Finally, in 1902, the Empress Dowager took a public stand against footbinding and in 1910 a declaration followed that no bound-footed girls would be admitted to government schools. The Nationalist government banned footbinding in 1911 when coming to power:

"The effect on women of the 1911 Revolution is indicated by the fact that as of this time footbinding ceased generally. . . A . . . well-known study, based on a 1929 demographic analysis of Tingshien, a rural area 125 miles south of Peking, by the Chinese National Association of the Mass Education Movement, indicated that while 99.2 percent of women born prior to 1890 had bound feet, only 59.7 percent of those born between 1905 and 1909, and 19.5 percent of those born from 1910 to 1914, had bound feet; no new cases at all were found among those born after 1919. . ."

And Drucker concludes:

Women of China

"Western women laid many of the foundations for the eradication of footbinding. They strove to change the attitudes of mission workers, denominational organizations, and Chinese Christians, spreading new ideological formulations as well as marshalling traditional Chinese arguments against the practice. They created a climate of negative public opinion toward footbinding in the West, a climate which in turn exerted pressure upon the Chinese elite. They pioneered methods by which the Chinese masses could actually be induced to change their behavior and desist from footbinding. In short, their contributions to the struggle to widen the horizons of Chinese women, though sometimes overlooked, was a meaningful one."

In China, the influence of Western women successfully prevailed in changing these ancient customs so damaging to women; in Kenya - and in the rest of Africa - Western women never had much influence, and opposition to genital mutilation was led by men - with disastrous results for the African girls and women who became pawns in the political battles of men and by men. The Kenyans, led by Kenyatta (who later became president for life) and whose war cry opposing all change was that "no Kikuyu would ever marry an uncircumcized woman" (Kenyatta, a Kikuyu himself, led his tribe, who still are the political leadership of Kenya today).

The British government and the missionaries opposed the operations but their ambivalence and unwillingness to educate the people about health to effectively confront the persuasive health and reproductive issues involved, led to impotence vis-a-vis the false cultural arguments of Kenyatta, which condemned many thousands of Kenyan girls to a life of suffering and uncountable, needless deaths (see chapter on "Female Circumcision: Genital and Sexual Mutilation" in this issue and "Case Study: Kenya" in the HOSKEN REPORT: Genital and Sexual Mutilation of Females).

As this analysis shows women must work together internationally for their rights. The first step is to abolish the devious cultural argument: women everywhere are subjected to the same oppression by men. "Tradition" is used by men to keep women in the past, ignorant and dependent - in every society whether Asian, African, Western or whatever. "Cultural practices" such as footbinding, female genital mutilations, seclusion (purdah), discrimination in jobs and much more are violations of human rights: wife abuse, sexual assault and rape are the most widespread international crimes - but they are never discussed at international meetings. HUMAN RIGHTS ARE INDIVISIBLE - and we must work together across all cultural lines!

PREFERENCE FOR BOYS STILL ROOTED IN CHINA

From: NEW YORK TIMES
August 1, 1982

China

"The traditional Chinese preference for a male child over a female one poses the greatest obstacle to the current policy of limiting new families to a single child. A directive last spring said that urban couples who had more than one child would be punished."

"In the countryside, local authorities sometimes let peasants have a second child if the first is a daughter, reasoning that a girl will not be strong enough to help her father with the field work. More often, women who have one child are told to use birth control devices and to have an abortion if they become pregnant again."

"The pressure on families is likely to mount as China faces the prospect of seeing its population exceed the 1.2 billion target that has been set for the year 2000."

"The Chinese Government has instituted measures to make families more content with a single female child. A daughter may take her mother's surname. She may inherit her father's factory job when he retires. To forestall parental fears about a lonely old age, daughters have been made legally responsible for supporting elderly parents just as sons are."

"Family planning posters and billboards that declare 'An Only Child Is a Happy Child' or similar sentiments invariably feature a pigtailed girl with her smiling, prosperous parents. . ."

Women of China

"China's Health News disclosed earlier this month that some women were having fetal tests in hospitals to determine the sex of their unborn child and then undergoing an abortion if a girl was predicted. The newspaper warned that this misuse of technology could produce a serious imbalance of the sexes in a few years."

"Sometimes the babies themselves are the victims of prejudice. Early last month, a peasant near Shenyang fished a sack out of a river and found the corpse of a female infant tied to a stone. Drowning is an old Chinese way of disposing of unwanted daughters, though a report several years ago mentioned eight baby girls who were found suffocated in a sack left at a Communist Party office."

"A woman transport worker in Shenyang was cursed and beaten by her husband and mother-in-law after she gave birth to a daughter. Her mother-in-law urged her husband to seek a divorce and promised to find him a wife who could produce a son. Last April, Miss Jiang killed herself by drinking seven bottles of insecticide."

"After Gao Lihua, a teacher from Jiin Province in northeastern China, married Chen Xudong, a soldier, she committed an unpardonable sin in the eyes of his family; she gave birth to a daughter. . ."

"When the baby was born, Mr. Chen came home on furlough and beat his wife, leaving her with numerous facial injuries and a brain concussion. . ."

"In reporting such cases, the press has taken pains to point out that the offending husbands and in-laws have been punished. Gao Lihua's husband faced a court-martial and her father-in-law was suspended from his county post. . ."

NEPAL: WOMEN LEARN AND EARN WITH NEW SKILLS

From: DEPTHNEWS WOMEN'S FEATURE, P.O. Box 1843, Manila, Philippines.

NEPAL

"Although the women contribute to the household enterprise like farming (98 percent of the female labour force are in agriculture), the income accrues to the household head who is usually the husband."

"In addition, women have fewer wage-employment opportunities than men, chiefly because they have a lower educational status. . .most male unpaid family workers move on to paid employment when they reach 20 but women of all ages tend to remain as unpaid family workers."

"These factors have prompted women's institutions in Nepal to focus on skills development especially for poor and rural women. Training is mainly in the areas of cutting and sewing, knitting and weaving."

"In addition to giving the women a measure of economic independence, the training projects also aim to afford them a sense of fulfillment through stimulation of their creativity and imagination."

"Women's Craft, for instance, is managed by the Women's Skill Development Project, a non-profit handicraft and marketing enterprise run by the Nepal Women's Organisation in Kathmandu. Destitute women, school dropouts who could not qualify for jobs, and poor rural women in general are given enrolment preferences."

Nepal

"The training, which lasts for three to six months, is in the use of the sewing machine, the knitting machine or the backstrap loom. . ."

"The need for more of such women's skill training facilities is still continuing, though similar training is available through the Mother's Club, the Women's Affairs and Training Centre, the Tulsi Meher Ashram for Destitute Women, and the Gongabu Weaving and Training School run by alumni women of a mission school in Kathmandu."

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD: ASIA & PACIFIC

CONSUMER'S ASSOCIATION OF PENANG

No. 27, Kelawei Road, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

Malaysia

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"The Consumer's Association of Penang (CAP) is a non-profit, independent consumer organization involved in consumer and environmental issues. We take up such issues as food, nutrition, health and drugs, transport, education, environment and resources, consumer safety and laws."

"Recently, CAP formed a women's group to develop ideas and activities primarily concerned with women as they are the most important consumers in our society. Following this, CAP organized a Seminar on Consumer Education for Women in October last year. Over 120 female participants representing more than 35 women's organizations in Malaysia participated in the Seminar. . ."

ABUSE OF WOMEN IN THE MEDIA

By: Consumers' Association of Penang, 27, Kelawei Road, Penang, Malaysia (1982).

CONTENTS:

Foreword // Introduction // Use of Women in Advertising // Pornography // Sex Tourism // Women's Magazines // Women in Novels // Women as Portrayed in Humour // Women in TV and Films // Newspaper Coverage of Women // Conclusion // References

From The Foreword:

In our fast changing society, where women have become wage earners, professionals, indispensable home-makers and leaders, the media has denied them of their rightful place and contribution outside the home and family. In the media, women are still portrayed as the inferior lesser half of humanity and as objects of sexual pleasure. Even worse, marketing strategies have helped to reinforce the fantasies that beguile women into accepting their role as ornaments of beauty and sensuality, which degrades and denies women of their self respect, dignity and their humanity."

"This view and attitude towards women has been deeply ingrained in our consciousness and has left in its wake a callous absence of sympathy, human compassion and sensitivity towards the position of women."

"Thus, to change this state of affairs is no easy task. . .The Consumers' Association of Penang (CAP) appeals to all men and women, to all groups in our society, women's organisations, the media, educators and planners, to seriously dedicate their efforts to bring about better understanding. . ."

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECT : PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Vol. V-2, p. 65/66.
Vol. IV-2, p. 76.
Vol. IV-3, p. 66.

Women's Services Division, Dept. of Community and Family Services,
P.O. Box 130, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

"The Women's Development Project and a National Coordinating Committee are made up of representatives from: Women's Services Division, Dept. of Community and Family Services // Accountant, Dept. of Community and Family Services // Women's Business, Dept. of Commerce // Dept. of Primary Industry // National Council of Women."

"The Women's Development Project will be responsible for screening all project applications and approving grants under the Selection Criteria laid out below. Final approval lies with the Budget Priorities Committee who will allocate funds to acceptable women's projects."

"OBJECTIVES:

- To promote income generating activities through grants, to self-help development projects run by existing women's groups;
- To provide grants for skills training and awareness programmes that facilitate self-help projects run by women;
- The Grant Scheme will focus on rural women's groups and disadvantaged women in urban centres."

"GUIDELINES AND SELECTION CRITERIA are available.

Papua New Guinea

"EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE PROJECTS:

Vegetable growing / Piggery, Poultry / Handicraft development / Appropriate technology and home improvements / Food processing / Cultural activities / Recreational services / Fishing / Functional literacy and numeracy training / Leadership and management training / Self-help training, sewing and nutrition training / Basic bookkeeping training."

"A National Coordinating Committee will look at all applications that have been approved at Provincial level. . ."

"The Women's Division has a total of seven (7) staff at national level, who work on policy, research and national programmes. At provincial level there are at present fifty-seven (57) Community Development Officers who are directly involved in women's advancement projects, training and awareness campaigns for village women. . ."

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD *Europe*

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THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN FRANCE(See WIN NEWS VIII-1, p. 58
(and WIN NEWS VIII-2, p. 60/61).**France**

MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS, 53 avenue d'Iena, 75116 Paris, France.
Minister: Mme. Yvette Roudy.

"The Ministry of Women's Rights is facing the following problems and inequalities in the status of women in France:

LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION:

1968: 36.8% of French women worked; 1981: This increased to 43.4%.

However, the salaries, despite the law of 1972 which asserts that women and men have to be remunerated on an equal basis, still show a large difference between men and women."

UNEMPLOYMENT:

"9.9 percent of women active in the labor market are unemployed, compared to 4.5 percent for men. Sixty percent of the unemployed aged less than 25 years old, are women."

TRAINING:

"In the training sector, women form 40 percent of those receiving technical training; in apprenticeships, women form 25 percent and they are segregated into certain trades, for instance, hairdressing, while they are almost totally absent in mechanical training and in training for higher paid trade jobs."

PUBLIC SECTOR:

"The Government has not always set a good example. The public sector in 1979 employed 2.4 million women, 48.8 percent of the public jobs, a proportion that tends to grow. Women dominate the lower ranks, for instance in the Ministries of the Interior, Justice and Agriculture. The vocational areas such as education and health are especially feminized and one also finds women in the lower executive jobs. Thirty-six percent of the women, as compared to 26 percent of men, are in the lowest earning ranks; 69 percent of the lower range jobs are filled by women."

UNPAID AND/OR SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN:

"The women working in agriculture, in small trade, those who help their husbands businesses and/or have their own businesses or who work as family helpers, are regarded as non-professionals. They face specific problems in relation to their occupations."

WOMEN AND THE LAW IN FRANCE:

"The law of June 1970 established co-responsibility of both husband and wife for the family, replacing the former sole authority of the male head of family."

"The law of July 1975 gave women equal rights to the community property acquired by each family. A wife has to be consulted on all major family financial transactions including buying and selling of the house, property, etc. However, the husband has the sole right to administer the property including that of minor children, despite the joint parental obligations (see above).

TAXES:

"Tax rates: only the husband, as family head, is required to sign the tax returns. Tax authorities ignore the married woman, yet the wife is held responsible if the husband fails to file. Separate income tax returns should be made the rule in future."

WOMEN WITH SPECIAL PROBLEMS:

"There are 1.6 million immigrant women in France (6.2 percent of the female population) who are handicapped, single women with or without children, including abused women, raped women and prostitutes, who all need special services."

"According to a research study, there are between 10,000-20,000 women who are abused each year. Specially-trained personnel are being added to the police force to deal with these victims. In the first instance, the initiatives are being tried out in five towns, including two districts in Paris. Public shelters available for women are insufficient; most of them are located in the Paris area. A private organization, S.O.S. Women Abused, have opened 15 centers for abused women."

"Investigations also found that large numbers of women and girls are victims of rape. Various measures are under consideration but first it is necessary to establish the facts."

SOCIAL PROTECTION:

"The housewife has no social protection for health or maternity, and widows are only covered for 12 months after the death of their husbands. A widow gets only half the pension of her husband after five years, while the divorced woman has no social protection at all after one year of the final decree, or when her smallest child is three years old."

**FRANCE****France**

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD: EUROPE

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN FRANCE (CONTINUED)

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FRANCE

SEVENTEEN MEASURES FOR WOMEN:

"On March 8, on the occasion of the International Women's Day, 17 measures were announced by the Government (see WIN NEWS VIII-2, page 60). For a complete list, write to the above."

Many new information Centres for women have been opened up all over the country to inform women of their rights and of all activities important to women. A "Guide to Women's Rights" has been published, which is available to women, free, all over the country.

The Ministry of Women's Rights also publishes a regular newsletter, Citoyenne. See "Women and the Media" in this issue.

WOMEN IN POLITICAL LIFE:

"Women are completely under-represented in political life in comparison to their economic participation. The Government includes six women, four of whom are Ministers, compared to a total of 42 members. In the Assemblée Nationale, there are 25 female deputies out of 495. In the Senate, there are six women out of a total of 307 senators. The General Council has 36 females out of a total of 1,445. On the municipal level, there are 1,018 women mayors (2.7 percent) but only four are mayors of towns of 40,000+ inhabitants."

CHOISIR : LA CAUSE DES FEMMES

France

CHOISIR, 102 rue Ste-Dominique, 75007 Paris, France.

"A monthly publication of the Movement Choisir. Presidents: Gisele Halimi and Michele Chevalier."

Editor's Note: After the election of President Mitterand, Gisele Halimi ran for legislative election in June 1981, under the label of Choisir, as member of the Socialist Party. She was elected as Deputy of Isère. She is the first feminist who will be a member of the Assemblée Nationale. A few months ago, Gisele Halimi organized a Commission Against Sexism with several legislative propositions.

FROM: THE GENERAL STATUS OF WOMEN'S JOBS (Excerpts)

"There were 1.5 million women in France who work, or 39.2 percent of the economically active population, in 1980. Their access to employment categories, nevertheless, is quite unequal. In the public sector, women are 55 percent of the employed in all categories. In the educational sector, women are 62 percent and they represent 71 percent of the teachers but only 7 percent of university professors. Women are represented in domestic work and childcare by 75 percent."

EUROPEAN COURT RULES U.K. MUST CHANGE EQUAL PAY ACT

From: GUARDIAN (U.K.)
July 13, 1982

"British employers will find it much more difficult to maintain pay discrimination between men and women as a result of a ruling by the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. The court has judged that Britain's Equal Pay Act defines 'equal pay for equal work' too narrowly, and will have to be changed."

"The European Court ruling means that the Equal Pay Act has been judged to be inconsistent with the requirements of the European Community's Equal Pay Directive, 1975. Concretely, it means that the final decision as to what constitutes equal pay for equal work will not, in the future, lie with the employer, but a 'competent authority' other than the employer."

United Kingdom

"The key principle in the 1975 EEC Directive is that there should be equal pay between men and women for 'work of equal value'. The present British law merely requires that equal pay should obtain only for jobs that are identical or 'broadly similar'."

"The EEC ruling provides powerful ammunition for Britain's Equal Opportunities Commission which has been commended by the court for its work in monitoring equal pay cases. The EOC has long argued for a change in the British Equal Pay Act which they say is 'exhausted' and is resulting in a diminishing number of successful claims for equal pay. . ."

"The new ruling will almost certainly stimulate a big increase in applications for equal pay judgments. But the British Government will first have to amend the 1970 Act and may be reluctant to do so in view of the known opposition of many British employers to any broader definition of equal pay entitlements."

"The European Court found that British employers have been quick to exploit the loopholes in British legislation. Among the tactics they have employed has been to classify almost identical jobs differently, according to the sex of the workers involved."

"The problem facing women has been exasperated by the absence of any right of appeal against dubious job classification. . ."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

EUROPE

INFANT MORTALITY IN USSR INCREASES

From: The New York Times 74
June 21, 1982

By: Serge Schmemmann

USSR

"A Soviet statistician has acknowledged that infant mortality rates, last published here in 1974 and considered one of the barometers of a society's well-being, have remained high since an upward turn 10 years ago."

"Aleksandr I. Smirnov, deputy chief of the department dealing with statistics of social problems and population in Gosplan, the State Planning Commission, said the annual number of Soviet babies dying before the end of the first year had been about 28 per 1,000 since 1978."

"The Soviet infant mortality rate reached a low of 22.9 per 1,000 in 1971, then rose quickly to 27.9 in 1974. Thereafter, such rates were omitted from Soviet statistical reports, apparently to conceal the high figures."

"At the news conference, Mr. Smirnov also touched on Soviet concern over a lagging and geographically varied birth rate, and outlined a series of new Government programs designed, he said, 'to inspire larger families,' especially in the western and northern areas of the country. The Soviet birth rate stands at 18.3 a year per 1,000 people, compared with 15.7 in the United States."

"Mr. Smirnov acknowledged that many of the incentive programs he outlined were designed primarily for European, Siberian and Pacific regions of the Soviet Union."

"Among reasons Mr. Smirnov advanced for the lower birth rates in the north were the large number of working women, 93 out of each 100; a shortage of housing, the high number of abortions, which Western experts say outnumber live births at least two and a half times, and alcoholism, which Mr. Smirnov described as 'one of the most serious problems of all our demographic, social, economic and spiritual policies.'"

IRELAND: WOMEN STILL LOSE OUT IN PENSIONS

From: LIBERTY Ireland
May, 1982

"Irish pension schemes still discriminate against women workers even though such discrimination is now against the law. And Union researcher Rosheen Callender has called on all those involved in the introduction and negotiation of schemes. . . to ensure that the unfair provisions are eliminated as soon as possible."

"Many of the most obvious and direct forms of sex discrimination are being removed', she said, 'and at this stage few schemes, for example, actually give a lower rate of pension to women than to men. However, many still discriminate in relation to entry ages and survivors' pensions, even though both these practices have been clearly judged to be contrary to the terms of the Anti-Discrimination Pay Act.'"

Ireland

"One was the issue of equal retirement ages for men and women - often said to be a precondition of equality of benefits. . ."

"The fact that certain benefits might cost more for women than for men, due to women's higher average life expectancy, was no reason for discrimination, she said. Equality in pensions, as in pay, must mean equal benefits. . ."

"Manual workers, part-time employees and workers in small companies also get a raw deal in occupational pension schemes. . . 'The most common form of indirect discrimination is the straightforward exclusion of large sections of the workforce from pensions coverage on the grounds that they are in 'the wrong sort of job'. . ."

"Another form of indirect discrimination which may become increasingly significant . . . is the exclusion of part-time workers from most pension schemes. . . And there is little doubt that most part-timers are women. . ."

"In view of the likely increase in part-time working in Ireland, especially by women wishing or needing to combine domestic duties with paid employment. . . the exclusion of part-timers from pension schemes should be reconsidered. . ."

STATUS OF WOMEN IN SPAIN: FEW COUPLES USE NEW DIVORCE LAWS

From: THE TIMES (U.K.)
7 Sept. 1982

"Spanish married couples have been slow to use the divorce law which came into existence 12 months ago - the first for 40 years. In autumn last year, special courts were set up hurriedly all over Spain to take care of an expected rush. Senor Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, then Justice Minister and father of the divorce law, said the backlog could number between 300,000 and 500,000 couples waiting to end unhappy marriages."

"Now, after a full year's working, only 28,000 couples (an unofficial estimate) have resorted to the divorce courts. . ."

"Sociologists had discounted rural Spain, but even the more heavily urbanized parts like the Basque region confirm that there has been no rush to the courts. Most of the couples seeking divorce have been middle-aged, with an average of 15 to 20 years married life. Analysis shows too that they come mostly from the middle classes. . ."

Spain

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD LATIN AMERICA

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WOMEN IN EL SALVADOR

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM



FROM: Pax Et Libertas (Volume 47, Number 3, September, 1982)

PUBLISHED BY: The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
1213 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

"Illiteracy is over 60% and undernourishment is the highest in Latin America, rivaling Bangladesh for the highest in the world. 75% of all Salvadoran children under 5 suffer from severe undernourishment which will permanently damage their growth. Health care is poor, with only one maternity hospital in the country. This partially explains why 60 out of 1,000 children die at birth and another 40 during their first year of life. . ."

"Mothers must work and so must children, which explains why, for statistical and census purposes, the 'economically active population' starts counting at 10 years of age. Women receive about 25% less for the same work as men, and children far less . . ."

"In the cities, conditions are similar. Wages are not sufficient to make ends meet, and women are forced to work a full day when possible, supplementing their earnings by selling in off-hours and taking in washing and ironing in addition to their own domestic chores and child rearing. It is an exhausting life, without any respite."

"Only the middle class has the privilege of living in whole families. Among the vast majority, all families have been touched in one way or another by the repression. Many women are raising their children alone because their husbands have been captured, killed, or disappeared. Even during 'normal' times, divided families are frequent since men must travel in search of seasonal employment. Most Salvadoran refugees, inside and outside the country, are women and children."

"Women in El Salvador have been relegated to the very bottom of this miserable pyramid. Boys and girls are sent to separate schools where significantly different values and behavior patterns are instilled in the students. This has severely curtailed women's participation in matters outside the domestic and working world.."

"In 1978, what was to become the Association of Salvadoran Women began to integrate women into the popular struggle. AMES has brought together thousands of women from all walks of life in the struggle to build a new society and a lasting peace. It provides material, health and educational support to refugees inside and outside El Salvador. . ."

For more information "AMES can be reached through Costa Rica WILPF: APO 287, 2100 Guadalupe, San Jose, Costa Rica."

Pan American Development Foundation

FROM: Pan American Development Foundation, 1889 F Street N.W., Washington DC 20006

"The Pan American Development Foundation is a private voluntary organization working in Latin America and the Caribbean. . .concerned with the role and opportunities for women in development. In particular. . .they provide technical and capital assistance to national development foundations which operate programs of very small loans for marginally poor entrepreneurs and cooperatives, and are administering a reforestation project. . ."

"The P.A.D.F. sponsors a 'Health Services Program' and a 'Tools For Training' program."

NORTH AMERICA

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR WOMEN'S ISSUES IN US CONGRESS

From: Clearinghouse on Women's Issues in Congress
1620 Brookside Road, McLean, Virginia 22101

Clearinghouse on Women's
Issues in Congress (CWIC)
P.O. Box 3102
Margate, New Jersey 08402

"The Newsletter published by the Clearinghouse on Women's Issue in Congress is the only national publication which provides complete bibliographic data on legislation, hearings, court actions, news reports, national meetings, books. . .and much more . . .concerning women's rights issues."

"The Clearinghouse Newsletter plugs you. . .or your organization's library. . .into the national women's network. It gets you the information, so you can take your own action."

"Through 1979, the Clearinghouse Newsletter was funded within the U.S. Congress. Now that we have been cut from the Congressional budget, however, a subscription fee is required."

For more information write to the above.

187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 U.S.A.

NOW ELECTS NEW OFFICERS AND PLANS ITS FUTURE

NOWFROM: THE NEW YORK TIMES
October 11, 1982

"After a spirited race, the National Organization for Women announced . . . its new slate of officers, elected at the organization's 15th annual convention. . ."

"The new president is Judy Goldsmith, 43 years old, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin currently vice president-executive of NOW. . ."

USA

"The other officers are: vice president-executive, Barbara Timmer, 35, of Washington, counsel to a subcommittee of the House of Representatives; vice president-action, Mary Jean Collins, 43, of Chicago, former president of Chicago NOW; secretary Kathy Webb, 32, of Little Rock, Ark., a sales management executive and a member of the NOW board who developed several chapters in Arkansas; Alice Chapman, the incumbent treasurer, who was re-elected."

"Ms. Goldsmith's victory was taken as a mandate to continue the pragmatic, action-oriented programs of her predecessor."

"In addition, the delegates voted on . . . resolutions that will in large measure determine future NOW programs. Thirty proposals, recommended by the delegates, passed the Resolutions Committee and were put in the session at large for a vote. Among them were the following:

- An institute for feminist politics that would recruit and train candidates and campaign staffs and support elected feminist legislators was proposed.
- A major campaign. . .to abolish sex-segregated pricing by the insurance industry.
- Proposals that older women be given priority consideration and the Social Security system be changed to permit married women to have Social Security accounts in their own names and receive credit for half the family income. . .
- A campaign that would 'take the offensive' to insure reproductive rights was proposed.
- A demand that all governments freeze all development of nuclear weapons and institute multilateral reduction of stockpiles was considered."

United States

"The future course of the organization was charted during three days of intense. . . debates, workshops, hearings and plenary sessions in which 1,827 delegates and 1,173 observers sifted through dozens of issues on the economy, political, mobilization, reproductive rights, labor and employment. They also discussed how NOW can expand its membership to one million before the 1984 elections, form new local chapters and revitalize existing ones."

"Leaders and rank-and-file members said that the movement had reached a turning point with the defeat on June 30 of the equal rights amendment. . .to the political arena, with the avowed intention of supporting public officials who promote women's rights and actively campaigning against those who don't. . ."

"NOW will concentrate on restoring Democrats to power. Mrs. Smeal, the president who leaves office on Dec. 1, said, 'The Republicans defeated the equal rights amendment. The vast majority of the opposition for reproductive rights comes from the G.O.P. side of the aisle.' But, an even more critical consideration, she said, is public officials' record on the Reagan economic program. . ."

"The Reagan economic program had done enormous damage to women,' Mrs. Smeal said. 'Money has become the excuse for slashing programs that comprise only a tiny portion of the Federal expenditure. The Administration, for example, doesn't believe in affirmative action, so. . .they are trying to destroy it through the budget.'"

"One of the more potent political weapons being developed by the organization is the political action committee, or PAC. The NOW PAC has been formed to aid in Federal races, the NOW Equality PAC for state and local elections. All told, the political action committees have collected \$2 million so far and hope to receive another \$1 million before the November election. NOW plans to contribute \$1.5 million to candidates, the rest to the new feminist political institute. . ."

\$ 3 MILLION POLITICAL FUND ESTABLISHED BY NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN



The National Organization for Women, marking the 62nd anniversary of women's gaining the right to vote, began in August a \$3 million fund-raising drive to back candidates who supported the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

Eleanor Smeal, president of the organization, said that it would have more than 80 political action committees in 39 states before the elections. She said \$1 million of the money would go to local and state races and \$2 million to Federal contests. She said that if the committees reached \$3 million, "We will be one of the largest political action committees in the nation. . ."

Smeal made the comments at her first news conference since the drive for ratification of the amendment ended in failure June 30, three states short of the 38 needed. Smeal said that major targets of the fund-raising campaign were races in Illinois, Florida, Missouri and possibly Nebraska.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Contact: Sarah Harder, NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, Schofield 225,
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54701 USA.

"The National Women's Conference Committee is composed of volunteers coordinating the efforts of a wide variety of organizations and individuals working to implement the National Plan of Action for Women adopted at the 1977 Houston Conference. The Committee was appointed in 1978 under a Resolution of the Conference and provisions of Public Law 94-167. With the 1980 disbanding of the President's Advisory Committee on Women, the National Women's Conference Committee is the sole remaining official acknowledgment of a commitment which began in 1969 with President Kennedy's appointment of a Commission on the Status of Women."

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

"The National Women's Conference Center is the non-profit educational arm of the Committee engaged in research and public education on the issues included in the National Plan of Action. . ."

"'A New Day: Beyond ERA' (see WIN NEWS VIII-2, Spring 1982, p. 72) was coordinated by the National Women's Conference Committee and Center included formation of eight national task forces on priority issues and public awareness events in over 200 communities. . .The Task Forces cover the following subjects: Education // Employment // Health // Elective and Appointive Office // Childcare // Violence // Home Makers/Family Law // International Issues."

USA

"There are 40 national organizations working on the Task Force. Each organization has adopted one or two of the above issues as their own Action Priorities and each has a list of one-year achievable objectives for progress at the national or local level."

"For a set of Task Force Papers, write to Sarah Harder (enclose \$3.00). The full set of Papers include objectives / organization / existing action / activities / resources, and an Action Packet for Networking on local, state and national level."

"THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE COMMITTEE will implement the National Plan of Action through:

- the building of state, regional and national coalitions around the Task Force issues of employment, education, elective/appointive office, health, childcare, violence, homemakers/family, and international relations;
- development of a national communications network to facilitate sharing of information and cooperative efforts around these issues, with a broad-based constituency;
- stimulation of the holding of meetings and conferences for leadership development among women as a means of advancing the goals of International Women's Decade (1975-1985) through Equality, Peace and Development."

"THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE COMMITTEE is working with state and local groups to develop catalyst conferences to build Action Networks. They are also working jointly and/or as co-sponsor, with national organizations, to develop regional conferences. For instance, in June 1983, they are co-sponsoring a conference before the American Association of University Women's National Convention. In April, they are co-sponsoring in St. Louis the Conference of the Federally Employed Women. In March, they are co-sponsoring in Detroit the statewide Michigan Assembly of Women. They are interested in co-sponsoring or jointly organizing conferences with other women's groups. For more information, write to the above.

JUDITH BECKER GOLDSMITH, NEW PRESIDENT OF NOW



FROM: THE NEW YORK TIMES
October 11, 1982

"Indianapolis, Oct. 10 - Judy Goldsmith, the former professor of English literature . . .was elected. . .to lead the National Organization for Women through a critical period in its history. . ."

"She received a bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin and a master's from the State University of New York at Buffalo and for 15 years taught English literature, first at the University in Buffalo and then at a division of the University of Wisconsin. . ."

"At a news conference. . .three hours after she learned of her victory, she said, 'I see the results as a strong mandate for the continuation of the electoral political direction we've taken for the last year.' She was referring to the sophisticated political strategies developed during NOW's battle for the equal rights amendment. 'Our organization stands for full participation of women in every area and that means in politics,' she said. 'We are strengthening our political action committees and putting strong emphasis on the economic issues relevant to women: equal pay for comparable work, affirmative action, Social Security, the programs that help women survive.' She was also adamant that the organization act to diminish the effects of conservative politics and the power of such people as United States Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina. . ."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD AMERICA

PRESIDENT REAGAN AND WOMEN'S GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT

USA

From: HERSAY, P.O. Box 11010, San Francisco, CA 94101.

"Short of the Mark: President Reagan's efforts to show American women he really cares about them have fallen flat, according to the New York Times." 78

"The administration has counted on two programs to demonstrate concern for the rights of working women. One program reportedly consists of a coalition of representatives from all 50 states, aimed at weeding out sex bias in state laws. That coalition, The Times notes, has met only once. Its project director has since left the administration and no replacement has been hired."

"The second showcase program has fared even worse, The Times says. An intergovernmental group charged with amending federal regulations which are discriminatory, has never met at all. . ."

"The President reportedly remarked to a columnist: 'Wait a minute about this unemployment. A lot of this unemployment is because there are women out there trying to get jobs they shouldn't be taking. . .'"

MILITARY SPENDING COSTS WOMEN JOBS, STUDY SHOWS



From: WOMEN TODAY, Suite 102, World Center Building, 918-16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20006 (Volume 12, Issue #11 - May 31, 1982).

"Every time the military budget goes up \$1 billion, jobs for women disappear at the rate of 9,500, according to a newly released study, 'Neither Jobs Nor Security' by Marion Anderson of Employment Research Associates of Lansing (MI). . ."

"Anderson's analysis shows what a \$135 billion military budget costs the nation:

- 1,733,000 jobs in services. . .women are 54 percent of services employees;
- 1,206,000 state and local government jobs including teachers. . .Women are 51 percent of state and local government employees;
- 688,000 civilian construction jobs;
- 609,000 civilian durable goods jobs. Women hold 25 percent of these jobs. . .;
- 260,000 jobs in the civilian non-durable goods industries, which include food, clothing, printing and publishing. Women hold 42 percent of these jobs. . .;

"Military spending creates some jobs; but at an annual spending rate of \$135 billion, the net loss is 1,422,000 jobs each year. . ."

"For every \$1 billion transferred from military industry to civilian industry, 9,000 more jobs would be created; if that \$1 billion were used by state and local governments to hire teachers, clerks and firefighters, 35,000 more jobs would be created than if the same \$1 billion were used to hire military personnel. . ."

"The Pentagon has requested a \$33 billion increase for FY 83. Anderson's study notes that an annual investment of \$30 billion in the solar energy industry, education, alcohol fuel production and mass transit can generate 1,200,000 jobs nationwide of which 550,000 would be for women. . ."

"Copies of the report are available for \$2.00 from Employment Research Associates, 400 S. Washington, Ave., Lansing MI 48933. . ."

MEMORANDUM SHOWS BIAS IN LAW CONTINUES

From: NEW YORK TIMES
July 30, 1982

USA

"An internal Reagan Administration memorandum says that 'substantive sections' of Federal law make differentiations on the basis of sex despite the effort to remove such language."

"The memorandum. . .identifies more than 175 sex-biased provisions of Federal law and adds that 'a sizeable number' of Federal statutes are framed in male terms only. . ."

"The memorandum, prepared by William Bradford Reynolds, Assistant Attorney General in the civil rights division, maintains that 'considerable progress has been made toward the goal of attaining legal equity for women' in Federal statutes and regulations. It says, however, that there were still a number of sex-biased statutes in military, Social Security, welfare, family and immigration areas."

"'Most gender-based areas have today been eliminated and, with their removal, women in dramatically increasing numbers are taking their rightful place alongside men in all fields of endeavor', says the report."

"'The fight against sex discrimination is not yet over', it continues, 'and until the laws of this country fully protect the rights of men and women equally, there can be no relaxation of the effort to eradicate the last vestiges of official action grounded in sex-biased prejudices'."

"The effort to remove sex-biased legal language began in 1976, when a review of the United States Code was begun. The following year a preliminary Justice Department report revealed that more than 3,000 sections of the code contained some form of sex bias. . ."

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

REPORTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

AMERICA

The First JC/WIN Catalog

FEMINIST ART NETWORK

JUDY CHICAGO/Word & Image Network, 1728 Bissonnet, Houston, TX 77005 USA.

"Judy Chicago needs no introduction - her Dinner Party was seen by over 500,000 people. It is one of the best-known works of contemporary art, but outside of major cities, such work is completely unaccessible. And today, despite the success of The Dinner Party, most feminist artists and their work receive little attention." 79

"As an alternative to the lack of distribution of feminist art and literature, Judy Chicago joined Mary Ross Taylor, owner of "The Bookstore" in Houston, Texas and formed the Judy Chicago Word and Image Network (JC/WIN). Its purpose, through mail order catalogues, is to make available art and literature that affirms and empowers women, that will enrich and illuminate their lives."

"The catalogue itself highlights the work of eight feminist artists, and includes posters, illustrated poetry, slides, books, and cassettes, as well as a complete line of material from The Dinner Party. Series of workshops, lectures and exhibitions are also available."

JUDY CHICAGO WRITES:

USA

"As an artist, I believe in the power of art to affect consciousness. As a feminist artist, my interest is in images that relate to women's lives - specifically, images that affirm and empower women; that tell the truth about women's experiences and speak of women's values, abilities, and aspirations. . .that permit even promote, self-discovery; in short, images that provide common ground on which women can become full, free, and complete"

And Judy Chicago asks: What Is Feminist Art? "A feminist is a person who believes that the experiences and concerns of women are just as important as any other person's experiences and concerns. A feminist artist is a woman who creates art that clearly expresses those experiences and concerns."

"This letter is about a radically different, long overdue vehicle for the distribution of women's art and literature: the Judy Chicago Word & Image Network (JC/WIN)."

"The Dinner Party is a statement about and a tribute to women. As it's originator, I have witnessed its impact across the country as hundreds of thousands of people flocked to see it. Had it been left to established museums and galleries, however, most of you would never have seen The Dinner Party. In spite of a highly acclaimed opening in San Francisco, one museum after another refused to show the exhibit or cancelled scheduled showings. It took a coalition of dedicated individuals around the country - both women and men - to ensure that The Dinner Party would be seen."

"The JC/WIN catalog has been designed as a work of art. It is being mailed in the fall. For a copy and more information write to JC/WIN, 1728 Bissonnet, Houston, Texas 77005."

THE BIRTH PROJECT

Through the Flower Corporation

THROUGH THE FLOWER CORPORATION, P.O. Box 842, 938 Tyler St., Benicia, CA 94510 USA.

"THE BIRTH PROJECT expands the participatory nature of The Dinner Party. Under Judy Chicago's direction, people around the country are working in their own environment, executing images by Judy Chicago that convey aspects of the birth process. These works are being done in a wide range of needlework techniques and in varying sizes. They are intended to be easily transported and available for exhibition in libraries, women's centers, birth centers, and alternative spaces, as well as museums and galleries. . .Applications to exhibit the completed work are available from THROUGH THE FLOWER CORPORATION, at the above address."

"The BIRTH PROJECT. . .is focused on the creation and distribution of a series of images that deal with the birth process."

U.N. DECADE FOR WOMEN COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY U.N. ASSOCIATION - USA



Chair: Laddie W. Hughes, 1690 Edgewood Drive, Palo Alto, CA 94303.

"In Palo Alto, California, the United Nations Association-USA Chapter established a new committee entitled "U.N. Decade for Women". . ."

"Laddie W. Hughes, after attending the International United Nations Conference on Women in Copenhagen in Summer 1980, felt a need for a sustained local focus on some of the same issues that were revealed and discussed in Copenhagen. The committee's theme is 'Think Globally, Act Locally'. The committee meets on a monthly basis at the Center for Research on Women at Stanford."

"The committee has both short and long term networking goals: last year one of their projects included personal contact with approximately 30 local libraries to encourage them to implement a 'National Women's History Week' display. One of their long term goals is to plan for their participation in the next International United Nations Conference in Kenya in 1985."

"We hope to encourage the formation of other such groups. For further information, write to Laddie Hughes (address above)."

INFORMATION OF INTEREST: INTERNATIONAL



C. A. M. S. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

"LES FEMMES DANS LEURS SOCIETE" ("THE WOMEN IN THEIR SOCIETY")

DECEMBER 27, 28, 29, 1982 // UNIVERSITY OF DAKAR, SENEGAL

80

Sponsored by:

The Senegalese Group of the Commission for the Abolition of Genital Mutilations (Section Senegalaise de la Commission pour l'abolition des mutilations sexuelles) (C.A.M.S.), B.P. 1969, Dakar, Senegal.

The Following Subjects will be included:

Violence Against Women (including rape, sexual mutilation, etc.) //
Abortion, Contraception and Sexuality // Women and Work // Women and Culture //
Women and Health Care // Women and Politics //
Women and Marriage (Monogamy, Polygamy, the Bride Price, Dowry, etc.) //
The Battle of the Sexes and the Battle of the Classes // and more.

The Conference will be held in French; translation will be provided.

For more information, please write to CAMS, Office of Femmes et Society, attn: Awa Thiam.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FELLOWSHIPS 1983

The Rockefeller Foundation, International Relations Fellowships,
P.O. Box 40899, Washington, DC 20016 USA.



"The purpose of the fellowship program is to further international cooperation and peaceful relations by helping the career development of individuals who have demonstrated the ability to conduct scholarly research and who seek to broaden these skills in ways relevant to improving the formulation of foreign policies. To this end, the Foundation will award approximately ten fellowships to enable young scholars and professionalsto conduct full-time research outside their own country, for a period not to exceed two years."

"The competition is open to men and women, anywhere in the world. . ."

"An important feature of this program is the requirement that fellows conduct a substantial part of their research in one or more foreign countries. . ."

"Send all proposals and inquiries to address above."

EQUALITY

WOMEN ATHLETES BREAK MALE RECORDS

FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY OBSERVER

EXCERPTS taken from remarks made at the Senior Athletes Dinner, May 11, 1982 by Donald Kennedy, President of Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A.:

"If we look at the past 10 years of world's best times in the Marathon for men and women, it is clear that the women's mark has been dropping, over the decade, at a rate about seven times faster than the men's record."

"It could be argued that the women's record for the decade started at an artificially high value, because so few women were running the distance; and that the improvement was therefore 'easy.' If that were so, we'd expect most of the reduction to have taken place over the first half of the decade, that is from 1971-1976. But in that period the record only dropped by 7:19 -- whereas from 1976-1981 it dropped by 13:42."

"In the corresponding five-year periods the men's record dropped by 1:13 and 1:42. Thus the difference between the men's and women's records has been more than cut in half in the last decade, and the rate of improvement of the women with respect to the men is twice as fast for the second half of the decade as it was for the first."

"My point is a simple one. Even thoughtful, intelligent people -- men, and a lot of women too -- deeply believed that women had limitations of an inherent, biological kind that would prevent them from such accomplishments. Thirty, 20, even 50 years ago there was no debate over the existence of these limitations; instead, the discussions centered on what might account for them."

"And now, suddenly, we are discovering that we were absolutely dead wrong. The nice thing about the timed and measured sports in athletics is that the numbers are so decisive, and leave so little room for argument."

"What women's athletics are teaching us, I think, is that even the kindest and most thoughtful assessments of women's biological potential were hopeless underestimates."

"I ask you: if conventional wisdom about women's capacity can be so thoroughly decimated in this most traditional area of male superiority, how can we possibly cling to the illusions we have about them in other areas?"

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

READER'S GUIDE

(CONTINUED FROM INSIDE FRONT COVER)

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C.A.M.S. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: Dakar December 27-29
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FELLOWSHIPS - Rockefeller Foundation
WOMEN ATHLETES BREAK MALE RECORDS



WIN
WOMEN'S
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NEWS

FRAN P. HOSKEN

EDITOR

187 GRANT STREET
LEXINGTON, MA 02173
USA TEL 617-862-9431

VOL. 8 NO. 4
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ALL THE NEWS THAT IS FIT TO PRINT BY, FOR & ABOUT WOMEN.

ISSN 0145-7985

WIN NEWS IS A WORLD-WIDE OPEN COMMUNICATION SYSTEM BY, FOR & ABOUT WOMEN OF ALL BACKGROUNDS, BELIEFS, NATIONALITIES & AGE-GROUPS.

WIN NEWS SERVES THE GENERAL PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONS & ORGANIZATIONS BY TRANSMITTING INTERNATIONALLY INFORMATION ABOUT WOMEN & WOMEN'S GROUPS.

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PRESS RELEASE

FRAN P. HOSKEN
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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) SEMINAR:

"TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN"

KHARTOUM, SUDAN

FEBRUARY 10-15, 1979*

This groundbreaking Seminar, organized by the World Health Organization (WHO) for Africa and the Middle East, was attended by Delegates from Sudan (host), Egypt, Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Oman, Southern Yemen, Nigeria and an Observer from Upper Volta. Four recommendations on Female Circumcision - the term used in Africa for Genital Mutilation (GM) - were formulated:

- Adoption of clear national policies for the abolishment of female circumcision;
- Establishment of national commissions to coordinate and follow up the activities of the bodies involved including, where appropriate, the enactment of legislation prohibiting female circumcision;
- Intensification of general education of the public, including health education at all levels, with special emphasis on the dangers and the undesirability of female circumcision;
- Intensification of education programmes for traditional birth attendants, midwives, healers and other practitioners of traditional medicine, to demonstrate the harmful effects of female circumcision, with a view to enlisting their support along with general efforts to abolish this practice.

The presentations by health professionals confirmed that the external genitalia, including the clitoris, of more than 74 million female children and women are cut off and mutilated, often in drastic operations that result in permanent health damage: hemorrhage, which may be fatal; many dangerous infections including tetanus; scarring which obstructs normal childbirth, and infertility may result. The operations, often performed on very young children, also cause life-long frigidity, painful intercourse, menstrual problems, fistulae (rupture of the vaginal walls), incontinence, and a number of other permanent disabilities, as well as psychological trauma.

The operation most frequently practiced is Clitoridectomy or Excision - the cutting out, without anesthetic, of the clitoris, and most of the external genitalia of female children - from newborn babies to the age of puberty (depending on the ethnic group).

The most dangerous operation, Infibulation or "Pharaonic Circumcision", is practiced in Sudan, Somalia, Northern Kenya, parts of Ethiopia, and along the Red Sea Coast, as well as in Mali and parts of West Africa (see map). It means that after the exterior genital organs of the girl are removed, the vagina is closed by scarification or sewing. The legs of the girl are tied together for several weeks until the wound is healed, closing the vagina except for a small opening for elimination, created by inserting a splinter of wood. Thus, virginity - which is considered important by Moslem men - can be proven before the brideprice is paid.

According to Fran P. Hosken, Temporary Adviser to WHO and member of the above WHO Seminar Secretariat, GM is practiced in a very broad area from the Red Sea to the Atlantic Coast, and in most countries in-between; in the southern part of the Arab Peninsula; and in Malaysia and Indonesia where a less drastic operation is performed by some Moslem populations. Research shows that more than 74 million women in continental Africa are mutilated today. Due to population growth, more children than ever before are subjected to the operations, which go back 2000 years. Yet these facts have been entirely concealed.

WIN NEWS, a quarterly journal on Women and Development, is regularly reporting on GM. The HOSKEN REPORT: Genital and Sexual Mutilation of Females and an ACTION GUIDE, as well as many research articles on GM by Fran P. Hosken are available from WIN NEWS.

A WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION has been organized by WIN NEWS to implement the above Recommendations and in support of health and women's groups in affected areas. This World Campaign also seeks to prevent the introduction of the operations into the modern Health Care Systems in Africa and the Middle East - where the operations are now done in city hospitals by physicians and trained health personnel - often with international health support. As documented by WIN NEWS, clitoridectomies recently have been imported into Sweden, Italy, France, Australia, Great Britain, as well as advocated by some men in the U.S.A. You are invited to join the WIN NEWS campaign to rid the world of Female Sexual Mutilation.

PLEASE CONTACT: FRAN P. HOSKEN /WIN NEWS / 187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON MA 02173, USA

*REPORT and BACKGROUND PAPERS available from WHO REGIONAL OFFICE, P.O. Box 1517, Alexandria, Egypt.

WIN NEWS

WOMEN'S
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FRAN PHOSKEN
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THE HOSKEN REPORT

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BY FRAN P. HOSKEN

THIRD REVISED AND UPDATED EDITION

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FEMALE SEXUAL MUTILATIONS: THE FACTS AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

By FRAN P. HOSKEN

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THIS ACTION GUIDE IS BASED ON RESEARCH OF THE:
HOSKEN REPORT: GENITAL/SEXUAL MUTILATION OF FEMALES
WITH CHAPTERS ON:

MEDICAL FACTS // THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION SEM-
INAR OF KHARTOUM/SUDAN // THE MODERNIZATION OF GEN-
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// THE HUMAN RIGHT TO HEALTH // THE REASONS: MYTH
AND REALITY // THE STATUS OF WOMEN // & MUCH MORE.

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FRAN P. HOSKEN

EDITOR

187 GRANT STREET
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USA TEL 617-862-9431GENITAL AND SEXUAL MUTILATION OF FEMALES (1)

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION is the popular but medically incorrect term most frequently used in Africa and the Middle East for a variety of genital mutilations of female children and young girls. At the present time these damaging operations are widely practiced all over Africa and the Middle East by many different population groups as documented in the medical and ethnographic literature (see bibliography).

The most important information is available from the following publications:

"SEQUELAE OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION" by Dr. J.A. Verzin. Published in "Tropical Doctor", October 1975. A study of the health damage of genital mutilations.

"CIRCUMCISION AND INFIBULATION OF FEMALES" by Dr. Ahmed Abu-El-Futuh Shandall. Published by the Sudan Medical Journal, Vol.5, No.4, 1967. A clinical study showing that more than 80% of the women coming to the Khartoum Hospital are infibulated. More than 4000 case histories are tabulated.

"THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATIONS" by Fran P. Hosken. Published in "Tropical Doctor", July 1978. Documentation of the incidence and spread of genital operations in Africa.

The publications are available in all medical libraries or from: Tropical Doctor (Royal Society of Medicine, Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BR, England). For more information and reprints, write to WIN NEWS.

DEFINITION OF OPERATIONS (According to Medical Literature) :1. Sunna Circumcision (Sunna means "Tradition" in Arabic)

Removal of the prepuce and the tip of the clitoris (mildest form). This delicate operation is rarely performed in Africa and the Middle East, given the lack of anatomical knowledge of the operators, the crude tools used, and the environmental conditions (operations are done on the ground).

2. Excision/Clitoridectomy

Removal of the clitoris and also often adjacent parts including the labia minora and sometimes all exterior genitalia. In some areas, additional cuts into the vagina are added (to make childbirth easier - the opposite is true). Excision is the most frequent operation.

3. Infibulation (Pharaonic Circumcision)

After the removal of the clitoris and labia minora as well as parts of the labia majora, the two sides of the vulva are closed over the vagina. This is done by fastening together the bleeding sides of the labia majora with thorns or catgut or some sticky paste. A small opening is created by inserting a splinter of wood to allow for elimination of urine and later menstrual blood. The legs of the child are then tied together, immobilizing her for several weeks or until the wound is healed.

THE HEALTH RESULTS (SUMMARY) :

Immediate Results: Hemorrhage and infections, severe shock due to loss of blood and pain; tetanus (which is fatal); blood poisoning, gangrene and other infections due to septic conditions and dirty tools; difficulties in passing urine; damage to adjacent parts, urethra, perineum, etc. In W. Africa, dirt is often thrown on the wound to stop the bleeding.

Childbirth: Infibulation requires cutting of the vulva to make delivery possible; if no one can help, both the mother and baby may die. The often hardened scars of the excision operation prevent dilation, especially with the first child; brain damage may result; also tears of the perineum.

Long-range Results: Painful menstruation and difficulties in passing menstrual blood; painful intercourse; infibulation often requires cutting the scar for intercourse which results often in infections; cysts, keloid formation, urinary tract infections and infertility. In later life, women may become incontinent due to fistula formation (rupture of the vagina) which is very difficult to repair.

Psychological Problems: Only some limited studies have been made. The psychological trauma from prolonged pain (anesthetics are not used), from coital problems and acute childbirth complications due to the operations, have not been studied; the damaging effects of sexual castration (frigidity) have been ignored so far.

The WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION held a Seminar in Khartoum (Feb. 10-15): "Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children". The following resolutions were made by the Africa/Middle Eastern participants:

- Adoption of a clear national policy for the abolishment of female circumcision.
- Establishment of national commissions to coordinate and follow up the activities of the bodies involved, including where appropriate, the enactment of legislation prohibiting female circumcision.
- Intensification of general education of the public, including health education at all levels, with special emphasis on the dangers and the undesirability of female circumcision.
- Intensification of education programmes for traditional birth attendants, midwives, healers and other practitioners of traditional medicine, showing the harmful effects of female circumcision, with a view to enlist their support along general efforts to abolish this practice.

Report available from: WHO REGIONAL OFFICE/P.O. Box 1517, Alexandria, Egypt.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

GENITAL AND SEXUAL MUTILATIONS OF FEMALES / SUMMARY FACTS (2)



OPERATORS/TOOLS/ENVIRONMENT:

In most of Africa and the Middle East, old women, traditional birth attendants, do the operations. In some countries special castes are involved (blacksmith's wives in Mali). Sometimes men do the operations, such as barbers in Egypt and Northern Nigeria. Often it is an inherited trade (Sudan/Kenya). In West Africa, villages have special "excisors". Many of the operators are paid for their services (for instance, male excisors in Nigeria). It is a very profitable trade. Even though in many areas (especially among Moslems) only women are present at the operations, men (fathers) order the operations and pay for them.

At present, the operations are also performed in the cities in the modern sector by trained midwives (dayas) as well as trained male nurses, also in clinics and hospitals. Stripped of all traditional myths the operation is exposed as the sexual castration it is. Girls who are not excized are refused for marriage; therefore, fathers, afraid to lose the bride price, have them 'done' at an ever-younger age before they can resist. Operators in many countries make a good living from the operations; physicians are also becoming increasingly involved.

In case of complications or death of the child, neither the operator nor the operation are held responsible. The tools used are mainly special knives or razor blades or any available sharp instrument. Asepsis is unknown. The operations are often performed on the ground, on the floor of huts, under trees, etc. In West Africa, dirt and ashes are thrown on the wound to stop the bleeding. Usually several people hold the child down. Anesthetics are not used in the traditional environment; instead the child is threatened and persecuted for crying.

Excision/Clitoridectomy are traditionally practiced as a coming-of-age rite; recently, it is performed on much younger children. Infibulation is traditionally performed on girls 4-8; recently also at younger ages. Among some populations (Amhara, Ethiopia and Yoruba, Nigeria) the operations have always been done on babies a few days old.

COUNTRIES/AREAS (GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION):

Excision:

Excision is practiced by many ethnic groups all over East, West and Central Africa in a broad area along the equator, from Somalia and along the Red Sea Coast to Senegal (Atlantic Coast). According to the literature published, these operations are documented in more than 26 African countries among hundreds of tribes and millions of people. According to a conservative estimate at least 74 million women are mutilated today in continental Africa alone.

Due to population growth in Africa, today more children than ever before are operated on, though the operations have been practiced for 2000 years. See map and list of countries/ethnic groups. Excision is also documented in the Southern part of the Arab Peninsula and around the Persian Gulf.

A less damaging genital operation is practiced only on Moslem children in Indonesia and Malaysia.

At present there are no medical records available of genital operations in any other areas, though it is possible that it exists among some isolated groups (which has no public health significance as the operations in Africa do).

Infibulation:

Infibulation is practiced in Southern Egypt (Nubia) - hence the name pharonic circumcision - all along the southern Nile Valley, in the Sudan (on a majority of women) including Khartoum and Omdurman; and on almost all the female population of Somalia and Djibouti. Infibulation is also practiced among the Moslem population of Ethiopia in Eritrea and all along the Red Sea Coast; in Northern Kenya (ethnic Somalis); in West Africa in Mali and in Northern Nigeria according to one medical source.

PURPOSE/REASONS GIVEN:

The real purpose is to reduce or extinguish sexual pleasure and keep women under male sexual control. Therefore, men refuse to marry girls who are not operated on.

The reasons given are: morality; faithfulness to the husband (who has several wives); the preservation of the family. It is believed that women who are not operated on cannot have children - a woman's worth depends on the number of children she has. Many people believe excision is a custom decreed by the ancestors, therefore, it must be complied with. Without excision, a girl cannot become an adult member of society. The clitoris in West Africa is considered a dangerous organ that can kill a baby at birth, and make a man impotent.

Infibulation is practiced to guarantee virginity (visibly) - a bride is inspected before the bride price is paid to assure that she is well closed. Infibulation is done by Moslem population groups because of the importance they attach to virginity and chastity. Traditionally, infibulation is performed on much younger children than excision. Wives are re-infibulated when their husband leaves for an extended time. In Sudan and South Egypt, the procedure is called Tahir "cleansing". In West Africa (Mali) it is practiced by Moslems for the same reasons - to guarantee a virgin bride.

The reasons given for all operations are contradictory and always incompatible with the biological facts; they are however, believed by the people involved, who have no access to health facts and modern information.

Neither the educated political leadership of each country, nor the international development agencies (including those concerned with health and family planning) have made any effort to teach the truth about health, reproduction, sexuality or about the damage done by these operations.

A bibliography and map of Africa indicating the distribution is available

WIN NEWS IS AN OPEN, PARTICIPATORY NETWORK BY, FOR & ABOUT WOMEN

FOR SUBSCRIPTION WRITE TO:

WIN NEWS. FRAN P. HOSKEN EDITOR

187 GRANT ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. 02173 U. S. A.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL NETWORK NEWS

ESTIMATE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN AND GIRLS OPERATED IN CONTINENTAL AFRICA

COUNTRIES WITH LARGE POPULATIONS, CASE HISTORIES IN THE HOSKEN REPORT:

| Countries | Total Pop. (in millions) | No. of Women | % Operated (Estimate) | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| East Africa: | | | | |
| Sudan | 16.40 | 8.20 | 80% | 6.56 |
| Somalia | 3.25 | 1.62 | 100% | 1.62 |
| Egypt | 40.00 | 20.00 | 50% | 10.00 |
| Ethiopia | 24.20 | 12.10 | 90% | 10.89 |
| Kenya | 14.20 | 7.10 | 60% | 4.26 |
| West Africa: | | | | |
| Nigeria | 100.00 | 50.00 | 50% | 25.00 |
| Mali | 6.30 | 3.15 | 80% | 2.52 |
| Upper Volta | 6.50 | 3.25 | 70% | 2.27 |
| Senegal | 5.10 | 2.55 | 50% | 1.27 |
| Ivory Coast | 7.30 | 3.65 | 70% | 2.55 |
| Sierra Leone | 3.00 | 1.50 | 80% | 1.2 |
| TOTAL: | | | | MILLIONS : 68.1 |

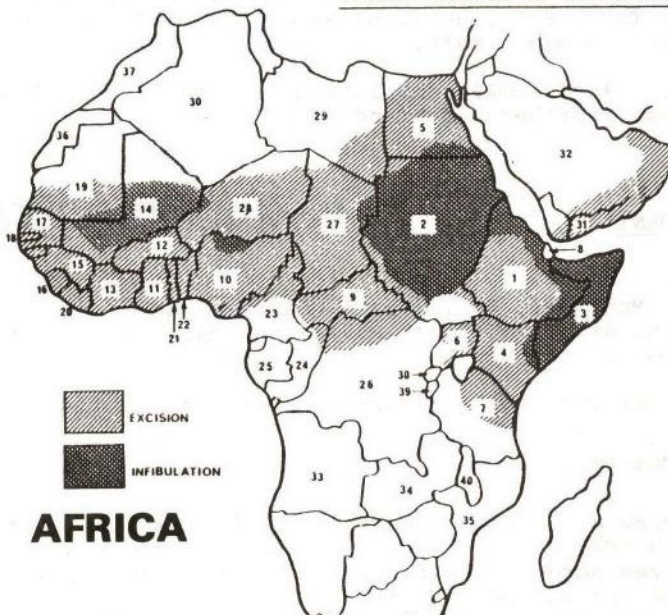
COUNTRIES WITH SMALL POPULATIONS OR WITH INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION :

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|---------------|-----------------------|
| East and Central Africa: | | | | |
| Djibouti | .15 | .075 | 100% | .075 |
| Tanzania | 16.40 | 8.200 | 25% | 2.500 |
| Uganda | 11.70 | 5.800 | (Small) | |
| Chad | 4.10 | 2.050 | (Unknown) | |
| Niger | 4.50 | 2.250 | (Unknown) | |
| Central Africa | 2.30 | 1.150 | (Unknown) | |
| Zaire | 23.90 | 11.900 | (Small) NORTH | |
| West Africa: | | | | |
| Benin | 3.10 | 1.55 | (Unknown) | |
| Togo | 2.50 | 1.25 | 25% Est. | .31 |
| Ghana | 10.60 | 5.30 | 30% | 1.59 |
| Liberia | 1.70 | .85 | (Unknown) | |
| Guinea Conakry | 4.50 | 2.25 | 60% Est. | 1.35 |
| Guinea Bissau | .65 | .32 | (Unknown) | |
| The Gambia | .52 | .26 | 50% Est. | .13 |
| Mauritania | 1.43 | .71 | (Small) SOUTH | |
| TOTAL: | | | | MILLIONS : 5.9 |

TOTAL NUMBER OF MUTILATED FEMALES : 74 MILLIONS

(68.1 + 5.9)

- 1 ETHIOPIA
- 2 SUDAN
- 3 SOMALIA
- 4 KENYA
- 5 EGYPT
- 6 UGANDA
- 7 TANZANIA
- 8 DJIBOUTI
- 9 CENTRAL AFRICA
- 10 NIGERIA
- 11 GHANA
- 12 UPPER VOLTA
- 13 IVORY COAST
- 14 MALI
- 15 GUINEA
- 16 SIERRA LEONE
- 17 SENEGAL
- 18 THE GAMBIA
- 19 MAURITANIA
- 20 LIBERIA
- 21 TOGO
- 22 BENIN
- 23 CAMEROON
- 24 CONGO
- 25 GABON
- 26 ZAIRE
- 27 CHAD
- 28 NIGER
- 29 LIBYA
- 30 ALGERIA
- 31 SOUTH YEMEN
- 32 SAUDI ARABIA
- 33 ANGOLA
- 34 ZAMBIA
- 35 MOZAMBIQUE
- 36 SAHARA
- 37 MOROCCO
- 38 RWANDA
- 39 BURUNDI
- 40 MALAWI



The figure of 74 MILLION FEMALES does not include estimates of those living in countries where the operations are known to be practiced, but where no documentation is presently available.

This record will be updated regularly as information becomes available.

SEE: THE HOSKEN REPORT

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES

GENITAL and SEXUAL MUTILATION of FEMALES

WIN NEWS LIST OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AROUND THE WORLD : POPULATION GROUPS as documented in the medical and ethnographic literature and direct testimonies



CONTINENTAL AFRICA

BENIN: Benin

CHAD: Shuwa

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE: Recently outlawed.

DJIBOUTI: (Infibulation: entire population.)

EASTERN AFRICA*: Somali, Meru, Embu, Chuka, Kikuyu, Rangi, Nandi, Masai, Kamasia, Pokot, Elgeyo, Njemps, Dorobo, Sebei, Digo, Taita, Giriama, Kisii, Kamba, Swahili, Chaga, Pare, Gogo, Arusha, Tatoga, Turu, Bena, Hehe, Watusi, Xhosa, Suba, Wasembeti, Nilo-Hamitic population groups.

ETHIOPIA: Amhara, Fellasha, Kafitscho, Oromo (Galla), Danakil, Tigre, Omoto, Hamitic Kufa, Babea, Sidamo, Kushite population groups; (Infibulation: Somali of the Harrar area*), Eritrea*).

EGYPT: All population groups (Muslim and Copt) except for educated, urban upper, and upper middle class.

GAMBIA: All population groups except Jolloff.

GHANA: Hausa, Mossi, Yoruba, Kassina, Nankani, North Ghanaian groups*).

GUINEA: 24 ethnic groups, including Foulah, Peul, Malinke (Mandingo), Soussou, Bambara, Kasonke, Serer, Wolof, Conakry area*).

KENYA: Masai, Kuria, Kisii, Nandi, Kipsigis, Kamba, Kikuyu, Digo, Taita, Giriama, Dorobo, Samburu, Kamasia, Elgeyo, Pokot (Suk), Embu, Meru, Terik, Marakwet, Chagga, Kavirondo, Watende, Wakamba, Kitosh, Lumbwa, (Infibulation: Somali).

IVORY COAST: Malinke, Dioula, Guere, Guro, Baule, Mwan, area of Odienne*).

MALI: Bambara, Dogon, Mossi, Malinke, Saracole, Songhoi, Peul; all ethnic groups except Northernmost areas*).

MAURITANIA: Black ethnic groups adjoining Senegal and Mali.

NIGER: Over 80% of population groups.

NIGERIA: Yoruba, Ibo, Hausa; Efik, Shuwa, and most population groups except Itsekiri; inhabitants of Cross River State*).(Infibulation: Gishri cuts Kano area*).

SENEGAL: Malinke (Mandingo/Wangara), Toucouleur, Peul (Fulani), Soce (Casama); all population groups except Wolofs (Dakar area*).

SIERRA LEONE: All population groups except Creoles, including Temne, Mende, Loko, Limba, Kono, Kuranko, Susu, Fullah, Mandingo.

SOMALIA: (Infibulation: all population groups including Harrar, Afar, Danakil, Galla (Oromo)).

SUDAN: (Infibulation: Beja, Hadandana, Beni Amir, Kababish, Baggara, Danagla, Shaygia, Gaaliyeen, Rubatab, Amara, Fallata, Bushairiya, Rashyda, Dongola, Hassanie, Bisharin, Ababde, Mensa, Hababa, Bund Burun, Abn Haraz, Musalam Iye, Awlad Kahil Hassanie, Singa, Sinnar, and many more; Gezir*) and Khartoum province*)/Omdurman area*)/Nubia*)/Red Sea Coast ports*)/Wad Medani*)/Humor of West Sudan*).

TANZANIA: Masai, Basembeti-Suba, Bakuria, Komaki, Chaga, Pare, Shambala, Gogo, Rangi, Turu, Bena, Hehe, Nil-Hamitic population groups.

TOGO: Not specified, Sokode area*).

UGANDA: Sebei.

UPPER VOLTA: Mossi, 70% of female population, according to medical sources.

ZAIRE: M'Bwake, Banda, northern area and along Congo River*).

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN (ADEN)

OMAN

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Nagd, Kuwet, Muntafir, Bani, Tamin, Sammar, Mahra, Kara, Sahara, Bautahar, Boni Atije, Agarnem, Adwan, Southern part of Peninsula and Persian Gulf area*).

ASIA

(Sunna Circumcision - cut of part of clitoris).

INDONESIA: Moslem population of Java*).

MALAYSIA: Malays, Moslem population.

* Documentation, giving all the sources from which this list is compiled, is available from WIN NEWS. This list is updated as information becomes available. Names given here are as recorded in the sources used. Geographic areas are included and marked with *).

SEE: THE HOSKEN REPORT ON GENITAL/SEXUAL MUTILATION OF FEMALES
PUBLISHED BY WIN NEWS

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WIN NEWS

WOMEN'S
INTERNATIONAL
NETWORK

FRAN P. HOSKEN
EDITOR

187 GRANT STREET
LEXINGTON, MA 02173
USA TEL 617-862-9431

WIN NEWS IS AN OPEN PARTICIPATORY
QUARTERLY BY, FOR & ABOUT WOMEN

REPORTS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN &
WOMEN'S RIGHTS AROUND THE GLOBE

WIN NEWS started publication in 1975 -- IWY -- International Women's Year, and supports the U.N. Women's Action Plan. WIN NEWS has ongoing columns on Women and Health, Women and Development, Women and Media / Environment / Violence / Human Rights / United Nations and more. International career opportunities are listed; an investigation on genital/sexual mutilations is regularly recorded; direct reports from around the world: Africa, the Middle East, Asia & Pacific, Europe and the Americas are featured in every issue.

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Having the pub a list of projects in the countries at 4

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WIN
WOMEN'S
INTERNATIONAL
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NEWS

November 30, 1982

FRAN P. HOSKEN
EDITOR

187 GRANT STREET
LEXINGTON, MA 02173
USA TEL 617-862-9431

1) Mrs. Schwartz

2) Mrs. Brennan

*Guidance by Mrs. Sumner -
Jan 12/7*

Mr. Thomas A. Blinkhorn
Chief, Public Affairs Division
Information & Public Affairs Dept.
The World Bank
1818 H. Street NW
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Mr. Blinkhorn:

Thank you for your letter of November 22. I was also very glad to get a telephone call from Mr. Burnham, and I appreciated the fact that you mailed me the "Women in Development" pamphlet. I know also the booklet that has been previously published by the Bank.

Concerning your letter, may I suggest that the objectives of WIN NEWS are to make information about women's development known to men in decision-making positions, since they predominate throughout the international sector and there are still very few women where international decisions of importance are made. Certainly, Ms. Krueger is an exception but then, she is not primarily concerned with women's development.

Contrary to what you state, we are not trying to reach women within the Bank; we are trying to assist the advisers to governments who propose plans and make decisions, especially those working in the field.

As I also outlined to Mr. Burnham in our telephone conversation, I should be very pleased to present the facts which members of our network have made available, and the research on women which seems to be entirely unknown to your experts, at least that's what conversations with some of the high-placed decision makers in the Bank verify. For instance, the books by Esther Boserup and by Barbara Rogers: it appears they are entirely unknown to Bank staff. I verified this fact, myself, when I had a short consultancy in the Urban Projects Department a few years ago. At that point, I donated two of the books by Boserup to your library but I find her book, which is perhaps the single, most influential one where women's economic development is concerned, continues to be entirely ignored and is quite unknown. So, I discovered, are the findings of the International Development Decade for Women, though the Bank had a delegation in Copenhagen made up in part by women. I understand the Bank also has a "segregated" Women in Development group which evidently talks to no one but itself, which is very regrettable. What WIN NEWS is trying to do is, on the one hand, break out of the segregated ghetto of women's development, and on the other hand, to urge that women in developing countries should participate in the planning where it is done, and where their voices need to be heard.

It is regrettable that the women with whom we correspond in more than 100 countries, and who send us information, simply do not know about the existence of the World Bank or the Bank's activities, nor have they ever been consulted by the Bank staff, though many of them are in decision-making positions in their own communities.

Given the above, and since you stated in your letter that "women in development projects have been a longstanding concern in the Bank", I should appreciate it very much if you could send me, as soon as possible, a list of those projects in Africa, since I am going to Africa and the Middle East the first of February. I shall be visiting Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, and possibly Ethiopia and Jordan, as well; then I am going to West Africa where I hope to include in my itinerary Nigeria, Ghana (if possible), Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Mali and Senegal. I am sure the Bank must have a number of interesting Women and Development projects in these countries and I should be very grateful to have a list of the programs with the name of who is in charge, and who I might visit there. Perhaps you would be so kind as to let the people in charge know that I am coming, as I shall report for a number of newspapers as well.

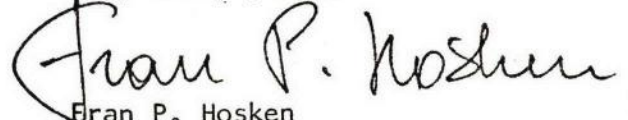
I expect to spend between three days to a week in each country and I shall certainly make it a point to visit the Bank programs since the last time I was in Africa (1979), I couldn't find a single one in many of the same countries, though I visited the Bank's offices in a number of countries including Kenya and also in West Africa.

When I return, I shall be very glad to report to the Bank what I have found and perhaps you would be so kind to arrange several meetings and presentations?

As I have also stated before, I would urge you to involve Bank personnel concerned with program development, in seminars and/or meetings on women's projects, to present some of the facts which still are entirely unknown. There are a number of outstanding women from developing countries who are visiting in the U.S. or are available from time to time to present the facts. I should be glad to make some suggestions. It would also be very useful to have some of the authors on the book list here enclosed (which we published in WIN NEWS) come to the Bank and discuss these issues, which you state yourself are of such great concern to you.

I would strongly urge that this should not be done as another segregated activity under Women in Development because experience shows that the men who need most to be included in such meetings, simply do not go to such meetings. There are, of course, a number of men who can speak on the subject and we shall be glad also to make recommendations as to who might be invited by you.

Very truly yours,



Fran P. Hosken
Editor/Publisher
WIN NEWS

fph/lhc

P.S. I read with astonishment in your letter that you claim that the East African Projects Department is concerned with population, health and nutrition. I would suggest you look at your own Annual Report which I have just analyzed in WIN NEWS; in it, it is clearly stated that not one cent was spent by the Bank anywhere in Africa on health or population. Could you please clarify your statement and let me know what population, health or nutrition programs of benefit to women in Africa you are talking about, since they don't appear in your Annual Report?

cc: Anne Krueger
Mr. Burnham
Mr. Clausen

*Kenya \$23 million
Approved FY '82*

May 3, 1982

file

Dear Ms. Hosken:

On Mr. Clausen's behalf, I would like to thank you for your letter of April 20. We are grateful to you for your continuing interest in the Bank's work, and wish to assure you that we remain highly conscious of the vital role of women in economic development.

I would like to thank you also for the sample copy of WIN News, which I have passed on to the Bank-Fund Library.

Yours sincerely,

Dinesh Bahl
Information & Public Affairs

Ms. Fran P. Hosken
Editor
WIN News
187 Grant Street
Lexington, MA 02173

cc: Mr. P. Chatenay
Mrs. G. Scott
Mr. J. Maddux (w/incoming)

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WOMEN & MEN

10 Piazza Albania
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G Scott

Almisa wal Rijal
Nu ren ha Nan ren
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Stree tatha Purush
Wanita dan Pria

Mulheres e Homens
Zhenshchimi Imuschchimi
Mujeres y Hombres

Kadin ve Erkek
Aurat aur Mard
Donne e Uomini

Dear Shirley

15 August 1982

See para 13 - Hope to meet you at the Toronto IMF, or in DC thereafter

WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT & MONEY

Raymond

Letter 6 to Ministers of Finance, Central Bank and Mint Directors



Illustrated alongside are two recent women's coins, in whose issue the writer played a part: the first a current coin issued by India in 10 and 25 paise denominations and the second a 10 franc current coin of the West African Monetary Union and circulating in Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

2. Both coins illustrate "appropriate technology" devices, which relieve women's drudgery. The Indian coins, introduced at the initiative of Bombay Mint Director G.R. Kahate, show a simple electric rice thresher or husker, such as is now being introduced in the subcontinent from Bengal westward. The 10 franc coin, issued at the initiative of the BCEAO Director of Financial Operations, Patrice Kouame, shows women drawing water from a modern hand-pump well.

International Women's Day: 8 March

3. Another significant coin issued recently, in July 1982, portrays the German writer and feminist Clara Zetkin. The coin results from a list of women's anniversaries for the years 1981-85 which I sent to both German finance ministries in August 1980, in Clara Zetkin's case pointing out that 1982 marked the 125th anniversary of her birth. The coin is of interest for two other reasons: first, it is an illustration of the fact that in most human societies women have only recently been able to achieve public distinction, so that, where historical figures are portrayed on money, an obligation is placed on Central Banks to include at least the nineteenth century in their definition of "history" if their notes are not to maintain a sexist bias. Second, Clara Zetkin was the person who in 1910 proposed that (from 1911 onward) 8 March be celebrated each year as International Women's Day. Indeed 8 March in 1983, 1984 and 1985 all mark significant women's anniversaries, and so can provide happy occasions for the release of new women's banknotes and coins.



4. On 8 March 1908, some 20,000 women garment workers marched in New York to underline their demands for better working conditions and for the vote: the march was timed to commemorate a similar occasion on 8 March 1857. In 1909, at the end of February, an American Women's Day was held in cities throughout the US. In 1910, at the Women's Conference in Copenhagen, Clara Zetkin proposed that 8 March be commemorated each year, and in 1911 one million people did so in Austria, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and the US. In short, the anniversaries for possible banknote and coin issues are as follows:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1983 | 75th anniversary of New York Women's march in 1908 |
| 1984 | 75th anniversary of American Women's Day in 1909 |
| 1985 | 75th International Women's Day; and holding of UN World Women's Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. |

In this connection it might be noted that 8 March International Women's Day is already a public holiday in at least Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Czechoslovakia, Guinea-Bissau, Mongolia, Nepal and USSR; while many countries have holidays named for an individual woman, from Matilda Newport in Liberia to St Ursula in the British Virgin Islands.

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN ON BANKNOTES: WATERMARKS

A. Watermark Only

15 August 1982

| Country | Denomination | Date of Issue | Pick No | Subject |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|---|
| France | 10 francs | 1941 | 8 | Joan of Arc, 1412-1431; France's greatest woman hero |
| | 10 francs | 1942 | 13 | Anne of Brittany, 1477-1514; benefactor of artists and poets |
| | 5000, 50 francs | 1957, 1959 | 66, 71 | Marie de Medicis, 1573-1642; regent and benefactor of artists |
| Indonesia | 5000 rupiah | 1977 | -- | Tjut Nja'Dien; hero |
| | 5000 rupiah | 1980 | -- | Dewi Sartika; hero |
| Netherlands | 1000 gulden | 15.7.1956 | 89 | Analia van Solms, 1607-75; stateswoman (also painting by Rembrandt) |
| Spain | 1000 pesetas | 1.7.1924 | 70 | Isabella of Portugal, 1503-39 |
| Sweden | 50 kronor | 1965 | 38 | Anna Maria Lenngren, 1754-1817; poet |

B. Watermark and Engraved Portrait

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---|
| Brazil | 200 cruzeiros (double watermark) | 15.9.81 | - | Princess Isabel, 1846-1921; emancipated slaves in 1888 |
| Chile | 5000 pesos | 20.7.81 | - | Gabriela Mistral, 1889-1957; poet |
| Germany (DDR) | 10 marks | 1971 | 27 | Clara Zetkin, 1857-1933; feminist and writer |
| Germany (FR) | 20 marks | 2.1.1960 | 20 | Elsbeth Tucher, 16th century Nurnberg humanist (also painting by Durer) |
| Israel | 5 pounds | 1968 | 38 | Henrietta Szold, 1860-1945; US-born child welfare pioneer |
| | 2000 or 5000 shekels | 1983/4 | - | Golda Meir, 1898-1978; stateswoman |
| Mexico | 1000 pesos | 5.7.1978 | - | Juana de Asbaje, 1651-1695; poet |
| Norway | 100 kroner | 1977 (issued 1979) | - | Camilla Collett, 1813-1895; feminist |
| Poland | 20 zlotych | 1931, '36, '40 | 73, 77, 95 | Emilie Plater, 1806-31; hero |
| | 50 " | 1941 | 102 | " |
| Portugal | 1000 escudos | 1956, 1961 | 107, 108 | Queen Philippa of Lancaster, 1358-1415 |
| | 50 escudos | 28.2.1964 | 80 | Queen St Isabel, 1271-1336; peace-maker and helper of the poor |
| | 100 escudos | 19.5.1967 | 110 | Maria II, 1619-1853 |
| | 50 escudos | 29.5.1968 | - | Infanta Dona Maria, 1521-1577 |
| Spain | 500 pesetas | 24.7.1927 | 73 | Isabella I, the Catholic, 1451-1504 |
| | 1000 pesetas | 29.11.1957 | 149 | " |
| | 500 pesetas | 1982 | - | Rosalia de Castro, 1839-85; poet |
| UK (England) | 10 pounds | 1975 | 136 | Florence Nightingale, 1820-1910; nursing pioneer & health law reformer |
| USSR (Russia) | 100 roubles | 1898, 1910 | 5, 13 | Catherine II the Great, 1729-1796 |

Women in Banknote Watermarks (filigranes)

5. Banknotes usually take two years to produce, but banknote portraits may be filed by Central Bank engravers even five years in advance of their use. Over the past three years I have been urging Central Banks not to forgo the male portraits so carefully made ready in the past, so much as to interleave them with new female portraits. Or, if work is too far advanced, and as an intermediate step, to portray women in banknote watermarks. One success in this field is the new 5000 rupiah note of Indonesia, which portrays the hero Dewi Sartika. It is not easy to illustrate this portrait in this letter, so on page 2 I have done the next best thing, to list the 25 women I have found featured in watermarks, the first 8 only in watermarks, the other 17 in both watermarks and engravings.

Sportswomen on Money

6. The recent outpouring of coins for the World Football Cup, and the approach of the 1984 Olympics, prompts me to list those coins issued so far which feature women's sports and games, as follows:

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Denomination</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Y No</u> | <u>Occasion</u> | <u>Sportswoman</u> |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Canada | 5 dollars | 1975 | 85 | 1976 Montreal Olympics | Javelin |
| | 10 " | 1975 | 86 | " | Shot put |
| | 5 " | 1975 | 89 | " | Diver |
| China | 1,30 yuan | 1980 | 14 | 1980 Lake Placid | Speed skating |
| | 1 yuan | | 20 | Winter Olympics | Figure skating |
| Czechoslovakia | 100 kronur | 1980 | 115 | 5th Spartakiade | Gymnasts |
| Germany | 10 mark | 1971 | 128 | 1972 Munich Olympics | Canoe |
| Hungary | 200,500 forint | 1980 | 140 | 1980 Lake Placid | Figure skating |
| | | | 141 | Winter Olympics | |
| USSR | 5 rubles | 1980 | 179 | 1980 Moscow Olympics | Archer |
| | | | 180 | " | Gymnast |

7. It will be obvious from this list, given the hundreds of sports coins issued in the past two decades, that once again women are sadly underrepresented. However, many of us would like to bury our male chauvinist past, so I am listing now the 70 sports events in which women will take part in the 1984 Sarajevo and Los Angeles Olympics, in the expectation that coins issued for these occasions will to some extent redress the present imbalance:

XIV Winter Olympiad Sarajevo 1984: Women's Events

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Alpine Skiing 3 | Figure Skating 3 | Tobogganing 1 |
| Nordic Skiing 3 | Speed Skating 4 | 14 |

XXIII Summer Olympiad Los Angeles 1984: Women's Events

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Archery 1 | Fencing 2 | Rowing 6 |
| Basketball 1 | Gymnastics 6 | Swimming (13) Diving (2) 15 |
| Canoeing 2 | Handball 1 | Track (8) Field (6) 14 |
| Equestrian 6 | Hockey 1 | Volleyball 1 |
| | | 56 |

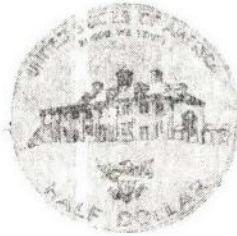
Women Sculptors and Engravers

8. In letter 5 of 8 March 1982 I illustrated the new 500 lire current coin in Italy, as sculpted by Laura Gretara, head of the Mint's School of Medalllic Art. I am pleased

| <u>Country</u> <u>No of Coins &</u> <u>Currency</u> | <u>Current Coins</u> <u>(Commemoratives)</u> | <u>New</u> <u>Current</u> <u>Coins?</u> | <u>Country</u> <u>No of Coins &</u> <u>Currency</u> | <u>Current Coins</u> <u>(Commemoratives)</u> | <u>New</u> <u>Current</u> <u>Coins?</u> |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indonesia: 5 Rupiah | 5,10,25,50,100 | 200,500? | Korea DPR: 3 Chon Won | 1,5,10 - | 2,20,50? 1? |
| Iran: 3 Rials | 1,2,5,10,20 | 50? | Korea Rep: 6 Won | 1,5,10,50,100,500 | 2,20,200 1000? |
| Iraq: 6 Fils | 5,10,25,50,100,250 | 500? | Kuwait: 6 Fils | 1,5,10,20,50,100 | 200,500? |
| Ireland: 5 Pence Punt | 1,2,5,10,50 - | 20? 1? | Lao: 3 Att Kips | 10,20,50 - | - 1,2,5? |
| Isle of Man: 3 Pence Pounds | 1,2,5,10,20,50 1,5 | - - | Lebanon: 5 Piastres Pounds | 5,10,25,50 1(5) | - 2,5? |
| Israeli: 3 Shekels | 1,5,10 | 25,50? | Lesotho: 7 Lisente Maloti | 1,2,5,10,25,50 1 | - 2,5? |
| Italy: 6 Lire | 10,20,50,100 200,500 | 1000? | Liberia: 6 Cents Dollars | 1,5,10,25,50 1 | ?? - |
| Jamaica: 6 Cents Dollars | 1,5,10,20,50 1 | ?? 2,5? | Libya: 6 Dirhams | 1,5,10,20,50,100 | 2,250 500? |
| Japan: 6 Yen | 1,5,10,50,100 500 | 2,20,200? | Luxembourg: 4 Francs | 1,5,10,20 | 2,50? |
| Jersey: 7 Pence Pounds | 1,2,5,10,20,50 1 | - 2,5? | Macao: 5 Avos Patacas | 5,10,50 1,5 | 20? 2? |
| Jordan: 5 Fils Dinars | 5,10,25,50,100 (250) (23) | 250? | Madagascar: 5 Francs Ariary | 5,10,20 10,20 | - 50? |
| Kampuchea: 0 Kaks Riels | - - | 1,2,5 1,2,5 | Madeira Escudos | 25 (100) | 1,2,5,10 |
| Kenya: 6 Cents Shillings | 5,10,25,50 1,2 | - 5,10? | Malawi: 5 Tambala Kwacha | 1,2,5,10,20 - | 50? 1? |
| Kiribati: 7 Cents | 1,2,5,10,20,50 | - | Malaysia: 6 Sen | 1,5,10,20,50 | ?? |

now to illustrate a new 50 cent US commemorative soon to be issued for the 250th anniversary of George Washington's birth. The designs were prepared by

Elizabeth Jones, the new chief sculptor engraver of the US Mint. Earlier, as with Laura Cretara, I had been instrumental in commissioning Elizabeth Jones to produce the UN/FAO Ceres medal for International Women's Year, one side featuring women of five continents and five ages, and the other portraying Gloria Steinem, the founder-editor of MS Magazine, whose feminism grew out of sympathy with suffering people in India. Elizabeth Jones' predecessor at the US



Mint, Frank Gasparro, had sculpted two earlier Ceres medals, featuring Shirley Temple and Lillian Carter, and then went on to portray Susan B. Anthony on the one dollar US current coin. Perhaps we may now see Eleanor Roosevelt's portrait on money when her centenary comes up in 1984, hopefully on American money, but if not then on coins and banknotes issued by some of the 25 countries who have so far issued postage stamps commemorating this great stateswoman, the main author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

9. Laura Cretara and Elizabeth Jones are but two of a growing list of women coin designers, who now include

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Woman Designer</u> | <u>Denomination</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Y No</u> | <u>Subject</u> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Australia | Margaret Priest | 200 dollars | 1982 | - | XII Commonwealth Games |
| Finland | Erja Tielinen | 20 markka | 1982 | 60 | Ice hockey |
| Germany FR | Ursula Homfeld | 5 marks | 1967 | 114 | Leibniz |
| | | | 1973 | 135 | 1848 Frankfurt Assembly |
| | | | 1968 | 122 | Gutenberg |
| | | | 1969 | 125 | Mercator |
| | | | 1973 | 137 | Kant |
| Italy | Laura Cretara | 1000 lire | 1970 | 108 | Rome centennial |
| | | 500 lire | 1982 | 119 | Intelligent & democratic Italy |
| Netherlands | Katinka Bruijn-van Rood | 10 gulden | 1973 | 65 | Silver Jubilee |
| | | 1,25 gulden | 1980 | 67,68 | Investiture |
| Sweden | Marita Norin | 200 kronor | 1980 | 99 | Female Primogeniture |
| USA | Elizabeth Jones | 50 cents | 1982 | - | George Washington |

In addition there are women banknote engravers working for at least the Central Banks of Austria China Greece Spain Switzerland

Can you now help me add to this list?

The World's Next 250 Current Coins

10. With Letter 5 (para 8) I offered you a eight-page list of the 900 banknotes currently in circulation throughout the world, and a calculation as to the next 300 denominations needed to meet inflation and higher standards of living. In the intervening five months 15 (or 5%) of the 300 notes have been issued or announced. I have now done a similar exercise for the world's current coins, listing the 900 now in active circulation, and calculating the likely denominations of the next 250 coins. The sample page 4 from my list is given opposite.

11. As with the list of banknotes (now updated), I am ready to send it you against a contribution of \$100 to Women's World Banking in New York. Similarly I have updated three other lists offered with Letter 3 of 28 February 1981: they comprise one of commemorative banknotes showing nearly 50 banknotes in three different categories (special designs, overprints, and deliberately timed regular notes) issued by some 20 countries; a list of 120 modern coinage alloys; and a tabulation of those 360 coins currently offering best value for money, or lightness of weight in relation to diameter, for all 0.5 mm from 14 to 34 mm in the six principal alloys. These lists at \$100 each, which can save Central Banks and Mints tens of thousands of dollars, may be ordered by sending through me a payment made out to "Women's World Banking New York".

Women's World Banking, New York

12. Since the progress report in my last letter (paras 4-5), the Central Bank of Uruguay and Sweden have bought \$300,000 and \$500,000 respectively of WWB's 8% debentures, Norway has donated \$335,000 to the Capital Fund, and a contribution of \$259,000 is being considered by US AID. A second bank loan guarantee has been made to the Self-Employed Women's Association in Ahmedabad India; and WWB affiliates, known as friends of Women's World Banking, have been established in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Haiti, India, Kenya, US and Uruguay. Central Bankers coming to the Toronto IMF/IBRD Annual Meetings in early September are invited to call on WWB's President, Michaela Walsh, Suite 1202, 18 East 48 St, New York 10017 Tel(+1 212) 759 9660.

A Woman Managing Director of the IMF 1983-88

13. In Letter 2 of 1 October 1980 I listed six able US women bankers and economists as a possible future President of the World Bank. In fact the person eventually appointed, A.W. (Tom) Clausen, made his first vice-presidential appointment a woman, Professor Anne Krueger who on 1 September 1982 becomes Vice-President, Economics and Research of the World Bank.

14. In mid 1983 the present IMF Managing Director completes his five-year term of office and if, as with the majority of his predecessors, one term is considered adequate, this would provide an excellent opportunity for the appointment of a woman. Such persons might include, if no longer Barbara Ward or Rose Friedman,

Margaret Guilfoyle (Australia), Minister of Finance, Canberra

Sylvia Ostry (Canada), Head of OECD's Economics and Statistics Department, Paris


Helga Steeg (Germany), Director in the Federal Ministry of Economics, Bonn

Pirkko Työläjärvi (Finland), Minister of Trade and Industry, and earlier Minister of Finance and Economics, Helsinki

Mary Hedley-Miller (UK), Treasury Under Secretary, London

But perhaps you can suggest other, similarly capable women as the next IMF Managing Director?

With all good wishes


Raymond Lloyd

12/20

Mrs. Scott

Flavia -

conversations.

Apologies of our recent

John Barney

JK

WOMEN & MEN

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Dear Mr. Claudio

29 September 1981

WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT & MONEY

Letter 4 to Ministers of Finance, Central Bank and Mint Directors

The portrayal of distinguished women on banknotes and coins continues to make steady progress, as does the representation of women in the modern economy and society. The most notable addition since Letter 3 of 28 February is the Chilean poet Gabriela Mistral, on that country's new 5 000 peso note issued in July, although other countries which in the past year have for the first time portrayed modern women at work or study include the Central African Republic, Fiji, Lesotho, Mozambique and Western Samoa. Thus over the past 18 months, and in addition to the 100 banknotes I listed in "Women's Advancement & Money" sent to you with Letter 1 of 25 May 1980, I have been able to identify 40 more
... women's banknotes (as listed in the attachment), 20 of them issued in the last year or so, 20 of them up to a century or more ago. And over 20 more coins, as listed overleaf.

... 2. Also enclosed are two postcards illustrating 16 women's banknotes, additional to the 11 notes reproduced on the cover of "Women's Advancement & Money". Central banks wishing to use these designs (or those of the two coin cards sent earlier with Letter 3) for their own Christmas/New Year cards, diaries or calendars, may do on simple request from Rome. Persons wanting the present cards may order them from Rome at the cost price of US\$ 15 for 100, surface mail included. Another four cards are in preparation. Meanwhile "Women's Advancement & Money" has been professionally translated into French: where appropriate,
... this is enclosed.

3. On 17 July I visited Toronto to give the keynote address at InterPam, the International Paper Money Congress and Exhibition, sponsored jointly by the International Bank Note Society and the Canadian Paper Money Society. I spoke on "Women and Paper Money", the search for distinguished women on the banknotes of the past, and identification of distinguished women for the banknotes of the future. This talk also is available on request from Rome. It is essentially a historical survey, but it gave me the opportunity to reflect on the unconscious sexism which has gone into the design of many banknotes. Thus Canada, in continuing on its 1971 series its 1937 theme of Prime Ministers, had automatically excluded women, because three of the four persons portrayed became Prime Ministers before women even got the vote, let alone took on ministerial office. The same is the case with the US, whose seven current Reserve Note portraits of politicians date back to 1918, two years before women's suffrage. But the unconscious sexism goes on, as with the Central Bank of Iceland, which has just chosen for its new four banknotes 16th to 19th century scholars, that is, from a period before women were admitted to universities. On the other hand, both the Canadian and US Post Offices in the past two years have made a special point of balancing female and male portraits on their postage stamps, while Iceland of course has since August 1980 had the first democratically elected woman Head of State.

Women Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks

4. From my Letter 2 of 1 October 1980 you will know of my (belated) efforts to get a woman appointed as President of the World Bank. Meanwhile I have made similar (so far not successful) efforts to have women elected as UN Secretary General, FAO Director-General and OECD Secretary General. I shall similarly propose a woman Managing Director of the IMF for 1983, both as an end in itself - to give women an equal share in the allocation of public resources - and for its potential multiplier effect at national level. One recruitment source for the IMF post would be women Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks. So far I have been able to locate women Ministers or deputies in Australia, Finland and Malaysia, and (Deputy) Governors in Philippines, Taiwan and the US. Can you add to this list?

With all good wishes

& kind regards

Raymond Lloyd
Raymond Lloyd

WOMEN & MEN

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29 September 1981

WOMEN ON BANKNOTES

Supplement (Cumulative) to "Women's Advancement & Money" pp 4 & 6

A. Distinguished Women of History

| Country | Denomination | Date of Issue | Pick No * | Subject |
|--------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Austria | 100 Schilling | 1.6.1981 | 144 (2nd edition) | Angelika Kauffmann, 1741-1807; painter |
| Brazil | 200 cruzeiros (plus double watermark) | 15.9.1981 | - | Princess Isabel, 1846-1921; emancipated slaves in 1888 |
| Canada | 1 dollar | 2.7.1897 1.3.1898 | 22 24,24A | Lady Aberdeen, 1857-1939; (as wife of Governor General) women's rights leader; President Int.Council for Women, 1898-1932 |
| Chile | 5000 pesos (plus watermark) | 20.7.1981 | - | Gabriela Mistral, 1889-1957; poet |
| France | 10 francs (watermark only) | 1941 | 8 | Joan of Arc, 1412-1431; France's greatest woman hero |
| | 20 francs (watermark only) | 1942 | 13 | Anne of Brittany, 1477-1514; benefactor of artists |
| | 5000,50 francs (watermark only) | 1957 | 66 | Marie de Medicis, 1573-1642; benefactor of artists |
| Germany (FR) | 20 marks | 1.9.1981 | - | Elsbeth Tücher, 16th century; humanist (with copyright mark) |
| Greece | 50 drachmae | 8.12.1978 | 183 | Lascarina Bouboulina, 1783-1825; naval commander |
| Ireland | 100 pounds | 1983 | - | Grace O'Malley, c. 1530-1600; sea captain |
| Netherlands | 1000 gulden (watermark only) | 15.7.1956 | 89 | Amalia van Solms, 1622-1678; stateswoman (painting by Rembrandt) |
| Spain | 1000 pesetas (watermark only) | 1.7.1925 | 70 | Isabella of Portugal, 1503-1539; Queen of Charles V |
| | 500 pesetas (plus reverse and watermark) | 1.1.1982 | - | Rosalia de Castro, 1837-1885; poet and novelist |
| USA | 20 dollars (National Bank) | 1863 | 195 | Pocahontas, Lady Rebecca Rolfe, 1595-1617; Powhatan princess who maintained peace between colonists and Indians |
| | 1 dollar (silver certificate) | 1886 1891 1896 | 321 326 328 | Martha Washington, 1732-1802 " " " " " with George Washington |

* Refers to Albert Pick's "Standard Catalog of World Paper Money" (3rd edition, 1980) published cooperatively by Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin and Battenberg Verlag, Munich.

B. Equality Development Peace

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-----|---|
| Angola | 100 kwanzas | 7.2.1981 | - | Dress factory (as 1976 design, but more advanced printing) |
| Cent.Afr.Rep. | 500 francs | 1.1.1980 | - | Basket making |
| Fiji | 1 dollar | 17.6.1980 | - | Women marketing |
| Ghana | 5 cedis | 2.1.1973 | 15 | Market woman |
| Guatemala | 5 quetzales | 1.1.1982 | - | Teacher (new design) |
| Iran | 100 riels | 1973 | 100 | Nurse (background) |
| Kampuchea | 1000 riels | 1975 (not issued) | - | Schoolgirl |
| Kenya | 5 shillings | 1981 | - | Schoolgirl (& boy) drinking milk |
| | 20 shillings | 1981 | - | Literacy campaign |
| Lao | 5 kip | 1979 | 26 | Shop assistants |
| | 10 kip | 1979 | 27 | Doctors (right vignette) |
| | 20 kip | 1979 | 28 | Textile workers |
| Lesotho | 5 maloti | 1979 | 2 | Carding wool |
| Mozambique | 500 meticaís | 16.6.1980 | - | Women (& men) voters (obverse), laboratory workers and students (reverse) |
| Solomons | 10 dollars | 1976 | 7 | Drilling shell money |
| Vietnam | 1 dong | 1958 | 6 | Schoolgirls |
| | 10 xu | 1966 (issued 1975) | 37 | Preparing for market |
| | 5 dong | " " | 42 | Textile factory |
| W.Samoa | 1 tala | 1980 | - | Mat weaving |
| Zaire (Congo) | 100 francs | 1955/60 | 31 | Basket weaving |
| Zambia | 2 kwacha | 1980 | - | Teacher |

C. Women's Art

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------|-------------|---|
| Mexico | 500 pesos (Londres y Mexico) | 1857 | - | Detail from Rosa Bonheur's 1853 painting "Horse Fair" |
| USA | 20 dollars (Peoples' National Bank) | - | - | " |
| Switzerland | 10, 20, 50, 100 500, 1000 francs | 1976-79 | 185- 190 | Designs by Ursula (& Ernst) Hiestad of Zurich |



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| | 5000,50 francs (watermark only) | 1957 | 66 | Marie de Medicis, 1573-1642; benefactor of artists |
| Germany (FR) | 20 marks | 1.9.1981 | - | Elsbeth Tücher, 16th century; humanist (with copyright mark) |
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| Ireland | 100 pounds | 1983 | - | Grace O'Malley, c. 1530-1600; sea captain |
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| USA | 20 dollars (National Bank) | 1863 | 195 | Pocahontas, Lady Rebecca Rolfe, 1595-1617; Powhatan princess who maintained peace between colonists and Indians |
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* Refers to Albert Pick's "Standard Catalog of World Paper Money" (3rd edition, 1980) published cooperatively by Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin and Battenberg Verlag, Munich.



Women's Advancement and Money



WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT & MONEY

Raymond Lloyd

A Proposal to Central Bankers

Belief, colour, class, language, race, nationality. These words illustrate human diversity. They also represent steps in the progress of human rights, in the movements for toleration, emancipation, equality, autonomy, liberation, independence. But in all these movements there has remained a more basic discrimination, common to men everywhere, the discrimination against women.

There have been various movements for women's advancement in history. The most recent began in North America in the mid 1960s. It spread quickly. 1975 was declared International Women's Year, and

the period 1976-1985 the Decade for Women. One feature distinguishing the new movement has been its emphasis on economic independence, on the ability of women to earn their own money, and so shape their lives in full humanity, themselves no longer solely as dependents of men, their daughters no longer as dependents of fathers and brothers. This financial independence may at first be most readily perceived as undermining male dominance: in the end it will bring to both women and men greater individual and social serenity, by easing the tensions inherent in an unnatural, man-made superiority.

Women and Banking

The financial independence of women is of particular importance to banks, both central and commercial. It means more opportunities to mobilize savings, more occasions to extend credit, for enterprise, employment, education. One sign of the times is that in some industrialized countries the number of women has overtaken that of men in opening new bank accounts. Another is the creation, in both advanced and developing countries, of women's banks. As a result, more women will have to be trained as bankers, and more bankers trained in women's credit. An institution to promote these and similar objectives, Women's World Banking, was established on 11 May 1979, in the Netherlands, with members from around the world.

The time has come to publicize more widely the role of women in banking and credit, and women's contribution to economic and social progress in general, through the symbols put out every day in the millions by banks themselves, namely banknotes and coins.

Over the past hundred years many monetary symbols have portrayed women, but usually as allegories or models. More recently banks have begun to portray individual women, distinguished more by their achievement than by their beauty. Other banks have begun to feature women in modern occupations, no longer bending down in the fields or carrying a heavy burden

but as science students, businesswomen, console operators and tractor drivers.

As many banking leaders know, the writer has helped to bring out, in a dozen countries, monetary symbols featuring *rural* women's advancement and, from numismatic proceeds, had various women's credit projects financed through the FAO Money Programme. The writer has now resigned from FAO to work for women's advancement in general, not only in the rural sector but throughout the economy, not only in the developing world but in the rich countries, not only in recognition of women's present role in economic development but of their potential for advancing other human rights, as in disarmament and balanced population growth.

Thus the writer will promote a more systematic issue of women's banknotes and coins, both current and commemorative, beginning with the years 1980 to 1985, the second half of the Decade for Women. These efforts will cover an even wider field, from street names to aeroplanes, wherever men have looked at human history through only one eye. But it is money which is of special concern to Central Banks, enabling them to symbolize on banknotes and coins the entry of women into the modern economy, with its ensuing increase in production and the more equitable distribution of wealth.

Women on Banknotes

Current Banknotes. In the next five years the vast majority of Central Banks will have to issue new banknotes, for one or more of several reasons. First, there may fall due in the years 1980 to 1985 the periodical change of designs for the whole banknote series undertaken by most banks every five to twenty years. Second, higher denomination notes may be necessitated by inflation, devaluation, or an improved standard of living. Third, some banknotes may have to be made smaller in size for easier handling. Fourth, a new 2 denomination may be needed between 1 and 5 (or 20 between 10 and 50), to take pressure off the 1 (or 10) denominations. Fifth, more sophisticated

printing, un on paper and ink may be needed to counteract forgeries or colour photocopying. Sixth heads of state may change, and with them, banknote portraits.

All these reasons can provide an opportunity to feature on banknotes either distinguished women of history, or women in the modern economy.

Commemorative banknotes. Countries which have recently issued commemorative banknotes include Canada, with a Confederation centennial \$1 note in 1967; India, with Gandhi centennial notes of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 100 rupees in 1969; Jamaica, with a \$2 note for XXV

Women on Banknotes

Distinguished Women of History

| Country | Denomination | Date of issue | Pick No *** | Subject |
|-------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Australia | 5 dollars (reverse) | 1968 1974 | 39 44 | Caroline Chisholm, 1808-1877; originator in 1848 of Family Colonization Loan Society for poor immigrant women |
| Austria | 1000 schillings | 1.7.66 | 143 | Bertha von Suttner, 1843-1914; novelist and pacifist; 1905 Nobel peace laureate |
| | 100 schillings | 2.1.69 | 144 | Angelika Kauffmann, 1741-1807; painter |
| Belgium | 500 francs | 2.5.61 | 61 | Margaret of Austria, 1480-1530; Renaissance leader (also painting by Bernard van Orley) |
| Brazil | 50 cruzeiros (and 5 centavos overprint) | 1943, 1948, 1952 (2), 1961 (2)** | 137, 145, 152, 161, 179, 184 | Princess Isabel, 1846-1921; decreed emancipation of slaves in 1888 |
| Colombia | 2 pesos | 1.1.72 | 348A | Policarpa Salavarrieta, 1795-1812; independence hero |
| Denmark | 1000 kroner | 1972 | 52 | Thomasine Heiberg, 19th cent. novelist (also painting by Jens Juel) |
| Egypt | 5 piastres | 1961 | 41 | Nefertiti, 14th cent. B.C. queen and religious reformer (also famous sculpture) |
| Germany (DDR) | 10 marks* | 1971 | 27 | Clara Zetkin, 1857-1933; feminist, socialist and writer |
| Germany (FR) | 20 marks* | 2.1.60 | 20 | Elsbeth Tucher, 16th cent. Nürnberg philanthropist (also painting by Durer) |
| Indonesia | 5000 rupiah (watermark only) | 1977 | — | Tjut Nja'Dien, 18th cent. resistance hero |
| Ireland | 1 pound | 24.10.77 | 70 | Medb, Queen of Connaught |
| Israel | 5 pounds* | 1968** | 38 | Henrietta Szold, 1860-1945; US-born child welfare pioneer |
| Japan | 1, 5, 10 yen | 1891** | 17, 18, 19 | Jingu, 199-269; regent |
| Mexico | 20 pesos | 7.3.34** | 701 | "La Corregidora", Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez, 1773-1829; "Mother of Mexican Independence" |
| | 5 pesos | 3.12.69** | 723 | |
| | 1000 pesos* | 5.7.78 | | Juana de Asbaje, 1651-1695; poet |
| Netherlands | 20 gulden | 20.7.39** | 53 | Emma, 1858-1934, regent 1890-98; worker for the tubercular and hospitalized |
| | 10 gulden | 1.6.40** | 56 | |
| Nicaragua | 20 cordobas | 1959, 77, 78 | 87, 100 | Rafaela Herrera, born 1743; national hero |
| Norway | 100 kroner* | 1977 (issued 79) | — | Camilla Collett, 1813-1895; novelist and feminist |
| Philippines | 100 pesos | 1949** | 136 | "Tandang Sora", Melchora Aquino, 1812-1919; Grand Old Woman of the Revolution |
| Poland | 1, 20, 500 marks | 23.8.19** | 23, 26, 28 | Queen Jadwiga, 1375-1399 |
| | 20 zlotych | 1931, 1936, 1940** | 73, 77, 95 | Emilie Plater, 19th cent. hero |
| Portugal | 1000 escudos* | 1956, 1961** | 107, 108 | Queen Philippa of Lancaster, 1359-1415; mother of Henry the Navigator and the great age of Portuguese exploration |
| | 50 escudos* | 28.2.64 | 80 | Queen St Isabel, 1271-1336; peace-maker and helper of the poor |
| | 1000 escudos* (obverse & reverse) | 19.5.67 | 110 | Maria II, 1819-1853 |
| | 50 escudos* | 29.5.68 (issued 79) | — | Infanta Dona Maria, 1521-1577 |
| Spain | 500, 5, 1, 5, 1000 pesetas | 1927, 1943, 1945, 1957** | 73, 126 128-9, 149 | Isabella I, the Catholic, 1451-1504; unifier of Spain and benefactor of art and literature |
| Sweden | 50 kronor (watermark only) | 1965 | 38 | Anna Maria Lenngren, 1754-1817; poet |
| Syria | 100 pounds | 1978 | — | Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, 267-272 |
| U.K. (England) | 10 pounds* (reverse) | 1975 | 136 | Florence Nightingale, 1820-1910; nursing pioneer and health law reformer |
| USSR (Russia) | 100 roubles* | 1898, 1910** | 5, 13 | Catherine II the Great, 1729-1796 |

* Portrait also in watermark

** Banknote since withdrawn

*** Refers to Albert Pick's "Standard Catalog of World Paper Money" (2nd edition, 1977), published by Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin.

Human Rights Day in 1973; Sweden, with a Riksbank tricentennial 10 kronor note in 1968; Venezuela, with a 5 bolivar note for the Caracas quatercentenary in 1967; and Zambia with a 1 kwacha note for the birth of the second republic in 1972.

Most of these notes were issued in large quantities and, when worn, withdrawn from circulation and destroyed in incinerators as notes usually are. However, the commemorative notes usually command a premium among collectors. Since the early 1970s indeed, banknote collecting has been the fastest growing area of numismatics, and already some twenty Central Banks have catered to this by making available to collectors some 10,000 extra *SPECIMEN* sets. This was only a fraction of expectations, because many collectors resist specimens (as they resist "cancelled" notes) as not being real money; yet without doubt the excellence of modern printing can make banknotes into objects of collector beauty, not least when the new guilloche techniques are incorporated into designs, as on the Bank of England's £10 note picturing the "lady of the lamp", Florence Nightingale.

Women on Coins

Between 1980 and 1985 most countries will also issue new coins, again for one or more of several reasons. Higher denomination coins may be introduced to substitute the lowest value banknotes, as withdrawal and replacement costs of the banknotes become uneconomic. Lower denomination coins may have their metal content changed, away from nickel or copper to the less expensive aluminium and zinc alloys, or to clad steels and irons. More generally, with inflation, some

Thus, in future newsletters the writer will make suggestions on how Central Banks can derive useful revenue from printing high quality commemorative notes, but this time real money, worthy of collection.

Watermarks. Where no opportunity exists to issue new banknotes between 1980 and 1985, Central Banks whose notes feature exclusively men could, through watermarks, portray distinguished women. Indonesian, French and Swedish women portrayed in watermarks are listed in this booklet, but other countries such as the Netherlands have used the technique, with watermarks featuring women who are the subjects of the writers and artists portrayed on the face of the note.

Latent images. Watermarks can also reproduce the international symbols of women's advancement, the dove-type emblem adopted for the Decade, or the circle on a plus sign now used worldwide to symbolize the women's movement. Also, these symbols are very suitable for reproduction as latent images, the engraved overprint which acts as a security device and can be seen only when banknotes are angled to the light.

countries will revise their whole coinage range, if higher denominations are not to pass the 8 gr weight or 30 mm diameter which are the usual limits of public acceptability. And many central banks and mints will issue commemorative coins, patterns and proofs, as a revenue device. As with banknotes therefore, new coins will provide many opportunities for featuring distinguished women, alongside the current male portraits.

Occasion for Issue

In this booklet lists are provided of some 100 banknotes and 70 coins featuring distinguished women of history, and women in modern occupations. The first country to feature modern women on banknotes was China, which was also the first country to issue paper currency, some thirteen hundred years ago. The first country to use its highest value current coin to feature a distinguished, non-reigning woman was the United States, with the Susan B. Anthony dollar, issued in July 1979.

Usually individuals are portrayed on banknotes because of their general distinction, unrelated to any anniversary. But the fact that the years 1976 to 1985 have been declared the Decade for Women should provide a special stimulus to portray women on banknotes issued during the Decade's second five years, to 1985. Also a number of important birth centennials will occur shortly, 1982 marking that of Sigrid Undset of Norway, and 1984 those of Dewi Sartika of Indonesia, Halide

Edip Adivar of Turkey, and Eleanor Roosevelt of the United States. In 1980 will fall the 200th anniversary of the birth of Britain's Elizabeth Fry and the 600th anniversary of the death of St Catherine of Siena; in 1981 the 550th anniversary of the death of St Joan of Arc; and in 1982 the 400th anniversary of the death of St Teresa of Avila. The five last named women have already been featured on postage stamps both in and outside the country of their birth, and certainly merit consideration for portrayal on monetary symbols.

In addition to these anniversaries, the annual celebration of International Women's Day, 8 March, will be an appropriate occasion to release banknotes and coins. Also, to highlight the significance of issues made between 1980 and 1985, banks will be invited to add in national languages such inscriptions as "Equality Development Peace", the general theme of the Decade for Women; or "Health Education Employment", the particular concern of the second five years.

Assistance offered to Banks

Earlier attempts by the writer to have distinguished women featured on monetary symbols have generally been welcomed by Central Bank leaders, although banks have sometimes had difficulty in obtaining information or illustrations of distinguished women. In regular newsletters therefore the writer will provide eight kinds of assistance to the 190 central banks and currency authorities presently issuing banknotes and coins.

1) Suggestions will be made as to the distinguished women of history who might be portrayed, including artists, athletes, doctors, educators, engineers, entrepreneurs, explorers, heroines, humanitarians, judges, musicians, nurses, reformers, saints, scholars, scientists, stateswomen, suffragists, writers. These suggestions will be drawn up with the help of distinguished living women, including members of national women's organ-

Women on Banknotes

Women in income-generating, non-drudgery work

| Country | Denomination | Date of issue | Pick No | Subject |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Albania | 10 leke | 1964 | 36 | Weaving |
| Algeria | 10 dinars | 1.1.64** | 52 | Weaving carpets |
| Angola | 100 kwanza 1000 kwanza | 11.11.76 | — — | Clothing factory Teacher |
| Bahamas | 50 cents | 1965, 1968 | 17, 26 | Straw market |
| Botswana | 2 pula | 1976 | 2 | Basket making (background) |
| Burma | 5 rupees 5 kyats | 1947 1955** | 27, 32 33, 38 | Spinning |
| China | 5 jiao 1 yuan | 1972 1960 | 651 645 | Textile workers Tractor driver |
| Ethiopia | 10 birr 50 birr | 14.10.76 | 32 34 | Making rush mats Science students |
| Germany (DDR) | 10 mark (reverse) | 1971 | 27 | Electronic console operator |
| Ghana | 2 cedis 10 cedis | 7.2.79 | — — | Student Nurse |
| Guatemala | 5 quetzales | 3.1.69 | 101 | Teacher |
| Indonesia | 5 rupiah 25 rupiah 50 rupiah 25 rupiah 50 rupiah | 1958** 1958 1958 1964** 1964 | 55 57 58 95 96 | Batik Weaving Spinning Weaving Spinning |
| Kampuchea | 500 riels 1 riel | 1974 (not issued) 1975 » » | — — | Weaving Lathe operator |
| Lao | 10 kip 20 kip 100 kip 200 kip | 1976** 1976** 1976** 1976** | (R 1) (R 2) (R 4) (R 5) | Doctors examining children Rice milling Selling cloth Textile workers |
| Madagascar | 100 francs 50 francs | 1966** 1976 | 57 — | Spinning Marketstall holders |
| Mali | 5000 francs | 1971 | 14 | Textile worker |
| Mauritania | 1000 ougiya | 20.6.73 | 3 | Weaving (background) |
| Morocco | 10 dirhams | 1970 | 57 | Grading oranges |
| Nicaragua | 5 cordobas | 27.4.72 | 107 | Food seller |
| Nigeria | 10 naira | 1979 | — | Milk sellers |
| Somalia | 100 shilin | 1975, 1978 | 16 | Tomato factory |
| Tonga | 2 pa' anga | 2.10.67, 19.6.75 | 11, 16 | Making tapa cloth |
| Tunisia | 1 dinar 10 dinar | 15.10.73 (issued 79) » » | — — | Using sewing machine and weaving carpet (background) Student (background) |
| UK: N. Ireland (Northern Bank) | 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 pounds | 1.7.70 | ND 13 - 18 | Flax machine operator (background) |
| Viet Nam | 5 hao 2 hao 5 dong | 1958 1975 1976 | 5 — — | Spinning mill Plant spraying Fish salting |
| Zambia | 5 kwachas | 1973 | 10 | Student |

** Banknote since withdrawn

izations, and women members of government and parliament.

2) Illustrations will be sent to individual central banks of women who have appeared on their *national* postage stamps. Illustrations of distinguished women who have appeared on *foreign* stamps will be more widely circularized, because many women's achievements have transcended national frontiers. Thus already the Swiss-born Angelika Kauffmann is portrayed on an Austrian banknote of 1969, and Margaret of Austria on a Belgian banknote of 1961.

3) The present list of 100 banknotes and 70 coins will be continually updated and filled out, and include information on distinguished women featured on ancient coins and medals.

4) Illustrations of distinguished women of history, in paintings, sculptures, engravings or photographs, suitable for reproduction on banknotes, will be provided through world photo archives. Happily, women have a technical attraction for banknote engravers: portraits are the hardest thing to counterfeit in any banknote, and the long hair of women the hardest thing to copy in any portrait.

5) Lists and illustrations will be provided of works of art by distinguished women painters, engravers and sculptors, such as might be adapted for banknotes and coins. Meanwhile it will be noted that some distinguished women presently featured on banknotes are there almost by chance, not so much in their own right but as being one of a number of female portraits by well-known men painters.

Illustrations will similarly be provided of decorative motifs used in traditional women's crafts, from quilting to zari embroidery, which can make banknote borders especially attractive.

6) Photographs will be made available of women in modern occupations, including reproductions of postage stamps on this theme. Indeed Central Bank leaders who are proud to illustrate their shining new headquarters on banknotes could well emulate what post offices have done with stamps, and show on notes the women working inside banks and their often graphically interesting occupations. Also, in their efforts to mobilize domestic resources, central banks can show women and girls opening savings accounts. Similarly, banknotes can be used as an information device to spread appropriate technology, as for example, the simple electric thresher to be featured on Indian coins in 1980.

7) Chronologies will be provided of major anniversaries which fall between 1980 and 1985, of individual women, women's organizations, votes for women and other important rights, and of national milestones in, for example, health and education, whose importance could well be conveyed by illustrations of distinguished women and women's activities.

8) More generally the writer will continue to make available free to central banks his unrivalled, disinterested knowledge of circulating currency throughout the world, of how to get the best value of money from different metals and mints, help which has already saved many developing countries hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Financial Possibilities

The vast majority of new banknotes and coins portraying distinguished women will enter into general circulation and pass from hand to hand for a decade or more, as do present banknotes and coins portraying men. The more limited, commemorative type of issue however will be sought after by collectors, both domestic and foreign. Countries with large populations and high standards of living can expect many of the commemorative issues to be taken out of circulation, and so provide useful seignorage for national treasuries,

and in some countries laws permit this to be used for financing programmes for women's advancement. In the case of developing countries, the writer will use his wide contacts with numismatic distributors, and their confidence in his disinterested, humanitarian objectives, to promote sales of the new women's banknotes and coins and, with the proceeds, create new resources for women's advancement, including the training of bank staff in women's credit.

Conclusion

In the past generation there have already been two enormous changes in the portraits featured on banknotes and coins. First whereas banknotes used to feature almost exclusively reigning monarchs, many socialist countries now feature workingclass heroes whom the outside world had hardly heard of thirty years ago; and this practice of showing nationals of distinction has become worldwide. Secondly, whereas even African banknotes once featured primarily Europeans, most countries of the world have now discovered their own history, so that many Africans, Amerindians and Asians of distinction now appear on monetary symbols.

The vast majority of these new portraits remain male. This is not because women are any less distinguished than previously little known socialist or independence heroes. It just needs patience, thoughtfulness and an even broader sense of history to identify women of

distinction. Indeed it is arguable, for example, that Florence Nightingale, who appears on the Bank of England £10 note, is the greatest Briton of the 19th century of either sex who, in her work in Britain, Europe and for India, did more for humankind than, say, the Duke of Wellington who preceded her by four years on the £5 note.

In short, the portrayal of distinguished women on national and monetary symbols needs no justification. It is an end in itself. It is an acknowledgement by men of their common humanity with women. Enlightened banking and financial leaders, in their pivotal position in the modern economy, can take the lead in looking again at national history, this time with both eyes and, in symbolizing women's advancement, make a positive contribution to the future of all humankind.

8 March 1980
International Women's Day

Women & Men *
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* Founded to encourage men to share in women's advancement.

Women on Coins

Distinguished Women of History

| Country | Denomination | Date of issue | Yeoman No* | Portrait |
|----------------|---|------------------|------------|--|
| Austria | 25 schillings | 1967 | 117 | Maria Theresa, 1717-1780; 250th anniversary of birth |
| Egypt | 5 milliemes | 1975 | 153 | Nefertiti, 14th cent. B C queen and religious reformer |
| | 5 piastres | (IWY) | 155 | |
| | 1 pound | 1976 | 170 | |
| Germany DDR | 10 marks | 1967 | 16 | Kathe Kollwitz, 1867-1945; printmaker, sculptor, social reformer (birth centennial) Rosa Luxemburg, 1870-1919; feminist and socialist |
| | 20 marks | 1971 | 30 | |
| Israel | 1 pound | 1960 | 27 | Henrietta Szold, 1860-1945; child welfare pioneer; opening of Henrietta Szold Hadassah Medical Center on birth centennial (no portrait, design symbolic only) |
| Italy | 200 lire | 1980 | — | Maria Montessori, 1870-1952; psychologist and educator |
| Mexico | 5 centavos (cupronickel) (brass 20.5 mm) (brass 18 mm) | 1950 | 62 | Josefa Ortiz, 1773-1829; mother of Mexican independence |
| | | 1954-69 | 69 | |
| | | 1970 | 84 | |
| Philippines | 5 centavos (round) | 1967-74 | 47 | Melchora Aquino, 1812-1919; Grand Old Woman of the Revolution |
| | 5 centavos (scalloped) | 1975 | 56 | |
| Poland | 10 zlotych | 1967 | 59 | Marie Sklodowska Curie, 1867-1934; scientist, Nobel Prizes: Physics 1903, Chemistry 1911; birth centennial Helena Modrzejewska, 1840-1909; actress Marie Konopnicka, 1842-1910; poet |
| | 100 zlotych | 1974 | 71 | |
| | 100 zlotych | 1975 | 78 | |
| | 20 zlotych | 1978 | 95 | |
| Swaziland | 1 lilangeni | 1974, 1975, 1976 | 7, 16, 17 | Labotsibeni, died 1925; Regent 1889-1921, educator |
| USA | 25 cents | 1893 | 61 | Isabella I of Spain, 1451-1504; for 1893 Columbian Exposition Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1906; pioneer suffragist and anti-slavery leader |
| | 1 dollar | 1979 | 70 | |

* Refers to R.S. Yeoman's "Current Coins of the World" (7th edition 1976) published by Western Publishing Co, Racine, Wisconsin.

Women on Coins

Women in the Modern Economy and Society

| Country | Denomination | Date of issue | Yeoman No | Subject |
|-------------------|---|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Bhutan | 10 chetrums 30 ngultrums | 1975 | 16 17 | International Women's Year |
| China (Taiwan) | 1 yuan | 1969 | 547 | Woman with power tiller |
| Egypt | 10 milliemes 5 piastres, 1 pound | 1977 | 189-191 | Botanist |
| | 10 milliemes 10 piastres, 1 pound | 1980 | — | Woman studying |
| Ethiopia | 25,50 cents | 1977 | 40-41 | Women workers |
| Germany (DDR) | 5 marks | 1975 | 51 | International Women's Year |
| India | 10 paise, 10, 20 rupees | 1975 | 104-106 | International Women's Year |
| Italy | 200 lire (reverse) | 1980 | — | Woman studying |
| Maldives | 10 rupees | 1979 | — | Thatching |
| | 100 rupees | 1979 | — | Mat making |
| | 10 rupees | 1980 | — | Woman studying |
| Morocco | 50 dirhams | 1975 | 67 | International Women's Year |
| Nepal | 10 paise, 1, 10 rupees | 1975 | 122-124 | International Women's Year |
| | 10 paise, 50 rupees | 1979 | — | Rural women's advancement |
| | 5 rupees | 1980 | — | Girl studying |
| Poland | 20 zlotych | 1975 | 75 | International Women's Year |
| Somalia | 10 shilin | 1979 | — | Literacy teacher |
| Sudan | 1 pound | 1978 | 69 | Tannery worker |
| | 5, 10 milliemes | 1980 | — | Tannery worker |
| Tanzania | 5 shilingi | 1978 | 10 | Tractor driver |
| Tonga | 1 pa' anga | 1980 | — | Tapa making |
| | 10, 20 pa' anga | 1980 | — | Rural women's advancement |
| Turkey | 5, 10 kurus, 5 lira | 1976 | 128-130 | Woman studying |
| | 50 kurus, 1, 2 ¹ / ₂ lira, 500 lira (gold) | 1978 | — | Woman studying |
| | 500, 1000 lira (gold) | 1979 | — | Rural women's advancement |
| | 500 lira (silver) | 1980 | — | Woman studying |
| West Africa | 25 francs | 1980 | — | Laboratory worker |

Women's Advancement

Contributions from personal savings for work in the third world: 1977-1980

| Area | US\$ | Recipient | Purpose |
|----------------------------|-----------|--|---|
| Africa | 1,200 | Minority Rights Group 36 Craven Street, London WC2 | To part-finance an MRG Report on Women's Rights in Africa |
| Asia | 1,200 | » » | To half-finance an MRG Report on Women's Rights in Asia, by Dr Rounag Jahan |
| Canada | 1,200 | Match-International Centre 323 Chapel, Ottawa | To defray administrative expenses of Centre matching women's resources in Canada with third world |
| Ecuador | 500 | » » | Revolving fund for rural women's projects in Ecuador |
| Ethiopia | 1,200 | International Disaster Institute 85 Marylebone High Street London W1 | Paper on how to correct nutritional favouritism of boys over girls in the Ogaden and other pastoral economies |
| Fiji | 1,200 | World YWCA-South Pacific Box 623, Nadi, Fiji | Revolving fund for women's projects |
| Haiti | 700 | Centre de Recherches pour la Promotion Feminine P.O. Box 2333, Port-au-Prince | Training of extension workers (via Match, Canada) |
| India | 2,400 | "Manushi" Editorial Collective C 1/202 Lajpat Nagar 1 New Delhi 110 024 | To help Manushi, a journal about women and society, to become self-financing |
| India | 1,200 | Institute of Applied Nutrition Dadar, Bombay 400 028 | Employment-oriented training course for rural girls, November 1979 |
| India | 1,200 | Mary Kalapesi 59 Nepean Sea Road Bombay 400 006 | To part-finance book on irrigation and ecology |
| Indonesia | 1,200 | Amnesty International 10 Southampton Street London WC2 | For rehabilitation of women prisoners of conscience released from Bukit Duri prison |
| International | 1,200 | Women's International Network 187 Grant Street Lexington MA 02173, USA | To part-finance report on female mutilation: ISSN 0145-7985 2nd ed. October 1979 |
| International | 1,200 | "New Internationalist" 62a High Street Wallingford, Oxford | Extra printing runs of September 1977 issue on Women and Development, and of December 1977 issue on Children |
| International | 1,200 | "ISIS" Via della Pelliccia 31, Rome | To part-finance Bulletins 7 and 8 on Women and Health in the third world |
| International | 2,000 | Women's World Banking P.O. Box 1691 Grand Central Station, NY 10017 | 1 percent for 1978 and 1979 of five-year establishment costs to provide credit opportunities for enterprising women worldwide |
| International | 1,200 | International Women's Tribune Centre, 305 East 46th Street, NY 10017 | To fund an educational mini-series on women and the workforce in the third world |
| Latin America | 1,200 | Minority Rights Group 36 Craven Street, London WC2 | To part-finance an MRG Report on Women's Rights in Latin America |
| Philippines | 1,200 | Philippines Nutrition Council P.O. Box 1646, Makati | Tuition fee and board for nutrition planning course in Ghent |
| Sri Lanka | 1,200 | Pacific and Asian Women's Forum 69 Gregory Road, Colombo 7 | To half-finance the first four issues of a newsletter among women in 17 countries participating in PAWF |
| U.K. | 1,200 | "Spare Rib" Collective 27 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1 | To finance articles by women writers from the third world |
| United Nations | 1,200 | UN Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women 1976-1985, NY | To pay the urgent printing of 24 UN "Decade Notes" |
| U.S.A. | 1,200 | World Military and Social Expenditures 3013 Dumbarton Ave, NW Washington, DC 20007 | For eventual study on how arms savings can be used to promote women's advancement |
| U.S.A. | 1,200 | Nationwide Women's Program American Friends Service Committee 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia | To finance information kit for Quaker conference on women in agribusiness and other global corporations |
| Vanuaaka (New Hebrides) | 1,200 | World YWCA-South Pacific Box 623, Nadi, Fiji | Revolving fund for women's training projects |
| | \$ 29,600 | | |

about the author

Raymond Lloyd, an Englishman born in 1934, studied Philosophy, Politics and Economics at Oxford, concentrating on international relations and on moral and political philosophy. As a student he thought that the most historically idealistic work he could do would be for Palestine refugees, but before that came about he had volunteered in 1956 to work with the International Red Cross for Hungarian refugee relief in Austria and Yugoslavia. Three years later, in writing about Red Cross work for Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, he noticed that the host populations often became worse off than the refugees themselves, so he decided to work for development.

On 21 January 1960 he originated the concept of the Development Decade, a proposal sent in seven languages to many governments. The concept was taken up by the White House in letters of 12 and 27 January 1961, and proposed by President Kennedy to the U.S. Congress on 22 March 1961 and to the United Nations on 25 September 1961.

In the meantime he had left the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva to work in the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, from which he transferred to FAO in 1961. In Rome, working on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, he organized a worldwide stamp issue between March and June 1963, in which 153 postal administrations participated, and which raised \$320,000 to initiate farm broadcasting in many developing countries. In 1964 he launched FAO's Young World Appeal, an effort to mobilize young people for development; and in 1966 he proposed a World Population Year, which was finally promulgated in 1974.

At the same time he realized that one year, five years or even a decade was too short a time to tackle underdevelopment, so in 1966 he launched the FAO Money scheme, an educational programme to last to the year 2000 and beyond, under which children would be reminded every day by their coins, tiny but valuable objects, of the need to grow more food. By early 1980 some 5,500,000,000 Food for All coins, with a cash exchange value of \$240 million, had been put into daily circulation in over 90 countries. In the course of his work he had travelled to virtually all 190 countries issuing their own coinage, from Thimphu to Tongatapu, Sanaa to Sao Tome, promoting the Food for All ideal.

Many people realized the originality of this international coin issue, and offers were made to entice him away from FAO, but he had already decided that if a fortune was to be made it would be for the poor and hungry. By early 1980, after financing the UN salary of himself and colleagues for twelve years, the programme had made a net profit of \$2.7 million, of which \$1.6 million had by then been allocated, among 43 projects benefitting 92 countries.

However, just as he had moved, in the late 1950s, from refugee work to development, so in the 1970s he came to realize that women's advancement was an even more comprehensive concept, one that entailed a new approach to population and armaments as well as development, and which provided at least as great a moral and intellectual stimulus to human progress as anti-colonialism had done two decades earlier. He began to realize this in the Ceres medal programme, under which some forty distinguished living women were invited to donate their portraits to FAO, and through which a third of the \$1.6 million mentioned above has been used for rural women's projects. He therefore decided that for at least the first half of the 1980s he would leave FAO and concentrate on the promotion of women's advancement in general, of which this booklet outlines a first proposal.

Raymond Lloyd believes very deeply in human goodness and, in the two decades and more that he has worked for the international community, he has tried to match public principles with private actions. One method has been to share his salary with others, from the time he called on all UN colleagues to devote one day's pay for World Refugee Year on 7 April 1960, and himself gave half a year's pay for refugees in Hong Kong, Greece and Tunisia. More recently, although without other income, he has been donating his take-home pay to women's groups in the third world. On the facing page is a list of recent recipients. He expects to add to these contributions with his new work. Meanwhile, as we enter the Third Development Decade, he has reverted to the status with which he began work for the Red Cross in 1956, that of a volunteer.

Sandra Scrimali, the Italian cardiology trainee to whom he is married, had also begun to undertake volunteer work in March 1980, providing medical care for Cambodian refugees in Thailand.



COVER ILLUSTRATIONS

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Row 1 | Zenobia SYRIA | Meichora Aquino PHILIPPINES | Florence Nightingale UNITED KINGDOM | Bertha von Suttner AUSTRIA | |
| Row 2 | Labotsibeni SWAZILAND | Basket makers BAHAMAS | Nefertiti EGYPT | Woman & Dam INDIA | Susan B. Anthony USA |
| Row 3 | Queen St Isabel PORTUGAL | Henrietta Szold ISRAEL | Dress Factory ANGOLA | Maria Montessori ITALY | Grading Oranges MOROCCO |
| Row 4 | Tractor Driver CHINA | Tanning SUDAN | Console Operator GERMANY, DDR | Marie Skłodowska Curie POLAND | |
| Row 5 | Catherine Chisholm AUSTRALIA | Tapa Making TONGA | Doctors LAO | Thatching MALDIVES | Queen Medb IRELAND |



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