

724730

A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SOURCES OF INFORMATION
FOR THE STUDY OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN
IN THE EMERGING NATIONS OF AFRICA

by

Violet MacKnight

A Dissertation
Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts and
Sciences of the Catholic University of America in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Master of Science in
Library Science

June, 1964
Washington, D. C.



CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
OF AMERICA LIBRARIES
Washington, D. C.

11234

This dissertation was approved by D. Lerner
Instructor of Library Science as director
and by DB Duane as reader.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of the librarians and the library staff in the various libraries and to thank them not only for their patience with me but for the interest they had in the work and the helpful suggestions and advice which they gave me.

My most sincere appreciation goes to Dr. Verner, the director and to Dom D. Bernard Theall, the reader of this dissertation for their valued guidance and suggestions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
INTRODUCTION	iii
BIBLIOGRAPHY	1
EDUCATION	
GENERAL	1
ADULT	
Reports	4
Group Work	5
Illiteracy	6
Vocational	7
HIGHER EDUCATION	
General	9
Students in Nursing	10
Students in Teaching	11
Students Studying Abroad	12
CULTURAL EXCHANGE	14
LEADERSHIP TRAINING	15
SOURCES OF INFORMATION	16
OCCUPATIONS	
GENERAL	19
AGRICULTURE	21
BROADCASTING	22
BUSINESS	22
GOVERNMENT	23
NURSING	25
PERFORMING ARTS	26
TEACHING	27
TRADING	28
WRITING	
Journalism	30
Belles-Lettres	30
Authors and their Works	31
MISCELLANEOUS	31
FAMILY AND MARRIAGE	
MARRIAGE	
Changing Patterns	33
Student Opinions	34
Instability	35
Various Aspects	36
FAMILY RELATIONS	37

SOCIAL CHANGES		page
GENERAL		42
ART		45
CULTURE		45
ECONOMICS		47
MORALS		50
STATUS		51
URBANISM		55
POLITICS		
GENERAL		58
ELECTIVE OFFICE		62
PARTY ACTIVITIES		64
LEGAL ASPECTS		
LAWS		67
STATUS		68
ORGANIZED GROUPS		
ECONOMIC		70
POLITICAL		71
RELIGIOUS		72
SOCIAL		73
CONFERENCE REPORTS		74
INDEXES		
AUTHOR INDEX		77
AFRICAN WOMEN MENTIONED IN BIBLIOGRAPHY		82

INTRODUCTION

Africa is a continent of rapid and often radical change. At the close of World War II, there were only four independent countries in Africa. Today there are 35 sovereign states, with additional nations in the offing.

As these areas become independent the leaders and the people of the new states find themselves confronting the complexities which are part of nationhood. The need for making adjustments to this new status soon becomes evident as the representatives of these new nations begin to take part in the work of international bodies such as the United Nations and the Economic Committee for Africa. This awareness is added to as the citizens of these countries begin to go abroad in larger numbers for training or as more and a greater variety of foreign specialists arrive in their country. These exchanges lead not only to greater skill development but to an awareness of what life is like in more developed societies. To these economic and social contacts, one must add the impact of sharpening political competition between East and West, each seeking support from the new states. These experiences encourage the people of the new states to feel that changes in their society are required if they are to obtain the benefits which seem to exist in the developed nations. Change thus becomes desirable, indeed essential, if progress is to be achieved.

Those who had been the traditional political leaders of the new African nations had realized years ago, in varying degrees, the importance of education and training as a pre-requisite for personal advancement. They under-

stood that schools would have to be established if they were to have opportunities for bettering their own position and that of their children. Families were willing to struggle to find the means for education of the boys in the family. Unfortunately, men in this society saw no role for women to play except that of wife and mother in the terms of customary African social practices.

When their struggle against colonialism and for national independence brought African men, and to a lesser degree women, into contact with other cultures, they often saw the very different role occupied by women. Women in the developed nations whether they might be married to elected officials, cabinet officers, civil servants, businessmen, educators, or others were not only family members but often had a professional or career status of their own. Out of this kind of experience and despite many hesitations, came the realization to Africans that the man could be better supported and back-stopped by his wife if she were also educated in worldly affairs and the social graces.

Meanwhile, the African woman was not waiting for the African man to discover her and her possibilities. African men were becoming conscious of the broader role of women in their own society because their wives, mistresses, daughters, and other women they encountered in the market were beginning to assert themselves. African women were realizing their importance in the changing status of their homelands and in the basic social unit, the family. In various ways, some known only by woman's instinct, she brought the realization of her new importance to the attention of the men.

This bibliography seeks to provide a source for those who may be interested in locating written materials on the role of women in the

emerging nations of Africa south of the Sahara from 1957 to the end of 1963. An examination of representative literature on Africa quickly indicates that men rather than women generally have received the major attention of those who write. It is male not female symbols by which African society is described. Yet, once the observer has had some degree of contact with African society he soon realizes that Africa is as much a woman's world as it is that of the male.

Given the discrepancy between the important role that women have and are playing in African life and the amount of readily accessible information on the role of African women, this observer decided to review what was available and to organize the research findings to provide those interested in the role of African women with a basic inventory as a starting point for further investigation.

African women have been the subject of various studies. These include Kaberry's Women of the Grassfields¹; Leblanc's Personnalite de la Femme Katangaise²; and a more recent book, Femmes d'Afrique Noire³, written by a group of women ethnologists with Denise Paulme as editor. The latter book was recently translated into English by H. M. Wright and published by the University of California Press.

An advertising blurb for this book makes a revealing comment about the new role of the African women when it says,

¹ Phyllis M. Kaberry, Women of the Grassfields: a Study of the Economic Position of Women in Bamenda, British Cameroons (London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1952).

² M. Leblanc, Personnalite de la Femme Katangaise: Contribution a la Etude de son Acculturation (Paris: Beatrice Nauwelaerts, 1960).

³ Denise Paulme (ed.), Femmes d'Afrique Noire, Le Monde d'Outre--Mer Passe et Present (Premiere Serie, Etudes IX; Paris: Mouton & Co., 1960).

This is a new approach, for, since ethnographic research in Africa has almost always been carried out exclusively with the help of the male part of the population, the picture that has emerged has been largely the image which the men, and the men alone, have of their society. The essays give some idea of the wide variety of settings in which women of tropical Africa live, show how traditional values have been diluted by European influences, and present a comparative study of women's roles in the political organization of African societies.

While this may be a reason for the all-inclusive use of "he", it does not explain the lack of a guide to existing writings on African women for there are many articles about women appearing in periodicals. These run the gamut from learned journals in the social sciences, to popular magazines, to a specialized emphasis on the advancement of women in African Women, and to coverage in United Nations documentation on the status of women.

The number of African women studying at our universities, visiting here on exchange grants, meeting in conferences with American women, living here with their husbands in diplomatic positions or representing their country in various official roles is increasing each year. These are the educated women, the elite, the small group setting high standards for the mass of women at home who have not had opportunities for education, travel, or careers.

The material in this bibliography should be of some aid to those coming in contact with visiting African women whether in discussion groups, as program directors of their activities while in this country, or because they have opened their home to the visitor. Africans may also find it useful as a source on the activities, hopes and dreams of those in other parts of the African continent.

The American in Africa traveling as a tourist, living there on assignment to a diplomatic post or other official role, or a member of an American

corporation family needs an introduction to the Africa with which they come in contact. The American visitor in Africa, too, must be prepared to meet women brought up in a tribal society and who, practically overnight, are having to adapt to the ways of an urban society and deal with strangers who are as much of a curiosity to them as they are to the visitor. The bibliography can be used as a guide to readings for those who desire an understanding and knowledge of peoples with whom they may come in contact in Africa.

Anthropologists and sociologists had already found in the 1940's that the role of women in Africa was changing.⁴ The decisive point in this change was noted after Ghana achieved independence in 1957. The part played by Ghanaian women in acquiring independence for their country helped to stir women in other countries to a social and political consciousness.⁵ For this reason 1957 was identified as a useful starting point with which to begin the bibliography. It is carried into the present with newspaper articles on African women visiting or studying in the United States. A few exceptions have been made to the 1957 starting point when background books or articles of the pre-Ghanaian independence period seemed to fill a certain need for substantial information. Phyllis Kaberry's book would be such an example.⁶

At most, the majority of general books on Africa which were examined devote a chapter to the role of women regardless of whether the book deals with politics, the arts, nationalism, economics, or the change from tribal to Western ideas. A few of these have been included, such as a chapter in Hodgkin's African Political Parties in which he writes, briefly, on the

⁴ Kenneth L. Little, "The Changing Position of Women in the Sierra Leone Protectorate," Africa, XVIII, No. 1 (January, 1948) 1-17.

⁵ Smith Hempstone, Africa--Angry Young Giant (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1961) 480, 502.

⁶ Kaberry, op. cit.

specific party functions assigned to the women by the constitution of the Convention Peoples Party in Ghana.⁷

Articles in periodicals dealing directly with the African woman seem to be in greater abundance. There are several reasons for this ... the recency of the awareness of the African woman and her contribution to nationalism, the awakening consciousness of African men for her need of an education for the tasks ahead, and her own vocalizing of her needs and demands. These articles range from the studies made by anthropologists and sociologists to such practical items as the details on how to set up a Homecraft Training Centre. Some articles, which at first glance may seem too trivial for a bibliography of any merit, touch on themes glossed over by the more specialized observers of African culture. Their recurrence, however, suggests an importance that might otherwise be overlooked and this has led to their inclusion.

The writer was disappointed to find relatively few listings dealing directly with women in the political field. This prevented her from doing a bibliography which she was eager to do on women and women's groups as a political force. On the other hand, the large mass of material on marriage customs forced her to limit herself to writings that showed how the revision of marriage laws affected family life.

There was material available on how missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, dealt with their own evolving position while aiding the African. Most of the educated women, it should be observed, owe a debt of gratitude to the mission schools for what they have done to help elevate the status of women. This field is touched on, however, only incidently because it is

⁷ Thomas Hodgkin, African Political Parties: An Introductory Guide (African Series WA-12, edited by David and Helen Kimble, Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, Ltd., 1961) 117-124.

already well covered in bibliographies and periodicals published by mission boards.^{8, 9}

The upsurge of Islamic proselytization and its impact on women's role in modern African society was difficult to pin down in bibliographic terms. This undoubtedly was caused in a large measure by the exclusion of literature on North Africa (i. e. Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic), in the search for materials.

The majority of entries contained in this bibliography are in English, the remainder in French. The absence of other language listings is not due to their arbitrary exclusion. Particular attention was paid to source materials found in various listings on Africa in German, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian, for these countries also have interests in Africa. However, the titles found in these languages were in too general terms to be worthy of inclusion. The use of the pronouns "he" and "they" was far more evident in these areas than in the English and French writings.

The sampling of African daily newspapers that was reviewed gave so little space to the detailed activity of women that it was found not worthwhile making an exhaustive exploration of this source. A number did have a page identified as a "Woman's Page". This often was of little or no interest and similar to the half page in the Nigerian Morning Post which devoted most of this small space to an article by a man complaining about women using their time to making themselves feminine.¹⁰

⁸ Missionary Research Library, Africa South of the Sahara: a Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Books in the Missionary Research Library. Compiler, R. L. Lehman, editor, Frank W. Price (New York: National Council Letter Shop, 1959).

⁹ African Ecclesiastical Review, Masaka, Uganda.

¹⁰ Nigerian Morning Post, "For All Women," (January 15, 1963) 4.

The reports of the United Nations' Commission on the Status of Women have a considerable quantity of material on African women. For the period covered by this study, the Commission reported on women in public services and functions, and the status of women in family law.¹¹ The Commission has also helped to promote the civil and political rights of women. Some of the Commission reports have chapters of special interest to Africans. Illustrative is the report of the seventeenth session of the Commission.¹²

The writer began this research by checking the Moorland collection (African) at Howard University, Washington, D. C. Using the basic titles found there a search was begun of the bibliographies in a number of specialized journals on Africa such as Africa, a quarterly published by the International African Institute of London; the Journal of Negro Education, a quarterly with emphasis on the education of the American Negro, but with bibliographies of worldwide coverage; PAIS; the Education Index; and the extensive, specialized bibliographies in Ottenberg, Cultures and Societies of Africa,¹³ in Leblanc, Personnalite de la Femme Katangaise,¹⁴ and in Paulme, Femmes d'Afrique Noire.¹⁵

The periodical African Women was particularly useful. This journal, published twice a year since December, 1954, by the Department of Education in Tropical Areas, University of London, Institute of Education, is the only periodical found which is dedicated entirely to the African woman. It culls

¹¹ United States, Committee on the Status of Women, Legal Status of Married Women (United Nations, New York, 1958).

¹² United Nations, Commission on the Status of Women, Report of the 17th Session (New York, March 11-29, 1963).

¹³ Simon Ottenberg and Phoebe Ottenberg, Cultures and Societies of Africa (New York: Random House, 1960).

¹⁴ Leblanc, op. cit.

¹⁵ Paulme, op. cit.

articles from African newspapers and magazines, encourages trained personnel, both British and African, to report on their work with groups of women, new publications and articles concerning women in Africa are listed, and it indexes its contents under geographical areas and under author so that it can be used as a finding tool.

The bibliography is arranged under broad headings with subheadings when necessary. This arrangement was chosen in hopes of showing in which areas important changes are taking place. It was not possible to follow a particular subject heading list because of the specific nature of the topic. Scope notes are added when necessary to assure the clarity of one or two headings.

Many periodicals with interests other than Africa have had entire issues devoted to Africa. These include International Social Science Journal, XIV, No. 1 (January, 1962) with a report on the changing attitudes toward African women; American Behavioural Scientist (April, 1962); Journal of Human Relations, VIII (Spring-Summer, 1960); and Human Organization, XIX, No. 3 (Fall, 1960).

British publications on Africa also examined were: Africa, African Affairs, African Handbook, and African Digest. Among the specialized journals published in the United States examined were Africa Report, Africa Today, and African Studies Bulletin.

The writer was pleased to note that publications of African origin are discovering that the African woman can make news. West African Review, which devotes most of its coverage to English-speaking West Africa, gives generous recognition to the activities of women, particularly those in Ghana and Nigeria. Flamingo, seemingly influenced by our American publication, Life, found that attractive air hostesses or beauty queens brighten the

pages of a magazine and supposedly help sales, but it was these African magazines and others like West Africa and Corona that furnished the names of African women who are making news. Whenever possible the names and position or duties of African women noted in these magazines were named in the annotations of the bibliography and added to the index of African Women.

The research done in collecting this bibliography indicates that the number of African women fighting an effective battle against ignorance and tribal dominance is still seemingly small for the bulk of them remain untrained and unequipped for an active role in the struggle. When one considers the vastness of the African continent or the teeming masses of one of its large cities, the number of educated, socially and politically active women is minimal. Fortunately, the future of the African woman does not depend on these few women. The illiterate woman in the village can and does dream of a better future for herself, her family, and her nation. She is also willing to do more than dream. She joins a literacy class, she makes and sells small articles in the market to earn money, often to maintain her children in school, she joins with other women in mass demonstrations against unjust practices of the ruling power as illustrated in the "pass" riots in South Africa. She has demonstrated again and again that she is not a slave to tradition, that she will turn for help to any agency that offers her the aid she needs whether that agency is the United Nations, a Western nation or if no help comes from them, a communist power.

The contributions which African women have made to their society, the many important battles for emancipation they have already won, and the desire of so many of them to contribute to national development all suggest that African women will not lag behind in the general advances in the status of women throughout the world.

EDUCATION

GENERAL

1. "Aims of Education for Girls in Nyasaland," (From Phillips Report by the Committee of Inquiry into African Education in Nyasaland, 1952) African Women, IV, No. 4 (June, 1962) 91-92.

Official British report advocates steps to prepare women for economic independence. Recommendations include training of women as teachers, nurses, doctors, typists and for civil service positions; refresher courses for wives of officials and those whose husbands are studying abroad.

2. African-American Institute. Thirteen Half-Hour Weekly Broadcasts--Roundtable Discussions. New York: Broadcasting Foundations of America, 1962.

African education, including the role of women in education, is described in some of these programs.

3. Baker, Tanya. "Women's Role in the Development of Nigeria," Women's Role in the Development of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries. A Report of the XXXIst Meeting of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations. Brussels, 1958.

A British sociologist who has done many studies of Nigerian women discusses the economic and social factors that have caused a public demand for educational facilities for girls. Activity of Nigerian women in improvement societies and market unions, all of which proselytize to teach new skills, manners, and knowledge, is singled out as a major cause.

4. Bigelow, Karl W. "Some Major Educational Problems in Africa South of the Sahara: a Critical Summary," Journal of Negro Education. XXX, No. 3 (Summer, 1961) 344-57.

Describes the many needs listed in the final report of the Conference of African States on Development of Education in Africa, Addis Ababa, 1961. Adult education and the education of girls are among those discussed.

5. Blunt, Ellen Kay. "For African Women: Changes Coming Quickly," The Washington Post and Times Herald, May 24, 1963, D-2.

Interview with Mrs. Kenneth Kaunda, wife of Northern Rhodesia's Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare, contains references to the hunger for education in her country. "Schools, schools--that's what everyone wants. Even in the villages everyone asks for more schools, for girls as well as for boys."

6. Carley, Verna A. African Women Educators Project. Office of Institutional Development Bureau for Africa and Europe, Agency for International Development, Department of State. Washington, D. C., 1962.

Report of regional meetings of this agency at Nairobi, Kenya and Ibadan, Nigeria, 1962, to identify and examine problems relating to the education of women.

7. Darke, Marion E. "The Education of Girls and Women in British Somaliland," Oversea Education, XXX, No. 4 (January, 1959) 160-63.

The article describes how school authorities won the approval of the fathers (who feared education was only a religious effort by Christian missionaries) by devoting one quarter of school time to practical subjects such as sewing and cooking. The article also describes the efforts made to narrow the gap between the educated daughter and the uneducated mother. This was done through clubs to teach mothers handwork, child care, and related family skills.

8. Fraenkel, Peter. "Central Africa's 'Saucepan Special'," Panorama: Teaching Throughout the World, I, No. 4 (Winter, 1959) 9-10.

The story of an attempt in 1959 by the Central African Broadcasting system to bring education by radio to seven million Africans by means of an inexpensive battery powered short wave radio set. The first campaign was an effort to show the advantages of education for girls. Timid, shy women were persuaded to discuss marriage over the radio. Many wrote or dictated letters of comment, an indication of unusual stirring among the hitherto silent women of Central Africa.

9. Goma, L. K. H. Ngoza Na Kasiwa. University of London Press, Ltd., in association with The Northern Rhodesia Publications Bureau, 1962.

A short story emphasizing the advantage of educating girls.

10. Greenough, Richard. Africa Calls, Development of Education, the Needs and Problems. Paris: UNESCO, 1961.

Lack of educational facilities is blamed for the acute shortage of trained personnel in fields traditionally occupied by women in Western countries--social work, teaching, nursing, and related vocations.

11. Kitchen, Helen (ed.). The Educated African. Compiled by Ruth Sloan Associates. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1962.

A listing and description of the educational facilities of each African country usually written by a citizen of that country. There are descriptions of the political attitudes of the educated African and the outlook for education in each country. Some statistical tabulations are broken down by sex, i.e., the number of scholarship students studying in France from the Cameroons.

12. Levenson, Samuel, and Smyke, Raymond (ed.). "Education in Africa," Panorama: Teaching Throughout the World, I, No. 4 (Winter, 1959) 3-25.

The entire issue is devoted to education in Africa. Articles touch on the responsibility of the African teacher, educating for citizenship, and a discussion of the future of the African teacher, both male and female.

13. Wraith, Ronald E. East African Citizen. London: Oxford University Press, 1959.

A book inspired by the East Africa Royal Commission 1953-55 Report which updates the Report to 1959. The book concerns the role of the East African man and woman as a citizen but of particular interest is that part of the book that compares the East African woman unfavorably with her West African counterpart. The West African woman has many of the problems faced by one from East Africa. The difference, the author claims, lies in the attitude of the men of the two regions. According to the author, East African men have still to learn that neglect of women's education is neglect of one of the natural resources of the country.

14. Young, Amelia. "Women of Asia and Africa in 'Quiet Revolution' Too," The Washington Evening Star, February 13, 1964, B-6.

An interview with Mrs. Maurice Moore, chairman of the Executive Committee, Institute of International Education in which she notes that it is not necessary to persuade people in underdeveloped countries, even

women, of the value of education. She observes that "the news has been getting around, from woman to woman and village to village by 'grapevine' and drumbeat that real liberation comes from learning."

ADULT

Reports

15. Adult Education in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Kenya.
A Report to the Capricorn Africa Society, London, 1959.

Reports on informal adult educational facilities, and the usefulness of women's clubs as an educational outlet.

16. "Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa,"
Published by UNESCO. International Journal of Adult and Youth Education, XIII, No. 4 (1961) 175-89.

At the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, Addis Ababa, 1961, Commission IV on Adult Education decided to undertake work in five different categories: mass education, adult literacy, further education, vocational training, and activities for youth (outside school).

17. Deheyn, Jean-Jacques. "The Education of Women in the Belgian Congo,"
African Women, III, No. 2 (June, 1959) 33-35.

A rebuttal of the frequently heard remark that "African women are hostile to education."

18. Spens, Teresa. Report on Home Economics in Africa with Special Reference to Rural Areas. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 1962.

A homecraft consultant of the Food and Agriculture Organization finds African women are determined to improve life for themselves and their families and they ask for additional personnel to give homecraft courses.

19. Spens, Teresa. "Rural Home Economics Programmes Need the Support of Men," African Women, V, No. 1 (December, 1962) 10-12.

A homecraft consultant reports to the Food and Agriculture Organization that where money and time was spent on home economics' courses for rural women, a broad program of social education for the husbands should be allied with it.

Group Work

includes work with women at training centers

20. Bell, Jane. "Further Education for the Women of Uganda," African Women, IV, No. 4 (June, 1962) 73-77.

Use of the English language has acquired importance as a prestige symbol identified with the educated and partly emancipated woman. The article identifies three groups of women who feel a pressing need and desire to learn English: the girls who leave school to marry; the educated women of middle age; and the village women of middle age.

21. Bidwell, Bijou. "Health Centre in the Gambia," African Women, IV, No. 2 (June, 1961) 30-32.

Basse Health Centre which seeks to demonstrate the need for post-natal care and hospitalization for deliveries has functioned so well that its facilities are now over-taxed.

22. Dobrski-Gabszewicz, Suzanne. "Le Travailleur Social en Afrique Belge," Belgique d'Outremer, No. 286 (January, 1959) 24-25.

A Belgian social worker describes how African women are taught modern methods of housekeeping, child care, hygiene, or other needed lessons.

23. Gueye, Marie. "The Education of Women in Rural Areas of Senegal," International Journal of Adult and Youth Education, XIII, No. 4 (1961) 190-97.

Describes the program for development of individual abilities and improvement of home life by teaching hygiene and health, and making each woman aware of her rights and duties to the community.

24. Hardcastle, G. F. "The Badge Scheme," African Women, III, No. 4 (June, 1960) 75-82.

A report on a program devised by the Adult Education Section of the Ministry of African Education, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. The program used a non-professional European and African staff to teach home-crafts. A badge is awarded to each participant upon completion of short syllabus of study in health, cooking, dressmaking literacy--seven fields in all. There are 35 badges which can be obtained. A follow-up plan calls for staff visits to the homes of the badge winners.

25. Johnson, Essie. "Mindolo (Northern Rhodesia) Women's Training Centre," African Women, IV, No. 3 (December, 1961) 63-65.

Wives are trained in a four months residential course in preparation for the time when their husbands will have to assume civil service or appointive jobs in the government service. Courses are given in Bible study, English, budgeting, leadership, and the social graces.

26. "New Uganda Training Centre for Midwives," African Women, IV, No. 2 (June, 1961) 47.

Local girls are encouraged to take the midwifery course by offering them free tuition, food and a monthly cash grant.

27. Republic of South Africa, Department of Information. The Progress of Bantu Peoples Toward Nationhood. Johannesburg: Dagbreek (H. & G.) Doornfontein [1962].

The South African government publicizes what is being done for the Bantus. Women are provided with education, nurses training, and demonstration training in child and home care.

Illiteracy

28. Bunberry, Isla. "Broadcasting to Africans," (Notes Compiled with help of Broadcasting Personnel in Africa and Great Britian) African Women, IV, No. 3 (December, 1961) 49-61.

An experiment in conducting a literacy campaign in Africa using women as radio broadcasters.

29. Burness, Margaret H. "The War Against Ignorance," Panorama: Teaching Throughout the World, II, No. 2 (Summer, 1960) 11-12.

A five year campaign in Northern Nigeria resulted in the awarding of 500,000 "literacy certificates". The objectives of the program were to give women an enhanced sense of status as well as to improve the standard of living at the village level. The program was built around a series of courses on elementary homecraft subjects.

30. Court, John W. "The Adult Literacy Campaign in Northern Nigeria," Oversea Education, XXX, No. 2 (July, 1958) 64-68.

The article notes that literacy carries with it a degree of social prestige. At the same time because Nigerians emphasize being "an adult" grown-ups must not be placed in the position of "children" learning. For this reason, the article indicates that literacy classes for adults are separated from the school system and no school teachers are employed as instructors.

31. Leader. The Journal of the Community Development Division, Uganda. I, No. 2 (July, 1960).

Section D of this issue discusses "Adult Literacy Work" and describes the methods and successes of this phase of community development field work by a Ugandan government social work agency.

32. Nigeria, Northern, Ministry of Information. "Women's Section: Literacy and Homecraft in the North," Northern Approach [Bristol, England: John Wright & Sons, Ltd., n. d.]

Describes government programs to assist women in Northern Nigeria using manuals printed in various local languages--Hausa, Yoruba, Nupe, Kanuri, Igala, and Idome. As many as 20,000 women may be enrolled in literacy classes in a year's time.

Vocational

33. Capelle, M. "The Industrial Employment of Women in the Belgian Congo," Inter-African Labour Institute Bulletin, VI (March, 1959) 46-61.

Describes the problems encountered and the results obtained from a program for employment of African women in a hosiery mill and a laundry in the Congo. Both industries required training to use belt system of production.

34. Consultation on Y. W. C. A. Responsibilities for Education in Africa.
A Report on the Consultation that Followed the All-Africa
Y. W. C. A. Conference in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 1961.
Geneva: World Young Women's Christian Association, 1961.

The conference stresses the urgency of education, and especially of vocational training, to enable women to assume responsibilities in their communities.

35. "Ethiopian Women's Welfare Association," Ethiopia Observer, IV, No. 1
(January, 1960) 45-47.

Describes the Princess Tenagne Working Women's Adult School which provides clerical and secretarial courses for Ethiopian women.

36. "Notes and Records: JOC (Jeunesse Ouvrier Chretien) and the Young African Girl," International Journal of Adult and Youth Education, XIII, No. 4 (1961) 213-14.

A report on the Young Christian Worker's Organization meeting in Lome, Togo, 1960. It describes JOC plans to help the young African girl in the lower social environment who lacks vocational training through organization of Workers' Colleges similar to that at Doula, Cameroon, and through local schools and social centers.

37. Scarbrough, Ellen Mills. "Women's Role in the Development of Liberia," Women's Role in the Development of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries. A Report of the XXXIst Meeting of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations, Brussels, 1958.

A member of Liberia's House of Representatives describes the education of adults, mainly women, in Liberia through programs of general educational studies, as well as industrial and commercial programs.

38. "Youth Employment and Vocational Training Schemes in the Developing Countries," International Labour Review, LXXXVI, No. 3
(September, 1962) 209-34.

An article reporting on a meeting of consultants on the Problems of Young Workers held in Geneva in 1962 under the auspices of the International Labor Organization (ILO). The participants recommended that the ILO help governments develop short-term labor-intensive programs and projects susceptible of creating additional employment

opportunities for young people. The Togo Worker's Brigade, which is open to both women and men, was discussed and cited as an example of what might be done.

HIGHER EDUCATION (University and College)

General

39. "Ghana Women and Higher Education," an extract from the Report of the Commission on University Education in Ghana. African Women, IV, No. 3 (December, 1961) 62.

The report recommends that the prestige of the government be used to counteract social restraints that keep able women from finishing school.

40. Goode, Pamela. "The Gayaza Farm-Diet Scheme in Uganda," African Women, III, No. 1 (December, 1958) 7-10.

An experiment in educating Ugandan students on the need of a varied diet by producing suitable agricultural and dairy products on the Gayaza High School farm and preparing the foods in the school kitchens.

41. Jones-Quartey, K. A. B. "Adult Education and the African Revolution," International Journal of Adult and Youth Education, XIII, No. 4 (1961) 198-203.

Report on adult education in Ghana and Nigeria in 1959-60. States there were 2,759 Ghanaians and 3,500 Nigerians enrolled in college-university extra-mural adult education courses in all major academic fields.

42. Kilson, Martin L. "Trends in Higher Education," Africa and the United States; images and realities. Edited by Helen Kitchen as the Background Book for the Eighth National Conference, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, Boston, 1961.

A paper by a Harvard University faculty member lists the universities in Africa which had been established by 1960, notes a continuing reliance on expatriate personnel to fill most faculty posts, identifies four critical weaknesses (of which one is the "minor attention given to the education of women"), and examines American assistance to African higher education.

43. McCall, Daniel F. and Colson, Elizabeth. "The Position of Educated Women in Africa," Oversea Education, I, No. 5 (March, 1959) 142-145.

A summary of a UNESCO research project on education of girls in Africa. The study found that families are willing to pay to educate their female children because it improves the chances of the girls to marry educated men, that educated women tend to refuse polygamous marriages, and therefore the number of single girls who require education for careers is increased.

44. "Women's Education in Ethiopia," Ethiopia in Review, No. 8 (Summer, 1959).

Describes the approach to education of women in Ethiopia which proceeded on several fronts: instruction in home economics for wives; Home Economics as a subject at the University College at Addis Ababa; and, through formation of a section for Women's Education in the Ministry of Education.

Students in Nursing

45. "Hospital Assistants Train at Livingstone," Nshila, No. 10 (June 10, 1958) 16-18.

The article describes a program in which forty girls are taking a course at the Livingstone African Hospital, the only Nigerian Government school training girls as Hospital Assistants. The article states that the girls must have a sense of duty, love of work, and a Standard IV school certificate. They are supplied food and clothing, live in hostels, receive pocket money, and are given paid leave. The training includes both class work and actual practice.

46. "The Khartoum Nursing College," African Women, III, No. 4 (June, 1960) 87-88.

Hope is expressed that one day the college, now staffed by the World Health Organization, may fill the teaching posts with its own graduates.

47. Kjome, June C. Back of Beyond; Bush Nurse in South Africa. Minneapolis: Augsburg Publishing House [1963].

A nurse who worked among the Zulu population of South Africa describes the use of a mobile clinic as a way of solving the Zulu's fear of the white man's hospitals. During summer vacations, girls attending high school and teacher training colleges were employed to help staff the clinic. The book notes that by this method, the students had employment, the clinics were able to help more people and the clinic was made more important in the future thinking of those girls who were employed.

48. More, Margaret. "Women's Progress in the Sudan: Spread of Education is Bringing a Fuller Life," African World (April, 1958) 11.

At opening of women's residence hall at the University of Khartoum in 1957, fourteen women were preparing for nursing and teaching whereas formerly the only acceptable professions for women were law and medicine. Author notes social and political changes in the Sudan has demonstrated need for training of women in new professions.

49. "Our S. R. N. Trainees Start Soon," Nshila, No. 10 (June 10, 1958) 17.

The article describes the opening for the first time (September, 1958) of a four year government program in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to train African girls as State Registered Nurses. The article notes that before this date candidates had to be European, Coloured, or Asian.

50. "School for Nurses, University College Teaching Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria," West African Review, XXXII, No. 404 (August, 1961) 40-44.

Description of a three and one-half year nurses' training program which includes visits to homes of discharged patients for follow-up care, a relatively new development in Nigeria.

Students in Teaching

51. Burnet, Alice. "Women at Makerere," African Women, II, No. 4 (June, 1958) 78-80.

Report on the School for Women's Higher Education at Makerere University College, Kampala, Uganda, which notes that a few girls are ready to qualify for the medical profession, more for welfare work, and a greater number for the teaching profession.

52. Gleave, J. T. "Teacher Training in Uganda," Oversea Education, XXIX, No. 4 (January, 1958) 162-69.

The article describes a pre-training course introduced in Uganda in 1953. The program included a "learn how to teach" training workshop. An effort to improve books used in teaching was also among the steps taken to improve teaching abilities. The author found that women students, working to overcome a natural reticence, showed substantial improvement.

53. Ricketts, E. "The East African Woman Looks Ahead," African Women, III, No. 4 (June, 1960) 73-75.

The Department of Domestic Science, The Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya, is using a multi-racial approach to training women to become teachers. The head of the department indicates entrance requirements, subjects taught, positions filled by graduates, and hopes for the future results of the course.

54. "Teacher Supply in African Territories," (UNESCO Report on Meeting of Experts in Cotonou, Dahomey, 1960). African Women, IV, No. 1 (December, 1960) 9-10.

Report states experts found that parents want women teachers for their girls since, they claim, male teachers overlook the girls in mixed classes. Report also notes that poor pay and bad working conditions offer little inducement toward entering the profession.

55. Wamuyu, Charity Dishon. "Audio-Visual Aids in Formal Education," African Women, V, No. 1 (December, 1962) 7-9.

Report of a Kenyan woman teacher trainee on her training at the Oversea Visual Aids Centre in London.

Students Studying Abroad

56. Bornholt, Laura. "African Students in the United States," Africa and the United States: images and realities. Edited by Helen Kitchen as the Background Book for the Eighth National Conference, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, 1961.

The author who is familiar with the problems of the African woman student in the United States is Dean at Wellesley College,

Wellesley, Massachusetts. She reviews the history of African students in this country, comments on the increase in programs and scholarship opportunities for African students, and raises some probing questions about the future of Afro-American educational exchange.

57. Committee on Educational Interchange Policy. Women in Educational Exchange with the Developing Countries. (CEIP Statement, No. 16) New York: Institute of International Education, 1963.

Reports on the selection, orientation, academic performance of women, as well as the formal use of their training upon their return home from overseas training.

58. Davis, James M. (et al.). Institute of International Education Survey of the African Student: His Achievements and His Problems. New York: Institute of International Education, 1961.

Statistical information on the background, major problems, educational and social experiences and future plans of African students studying in the United States. Over a thousand questionnaires filled out by African students in this country, 11% by female students, form the basis for the analysis.

59. "Governor and the Students," West African Review, XXX, No. 385 (December, 1959) 936.

Pictorial evidence of young women students active in the Sierra Leone Student Union in London.

60. Hornberger, Christina. "They Help Themselves," The Washington Post and Times Herald, September 8, 1963, F-28.

Newspaper story on two Tanganyikan women teachers who were taking advantage of summer school sessions in the United States because they could not be spared from their classrooms during the regular school term.

61. Secret, Meryle. "They Study Leadership: African Women Learn So They Can Teach," The Washington Post and Times Herald, June 30, 1963, F-8.

Newspaper story on ten African students who were interviewed on the purposes of a series of Howard University, Washington,

D. C. seminars they were attending during summer vacation. Purposes listed included observation of child development, nutrition, etc. oriented toward the African rather than the American pupil; and, to give the student useful employment during the summer college vacation period.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

(includes professional and business women traveling and studying abroad for short periods)

62. Africa Report. Edited by Helen Kitchen. Published monthly by The African-American Institute, Washington, D. C.

"African Visitors to the U. S.", a column in Africa Report which gives the name, position, and reason for visits by Africans, including African women who travel, study for short periods, "see for themselves" and then go back home to put into practice what they have learned.

63. African-American Institute, Women's Africa Committee. 1962 Leadership Program for African Women. A Report of a Study-Field Work Program to Develop Organizational Skills. New York: American-African Institute, 1962.

Description of a ten week program--eight of study and two of work experience in American organizations--to improve professional or community leadership skills of selected African women leaders.

64. African-American Institute, Women's Africa Committee. 1963 Leadership Program for East African Women. New York: American-African Institute, 1963.

A report of a training program for East African women leaders. The group spent six weeks at Columbia University, New York City, in morning seminars and afternoon workshops studying group behavior. Following the Columbia sessions the group spent four weeks visiting smaller communities as guests of selected community organizations.

65. Lameck, Lucy. "Sees Key Role for Women," Africa Special Report, IV, No. 9 (September, 1959) 13-14.

Miss Lameck, a Tanganyikan, writes from her own experiences on her great hopes for African women. Miss Lameck worked as secretary

of the Tanganyika Red Cross Committee. She was in the United States in 1959 under an exchange grant studying politics, economics and the structure of government.

66. Lide, Frances. "In Face of Warnings African Delegates Find True 'Hospitality' in U. S.," The Washington Evening Star, June 28, 1963, C-2.

Mrs. Mary Bankole Jones, in the United States on a cultural exchange visit from Sierra Leone, finds the concern of American women for the developing countries a "source of inspiration".

67. "Portrait: Woman With a Purpose," West Africa, No. 2235 (April 2, 1960) 369.

Profile of Mrs. Titilola Sodeinde, Lagos, Nigeria, who had just returned from six months in Great Britain studying schools, local government, and social and voluntary organizations.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

(includes training Africans for work with adults in homecrafts, encouraging literacy, etc.)

68. Hastie, Catherine. "Training Courses for Women's Club Leaders in Uganda," African Women, IV, No. 4 (June, 1962) 77-81.

A description of how nascent club leaders in Uganda are shown techniques of teaching nutrition, needlework, hygiene, simple carpentry, and the use of visual aids. Supplies are furnished by UNICEF. The program is sponsored by the government of Uganda.

69. Schuller, Mary C. and Wheeler, Elizabeth H. (eds.). The Role of Women In Africa. A Report of the Conference of the Women's African Committee. New York: African-American Institute, 1959.

Report emphasizes how women with education provide leadership in civic affairs and describes some of the obstacles to their participation in public action.

70. "The Shasha Girls," West African Review, XXXII, No. 401 (May, 1961), 37-38.

A description of the first group of young girls to attend a week's leadership training camp in Western Nigeria. The eighty girls had as their motto "What Boys Can Do, Girls Can Do Too". To prove it they built houses, cut down trees, and moved sand. The article notes that the course was an opportunity for selfless service, and pleasure in working together with a common aim.

71. Tay, Janet. "The National Women's Training Centre, Pamfokrom, Ghana," African Women, V, No. 1 (December, 1962) 1-3.

A description of a program organized by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development of Ghana. The Centre trains women to teach villagers simple home management, family economics, poultry and gardening, health, child care or sewing with equipment supplied by UNICEF.

72. Villiers, John de. "Community Development in Kenya, New Opportunities for African Women," African World (October, 1958) 13.

A report on two programs: 9a) The Jeanes School in Nairobi which uses visual aids to train African women for posts formerly held by Europeans, and (b) The Women's Progressive Movement whose scope and function are described in hopes of ensuring the continuing interest of women in community affairs.

73. World Young Women's Christian Association. New Paths for Christian Women in Africa. A Report on All-Africa Y. W. C. A. Conference, Geneva: World Young Women's Christian Association, 1961.

A report on a conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to review the possibilities of training larger numbers of women for leadership in their communities and to identify reasons why more women are not assuming this responsibility.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(includes material helpful to African women, shows some of their needs for printed material)

74. Cornwall-Jones, A. Meet Mrs. Chamunorwa, Sewing and Making Clothes for Adults. (Homecraft Series for African Women, Book IV) Published in Shona and Si Ndebele in association with the

Southern Rhodesian African Literature Bureau. Thomson Newspapers Rhodesia (Pvt) Ltd.

An indication of the intensified interest of African women in new clothes which often results from the move of families from the "bush" to the city.

75. "Family and Community Living," Handbook for Women's Work. London: The Social Service Department, Colonial Office [1959].

Describes the program of activities for clubs and women's groups drawn up for use by the Mass Education staff of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development of Ghana.

76. Hadfield, James. Basic Economics. London: University of London Press, 1959.

A simple basic textbook prepared as a text for training women and men leaders in Africa.

77. Johnston, Bruce F., and Kaneda, Hiromitsu. Urban Food Expenditures Patterns in Tropical Africa. Unpublished Research Paper, Stanford University, 1962.

A study of expenditures for family food purchases in urban African areas. It is based on an analysis of the budgets of a representative sample of families.

78. Nichols, Zoé. Physical Education for Girls in the Tropics. London: Evans Bros., 1962.

The theme of this book stresses the need to develop a healthy body for life in the tropics, and the value of relaxation as a vital factor in making child birth easier.

79. Omari, T. P. Marriage Guidance for Young Ghanaians. Edinburgh: Thomas Nelson, 1962.

A sociological plea for sex instruction in Ghana schools, especially in Secondary and Vocational Schools for girls.

80. Spencer, Marjorie. Ways to Healthy Childhood. Zaria, Northern Nigeria: Gaskiya Corp., Macmillan, London, 1961.

A booklet for use in maternity centers. It seeks to educate expectant mothers in the advantages of pre-natal care to assure healthy children.

81. Uganda, Department of Community Development. Home Economics Syllabus for Women's Groups. Kampala, Uganda: East African Literature Bureau, 1959.

A syllabus for the training of members of Uganda women's groups. It contains chapters on child welfare, first aid, family relationships, entertaining visitors, and other home and family skills.

82. Welbourn, Hebe. Nutrition in Tropical Countries. London: Oxford University Press, 1963.

A discussion of reasons for improvement in the dietary habits of adults in tropical areas. Stress is placed on modern concepts of nutrition and health as arguments for a balanced diet.

83. World Associates of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Trefoil Around the World: Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting in Many Lands. London: World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, 1958.

A handbook of seven pages on Girl Guides in Sudan and South Africa with emphasis on preserving African culture.

OCCUPATIONS

GENERAL

84. Clignet, R. "Introduction to the Inquiry on the Attitudes of Society Towards Women in the Ivory Coast," International Social Science Journal, XIV, No. 1 (January, 1962) 137-48.

While the educated women in the Ivory Coast may be hired by the government as teachers and social workers, private industry is more hesitant about employing women. The author notes that the desire of African women to continue working after marriage instead of having babies causes dissension in the African family.

85. International Labor Organization. The Employment and Conditions of Work of West African Women. Geneva: International Labor Organization, 1962.

A field study seeking to identify trouble-spots in the employment of women. Among its major recommendations are: (a) "cottage industries" for women who have difficulty adapting to factory working conditions; and (b) in-service office training programs in government bureaus.

86. Inter-African Labour Institute. The Employment of African Women. A Report Prepared for the Fifth Meeting of the Inter-African Labour Conference. Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, 1957.

A report which shows among other findings that the number of women employed in non-agricultural jobs is on the increase, especially in Nigeria and South Africa both of which countries are characterized by rapid or relatively rapid industrial development.

87. Moore, J. Aduke. "The Sphere and Influence of Women in Africa," Journal of Human Relations, VIII, No. 3 & 4 (Spring-Summer, 1960) 709-17.

An article by a Nigerian author who finds that African women made their greatest contribution in ancient times in the field of trade and that this is still true today even though Nigeria in 1960 had six women doctors, one woman dentist, five women chemists, and four women x-ray technicians.

88. Sanderson, Lillian. "Careers for Women in the Sudan Today," African Women, V, No. 2 (June, 1963) 25-29.

A discussion of the place of women in modern Sudan which finds that as the prejudice of parents diminishes new fields are opened for women in business, management, law, economics, accounting, and teaching.

89. Stratton, Freda. "West Africa's Women," West African Review, XXXIII, No. 410 (February, 1962) 10-13.

The author finds that African women are challenging men in all walks of life and gives as an example two Nigerian women who have entered the legal profession, a new field for women in Nigeria.

90. U. S., Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Women in the World Today: Equal Pay in Member Nations of the International Labor Organization. (International Report, No. 4) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

A summary of a study made by the International Labor Organization which includes data on fourteen African member nations who are listed as having some type of equal pay code either through constitutional provisions or equal pay legislation for private employment.

91. U. S., Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Women in the World Today: Maternity Protection and Benefits in 92 Countries. (International Report, No. 6) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

A resume of a report by the International Labor Organization on labor legislation and social insurance as it concerns pregnant women. Data is included on twenty African members of the International Labor Organization.

92. U. S., Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Women in the World Today: Policies of National Governments on Employing Women. (International Report, No. 3) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

A report which contains brief paragraphs on ten African countries highlighting the employment policies of the governments of each country.

93. U. S., Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Women in the World Today: Protective Labor Legislation for Women in 91 Countries. International Report, No. 5) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

A brief summary of legislation controlling hours of work, night work, and various types of hazardous work in 91 countries. Included in the data is information on twenty-one African countries.

94. Usoro, Eno J. "The Place of Women in Nigerian Society," Nigerian Outlook, Enugu, December 5, 1960.

A study which analyzed replies given by working women as to why they worked. The largest number (40%) said they worked to make ends meet; the smallest (1%) wanted to help pay for their children's education.

95. "Women at Work," West Africa, No. 2383 (February 2, 1963) 115.

A brief review of employment patterns of Ghanaian women which found that the largest number are employed in agriculture. Among the rest, 13,000 are employed by the government while 23,000 have non-government, non-farm jobs.

AGRICULTURE

96. "Kenya Woman Farmer," African Women, IV, No. 2 (June, 1961) 38.

A profile of Mrs. Helen Wangui who attended a government farming course to learn how to raise pedigree chickens after which the Department of Agriculture arranged for a firm in Nairobi to buy her eggs and chickens.

97. O'Kelly, Elizabeth. "Working Women of Southern Cameroons," Corona (February, 1961) 67-71.

An agricultural staff worker describes her efforts to have farm women organize "Corn Mill Societies" to purchase grinding machines.

98. "Women in Kenya Cotton Campaign," African Women, III, No. 1 (December, 1958) 10-11.

A description of a program of the Kenya government through which Kenyan farm women are taught improved cotton cultivation methods in order to increase their incomes.

BROADCASTING

99. Hartland, Robert. "Press and Radio in Post-Independence Africa," Africa and the United States: images and realities. Edited by Helen Kitchen as the Background Book for the Eighth National Conference, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, Boston, 1961.

An analysis of the primary demands of listeners which are identified as news, music, and educational features while "special programs for women seem to be especially appealing." The article also notes that increasing numbers of women are working as broadcasters.

100. Bunberry, Isla. "Broadcasting to Africans," (Notes compiled with help of broadcasting personnel in Africa and Great Britain) African Women, IV, No. 3 (December, 1961) 49-61.

An article on broadcasting personnel which describes the work of Miss Agnes Morton who does interviewing and takes parts in plays for the Central African Broadcasting Service and of five Nigerian women who broadcast women's and children's programs for the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation.

101. Owen, Gytha. "African Women in Broadcasting," African Women, II, No. 3 (December, 1957) 49-51.

The writer recalls some of the problems she dealt with in training Ghanaian women for a radio magazine type of program.

BUSINESS

102. "Business Women in Northern Rhodesia," Success in Northern Rhodesia. Lusaka: Government Printer, 1960.

The stories of three African women who are successful owner-managers of grocery stores.

103. "Meet Interesting People: African Businesswoman, Anna Chilombo," Nshila, No. 6 (April 15, 1958) 6-7.

A sketch of a thirty-year old African woman who taught at both mission and government schools but with the nagging ambition to compete with men in business. She first tried her hand at being a fish trader. This ended with her marriage for the birth of her children kept her close to home. She later opened the first profit-making store in the area of Northern Rhodesia in which she lived.

GOVERNMENT

104. "African Woman Minister in Haute Volta," African Women, III, No. 1 (December, 1958) 12.

A profile of Madame Ouezzin-Coulibaly, Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, Haute Volta, the first woman minister in French West Africa.

105. Bell, Jane. "Further Education for the Women of Uganda," African Women, IV, No. 4 (June, 1962) 73-77.

An article on Mrs. Sarah Ntiro, a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and the first Ugandan woman to graduate from Oxford University.

106. Carboo-Sumney, Patience. "The Fight for Health," Flamingo (April, 1963) 10-12.

An article which reports that the many cases of "kwashiorkor" seen by Miss Alice Aryeetey, a Ghanaian teacher, led her to study to be a nutritionist. Afterwards, Miss Aryeetey was employed as a Regional Nutrition Officer. In this post she organized schools for mothers to teach nutrition and hygiene, inspected kitchens at public institutions, and held classes for cooks of these institutions.

107. Ghana. Careers in the Civil Service for Secondary Boys and Girls. Accra: Department of Recruitment and Training [n. d.].

A pamphlet describing government employment opportunities including a section devoted to encouraging girls to compete for all posts opened to them.

108. Hill, Adelaide C. "Social Workers and Their Training in Ghana," West African Journal of Education, V, No. 1 (February, 1961) 24.

A report on women graduates of the School of Social Welfare which notes that the graduates work with the Y. W. C. A., Girl Guides, the Ghana Society for the Blind, and the Ghana Red Cross.

109. Lide, Frances. "In Face of Warnings African Delegates Find True 'Hospitality' in U. S.," The Washington Evening Star, June 28, 1963, C-2.

A news feature about Mrs. Lucile Ramaholimihaso, Cultural Attache of the Malagasy Embassy, who although warned to expect racial prejudice in the United States reports that she found the country hospitable.

110. Nigeria, Northern, Ministry of Information. "Women's Section: Literacy and Homecraft in the North," Northern Approach. [Bristol, England: John Wright & Sons, Ltd., n. d.].

A description of a government program in which Nigerian women are trained and employed as supervisors, organizers, and instructresses for literacy classes training 20,000 women a year.

111. "Nursing Sisters of the Ghana Army, Military Hospital, Accra," West African Review, XXXII, No. 402 (June, 1961) 16-18.

An article which describes women nurses in the Ghana army notes that the army accepts only State Registered Nurses and confers the rank of Lieutenant after a period of training.

112. "Policewomen in Tanganyika," African Women, IV, No. 2 (June, 1961) 47.

The article reports that women are placed in positions where their duties involve handling women offenders.

113. "Portrait: Liberian Consul," West Africa, No. 2265 (October 29, 1960) 1217.

A profile of Mrs. Myrtle Reeves Gorgis who meets the masters of British-owned ships, registered in Liberia, as part of her duty as Liberian Consul General in London.

114. Saltonstall, Pat. "Miss Angie Brooks, Liberia's Woman Executive," The Washington Evening Star, April 12, 1963, C-4.

A news feature about a woman who in 1961 headed the United Nations General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee. In 1963, Miss Brooks was serving as Assistant Secretary of State in Nigeria. She is described as the epitome of what every African woman can attain.

115. U. S., Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Women in the World Today: Elective and Appointive Positions. (International Report, No. 1) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

A report containing a tabulation in which twenty-one African countries are listed giving information on the type of national legislature, the total number of members in the national legislature, the number of women members, and the positions held by these women members.

116. "Upper Volta's First Social Worker," Flamingo (December, 1962) 6.

An article about Eugenie Oupda, the first woman social worker in Upper Volta, who is in charge of a group of twenty women and advises other women on pre-natal care or baby care, and shows them how to sew garments for their children.

NURSING

117. Batley, S. K. "The Privately Owned Maternity Home in Nigeria," African Women, III, No. 2 (June, 1959) 39-41.

A doctor discusses the advantages and disadvantages of homes run by midwives even though they are under government regulation.

118. Hopkins, Ellen M. M. (Grimes). A Nurse-midwife in Kakata, First Report. A History of the Samuel Grimes Maternity and Child Welfare Center. Board of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Inc. Kakata, Liberia: Samuel Grimes Maternity and Child Welfare Center, 1960.

A booklet describing a Liberian hospital established in 1947 as a result of Mrs. Hopkins' nurse-midwifery training school program. Once established, the author notes, that the influence of the hospital was extended by the village midwives through their training programs in the rules of hygiene of pregnancy and proper pre-natal diets using village foods.

119. Jarrett-Kerr, Martin. African Pulse, Scenes From an African Hospital Window. London: The Faith Press, 1960.

An Anglican chaplain in a hospital for "non-Europeans in South Africa finds that the African nurse, trained in a disciplined tradition, is able to contribute more than men to a developing Westernized African life because she has learned the need for education, good supervision, hard work and attention to social responsibility.

120. "Nursing Sisters of the Ghana Army, Military Hospital, Accra," West African Review, XXXII, No. 402 (June, 1961) 16-18.

The author notes that the Ghana Army Nursing Service accepts only State Registered Nurses. The illustrations show how the soldiers benefit by the nurses' training.

PERFORMING ARTS

121. "Bo Mong!: New Musical Show," West African Review, XXXIII, No. 411 (March, 1962) 19-21.

"Bo Mong!", a Ga title meaning "You Rather!", is an example of an all African musical show which was a combination of drama, the dance, and mime. The story concerned a princess, a daughter of a chief. The lead role was played by Charity Addy, an Accra night club entertainer, who wanted to be an actress.

122. "Ghana's Living Theatre," West African Review, XXXIII, No. 415 (July, 1962) 11-13.

The Ghana Drama Studio, founded by Efua Sutherland in 1958 is supported by government grants through the Arts Council of Ghana. The first two plays, in Akan, written and produced by Miss Sutherland in 1959 were adaptations of Ga folktales. The article describes the design of the building, tells of the players in the Studio and something about their background.

123. Stratton, Freda. "West Africa's Women," West African Review, XXXIII, No. 410 (February, 1962) 10-13.

The article states that Ghana owes its first genuine indigenous theatre to Mrs. Efua Sutherland, a native-born Ghanaian playwright.

124. "Miriam Makeba in Nairobi," Flamingo (May, 1962) 24-26.

A report on the Xhosa singer who was the star of the South African musical "King Kong", and a featured actress in "Come Back Africa" screened at the 1957 Venice Film Festival. These two roles paved Miss Makeba's way as a night club entertainer in the United States. The story was included in this issue because she had appeared in Nairobi in aid of Kenya's "Youth Helps Youth" campaign.

125. "Wreath for Udomo," West African Review, XXXIII, No. 409 (January, 1962) 27-31.

The article mentions Evelyn Dove, an actress from Sierra Leone, who performed in this play which is about the movement to independence of a mythical West African country.

TEACHING

126. Hamlyn, O. T. They Call It 'Mary's Institute' [Tanganyika Government Printer, 1962].

This illustrated 20-page booklet tells how Mary Ibrahim's intense desire to help her people learn to read and write blossomed into a school with nine teachers.

127. Hornberger, Christina. "They Help Themselves," The Washington Post and Times Herald, September 8, 1963, F-28.

Interview of two Tanganyikans, Elfrida Gurisha and Mabel Kabeta, who talk about their teaching positions in different girls' schools in Tanganyika and of the many opportunities opening up there for young people.

128. Howell, D. R. "The Status of Teachers in Nigeria," Oversea Education, XXX, No. 3 (October, 1958) 102-109.

The article comments on the difficult position of the Nigerian teacher who is required to participate in both the traditional and Western systems. In the traditional system, status is dependent on sex, birth, and age. In the Western system, academic qualifications and wealth are requirements. By these terms, the woman teacher defaults because of her sex and the lower salaries which are paid women teachers.

129. "Meet Interesting People: Anna Konie," Nshila, No. 14 (August 5, 1958) 4.

A sketch of Miss Anna Konie who studied in England to become a domestic science teacher. She is now an assistant at Kitwe Training College, Northern Rhodesia, helping to train other domestic science teachers.

130. "Mother and Child Welfare," Ethiopia Observer, IV, No. 4 (March, 1960) 106.

A sketch on Miss Yeahimebet Tafari, an Ethiopian who helped build the school at the United Nations Community Settlement at Majete and who taught local women to read and write.

131. "Portrait: Woman with a Purpose," West Africa, No. 2235 (April 2, 1960) 369.

A profile of Mrs. Titilola Sodeinde, Lagos, Nigeria, the first woman on the teaching staff of the United Missionary Training College in Ibandan.

TRADING

132. Ardener, Edwin (et alii.) Plantation and Village in the Cameroons: Some Economic and Social Studies. Published for the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. London: Oxford University Press, 1960.

A report made over a period of years for the Institute and the Cameroons Development Corporation by a group of anthropologists, sociologists, and economists who studied the problems of migrant laborers on the plantations. Among the findings was one concerning the women who accompanied their migrant laborer husbands. These women helped support the family by growing grains that they made into food or beer to sell.

133. Clarke, John Henrik. "Section F: The Morning Train to Ibadan," The Journal of Negro Education, XXXI (Fall, 1962) 529-30.

A descriptive article containing comment about women passengers and market women who were in business at the train stops in the Western Region of Nigeria.

134. [George, Zelma] "Ghana's Market Women," West African Review, XXX, No. 385 (December, 1959) 833-35.

A study of market women in Accra, Ghana, which describes how they establish credit. This is often done by the women depositing a minimum of fifty Ghanaian pounds as security with one of the big merchant firms in Accra.

135. Mabogunje, Akim. "The Market Woman of [Nigeria]" Ibadan, XI (February, 1961) 14-17.

A study which includes a discussion of some of the repercussions of the market woman's business life on her role as wife and mother.

136. McCall, Daniel F. "Trade and the Role of Wife in a Modern West African Town," Social Change in Modern Africa. Edited by Aidan Southal. Published for International African Institute. London: Oxford University Press, 1961.

The article notes that to the woman who is expected to be subservient, the market becomes a place of refuge, her "club", as well as her place of business.

137. Ottenberg, Phoebe V. "The Changing Economic Position of Women Among the Afikpo Ibo," Continuity and Change in African Cultures. Edited by William R. Bascom and Melville J. Herskovits. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1958.

A study of Nigerian women who have found means of converting cassava into salable products. One of the results of this is the women's demand for the rights to any profits of their productivity over subsistence needs.

138. "Portrait: Market Women's Mother," West Africa, No. 2159 (August 30, 1958) 821.

A sketch of Madame Kai Sasraku who is one of the best known and most successful "market woman" in Ghana. The subject has the distinction of being the only market woman to be awarded the honor as M. B. E. (Member of the British Empire). She has also inspired the formation of the Accra Market Women Traders' Association, an influential women's business and welfare group.

WRITING

Journalism

139. Bunberry, Isla. "African Women in Journalism," African Women, IV, No. 2 (June, 1961) 34-37.

The author finds that most African women learn on the spot at the local newspaper office. Some of them have progressed to editing a Woman's Page or the organ of a women's movement.

140. The Ghanaian Woman. 1958- Accra, Ghana: National Federation of Ghana Women.

The initial journalistic attempt by Ghanaian women which describes the aims and objectives of the Federation. Education, cultural and civic development are listed as the principal objectives of Ghana women.

Belles-lettres

141. "Africa's Writers Meet, a Report on the Conference of African Writers in Uganda," West African Review, XXXIII, No. 417 (September, 1962) 17-19.

Mrs. Spio-Garbrah of Ghana, the only woman "writer" mentioned in the report of this conference of African writers, was cited for her defense of Leopold Senghor's "anti-colonialist" policy as expressed in his poetry.

142. Beier, Uili. "Quelques poètes Nigériens," Presence Africaine, No. 32-33 (Juin-Septembre, 1963) 183-36.

Among the poets discussed is Mabel Imoukhede, whose best known poem, Impotence, is a poem of protest.

143. Nicol, Davidson. "West-African Poetry," Africa South in Exile, V, No. 3 (April-June, 1961) 115-22.

Three women poets are mentioned--Gladys Casely Hayford, Joyce Addo, and Mabel Imoukhede--who are identified as being among those who use poetry as a means of expressing a love for their country.

Authors and Their Works

144. Jabavu, Noni. Drawn in Color: African Contrasts. London: John Murray, 1960.

A book by a Bantu woman married to an Englishman who returns to South Africa for her brother's funeral. The story tells of her pride in her Xhosa people's handling of the transitional period through which they are passing.

145. Porter, Dorothy. "Notes on Some African Writers," Africa and the United States: images and realities. Edited by Helen Kitchen as a Background Book for the Eighth National Conference, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, Boston, 1961.

A survey of African authors in which one woman is named, Phebean Ajibola Itayemi, a Nigerian, who edited Folk Tales and Fables in 1953.

146. Sutherland, Efua. Playtime in Africa. New York: Atheneum Press [1962].

A picture book by a Ghanaian woman author showing typical African children playing. The book was published in Ghana before its release in the United States.

147. Williams, R. Omosunlola. Miss Williams' Cookery Book. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1957.

The author, a Nigerian woman, is knowledgeable on the cookery of both Western and Eastern Regions of Nigeria. Her book is helpful to the village women working with simple equipment, to the growing number of hostesses with well-equipped town houses, and to teachers in Domestic Science centers.

MISCELLANEOUS

148. Africa Report. Edited by Helen Kitchen. Published monthly by the African American Institute, Washington, D. C.

"African Visitors to the U. S.", a column in Africa Report gives name, position, and reason for the visit. Illustrative are notes

concerning Dr. Irene Cole Ighodaro, a general practitioner who runs a maternity clinic in Ibadan (see issue of May, 1962); Marguerite Sacoum, Counselor of Ivory Coast (see issue of June, 1962); and Lady Deborah Opeyemi Jibowu, Director of the Nigerian Red Cross Society (see issue of June, 1962).

149. Bernheim, Marc and Bernheim, Evelyne. "A New Kind of African Woman," New York Times Magazine, July 7, 1963, 14-15.

The reader is introduced to African women who are doing interesting work: Sierra Leone's Lucy Hamelberg, a layout designer for the United States Information Agency; Hennette Fischer, a hostess for Nigerian Airways; Fawna Sabit who conducts programs over Radio Chad in both French and Arabic; Dr. F. A. Awoliyi, daughter of a chief, who after practicing medicine in Nigeria for twenty-five years has been made a chief; Afi Ekong who is a painter in her own right and also manages the government sponsored Gallery Labac in Lagos; Shade Thomas who designs and sells ready-to-wear dresses in her own shop in Lagos; Chantal Lawson, a Lome photographer, who owns her own shop and also works for Togo's Information Ministry as a photographer; Agbongbe Daba and Adjesson Paulina who are studying to become Lome's first women mechanics; Henrette Ekue who conducts a kindergarten in Lome; Evelyne Asaale, daughter of East Cameroon's Prime Minister, who owns her own cosmetics parlor; and Mallame Paula Abdu who learned to read and write in adult education classes and is now a social worker teaching other women to read and write.

150. "Lagos Day Nursery," West African Review, XXXVIII, No. 414 (June, 1962) 33-37.

The International Women's Society Day Nursery in Lagos, Nigeria, is described as a help to working mothers and as a good example of an ideally run social welfare unit. The nursery is in charge of a retired Government welfare worker, Mrs. T. E. Ransom-Kuti, who was a former teacher and nurse.

151. "Life in the World of Fashion," Spear, February, 1963.

A feature story on Joyce Obong, Nigeria's only fashion model. Miss Obong is employed by Lagos' largest department store where the Nigerian elite, wives of government officials, and members of the diplomatic community shop.

152. "Mother and Child Welfare," Ethiopia Observer, IV, No. 4 (March, 1960) 106.

A sketch on Miss Yeshimebet Tafari who is in charge of free milk distribution to infants in Addis Ababa.

153. "Nigerian Girls Take the Air," West African Review, XXX, No. 385 (December, 1959) 898-99.

A story on five Nigerian girls trained at BOAC's London Airport School who are employed as Stewardesses to fly with Nigerian Airways.

154. "Portrait: Barrister and Business Woman," West Africa, No. 2120 (November 30, 1957) 1133.

An article concerning Mrs. Aduke Moore, a Nigerian woman who was appointed a director of Mobil Exploration Incorporated (Nigeria). She formerly held the dual posts of legal adviser to and Secretary of the company.

FAMILY AND MARRIAGE

MARRIAGE (titles included deal with changes in views of marriage)

Changing Patterns

155. Aluko, T. M. One Man-One Wife. Lagos: Nigerian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., 1959.

An involved story of the church's attempt in Nigeria to end the practice of bride-price and polygamy.

156. Bohannan, Paul. "The Impact of Money on an African Subsistence Economy," Journal of Economic History, XIX, No. 4 (December, 1959) 491-503.

A sociologist who finds that although the "exchange" marriage has been abolished in most African countries, the impact of money has encouraged men who have "exchangeable value" rights in women, usually dependent women and children, to exercise this right under the terms of kinship and marriage.

157. Hauferlin, Claudia. "A Woman's Life in an African Village," The UNESCO Courier, X (March, 1957) 5-10.

An ethnologist's wife learned that 75% of marriages in the area of Dahomey where she lived are monogamous, that those who have accepted Christianity generally have only one wife, and that old women--like old women everywhere--lament over girls being allowed to pick their husbands and over the high rate of divorce.

158. Jahoda, G. "Love, Marriage and Social Change," Africa, XXIX, No. 2 (April, 1959) 177-90.

Letters to an advice column in a Ghanaian daily newspaper are analyzed for salient theme, sex of writer (seven men to every woman), and evidence of social change. The letters reveal geographical mobility and urbanism (broken relationship because of leaving for college or new job), and adaptation of western norms, values, and criteria of status (men objecting to their wife being picked by parents).

159. Williamson, Kay. "Changes in the Marriage System of the Okrika Ijo," Africa, XXXII, No. 1 (January, 1961) 53-60.

The study reveals changes taking place in the tribe as reflected in changes in the marriage system and the signs of adaptability of marriage customs to modern times.

160. Zoa, Jean. "The Problem of the Bride-Price," African Women Speak. Edited by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. ("World Horizon Report, No. 26") Maryknoll, New York: Maryknoll Publications, 1960.

This article is written by an African priest who has devoted much energy to combating the bride-price custom. He tells a Lome, Togo, meeting that the system could be obliterated through education and spiritual meditation which he finds necessary to strengthen women for social action against the custom.

Student Opinions

161. Trobisch, Walter. "Pre-marital Relations and Christian Marriage in Africa," Practical Anthropology, VIII, No. 6 (November-

December, 1961) 257-61.

A teacher in a Christian college in the Cameroons gives a course on Christian marriage principles for students who were brought up on pagan ideas.

162. Omari, T. Peter. "Changing Attitudes of Students in West African Society Toward Marriage and Family Relationships," British Journal of Sociology, XI (September, 1960) 197-208.

A sociologist who found after questioning that more women students in a Teacher Training Institute in Ghana than men want a legal marriage which must be monogamous, and desire a love marriage rather than a parental arranged marriage. The women showed a more "radical bent" against traditional institutions than the men did.

Instability

163. Chaplin, J. H. "Wiving and Thriving in Northern Rhodesia," Africa, XXXII, No. 2 (April, 1962) 111-22.

This intriguing title is used for a report of a study of letters written to a newspaper feature writer. Most, but not all, of the letters were from males concerning problems of romantic love, multiple entanglements, threatened or broken relationships all of which formerly would have been dealt with in the tribe.

164. Southal, Aidan. "The Position of Women and the Stability of Marriage," Social Change in Modern Africa. Edited by Aidan Southal. Published for the International African Institute. London: Oxford University Press, 1961.

The author finds that some of the causes of instability are the dual role of women as mother and provider, plus the problem of polygamy and the lack of the mother's legal control over her children.

165. Turnbull, Colin M. The Lonely African. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1962.

A sociological study which develops the importance and meaning of the tribe. The topic is examined in a series of biographies each of which is devoted to a different aspect of tribal problems. One concerns Safini, her loneliness upon her return to her tribe after the failure of her marriage to a Frenchman.

Various Aspects

166. Amarteifio, Evelyn. "Customary Marriage in Ghana," African Women, III, No. 1 (December, 1958) 4-5.

An article describing the activity of the General Secretary of the National Federation of Ghana. Her efforts included rallies and radio talks to force the Government to consider legislation concerning the registration of native customary marriages.

167. Ardener, Edwin. Divorce and Fertility: an African Study [Bakweri] ("Nigerian Social and Economic Studies, No. 3") London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

A companion volume to Plantation and Village in the Cameroons: Some Economic and Social Studies. This book deals in more detailed fashion with the information contained in Chapter XV, "Marriage and Prostitution in Victorian Division" of the referred volume. The research reported on covers interviews with over a thousand women. The study sought to discover why the Bakweri women have such a high frequency of divorce and a low fertility rate. The reasons given by the women for their divorces are collated and tables listing the number of legitimate and concubinary unions, the number of still births and many other related facts are included.

168. Ibberson, Dora. "Social Development Through the Family in Emergent Countries," Oversea Quarterly, I, No. 8 (December, 1959) 230-33.

Conferees from West and Central Africa attending the Conference on Social Development Through the Family held in Oxford, England, 1959, were told that it is essential to train indigenous people to carry out their own social work, especially women, therefore the need for social workers in underdeveloped countries is pressing.

170. Padmore, Mai. "Some Misconceptions About Women in Africa," Africa Report (June, 1961) 7.

Mrs. Padmore, wife of the Liberian Ambassador to the United States, blames anthropological terms for some of the misconceptions. She compares "bride-price" with "dowry", "giving the bride away" with the African parents' selection of a groom.

171. Amoh, Margaret. "The Single Woman, the Widow and the Deserted Wife," African Women Speak. Edited by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. ("World Horizon Report," No. 26") Maryknoll, New York: Maryknoll Publications, 1960.

The author, Miss Amoh, a teacher in Kumasi, Ghana, is convinced that education is necessary for these three groups of women to enable them to protect their rights and as a means of support. She blames many of the problems of the deserted wife to the revival since independence of the "African way of life" for husbands use this revival as an excuse to practice polygamy, a situation to which many present-day wives object. The uneducated widow may, the author notes, be penniless because she did not know that her husband could have written a will to protect her rights.

172. "Fourteenth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women," United Nations Review, VI, No. 10 (April, 1960) 39- ; VI, No. 11 (May, 1960) 30-32.

The articles report on the meeting of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women at the University of Buenos Aires in April, 1960. The session recommended a minimum legal age for marriage, to make free consent of both parties a condition to valid marriage, and to provide for the compulsory registration of marriage. The articles note that there were no African women members of the Commission but the first topic was an expression of the hope that African women would seek to serve on later Commissions.

FAMILY RELATIONS

173. Banton, Michael P. "The Household," West African City: A Study of Tribal Life in Freetown. Published for the International African Institute. London: Oxford University Press, 1957.

In the old tribal system wives accepted the polygamous marriage for many hands were needed to do the household chores and the crop cultivation. In the urban economy, the wife, dependent upon her husband's income, is unable to grow her own food and her newly established trading business showing minimal returns, she resents the other wives' demands on her husband's income.

174. California Texas Oil Co., Ltd. (Producer). African Heritage. New York: Caltex Company.

A twenty minute free film in color covering the daily life of the African family--food, shelter, leisure, art.

175. Chisiza, D. K. Africa--What Lies Ahead. ("Occasional Paper No. 1")
New York: The African-American Institute, 1962.

The writer, Secretary General of the Malawi Congress Party (Nyasaland), discusses secular and religious problems facing new African nations. He suggests community development programs on a national basis to provide instruction in nation building for both men and women working together as a family.

176. Clignet, R. "Introduction to the Inquiry on the Attitudes of Society Towards Women in the Ivory Coast," International Social Science Journal, XIV, No. 1 (January, 1962) 137-48.

The author notes that educated women are able to put up greater resistance to pressures from their families to marry early. He also notes that the desire of African women to continue working after marriage instead of having babies causes dissension in the African family.

177. Dethier, Robert. Une famille de citadins du Katanga. Travaux de l'Institut de Sociologie de la Faculte de Droit de Liege, 1961.

A researcher selects an urban couple in Katanga with seven children for observation. On a day-to-day basis, the study describes how they react to the undercurrents of nationalism, added to the never ending struggle of supplying necessities for such a large family.

178. "Edusei May Have Political Future," in "News in Brief," Africa Report, VII, No. 5 (May, 1962) 17.

A brief news item which reports that Mr. Krobo Edusei, former Ghanaian Minister of Industries, may regain his political position which he lost after the publicity surrounding his wife who had purchased in London a gold-plated bed costing 3,000 pounds.

179. Geiger, H. Jack. "When Africans Go To Town," Saturday Review, XLIII (September 3, 1960) 43-46.

A doctor describes a family living in a segregated township in South Africa. The husband is a drunkard, the wife suffers from hypertension, all of the living children have various complaints. The wife can speak and write two languages, balance the books of the church auxiliary, chair a meeting, operate a sewing machine, and dream of the day when her children will be in professional positions.

180. Ibberson, Dora. "Social Development Through the Family in Emergent Countries," Oversea Quarterly, I, No. 8 (December, 1959) 230-33.

Conferees from West and Central Africa attending the Conference on Social Development Through the Family, Oxford, England, 1959, heard a background paper stress the need for each member of the family to develop character as a bulwark against the stresses of the social revolution taking place in their countries.

181. Izzett, Alison. "Family Life Among the Yoruba, in Lagos, Nigeria," Social Change in Modern Africa. Edited by Aidan Southal. Published for the International African Institute. London: Oxford University Press, 1961.

Yoruba women, famous as traders, often play a dominant role in the household, while husbands may resent having to be the breadwinner. The husband may assert himself by having an "outside wife". The "outside wife" acquires status in this position much to the indignation of the wife.

182. Little, Kenneth. "Some Urban Patterns of Marriage and Domesticity in West Africa," Sociological Review, VII, No. 1 (July, 1959) 65-82.

An anthropologist concludes that the following problems cause disruption in family life: the educated husband with an illiterate wife; the fiancé who assumes cost of his fiancée's education; incompatibility in the Christian monogamous marriage; a union of man and wife, with the traditional family system in which marriage is thought of as economic and procreative; and the availability of prostitutes.

183. Marris, Peter. Family and Social Change in an African City: A Study of Rehousing in Lagos. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1962.

The author describes the traditional family life of the Yorubas who constitute 75% of the Lagos population. He tells how it was disrupted by resettling several thousand people which led to a strain on family loyalties, a burden of increased rents, an uprooting of trading patterns, and the separation of the father from the family for longer periods of time. He notes that rehousing moved the wife away from the market centers forcing her to give up her trading position. This caused economic distress in the family and the wife felt insecure without an independent income as security against her husband acquiring more wives.

184. McCall, Daniel F. "Trade and the Role of Wife in a Modern West African Town," Social Change in Modern Africa. Edited by Aidan Southal. Published for the International African Institute. London: Oxford University Press, 1961.

The author finds that when the husband expects and accepts the trader wife to support herself, he loses one of the means of dominance over her.

185. "New Sudanese Women's Organization," (Reviewed from Sudan, No. 34) African Women, V, No. 2 (June, 1963) 29.

A report of the activity of women leaders of Khartoum. They are said to have met in a committee for the purpose of forming an organization to study family life with the objective of raising the standards of community life.

186. Okigbo, Pius. "Social Consequences of Economic Development in West Africa," Africa Continent of Change. Edited by Peter R. Gould. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1961.

Among the several social consequences the writer notes are those in relation to the family. Income for the family is derived from several sources, some of which provide the wife an independent income. Her chief source was threatened with the introduction of oil mills in West Africa. The threat to her woman's role and position in the family caused her to join other women in a violent demonstration against the change in production although the mills were a means of raising the family's income.

187. Olympio, Dina. Personal interviews with Madame Olympio in Lome, Togo. August, 1960; March, 1961.

Madame Dina Olympio, wife of the former President of Togo, talked of the period when her husband was leader of the Independence Party, and of the part played by a wife and mother during the periods he was in jail.

188. Ousmane, Sembene. "La mère," Presence Africaine, No. 17 (September, 1957-January, 1958) 111-12.

An article in which the author glorifies the role of the tender mother who at the same time is a source of strength against tyranny in the African social scene.

189. Pauw, Berthold A. The Second Generation: a Study of the Family Among Urbanized Bantu in East London. Published for the Institute of Social and Economic Research. Rhodes University, Cape-town: Oxford University Press, 1963.

A study of the "triangle of forces" (Western culture, traditional Xhosa culture, and urbanization) and the working of these forces on the landless urban Bantu working class, and the smaller urban middle class. The study concentrated on domestic, personal and leisure time relations and activities. Among the many people interviewed were women who exemplified certain types--the unwed mother living with her mother, the wedded wife married after the future mother-in-law arranged the marriage, and the woman who was forced to be head of the house.

190. Powdermaker, Hortense. Coppertown: Changing Africa; the Human Situation on the Rhodesian Copperbelt. New York: Harper & Row, 1962.

With a small native team to assist her this anthropologist recorded the talk of the people in households, beer halls, public washing stands, in order to analyze tensions in their "interpersonal relations", primarily the role of women in the African family.

191. Raymond, G. Alison. "Woman in Africa: Her Baby Off Her Back," Journal of Human Relations, VIII, No. 3 & 4 (Spring-Summer, 1960) 700-708.

The author finds that the married woman is more likely to cling to the village. There she can follow an established way of life tending her garden, caring for the children, and do some trading on the side. She is used to a long, hard laboring day which is characteristic of rural life.

192. Read, Margaret. "Migrant Labour in Africa and Its Effects Upon Tribal Life," Africa, Continent of Change. Edited by Peter Gould. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1961.

The author discusses some of the effects of migratory labor practices. She finds that one of them is the unhappiness and loneliness of wives left in the villages to grow the food and to care for the children while their husbands work in the mines or industrial cities.

193. "Who's Who in Ghana," Africa Today, IV, No. 2 (March-April, 1957) 16.

Sir Emmanuel Quist since 1951 was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly while Lady Dinah Quist, awarded the M. B. E. (Member of the British Empire) for her community work, is described as earning fame as a result of establishing the first rose garden in Ghana.

SOCIAL CHANGES

GENERAL

194. African Women. Published by the Department of Education in Tropical Areas, Institute of Education, University of London, London, England. December, 1954-

This periodical, published twice a year, in June and December, is the only one dedicated entirely to African women. It culls articles from African newspapers and magazines which tell of the educational, social, industrial and political opportunities open to African women and how they take advantage of these opportunities.

195. Dobrski-Gabszewicz, Suzanne. "Le service dans le nouveau Congo," Belgique d'Outremer? No. 292 (Juillet, 1959) 407-408.

A description of the activity of social workers who regularly visit regional offices established in the "bush" thus assuring continuous contact with the mass of people, principally women.

196. Field, M. J. Search for Security: an Ethno-Psychiatric Study of Rural Ghana. (Northwestern African Studies, No. 5), Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern University Press, 1960.

A study of one hundred case histories, many of them women, by a woman psychiatrist who was allowed to interview those who came to shrines, found in many parts of rural Ghana, which were reputed to give supernatural protection. Among the cases cited were those of a woman who claimed her husband spent her money on concubines; another of a woman who complained of having pains in her neck when her husband learned of her adulteries.

197. Gould, Peter R. (ed.). Africa, Continent of Change. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1961.

A selection of readings "designed to give insight into some of the major problems facing Africa". The chapters on social change deal at considerable length with the problems of women during the period when change is the pattern in Africa.

198. Marie-André, du Sacre Coeur. "The African Girl," African Women Speak. Edited by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. ("World Horizon Report, No. 26") Maryknoll, New York: Maryknoll Publications, 1960.

A White Sister missionary who devotes her life to improving the lot and status of her beloved "Africaines" declares in a speech at Lome, Togo, that the country girl is "seeking better education, better nutrition and a freer personal life in order to meet new responsibilities."

199. Ogunshye, F. Adetowun. "Les femmes du Nigeria," Presence Africaine, No. 32-33 (June-September, 1960) 121-38.

The author expresses the belief that Westerners do not understand how much women enjoy their independence and their prerogatives in Nigerian society.

200. Paulme, Denise (ed.). Women of Tropical Africa. Translated by H. M. Wright. Berkeley, Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1963.

A group of essays written by women ethnologists with the objective of correcting the usual erroneous preconceptions about the inferior position of women in a traditional French speaking African setting. The writers show how traditional values have been diluted by European influences and present a comparative study of women's role in the political and economic organization of African societies. An analytical bibliography which follows the text provides a most comprehensive listing of useful materials.

201. Rapport Soumis par le Gouvernement Belge a l'Assemblée Generale des Nations Unies au subject de l'administration de Ruanda-Urundi, 1960. Brussels, 1961.

This annual report of the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory contains a chapter (Chapter III of Part VII on "Social Services") which describes the role and condition of women in Ruanda-Urundi.

202. Ross, Emory, and Ross, Myrta. Africa Disturbed. New York: Friendship Press, 1959.

Missionaries report on their interview-and-analysis study soliciting "frank reaction to questions on such subjects as family problems, political developments, changing economics, communications, the arts, and religion."

203. Scobie, Alastair. Women of Africa. London: Cassell & Co., Ltd., 1960.

This long-time observer of the African scene describes the key to understanding the African woman, "... one must realize that she is brought up in tribal society in utter security ... safe in a loving family, a strong clan, ... her exact place known from birth to death." The principal theme in this book concerns the results of the transplanting of the tribal woman into a changing society lacking this security.

204. United Nations. 1960 Seminar on Participation of Women in Public Life. Addis Ababa, December, 1960.

This seminar attended by women from thirty-one African countries discussed educational, economical, political, social and legal obstacles impeding their progress and suggested possible action programs for individuals, organizations, and governments to overcome these obstacles.

205. Ward, Barbara. "Change Comes to Africa's Villages," New York Times Magazine (November 19, 1961).

This British economist believes that the biggest problem of transition is to take the African village, where 70-80% of the African people live, out of its communal and tribal past and to bring it into the modern world of general education and dynamic farming. The author notes that you can see the change taking place in the iron-corrugated roof replacing thatch, in the plain community hall which every member of the village helped build, by the canned goods in the small village store, but chiefly in the sense of pride with which the villagers point to their schoolhouse.

206. "Your Wireless Programmes for July 1st to July 16th," Nshila, No. 10 (June, 1958) 29-31.

This magazine published in Northern ^{Rhodesia} Nigeria in English, Nyanja,

Bembe, Tonga, and Lozi languages carries in each issue a listing of a daily fifteen-minute radio program for women in each of the African languages. On each Sunday there is also listed a "Talk for Women", presumably in English.

ART

207. "Arts, Human Behavior, and Africa," African Studies Bulletin, V, No. 2 (May, 1962) 1-70.

While the articles in this issue do not single out women for separate treatment, music and the dance, to mention two forms of African art, are so interwoven into the lives of Africans that they inevitably result in discussion of women in relation to art.

208. Boe, Geraed De. (Producer). She Shall Be Called Woman. New York: Brandon Films, Inc.

A fourteen minute, black and white film which uses Congolese sculpture to describe women's role in traditional African society.

209. Derbi, Mercy D. "Pottery in Ghana," African Women, II, No. 4 (June, 1958) 84-85.

The author finds the art of making pottery is not lost entirely in the villages. It may be a community project for the women who do this work. The importation of chinaware and enamelled plates has minimized the importance of pottery making somewhat.

CULTURE

210. "Africa Dances," West African Review, CCCIII, No. 413 (May, 1962) 4-13.

The article notes that some traditional African dances are for men only while some are for women. It notes that in Sierra Leone, for example, the Susu Women's Society is attempting to retain the traditional dances and costumes; in other parts of Africa there may be changes in both the dances and the costumes.

211. Bunberry, Isla. "Women's Position as Workers in Africa South of the Sahara," Civilisations, XI, No. 2 (no month used, 1961) 159-68.

Women entering the teaching and nursing professions are teaching the young or caring for the sick. These activities are closely related to the duties of the woman in her traditional role. Since these professions do not overstep the bounds of tradition too greatly, they are acceptable.

212. Busia, K. A. "The Conflict of Cultures: A Plea for Patience," The Atlantic Monthly, CCIII, No. 4 (April, 1959) 81-84.

A sociology professor observes evidence of the impact of Western culture on Ghanaian society; Ghanaians wear Western clothes, church members sing hymns, school children learn English, courts dispense justice according to European standards while traditional ways persist, being practiced right along with those characteristic of Western culture. An example cited is the African herbalist who practices alongside the Western-trained doctor.

213. Calkins, Thomas. Kisimusi. Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Co., 1962.

A novel concerned with the conflict of a Zulu girl caught between two worlds, those of traditional African society and those of the European in South Africa.

214. Cope, Jack. The Tame Ox. London: Heinemann, 1960.

A collection of short stories by a South African author. Three of them concern African women who are torn by fears and misunderstandings as they are suspended between ancient tribal teachings and new values and alien concepts.

215. International Alliance of Women. The African Woman Designs Her Future. A Report of the Seminar Organized by The Women's Improvement Society and the Council of Women's Societies with the Assistance of UNESCO. University College Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria, 1960.

Sixty-one African women who want to preserve what is good in African culture compare the advantages of the traditional practices (carrying babies on the back) with the more convenient modern practices (leaving babies in a nursery).

216. "New Zulu War," Parade's Special "Intelligence Report" in Parade, the Magazine Section of The Washington Post and Times Herald, September 15, 1963.

Zulu men who call themselves "African purists" use drastic measures to show their objections to modern clothes, hair-dos and make-up worn by Zulu women.

217. Raymond, G. Alison. "Woman in Africa: Her Baby Off Her Back," Journal of Human Relations, VIII, No. 3 & 4 (Spring-Summer, 1960) 700-708.

Two symbols of culture change are noted: the African baby left in the nursery while the mother works, and the African woman who moves from behind her husband when he is dealing with others to stand next to him thus illustrating a symbol of equality.

218. "Women's Group Urged to Remain "African"," Africa Report, VII, No. 9 (October, 1962) 22.

Women attending the conference sponsored by the Tanganyika African National Union at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, are encouraged not to relinquish their customary African culture for no better reason than that it is African.

ECONOMICS

219. Agblemagnon, F. N'Sougan. "Research on Attitudes Toward Togolese Women," International Social Science Journal, XIV, No. 1 (January, 1962) 145-56.

An African sociologist who studied the background of Togolese women to find an understanding of the male's attitude to her found that the woman always had the chance to earn money from the sale of produce from her own patch of ground and that today the urban woman, a "middle-woman", may have more money than her husband.

220. Ardener, Edwin (et alii). Plantation and Village in the Cameroons: Some Economic and Social Studies. Published for the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. London: Oxford University Press, 1950.

A report of a team of anthropologists, sociologists and economists who studied the problem of human relations on a large plantation enterprise (rubber, tea) with no obvious surplus or rural labor. Migrant laborers filled the temporary need but added other problems especially if they were accompanied by their wife or wives. Among the many studies made is one which shows that men spent double the amount of money on their own clothing, necessitated by the type of work, than they did on clothing for their wives.

221. Baker, Tanya. "Women's Role in the Development of Nigeria," Women's Role in the Development of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries. A Report of the XXXIst Meeting of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations, Brussels, 1958.

The author, a British sociologist, finds that the Nigerian woman is responsible for satisfying her own economic needs as well as those of her children above the level of subsistence. The husband may supply more than the bare necessities but is not legally responsible for more.

222. Campbell, Persia. Report of African Trip. New York: Queen's College, 1963. (Mimeographed)

The effect of the changing consumer market and of the increase in adult education, especially among women, on the economy of the developing countries in Africa is the subject of a report by the Chairman of the Department of Economics, Queen's College, New York City.

223. Davies, Richard L. "Women in African Economics," SAIS Review (School for Advanced International Studies) V, No. 1 (Autumn, 1960) 15-19.

The writer concludes that in many newly emerging, non-African countries there is a tradition of eliminating nearly half of the population, i.e., most of the women, from the tasks of economic initiative and judgment. The new nations of Africa, however, have a great advantage in this respect for there one finds a long history of full participation by women in economic endeavors.

224. Lefauchaux, Marie-Hélène. "The Contribution of Women to the Economic and Social Development of African Countries," International Labour Review, LXXXVI, No. 1 (July, 1962) 15-30.

The President of the International Council of Women discusses the change from an African subsistence economy to a market economy in which African women have an important part because they have a business sense. This sense is illustrated by the seller of home-made fritters from a tray on the seller's head to that of an established market businesswoman. The writer sees this activity outside the home as a first necessary step along the path of social and economic change.

225. Nyendwoha, E. S. "The Role of Women in the Development of Uganda," Women's Role in the Development of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries. A Report of the XXXIst Meeting of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations, Brussels, 1958.

The author notes that economic independence is being obtained by joining women's organizations organized by the Community Development Department for the sale of eggs, handicrafts, and vegetables.

226. Opoku-Ampomah, J. K. "Introducing an Ashanti Girl into Womanhood," Ghana Notes and Queries, No. 2 (May-August, 1961) 7-9.

The article describes in detail the ceremony performed when a girl reaches her first menstrual period. Now, contrary to tradition, the ceremony can be postponed until the cocoa season when a cash crop enables friends to give coins to the girl according to ceremonial custom.

227. Owusu, Christiana A. P. "Nursery Schools in Tropical Countries--Ghana," African Women, III, No. 2 (June, 1959) 26-29.

A study which finds that the Government of Ghana lacks the trained personnel needed to run the Nursery Schools established to assist working mothers.

228. "The Rural Women of Rhodesia," (from Daily News, Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia) African Women, V, No. 1 (December, 1962) 16.

The study finds that community awareness is evidenced by the willingness of rural women to work in each other's fields to raise money for their women's activities and their desire for modern clothes, a furnished house, and appliances.

229. Smythe, Hugh. "Social Change in Africa," American Journal of Economics and Sociology, IXX (January, 1960) 193-206.

A sociologist writes about the middle class which he says is made up of people who are "the product of an acculturation process resulting from experience in different societies and in antagonistic cultures." These individuals desire to stay in both groups, urban and tribal, but are forced to stay in an urban set-up because Westernized education has accustomed them to a money-wage economy but, at the same time, the individual temporizes by wearing his traditional dress.

230. "West Plans Cottage Industries," West African Review, XXXII, No. 398 (January-February, 1961) 28-31.

The Western Nigerian government is reported to be seeking to encourage the type of small scale industry that can be established almost anywhere. For this reason it runs a broadloom weaving school at Oyo, Western Nigeria, and provides technical assistance in rope making and the making of coir fibre mattresses. Such articles, the author notes, can be made by cooperative groups on a family basis, or even by individuals.

231. Williams, Victor Akinyele. "Meet the Women of Ghana," The UNESCO Courier, XI, No. 7 (July, 1958) 32.

The Ghanaian woman one most often meets is usually a housewife, who besides caring for her family's needs supplements her income by making and selling fried plantain and fish to the city's workers at lunchtime.

MORALS

232. Bohannan, Paul. African Homicide and Suicide. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960.

An anthropologist found jealousy, adultery, and quarrels between spouses or lovers the most frequent causes of homicide. At the same time, women commit fewer murders than men and fewer than British and American women.

233. Carlebach, Julius. Juvenile Prostitutes in Nairobi. ("East African Studies, No. 16") Kampala: Applied Research Unit, East African Institute of Social Research, 1962.

The report concludes that girls who come to the attention of police or welfare workers as delinquents are following their mother's engagement in prostitution or get involved as a result of the African urban revolution.

234. Chaplin, J. H. "Wiving and Thriving in Northern Rhodesia," Africa, XXXII, No. 2 (April, 1962) 111-22.

A study of letters written to a feature writer on a Northern Rhodesia newspaper by men who had love and marital problems, and by women who complained of the unfaithfulness of their husbands, or who bewailed their pregnancy with a married man.

235. Longmore, Laura. The Dispossessed: a Study of the Sex Life of Bantu Women in and Around Johannesburg. London: Jonathan Cape, 1959.

A sociological study of the confusion and frustration of women in a society which is male-dominated but yet does not provide the tribal protection to which its female members are accustomed. This situation often forces women to earn their livelihood in illegal ways.

236. Trobisch, Walter. "Pre-marital Relations and Christian Marriage in Africa," Practical Anthropology, VIII, No. 6 (November-December, 1961), 257-61.

A missionary teacher finds that even though African tribal groups emphasize the importance of virginity for their girls as a consideration in determining the bride-price, ninety-five percent of all cases of church discipline in a Christian college in the Cameroons are for sexual misbehavior.

STATUS

237. Baker, Tanya, and Bird, Mary. "Urbanization and the Position of Women," The Sociological Review, VII, No. 1 (July, 1959) 99-122.

Two sociologists find that residence in an urban community enables the African woman to be a wage-earner as a trader, clerk, teacher, or unionized prostitute. The urban woman feels she has acquired a status which would have been impossible for her in her tribal village.

238. Carboo-Sumney, Patience. "The New Ghanaian Woman," Flamingo (November, 1962) 46-48.

The article finds that Ghanaian women have improved their status as is shown by those women who now hold positions once held only by men. Illustrative are Mabel Dove, first woman member of Ghana's Parliament; Anne Baeta, only woman circuit judge; Emelia Aryee, legal adviser to President Nkrumah; A. Lokko, manager of the Mobil Oil Company; Victoria Nyarko, member of Parliament and author of "The Position of Women in Ghana"; Grace Ayensu, member of Parliament and Ruby Quartey-Papafio, retired Senior Education Officer.

239. Christian, Angela. "The Place of Women in Ghana Society," African Women, III, No. 3 (December, 1959) 57-59.

A member of Ghana's diplomatic corps claims that Ghanaian women always have had legal and political rights, that not until women acquired education did they improve their status to match their rights.

240. Kaberry, Phyllis M. Women of the Grassfields; a Study of the Economic Position of Women in Bamenda, British Cameroons. ("Colonial Research Publications, No. 14") London: Stationery Office, 1952.

This somewhat older detailed study calls attention to the difficulty of determining the status of women because of the large variety of controlling factors, i. e. men own the land, women own the crops on which the family has to subsist.

241. Kashif, Haja. "The Sudanese Women's Movement," African Women, III, No. 3 (December, 1959) 55-56.

A member of the non-political Sudanese Women's Union, tells of its aims and problems in support of its program of raising the status of the Sudanese women.

242. Leith-Ross, S. "The Rise of a New Elite Amongst the Women of Nigeria," International Social Science Bulletin, VII, No. 3 (1956) 481-88.

The author, describing the social changes taking place in the Western and Eastern Regions of Nigeria, finds that a new women's elite is developing. In the main, it consists of three groups: the older traditional elite (women traders, medicine women et al.), the elite of wealth (largely women traders), and the socialite and intellectual elites of the educated and those who have been able and willing to adopt high living standards.

243. McCall, Daniel F., and Colson, Elizabeth. "The Position of Educated Women in Africa," Oversea Quarterly, I, No. 5 (March, 1959) 142-45.

These two researchers find that educated women tend to refuse a polygamous marriage. The result is that there are more single girls. This poses a problem because of the emphasis placed on the right of every woman to bear children rather than on the status of marriage.

244. Preston, H. The African Women and the Changing Pattern of Africa. No. 22, Information Service, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 1961.

A government officer of the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland finds that Rhodesian women oppose polygamy, want to dress in Western clothes, and yearn for appliances such as irons and radios. Mothers, for prestige reasons, want their daughters to be teachers and nurses.

245. "La Promotion de la Femme Indigène," Belgique d'Outremer, No. 263 (January, 1957) 18-44.

A report of the XIIth Session of the National Colonial Congress in Brussels, 1956, contains a discussion, with many illustrations, of how the social services are used as an educational medium to advance the status of African women in the Congo and other Belgian administered overseas areas.

246. Scarbrough, Ellen Mills. "Women's Role in the Development of Liberia," Women's Role in the Development of Tropical and



Sub-Tropical Countries. A Report of the XXXIst Meeting of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations, Brussels, 1958.

A member of the Liberian House of Representatives talks about the right of women to own property, to vote, to hold office, and to accept any employment for which they are prepared in any profession in Liberia.

247. Simons, H. J. "The Status of African Women," Africa in Transition: Some BBC Talks on Changing Conditions in the Union and the Rhodesias. Edited by Prudence Smith. London: Max Reinhardt, 1958.

The author, a lecturer at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, believes African women's strength is closely related to their influence in national organizations. Their fight against the color bar and segregation laws is valued by African men. The writer finds women making considerable progress toward improved status and feels that a feminist movement, pressing its claims for removal of the disabilities they suffer as women, to be successful, must operate within the framework of African nationhood.

248. Smythe, Hugh H. "Israel and Africa: Some Common Problems," Jewish Social Studies, XXIV, No. 2 (April, 1962) 97-107.

A sociologist examines problems relating to economics, politics and the status of women of these two countries. He finds that both need "attitudinal changes on the part of men, psychological reorientation by the women", new educational programs, and new legal provisions in their constitutions for protection of women.

249. Smythe, Hugh H., and Smythe, Mary. The New Nigerian Elite. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1960.

"Wives and children share the status of the husband and father and live in the manner decreed by the husband-father's rank". Few women were found by these sociologists who fulfill in their own right the criteria for "elite" status.

250. United Nations, Office of Public Information. "The United Nations and the Status of Women: a Survey of United Nations Work to Promote the Civil and Political Rights of Women," United Nations Review, VIII (March-April, 1961) 29.

A brief review of the accomplishments to date of the United Nation's Commission on the Status of Women. The article describes gains and setbacks in the areas of politics, education, economics, and the present status of women in private law. The article also discusses the prospects for future action. African women's problems are covered as part of the discussion of the status of women throughout the world.

251. "The Women of Ruanda-Urundi," Social Achievements. Published by Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Information and Public Relations Office, Brussels, 1960.

The article reports that the changes in status taking place because of the upheaval of traditional ways causes young women with some education, unwilling to live as their mothers did, to demand vocational training.

URBANISM

252. Acquah, Ione. Accra Survey. London: University of London Press, 1958.

A 1957 social survey of Accra, the capital of Ghana, undertaken for the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, contains material relating to female employment, prostitution, day nurseries, traditional midwives, and hospitals.

253. Banton, Michael P. "The Household," West African City: a Study of Tribal Life in Freetown. Published for the International African Institute. London: Oxford University Press, 1957.

The study reports that problems arise in the urban household when the wife realizes that the husband's urban income does not provide for more than one wife. An adjustment period follows during which the wife attempts to provide money by trading instead of cultivating crops as she did in the village.

254. Cairns, J. C. Bush and Boma. London: John Murray, 1959.

A District Commissioner in Tanganyika draws brief sketches of a few of the many people who filed in and out of his office to see the "Boma". The sketches include the indignant prostitute who had her savings stolen by one of her lovers, the uneducated wife who is suspicious of her educated husband, and others.

255. Carter, Gwendolen M. "The Teeming Streets of Lagos," Independence for Africa. ("Books That Matter") New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1960.

First the reader is shown the obvious, the women with their trays of food, the colorful dress of both men and women, the activities that Westerners carry on only in the seclusion of their homes. The anthropologist then comments on the cultural, the social and the political forces at work which are features not quite as obvious to the casual observer.

256. Dethier, Robert. Une famille de citadins du Katanga. Travaux de l'Institut de Sociologie de la Faculte de Droit de Liege, 1961.

A psycho-social study of a Congolese family including Christophe, his wife, Thérèse, and their seven children, on a day to day basis, in the process of a social and cultural transformation in a large city.

257. Gamble, David P. "The Temne Family in a Modern Town (Lusar) in Sierra Leone," Africa, XXXIII, No. 3 (July, 1963) 209-36.

The article discusses the changing status of the man, his wife, and their children in a Sierra Leone urban area. The rapid changes in occupational opportunity afforded the husband in a modern town are less available to his wife.

258. Geiger, H. Jack. "When African Go To Town," Saturday Review, XLIII (September 3, 1960) 43-46.

A doctor describes a family living in a segregated township in South Africa who suffer from what he calls "The Waking Sickness", a disorder characteristic of a rapidly changing social order. There are twelve in the family living in two rooms, making ends meet as well as they can.

259. Hill, Adelaide C. "The Broadening Horizon of African Women," Africa and the United States: images and realities. Edited by Helen Kitchen as the Background Book for the Eighth National Conference, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, Boston, 1961.

Reasons given by the author for the changing status of women were the processes of urbanization. These processes provide opportunities for personal freedom and jobs, and enable women to relate themselves to other groups and people through regional organizations.

260. Holleman, J. F. "The Changing Roles of African Women," Africa in Transition: Some BBC Talks on Changing Conditions in the Union and the Rhodesias. Edited by Prudence Smith. London: Max Reinhardt, 1958.

The author, Director of the Institute for Social Research, University of Natal, Durban, South Africa, notes that African women often blame the male members of the community, especially their husbands for "holding them down". The writer feels this is the crux of what may well be the "toughest problem which urban African society has to solve" for the woman must operate in the city under new and different circumstances than in customary rural tribal society. Among the suggestions made is encouragement of cultural activities in which both the wife and husband might participate.

261. Jager, L. T. de. Welfare of the Urban Bantu. Fact Paper 96, Supplement to the Digest of South African Affairs. Pretoria: South African Information Service, 1961.

The South African government's realization that Bantu men and women who move to industrial centers have problems and under these conditions need help in learning to accept community responsibilities.

262. Leblanc, M. Personnalite de la femme Katangaise: Contribution a l'etude de son acculturation. Paris: Beatrice Nauwelserts, 1960.

A doctor of psychology studies the anxieties, motivations, sexual drives and hostilities of the "femme Katangaise", women living in industrial cities in the Katanga area of the Congo.

263. Mayer, Philip (ed.). Townsmen or Tribesmen. Published on behalf of the Institute of Social and Economic Research. Rhodes University, Capetown: Oxford University Press, 1961.

This book is devoted to showing how some Xhosa, during the course of their East London careers, undergo a major transition from migrant to becoming a real townsman. Part IV deals with the problems of women and children in a migratory situation: a woman comes to town to obtain an economic and a social footing of her own, to join the father of her children, or to escape the shame the unmarried mother must bear in the village. Once settled in town, she often becomes an economic or moral problem for the city authorities, and a threat to the marital peace of other women.

264. "Ragazze Africane: Nuova Generazione," Nigrizia (Marzo, 1962) 12-18.

This well illustrated article in the monthly magazine of the Missionari Comboniani discusses the education of young African women in mission schools, and children in primary schools taught by an African woman teacher. The problems of young people living in a city, of engaged couples, and the influence of the cinema and dance in molding the lives of these young people are also discussed.

265. United Nations. "Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara," Report on the World Social Situation. Published by the United Nations, Bureau of Social Affairs, New York, 1957.

A study of the causes of migration concludes that people in undeveloped areas move to the cities for many reasons: to get a money income to help pay taxes or the bride-price; to enjoy the supposedly better housing available; to obtain an education; in the case of women, to escape from tribal rule. The results of this migration are varied: crowded housing conditions; labor instability because of lack of training of both men and women; marital instability because urban women refuse to be subservient.

POLITICS

GENERAL

266. Agblemagnon, F. N'Sougan. "Research on Attitudes Towards Togolese Women," International Social Science Journal, XIV, No. 1 (January, 1962) 145-56.

An African sociologist who studied the background of Togolese women to find an understanding of the male's attitude to her found that the Togolese woman, politically, is accustomed to take an active part from earliest times when women ruled the tribes while the males were at war.

267. "African Women Vote in French Territories," The UNESCO Courier, X (March, 1957) 4.

A decree adopted by the French Assembly in 1951 allowed African widows and mothers of not less than two children the right to vote in French-administrated African states. In 1956, the right to vote was extended to all African women on the same basis as for

women in France. A serious problem was that most voters were illiterate but this problem was solved by the use of colors and pictures to indicate their choice when voting.

268. Gertzel, C. J. "New Government in Uganda," Africa Report, VII, No. 5 (May, 1962) 7-8.

A report on the issues receiving major attention during the election campaign for election of members to the National Assembly and pictorial evidence that women took an active role in the election.

269. Hamamsy, Laila Shukry El. "The Political Role of Women in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries," Women's Role in the Development of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries. A Report of the XXXIst Meeting of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations, Brussels, 1958.

In this conference report, the director of the Social Research Center of the American University in Cairo chides the women for not taking advantage of their right to vote to attain the legal rights that they desire. They are bound, the writer states, by traditional conceptions of the role of women, and lack of political experience because of their recent entry into a political role. Civic education is indicated as one way to help women to determine when political parties are interested in promoting their cause, not just in the votes of women.

270. Jarrett-Kerr, Martin and an African Nurse. "Apartheid in Nursing--A Challenge," Africa South, III, No. 1 (October-December, 1958) 32-38.

An article discussing the impact of South Africa's racial policies on the nursing profession. It is based on an interview with a nurse who had to remain anonymous because of her criticism of the discriminatory features of the South African Nursing Act, and because of the notice displayed in all hospitals that nurses participating in political activities would be dismissed.

271. Lebeuf, Annie M. D. "The Role of Women in the Political Organization of African Societies," Women of Tropical Africa. Edited by Denise Paulme. Translated by H. W. Wright. Berkeley, Los Angeles; University of California Press, 1963.

An ethnologist reviews the political power of African women from the earliest times to show that in most of the monarchical systems

either one or two women participated in the exercise of power. Today the mass of women are organized into powerful organizations in the fields of commerce, agriculture, or in buyer's associations. Their leaders are consulted by political authorities, the writer observes, because "African women have a tradition of practical participation in public affairs."

272. Mabogunje, Akim. "The Market Woman of Nigeria," Ibadan, XI (February, 1961) 14-17.

A discussion of the political power of Nigerian market women. The author finds they are respected by the politicians who are aware of the block vote which can be delivered by associations of market women.

273. Moore, J. Aduke. "The Sphere and Influence of Women in Africa," Journal of Human Relations, VIII, No. 3 & 4 (Spring-Summer, 1960) 709-17.

The writer identifies women's activity and interest in raising money for organizations engaged in social work programs, such as the Y. W. C. A. and the Red Cross, as an important avenue to enable them to influence social legislation.

274. Nyendwoha, E. S. "The Role of Women in the Development of Uganda," Women's Role in the Development of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries. A Report of the XXXIst Meeting of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations, Brussels, 1958.

The author reports that women in Uganda are gaining political status by helping to elect women to the Uganda Legislative Council and to the tribal councils. This status permits them to question customary laws unfavorable to their welfare such as that which permits the children of a widowed mother to be taken away from her and placed with her husband's relatives.

275. Price, J. H. "The Influence of Women in Gambian Politics," From "Some Notes on the Influence of Women in Gambian Politics". African Women, IV, No. 1 (December, 1960) 11-12.

The author expresses the opinion that the work of women in social and political societies has an important political effect and also provides politicians with a focal point for wooing the women's vote.

276. Raymond, G. Alison. "Woman in Africa: Her Baby Off Her Back," Journal of Human Relations, VIII, No. 3 & 4 (Spring-Summer, 1960) 700-708.

The writer notes that millions of additional African women voting for the first time in 1956 in election of municipal council candidates were also eligible for election to these bodies. She notes that nurseries available for working mothers women were encouraged to make a concerted effort to secure needed legislation, especially on marriage and divorce.

277. Ritzenthaler, Robert E. "Anlu: A Woman's Uprising in the British Cameroons," African Studies, XIX, No. 3 (1960) 151-56.

The author, Curator of Anthropology of the Milwaukee Public Museum, reports on his study of an uprising of women in Bamenda province during which "anlu" was used as a political weapon. Anlu traditionally referred to a disciplinary technique employed by the women of a tribe against male offenders for certain offences. In 1957 these women hearing rumors that their land was to be taken away from them by the government used anlu as a weapon to gain control of tribal affairs from the men. The women continued their effort until 7,000 women were involved. As a result, government officials had to hasten to assure the women of the falsity of the rumor.

278. United Nations, Commission on the Status of Women. Report of the 17th Session, New York, March 11-29, 1963.

The report expressed the belief that progress was achieved in the field of political rights for women. The Commission invited the Secretary-General to include in a pamphlet prepared for the Commission, titled "Civic and Political Education of Women", tables showing Member States where women have been elected to the national Parliament or where women have been appointed to high governmental, judicial or diplomatic posts.

279. U. S., Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Women in the World Today: Political Rights of Women in Member Nations of the United Nations. (International Report, No. 2) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1963.

Includes a tabulation of countries around the world on the political rights of women which shows thirty African members of the United Nations listed as permitting women to vote on an equal basis with men in all elections. Only one African nation, the study notes, and one region in a second African country do not allow women voting

rights. The dates on which women were granted the right to vote by each country is contained in a table in this report.

280. "West Africans Abroad-1959: Britian-U. S. A.-and Continent," West African Review, XXX, No. 385 (December, 1959) 822-28.

Pictorial evidence indicating that women students from Ghana participated in politically-motivated international meetings organized by the Communist directed International Union of Students at the 1959 International Youth Festival held in Vienna.

281. "Where Women Show the Way," [Nairobi] Daily Nation, No. 1066 (March 9, 1964) 2.

A newspaper account of the speech of the first speaker, a male Government official, at the first women's seminar to be held at Wundanyi, Kenya, told the women that they "could be proud of the fact that they played the greater role in bringing about the present Kenya Government at the last general election."

282. World Young Women's Christian Association. New Paths for Christian Women in Africa. A Report on the All-Africa Y. W. C. A. Conference. Geneva: World Young Women's Christian Association, 1961.

A report on a conference held at the University College of Rhodesia, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 1961. One of the conference findings was a recognition that "Today everything in Africa channels into politics. Therefore the Christian and the Church cannot escape political problems."

ELECTIVE OFFICE

283. Carboo-Sumney, Patience. "Women of Power: Sophia Daku," Flamingo (April, 1963) 12-13.

A sketch about Sophie Daku who is a social worker, Assistant Secretary of the National Council of Ghana Women, Vice-President of the Council of West African Women, and a member of the Ghana National Assembly. She sought legislation in the National Assembly to assist women offenders jailed with their babies to find some means of caring for their children until the mother was released.

284. "Ghana Women Members of Parliament," African Women, III, No. 4 (June, 1960) 95.

A report on legislation adopted by the Ghana National Assembly which makes provision for ten women to become members of Parliament through a special arrangement which assures their election without having to contest for their seats with men.

285. Hornaday, Mary. "African Woman Moves up, Ella Koblo Gulama, Paramount Chief," Christian Science Monitor, May 26, 1958.

A news feature article on Mrs. Gulama whose victory over fifteen men for the lifetime chieftancy of Moyamba Kaiyambe encouraged eight other women to try for a chief's rank, and who later defeated four men for a seat in the Sierra Leone House of Representatives.

286. Lacroix, Collette. "Women of Power: Mrs. Aqua Keita," Flamingo (December, 1962) 21-22.

An interview with Mrs. Aqua Keita who listened to the hopes and confidences of her patients during the twenty-seven years she worked as a midwife. When she was elected to the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali she worked to secure support for Centres for Protection of Mothers, a system of family allowances, day nurseries, and instruction in vernacular languages.

287. Martin, Judith. "Tanganyikan M. P. She Traded Veil for Votes," The Washington Post and Times Herald, June 12, 1963.

A news feature article on Bibi (Mrs.) Titi Mohamed who took off her veil to talk to women about what they could do to gain independence. In 1960 she was elected to the Tanganyikan Parliament, the first woman to obtain an elective position of this importance.

288. "Portrait: Liberia's First Woman M. P.," West Africa, No. 2281 (February 18, 1961) 173.

A sketch on Mrs. Ellen Mills Scarborough, formerly Under-Secretary of Education in Liberia and twice a member of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

289. Foreign Broadcast Information Service. "Madame Maurice Yameogo's Tour," Middle East, Africa, and West Europe Daily Report. Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D. C., January 8, 1964.

A summary of a radio broadcast from Ouagadougou, which reports that during an inspection tour of the women's section of the UDV-RDA (Volta Democratic Union-Rassemblement Democratique Africain) in Sapone Madame Yameogo, wife of the President of Upper Volta, told a gathering of women members "that the role of women in the country occupies an important place in the general context of government policy."

290. Foreign Broadcast Information Service. "NPC Scores Proponents of Women's Vote," Middle East, Africa and West Europe Daily Report. Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D. C., January 8, 1964.

A speaker for the Northern People's Congress party broadcasting from Kaduna, Nigeria, accused the Progressive Union (NEPU) and its women's leader, Madame Gambo Sawaba, of working against the best interests of northern Nigeria by making the right of women to vote an election issue at both parliamentary and local levels. The broadcast is a defense of the Moslem-oriented NPC view that the time is not yet reached for full exercise of women's political rights as advocated by the NEPU.

291. Hodgkin, Thomas. African Political Parties: an Introductory Guide. ("African Series WA-12. Edited by David and Helen Kimble") Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, Ltd., 1961.

Although the author gives relatively little space to the political activities of women, he acknowledges their voting power and calls attention to the fact that many political party constitutions state that each party branch shall have a women's section.

292. Lameck, Lucy. "Sees Key Role for Women," Africa Special Report, IV, No. 9 (September, 1959) 13-14.

Miss Lameck, a Tanganyikan, writes from her own experiences on her great hopes for African women. Miss Lameck worked as a district organizer for TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) to gain political

experience. She was in the United States in 1959 under an exchange grant studying politics, economics and the structure of government.

293. Nabaraoui, Céza. "African Women Seek Independence and Peace," Freedomways (Spring, 1961) 102-106.

An appraisal of the recommendations of the first Afro-Asian Women's Conference held in Cairo in 1961. One conference recommendation was to set up a women's section in the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization "to act as an organ to effect mutual aid in the fight for national independence."

294. Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Information, Research and Reference Section. Her Excellency, Mrs. Flora Azikiwe's Biography. Lagos, Nigeria [n. d.]

A biographic sketch which reports that to widen her outlook, Mrs. Azikiwe studied for a degree at Howard University, Washington, D. C. in 1955. On her return to Nigeria she assisted her husband, Nnamdi Azikiwe, who served as Premier of Eastern Region and then as Governor General of Nigeria. Mrs. Azikiwe is described as politically active serving as President of the women's section of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

295. Oton, E. U. The Hon. (Mrs.) Margaret Ekpo, Member of the Eastern House of Assembly. Biography Service, Research and Reference Section, Information Division, Federal Ministry of Information. Lagos, Nigeria, 1963.

A description of Mrs. Ekpo's fight for the emancipation of women in Nigeria and her political activity in the Nigerian political party, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. Mrs. Ekpo's efforts eventually led to a promise from Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, a leading Nigerian political leader who was later appointed by the Queen of England as Governor General of Nigeria, that he would make every effort to incorporate adult suffrage into the constitution of the country.

296. "Portrait: Africa's Mrs. Pankhurst," West Africa, No. 2138 (April 5, 1958) 319.

Madame Ouezzin-Coulibaly, wife of the former Prime Minister of the Ivory Coast, is described by an official in former French West

300. Marie-André, du Sacre-Coeur. The House Stands Firm-Family Life in West Africa. Translated from the French by Alba I. Zizzamia. Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Co., 1962.

A sociologically-oriented Catholic missionary who left her beloved "Africaines" long enough to attend sessions of the French Chamber of Deputies during passage of the Mandel (1939) and Jacquenot (1951) decrees discusses the decrees which clarified the legal status of African women. The author explains how the decrees operate, and cites cases to prove how helpful they are to the stability of the family in former French West Africa.

301. Morris, H. F. "Marriage and Divorce in Uganda," Uganda Journal, XXIV, No. 2 (September, 1960) 197-206.

The President of the Uganda Society, 1958-59, calls attention to the greater rights enjoyed by men under the Protectorate Divorce Ordinance (pre-independence era). The women had to prove not only adultery, which was the only grounds for divorce, but had to show that the husband had forsaken Christianity and had taken other wives. The husband need only prove adultery. The author sought to have Ugandans realize that acceptance of monogamy in Uganda will not be by law, but rather by education, economic pressure, and, ultimately, by popular opinion.

302. Obi, S. N. C. "Women's Property and Succession Thereto in Modern Ibo Law," Journal of African Law, VI, No. 1 (Spring, 1962) 6-18.

A Nigerian legal student outlines the principles of customary law among the Ibo so far as it concerns purchase of land by women and discusses the circumstances under which women are allowed to retain ownership after marriage. The article also discusses the laws of succession concerning sons and daughters.

303. Phillips, Arthur. "Marriage and Divorce Laws in East Africa," Journal of African Law, III, No. 2 (Summer, 1959) 93-98.

A discussion of the improvement in the legal status of Kenyan women resulting from passage of ordinances that force the husband's brother to support the widow without need of cohabitation, allow married women the status of an independent litigant, and remove matrimonial disputes from the jurisdiction of the clan.

Africa as "une femme formidable dans la politique" (A woman to be reckoned with political life). As president of the women's section of the regional political group in former French West Africa known as the Rassemblement Democratique Africain she secured the release of political prisoners in the Ivory Coast by a "sit-down" of women outside the Abidjan prison in 1957.

297. "Togo Woman Leader: West African Lady [Mme. Eunice Adabunū]," Ebony, XVIII, No. 5 (March, 1963) 44-50.

An article telling the story of a successful woman trader who helped to finance President Olympio's campaign with the backing of the 600 member Togolese Women's Union (UFEMTO) of which she is the President. In 1960 with the active backing of this group, she was elected to a seat on the Municipal Council of Lome, the capital of Togo.

298. "Women's Franchise in Northern Nigeria," African World. (October, 1958) 26.

A report on political events in Northern Nigeria where in 1958 women demanded the right to vote arguing that they were counted in the census which resulted in the Northern Nigeria Region having 179 seats in the new Federal Legislature. The author reports that as a result of this agitation women's sections were established in the two political parties in the region.

LEGAL ASPECTS

LAWS

299. Amarteifo, Evelyn. "Customary Marriage in Ghana," African Women, III, No. 1 (December, 1958) 4-5.

An article which discusses how the National Federation of Ghanaian Women, through a campaign including radio talks and rallies, obtained consideration of legislation for registration of native customary marriages and to establish the responsibility of the father for support of the children in case of divorce.

304. Rhodesia, Southern. Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Inequalities or Disabilities as Between Men and Women. Presented to the Legislature Assembly, 1955. Salisbury: Government Printer, 1956.

The report of a governmental commission set up to study inequalities concerning guardianship and custody of children, the maintenance of former wives, and the liability of the husband for provision of household necessities.

STATUS

305. Allott, A. N., and Read, J. S. "Legal Status of Women in Africa," Journal of African Law, V, No. 3 (Autumn, 1961) 125-38.

A discussion of the factors of change in the legal status of women in relation to education, religion, the existence of women's organizations and the possibilities for change resulting from consideration of women's problems in international bodies such as the United Nations.

306. Brown, Winifred. "Status of Uganda Women in Relation to Marriage Laws," African Women, IV, No. 1 (December, 1960) 1-4.

The Uganda Council of Women finds its members have a sense of injustice because of laws relating to marriage, divorce and inheritance. The article states the Council has made a decision that women will not rest until something is done about these laws.

307. Joseph, Helen. "Women and Passes," Africa South, III, No. 3 (April-June, 1959) 20-28.

The writer, Secretary of South African Federation of Women, discusses the demonstration of 1958 when many women were put in jail for refusing to carry identification passes as required by South Africa's racial legislation. The author recalls the women opponents of pass laws had said, "Even if the passes are printed in real gold, we do not want them!"

308. Lewin, Julius (et alii). "The Legal Status of African Women," Race Relations Journal, XXVI, No. 4 (October-December, 1959) 152-59.

The author notes that changes in African judicial practice regarding the status of women have resulted in women being awarded legal custody of their children with guardian rights being accorded the fathers. The author notes that these changes indicating emancipation of women are continuing despite the restrictions contained in various laws.

309. Mhlanga, Angelina. "Major Matters for 'Minors'," Supplement "The Woman's World," The Central African Examiner, VI, No. 1 (June, 1962) 9-10.

A woman writer in a newspaper feature observes that women who are recognized in their professions as teachers, doctors, and managers of commercial enterprises are legally considered minors under existing laws in Southern Rhodesia. The author notes that women want to be allowed to own property, and to retain the right to look after their children both of which they could not legally do at the time in Southern Rhodesia.

310. Palley, Claire. "Law and Custom: Adjust or Bust?" Supplement "The Woman's World," The Central African Examiner, VI, No. 1 (June, 1962) 11-13.

A news feature in a Salisbury newspaper notes that customary law declares the wife a minor and under tutelage of her husband, father or husband's heir and thus need not be consulted about her children's upbringing. African women, the writer notes, want legal protection similar to that enjoyed by Europeans in Southern Rhodesia.

311. Preston, H. The African Women and the Changing Pattern of Africa. No. 22, Information Service, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 1961.

A Government Information Service Officer discusses the problems of the legal status of women and their concern as reflected in letters to the editor. He notes the number of letters condemning polygamy, and urging that husbands execute wills which will provide for wives who survive them to insure that they not be left penniless because of customary law which provides that the husband's brother is the legal heir.

312. Razafy-Andriamihaingo, Suzanne. "The Position of Women in Madagascar," African Women, III, No. 2 (June, 1959) 29-33.

The author emphasizes the improvement which has occurred in legal rights of married women and the changes in labor legislation which have resulted in substantial improvement in the rights of working women in Madagascar.

313. Southall, A. W. "On Chastity in Africa," Uganda Journal, XXIV, No. 2 (September, 1960) 207-16.

The President of the Uganda Society, 1959-60, discusses the unreasonableness of expecting chastity among African women while African men need not practice it under tribal customs. The author poses the problem: Do Ugandans wish to maintain inequality of the sexes, social inferiority of women, enforcing a morality on women by legal sanctions which cannot be applied to the men or do they wish to make men and women equal before the law and rely on morality which ultimately depends on personal conviction.

314. United Nations, Committee on the Status of Women. Legal Status of Married Women. (Reports submitted by the Secretary-General) United Nations, New York, 1958.

A report on the legal gains made in woman's status in various countries. Some members of the Commission felt that the gains were desirable and timely; others said that "... 'specific' legal measures would in themselves be of no practical value until the position of the woman in her society was recognized." Most deemed the establishment of compulsory registration of marriage in the presence of both prospective spouses a most important and basic legal measure. Advances were noted in certain African countries: Southern Rhodesia where a husband may provide in his will for his children's guardianship regardless of native custom; in Kenya where a widow in a statutory marriage is entitled to the guardianship of the children of the marriage.

ORGANIZED GROUPS

ECONOMIC

315. Horrell, Muriel. "Women's Role in the Development of the Union of South Africa," Women's Role in the Development of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries. A Report of the XXXIst Meeting

of the International Institute of Differing Civilizations, Brussels, 1958.

The Technical Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations discusses the tendency to create organizations for a specific purpose which is to be realized within a limited period of time. She lists five such types: the religious "manyanos" groups, the service groups, the homemaker clubs, the clubs that cater to the better educated such as the Y. W. C. A., and the "stockfel". In the latter organization each member contributes a regular sum of money (goods, services may be pooled instead of money), the pool being paid to each in turn. The winner usually buys furniture, or such items as school books, for members of the family.

316. O'Kelly, Elizabeth. "Working Women of Southern Cameroons," Corona (February, 1961) 67-71.

The author observes that when women who organized the "Corn Mill Societies" to buy grinding machines to process the maize grown on their farms found their labors eased, they then organized groups to improve other farming methods.

317. "Sierra Leone Women Thrift and Credit Cooperative Society," African Women, IV, No. 2 (June, 1961) 47.

The resources and cooperative spirit of this society, a savings and loan cooperative, resulted in increased business for market women which, in turn, brought about an improvement in the standard of living. The change came about when the women were able to finance an education for their children, buy new houses, or various types of household appliances.

POLITICAL

318. Foreign Broadcast Information Service. "Women Demonstrate Before U. S. Embassy," Middle East, Africa, and West Europe Daily Report. Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D. C., February 7, 1964.

A report of a radio broadcast in Accra of a demonstration of the National Association of Ghana Women's Unions and market women in front of the United States Embassy in Accra protesting against "the embassy's alleged circulation of rumors calculated to throw dust into the eyes of the masses and against shameless American dollar policy."

319. [George, Zelma] "Ghana's Market Women," West African Review, XXX, No. 385 (December, 1958) 833-35.

An article describing the Accra Market Trade Women's Association which the author notes protects the rights of its members when necessary through exercise of group political pressure.

320. Moore, J. Aduke. "The Sphere and Influence of Women in Africa," Journal of Human Relations, VIII, No. 3 & 4 (Spring-Summer, 1960) 709-17.

The author notes that women have learned to exert their political influence through clubs and societies formed to raise money for scholarships for able women, to help working mothers, the blind, the lepers, or wherever they see a sound need which they feel must be met.

RELIGIOUS

321. Brandel-Syrier, Mia. Black Women in Search of God. London: Lutterworth Press, 1962.

A study of the spiritual life of Bantu women in South Africa shows that membership in "Manyanos", Unions of Mothers, within the framework of a Christian denomination, gives Bantus the status of Christian women which, in turn, changes their character and social behavior. Members of these groups have elaborate rules covering personal and moral conduct. One of their aims is to teach Christian sex-morality to mothers.

322. Busia, K. A. "Religious Associations and the Town," Africa Continent of Change. Edited by Peter R. Gould. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1961.

A Ghanaian social scientist calls attention to the role of the church in urban life in Ghana. He notes that the church provides for educational and social interests for the members of various tribes living in town. It does this by forming choral societies, knitting clubs, and, since the community places a very high value on a decent burial, burial insurance societies. Women's interests are thus catered to in urban religious institutions.

323. Fiawoo, D. K. "Urbanisation and Religion in Eastern Ghana," Sociological Review, VII, No. 1 (July, 1959) 83-97.

The author notes that women are allowed on church committees, to sing in the choir, and to form Bible classes which act as mutual and benefit societies to help their members. The writer feels that these Christian acts illustrate why the church is the foremost interpreter of Western ideals and values.

SOCIAL

324. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. International Educational, Cultural and Related Activities for African Countries South of the Sahara. 1961.

An official United States Government report analyzing educational, cultural, and related activities of an international character in the countries of Black Africa. Included among those elements reported on is one titled "Women and Women's Organizations." This section describes briefly the activities of selected groups such as the Union des Femmes du Togo and speculates on what these groups may be expected to do in the future.

325. Ehrenfels, U. R. The Light Continent. London: Asia Publishing House, 1961.

An anthropologist finds that the modern East African woman has an ardent desire to learn everything. She regrets the apparent failure of the social clubs and the European-sponsored institutes to provide the social cohesion which polygamy and the extended family gave.

326. "Ethiopian Women's Welfare Association," Ethiopia Observer, IV, No. 1 (January, 1960) 45-47.

The author notes that bazaars are organized as fund raising projects to support the group's Infant and Maternity Clinic and an orphanage. The observation is made that such a "social event" may be incidental to the main purpose of the group but a bright moment in the dreary lives of local members.

327. "National Council of Ghana Women," African Women, III, No. 4 (June, 1960) 86-87.

A brief description of the organization which was set up by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The objectives of the organization concern themselves with social problems of concern to women in Ghana.

328. Raymond, G. Alison. "An African Village Speaks," Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin (Fall, 1962) 3-5.

The author reports on her meeting with the Women's Club in a village in Uganda. Before coming she expected she would answer questions about child care and clothing. Instead, she was asked by illiterate women about the first steps women took in her country to become respected, how to become more than a housewife, and how to learn to vote.

329. Savi de Tove, Regina. "The Mother as Educator of Her Children," African Women Speak. Edited by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. ("World Horizon Report, No. 26") Maryknoll, New York: Maryknoll Publications, 1960.

The text of a speech which notes that the lack of educated women in African society has required that one woman at times must simultaneously fill many positions. The speaker at this conference held in Lome, Togo, in 1959 is President of the Togo Red Cross, manager of the family business, mother of five children and hostess for her husband who was then President of the Togo Chamber of Deputies.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

330. The First Afro-Asian Women's Conference. Reports-Messages-Speeches-Resolutions, Cairo 14-23 January, 1961. Cairo: The Amalgamated Press of Egypt, 1961.

The agenda for the 1961 meeting of the First Afro-Asian Women's Conference included a discussion of the role of women in the struggle for national independence and international peace.

331. Ghana Council of Women. First Conference of Women of Africa and of African Descent. Accra, Ghana, July, 1960.

At this conference, Ghanaian women were joined by American and West Indian Negroes to discuss vocational opportunities for women,

responsibilities that must be assumed by women in maintaining the vitality of African culture while removing traditional restrictions on their sex.

332. l'Incid. Le rôle de la femme dans le développement des pays tropicaux et sub-tropicaux. d'Etudes de l'Incid, XXXIst Session, Institut des Civilisations Differentes. Bruxelles, 1958.

The French and English editions of this meeting sum up the responsibilities accepted by women of the tropical world of today, and offer suggestions aimed at improving their role both in the family and in the community.

333. Kitchen, Helen (ed.). Africa and the United States: images and realities. Background Book prepared for the Eighth National Conference of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, Boston, 1961.

A collection of essays written by specialists in education, science, politics, economics and the arts, each supplied with selective bibliographies. The various documents, including one titled "The Broadening Horizons of African Women", were prepared to be used as background documents to stimulate discussion at the conference study sessions.

334. National Catholic Welfare Conference (eds.). African Women Speak. A Report of the Meeting of the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, Lome, Togo, 1958. ("World Horizon Reports, No. 26") Maryknoll, New York: Maryknoll Publications, 1960.

A survey of the civic and social role of African women from a missionary viewpoint. The proceedings are a summary of the French and English talks which followed each conference session.

335. "Blot On Our Nationhood--Status of Women in South Africa," Rand Daily Mail, (Johannesburg, South Africa) November 25, 1963.

A newspaper account of a conference of South African women of all races. The conference found "it was abundantly proved that there was severe discrimination against all women at all levels ..." The resulting frustrations, it was further noted, give rise to anti-social behavior and robs the economy of essential womanpower.

336. Southal, Aidan (ed.). Social Change in Modern Africa. Studies Presented at the First International African Seminar, Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda, January, 1959. Published for the International African Institute. London: Oxford University Press, 1961.

A report on the papers delivered at a seminar organized to consider changing social patterns in Africa. Among papers dealt with were the role of women in a modern African town, in family life, in marriage, and as an economic factor in the trading business.

337. World Associates of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. All African Conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda, May, 1961.

This conference of African girl scout leaders had as its theme "How Guiding Can Serve Africa." The discussions dealt with the problems of girls and their training to help insure they were better citizens and better members of society.

INDEXES

AUTHOR INDEX

Acquah, Ione: 252
African-American Institute: 2, 63, 64
Africa Report: 62, 148
African Women: 194
Agblemagnon, F. N'Sougan: 219, 266
Allott, A. N.: 305
Aluko, T. M.: 155
Amarteifio, Evelyn: 166, 299
Amoh, Margaret: 171
Ardener, Edwin: 132, 167, 220

Baker, Tanya: 3, 221, 237
Banton, Michael: 173, 253
Batley, S. K.: 117
Beier, Uili: 142
Bell, Jane: 20, 105
Bernheim, Evelyne: 149
Bernheim, Marc: 149
Bidwell, Bijou: 21
Bigelow, Karl: 4
Bird, Mary: 237
Blunt, Ellen Key: 5
Boe, Gerard De: 208
Bohannan, Paul: 156, 232
Bornholt, Laura: 56
Brandel-Syrrier, Mia: 321
Brown, Winifred: 306
Bunbury, Isla: 28, 100, 139, 211
Burness, Margaret H.: 29
Burnet, Alice: 51
Busia, K. A.: 212, 322

Cairns, J. C.: 254
California Texas Oil Co.: 174
Calkins, Thomas: 213
Campbell, Persia: 222
Capelle, M.: 33
Carboo-Sumney, Patience: 106, 238, 283
Carlebach, Julius: 233
Carley, Verna A.: 6
Carter, Gwendolen M.: 255
Chaplin, J. H.: 163, 234
Chisiza, D. K.: 175

Christian, Angela: 239
Clarke, John Henrik: 133
Clignet, R.: 84, 176
Colson, Elizabeth: 43, 243
Committee on Educational Interchange Policy: 57
Cope, Jack: 214
Cornwall-Jones, A.: 74
Court, John W.: 30

Darke, Marion E.: 7
Davies, Richard L.: 223
Davis, James M.: 58
Deheyn, Jean-Jacques: 17
Derbi, Mercy D.: 209
Dethier, Robert: 177, 256
Dobrski-Gabszewicz, Suzanne: 22, 195

Ehrenfels, U. R.: 324

Fiawoo, D. K.: 323
Field, M. J.: 196
Foreign Broadcast Information Service: 289, 290, 318
Fraenkel, Peter: 8

Gamble, David P.: 257
Geiger, H. Jack: 179, 258
George, Zelma: 134, 319
Gertzel, C. J.: 268
Ghana Council of Women: 330
Ghana, Department of Recruitment: 107
The Ghanaian Woman: 140
Gleave, J. T.: 52
Goma, L. K. H.: 9
Goode, Pamela: 40
Gould, Peter R.: 197
Greenough, Richard: 10
Gueye, Marie: 23

Hadfield, James: 76
Hamamsy, Laila Shukry El: 269
Hamlyn, O. T.: 126
Hardcastle, G. F.: 24
Hartland, Robert: 99
Hastie, Catherine: 68
Hauferlin, Claudia: 157
Hill, Adelaide C.: 108, 259
Hodgkin, Thomas: 291
Holleman, J. F.: 260
Hopkins, Ellen M. M.: 118
Hornasay, Mary: 285

Hornberger, Christina: 60, 127
Horrell, Muriel: 315
Howell, D. R.: 128

Ibberson, Dora: 168, 180
l'Incidí: 331
International African Institute: 173
International Alliance of Women: 215
International Labor Organization: 85
Izzett, Alison: 181

Jabavu, Noni: 144
Jager, L. T. de: 261
Jahoda, G.: 158
Jarrett-Kerr, Martin: 119, 270
Johnson, Essie: 25
Johnston, Bruce F.: 77
Jones-Quartey, K. A. B.: 41
Joseph, Helen: 307

Kaberry, Phyllis
Kaneda, Hiromitsu: 77
Kashif, Haja: 241
Kilson, Martin L.: 42
Kitchen, Helen: 11, 332
Kjome, June C.: 47

Lacroix, Collette: 286
Lameck, Lucy: 65, 292
Leader: 31
Lebeuf, Annie M. D.: 271
Leblanc, M.: 262
Lefauchaux, Marie-Hélène: 224
Leith-Ross, S.: 242
Levenson, Samuel: 12
Lewin, Julius: 308
Lide, Frances: 66, 109
Little, Kenneth: 182
Longmore, Laura: 235

Mabogunje, Akim: 135, 272
Marie-André, du Sacre-Coeur: 198, 300
Marris, Peter: 183
Martin, Judith: 287
Mayer, Philip: 263
McCall, Daniel F.: 43, 136, 184, 243
Mhlanga, Angelina: 309
Moore, J. Aduke: 87, 273, 320
More, Margaret: 48
Morris, H. F.: 301

Nabaraoui, Céza: 293
National Catholic Welfare Conference: 333
Nichols, Zoé: 78
Nicol, Davidson: 143
Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Information: 294
Nigeria, Northern, Ministry of Information: 32, 110
Nyendwoha, E. S.: 225, 274

Obi, S. N. C.: 302
Ogunsheye, F. Adetowun: 199
O'Kelly, Elizabeth: 97, 316
Okigbo, Pius: 186
Olympio, Dina: 187
Omari, T. P.: 79, 162
Opoku-Ampomah, J. K.: 226
Oton, E. U.: 295
Ottenberg, Phoebe: 137
Ousmane, Sembene: 188
Owen, Gytha: 101
Owusu, Christiana A. P.: 227

Padmore, Mai: 170
Palley, Claire: 310
Paulme, Denise: 200
Pauw, Berthold A.: 189
Phillips, Arthur: 303
Porter, Dorothy: 145
Powdermaker, Hortense: 190
Preston, H.: 244, 311
Price, J. H.: 275

Raymond, G. Alison: 191, 217, 276, 327
Razafy-Andriamihaingo, Suzanne: 312
Read, J. S.: 305
Read, Margaret: 192
Rhodesia, Northern: 32
Rhodesia, Southern: 304
Ricketts, E.: 53
Ritzenthaler, Robert R.: 277
Ross, Emory: 202

Saltonstall, Pat: 114
Sanderson, Lillian: 88
Savi de Tove, Regina: 328
Scarborough, Ellen Mills: 37, 246
Schuller, Mary C.: 69
Scobie, Alastair: 203
Secrest, Meryle: 61
Simons, H. J.: 247
Smith, Prudence: 247, 260
Smyke, Raymond: 12

Smythe, Hugh: 229, 248, 249
Smythe, Mary: 249
South Africa, Republic of: 27
Southal, Aidan: 164, 313, 335
Spencer, Marjorie: 80
Spens, Teresa: 18, 19
Stratton, Freda: 89, 123
Sutherland, Efua: 146

Tay, Janet: 71
Trobisch, Walter: 161, 236
Turnbull, Colin M.: 165

Uganda, Department of Community Development: 81
United Nations: 204, 265
United Nations, Commission on the Status of Women: 278
United Nations, Committee on the Status of Women: 314
United Nations, Office of Public Information: 250
United States, Department of Labor: 90, 91, 92, 93, 115, 279
United States, Department of State: 329
Usoro, Eno J.: 94

Villiers, John de: 72

Wamuyu, Charity Dishon: 55
Ward, Barbara: 205
Welbourn, Hebe: 82
Wheeler, Elizabeth: 69
Williams, R. Omosunlola: 147
Williams, Victor Akinyele: 231
Williamson, Kay: 159
World Associates of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: 83, 336
World Young Women's Christian Association: 73, 282
Wraith, Ronald E.: 13

Young, Amelia: 14

Zoa, Jean: 160

NAME INDEX OF AFRICAN WOMEN MENTIONED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abdu, Mallama Paula: 149
Adabunu, Eunice: 297
Addo, Joyce: 143
Addy, Charity: 121
Amarteifo, Evelyn: 166, 299
Amoh, Margaret: 171
Aryee, Emelia: 238
Aryeetey, Alice: 106
Assale, Evelyne: 149
Awoliyi, F. A.: 149
Ayensu, Grace: 238
Azikiwe, Flora: 294

Baeta, Anne: 238
Brooks, Angie: 114

Chilombo, Anna: 103
Christian, Angela: 239

Daba, Agongbe: 149
Daku, Sophia: 283
Dove, Evelyn: 125
Dove, Mabel: 238

Edusei, Krobo, Mrs.: 178
Ekong, Afi: 149
Ekpo, Margaret: 295
Ekue, Henrette: 149

Fischer, Hennette: 149

Gorgis, Myrtle Reeves: 113
Gulama, Ella Koblo: 285
Gurisha, Elfrida: 127

Hamelberg, Lucy: 149
Hayford, Gladys Casely: 143

Ibrahim, Mary: 126
Ighodare, Irene: 148
Imoukhede, Mabel: 142, 143
Itayemi, Phebean Ajibola: 145

Jabavu, Noni: 144
Jibowu, Deborah Opeyemi: 148
Jones, Mary Bankoli: 66

Kabeta, Mabel: 127
Kashif, Haja: 241
Kaunda, Kenneth, Mrs.: 5
Keita, Aqua, Mrs.: 286
Konie, Anna: 129

Lameck, Lucy: 65, 292
Lawson, Chantal: 149
Lokko, A.: 238

Makeba, Miriam: 124
Mohamed, Bibi Titi: 287
Moore, Aduke, Mrs.: 154
Morton, Agnes: 100

Ntiro, Sarah: 105
Nyarko, Victoria: 238

Obong, Joyce: 151
Olympio, Dina: 187
Ouezzin-Coulibaly, Mrs.: 104, 296
Oupda, Eugenie: 116

Padmore, Mai: 170
Paulina, Adjesson: 149

Quist, Dinah: 193
Quartey-Papafeo, Ruby: 238

Ramaholimihaso, Lucille: 109
Ransome-Kuti, T. E., Mrs.: 150

Sabit, Fauna: 149
Sacom, Marguerite: 148
Sasraku, Kai: 138
Savi de Tove, Regina: 328
Sawaba, Gambo: 290
Scarborough, Ellen Mills: 37, 246, 288
Sodeinde, Titilola, Mrs.: 67, 131
Spio-Garbrah, Mrs.: 141
Sutherland, Efua: 122, 123, 146

Tafari, Yeshimebet: 130, 152
Thomas, Shade: 149

Wamuyu, Charity Dishon: 55
Wangui, Helen: 96
Williams, R. Omosunlola: 147

Yameogo, Maurice, Mrs.: 289