

Abstract

This bibliography is divided into three sections: (1) female transnational employees in the Third World; (2) transnational corporations; and (3) women and work. The approximately 600 documents included span the years 1967-1989 and the regions of Southwest and East Asia, Latin America, and Mexico.

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Women Factory Workers in Less Developed Countries: An Annotated Bibliography

by

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WOMEN FACTORY WORKERS IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION¹

Literature on transnational corporations (TNCs) takes several forms. Much of what has been written on these corporations was written by and for the managerial elite of transnational corporations themselves. This body of literature centers around the advantages of off-shore production, the advantages of one location over another, and how to obtain the lucrative tax and other benefits that less developed country (LDC) governments offer. Another general category of writings about TNCs is critical of their philosophy and practices. Found mainly in the alternative press, these articles are often indictments of TNC-domination of the international economy and the effects of that economy on the various segments of the world's population. These articles also often make connections between the conditions and circumstances of developed and developing country workers and call for the internationalization of trade union movements. A third category of literature is found in scholarly journals, books, and unpublished documents. It addresses the apparent preference on the part of TNC managers for young, female employees at off-shore assembly sites.

The objective of this project is to provide a preliminary source for relevant materials to the researcher interested in women workers in transnational factories in less developed countries. The approximately 600-citation bibliography is divided into three sections. The first section lists sources dealing directly with women transnational employees in the Third World. The second section provides references relating to the transnational corporations themselves. The final section is a more general listing of source material on the subject of Third World women and work. All three types of material are critical to an understanding of this subject.

The experiences of the relatively few women TNC workers in the Third World are unique in that such workers are often subjected to highly developed management strategies and are carefully selected according to specific management preferences. At the same time, the experiences of these workers need to be placed within the context of Third World development and the ways this development affects the role of women within their societies, their communities, and their families.

¹ Library of Congress call numbers and government document publication numbers are provided when available.

The documents in this bibliography were written during the time period 1967-1989. Southeast and East Asia, as well as Latin America, particularly Mexico, are the areas where off-shore processing is most active and, as a result, are the focus areas of this bibliography.

WOMEN IN TRANSNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Afshar, Haleh. (ed.). 1985. Women, work and ideology in the Third World. London and New York: Tavistock Publications.
HQ1870.9.W657

Part One of this book is concerned with the experience of generally unpaid rural women workers who gain social status and security through childbearing and biological reproduction in light of capital penetration. Part Two looks at female wage laborers and the important role that these women play in the survival of their communities. Part Three examines the confinement of women to low wage jobs in the industrial sector. Researchers were interested in how women's work is defined and recognized and how familial relations shape women's access to property and work. They were also interested in the impact of these relations on the proletarianization of women. The role played by ideologies in ascribing subordinate status to women is also examined.

Ahmed, I. 1987. "Technology, production linkages and women's employment in South Asia," International Labour Review 126: 21-40. HD4811.I65

All-India Trade Union Congress. 1976. Asian seminar on conditions of workers, especially female workers in textile industries. Bombay, November 23-26, 1975. New Delhi: T.N. Siddhanta for the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Ariffin, Jmailah and Wendy Smith (eds.). 1987. Malaysian women in the urban and industrial labour force. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Arizpe, Lourdes and Josefina Arenda. 1981. "The 'comparable advantages' of women's disadvantages: Women workers in the strawberry export agribusiness of Mexico," Signs 7(2): 453-473. HQ1101.S5

Results of a survey of young Mexican peasant women who have recently entered salaried employment in the strawberry-export packing plants of Zamora, Mexico are presented in an effort to understand the changes created by salaried work in their consciousness, their living conditions, and their situation within their families and communities.

Arrigo, Linda Gail. 1980. "The Industrial Work Force of Young Women in Taiwan." Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars 12: 25-38.

Unmarried female factory workers in Taiwan have helped to raise the standard of living for many families in the lower socioeconomic strata by sending home remittances. Arrigo reports that the preference for young, single female workers has resulted in the increased value of educating daughters--more education brings better, higher paying jobs--as well as a trend toward later marriage. Young women who live independently feel pressure to contribute to their families of origin at the same time that they enjoy increased independence via control over the money that is left over after meeting family obligations. Arrigo also explores the effects of a shortage of young, single women as a result of rapid industrialization on Taiwanese society, and reports that more young married women are entering the labor force.

_____. 1985. "Economic and Political Control of Women Workers in Multinational Electronics Factories in Taiwan: Martial Law Coercion and World Market Uncertainty." Contemporary Marxism 11: 77-95. HX1.S99

In her discussion of multinational factories in Taiwan, Arrigo explores the ways that the Taiwanese government and multinational management use martial law to control and maintain a low paid, predominantly female multinational factory labor force.

Avocena, Martin Antonio. 1982. "Forms of production in the shoe industry in Leon, Guanajuato, Mexico." Dissertation. University of Texas at Austin.

Baerrensen, Donald W. "Unemployment and Mexico's Border Industrialization Program." Inter-American Economic Affairs 29(Autumn): 79-90. HC161.A11585

An assessment of Mexico's Border Industrialization Program as a mechanism to alleviate un- and underemployment in order to reduce the flow of undocumented migrants into the U.S.

Baird, P. "Changing role of Southeast Asian women: The global assembly line and manipulation of women on the job," Southeast Asia Chronicle 66: Pacific Research Review 9: 5-6.

Bekken, J. 1984. "Where labor and life are cheap." Industrial Worker 81(3): 6.

Beneria, Lourdes and Martha Roldan. 1987. The crossroads of class and gender: Industrial homework, subcontracting, threshold dynamics in Mexico City. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. HQ1465.M6B46

This book seeks to explain the reasons behind the growing concentration of women in the informal sector of the Latin American economy. The study also addresses the economic and political implications of this phenomenon for women and the evaluation of urban employment policies based on the promotion of that sector. In addition to presenting the findings of their fieldwork, the authors explore the historical construction of gender and class, the nature of household exchanges, and the forms of women's consciousness and struggles. The objective of the project was to develop an integrated analysis in which class and gender formation, struggle, and recomposition are looked at as necessary steps for understanding social reality.

Blake, Myra. 1980. "The electronics industry in Asia: A new paradox for women," Women at Work 1: 15.

Transnational corporations that set up subsidiary plants in Asia during the 1970s have brought increased employment opportunities for women. Young women are the preferred employees of these corporations because they are said to possess the manual dexterity and patience necessary for semi-conductor and electronics assembly. The creation of these jobs has encouraged female migration to urban areas. While these migrants often escape restrictive conditions in their rural communities of origin as well as exposure to new experiences, they also become dependent on the fluctuations of the world economy and developed countries economies for their continued employment.

_____. 1980. A case study of women in industry. United Nations: APCWD Case Study Series.

Browner, C. H. 1986. "Gender roles and social change: A Mexican case study," Ethnology 25(2): 89-106.

Cabral, A. 1982. "Mexicanas battle U.S. company," Guardian 34(39): 15. HS3353f.C3A19

_____. 1977. "Capital's flight," Latin America and Empire Report (NACLA) 9(3).

Castillo, G. T. 1978. "The Filipino woman as manpower: The image and empirical reality," Human Resources Journal 1(3/4): 177-188.

Chan Shun Hing, H. 1985. "Gender consciousness and alternative organization for women workers in Hong Kong," ISIS International Women's Journal 4: 88-109.

Chapkis, Wendy and Chris Enloe. 1983. Of common cloth: Women in the global textile industry. Washington, D. C.: Institute for Policy Studies.

Chinchilla, N. 1977. "Industrialization, monopoly capital, and women's work in Guatemala," Signs 3(1): 38-56.

Chipp, Sylvia and Justin Green. 1980. Asian women in transition. London: Pennsylvania State University Press. HQ1726.A84

Christian Conference of Asia-Urban Rural Mission. 1983. Struggling to survive. Hong Kong: CCA-URM.

Christian Conference on Asia. 1981. "Minangkabau!. Stories of people vs. transnational corporations in Asia," Hong Kong: Urban Rural Mission.

Chuan-Hua, Mary Yeo. 1979/1980. "The cultural implications of multinational corporations for Singapore women: An exploratory study." Unpublished honors thesis. Department of Sociology, University of Singapore.

Cultural Survival, Inc. 1984. Women in a changing world. Cambridge, MA: Cultural Survival Quarterly 8(2). HQ1154.W56

Dennis, Carolyne. 1983. "Capital development and women's work, (Niger)" Review of African Political Economy 14(4): 109. HC501.A1R4

A study of women textile workers in a factory in Nigeria. The author asserts that the internationalization of the sexual divisions of labor does not necessarily follow the same patterns as in other regions. This process is shaped and influenced by historical patterns and cultural factors concerning women's rights to work and their regionally-specific aptitudes.

Deyo, Frederic C. 1980. "The single female factory worker and her peer group," Human Organization 39(1): 80-84. GN1.H83

Diamond, Norma. 1979. "Women and industry in Taiwan." Modern China 5(3): 317-340.

Using data from interviews conducted at a Taiwan textile mill in 1970, Diamond examines the commonly-held belief that the increased participation of women in the labor force will lead to increased power and status within the household.

Dillman, Daniel C. 1983. "Assembly industry in Mexico: Contexts of development," Journal of Inter-American Studies 25(1): 31-58. HC161.A1 I5

This study examines the contexts of development for Mexican maquiladoras and pays particular attention to locational advantages of the Mexican border zone. In addition, the author offers socio-economic perspectives on industrialized production in the region.

Dillman, C.D. 1976. "Maquiladoras in Mexico's northern border communities and the Border Industrialization Program," Tijdschrift voor economische en Sociale Geografie 67(3):138-150. HC10.T55

Dixon, C. J., D. Drakakis-Smith, and H. D. Watts. 1986. Multinational corporations and the Third World. London: Croom-Helm. HD2932.M835

Dixon, Marlene, Elizabeth Martinez, and Ed McCaughan. 1985. "Theoretical perspectives on Chicanas, Mexicanas and the transnational working class." Contemporary Marxism 11: 46-76. HX1.S99

The historical development of capitalism has brought about, for Chicanas as well as for women in general, the transformation of the household from a basic production unit which was largely self-sufficient and central to the economy, toward lifetime proletarian households that rely on the sale of labor power for the purchase of commodities to sustain the family; the breakdown of the extended family into a nuclear family where the domestic labor of the woman is made to appear as a private service to the husband, and; the devaluation of women's labor and the resultant superexploitation of their unpaid labor in the home and her underpaid labor as a member of the transnational reserve army of labor (pp. 65-66). The authors additionally explore the ways that the ideology of machismo serves capital accumulation and how it has been transformed by chronic under- and unemployment of Mexican and Chicano males.

Edgren, Gosta. 1982. Spearheads of industrialization or sweatshops in the sun? A critical appraisal of labour conditions in Asian export processing zones. Bangkok: ARTEP/ILO Working Papers.

Ehrenreich, Barbara and Annette Fuentes. 1977. "Free trade zones and the industrialization of Asia," Asia Quarterly Review 8(4). DS501.A86

_____. 1981. "Life on the global assembly line," Ms. 9(7): 52-59, 71.

Eisold, E. 1984. "Young women workers in export industries: The case of the semiconductor industry in Southeast Asia." WEP Research Working Papers. Geneva: International Labour Organization, World Employment Programme Working Paper.

El-Sanabany, Nagat M. 1983. Women and work in the Third World: The impact of industrialization and global economic interdependence. Berkeley, CA: University of California, Center for the Study, Education and Advancement of Women.

Proceedings of two conferences held at the University of California, Berkeley, May 6-7, 1982 and April 14-16, 1983. Research presented at these conferences indicates that the number of female workers in national and international industries has increased dramatically, thus increasing not only women's wage-earning capacities, but also social and personal problems. The first five papers discuss theory and research on women's participation in industrial work. The second five papers outline opportunities and challenges posed to women in less developed countries by transnational corporations. The socioeconomic context of women's work is the subject of the next six papers. Eight case studies on women and industrial work from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East are presented, followed by three papers on education and training.

Elson, Diane and Ruth Pearson. 1980. The latest phase of international capital and its implications for women in the Third World. Brighton: IDS. HB501.E5

An assessment of Third World women in the export-oriented manufacturing industry in terms of its impact on the structures of women's subordination.

_____. 1981. "Nimble fingers make cheap workers: An analysis of women's employment in Third World export manufacturing," Feminist Review 7(Spring): 87-107.

The authors explore the phenomenon of Third World women working in transnational factories within the context of traditional

theories of development for women. They reject the commonly-held belief that women would achieve greater status, autonomy, and independence as they are incorporated into wage labor. They assert that assembly jobs in TNC factories are available because factory management is attracted to the promise of inexpensive labor. The ability to increase skills and technologies, essential to improving one's status, continues to be absent in such employment opportunities. Moreover, factory management is attracted to parts of the world that have strong patriarchal ideologies that are presumed to ensure the docility and tractability of female employees.

_____. 1981. "The subordination of women and the internationalisation of factory production," in K. Young, C. Wolkowitz, and R. McCullagh (eds.), Of marriage and the market: Women's subordination in international perspective. London: CSE. HQ1154.04

1972. "Employment opportunities for women," Bureau of Women and Minors Digest 1: 17-20.

Enloe, Chris. 1983. "Women textile workers in the militarization of Southeast Asia," in J. Nash and M. P. Fernandez-Kelly (eds.), Women, men and the international division of labor. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

_____. 1984. "Third World women in factories," Cultural Survival. GN357.N48

Enloe explores the feminist debate over whether or not industrialization is good for women. The article reviews the various debate positions and explains the phenomenon of female transnational employment. Also presented are the role of fathers and other family members in the employment of daughters and wives, factory working conditions, wages, and examples of how female employees have attempted to resist their exploitation.

Enloe, Chris and Guy T. Parker. 1977. Diversity and development in Southeast Asia: The coming decade. New York: McGraw Hill. HT395.A85 1338

Eviota, Elizabeth U. 1983. "The accumulation of misery: some patterns in the Third World." Philisophical Social Review 31(3-4): 7-16.

1980. "The exploitation of Southeast Asian women," Big Mama Rag 8(2): 15.

Fernandez-Kelly, Maria Patricia. 1980. "The 'Maquila' women," NACLA Report on the Americas 14(5): 14-19.

_____. 1981. "The U.S.-Mexico Border: Recent publications and the state of current research," Latin American Research Review 16(3): 250-267.

Fernandez-Kelly reviews several publications related to the Mexico-U.S. border including: "undocumented" immigration, history and culture of border towns, and questions related to the rapid growth, industrialization, and urbanization of this region.

_____. 1982. Feminization, Mexican border industrialization and migration. Berkeley, CA: University of California, Center for the Study, Education and Advancement of Women, University of California. HD6073.T42M4

Explores the specific circumstances and theoretical implications that surround women as factory workers and migrants in the context of Mexico's Border Industrialization Program.

_____. 1983. For We Are Sold, I and My People: Women and Industry in Mexico's Frontier. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. HD6073.T42.M63

Placing her experiences as a participant observer among maquiladora workers in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico within the context of political economy, Fernandez-Kelly provides an analysis of the phenomenon of women's employment in transnational corporations that focuses on the social relations of production.

_____. 1983. "Mexican border industrialization, female labor force participation and migration," in Nash and Fernandez-Kelly (eds.), Women, men and the international division of labor. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. HD5710.7.W65

Fernandez, Raul. 1973. "Border Industrialization Program on the U.S.-Mexico border," Review of Radical Political Economics, Spring 5(1):37-52.

Flannery, Michael. 1978. "America's sweatshops in the sun," AFL-CIO Rank and File Federationist 85(5): 16-19. HD8055.A5A63

The effects of Free Trade Zones and U.S. corporations' off-shore processing plants on U.S. workers are explored.

Fong, Eng Pang and Linda Lim. 1977. The electronics industry in Singapore: Structure, technology and linkages. Singapore: Chopman Enterprises, Economic Research Centre, University of Singapore, Research Monograph Series #7.

Fong, M. 1975. Female labor force participation in a modernizing society: Malaya and Singapore, 1921-1957. Papers of the East-West Population Institute No. 34. Honolulu: East-West Center.

Foo, Gillian H.C. and Linda Y.C. Lim. 1988. "Poverty, ideology and women export factory workers in Asia." In H. Afshar and B. Agarwal (eds.), Women and Poverty. London: McMillan.

This essay examines the role of poverty and ideology in the participation of Malaysian women in factory work. While dismissing the commonly-held position that women are forced to work as a result of decreased family resources, Foo and Lim acknowledge the role of family, gender, individual, and class ideologies in this phenomenon.

Ford-Smith, Honor. 1987. "Jamaica's free trade zones--We a feel it." International Labour Reports 24: 21.

Explores the efforts of female employees within Jamaica's Free Trade Zone to organize both inside and outside of traditional trade unions.

Frank, A. 1984. "High Tech, Low Pay," Womannews 5(3): 17.1980 (1979?).

1979-1980. "Free trade zones: A capitalist dream," Race and Class 2(2).

1985. "Free trade zones: Putting Asian women on assembly lines," Dollars and Sense, March: 6-8.

Friedman, H. 1986. "Patriarchal commodity production," Social Analysis 20: 47-55.

Friewald, Aaron. 1985. "Mexico: A multinational haven." In Multinational Monitor 6(16): 1-6. HD69.I7M894

Increased competition from Japan, the devaluation of the peso (since 1982), low minimum wages (less than \$1/hour), and low transportation costs compared to Asia have made the location of assembly operations in Mexico more attractive than ever. Friewald reviews the development of the maquiladora industry, emphasizing the preference for women employees, including the women's reluctance to organize into unions (which makes hiring and firing easier). The author points out the recent increase in the number of factories which has introduced competition for employees and the need to offer benefits and higher wages in order to maintain the necessary number of workers. This has not, however, made export assembly in Mexico unattractive or less profitable.

Fuentes, Annette and Barbara Ehrenreich. 1984. Women in the global factory. Boston: South End Press. HD6053.F8

An assessment of the effects of employment in transnational corporation factories on Third World women.

Gaiser, K. 1982. "Corporate deception in the Third World," New Women's Times 8(8): 3.

Galey, S. 1987. "Survivors of violence: Global organizing," Women's Environment 10: 9-10.

Gallin, Rita. 1990. "Women and Export Industry in Taiwan: The Muting of Class Consciousness." In Kathryn B. Ward (ed.), Women workers and global restructuring. Pp. 179-192. Ithaca, NY: ILR Press.

Gallin provides a three-part explanation for the absence of class conscious labor activism among women factory workers in Taiwan. She identifies the primary factors responsible for women's lack of organization and collective action as government policies, managerial practices, and family processes which reproduce a patriarchal ideology that fosters women's lack of organization and collective action.

Gannicott, K. 1986. "Women, wages and discrimination: Some evidence from Taiwan," Economic Development and Cultural Change 34: 721-730.

Garnsey, E. and L. Paukert. 1984. Industrial change and women's employment: Trends in the new international division of labor. ILS: Women, Work and Society Research Series #86.

Garvin, Michelle. 1981. "Factory women: Sex equality and the role of work." Dissertation. Boston College.

Ghosh, Pradip K. and V. S. Minocha. 1977. Global giants. New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons. HD69.I7656

Highlights the critical aspects of the operation of transnational corporations in economically less developed countries. Aspects discussed include: technology transfer, remittances, export performance, tax policies, and the regulation of multinational corporations in India.

Gomez, Ofelia and Rhoda Reddock. 1979. "Multinationals and female labor in Latin America," Scholas Journal 1: 60-80.

Gray, S. 1984. "Sharing the shop floor," Radical America 18(5): 69. AP2.R14

Greenhalgh, Susan. Sexual stratification: The other side of "Growth with Equity" in Southeast Asia. United Nations: Center for Policy Studies, Population Council Working Paper #111.

Griffin, Maura Jane. 1986. "Employee benefits for national employment of multinational corporations in less developed countries: A study of corporate practices and their importance for standards of living and old age income security in Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines." Dissertation. Brandeis University.

Grossman, Rachael. 1980. "Women's Place in the Integrated Circuit." In Radical America 14(1): 29-49. AP2.R14

This research project examines the relationship between Third World women and transnational factories using the case study of transnational electronics assembly operations in Penang, Malaysia.

_____. 1978-79. "Women's place in the integrated circuit," Southeast Asia Chronicle 66: Pacific Research 9: 2-17.

Hadjicotandi, Joanna M. 1988. "Export processing zones, women in the international division of labor: The case of Kavala, Greece." Dissertation. Northeastern University.

1981. "Haven for corporations -- Hell for women," Industrial Worker 3(3): 5.

Hein, Catherine. 1984. "Jobs for the girls: Manufacturing in Mauritius," International Labour Review 126(2). HD4811.I65

_____. 1986. "The Feminization of Industrial Employment in Mauritius: A Case of Sex Segregation." In R. Anker and C. Hein (eds.), Sex Inequalities in Urban Employment in the Third World, Chapter 7. HD6223.S49

This chapter examines census and survey data from the 1970s on the nature of industrial employment policies and practices in Mauritius. The author's objective was to identify the factors that explain the high participation rates of women in labor intensive export-oriented industries given the traditional Muslim culture of the country.

Heng-Chee, Chan. 1975. "Notes on the mobilization of women into the economy and politics of Singapore," in Wu Teh-Yao (ed.), Political and social change in Singapore. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Southeast Asian Perspectives #3.

_____. 1981. Women, subsistence and the informal sector: Towards a framework of analysis. Brighton, England: IDS Publications.

Heyzer, Noeleen. 1982. "From Rural Subsistence to an Industrial Peripheral Work Force: An Examination of Female Malaysian Migrants and Capital Accumulation in Singapore." In L. Beneria (ed.), Women and Development: The sexual division of labor in rural societies. New York: Praeger Press. HN980.W64

Using a framework of uneven development, Heyzer analyzes the results of a participant observation study conducted during 1974-75 at a transnational textile factory in Singapore. In an attempt to ascertain whether the 'modernization' theory that women's wage labor will lead to women's emancipation holds, Heyzer reports that, at least in this case, it does not. While recognizing that wage labor may increase women's relative status, their conception of themselves as temporary workers strongly identified with the ideologies and practices of their rural villages precludes the development of identification as workers.

_____. 1986. Working women in Southeast Asia: Development, subordination and emancipation. Milton Keynes: Open University Press. HQ1745.8.H49

In this book, Heyzer provides an extension of the research and its conclusions initially reported in the above 1982 article.

Holder, Ann. 1981. "Subcontracting: The economic principle underlying female labor for wages," Berkeley Journal of Sociology 26(3): 3-25. HM1.B4

Humphrey, John. 1984. "The growth of female employment in Brazillian manufacturing in the 1970s," Journal of Development Studies 20(4): 224-247. HC10.J58

This study explores the rapid increase of female participation in Brazilian industry during the 1970s. The author attributes this phenomenon to a shortage of male labor and asserts that, contrary to predictions made by researchers and theorists critical of dependent development, women are an integrated rather than marginalized segment of the labor force.

_____. 1987. Gender and work in the Third World: Sexual division in Brazilian Industry. London: Tavistock Publications. HD6060.65.B6H86

A study of the sexual division of labor in Brazilian manufacturing that examines the role that gender identity plays in its construction and maintenance.

Husken, Fran P. 1981. "The world of women and work," Women at Work 2: 7-8.

As more and more women enter and re-enter the labor market for paid employment, it is essential to understand the basis for the devaluation of their work. The author asserts that the devaluation of women's work is based in women's responsibility for the most essential, but unrewarded and unrecognized, work of all societies--the production and rearing of children.

Huws, Ursula. 1983. "Demystifying new technology (opening address at technology conference)," ISIS International Women's Journal 28(Spring): 4-6. [Asian female workers in multinational corporations]

Joeke, Susan P. 1982. Female-led industrialization. Women's jobs in Third World export manufacturing: The case of the clothing industry in Morocco. Sussex, England: Institute of Development Studies, Research Report #15.

_____. 1986. Industrialization, trade and female employment in developing countries. Experiences of the 1970s and after. New York: United Nations Research Study, 1J.

Part of a series of research studies, requested by Board of Trustees of INSTRAW, into the role of women in international economic relations. This study attempts to quantify women's participation in industrialization. Focusing on export-oriented production in less developed countries, the researcher found that while women's participation in industry had increased, it tended to be confined to light industries pay lower wages, have smaller margins of profit, and were most vulnerable to the vagaries of the international economy. One result of this phenomenon is that the sexual stratification of the labor market continues to be reinforced and the quality of female employment will probably continue to decline relative to men, unless women are offered access to increased technical training and education.

_____. 1987. Women in the world economy: An INSTRAW study. New York: Oxford University Press. HQ1381.J64

This study provides detailed information on the position of women in the world economy, as well as in their own countries, communities, and households. The interrelationships between these contexts are also discussed.

Joekes, Susan and Roxana Moayed. 1987. "Women and export manufacturing: A review of the issues and AID policy." Report prepared for USAID, Office of Women in Development.

Johnson, Carol. 1986. "When the earth trembled in Mexico . . . Quake exposes women's work conditions," New Directions for Women 15: 1+.

Karl, Marilee. 1983. "Women workers' actions in the Philippines: An update," ISIS International Women's Bulletin 26: 28-29.

Kelly, M. 1983. "Down on the border." Multinational Monitor 4(8): 10. HD69.I7M894

Kelly, P. 1980. "The Maquila women." NACLA 14(5): 14.F1401.N58

Kelly focuses on case studies of female maquiladora workers to illustrate both the domestic and employment conditions of their lives. Women are forced to work in assembly plants because of the unemployment of or desertion by spouses or fathers. Maquiladora workers work long hours, often under dangerous conditions, for low wages (often less than legislated minimums). The passivity of these workers was attributed to gender

socialization, lack of employment opportunities, the need to support themselves and other family members, and the threat of frequent layoffs.

Kinchley, Ed and Tim Shorrock. 1982. "Korean textile workers: 'Peace Market' in turmoil," Union W.A.G.E. 69: 7+. HQ1426.A1U5

Kingsolver, Barbara. 1984. "Women on the line," Progressive 48(3): 15. AP2.P865

Kollar, Zoltan. 1980. "The operation of transnational corporations in Latin America: The forms of structural destabilization," Development and Peace 1: 179-187.

Kumar, Krishna (ed.). 1980. Transnational enterprise's property: The origins of gender and class. London: Verso. HQ1154.W9

Kung, Lydia. 1976. "Factory work and women in Taiwan: Changes in self-image and status." Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society 2(1): 35-58.

In this article, Kung focuses on the perceptions of Taiwanese women who work in factories in regard to the effects of their employment on their status and independence. The author's objective was to demonstrate that understanding social change requires not only examining objective indicators but also to ascertain "how the events of change are interpreted by the individuals who confront them."

_____. 1983. Factory women in Taiwan. Ann Arbor, MI: UMI Research Press. HD6068.2.T28 K86

This book examines the effects of industrialization on Chinese family structure. The author asserts that working daughters have made a number of personal gains. However, except for those factory women who attend school, the gains are a product of being away from home, not of wage-earning. Moreover, factory work for young women in Taiwan is no more than a new way to meet existing role expectations. The values on which these expectations are based have not changed.

Lee, Eddy (ed.). 1984. Export processing zones and industrial employment in Asia: Papers and proceedings of a technical workshop. Bangkok: International Labour Organization, Asian Employment Programme. HF1417.E96

A series of papers that addresses the pattern and nature of Third World industrialization as well as the costs and benefits of participating in the new international division of labor through the establishment of enterprise zones. Four cases are presented: Singapore, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia.

Lele, Uma. 1986. "Women and structural transformation," Economic Development and Cultural Change 34: 195-221. HC10.C453

Leung, Trini W. Y. 1985. "Women workers in newly industrialized countries of Asia: Problems and issues." ISIS International Women's Journal 4: 71-87.

The goal of Leung's research was to examine the issue of integration or exploitation in terms of the lives and experiences of female industrial workers in the newly industrializing countries of Asia (Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, and Hong Kong). In this study, Leung examines various family, economic, and political factors which, when combined, provided a picture of whether or not female TNC workers are alienated and/or marginalized or have benefited by this form of employment.

Lily, Fazila Banu. 1985. "Garment industry and its workers in Bangladesh." ISIS International Women's Journal 4: 41-47.

The researcher reports on the wages and working conditions of employees of transnational garment factories in Bangladesh. As with many TNC factories in Third World countries, 80-90% of the labor force are women who earn less than 10% of the average monthly wage for workers in similar jobs in Hong Kong.

Lim, Linda Y. C. 1978. Women workers in multinational corporations: The case of the electronics industry in Malaysia and Singapore. Ann Arbor: Women's Study Program, The University of Michigan. HQ1101.M52#9

Lim investigated the integration and exploitation theories for explaining the employment of women in TNC factories through the example of workers in Malaysia and Singapore. Results indicate that while multinational investment does increase female employment in developing countries, it tends to occur in labor-intensive export-oriented offshore manufacturing alone. Lim asserts that dependency theorists are correct when they predict that transnational investment will not benefit women of the Third

World because the jobs by nature exploit women and do not improve their socio-economic positions.

_____. 1981. Women in the Singapore Economy. Singapore: Singapore National University Research Center, ERC Occasional Paper Series #4.

Lim ascribes to the "separate spheres" or private-public dichotomy and uses this framework for her discussion of the role of women in the Singapore economy. She asserts that while there have been improvements and changes in the position of women workers recently, women's responsibility for reproductive work in the family and society, as well as the cultural stereotypes attached to this role, continue to support the perception of women as secondary wage earners who are less productive than men. Although she is optimistic that women's position in the economy will continue to improve, Lim recognizes that real change in women's economic position can only occur as a result of a reorganization of the household division of labor--whereby men and women share equally in the reproduction-related labor of society and family.

_____. 1982. "Labour and employment issues in export processing zones in developing countries." Paper prepared for the ILO-ARTEP and University of the Philippines Technical Workshop on "Export Processing Zones and Industrialization in Asia," Manila, February 2-4.

_____. 1983. "Capitalism, imperialism and patriarchy: The dilemma of Third World women workers in multinational factories." In J. Nash and M. P. Fernandez-Kelly (eds.), Women, men and the international division of labor. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

_____. 1986. Trade, employment and industrialization in Singapore. Geneva: International Labour Organization. HC445.8.L56

_____. 1987. "Women industrial workers: The specificities of the Malaysian Case," in Jmailah Ariffin and Wendy Smith, eds., Malaysian women in the urban and industrial labour force. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

_____. 1988. "The Electronics industry in Southeast Asia". Paper prepared for the panel of The Political Economy of Industrialization in Southeast Asia, Association for Asian Studies 40th Annual Meeting, San Francisco. March 25-27, 1988.

Lim explores why the successful experiences of the electronics industry in Southeast Asia have confounded early critics who believed that its importation would have negative effects on

Southeast Asian countries' domestic and international conditions. She cites six reasons why the critics were wrong: 1) they underestimated capital investment and reinvestment on the part of the TNCs; 2) they underestimated the adaptability of Southeast Asian workers, managers, engineers, and entrepreneurs to the new technology; 3) they underestimated the ability of the state to ensure that the country remained competitive in the industry; 4) they underestimated the importance of regional linkages and neglected to predict that while integration might not occur on a national level it would develop on a regional one; 5) they underestimated how much the TNCs would come to rely on their off-shore production facilities; and 6) they failed to predict that U.S. economic hegemony would be undermined by developing nations in the 1980s (pp. 14-16).

Lin, Vivian. 1984. "Productivity first: Japanese management methods in Singapore," Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars 16(4): 12-25.

This study examines a Japanese off-shore TV assembly plant in Singapore in order to determine the effects of productivity-oriented Japanese manufacturing methods on workers' welfare, especially their health.

. 1986. "Health, Women's Work and Industrialization: Women Workers in the Semi-Conductor Industry in Singapore and Malaysia." East Lansing: Michigan State University, Women in International Development Working Paper #130. HD6223.W5#130

Lin uses a political economy of health perspective to analyze the health impacts on women working in the semi-conductor industry. The author recognizes the preference for young, single operators in the electronics industry in Singapore and Malaysia and uses this example to explore how world capitalism affects people's health.

Manushi. 1985. "Let the robber barons come--Free Trade Zones," Connexions 15: 3.

1981. "The Maquila women," Big Mama Rag. Denver.

Markoff, J. 1980. "Electronics spawns sweatshops," Guardian 33(5): 7. HS3353f.C3A19

Mather, Celia. 1983. "Industrialization in the Tangerang regency of West Java: Women workers and the Islamic

patriarchy," Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars 5(2): 2-17.
DS35.B8

The author reports that the arrival of industrialization in the western part of the hinterland of Jakarta during the 1970s has done much to change the public political and economic trends there. Nonetheless, little in the domestic lives of the people has yet changed. In particular, the subordination of women as daughters, wives, and mothers has been reinforced. In order to establish a labor force willing to work for very low wages, and to avoid a free labor market with its potential for unionization, factory managers have chosen to enter into alliances with Islamic patriarchs (p. 17).

Matsumoto, Shiela. 1976. "Women in factories," in Joyce Lebra, Joy Paulson, and Elizabeth Powers (eds.), Women in changing Japan. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. HQ1762.W65

One third of all factory workers in Japan are women. More than half are married and many have children. This study offers some insight into who these women are--their roles, attitudes, aspirations, and problems.

McLellan, Susan. 1985. "Reciprocity or Exploitation? Mothers and Daughters in the Changing Economy of Rural Malaysia." East Lansing: Michigan State University, Women in International Development Working Paper #93. HD6223.W5 #93

McLellan examines the strong traditional bond between Malay mothers and daughters. She asserts that the exploitation of kin is the only way to ensure survival in a rapidly changing economic environment whose goal is the decline of the peasant and the rise of the wage laborer. Since marriage ties are weak and males are expected to conduct their lives outside the home, the strongest bonds are between mothers and daughters. Daughters are expected to generously contribute to their mothers who use the money to purchase material goods which increase their status in the village. Daughters are also encouraged to live at home to assure their virginity and marriageability. The need for cash has convinced mothers that daughters can and should work in factories, despite Malay-Muslim traditions which assert the opposite.

Melvyn, Peter. 1981. "Jobs and beyond: New technologies and women's jobs," Women at Work 1: 5-6.

Explores the effect of the incorporation of micro-chip based technologies into the business and industry on the number and

types of jobs that will be available in the future. Particular attention is paid to how this trend will affect women workers.

Mernissi, Fatima. 1983. "The impact of the changing international division of labor on different sectors of the labor force," in Nash and Fernandez-Kelly (eds.), Women, men and the international division of labor. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. HD5710.7.W65

Milkman, Ruth. 1983. "Female factory labor -- Industrial strategies," Politics and Society 122(2): 159. JA76.P65

Mitchell, P. 1986. "Will women pay for free trade?" Herizons 4(1): 12.

Mitter, Swasti and Anneke van Luijken. 1983. "A woman's home is her factory," in Chapkis and Enloe (eds.), Of common cloth: Women in the global textile industry. Washington, D.C.: Institute for Policy Studies.

Nader, Laura. 1986. "The subordination of women in comparative perspective," Urban Anthropology 15(3-4): 377-397.

Nash, June and Maria Patricia Fernandez-Kelly (eds.). 1983. Women, men and the international division of labor. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. HD5710.7.W65

Ng, S. H. 1977. "Electronics: The global industry," NACLA Latin America and Empire Report 9(4).

_____. 1983. "Women workers in industry and the Hong Kong government's role: Past and present attitudes," Labour and Society 8(4): 332-352. HD4811.L3

This article examines the labor legislation developed for the protection of women workers and reviews its adequacy in light of the expectations and demands of the contemporary female labor force.

North American Congress on Latin America. 1975. "Aspects of the condition of women's labor," Latin America and Empire Report 9(6): 2-13.

This report provides a theoretical context for understanding women's oppression and for formulating a strategy for liberation. Particular attention is paid to capitalism's affect on the family and to the role that imperialism plays in the special oppression of women in both the advanced industrial nations and in the Third World.

_____. 1980. "Focus on domestic workers" and "The "Maquila" women," Latin America and Empire Report 14(5): 10-17.

A description of maquiladora work and workers in Latin America.

North-South Institute. 1985. Women in industry: North-South connections: A study by the North-South Institute. Canada. HD6053.W63

This book explores the increasing phenomenon of female employment in Third World manufacturing industries by pulling together some of the most important findings and analyses of the roles of women in industries that are becoming increasingly more global.

Ong, Aihwa. 1983. "Global industries and Malay peasants in Peninsular Malaysia," in J. Nash and M.P. Fernandez-Kelly, eds., Women, men and the international division of labor. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. HD5710.7.W65

_____. 1987. "Disassembling gender in the electronics age," Feminist Studies 13(3): 609-626. HQ1101.F4

A review article of four books that examine the changing relations of gender and technology and their influence on the experiences of men and women.

_____. 1987. Spirits of resistance and capitalist discipline: Factory women in Malaysia. Albany: State University of New York Press. HD1537.M27054

A field research project investigating female employees in transnational corporation factories in rural Malaysia. Working conditions as well as lives in their rural villages are discussed. Particular attention is paid to the ways in which these female workers resist being exploited and oppressed by supervisors and factory managers.

Paglaban, Enrico. 1978. "Philippines: Workers in the export industry," Southeast Asia Chronicle 66: Pacific Research Review 9: 3/4.

Research into the wages, working conditions, and prospects for Filipino workers in transnational corporations.

Pena, Devon G. 1980. "Las Maquiladoras: Mexican women and class struggle in the border industries." Aztlan 11(2): 159-229.

The objectives of this study were to provide: an overview of the development of the Border Industrialization Program (BIP), a political economic profile of the current conditions and contours of the maquiladora industry in four border cities, and a tentative analysis of the BIP which focuses on the cycles of female struggles against TNC management.

_____. 1981. Maquiladoras: A selected annotated bibliography and critical commentary of the U.S.-Mexico Border Industrialization Program.

_____. 1982. "Emerging organizational strategies of Maquila workers on the Mexico-U.S. border." Paper prepared for the tenth annual meetings of the National Association for Chicano Studies, Tempe, Arizona.

Perez, Bernardino. 1967. "Problems of women workers in the Philippines," Labor 5: 172-173. HD6475.A2.1269

This article discusses the increasing phenomenon of women factory workers in the Philippines. The author explores the reasons why women are entering the workforce and the ways in which they are being exploited by their employers. The author calls for increased education of Filipino women in order that they will be better informed about their rights as workers.

Phongpaichit, Pasuk. 1982. "Southeast Asian women in industry." Paper for Women, Work and Society Symposium, September 22-23, 1982. New Delhi: Indian Statistical Institute.

_____. 1982. "Southeast Asian women in industry." Bangkok: ILO/ARTEP. (mimeographed)

Pittin. 1984. "Gender and class in Nigerian industrial setting," Review of African Political Economy 31: 71. HC501.A1R4

Porte, Jing. 1985. "Women workers' movement in the Philippines: KMK and its organization," ISIS International Women's Journal 4: 122-130.

Quisumbing, P. V. 1975. "Working women: Opportunities and problems," National Security Review 3: 7-11.

Raka, Sharan. 1979. "Factories or concentration camps," Manushi: A Journal About Women and Society 2(March-April): 45-46.

Ramanayake, Dennis. 1982. "The Katunayake investment promotion zone: A case study." Bangkok: ARTEP.

Rivera, Roselle Leah K. 1985. "Children work: The labor scene through the eyes of Filipino children," Philippines Sociological Review 33(1-2): 11-17. HM1.P47

Roose, Diana. 1980. "Cheaper than machines," New Internationalist, April. 86:15-28. AP4.I5

Rosa, Kumudhini. 1985. "Organizing women workers in free trade zones: Sri Lanka," ISIS International Women's Journal 4: 22-30.

Rosenberg, H. 1987. "The kitchen and the multinational corporation: An analysis of the links between the household and global corporations," Journal of Business Ethics 6: 179-194. HF5387.J68

Rosenberg, T. J. 1982. "Female industrial employment and protective labor legislation in Bogota, Colombia," Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs 24(1): 59-80.

Rothstein, Frances. 1986. "The new proletariats: Third World reality and first world categories," Comparative Studies in Society and History 28(2): 217-238. HM.C73

Ruiz, Vicki and Susan Tiano. 1987. Women on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Responses to Change. Boston: Allen and Unwin. F790.M5.W66

This collection of essays explores the various roles played by working class Mexican women living on the U.S.-Mexico border during a time of rapid social and economic change. Specific areas of investigation include: women's work and migration,

consciousness, organization and empowerment, and culture, creativity, and relations of reproduction.

Safa, Helen, I. 1981. "Runaway shops and female employment: The search for cheap labor," Signs 7(2): 418-433.

Examines the preference for women employees on the part of export-processing industry management and the impact of this employment on the status of women in the Third World countries in which they reside and where the factories are situated.

Saito, Hajime, et. al. 1982. Women workers in the textile industry of Japan and Thailand: A socioeconomic profile. Japan: Japan Foundation. HD 6073.T42 J32.

Salaff, Janet W. 1981. "Singapore women: Work and the family," in N. Black and A. B. Cottrell (eds.), Women and world change. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

_____. 1981. Working daughters of Hong Kong: Filial piety or power in the family? Cambridge, England: University of Cambridge Press. HD6055.6.H85.S24

Sassen-Koob, Saskia. 1984. "Notes on the incorporation of Third World women into wage labor through immigration and off-shore production." International Migration Review 18(4): 1144-1167. JV6001.I54

This study focuses on the growth of export-processing in Third World countries and the attendant incorporation of Third World women into waged employment. The author asserts that there is a systematic relationship between the internationalization of the economy and the feminization of wage labor.

Scott, Alison MacEwen. 1986. "Women and industrialization: Examining the 'female marginalisation' thesis," Journal of Development Studies 22(4). HC 10.J58.

This article examines the thesis that women are marginalized from production in the course of development in the context of recent research which reveals serious deficiencies in the theoretical and methodological bases of the female marginalization thesis. Using the Peruvian and Brazilian cases, the author explores these problems and argues that more attention be paid to the micro-level processes that give rise to women's marginalization.

1987. "Sew be it -- Mexico," Connexions 23: 5.

Sheridan, Mary and Janet W. Salaff. 1981. Lives, Chinese working women. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.
HQ1767.L59

Using the life history method (a blend of history and biography), this study explores the range of work activities and the family roles of ordinary women at various stages of the life cycle and from different regions and time periods of Chinese society.

Shorrocks, Tim. 1983. "Atari moves to Asia," Multinational Monitor 4: 11-13.

Siegel, Lenny. 1979. "Microelectronics does little for the Third World," Pacific Research Review 10(2): 15-21.

This essay is a summary of studies on export-oriented semiconductor production in Asia.

_____. 1983. Employment of women in export assembly of high tech electronics of Asia. Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Services.

Snow, Robert T. 1977. "Dependent development and the new industrial worker: The case of the export processing zone in the Philippines." Dissertation. Harvard University.

Soo, Ann Lee. 1983. "Singapore goes transnational," in Armand Mattelart (ed.), Transnationals and the Third World: The struggle for culture. South Hadley, MA: Bergin and Garvey.

Soon, Young Moon. 1979. "The halfway house: Multinational industries, and Asian factory girls. UNAPDI.

_____. 1981. Struggling to survive: Women workers in Asia. Hong Kong: Christian Conference on Asia, Urban Rural Mission.

Sorrel, L. 1983. "Women subsidize the global economy," Off Our Backs 13(6): 1.

Srinivasan, Mangalam. 1981. "Impact of selected industrial technologies on women in Mexico," in R. Dauber and M. Cain (eds.), Women and technological change in developing countries. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Stern, B. 1985. "The changing role of women in international relations," Santo Domingo: INSTRAW study on the role of women in international economic relations.

"A study of Philippines manufacturing corps," DEC 9(3): 268-289.

1982. "Textile industry exploits women workers," Multinational Monitor 4:5. HD69.I7M894

Thitsa, Khin and Signe Howell. 1983. Women and development in South Asia I: Papers. Canterbury, England: University of Kent at Canterbury, Centre of Southeast Asian Studies.

Tiano, Susan. 1981. The separation of women's remunerated and household work: Theoretical perspectives on "WID". East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University, Women in International Development Working Paper #2. HD6223.W5

A Marxist-feminist analysis of the major assumption of modernization theory--that socio-economic development leads to women's equality, liberation, and material well-being. A research paradigm for studying women's roles in Third World societies is also suggested.

_____. 1984. "Maquiladoras, women's work and unemployment in Northern Mexico," Aztlan 15(2): 341-378.

Tiano used a Marxist-feminist theoretical framework to interpret data on women's labor force participation in Northern Mexico. She was particularly interested in the commonly-held belief that maquiladoras are unable to solve the problem of unemployment in the area, because unemployment is perceived as a male problem and maquiladoras mostly hire women.

_____. 1985. "Women workers in a Northern Mexico city: Constraints and opportunities." Prepared for the annual meetings of the Latin American Studies Association, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

_____. 1986. "Women and industrial development in Latin America," Latin American Research Review 21(3): 157-170.

Tiano reviews six researchers active in the area who seek to understand the effects of industrialization on women's lives in Latin America. She presents three analytical frameworks: integration, marginalization, and exploitation. She asserts that the marginalization and exploitation theses share similar assumptions while the integration thesis describes similar trends but interprets them differently. All but one of the reviewed authors took the position that industrialization has not benefited women. Tiano agrees with the commonly-held assertion that research findings are tentative due to the phenomenon's recent development. Tiano points to inadequate concept definition as a major limiting factor of this research and poses some questions aimed at helping to refine them. She also concludes by calling for more research, especially geared to a more accurate account of the position of women in Latin America.

_____. 1987. "Gender, work and world capitalism: Third World women's role in development," in Beth Hess and Myra Marx Feree (eds.), Analyzing Gender. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

This essay discusses the debate around the question of whether development has improved women's life, both absolutely and relative to men in their society.

_____. 1987. "Maquiladoras in Mexicali: Integration or exploitation?" in Vicki Ruiz and Susan Tiano (eds.), Women on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Responses to Change. Boston: Allen and Unwin. F790.M5.W66

Using data from a 1982 study of female electronics, apparel, and service sector workers, Tiano assesses the validity of the exploitation and integration explanations of the effects of industrial employment on female workers and their families. Her findings suggest that there is evidence to support both interpretations of women's TNC employment and that additional work needs to be undertaken in this area.

Tiano, Susan and K. Bracken. 1984. "Ideology on the line: A typology for the analysis of assembly workers' images of class and gender relations," Quarterly Journal of Ideology 8(4): 60-71.

This essay proposes a model to be used to empirically assess women workers' orientation toward patriarchy.

Van Waas, Michael. 1982. "Multinational corporations -- Labor supply," Insurgent Sociologist 11(3): 49-57. HM1.I525

This article is a report of empirical research on mid-level management policy within several dozen TNCs engaged in export processing in the apparel and electronics industries. Specific attention is paid to the policies and practices used by the

respondents in the creation, use, and exploitation of a female labor pool for assembly line work.

Wan, Cheung Choi. 1985. "Industrial workers in Southeast Asia: An overview," ISIS International Women's Journal 4: 110-121.

Ward, Kathryn. 1980. "Women and transnational corporation employment: A world system and feminist analysis." East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University, Women in International Development Working Papers #120. HD6223.W5#120

The author reviews research on women and TNCs and suggests that research and policy debates about the effects of TNCs on women's economic status should consider the context of the emerging capitalist world system and not on individual nation-states. She asserts that while TNC may enhance economic growth and improve the economic status of women in the short-run, in the long-run the economic underdevelopment and the marginalization of women will continue.

_____. 1984. Women in the world system: Its impact on status and fertility. New York: Praeger Press. HQ1870.9.W36

_____ (ed). 1989. Women Workers and Global Restructuring. Ithaca, NY: ILR Press.

Watt, Ian. 1980. "Linkages between industrial radicalism and the domestic role among working women," The Socialist Revolution 28(1): 55-74.

Westwood, Sallie. 1984. All day: Everyday factory and family life in the making of women's lives. London: Pluto Press. HD6135.W47 1985

1982. "What's wrong with multinational corporations?" Multinational Monitor 3(1):12-22. HD69.I7 M894

Whitt, Joyce Rothschild, and Laura Haller. 1983. "The advantages of hiring women," Workplace Democracy 1(4): 2-3.

1986. "Why women get the jobs," Economist 300 (7460):13-14. H611.E2

Wilson, R. 1987. "Microelectronics - Macro exploitation,"
Science for the People 64: 2. Q175.4B73

Wolf, Diane L. 1988. "Father knows best about all in the household: A feminist critique of household strategies." Paper prepared for the Sex and Gender session of the American Sociological Association Meetings, Atlanta, Georgia, August 1988.

Wolf analyzes the decision of young women to seek factory employment in Java, Indonesia, and Taiwan and examines to what extent this decision is part of a household strategy.

Wong, Aline. 1980. Economic development and women's place: Women in Singapore. London: Change International Reports on Women and Society, #1. HQ1101.C43#1

_____. 1981. "Planned development, social stratification, and the sexual division of labor in Singapore," Signs 7(Winter): 434-452.

_____. 1984. Women's work and family life: The case of electronics workers in Singapore. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University, Women in International Development Working Papers #64. HD6223.W5#64

_____. 1982. "The world of churches takes on the corporations: An interview with Marcos Arruda, Coordinator of the Council's program on transnationals," Multinational Monitor 3(8): 13-15. HD69.I7M894

Young, Gay. 1984. "Women, development and human rights: Issues in integrated transnational production," Journal of Applied Behavioral Science 20(4): 383-401. H1.J53

_____. 1986. Gender identification and working class solidarity among maquila workers in Ciudad Juarez: Stereotypes and realities. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University, Women in International Development Working Papers #124. HD6223.W5

_____. 1986. The social ecology and economic development of Ciudad Juarez. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. HC138.C47.S42

Young, Kate. 1981. "Modes of appropriation and the sexual division of labour: A case study from Oaxaca, Mexico," in Kate Young, Carol Wolkowitz, and Roslyn McCullah (eds), Of marriage and the market. London: CSE Books. HQ1154.04

This article is a report of the author's research in Mexico. The objective of this research was to investigate the interrelation between women's productive and reproductive roles to better understand the means by which women have been excluded at the local level from positions of control over social resources and have been socialized to accept their subordinate positions.

_____. 1984. Of marriage and the market (second edition). Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul. HQ1154.04

Yue, Lueng Wing. 1986. "The dark side of industrialization," Multinational Monitor 7: 22-30. HD69.I7M894

United Nations Publications (Note: The entries in the following sections are listed in alphabetical order within each year of publication. The most recent documents appear first.)

1985. Employment practices of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and their socio-economic impact, including their effects on the housing patterns and lifestyles of families. E/C.10/AC.4/1985/5

1985. Women's sexual slavery and economic exploitation: Making local and global connections. New York: U.N. Non-government Liaison Service.

1985. Young women workers in export oriented manufacturing industries. ST/ESCAP/258 (008734)

1981. Women and industrialization in developing countries. Vienna: United Nations Industrial Development Organization. ID/251.

Report of a meeting which concludes that women were already participating in certain sectors and types of industrial production and that a fundamental change was needed in the nature and structure of their participation.

1980. Export processing zones in Mexico. UNIDO working papers on structural change #19. Global and Conceptual Studies Section, International Center for Industrial Studies.

1980. Women in the redeployment of manufacturing industries in developing countries. UNIDO working papers on structural change #18. Global and Conceptual Studies Section, International Center for Industrial Studies.

International Labour Organization

1985. Growth and adjustment in Asia: Issues in employment, productivity, migration and women workers. Report of the director-general, first item on the agenda. Tenth ILO-Asian Regional Conference, Jakarta, 1985, Report I (part 1).

1985. Women workers in multinational enterprises in developing countries. A joint UNCT/ILO contribution to the U.N. Decade for Women. Geneva.

1984. "Asian women and new jobs," Women at Work 1: 19-21.

Asserts that policies to improve the terms and prospects of female employment must be founded on a detailed understanding of their position in the household and labor market and of the ways in which governments' industrial and labor policies affect their employment. Given this assertion, the issues to be examined in a new ILO project are defined and outlined.

1984. International Labour Organization research on multinational enterprises and social policy: An overview. Geneva.

1983. Employment and other economic effects of multinationals in home and host countries. New York: International Labour Office Report Series.

1983. "Improvement of working conditions," Women at Work 2: 23-26.

1983. "Relocation in the textile and clothing industries," Women at Work 1: 12-13.

Examines recent research which indicates that world production in the textile and clothing industry has been characterized by relocation from industrialized to developing countries. The share of female labor in the textile and clothing industry in Hong Kong, India, South Korea, Singapore, and Pakistan is very

high in comparison to their employment in manufacturing in general.

1981. "Employing women in free trade zones," Women at Work 1 11-12.

Examines how employment of women in export-oriented factories in Free Trade Zones is often specific to women in a relatively narrow range of qualifications and age.

1981. Employment effects of multinational corporations in developing countries. Geneva: International Labour Organization. HD 2932.E46.

ISIS International Women's Journal

1986. "Women workers challenge the micro-chip industry," Women in Action 6: 14-15.

1985. "International women and new technology conference," ISIS International Women's Journal #28.

1982. "Women industrial workers -- Malaysia," ISIS International Women's Journal 24: 12.

United States Government

1987. Maquiladora impact on U.S. jobs and trade competition with Japan: Hearing before a subcommittee of the Committee on government operations, House of Representatives, 100th Congress, first session, June 12, 1987. SuDoc# Y4.G74/7:M32.

Rakesh, Mohan. 1985. Labor force participation in a developing metropolis: Does sex matter? Washington, DC: World Bank Working papers #749. HD5757.A6 M64

1985. Recommendations for expansion of employment opportunities for women in the Dominican Republic. PB85-113686

1985. Social and labor practices of multinational enterprises in the textiles, clothing and footwear industries. PB85-219541

1985. Women and work in the Third World: The impact of industrialization and global economic interdependence PB85-190767

1983. The United States-Mexico border economic situation: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, 98th Congress, first session, August 1, 1983. SuDoc# Y4.EC7:M57/3

Balassa, Bela. 1979. Changing International Division of Labor in Manufactured Goods. Washington, DC: World Bank Publications Unit, Reprint Series #114.

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Adams, James H. 1980. "Transnational investment in the Third World: Issues for Canada," in In the Canadian interest? Third World development in the 1980s. Ottawa: North-South Institute.

Addo, Herb and Samir Amin. 1984. Transforming the world economy? Nine critical essays on the new international economic order. London: Hodder and Stoughton in association with the United Nations University. HF1411.T7 185

Akinsanya, Adeoye A. 1980. Expropriation of multinational property in the Third World. New York: Praeger Press. HD2755.5 A49

_____. 1984. Multinationals in a changing environment: A study of business-government relations in the Third World. New York: Praeger Press. HD2932.A34

An investigation of the impact of transnational corporations on Third World development. The researcher examines the nature of Third World government -- TNC relations, whether the presence of TNCs fosters development or underdevelopment of the Third World, and the responses of Third World governments to foreign investment.

Apter, David E. and Louis Wolf Goodman. 1976. The multinational corporation and social change. New York: Praeger. HD2755.5.M833

Selected papers from a conference on the multinational corporation held at Yale University in 1970. Focus is on the multinational corporation as an instrument of development in both developing countries and metropolitan cities.

Arift, Mohamed. 1986. Export-Oriented industrialization: The ASEAN experience. London: Allen and Unwin.

Avocena, Martin Antonio. 1982. "Forms of production in the shoe industry in Leon, Guanajuato, Mexico." Dissertation. University of Texas at Austin.

Baerrensen, Donald W. "Unemployment and Mexico's Border Industrialization Program." Inter-American Economic Affairs 29(Autumn): 79-90. HC161.A11585

An assessment of Mexico's Border Industrialization Program as a mechanism to alleviate un- and underemployment in order to reduce the flow of undocumented migrants into the U.S.

Balasubramanyan, V.N. 1980. Multinational corporations and the Third World. London: Trade Policy Research Center.

Barnet, Richard J. and Ronald E. Muller. 1975. Global reach: The power of the multinational corporations. New York: Simon and Schuster. HD69.I7.B33

An investigation and assessment of the operations and plans of TNCs and their impact on the citizens of the U.S. and other countries.

Barty, Dick, et al. 1984. Labor confronts the transnationals: Labor Research Association's 2nd International Conference on Trade Union Unity against Transnational Corporations, Toronto, Canada, October 29-30, 1983. New York: International Publishers (New World Paperbacks).

Basche, James R, Jr. 1976. Foreign production costs: A survey of recent trends and their effects on business policy. New York: The Conference Board's Division of International Affairs.

Baumer, Jean Marx and Albrecht von Gleich. 1982. Transnational corporations in Latin America: Interactions between nation states and transnational corporations: The case of German and

Swiss firms operating in Columbia, Brazil and Mexico.
Hochschule St. Gallen fur wirtschafts und sozialwissen
schaften. Institut fur lateinamerika for schung und
entwicklungszusammenarbeit. Burchreihe Band 25. ISBN 3-7253-
0157-3

Beato, Guillermo and Domenico Sindico. 1983. "The beginning of
industrialization in northeast Mexico," The Americas 39(4):
499-518. F1401.A57

Becker, G. S. 1988. "Too much government is what ails the Third
World," Business Week, January 11: 28.

Behrman, Jack N. 1984. Industrial policies, international
restructuring and transnationals. Lexington, MA: D. C. Heath
and Company. HF1418.5.B44

A series of essays offering proposals for movement toward
international industrial integration through the use of the
unique characteristics of TNCs.

Bello, Waldo, David O'Connor, and Robin Broad. 1982. "Export-
oriented industrialization: The shortlived illusion," in
Bello, et al. (eds.) Development debacle: The World Bank and
the Philippines. San Francisco: Institute for Food and
Development Policy. HC455.D487

This chapter examines the dynamics of the struggle which erupted
around the drive of the multilateral agencies and foreign
businesses to dismantle the import-substitution structure of the
1960s prior to the imposition of martial law in the Philippines.
The chapter also examines the World Bank-Marcos effort to erect
the scaffolding for export-oriented industrialization in the
early and mid-1970s. Finally, the authors analyze the internal
and external contradictions which resulted in the policy's
failure by the end of the decade.

Bennett, Douglas C. and Kenneth E. Sharpe. 1985. Transnational
corporations vs. the state: Political economy of the Mexican
auto industry. Princeton, NJ: Princeton Press.
HD9710.M42.B46

This book provides a historical account of the growth of
automobile manufacturing in Mexico as well as an understanding of
the bargaining and dependency relations between TNCs and the
state in developing countries.

Biersteker, Thomas J. 1978. Distortion or development: Contending perspectives on the multinational corporation. Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press. HD2928.B53

Describes an effort to systematically evaluate two theoretical alternatives (one supportive and the other critical) of transnational investment in LDCs. Uses a Nigerian case study to examine the validity of each framework.

_____. 1987. Multinationals, the state and control of the Nigerian economy. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. HG5881.A3.B54

Blanpain, Roger. 1983. The Vredeling proposal: Information and consultation of employees in multinational enterprises. Deventer and Boston: Kluwer. (U.S. distributor: Kluwer Law and Taxation Publications). HD6660.5.V74

_____. 1985. Access to decision-makers in multinational and multi-plant enterprises: A review of labor law and policies. Geneva: International Labour Office, Working Paper #37.

_____. 1985. The OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and labour relations 1982-1984: Experience and review. Boston: Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers. HD6971.5.B57

An evaluation of the impact of OECD guidelines on labor relations in transnational corporations.

Bluestone, Barry and Bennett Harrison. 1982. The Deindustrialization of America: Plant Closings, Community Abandonment, and the Dismantling of Basic Industry. New York: Basic Books, Inc.

Bornschiefer, Volker. 1978. Multinational corporations in the world economy and national development. Bulletin 32. Zurich: Soziologisches Institut der Universitat Zurich.

Bornschiefer, Volker and Christopher Chase-Dunn. 1985. Transnational corporations and underdevelopment. New York: Praeger Press. HD2932.B67

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Burawoy, Michael. 1979. Manufacturing consent: Changes in the labor process under monopoly capital. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. HD6955.B85

_____. 1985. The politics of production: Factory regimes under capitalism and socialism. London: Verso (distributed in U.S. and Canada by Schocken Books). HD2351.B87

Marxist study comparing the industrial working class under capitalism and socialism.

Casson, Mark. 1986. Multinational corporations and world trade: Vertical integration and the division of labor in world industries. Boston: Allen and Unwin. HD 2748 .C37

Castleman, Barry J. 1984. "The double standard in industrial hazards," Multinational Monitor 5: 4-8.

Castro, Judy S. 1981. "The Batadan export processing zone," in Eddy Lee (ed.), Export led industrialization and development. Geneva: International Labour Organization.

Catholic Institute for International Relations. 1984. British companies operating in the Philippines. London: Catholic Institute for International Relations.

Charnovitz, Steven. 1985. "The human rights of foreign labor: Washington takes a new look at import policy," Worldview 28: 7-9. BR115.I7W6

Chee, Stephen and Siew Khoo. 1974. Malaysia and the multinational corporations. Kuala Lumpur: Malaysia Economic Association.

Christian Conference on Asia. 1981. "Minangkabau! Stories of people vs. transnational corporations in Asia." Hong Kong: Hong Kong Urban Rural Mission.

Clasen, Thomas F. 1981. "U.S. foreign-trade zone manufacturing and assembly: Overview and update." Law and Policy International Business 13(1): 339-348.

Cockcroft, James D. 1983. "Immiseration, not marginalization: The case of Mexico," Latin American Perspectives 10(2-3): 86-107. F1401.L335

A Marxian analysis of the effects of capital accumulation and development in Mexico's increasingly urbanized poor and working classes.

Conkling, E. "Made in U.S./Mexico: A new industrial partnership," Focus 36: 32-33. LB1570.A1F6

Copeland, J. B. 1987. "The rise of gringo capitalism (U.S. companies in the border zones)," Newsweek 109: 40-41.

Copeland, L. and L. Griggs. 1986. "Getting the best from foreign employees," Management Review 75: 19-26. HF5500.A1M3

Crowdson, John. 1979. "U.S. industries in Mexican border cities: A promise dims," New York Times 2/2: 1.

David, Randolph S. 1982. "Bananas and underdevelopment: The Philippines experience," Alternatives 7(Spring): 451-465.

Davila, Alberto E. and J. Peter Mattila. 1985. "Do workers earn less money along the U.S.-Mexico border?" Social Science Quarterly 66(2): 310-318. H1.S65

A statistical study which uses census data from 1970 and 1980 to show that the U.S.-Mexico nominal wage gap narrows after controlling for socioeconomic characteristics. Because of limited cost-of-living data available for Texas border cities, the results for real earnings are ambiguous and more research needs be done in the area. Despite this caveat, the authors assert their belief that there is enough evidence to support their conclusion that a nominal wage differential exists and that this differential may in fact be widening.

Deo, Som. 1986. Multinational corporations and the Third World. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House. HD2932.D6

Diebold, William. 1980. Industrial policy as an international issue. New York: McGraw Hill. HF 1411.D48

Provides proposals for improving the methods used for dealing internationally with structural change. The researcher's thesis is that failure to do so will result in serious damage to the world economy and international cooperation.

Dillman, Daniel C. 1983. "Assembly industry in Mexico: Contexts of development," Journal of Inter-American Studies 25(1): 31-58. HC161.A1 I5

This study examines the contexts of development for Mexican maquiladoras paying particular attention to locational advantages of the Mexican border zone. In addition, the author offers socio-economic perspectives on industrialized production in the region.

Dixon, C. J., D. Drakakis-Smith, and H.D. Watts. 1986. Multinational corporations and the Third World. London: Croom-Helm. HD 2932 .M835

Dror, David M. 1984. "Aspects of labor law and relations on selected export processing zones." International Labour Review 123: 705-722. HD4811.I65

This article explores labor and law relations in the context of export processing zones (EPZs). It reviews the development of EPZs, explains their special status in respect to labor law in four countries, analyzes the characteristics of employment and labor relations practices in EPZs, and discusses wages and remuneration. The applicability of ILO instruments to EPZs is also discussed.

Dull, James Wallace. 1981. "Effects of multinational corporations in Mexico on the attitudes of Mexican executives." Dissertation. Columbia University.

Duncan, Cameron. 1976. "The runaway shop and the Mexican Border Industrialization Program," Southwest Economy and Society 10/11: 4-25.

Dunning, John H. 1985. Multinational enterprises, economic structure and international competitiveness. Chichester, England: Wiley and Sons. HD 2755.5 M8343

Edwards, Chris. 1983. Dependency, unequal exchange and the new international economic order. Norwich: School of Development Studies, University of East Anglis. HB130f.E28

Ehrenreich, Barbara and Annette Fuentes. 1977. "Free Trade Zones and the industrialization of Asia," Asia Quarterly Review 8(4): DS501.A86

Elias, D. 1985. "Tackling the transnationals," Multinational Monitor 6(9): 5. HD69.I7M894

Ericson, Anna-Stina. 1970. "An analysis of Mexico's Border Industrialization Program," Monthly Labor Review 93(5): 33+. HD 8051.A69

This article examines the issues raised by the Mexican Border Industrialization Program and its impact on the United States. The focus is on providing information about the social and economic conditions in urban centers along the border.

Evans, Peter B. 1979. Dependent development: The alliance of multinational, state and local capital in Brazil. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. HC190.C3.E92

Faherty, Vincent. 1987. "U.S. multinationals: A force for social justice or injustice," Social Development Issues 11(2): 20-45.

Fallows, James M. 1987. "A damaged culture (Philippines)," Atlantic 260: 49-54+. AP2.A8

Falls-Borda, Orlando. 1985. "Wisdom as power," Development 3: 66-67.

Feder, Ernest. 1978. Strawberry imperialism: An enquiry into the mechanisms of dependency in Mexican agriculture. Mexico City: Editorial Campesina. HD9529.S83M62

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. 1971. "Factories on the border," Monthly Review 12: 212-216. AP4.M88

Feld, Werner J. 1980. Multinational corporations and U.N. politics: The quest for codes of conduct. New York: Pergamon Press. HD 2755.5.F44

Identifies and examines the role and problems of TNCs in developing countries. The largest portion of the study examines

the code of conduct developed by the United Nations agencies for transnational corporations operating in LDCs.

Fernandez, Raul. 1977. U.S.-Mexico border: A politico-economic profile. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press. HC107.A165 F47

Discusses the effects of Mexico's Border Industrialization Program and the accompanying presence of transnational corporations on the border economy and Mexico in general.

Flannery, Michael. 1978. "America's sweatshops in the sun," AFL-CIO Rank and File Federationist 85(5): 16-19. HD8055.A5A63

The effects of Free Trade Zones and U.S. corporations' off-shore processing plants on U.S. workers is discussed.

Foster, Stephenie. 1981. Economic development in the U.S.-Mexico border region: A review of the literature. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies. Z7164.A2P7 #692

Frank, Isaiah. 1980. Foreign enterprise in developing countries. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press. HD 2755.5 F734

Research based on in-depth interviews with representatives of 90 transnational corporations based in the U.S., Japan, Australia, and Western Europe. The study examines the attitudes of TNCs on the concerns expressed by developing countries.

"Free trade zones: A capitalist dream," Race and Class, pp. 190-195.

Examines the role of the United Nations Development Organization (UNIDO) in promoting and establishing free trade zones in Third World countries.

Froebel, F., J. Heinrichs, and O. Kreye. 1980. The new international division of labour. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Furtado, Celso. 1984. No to recession and unemployment. London: Third World Foundation. HC 187.F8135

Galenson, Walter (ed.). 1985. Foreign trade and investment: Economic development in the newly industrializing Asian countries. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press. HC412.F64

An assessment of the importance of foreign trade and investment in stimulating growth in four relatively successful countries (Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore).

Gereffi, Gary and Peter Evans. 1981. "Transnational corporations, dependent development and state policy in the semi-periphery: A comparison of Brazil and Mexico," Latin American Research Review 16(3): 31-64. F1401.L33

Using a world-systems approach, the authors analyze the role that direct foreign investment has played in the process of dependent development in Brazil and Mexico.

Ghosh, Pradip K. 1984. Industrial development: A Third World perspective. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. HD239.I519

_____. 1984. Multinational corporations and Third World development. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. HD2755.5M8335

Resource book that 1) documents and analyzes trends in the role of transnational corporations in the development of Third World countries; 2) evaluates the progress made by these countries over the past decade toward the attainment of long-term objectives of sustained economic growth and improved quality of life for future populations.

_____. 1984. New international economic order: A Third World perspective. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. HF 1411.N478

Ghosh, Pradip K. and V. S. Minocha. 1977. Global giants. New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons. HD69.I7656

Highlights the critical aspects of the operation of transnational corporations in economically less developed countries. Aspects discussed include: technology transfer, remittances, export performance, tax policies, and the regulation of multinational corporations in India.

Gibson, Lay James and Alfonso Corona Renteria (eds.). 1985. The U.S. and Mexico: Borderland development and the national economies. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. HC135.U16

Sixteen essays that deal with the structure and character of the U.S.-Mexico border and development issues including migration and the social and economic implications of border-zone industrial growth.

Gilpin, Robert. 1975. U.S. power and the multinational corporation: The political economy of foreign direct investment. New York: Basic Books.

Asserts that the overseas expansion of U.S. multinational corporations can only be understood in the context of the global political system established after World War II.

Girling, Robert Henriques. 1985. Multinational institutions and the Third World: Management, debt and trade conflicts in the international economic order. New York: Praeger Press.
HF1413.G57

This study examines the genesis and implications of mounting Third World debt through: a brief history of the origins, development, and breakdown of the post-war Bretton Woods system, an analysis of the source of Third World debt, its causes and future implications, and institutional surveys of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. In addition, the study examines how trade problems interfere with Third World development.

Girvan, Norman. 1976. Corporate imperialism: Conflict and expropriation: Transnational corporations and economic nationalism in the Third World. London: Monthly Review Press. HD9506.A2656 1978

Gleeck, Lewis E. 1975. American business and Philippines economic development. Manila: Carmelo and Braverman.
HD2905.G56

Historical document that chronicles the role of U.S. corporations in the economic development of the Philippines between 1898 and 1974.

Grader, S. 1988. "Mexico through the back door (Japanese factories)," World Press Review 35: 48. D839.A8

Grunwald, J. and K. Flamm. 1985. The global factory: Foreign assembly in international trade. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institute. HD2755.5.G58

Gunatilleke, Godfrey, Neelan Tiruchelvam, and Radhika Coomaraswamy. 1983. Ethical dilemmas of development in Asia. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books. HC412.E695

Gupta, N. S. 1978. Multinational corporations: A study of socio-economic implications on countries of the Third World. Meewt: Pragati Prakashan. HD69.I7G87

Hamilton, F. E. Ian. 1986. Industrialization in developing and peripheral regions. London: Croom Helm.

Hansen, Neil. 1981. The border economy: Regional development in the Southwest. Austin: The University of Texas Press. HC107.A165H36

Harris, Nigel. 1986. The end of the Third World: Newly industrializing countries and the decline of an ideology. London: Tauris. HC 59.7 H3532

Harrison, Bennett and Barry Bluestone. 1988. The Great U-Turn: Corporate Structuring and the Polarizing of America. New York: Basic Books, Inc.

Haseyama, Takahiko, Akira Hirata, and Toru Yanagihava. 1983. Two decades of Asian development and outlook for the 80s: Papers and proceedings of a symposium held at the Institute of Developing Economies on March 8-11, 1982. Tokyo: Institute of Development Economics (IDE Symposium Proceedings #8). HC441.T87

Proceedings of the symposium review the results of a 3-year research project that explored development experiences in East and Southeast Asia during the 1960s and 1970s. The proceedings also identify growth trends and constraining factors shaping the course of development in the 1980s.

Hellinger, Stephen H. and Douglas A. Hellinger. 1976. Unemployment and the multinationals: A strategy for technological change in Latin America. Port Washington, NY: Kennikat Press Corporation. HD5730.5.A6 H44

An analysis of the role of transnational corporations in Latin America in providing real solutions to the problems of poverty and un- and underemployment. The study also examines the role of LDC governments in maximizing the benefits of the presence of

transnational corporations across all socio-economic classes of the host country.

Hill, Hal. 1984. Australian direct investment in Philippines manufacturing. Kuala Lumpur and Canberra: ASEAN-Australia Joint Research Project.

Hill, Hal and C. W. Lindsey. 1987. "Multinationals from large and small countries: A Philippines case study," Banca Nazionale de Lauoro Quarterly Review, March: 77-92.

Hoffman, Kurt. (ed.). 1985. "Microelectronics, international competition and development strategies: The unavoidable issues," World Development 13: 263-463. HF1533.W6

Hood, Neil and Stephen Young. 1982. Multinationals in retreat: The Scottish experience. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. HD2755.5.H66

A case study that explores the failure of transnational corporations and the many plant closures in Scotland since the 1970s.

Howe, Carolyn. 1978. "Multinational corporation and labor unity: Both sides of the Mexico border," Southwest Economy and Society (Fall):43-74.

Hymer, Stephen H. 1972. "The multinational corporation and the law of uneven development," in J. N. Bhagwati (ed.), Economics and world order. New York: Macmillan. HC59.E38

This article traces the evolution of the corporation by stressing the development of a hierarchical system of authority and control. In addition, the author extrapolates the trends in business enterprise and relates them to the evolution of the international economy in order to speculate on where economic development will lead the international economy and the transnational corporation in the year 2000.

_____. 1979. Multinational corporations: A radical approach. New York: Cambridge University Press. HD2755.5.H95

Imperial, Yolanda R. 1984. "Export processing zones in developing countries: Implications for trade and industrialization policies," CB Review (Central Bank of Philippines) 36: 9-13.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. 1975. Multinational charter: The charter of trade union demands for the legislative control of multinational corporations adopted by the XI ICFTU World Congress, October 1975. Brussels: ICFTU.

_____. 1983. Trade unions and the transnationals: Export processing zones. Special Issue No. 3. Brussels: ICFTU.

Iqbal, Zubair. 1971. "The comparative advantage of developing countries in the manufacturing industries and the effects of generalized tariff preferences." Dissertation. Michigan State University.

Irish, Donald P. (ed.). 1978. Multinationals in Latin America: Private rights -- Public responsibilities (edited proceedings of five symposia, Associated Colleges of the Twin Cities, February 18-March 17, 1976). Athens, OH: Ohio University Center for International Studies, Latin American Program.

Proceedings of five symposia seeking to inform U.S. citizens about multinational corporations and the transfer of resources, production, and technology to less developed countries.

Jenkins, Rhys Owen. 1977. Transnational corporations and their impact on the Mexican economy. Norwich: School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia. HC135f.J4

Jenkins contends that traditional models (developmentalism and bargaining) for understanding the effects of TNCs on LDCs are inadequate. The author explores the context of capitalist penetration in Mexico and critiques the propositions of developmentalism in the Mexican context. He concludes by relating the growing penetration of the Mexican economy by TNCs to the overall development strategy of successive Mexican governments in the post-war period and analyzes the impact of TNCs within this economic strategy.

Jequier, Nicholas. 1984. Technical choice and employment generation in developing countries. Geneva: International Labour Organization.

Kiljunen, Kimmo. 1984. "Transnational corporations and Third World industrialization," Cooperation and Conflict 19(1): 39-57.

Kinchley, Ed and Tim Shorrock. 1982. "Korean textile workers: 'Peace Market' in turmoil," Union W.A.G.E. 69: 7+. HQ1426.A1U5

Krueger, Anne O. (ed.). 1981. Trade and employment in developing countries: Individual studies. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. HD5852.T7

Presents the results from ten studies of individual countries' experiences with their trade and payments strategies, particularly the degree to which each emphasizes export promotion relative to import substitution and the implications of such strategies for employment.

_____ (ed.). 1982. Trade and employment in developing countries: Factor supply and substitutions. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. HD5852.T7

Kujawa, D. 1979. "The labor relations of U.S. multinationals abroad: Comparative and prospective views," Labour and Society 4(1): 3-25. HD4811.L3

The objective of this article is to develop a model based on a disaggregated analysis of enterprise, of workers and their institutions, and of accompanying concerns and values. Major host-country industrial relations are reviewed, and the industrial relations experiences of U.S.-based TNCs abroad are compared with foreign-based TNC experience in the U.S.

Kumar, Krishna. 1979. The social and cultural impacts of transnational enterprises. Sydney: Transnational Corporation Research Project, University of Sydney. HD2755.5.K85

This study defines main concepts and identifies recent trends and patterns in TNC operations central to understanding their social and cultural consequences. In addition, the study focuses on the effects of TNCs on society including their impact on: workers, the entrepreneurial class, transnational elites, ethnic stratification, and economic inequalities. The study further explores the cultural impact of TNCs in the areas of consumption values and lifestyles, knowledge and skills, and cultural identity.

- _____. 1981. Multinationals from developing countries. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books. HD2755.5.M8445
- Kuzman, S. A. 1982. "Structural change and employment in developing countries," International Labour Review 121: 315-326. HD4811.I65
- Lall, Sanjaya. 1979. "Developing countries and the emerging international technological order," Journal of International Affairs 33(1): 77-88. JX1.J56
- Lall argues that recent experience calls for a rethinking of theoretical frameworks that assert that LDCs are dependent on developed countries for technological advances. The author claims that several developing countries have developed the capability to assimilate, adapt, and reproduce several kinds of advanced technologies.
- _____. 1980. The multinational corporation: Nine essays. London: McMillan (1983 printing). HD2755.5.L3
- _____. 1983. The new multinationals: The spread of Third World enterprises. Chichester, England: Wiley and Sons. HD2755.5L335
- A collection of empirical essays on the nature and experience of foreign direct investment on the part of four developing countries (India, Hong Kong, Argentina, and Brazil).
- _____. 1985. Multinationals, technology and exports: Selected papers. New York: St. Martin's Press. HD2899.L35
- Landsberg, Martin. 1979. "Export-led industrialization in the Third World: Manufacturing imperialism," Review of Radical Political Economics 11: 50-63.
- LaPalombara, Joseph and Stephen Blank. 1977. Multinational corporations in comparative perspective. New York: The Conference Board. HD69.I7.L2
- Compares the organization and operation modes of U.S.-based and European-based transnational corporations with factories located outside their home bases.
- _____. n.d. Multinational corporations and developing countries. New York: The Conference Board.

Report examining the relations of transnational corporations and developing countries. The focus is on the perceptions and attitudes toward direct investment in Brazil, Malaysia, and Nigeria. It addresses key issues and data regarding the role of transnationals in developing nations, provides a description of the general political and economic background of the three countries, and assesses their policies toward direct foreign investment and foreign companies. In addition, the report discusses the overall impact of TNCs on patterns of national economic development and reviews the countries' policies on joint ventures and equity sharing. Finally, the study examines how local leaders perceive and evaluate their own nations' policies toward foreign investment.

Lee, Eddy (ed.). 1981. Export-led industrialization and development. Geneva: International Labour Organization (distributed by Maruzen Asia Pte.). HC59.7.E96

_____. 1982. "Export-oriented industrialization and employment in South East Asia." A discussion paper prepared for ILO-ARTEP.

This paper addresses the phenomenon of export-led industrialization and its effect on domestic and international economies. The paper examines the factors which account for successful export-led industrialization and the prospects, feasibility, and desirability of its replication in other developing countries.

_____. (ed.). 1984. Export processing zones and industrial employment in Asia: Papers and proceedings of a technical workshop. Bangkok: International Labour Organization, Asian Employment Programme. HF1417.E96

A series of papers that addresses the pattern and nature of Third World industrialization as well as the costs and benefits of participating in the new international division of labor through the establishment of enterprise zones. Four cases are presented: Singapore, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia.

Linn, L. 1983. "Are multinationals the problem?" Multinational Monitor 4(8): 14. HD69.I7M894

Lipietz, Alain. 1987. Miracles and Mirages: The Crises of Global Fordism. London: Verso.

Lipietz challenges the deterministic theories of the world economy. His critique of dependency theory focuses on its transition from a theoretical framework for understanding the

unequal position of less developed countries to one that can no longer explain the industrialization of such countries (with the help of transnational corporations) but is adhered to by its supporters despite its increasingly limited explanatory power.

Lunday, J. and Michael Timberlake. 1985. "Labor force structure in the zones of the world economy: 1950-1970," in Michael Timberlake (ed.), Urbanization and the world economy. Orlando, FL: Academic Press. HT321.U34

Marks, Leonard Jr. 1982. "Multinational corporations and Third World poverty," Review of Social Economics 40: 438-53.

Martinez, Oscar J. 1975, 1978. Border boom town: Ciudad Juarez since 1848. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Martinussen, John. 1988. Transnational corporations in a developing country: The Indian experience. New Delhi: Sage Publications. HD2932.M3

Using the Indian case, the study investigates the effects of foreign investment on a less developed country's economic growth. The researcher provides insight into whether a new international economic order is emerging -- one less based on the traditional nation-state and instead based on intra-firm trade between transnational corporations' head offices in the developed countries and their satellites in LDCs.

Mattleart, Armand. 1979. Multinational corporations and the control of culture: The ideological apparatuses of imperialism. Sussex: Harvester Press (distributed in the U.S. and Canada by Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands, NJ). HD2932.M37

_____. 1983. Transnationals and the Third World: The struggle for culture. South Hadley, MA: Bergin and Garvey Publishers. HD2932.M37

McCormack, R. T. 1986. "Obstacles to investment and economic growth in Latin America," Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Public Communication, Editorial Division. SuDoc # 1.71/4:862

McMullen, Neil. 1982. The newly industrializing countries: Adjusting to success. London: British-North American Committee. HC59.7.M364

Addresses the phenomenon of newly industrializing countries (NICs) and their impact on advanced industrialized countries, particularly the U.S., Canada, and the United Kingdom. It focuses on increasing concern that the combination of natural resources, lower cost skilled labor, and institutional support will place NICs at a competitive advantage in an increasingly wide range of industries.

Miller, E. Willard. 1987. Industrial parks, export processing zones and enterprize zones: A bibliography. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies. Z7164.A2P7 #2233

Miller, Patricio and Alejandra Mizala. 1982. "U.S. multinationals and Latin American manufacturing employment absorption," World Development 10(2): 115-126. HF1533.W6

This article examines the effect of U.S.-affiliated TNCs on the generation of employment in the Latin American manufacturing sector.

Mirzo, Hafiz. 1986. Multinationals and the growth of the Singapore economy. London: Croom Helm. HD2932.M57

This study explores the growth of the Singapore economy and its increasing role in the world economy. Singapore's success is attributed to the "stern discipline and keen scrutiny of the government" which has helped the economy remain consistent. In addition, the significant role of foreign investment, particularly multinational corporation factories, in Singapore's economic success is discussed.

Monkiewicz, J. 1986. "Multinational enterprises of developing countries: Some emerging characteristics," Management International Review 26(386): 67-79.

Montavon, Remy. 1979. The role of the multinational corporation in Latin America. Farnborough, England: Saxon House.

Moore, Michael. 1987. "Made in Mexico: Reagan administration encourages U.S. businesses to move jobs south of the border," Multinational Monitor 8: 3-6. HD69.I7M894

Musoke, Issa K. 1982. "Exploitation unlimited: Partnership with multinational corporations and foreign aid." Paper

presented at the Social Science Study Group, Lumumba Society Annual Symposium held at National University of Lesotho, Roma, Italy, January 29-31.

A critical investigation of the effects of the presence of multinational corporations and their investment in LDCs, particularly in Africa.

Necessary, Kenneth. 1976. "Mexico's Border Industrialization Program in perspective." Thesis. Monterrey Institute of Foreign Studies.

Newfarmer, Richard S. (ed.). 1985. Profits, progress and poverty: Case studies of international industry in Latin America. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press. HD2810.5.P76

Newland, Kathleen. 1979. Global employment and economic justice: The policy challenge. Washington, D.C.: The Worldwatch Institute. HD5706.N48

North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA). 1975. "Hit and run: U. S. runaway shops on the Mexican Border." Latin America and Empire Report (July-August): 11.

_____. 1977. "Capital's flight," Latin America and Empire Report 9(3).

_____. 1977. "Electronics: The global industry," Latin America and Empire Report 9(4).

Paglaban, Enrico. 1978. "Philippines: Workers in the export industry," Southeast Asia Chronicle 66: Pacific Research Review 9: 3/4.

Research into the wages, working conditions, and prospects for Filipino workers in transnational corporations.

Pang, Eng Fong and Linda Lim. 1977. "The electronics industry in Singapore: Structure, technology and linkages." Singapore: Chopmen Enterprises, Economic Research Centre, University of Singapore, Research Monograph Series #7.

Poynter, Thomas A. 1985. Multinational enterprises and government intervention. London: Croom Helm. HD3611.P67

Sabre Foundation. 1983. Free trade zones in developing countries: Expanding opportunities for the private sector. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Agency for International Development (SuDoc# 18.52/2:18).

Schlagheck, James L. 1980. The political, economic and labor climate in Mexico. Philadelphia: Industrial Research Unit, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. HD8116.5.S34

This study seeks to answer the question of whether Mexico remains a safe investment area for multinational businessmen. To that end it presents overviews of the status of Mexico's political, economic, and labor sectors.

Schmidt, David A. 1986. "Analyzing political risk: When it comes to analyzing the political risk confronting multinational enterprises, restrictive policies by host governments are more important than political events or rhetoric," Business Horizons 29: 43-50.

Schmitz, H. 1985. "Microelectronics: Implications for employment, outwork, skills and wages." Discussion paper #205, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, England.

Sciberras, Edmond. 1977. Multinational electronics companies and national economic policies. Greenwich, CT: Jai Publishers. HD9696.S43.G77

Explores the role of technology and innovation and the impact of the rise of the multinational firm on competitive behavior. In addition, the author proposes an alternative framework for incorporating these important factors into the economics-based theory of the firm.

Siegel, Lenny. 1978. "Fairchild assembles and Asian empire," Southeast Asian Chronicle 66 and Pacific Research Review 9(2): 1-2.

_____. 1979. "Microelectronics does little for Third World," Pacific Research Review 10(2).

This essay is a summary of studies on export-oriented semiconductor production in Asia.

_____. 1980. "The Asian story," Pacific Research Review 11(1): 14.

Stillman, B. E. 1985. "Investing in Mexico." Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Commission, Supt. of Documents, U.S. G.P.O., distributor. SuDoc# G1.12:85-19

Stoddard, Ellwyn R. 1987. Maquila: Assembly plants in Northern Mexico. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press. HD9734.M42.S76

Stokes, Bruce. 1987. "Mexican momentum: Mixing high tech with cheap labor, U.S. based firms are making state of the art products at Mexican plants and presenting a new challenge to the U.S. economy," National Journal 19: 1572-1578. JK.1N28

Takeo, Tsuchaya. 1977. "What is the Free Trade Zone?" Asia Quarterly Review: 1.

Tavis, Lee A (ed). 1982. Multinational managers and poverty in the Third World. Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press. HD2755.5.M8345

Proceedings of a seminar convened initially in 1978 comprised of a diverse group including: multinational corporation managers, academicians, missionaries, and others involved in Third World development. Its objective is to identify ways in which multinational managers might respond to poverty in LDCs where their firms have investments.

_____. 1988. Rekindling development: Multinational firms and world debt. Notre Dame, IN: Notre Dame Press. HD2932.R45

Includes a series of papers that explore the current debt crisis focusing on the role of transnational corporation investment in its resolution.

Taylor, Michael and Nigel Thrift. 1986. Multinationals and the restructuring of the world economy. London: Croom Helm. HD2755.5.M8442

Terpstra, Vern. 1978. The cultural climate of international business. Cincinnati: Southwestern Publishing Company. HD2755.5.T47

1980. "Transnational corporations in the Third World: Motivations, effects and search for accomodation," Development and Peace 1: 99-187. HD72.D48

1987. "Transnational corporations and the working class (panel discussion)," World Marxist Review 30: 62-70. HX8.P723

Urrutia, M. 1984. Winners and losers in Colombia's economic growth in the 1970s. Washington, DC: Oxford University Press for the World Bank.

Vasquez, Jose Rodriguez. 1984. The political, economic and labor climate in Mexico: 1984 supplement. Philadelphia: Industrial Research Unit, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. HD8116.5.S34

Updates the 1980 study of the same title by James Schlagheck.

Vernon, Raymond. 1975. Multinational enterprises in developing countries: An analysis of national goals and national policies. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Institute for International Development Discussion Papers #4. HC59.7.H37#4

The author discusses the role that foreign investment and foreign entrepreneurship should play in the national development process. Vernon suggests that LDC policymakers should identify the kind of arrangement that will generate the most benefits while ensuring that the greatest portion of these benefits will be retained by the developing countries when constructing economic development plans.

von Kirchbach, Friedrich. 1983. Economic policies toward multinational corporations: The experience of ASEAN countries. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.

This study examines the changes in government policies toward transnational corporations since the 1970s in ASEAN countries. The study also explores whether changes in LDC foreign investment policies have been effective.

Vuskovic, Pedro. 1982. "Economic internationalization, neoliberalism and unemployment in Latin America," Contemporary Marxism, pp. 81-88. HX1.S99

Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1974. "The rise and future demise of the world capitalist system, concepts for comparative analysis." Comparative Studies in History and Society 16(4).

_____. 1979. The Capitalist World Economy. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Wantanabe, Susumu. 1981. "Multinational enterprises, employment and technological adaptations," International Labour Review 120(November/December): 693-699. HD4811.I65

Weiss, J. 1986. "Can foreign economic zones remain viable?" Global Trade Executives 104: 18+. HF1750.C81

Wilber, Charles K. (ed.). 1988. The political economy of development and underdevelopment (fourth edition). New York: Random House Business Division. HD82.W525

Updates the continuing debate among contending schools of thought on development paying particular attention to the international debt crisis and the attendant stabilization programs. The book also charts the resurgence of free market economics and the attack on development economies.

Young, L. and K. F. Miyagiwa. 1987. "Unemployment and the formation of duty-free zones," Journal of Development Economics 26: 397-405. HC59.7J65

The authors conclude that the formation of duty-free zones always increases national income in economies that have high unemployment.

United Nations Publications (Note: The entries in the following sections are listed in alphabetical order within each year of publication. The most recent documents appear first.)

1989. Transnational corporations in world development: Trends and prospects. Executive Summary. ST/CTC/87

1988. Transnational corporations and the electronics industries of ASEAN economies. ST/CTC/Sev.A/5 (002037)

1987. Main issues in the field of transnational corporations. ESCAP/551 (001652)

1987. Transnational corporations and the electronics industries of ASEAN countries. New York: U.N. ESCAP/UNCTC Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations.

This study examines the role of transnational corporations in the electronics industries of ASEAN countries in order to draw out the implications that technological changes in the global economy have and will have on ASEAN industries. The study also provides policy recommendations for ASEAN governments.

1986. Transnational corporations and the electronics industries of ASEAN countries. ST/CTC/SER.A/5

1986. Transnational corporations in the international semiconductor industry. ST/CTC/39 (1010165)

Provides an analysis of transnational corporations (TNCs) in both developed and developing countries. The goal of the study was to enhance the ability of host countries to establish appropriate policies and improve their negotiating position in dealings with TNCs.

1985. Employment practices of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and their socio-economic impact, including their effects on the housing patterns and lifestyles of families. E/C.10/AC.4/1985/5

1985. Ongoing and future research: U.N. Centre on Transnational Corporations. E/C.10/1985 (1005194)

1980. Export processing zones in Mexico. UNIDO working papers on structural changes #19. Global and Conceptual Studies Section, International Center for Industrial Studies.

International Labour Organization

1984. International Labour Organization research on multinational enterprises and social policy: An overview. Geneva.

1983. Employment and other economic effects of multinationals in home and host countries. New York: International Labour Office Report Series.

1981. Employment effects of multinational corporations in developing countries. Geneva.
1977. Social and labour policies of multinational corporations in the petroleum industry. HD9565.I55
1977. Social and labour practices of some U.S.-based multinational corporations in the metal trades. HD9506.A2162
1976. Wages and working conditions in multinational corporations. Geneva.

United States Government

1988. Many faces of enterprise zones: Some trans-Atlantic comparisons. PB88-11930016AR
1987. Maquiladora impact on U.S. jobs and trade competition with Japan: Hearing before a subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, 100th Congress, first session, June 12, 1987. SuDoc# Y4.G74/7:M32.
1987. Mexico-U.S. border economic conditions, population characteristics, and foreign-owned plants' finances and operations, 1970s-1986. U.S.I.T.C. Publication 1915.ITCI.12-332-223 LC87-600814 ASI/MF/6
1987. Review of the U.N. code of conduct for transnational corporations: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 100th Congress, first session, May 7, 1987. SuDoc# Y4.F76/1:UN35/87.
1986. Economic changes in the Asian Pacific Rim, policy prospectus. Economics Division, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division. Office of Senior Specialists, Congressional Research Service. CRS 86-932S.
1986. Economic development in Mexico: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs and the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Oceans and Environment of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United

States Senate, 99th Congress, second session, July 10, 1986.
U.S.G.P.O. SuDoc# Y4.F76/2:S.hrg.89-922.

1986. Employment productivity, and international trade: Hearing before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, 99th Congress, second session, July 16, 1986. U.S.G.P.O. SuDoc# Y4.F49:S.Hrg.99-893.
1986. Latin American business and investment climate for U.S. multinational and trade credit availability, for four countries, 1981-1984 (survey and hearing). Publication #21248-93.1.
1985. Social and labor practices of multinational enterprises in the textiles, clothing and footwear industries. PB85 219541
1985. Third World multinationals. PB85-194090
1984. Employment effects of multinational enterprises in developing countries.
1984. The implications of foreign-trade zones for U.S. industries and for competitive conditions between U.S. and foreign firms: Report to the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, on investigation no. 332-165 under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930. U.S. International Trade Commission. SuDoc# 1.12:332-165
1984. Wages and working conditions in multinational enterprises.
1983. Changing international division of labor in manufactured goods.
1983. Investment climate in foreign countries. U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. SuDoc# C61.2:IN8/5v.4.
1983. The United States-Mexico border economic situation: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, 98th Congress, first session, August 1, 1983. SuDoc# Y4.EC7:M57/3.

1981. New challenges in international investment - September 1981. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Public Communication, Editorial Division. SuDoc# 1.71/4:316

1976. Declaration by the governments of OECD... Guidelines for multinational enterprises, national treatment, international investments, incentives... OECD Publication Center.

WOMEN AND WORK

Ahmad, Zubeida M. 1984. "Women's work and their struggle to organize," Development 4: 36-40.

Aldaba-Lim, Esefania J. 1972. "Women, population and employment in the Philippines," Bureau of Women and Minors Digest 3: 11-25.

Anker, Richard. 1983. "Female labour force participation in developing countries: A critique of current definitions and data collection methods," International Labour Review 122: 709-723. HD6223.A5

Anker, Richard and Catherine Hein. 1986. Sex inequalities in urban employment in the Third World: A study prepared for the International Labour Office within the framework of the World Employment Program with the financial support of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities. Basingstoke: MacMillan. HD6223.S49

_____. 1985. "Why Third World urban employers usually prefer men," International Labour Review 124: 73-90. HD4811.I65

Ariffin, Jmailah and Wendy Smith (eds.). 1987. Malaysian women in the urban and industrial labour force. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Babb, F. E. 1980. Women and men in Vicos, Peru: A case of unequal development. Ann Arbor: Women's Studies Program, University of Michigan. HQ1101.M52

The transition of Vicos, Peru from a feudal hacienda to an autonomous community during the 1950s had different consequences for men and women. Women were not integrated into capitalist development and the related societal transformation resulted in

relatively greater inequalities between men and women when compared to the traditional Andean way of life.

Banaji, J. 1985. "Organizing women at work: India," ISIS International Women's Journal 4: 31-40.

Beneria, Lourdes. 1987. The crossroads of class and gender: Industrial homework, subcontracting, threshold dynamics in Mexico City. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
HQ1465.M6B46

Beneria, Lourdes and Gita Sen. 1981. "Accumulation, reproduction, and women's role in economic development: Boserup revisited." Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society 7(2): 279-298.

An analysis of Boserup's study, Women's role in economic development, that addresses some of the central questions in the ongoing debate over women's gains and losses under capitalist development.

_____. 1982. "Class and gender inequalities and women's role in economic development: Theoretical and practical implications." Feminist Studies 8: 157-176. HQ1101.F4

In this article, the authors argue that an examination of the interaction of class and gender is necessary to an understanding of the possibilities and limits of practical actions undertaken by women themselves or by governmental and other institutions to improve the conditions in which Third World women live.

Black, Naomi and Ann Baker Cottrell. 1981. Women and world change: Equity issues in development. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications. HQ1106.W65

The premise of this book is that national development cannot be understood without paying attention to the role of women in social change in both fully and less fully industrialized economies. The book is organized around the following themes: feminist critique of development theories, ways the world economic system affects women, how governmental social policies affect women while largely disregarding their actual situations, and how women's collective efforts influence policy.

Blumberg, Rae Lesser. 1982. "At the end of the line: Women and United States foreign aid in Asia, 1978-1980," Women and Politics 2(4): 43-66.

Bose, A. 1979. "Some methodological issues on women's work," in R. Jahan and H. Papanek, Women and development in Southeast Asia. Dacca: Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs.

Boserup, Ester. 1970. Women's role in economic development. London: George Allen and Unwin. HD6223.B6816 1982

_____. 1975. Integration of women in development: Why, when, how. New York: United Nations Development Programme. HD6223.B67

_____. 1976. Traditional division of work between the sexes: A source of inequality. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies. HD6053.T7

_____. 1984. Redivision of labor: Women and economic choice in Guatemalen communities. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. HD6105.B67

Bould, Sally. 1984. "Development and the family: Third World women and inequality," International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy 4(4): 38-51.

Bryceson, D. 1985. "Women and technology in developing countries: Technological change and women's capabilities and bargaining positions." Santo Domingo: INSTRAW study on the role of women in international economic relations.

Bureau of Women and Minors. 1974. Status of working women in the Philippines. Manila: The Bureau. HD6195.A3

Cancian, Francesca M., Louis Wolf Goodman, and Peter H. Smith. 1978. "Capitalism, industrialization and kinship in Latin America: Major issues," Journal of Family History 3(4): 319-336.

This essay attempts to define some of the major issues involved in the study of kinship in Latin America. The authors observed that kinship relations result from processes of social adaptation and that culture is a critical part of this process. In addition, the authors assert that the economy is often the most important part of the environment to which kinship systems adapt. As a result, the region's place in the international division of labor is important to the understanding of kinship systems.

Casper, Dale E. 1984. Women in the labor force, recent research 1980-83. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies. Z7164.A2P7 #1422

Chan Shun Hing, H. 1985. "Gender consciousness and alternative organization for women workers in Hong Kong," ISIS International Women's Journal 4: 88-109.

Christopherson, Susan. 1983. "Female labor force participation and urban structure: The case of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico," Revista Geografica 97: 83-85. G1.R4

Crew, D. F. 1985. "Work, politics and the division of labor: A review article," Comparative Studies in Society and History 27(4): 651-657. H1.C73

Daniels, Arlene Kaplan, Rachel Kahn-Hut, and R. Covard. 1982. Women and the world: Problems and perspectives. New York: Oxford University Press. HD6053.W638

Dauber, Roslyn and Melinda L. Cain (eds.). 1981. Women and technological change in developing countries. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. HQ1870.9.W65

Davidson, Marilyn J. and Cary L. Cooper. 1984. Working women: An international survey. New York: Wiley and Sons. HD6053.W675

Deere, Carmen Diana and Magdalena Leon de Leal. 1981. "Peasant production, proletarianization, and the sexual division of labor in the Andes," Signs 7(2): 338-360. HQ1101.S5

Is the sexual division of labor by gender a cause or reflection of women's subordination? This study of three Andean peasant regions asserts that the sexual division of labor is a central variable in the analysis but that it remains an ambiguous and controversial concept. The sexual division of labor varies with the agricultural task, the form of labor procurement, and the household's class position. Capitalist relations of production take advantage of and reproduce the subordination of women within households. In addition, they report that women's participation in production is not a simple reflection of their domestic role: it is also shaped by the uneven penetration of capitalism into the agricultural sector.

Draper, Elaine. 1985. "Women's work and development in Latin America," Studies in Comparative International Development 20(1): 3-30. HD82.S75

This paper explores the problem of women's employment under capitalist development by analyzing the ways in which women's work has been conceptualized within modernization theory, by examining domestic service and informal work that provides evidence for challenging modernization theory, and by suggesting a more useful approach.

Dworaczek, Marian. 1983. Women and the world of work: Issues in the '80s: A selective bibliography 1980-82. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies. Z7164.A2PZ #1243

Enrile-Gutierrez, Belen. 1960/61. "The role of women... in the economic development of Philippines," University of Philippines Economic Bulletin, pp. 21-22.

Eviota, Elizabeth U. 1983. "The accumulation of misery: Some patterns in the Third World." Philosophical Social Review 31(3-4):7-16.

_____. 1985. "Women, work and sex: Gender relations and societal transitions in the Philippines." Dissertation. Rutgers University.

A historical investigation into Filipina women's experience with socioeconomic changes between 1521 (colonial rule) and 1982. Eviota describes the development of a sexual division of labor within a sex gender system as a dialectical process, shaped by women's relationships to men and derived from their position in the economic sphere of society. The sexual division of labor in the Philippines, as in many parts of the developed and developing world, has resulted in the subordination of women. The legacy of the "family wage" is that women continue to be relegated to reproductive work and the reserve army of labor. When women seek work (as many are required to do as a result of insufficient male wages), their options are restricted and their wages lower than those of men. The accelerating capitalist development in the Philippines will continue to have contradictory effects on women as a result of the sexual division of labor.

Farley, Jennie (ed.). 1985. Women workers in 15 countries: Essays in honor of Alice Hanson Cook. Ithaca, NY: IUR Press. HD6961.A1.C6#11

This volume, based on a conference held at Cornell University in 1983, explores the conditions of female workers in developed and less developed capitalist and socialist countries.

Fenton, T. and M. Heffron. 1987. Women in the Third World. Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books. HQ1870.0.F4

Fernandes, M. T. 1982. "Women and the wage labor system: A theoretical approach to the sexual division of labor." Dissertation. Brandeis University.

Marxism cannot explain women's oppression. The sexual division of labor, the family, the ideology of gender, and the sexist nature of the state are marginal to Marxist class analysis. Feminist theory, with its focus on patriarchy, accounts inadequately for class and tends to be transhistorical. Overcoming this dualism is an important challenge for theorists seeking to develop a new critical theory of capitalism. This work is a tentative contribution in that direction.

Galenson, Marjorie Spector. 1973. Women and work: An international comparison. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. HD6053.G3

Gannicott, K. 1986. "Women, wages and discrimination: Some evidence from Taiwan," Economic Development and Cultural Change 34: 721-730.

Gonzalez, Anna Miren and Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner. 1976. "Filipino women in development: The impact on poverty." Paper presented at the national convention of the Philippine Society on Poverty: The illusion and the reality, Quezon City: January 23-25. New York: Asia Book Corporation of America. HQ1758.G66

This report presents a summary list of findings from the empirical evidence available on Filipino women. It also provides a statement of basic goals for achieving male-female partnership. In addition, the study outlines the desired attitudes and behaviors which schools should inculcate in boys and girls.

Gonzalez, Gloria Salazar. 1976. "Participation of women in the Mexican labor force, in H. Safa (ed.), Sex and class in Latin America. New York: Praeger Press. HQ1460.5.S49

An investigation into the occupational problems faced by women workers in Mexico.

Harris, Nigel. 1982. "Women workers of the Third World," Socialist Worker 58:8. HX1.S55

Hirata, H. 1985. "Economic crisis and the sexual division of labor," Capital 24: 45. HB97.5.C315

Ho, Suk-Ching. 1984. "Women's labor force participation in Hong Kong, 1971-1981," Journal of Marriage and the Family 46: 947-954. HQ1.M28

The author proposes a theoretical framework that is premised on the suppositions that the more available women are, the more marketable skills they possess, the greater the job opportunities, and the more reasonable the rewards, the more female labor-force participation rates should increase. The framework is tested using Hong Kong census data.

_____. 1985. "The position of women in the labour market in Hong Kong: A content analysis of the recruitment advertisements," Labour and Society: Journal of the International Institute for Labour Studies 10(3).

House, W. J. 1983. "Occupational segregation and discriminatory pay: The position of women in the Cyprus labour market," International Labour Review 122: 75-94. HD4811.I65

Huston, Perdita. 1979. Third World women speak out: Interviews in six countries on change, development and basic needs. New York: Praeger Press (with the Overseas Development Council). HQ1870.9.H87

This book records conversations with women living in villages and towns in Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Sri Lanka, and Mexico. The conversations cover areas including: the impact of change on women's lives, the effects of those changes on traditional family relationships, and social practices that block women's advancement. In addition, the women's ideas about health, nutrition, family planning, education, and work are presented.

International Council for Research on Women. 1980. The productivity of women in developing countries: Measurement issues and recommendations. Washington, D.C.: Distributed by

the Office of Women in Development, Agency for International Development. SuDoc # S 18.55: P 94

Johnson, A. G. 1972. "Modernization and social change: Attitudes towards women's roles in Mexico City." Dissertation. University of Michigan.

Johnson, L. 1984. "Autonomy as the route to equality," Guardian 36(24): 5.

Jones, Gavin W. (ed.). 1984. Women in the urban and industrial workforce: Southeast and East Asia. Canberra, Australia: Australian National University (distributed by the University of Hawaii Press). HD6191.W66

This book examines the various aspects of women's manufacturing, trade, and service sector employment in Southeast and East Asia. The studies use a wide range of approaches including: analysis of census and survey data, intensive micro-studies, and case studies.

Jones, P. M. 1987. "Where women face age-old prejudices," Scholarly Update 119: 24-25. L11.S31

Junsay, A. T. 1985. "Patterns and determinants of women's labor force participation in developing nations (Thailand, Colombia, Egypt)." Dissertation. Brigham Young University.

Korean Association of University Women. 1980. "Women's jobs in South Korean industry," Women at Work 1: 15-17.

This article presents data which indicate increased participation of women in industry as well as changes in the patterns of their employment. The data also indicate that in every occupational field and with any level of education, a woman's pay is lower than that of her male counterparts, despite a constitutional guarantee of equal rights.

Kuhn, Annette and Ann Marie Wolpe. 1978. Feminism and materialism: Women and modes of production. Boston: Routledge and Paul. HQ1154.F443

Latin American and Caribbean Women's Collective. 1980. Slaves of slaves: The challenge of Latin American women (translated by Michael Pallis). London: Zed Press. HQ1460.5.L3813

This book is about the subjugation and resistance of women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Part One examines the reasons for and ways that the Latin American women's movement must differ from that of developed countries. Part Two looks at women's challenges in particular countries including Chile and Cuba.

Leacock, Eleanor and Helen I. Safa (eds.) 1986. Women and work: Development and the division of labor by gender. South Hadley, MA: Bergin and Garvey. HD6060.6.W66

Leahy, Margaret E. 1986. Development strategies and the status of women: A comparative study of the U.S., Mexico and U.S.S.R. Boulder, CO: L. Rienner Publishers. HQ1240.L43

This book systematically uses information about the status of women to compare the effects of liberal/capitalist and Marxist development strategies on women's political, economic, and social status. The study also identifies specific factors in development logic that either inhibit or facilitate greater equality for women. The U.S., Mexico, Soviet Union, and Cuba are used as examples.

Leghorn, Lisa and Katherine Parker. 1981. Women's worth: Sexual economics and the world of women. Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul. HQ1381.L43

This book explores new ways of looking at women's lives in order to create a woman-centered perspective on their place in patriarchal economies, an understanding of the basis of female culture, and a vision of what a female value-based economy might look like. The researchers use a cross-cultural perspective, including examples from both developed and developing nations.

Lele, Uma. 1986. "Women and structural transformation," Economic Development and Cultural Change 34: 195-221. HC10.C453

This article summarizes the major themes of the various types of literature relevant to understanding women's role in primary production and economic processes in developing countries. It also reviews the overall trends in LDC production, over the past twenty years, for insight into the significance of women's participation. The primary objective of the study is to explore women's role as economic actors in traditional societies under

different social and production organization systems. The author concludes by identifying areas where further research is needed in order to improve the understanding of women's role in development as well as for formulating relevant policies.

Levine, S. 1987. "Women's work/now you see it, now you don't," Democratic Left 15(4): 11.

Lichter, D. T. and J. A. Constanza. 1987. "How do demographic changes affect the labor force participation of women?" Monthly Labor Review 110: 23-25.

Lund, R. and T. Blele. 1985. Gender relations: The missing link in the development puzzle, a selected and annotated bibliographic guide to theoretical efforts and the Southeast Asian experience. DERAP Publications #184. Norway: The Christian Michelson Institute.

Lustig, Nora and Teresa Rendon. 1979. "Female employment, occupational status, and socioeconomic characteristics of the family in Mexico," Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society 5(1): 143-153.

This article is an investigation into the participation of women in the labor force in Mexico. It provides data for women, aged 12 and over, from male-headed households where the household head is employed.

Maguiso, Teresita R. 1985. "Home industry workers in Neuva Ecija (Philippines): A case study," Philippines Sociological Review 33(1-2): 40-48. HM1.P47

Mallon, F. E. 1987. "Studying women's work in Latin America: Reflections on the direction of feminist scholarship (review article)," Latin American Perspectives 14: 225-261. F1401.L335

Manderson, Lenore (ed.). 1983. Women's work and women's roles: Economic and everyday life in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. Canberra and New York: Australian National University Press. HQ1753.W66

The chapters of this book explore the past and present roles of women in Indonesian, Malaysian, and Singaporean societies. Recurring themes include: women's contribution to society has been increasingly ignored and undervalued since the beginning of modernization and development; although industrialized development has provided opportunities for training and earning

money outside the village, the opportunities have been primarily for men; and while many elite women have been able to take advantage of the opportunities generated by development, peasant women have almost always been disadvantaged.

Manghas, Mahar and T. Jayme-ho. 1976. "Income and labor force participation rates of women in the Philippines." Paper presented at the Seminar on Labor Supply, Council for Asian Manpower Studies and the Organization of Demographic Associations in Makati, Rizal, Philippines. June.

Mies, Maria. 1986. Patriarchy and accumulation on a world scale: Women in the international division of labor. London: Zed Books, Inc. HD6060.6.M54

Mies's thesis is that capitalism cannot function without patriarchy. Capital's goal ("never-ending accumulation") cannot be achieved unless patriarchal relations between men and women are maintained. Mies asserts that marginality and exploitation best explain the position of women in less developed countries. Women in both the First and Third Worlds have experienced a deterioration in their access to politics, employment, education, and health under development. In addition to patriarchal-based divisions within regions, the international division of labor divides women of the First and Third Worlds by taking jobs from First World women and giving them to Third World women. These actions are justified by corporate managers through their claims that this practice best serves the interests of both groups of women.

Miranda, G. 1977. "Women's labor force participation in a developing society: The case of Brazil," Signs 3(1): 261-274.

Molyneux, M. 1982. State policies and the position of women workers in the People's Republic of Yemen. Geneva: International Labour Office, Women, Work and Development #3. HQ1730.7.M64

Momsen, Janet Henshall. 1987. Geography of gender in the Third World. Albany, NY: SUNY Albany Press. HQ1240.G46

Moore, B. E. A. 1970. "Some working women in Mexico City: Traditionalists and modernists. Dissertation. Washington University.

Nader, Laura. 1986. "The subordination of women in comparative perspective," Urban Anthropology 15(3/4): 377-397.

Nash, June C. 1977. "Women in development: Dependency and exploitation." Development and Change 8: 161-182.

Explores how the basic assumption that women's linkage to biological reproduction and nurturance places limits on the types of productive labor they may engage in. This assumption has shaped the division of labor and has important repercussions for women in developing nations.

_____. 1983. "The impact of the changing international division of labor on different sectors of the labor force," in Nash and Fernandez-Kelly (eds.), Women, men and the international division of labor. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. HD5710.7.W65

_____. 1985. Women and change in Latin America: New directions in sex and class. South Hadley, MA: Bergin and Garvey. HQ1460.5.W5

Nash, June C. and Helen Icken Safa (eds.). 1976. Sex and class in Latin America. New York: Praeger Press. HQ1460.5.S49

A collection of essays originally presented at a conference sponsored by the Social Science Research Council in Buenos Aires in 1974. The essays explore the interrelationship of exploitation by class and sex, the ideological reinforcements of sexual subordination, and the impact of modernization and development on women's roles and status in Latin America. The authors call for a new strategy in sociological research that relates the personal and the political, the family, and the polity for both women and men.

_____. (eds.). 1985. Women and change in Latin America. South Hadley, MA: Bergin and Garvey Publishers, Inc. HQ1460.5.W5

Newland, Kathleen. 1983. Women, men and the division of labor. Worldwatch Paper No. 37. Washington, D.C.: Worldwatch Institute. HD6053.N44

Ng, Sek-Hong. 1986. "Perceptions of sex discrimination in employment and the 'class' context," British Journal of Sociology 37(Spring): 307-334. HM1.B75

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labor market where most women work in semi-skilled industrial jobs and are less likely to be aware of gender-based discrimination. Female civil servants are more likely to work with men and perceive gender-based inequalities in treatment.

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O'Donnell, Carol. 1984. "Major theories of the labour market and women's place within it." Journal of Industrial Relations 26(2): 147-165. HD6961:A1.J6

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Pampel, Fred C. and Kazuko Tanaka. 1986. "Economic development and female labor force participation: A reconsideration," Social Forces 64(3): 599-619. HN51.S5

Study results indicate that development initially forces women out of the labor market, only to regain entrance at more advanced levels of development. Research indicates that family size, female education, adult sex ratio, economic dependency, and labor force growth all affect female labor force participation.

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People's Translation Service. 1979. Second class, working class: An international women's reader. Oakland, CA: People's Translation Service. HQ1206.S446

Philippines Department of Labor. 1975. National tripartite conference on the status of Filipino women workers. Manila: Philippines Department of Labor.

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This book explores the exploitation and oppression of women under capitalism. It asserts that women are and have always been wage workers, their economic contributions have been downplayed, and their rewards disproportionately low compared to their contributions. The author uses data obtained through a study of female factory workers in England to illustrate how class and gender affect people's lives and experiences in a modern capitalist society.

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The purpose of this paper is to develop an analytical framework for understanding why married women have entered the wage labor force, by looking at changes in their work at home which made them available for wage labor, and at the development of capitalism which created wage jobs for them. Capitalism's invasion of women's work in the home gradually changed women's home work from production to maintenance thereby eliminating women's ability to provide for the support of themselves and their families through work outside the sphere of capitalist production. Married women became a latent reserve army of labor, to be drawn into wage labor with the development of the capitalist economy.

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Rau, W. and D. W. Roncek. 1987. "Industrialization and world inequality: The transformation of the division of labor in 59 nations, 1960-1981," American Sociological Review 52: 359-369. HM1.A75

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Robert, Annette. 1983. "The effects of the international division of labor on female workers in the textile and clothing industries," Development and Change 14: 19-37.

Rohrlich-Leavitt, Ruby (ed.). 1973. Women cross culturally: Change and challenge. The Hague: Mouton (distributed in U.S. and Canada by Aldine, 1976).

Rojas-Aleta, Isabel, Teresita L. Silva, and Christine P. Eleazar. 1977. A profile of Philippine women: Their status and role. Manila: Philippines Business for Social Progress. HQ1757.R63

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Saffioti, Heleieth Iara B. 1983. Impact of industrialization on the structure of women's employment. East Lansing, MI: Women in International Development, Working Paper. HD6223.W5 #15

Sautu, Ruth. 1980. "The female labor force in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay," Latin American Research Review 15(2): 152-161. F1401.L33

The author suggests an interpretation of the economic behavior in three developing countries that focuses on the role of socio-demographic determinants of the female labor supply in terms of the role of variables that affect the demand for their labor.

Schmidt, Folke (ed.). 1978. Discrimination in employment: A study of six countries by the Comparative Labor Group. Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell. KF0.D5835

Schmink, M. 1977. "Dependent development and the division of labor by sex: Venezuela," Latin American Perspectives 4(1/2): 153-179.

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