WOMEN IN THE ISLANDS

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF PACIFIC WOMEN'S ISSUES

1982-89

Anne Catherine Woods

Plan B Paper Submitted to
Dr. Karen Peacock,
Dr. Terence Wesley-Smith,
and Dr. Robert Kiste

July 1990
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Acknowledgements
INTRODUCTION

This bibliography lists printed material concerning women in the Pacific Islands. My purpose is to update Simmons and Yee’s useful 1982 publication, Women in the South Pacific: a Bibliography. My modified version of their bibliography includes materials from across the Islands, excluding Australia, Hawai‘i, and New Zealand. The items included in this bibliography have been published between January 1982 and December 1989.

MATERIALS INCLUDED

Most listings in this bibliography are available at the libraries of the University of Hawai‘i at Manoa, the University of the South Pacific in Suva, and the South Pacific Commission’s Community Education Training Centre in Suva. Except for journals, each bibliographic entry is accompanied by a call number. In cases where the material is located at more than one library, the call number applicable is inserted for the University of Hawai‘i at Manoa’s Hamilton Library. Call numbers are preceded by these abbreviations:

- UH/HAML = University of Hawai‘i at Manoa Hamilton Library
- UH/HAML Asia = University of Hawai‘i at Manoa Hamilton Library Asia Collection
- UH/HAML Haw = University of Hawai‘i at Manoa Hamilton Library Hawaiian Collection
- UH/HAML Pace = University of Hawai‘i at Manoa Hamilton Library Pacific Collection
- USP = University of the South Pacific, Suva
- SPC/FJ = South Pacific Commission’s Community Education Training Centre, Suva

I include addresses of journal publishers for articles to which I do not have access. Addresses are introduced by the phrase "may be available by writing to"; despite the address I provide, I cannot guarantee your access to the articles since I have not confirmed such information with the publishers myself.

Obtainable issues of the following journals were searched for articles profiling or focusing on women:
- Journal of Pacific History
  January 1982 – October 1989
- Journal of the Polynesian Society
  January 1982 – December 1989
Oceania
  January 1982 - June 1989
Pacific Island Focus
  September 1988 - August 1989
Pacific Perspective
  January 1983 - January 1989
Pacific Studies
  January 1982 - November 1989

Books, dissertations, and other printed matter profiling or focusing on women were selected by consulting:
  Online OPAC
  Psychology CD-ROM Index
  Education CD-ROM Index
  Arts & Humanities Citation Index
  Social Sciences Citation Index
  bibliographies of materials found

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Associations & Organizations
  Includes: women's informal, formal, non-government, government, local, national, and regional organizations.
Bibliographies & Directories
  Includes: research aids for all subjects.
Biographies
  Includes: personal and professional profiles.
Communication & Networking
  Includes: serial publications for women readers and materials about communication systems.
Economic Planning & Development
  Includes: socio-economic development issues, income generation, employment, fishing, agriculture, division of labor, environmental issues, technology transfer, general business, and regional conference papers on development related issues.
Education & Training
  Includes: vocational, traditional, and Western influenced training and education programs.
Feminism & Feminist Scholarship
  Includes: selected works heavily influenced by feminist theory and materials addressing feminism in the Pacific.
Future Research
  Includes: works suggesting areas of needed research.
Gender: Roles & Status
Includes: traditional and contemporary.

Health & Nutrition
Includes: diet, disease, pregnancy, childcare, mental and other health and nutrition issues.

History
Includes: historical personalities and women's participation in historical events.

Law & Politics
Includes: political authority and laws affecting women's roles and status in society.

Religion
Includes: influences on gender-based roles, women missionaries, and women's church group activities.

Literature & the Arts
Includes: traditional and contemporary. Creative writing is not included.

Author Index
Includes: alphabetical listing of authors cross referenced with entry numbers.

This bibliography cross lists works comprising more than one central subject. For example, publications about suicide are found in both Gender: Roles & Status and Health & Nutrition. As another example, a biography of a political leader is found in both Biography and Law & Politics. However, in cases where the material covers health, education, and multiple other development issues, please refer to both specific subject sections and to Economic Planning & Development. For cross listed works, the full annotation appears once; subsequent listings of the same work include the bibliographic reference only.

Materials using case studies are listed under the country of the case study. Materials using multiple or infrequent specific country examples are listed under Regional.

ANNOTATIONS

I provide annotations for all listed sources to which I had physical access, except non-English language materials. The purpose of the annotations is to communicate the general themes of the work. Note that book reviews are not annotated. Also note that chapters in a book and conference papers in a proceedings report are annotated separately only when individual authors write about different subjects. I alone am responsible for the content of annotations and I extend my sincerest apologies to authors offended by my summaries of their work.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACOA</td>
<td>Australian Council for Overseas Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAB</td>
<td>Australian Development Assistance Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANU</td>
<td>Australian National University</td>
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<tr>
<td>APDC</td>
<td>Asia and Pacific Development Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASPBAs</td>
<td>Asian-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASD</td>
<td>Community Education Training Centre, SPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNMI</td>
<td>Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>Development Studies Centre, ANU</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESCAP</td>
<td>UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>EWC</td>
<td>East-West Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>UN Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAWG</td>
<td>Fiji Association of Women Graduates</td>
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<tr>
<td>FNCW</td>
<td>Fiji National Council of Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>FFSP</td>
<td>Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSM</td>
<td>Federated States of Micronesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNP</td>
<td>Gross National Product</td>
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<tr>
<td>IASER</td>
<td>Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICASE</td>
<td>International Council for Adult Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>Institute of Culture and Communication, EWC</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDRC</td>
<td>International Development Resource Center, Canada</td>
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<td>IL</td>
<td>Illinois, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>UN International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IPS</td>
<td>Institute of Pacific Studies, USP</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRD</td>
<td>Institute of Rural Development, USP</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPH</td>
<td>Journal of Pacific History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Master of Arts</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAFF</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARC</td>
<td>Micronesian Area Research Center, UOG</td>
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<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Maryland, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Michigan, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSU</td>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCDS</td>
<td>National Centre for Development Studies, ANU</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCW</td>
<td>National Council of Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFNC</td>
<td>National Food and Nutrition Committee, Fiji</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-government Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSW</td>
<td>New South Wales, Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>NWREL</td>
<td>Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory</td>
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<tr>
<td>NY</td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Pennsylvania, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>Doctor of Philosophy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIDP</td>
<td>Pacific Islands Development Program, EWC</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNG</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSI</td>
<td>Resource Systems Institute, EWC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSHASAP</td>
<td>Regional Unit for Social and Human Services in Asia and the Pacific, UN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPC          South Pacific Commission
SSED         School of Social and Economic Development, USP
STD          Sexually Transmitted Disease
UC           University of California, USA
UH           University of Hawai‘i, USA
UMI          University Microfilms International
UN           United Nations
UNDP         UN Development Programme
UNESCO       UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF       UN Children’s Fund
UOG          University of Guam
UPNG         University of Papua New Guinea
US           United States
USA          United States of America
USAID        US Agency for International Development
USP          University of the South Pacific
WDNA         Women and Development Network of Australia
WID          Women in Development, USAID
YWCA         Young Women’s Christian Association

SYMBOLS

**           I have not been able to view the material.

?            I am unable to verify the accuracy of the bibliographic information.

-            The entry is representative of an ongoing series. The year preceding the dash is the year of the earliest issue available at Hamilton Library’s Pacific Collection.
ASSOCIATIONS & ORGANIZATIONS

REGIONAL

0001 Kikau, Eci
USP Pac HQ 1867 .7 .K5

0002 Meleisea, Penny Schoeffel
This is a summary of her lengthier publication, Women's Associations in the Rural Economy of the South Pacific: Case Studies From Western Samoa and East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea. See entry 0021.

0003 Pacific Conference of Churches
UH/HAML Pacc/BV 4527 .P33 1986
This report of the 4th meeting of ecumenical women, sponsored by the Pacific Conference of Churches, includes a list of participants and an annotated schedule of events. It provides summaries of objectives and activities for women's church groups from Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, New Caledonia, PNG, French Polynesia, American Samoa, FSM (Pohnpei), Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The report provides additional summaries for regional and international Christian organizations. Reports on conference discussions and recommendations range from Pacific Conference of Churches staffing and Christian education to political independence and nuclear issues.
This news article reports on key points made at the Rural Education for Women seminar held in Apia, Western Samoa. It also provides a synopsis of papers presented by Peggy Dunlop (addressing the issue of rural education for women), Tuaopepe Felix Wendt (dealing with unequal opportunities for women), and Pamela Pryor (presenting a discussion of income opportunities for women). The Western Samoan NOW believes Pacific government’s agricultural policies are rhetoric, the participants of the seminar endorse the Pacific Women’s Regional Non-Governmental Organization, and the participants recommend a Secretariat for the Western Samoa NOW.

Pryor, Pamela Takiora Ingram


See entry 0113.

South Pacific Commission, Pacific Women’s Resource Bureau


The Secretariat documents the history, objectives, staffing, summary of projects and activities specific or relevant to women for the period 1982-88, publications, and financial supporters of the SPC.

This paper provides background history of the SPC’s CETC. It reviews the five objectives of the Pacific Women’s Resource Bureau dictated by the 1981 Tahiti seminar, staff, financial support, and publications. It provides summaries of activities, funding, and recommendations for specific projects relevant to the health and education of women. The paper also identifies the aims of the Inter-Agency Meeting.

0008 Tongamoa, Taiamoni


Compared with other non-Western regions, Tongamoa writes that Pacific women’s roles have changed slowly owing to their limited Western contact. Her paper analyzes the participation of women in regional and international organizations based on ethnicity, gender, and job type. Tongamoa concludes that Fijian women are the largest participants in these organizations and they are limited to mostly junior office assistance positions. She critically discusses women’s underemployment and the preference for ex-patriate professionals.

0009 Untalan-Munoz, Faye


See entry 0134.
0010 Whitmore, Judith

See entry 0135.

0011 World Young Women’s Christian Association?

**

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FIJI

0012 Kamikamica, Esiteri

Kamikamica describes the NCW’s establishment, turbulent history, and roles in coordinating the creation of women’s programs, including those addressing educational and employment prospects for women. Kamikamica also discusses traditional and modern roles of ethnic Fijian and Indo-Fijian women in both the urban and rural sectors. She includes a summary image of an ideal man.

KIRIBATI

0013 Bataua, Batiri T.

Bataua announces the establishment of the Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati by the I-Kiribati Women’s Federation
with technical and financial assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat. He reports on plans and funding for handicraft training programs.

Hosie writes a progress and accountability report of a project funded by USAID. Hosie first provides a brief history of I-Kiribati women's clubs and the FPSP's involvement in those and other Pacific women's clubs. He then evaluates this project's training program, the Small Grants Program, related radio broadcasting, the National Women's Resource Center, rural training centers, the maternal and child health program, and staffing for programs. He includes schedules, financial reports, and summaries of workshops on Makin, Butaritari, and Beru Islands.

**NEW CALEDONIA**

Beccalossi, Marie-Claire?

UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1867 .C64 1983 or Microfiche D00384
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

0016 Apan, Margaret
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

Apan writes a brief personal account of the establishment, growth, leadership, and problems of the Gavien Women's Development Club.

0017 Bonnell, Susan
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

Bonnell writes that women's projects have mistakenly stressed women's household roles more than their economically productive and political roles. Bonnell addresses the dilemma of how to integrate women into the national development plan. She suggests that institutionalized provincial and national women's groups could be used to lobby women's issues, provide opportunities for active participation in the development process through representation, leadership, and decision making as well as improving women's overall status. Following is a brief study of the NCW's successes and difficulties. Bonnell recommends specific aspects of the NCW be critically reviewed to ensure continuing integration of women into the development process.
Dickerson-Putnam, Jeanette
UH/HAML Microfiche D70015 no. 0099 item 1
Based on field work done in 1983, Dickerson-Putnam reports on her ethnographic study documenting the establishment and economic activities of the Bena Bena Women’s Development Corporation. She includes information about the aims, projects initiated, financial assistance, organization, and a brief analysis of the Corporation.

Lee, Wendy

Rosenberg, Cathy Lynn
UH/HAML Microfiche D70015 no. 81
The first half of Rosenberg’s work provides background information and a summary analysis of Wok Meri. She discusses traditionally sex-based roles and women’s expressions of eco-political power and symbolism in traditional and contemporary Eastern Highlands Province society. The second half of Rosenberg’s work deals mainly with the successful convergence of women’s traditional and contemporary political organization and economic interests through Wok Meri.
0021 Schoeffel, Penelope
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1868 .S36 1983

Schoeffel examines the different roles women play in Samoan and Tolai societies. Schoeffel chooses these two societies, because she argues that they represent similar exploitative colonial histories, though they have markedly different cultures. Schoeffel emphasizes the important roles that women's associations play in creating rural self-employment. She writes that actual roles played by women in societies and the significance of women's groups must be recognized. Schoeffel uses Samoan and Tolai societies to prove cultural variety in the Pacific, particularly concerning women. In reviewing the history of the development proposals and projects for these two societies, the author documents some of the complaints made by participant women. She recommends technical training be implemented through women's organizations.

0022 Seddon, Sally Bruce

Seddon discusses various non-subsistence economic activities of women in West Sepik Province, specifically Oksapmin, Divanap, and Daburap. She details women's sewing classes, projects, and clubs as well as income earning opportunities such as baking, net string bag (bilum) production, and other limited forms of local employment. She also discusses some current community projects. Seddon describes various hardships faced by the women, particularly that of transportation, and reports on how money earned is usually spent. Seddon includes photographs, price lists for items produced, and lists of women's clubs.

0023 Sexton, Lorraine Dusak
Sexton describes the traditional PNG "savings and exchange system", Wok Meri. She reports that the Wok Meri cooperative creates a means through which women are given opportunity to adopt status and property rights normally restricted to men. Sexton explains that the coffee tree is a cultural symbol for women because both bear offspring which become a source of income.

Sexton analyzes the Gorokan Women’s Investment Corporation (GWIC) in terms of its economic role and social ramifications in East Highlands Province. She reviews the history of the GWIC and its fosterment of inequality in Gorokan social strata. Sexton covers these topics: changes brought on by European contact, traditional/modern roles of women in business, GWIC participants’ socio-economic backgrounds, financial and socio-political benefits of the GWIC, and the role of government in the GWIC.

Sexton analyzes two examples of community cooperation among Goroka women in Eastern Highlands
Province: the Wok Meri and the Goroka Women’s Investment Corporation (GWIC). Her analysis is made in terms of the traditional Wok Meri and the corporate GWIC’s ability to further integrate women’s participation in PNG’s rural development. For each model of cooperation, Sexton describes the history, structure, activities, statistics, and socio-political/economic impact.

0030 Tololo, Nerrie

See entry 0208.

0031 Warry, Wayne

Warry analyzes Kafaina, the Wok Meri cooperative movement established in Chuave. In Simbu and Eastern Highlands, the Kafaina provides women wealth and political power over traditionally dominant men. Warry discusses the roles of the Kafaina women, their sources of income, their supernatural powers, and the tradition and organization of the Kafaina cooperative movement. Warry’s report is meant to supplement and expand earlier Wok Meri studies, including those of Lorraine Sexton.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

0032 Betu, Willie

Betu writes a progress and accountability report of a project funded by USAID. Betu reports the
responsibilities of Women's Interest Officers, provides detailed descriptions of program activities, reviews common problems, and suggests some success stories. He further discusses registration of new clubs, initiation and funding of small club projects, distribution of sewing machine repair kits, training workshops, and a field staff conference.

Betu writes a progress and accountability report of a project funded by USAID. He reviews the project aim, including projected growth of the project and local involvement in ongoing programs of the Pienuna, Koriovuku and Obodulu, Suava Sisters, Tusumini, Tono and Hiriro, and North Malaita clubs. Future project aims include establishing and registering new clubs, and conducting training workshops in Malaita, Isabel, and Western Provinces. Betu also presents plans to modify workshops.

Betu writes a progress and accountability report of a project funded by USAID. He first reviews the aim of the project. Betu then reports training workshops held, including their purposes, subjects covered, general participant profile, and what he considers the important aspects of the workshops. He summarizes workshops held in East Are Are, Gizo, and Mikira/Ulawa areas.
Prince, Baden

Prince writes a progress and accountability report of a project funded by USAID. Prince reviews the aim of the project and reports on the activities completed by the first quarter phase. He summarizes each of the twenty-seven training workshops follows, giving the location, number of participants, and items for which USAID/FPSP funded the purchase. Prince notes the purpose of distributing sewing machines, gives a summary of USAID/FPSP assisted women’s clubs producing garments for sale, and reports on the establishment of small market vegetable gardens.

TONGA

Fleming, Sue and Monalisa Tukuafu

See entry 0219.

Halatuituia, Lasalle, Sela Latu and Mele Moimmoi

The authors record women’s group projects and determine the socio-economic impact of those projects based on information from Tongatapu, Ha’apai, and Vava’u. A chart clearly reports on women’s group sizes, headquarter locations, purposes, membership requirements, leadership control, activities and projects, financial support, and their most pressing problems. The authors make specific conclusions and recommendations which directly reflect their stance that women’s groups do have a positive impact on national development.
0038 Small, Cathy A.  
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1868 .S63 1987a  
Small discusses Tongan cooperatives in terms of being successful self-help programs. She reports the organization and activities of the women's cooperatives and suggests reasons for establishing such groups. Small concludes that the socio-historical process determines the direction of cooperatives more than do either development agencies or "unplanned indigenous institutions".

WESTERN SAMOA

0039 Schoeffel, Penelope  
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1868 .7 .S36 1983 or Microfiche D00419  
See entry 0021.
BIBLIOGRAPHIES & DIRECTORIES

REGIONAL

0040 Pacific Information Centre, University of the South Pacific

This bibliography of Pacific creative and scholarly literature lists works authored by men and women. This work provides biographical sketches of authors from across the Islands and briefly describes their work. Lacking is information about Micronesian and American Samoan literature. The brief introduction summarizes Pacific literature since 1960 and suggests generalizations about problems unique to Pacific literature and writers.

0041 Pacific Regional Women’s Non-Governmental Organization

This directory lists non-government women’s organizations from across the Pacific Islands, except for Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna. For each organization listed, the directory provides the address, telephone number, contact person, officers, year established, number of members, scheduled meetings, major activities, and purposes. It also includes contact names and addresses of major regional and international agencies with interests in women’s issues. Note that although some information is outdated, this remains a useful register.
0042  Ritterbush, S. Deacon
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865.6.R58

Ritterbush’s bibliography includes items from all the Islands. She divides her bibliography into author, subject, and county sections. Ritterbush lists full bibliographic entries for literature not annotated in this work. Her nine annotated subject categories include business/economic roles, ethnographies/cultural studies, feminism and the women’s movement, labor force, land rights, law, power/politics/rural development and status/role of women. Ritterbush’s bibliography mostly covers materials dating from the 1970s through the 1980s.

0043  Simmons, Donita Vasiti and Sin Joan Yee
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865.6.W66

Simmons and Yee compile a bibliography for researchers interested in indigenous women of the Pacific Islands, excluding Micronesia, as of January 1982. They include article titles from Cook Islands News, The Fiji Times, and Papua New Guinea Post Courier. The compilation mostly represents materials available at the USP Library in Suva, Fiji, but does include some literature not in that collection. The fourteen sections are role and status, sociology, anthropology, economics and employment, law, politics and social issues, medicine and health, religion, education and training, literature and the arts, sports, biography and profiles, appropriate technology, communications, and women’s associations. They also include indexes for bibliographies, handbooks, etc, list of periodicals of Pacific interest about women, list of periodicals cited, and an author index.
Slatter writes that her compilation of materials about women's roles in agriculture and rural development is a "starting place" for researchers. Although she makes "no claim of completeness, exactness or current status", Slatter nonetheless puts together a useful list of agencies, research projects, conferences and specific names of persons to contact concerning women in agriculture and rural development, particularly in Fiji, PNG, Tonga and Western Samoa.

Slatter and Moran compile this bibliography in recognition that women play a vital role in South Pacific agriculture. The authors emphasize the location rather than the existence of the literature. Hence, it is sectioned by country and subsectioned by libraries within each country.

Slatter and Moran compile this bibliography from collections at the USP libraries in Fiji and Western Samoa, the Fiji School of Agriculture, the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and Central Planning Office, ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UPNG, UH/HAML, UH Women's Studies Program, ICC/EWC, and RSIEWC.

The SPC presents a guide for persons either researching women or leading a women's organization. The book is divided into three parts. Part one provides names and addresses of...
government "women's issues" desk officers for twenty-one Pacific nations and territories. It includes a record of women's projects in progress. Part one also lists names and addresses of women's formal and informal organizations operating in each of the listed countries. Part two of this resource manual reads like a "who's who". Short biographies sketch selected "skilled" women. Part three lists possible sources for funding and technical assistance for women's groups and suggests ways to approach appropriate donor agencies.

0047 Sullivan, Karen Collamore et al
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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

0048 Israel, Ronald, ed
UH/HAML Pacc/RJ 216 M378 1984

Israel edits an annotated bibliography of health literature published from 1976 through 1983. For each PNG province, the contributing authors provide concise descriptions of custom and habits of diets during pregnancy and lactation as well as describing breastmilk alternatives, weaning habits, and other feeding practices for 0-2 year olds. Israel includes a summary of data, mainly from the late 1970s, on pregnant and lactating women and 0-2 year olds' health conditions. He also reviews PNG public health policies and programs. Israel writes that a fundamental problem is that few realize there is a health problem in PNG.
Johnson, Dianne D.  

Johnson’s bibliography includes materials focusing on women from the early 1920s through 1982. Most of the articles and books, including the unpublished works, can be found in the collections of either the PNG National Library or the UPNG Library. She alphabetically lists just less than three hundred entries.
BIOGRAPHIES

REGIONAL

0050 Douglas, Ngaire

Douglas provides biographical sketches of three women who participated in the Australian-Pacific Women's Peace Conference, which he also reports on. Tongan delegate Papiloa Foliaki, a businesswoman and politician, established the Fineupepe Women's Cultural Training Centre. Fijians Rachel Salabogi and Seniloli Sovea were active in ensuring women's interests were included in Fiji's National Development Plan. Salabogi is also a businesswoman, lobbyist, and a fashion designer who uses traditional ornamentations.

0051 Johnson, Giff

Johnson transcribes his interview with Hilda Lini, the SPC Women's Program Officer, in November 1982. Lini recounts the history of the Pacific Women's Resource Bureau established 1981. Lini explains the Bureau's "priority areas", including health, education, socio-economic, and environmental issues and she discusses current key issues, such as infant formula, nuclear testing, and equal employment opportunities. While stating that most women across nations have similar problems, Lini articulates concerns affecting Palauan women differently than other Pacific women, and remarks that women in each country must realize their own needs. Lini also discusses the relationship between women, government, and men. She stresses that women's programs deal with basic needs on the community level. In addition, Lini remarks that missionaries have influenced the role of women in the Vanuatu independence movement.
0052 Pryor, Pamela Takiora Ingram  
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .P79 1982  
See entry 0113.

0053 Ritterbush, S. Deacon and Janice Pearson  
UH/HAML Pacc/HD 2346 .03 I77 1988  
See entry 0116.

0054 Simon-McWilliams, Ethel and Karen Reed Green, eds  
UH/HAML Pacc/CT 2901 .S53 1987  
The first edition of this work was published in March 1986**. Many contributors undertook assignments to compile information on women in American Samoa, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia (all states), Guam, Hawai‘i, Marshall Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The editors include biographical sketches of historical figures as well as those living today.

0055 Tamai, Noriko  
UH/HAML East/HQ 247.A5 T277 1984  
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Shah, Nasra M., the US Bureau of Census and the United States Agency for International Development, Office of Women in Development

UH/HAML GOVD/C3 .2 W 84/8

Shah presents statistical charts and summaries of population, literacy and education, economic activities, marital status, and fertility and mortality for women in the Pacific Islands. Note that not all countries are represented in each subject heading; however, only Tokelau is entirely excluded. The statistics are sporadic and, though most data is from the mid 1970s, the range is from 1956-82.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Achika, Faau'uga Iutu
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .R43 1988

See entry 0252.

FIJI

Narayan, Irene Jai

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See entry 0431.
Pryor profiles Mary Samisoni, the 1970 founder of the Hot Bread Kitchen. Samisoni was originally trained as a nurse and is currently working to incorporate local products in her bread varieties. Pryor gives a short history of the company, including Samisoni’s expansion as far as the Lau Group and Hawai‘i. Pryor reports that Samisoni’s Fiji based company is the first multinational company controlled by an Islander. Pryor includes statistics on employment and sales volume in his article.

GUAM

Souder-Jaffery, Laura Marie Torres

UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1866 .S68 1987

This is a revised publication of her PhD dissertation on the same topic. See entry 0062.

Souder-Jaffery examines the socio-historical factors which influence the changing roles and status of Chamorro women. She gives a statistical profile and analysis of the life histories of 82 women and, more specifically, presents and analyzes case studies of nine ‘community activist’ women. The case studies of Cecilia Bamba, Clotilde Gould, Pilar Lujan, Carmen Pearson, Annie Roberto, Isabel
(Elizabeth) Arriola, Tina Blas, Geri Gutierrez, and Delgadina Hiton "further illuminate the conflicts and coping strategies of Chamorro women in transition". Souder-Jaffery writes separate chapters addressing Chamorro concepts of feminism and recommending areas of future research. Souder-Jaffery is heavily influenced by feminist scholarship.

NEW CALEDONIA

0063 Steele, John and Mel Mason

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

0064 Bogner, P.

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0065 Denoon, Donald

See entry 0375.
Young, Michael W. 1983 Our Name is Women: We are Bought with Limesticks and Limepots: an Analysis of the Autobiographical Narrative of a Kalauna Woman. *Man* 18 (3): 478-501.

Young writes an anthropological discussion and analysis of his informant’s expression of her self-perception. He writes that his female informant "is obliged to adopt men’s perspective" to describe her roles and status. Young suggests that her status in her various kin roles do change in association with her change in domicile. He includes the life history narrative of Kwahihi, his female informant in her 50s who has lived virtually all her life in Kalauna. Young recorded the account in 1977.

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**


Keesing writes a discourse on anthropology and it’s methods of interpreting women’s self-perceptions. Having recorded fifteen "self-accounts" from Kwaio women, Keesing concludes that "muteness" of women does not necessarily reflect their status nor roles in society. He further remarks that women’s responses are dependent on "historical circumstances" and "micropolitical" situations, thus interpretations should be made in those contexts. Keesing states that the difficulty of securing such accounts is not indicative of women’s ability to provide such accounts.
Pryor writes a biographical sketch of Jully Makini, a Solomon Islander poet who writes about the inequalities facing women and their roles and status in traditional family life and public service. Samples of her poetry are included. At the time of the article's writing, Makini was a Fulbright Scholar at UH Manoa.

TONGA

Ellem writes a biographical history of Salote, a woman of relatively low blood rank who became a Tongan ruler because of her leadership ability, supporters, and "femaleness". Ellem explains the important social relationship which traditionally existed between brothers and sisters. Ellem also discusses how monogamous marriages changed the traditional system of choosing a partner for the purpose of political alliance.

Herda reports on traditional Tongan views of gender, rank, and political authority. She uses the 12th Tu’i Kanokupolu, Tupoumoheofo, to illustrate and suggest explanations for the "misunderstanding" Western scholars have of women’s traditional political roles. Herda provides the genealogy, an account of how she got the titled position, and the authority of Tupoumoheofo. Herda explains the ranking systems of kainga (kinspeople), heirs to mana and the associated taboos, and the power of the hau (secular ruler). She also discusses the influences which changed the Tongan political system and related ceremonies.
Pryor provides a brief biographical sketch of Fiame Naomi Mata'afa, a woman whose career has been influenced both by her father, the first Prime Minister of Western Samoa, and by her mother, the first woman in Western Samoan Parliament. At the time of the article's writing, Mata'afa was a Member of Parliament, President of the YWCA, and Secretary of the NCW. Mata'afa summarizes the functions of these organizations as well as her opinion about using her status to help other women.

Schoeffel reports that in some Polynesian societies, gender did not play a primary role in determining rank. She suggests that a better understanding of the ancient Samoan political ranking system can be had by studying the genealogy of Salamasina, a 16th Century female Samoan chief. Schoeffel writes that Christianity changed Samoan ideas of rank and gender. She concludes that where gender actually was of importance in traditional Samoa, historians have "ignored or misinterpreted" that importance.

This UNESCO directory provides information on Western Samoan social scientists. It profiles Tora Fetuao Alama, Kolotita Malaki, Galumalemana Netina
Schmidt, Noumea Simi, and Brenda Sydia Sio. Each biographical sketch includes the person’s employment title, address and telephone number, specialization, memberships, past employment, publications, year of birth, and education.
COMMUNICATION & NETWORKING

REGIONAL

0074 Cox, Elizabeth

** This article may be available by writing to the Editor, ASPBAE Courier, ANU, GPO Box 1225, Canberra 2601, Australia.


Cox writes about networking "from the perspective of rural women in development". She defines networking as a way to overcome cultural and class-based differentiations between groups. Cox describes how networking works, the commitment involved, and the use of technological and simple communication systems. The purposes of networking include solidarity, exchange of skills, and new awareness among women.

0076 Pacific Woman

This is a popular interest magazine, with special and regular feature articles. Issues may be available by writing to Insight Publications, Ltd., Box 2396, Government Buildings, Suva, Fiji.
This newsletter reports SPC and Pacific Women’s Resource Bureau’s projects and activities, lists recently published (including audio visual) materials, and includes articles ranging from health issues to handicraft production. Newsletters may be available by writing to PO Box D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia.

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**Simmons, Donita Vasiti**


USP Pac HQ 1865 .6 .S5

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**South Pacific Commission**


USP Pac HQ 1865 .6 .S66

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**United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**


UH/HAML GOVD/ST/ESCAP/508

This publication is part of a UN project to improve information systems for women nationally and regionally. This particular work has five detailed sections titled: a report of the Regional Seminar on the Development of a Women’s Information Network for Asia and the Pacific, Saitama, Japan, 1-6 December 1986, information sources and
organizational structures for women's concerns within UN agencies of the Asian-Pacific region, methodology for the implementation and monitoring of the convention of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women at the national level, measures to improve information on the status of women in different socio-economic situations: an Asian-Pacific perspective, and regional women's information network for Asia and the Pacific. This work addresses the Asian-Pacific region in general, not necessarily specific countries within the region.

FIJI

0081 Pan-Pacific and South East Asia Womens Association

This monthly paper provides news, popular reading, and practical information about social problems. Issues may be available by writing to George Rubine Limited, Fiji Rugby Union House, 35 Gordon Street, Suva, Fiji.

GUAM

0082 University of Guam, Cooperative Extension Service
1985 Factsheet for Women on Guam. Mangiloa, Guam: Cooperative Extension Service, UOG.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1866 .A25

This bulletin provides current statistics related to women's employment, including marital status, social status, occupation, and income data. Following are conclusions and speculated indications. Issues may be available by writing to Cooperative Extension Service, University of Guam, UOG Station, Mangilao, Guam 96923 USA.
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

0083 Northern Marianas Women’s Association
1986- Womyn-In-Action: Northern Mariana’s Women’s Association (NMWA) Newsletter. Saipan, CNMI: NMWA.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .7 .Z8 N68

This newsletter addresses concerns of CNMI women. Issues may be available by writing to PO Box 2495, Saipan, CNMI 96950 USA.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

0084 Government of Papua New Guinea, Women’s Division of the Department of Home Affairs and Youth

Written in both Pidgin and English, this newsletter includes articles of social concern and news of the NCW. Issues may be available by writing to the Editor, PO Box 7254, Boroko, NCD, PNG.

0085 She and Me: Images and Reality for Women in the Media of Papua New Guinea
USP Pac HM 258 .S45

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SOLOMON ISLANDS

0086 Solomon Islands National Council of Women
1984- Nius Blong Mere. Honiara, Solomon Islands: Solomon Islands NCW.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1580 .53 .A2

Articles in this newsletter address a range of social concerns from alcoholism to economic
development. Issues may be available by writing to the NCW, Box 494, Honiara, Solomon Islands.

WESTERN SAMOA

0087 Peteru, Maiava Visekota Ruth
USP Pac HQ 1868 .7 .P4

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ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

REGIONAL

0088 Asia and Pacific Development Centre, South Pacific Commission, and Asian Development Bank

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0089 Asian-Pacific Population Programme News

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0090 Asian-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education

** This article may be available by writing to the Editor, ASPBAE Courier, ANU, GPO Box 1225, Canberra 2601, Australia.


** This article may be available by writing to the Editor, ASPBAE Courier, ANU, GPO Box 1225, Canberra 2601, Australia.
0092 Australian National University, Development Studies Centre and Australian Development Aid Bureau Women’s Affairs Office, Vanuatu

See also entries 0095, 0096, 0104, 0119, 0122, 0180, 0187, 0189, 0255, 0422.

0093 Bavadra, Kuini

USP qto HQ 1867 .7 .B3

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0094 Chapman, Margaret D.

Chapman analyzes the contributions women fisherfolk make to subsistence marine food supply in their communities. First, she distinguishes women’s participation into fishing activity categories, accentuating the diversity. Chapman then summarizes the skills and prohibitions which differentiate men’s and women’s fishing practices. Following is a discourse on social changes affecting women’s involvement in fishing. Chapman presents quantitative, observed, and archaeological evidence to support her thesis that women consistently provide their communities with protein. In particular, Chapman refers to American Samoa, Western Samoa, Kiribati, PNG, Australia, and Hawai’i. She briefly describes men’s perspective on fisherwomen. Chapman states that fisherwomen’s marine ecosystem skills and knowledge have implications for policy planning. However, she concludes that since their protein contribution is depended upon by their communities, caution needs to be taken if planning to integrate fisherwomen into commercial fishery production.
Chilcott, Jennifer and David Lucas  
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .W66 1985

Chilcott and Lucas analyze socio-economic statistical data to determine women's development standing. They discuss how their indicators can be used in such an analysis and the limitations of their indicators, that is, economic (GNP per capita, inflation rate, aid disbursements), population (growth rates, sex ratio, fertility and family planning), human resources (education, labor), and composite. Chilcott and Lucas write that "it is a lack of data analysis rather than lack of data that prevents more indicators on the position of women in the development process being available". See also entry 0092.

Cole, R.V.  
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .W66 1985

Cole describes how women seeking financial assistance for income generating activities might receive credit from development finance institutions. He reviews criteria for banks in Western Samoa, Solomon Islands, PNG, Palau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Niue, Kiribati, and Fiji. From the lenders perspective, Cole discusses risks in giving credit to women, such as family obligations, customary constraints, and inadequate business training. He also lists positive aspects of lending to women, such as their adaptability and their family garden management experience. Cole suggests five ways women could gain increased access to bank credit. See also entry 0092.
Connell analyzes women’s migration patterns, with an emphasis on Melanesia. He remarks that while the region is increasingly urbanized, permanent rather than circular migration is also increasing. Connell writes in general terms about Pacific migration and comparative sex-based migration. He focuses on the effects of migration on women, addressing issues of lost identity, ethnicity, land claims, life expectancies, nutrition, subsistence production, and marriage patterns. Connell examines both independent and passive women migrants and he believes that women migrants are "increasingly significant" as imbalanced gender-based differentiated migration trends become a thing of the past. He concludes that migration has "tended to contribute to marginalization, peripheralization and dependency" of women.

Dickie, M

Douglas, Ngaire

Fleming, Sue, Monalisa Tukuafu et al

Fleming and Tukuafu write a brief summary of each segment of this workshop. They report on the range of topics covered and identified problems concerning women’s abilities to meet community needs. They
include evaluations made by the workshop participants which may be of use to persons designing workshops and/or workshop evaluations.

0101 Goodwillie, Dianne and Ruth Lechte

Goodwillie and Lechte write a concise history of the emergence of Pacific programs specific to women’s socio-economic issues. They document meetings, publications, plans, and policies of the major development players. The authors then discuss chief problems inhibiting fuller participation of women in socio-economic development. Goodwillie and Lechte advocate that women should be given greater access to technology, a larger role in communicating that technology, and "reverse discrimination" opportunities which would secure women’s participation in development.

0102 Hailey, John M.

Hailey writes that most Pacific women earn income through handicraft making, fishing, vegetable vending, and tailoring - activities which need little upfront capital, do not require full time attention, and are group income earning activities. He remarks that guilds like the Fijian Sogosogo Vakamarama and the Tongan Iaga Fonua have had limited success. Hailey concludes that businesswomen have gender-based hardships such as inappropriate education, difficulty in obtaining bank loans, family care demands, and inadequate legal rights and services. He makes broad recommendations to encourage more businesses operated by women.
Hetler and Khoo write that women have not had regular access to and participation remains low (10-15%) in income generation activities. Limited appropriate education and slow national economic growth contribute to this trend. Hetler and Khoo attempt to assess women's participation in the regional economy. They conclude that education and vocational training as well as established legal rights and commercial legitimacy are needed to ensure women's increased participation in the economy. Statistics they provide support their conclusions.

Hughes writes an introduction to a collection of conference papers. She states that the Pacific's "slow growth is not as costly as it is in many other countries because the Pacific is still enjoying 'primitive affluence'". Hughes presents summary discussions for conference reports on women's legal status, education, traditional economy, modern economy, and politics. See also entry 0092.

See entry 0051.
Keating and Melville review issues of health, education, employment, networking and communications, roles and status, and politics as discussed at the 1985 Pacific Regional Women’s Conference. The authors find that since government and NGO development schemes have generally not focused on women, networking and church related projects have assisted women in development. Keating and Melville examine Australian NGO project types and remark there is a shift from community to regionally based projects. The authors stress that local projects are needed to successfully develop the Pacific. They briefly discuss women’s involvement in Pacific peace and independence movements.

Kikau, Eci


Kroon, Marjan

0109 Lechte, Ruth E.
SPC/FJ D301.412099 LEC

0110 Liloquila, Ruth
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .R43 1988

Liloquila discusses different ways Islanders and Westerners envision utilities of the ocean and land. She also discusses reasons attributable to the growing urban-rural gap and comments on how this gap affects rural development. In terms of women's participation in development, Liloquila stresses that women play "vital" agricultural roles and need to be given access to appropriate technology training and "support services". She writes from a personal perspective.

0111 Meleisea, Penelope Schoeffel

This article is a summary of her lengthier publication, *Women's Associations in the Rural Economy of the South Pacific: Case Studies from Western Samoa and East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea*. See entry 0021.

0112 Pollock, Nancy J.
SPC/FJ 301.412 W0M

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Pryor traces the history, functions, and changing status of women in Pacific communities. She describes the Pacific Women’s Resource Bureau, YWCA, and other organizations concerned with women’s issues. In addition, Pryor defines ‘economically active’, ‘manpower’, and ‘head of household’. She broadly discusses the roles women play in health services, law, education, agriculture, tourism, and politics as well as profiles some Pacific women.

Pulea writes that women must become more involved in rural development planning. She questions the assumption that women’s participation in the cash economy will necessarily augment their living standards. Using the Ulusaivou Corporation project in Fiji as an example, Pulea suggests large economic programs can make it difficult for women to find wage labor. She states that rural development primarily benefits urban and peri-urban persons through an increase in agricultural production. She concludes that rural women’s standards of living do not necessarily rise as a consequence. Pulea also writes that income earned creates a dependency on imported foods. Traditionally, argues Pulea, women played a complementary, yet unequal, role in gender-based division of labor; she interprets women’s positions as subordinate to that of men. Pulea uses specific examples from Fiji and Western Samoa to support her belief that technology affects women more than commonly recognized.
Randell writes that the World Council of Churches is attempting to increase its number of regional committe members for women to ensure their presence at decision making meetings. Randell gives the general criteria for objectives of Pacific projects, that is, mainly to "promote resource sharing". Randell concludes that "there is an appalling invisibility of women across the whole stage of project-design, selection, implementation and evaluation". She suggests that both donors and recipients of aid need to be better educated about development guidelines.

Ritterbush and Pearson write that women are neglected in national economic programs owing to political and traditional constraints. The authors report on indicators of increasing economic contribution by women, attributable in part to education, family planning, and a changing economic environment. The constraints with which women must deal vary from inadequate training and lack of access to credit to traditional restraints and limited childcare facilities. They remark that a successful businesswoman often has the support of a man. Ritterbush and Pearson profile Papiloa Foliaki, Marie Melvin, Mere Samisoni, and Elaine Bailey.
Rokotuivuna, Amelia

Rokotuivuna writes a guide for project officers training rural women in community development. Rokotuivuna proposes community development programs as an alternative to formal education for women in the rural sector. She provides exercises to raise questions and ideas among women about their community roles and status. In particular, the author discusses common problems faced by women, such as the lack of wage labor, increased physical violence (owing to ignorance of women's rights), and the general lack of information available about Pacific women.

Schoeffel, Penelope

Schoeffel discusses paradoxes concerning women fisherfolk, subsistence fisheries, traditional division of fishery labor, traditional fishing zones for women, and Melanesian women's aqua-technical participation. She remarks that development projects generally do not recognize women's fisheries knowledge and roles; fisheries export marketing projects usually preclude women. Schoeffel writes that fisheries projects which do focus on women are "usually promoted through men". She calls for more balanced and extended services programs. See also entry 0092.
Schoeffel responds to remarks made by Paul McGowan about lobbying and by Rouaq Jahan researching addressing women in development. Schoeffel describes the establishment of WDNA and early efforts of herself, Judi Fisher, and Ruth Pfanner concerning small project evaluation, design, and implementation in association with ADAB. She also discusses WDNA's networking through Ofis Belong Ol Meri and details two of WDNA's twenty-eight project proposals. Schoeffel reports that WDNA advocates the use of the Australian Government/NGO BINGO scheme and that "most of the Australian aid agencies already think they are doing very good things for women in development and are not necessarily eager to be lectured by us on this subject".

Schoeffel reports on Melanesian women's "absolutely vital" role in agriculture, including cash cropping. She critically discusses the CETC's original curriculum and summarizes Claire Slatter's 1983 review of the CETC, particularly points deemed priority areas in PNG, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, Kiribati, Palau, and the Marshall Islands. Schoeffel concludes that Slatter's report indicates that "this approach to women and development has been largely a failure". She remarks that development planners must realize women's actual economic roles and consider customs, too. Schoeffel lists priority areas of development for women.
0122 Siwatibau, Suliana

Siwatibau reports that despite the region's relatively low receipt of aid compared to other third world nations, the per capita Pacific aid ratio is relatively high. She explains that aid is usually directed through government offices. Siwatibau argues that time has proven that nationally directed aid does not significantly improve women's development position, except in health services. She describes aid available to women and suggests ways in which assistance programs could be channelled to "focus the benefits more directly on women". See entry 0092.

0123 Soltan-Mohammadi, Pari

Soltan-Mohammadi report on the first major project undertaken by the Pacific Women's Resource Bureau under the joint auspices of the UNDP/ESCAP and SPC. Soltan-Mohammadi writes about project activities, policy framework, and the establishment of national women's programs, including an in-depth account of training workshops and curriculum. The author also presents possible strategy frameworks to ensure effective and local participation concerning future projects. Soltan-Mohammadi provides multiple summary charts.

See entry 0006.


This is a report on SPC women’s current programs, project proposals, and funding for 1988-89, particularly for PNG, the Solomon Islands, and the Cook Islands. The report includes a draft document to be presented at the 1989 SPC Conference. It also lists SPC publications for the same time period.


See entry 0046.


The SPC documents an opening address by Jon Jonassen (Acting Secretary-General of the SPC), the conference agenda, and a list of participants. The purpose of this publication is to specify which statistics concerning women are inadequate or missing entirely in extant research. The report also defines the importance of recording and applying such statistics. The report includes recommendations for ways statistics might be collected in the various South Pacific countries.
0128 1985  

UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .J65 1985

This conference report includes summary of proceedings, recommendations, agenda, list of participants, and list of working papers presented at the meeting.

0129 1985  

UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .R44 1985

This report of conference proceedings includes recommendations of the meeting, reports of workshops - summary of issues, constraints and strategies, summary of plenary sessions, agenda, list of participants, and list of working papers.

0130 1983  
South Pacific Commission, Pacific Women’s Resource Bureau  

UH/HAML Microfiche D00328

See entry 0007.

0131 1989  
Tabakaucoro, Adi Finau  

UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .R43 1988

Tabakaucoro writes a welcome address for the participants of the Fourth Regional Conference of Pacific Women. She summarizes the status and
challenges of economic development for women. She states that "as women and equal citizens of this region, it is our responsibility to create and maintain such an environment".

0132 Tongamoa, Taimoni

See entry 0008.

0133 Tuiasosopo, Afioga Pulefa'asisina P.M.

Tuiasosopo writes an introductory address to participants of the Fourth Regional Conference of Pacific Women. He describes women as "the foundation of our societies" and "the most valuable resource" in the region. Tuiasosopo suggests that "out of diversity [of Pacific peoples] is born our calmness".

0134 Untalan-Munoz, Faye

This EWC conference publication summarizes country presentations made by American Samoa, Northern Marianas, Guam, and PNG. Conference discussions covered are feminism, government policies, incorporation of traditional systems, cultural survival, environmental poisoning, multinational corporations, tourism, women's organizations, daily activities of women, American Samoan history in relation to women's division of labor, cultural conflict, job training and networking, women in government, financial aid, employment trends, women as single heads of households, legislation,
agriculture, household as a unit of production, and rural versus urban concerns. Included are workshop recommendations, summary of common themes, and future directions. Appendices give details about the conference agenda, faculty, committee, sponsors, supporters, contributors, and participants.

0135 Whitmore, Judith
UH/HAML Microfiche D00466

Whitmore reviews the aims of the UN Decade for Women, outlines basic statistics about Pacific women, and provides a summary history of Pacific women's national and regional organizations. She examines the degree of success and consequences of Pacific women's programs designed according to the tickle-down theory. Finally, Whitmore recommends how Soroptimists may help women's programs in the Pacific.

0136 Women of Vanuatu

The Women of Vanuatu state that Pacific governments treat women as "second class citizens" by supporting oppressive traditional women's roles. The authors stress that governments need to take the lead in providing a place in which women may prove their ability to contribute to national development; they write that more women need to be put in key government positions.

0137 World Young Women's Christian Association?
SPC/FJ D657 YOU

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COOK ISLANDS

0138 Banwell, C
**

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FIJI

0139 Agar, Janet et al
USP Pac HQ 1867.7.W58
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0140 Bolabola, Cerna
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .E69 1988

Bolabola writes that economic development is "resulting in the increasing domestication of women". She describes daily routines for Fijian women and reviews women’s concerns about food gathering and preparation, fundraising for community projects, and the lack of appropriate technology being provided to women. Bolabola critically reviews various organizations’ efforts to address, and impact on, women in development. She concludes by suggesting ways women could be greater involved in the dissemination of appropriate technology. The paper includes conference participants’ reactions to Bolabola’s presentation.

** This article may be available by writing to the Editor, ASPBAE Courier, ANU, GPO Box 1225, Canberra 2601, Australia.

0142 Bolabola, Cema and Claire Slatter
USP qto HD 6070 .2 .F5 B6

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0143 Chandra, Rajesh
USP Pac HQ 1867 .7 .C47

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0144 Fiji National Council of Women
USP Pac HQ 1867.7 F5 1983

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0145 Fiji National Council of Women and United States Peace Corps
USP qto HQ 1106 1986 .N3

0146 Fleming, Sue
UH/HAML Pacc/DU1.S586 no. 189-193

Fleming writes the scarcely known history and background information of the Pacific region's need for statistics on women. She reports on and makes recommendations for statistic collection methodologies in Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, and Tonga. For each country, Fleming summarizes aspects of data collection for households, families and individuals, migration, ethnicity, health, education, employment, and access to resources.

0147 Government of Fiji, Ministry of Education
USP Pac HD 6220 .6 .R4

0148 Jalal, Patricia
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .E69 1988

See entry 0428.
0149 Kroon, Marjan

See entry 0256.

0150 Lal, Padma and Claire Slatter
1982 The Integration of Women in Fisheries Development in Fiji. Report of a joint ESCAP/FAO project for improving the socio-economic status of women in a fishfolk community. Suva, Fiji: Fisheries Division, MAFF Fiji and CASD, USP.

0151 Larcom, Joan Clayton

Larcom describes the roles, constraints, and successes of female agricultural extension agents in Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, and Vanuatu. She writes that some difficulties in using a woman agent include the woman’s limited access to appropriate training, making certain her useful placement once trained, and the government’s choice of her assigned responsibilities. Larcom also suggests a number of other factors affecting the performance of women agents, such as lack of transportation, personal family obligations, gender, and class background.

0152 Lateef, Shireen

Lateef writes that Indian schoolgirls prefer job occupations like bank teller, office assistant, teacher, and air stewardess. Lateef constrasts
these preferences with traditional Indo-Fijian social expectations, particularly those of parents, and with the general lack of employment opportunities for women in Fiji. Lateef analyzes employment statistics, comparing Indo-Fijian women with ethnic Fijian women and men, and she reports on different categories of employment in which Indo-Fijian and ethnic Fijian women are likely to be engaged. Lateef discusses at length culturally founded concerns which determine the appropriateness of job types.

0153 Nabuva, Taina and Betty Schultz
1986 Prostitution: Problem or Profitable Industry? In Fijians in Town, edited by Chris Griffin and Mike Monsell-Davis. Suva, Fiji: IPS, USP.

The authors define prostitution, relate attitudes towards it, and describe various types of prostitutes in Fiji. They suggest reasons why people become prostitutes and report that most prostitutes in Fiji are ethnic Fijians - a statement which conflicts with other observers reports. In sum, the authors report on how the law affects prostitutes and prostitutes’ contribution to the Fijian economy. Nabavu and Schultz briefly address the combination of prostitutism and tourism. This article does not deal strictly with women.

0154 Naikatini, Unaisi

Naikatini reviews natural disasters which change the physical environment and briefly comments on
rehabilitation and reforestation efforts. She critically summarizes Fiji's agricultural development projects and discusses how those projects affect rural women.

0155 Pryor, Takiora Ingram  
See entry 0059.

0156 Samisoni, Mere Tuisalala  
USP Pac HD 6070 .2 .F5 S3

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0157 Siwatibau, Suliana, Ruth Lechte, Janet Agar, Donita Simmons, and Carol Sofield  


UH/HAML Asia/HQ 1726.M57 1985

The authors review past Fiji Development Plans and their lack of particular consideration of women as "disadvantaged". The authors write that a development plan which encourages augmentation of women's socio-economic status will also "consciously battle the underlying stereotyping" of women's roles as primarily domestic in orientation. The authors
critically examine ways in which Fiji’s 8th Development Plan affects the participation of, and otherwise benefits, women in all aspects of national development.


Schramm states that urban people are experiencing "the generation gap, the development gap, and the urban/rural gap". She writes that urban people are not always knowledgeable to make relevant decisions nor do they have traditionally securities still available in the rural sector.


Sutton discusses why the threat of nuclear war, the Greenhouse Effect, and the status of Fiji’s natural resource management are of concern to women. She makes nine recommendations for establishing environmental legislation and awareness.
This concise summary of the status of women in the international arena provides country reviews for Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu. The book is divided into two sections. The section on general development covers national machineries and policies, national development plans and programs, legislation, and political participation. The section on sectoral development covers employment, education, and health.

Upton writes that Fijian society favors male authority. She says that, although women contribute to the national economy, they may be considered "not economically active" and hence may be statistically underreported because they are family laborers. Upton critically discusses internal migration patterns and ramifications of those patterns, employment opportunities, discriminatory law, domestic obligations, effectiveness of education and training, lack of decision making power, and sexual inequalities.

Volo suggests that one reason women are absent from certain areas of wage employment is parents' expectations of their daughters. Volo reports on her interviews with one hundred and fifteen parents, mostly mothers. Parents agreed they would like their daughters educated so the daughters could have a steady income; the parents found this desirable because they can rely on daughters (more than on sons) for care in their elderly years. Volo reports teaching to be the most (54%) acceptable work for daughters, because the profession boasts good
salaries, prestige, and the notion of responsible citizenship. Volo concludes that most forms of employment which parents find acceptable for their daughters involve domestic type skills. Volo states that young women entering the workforce have few role models for jobs which require abilities other than domestic skills.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

0166  Lockwood, Victoria Joralemon

Lockwood makes the first Marxist anthropology analysis of Tahitian peasant women’s status in an economy shifting from subsistence to market production. She examines issues of changing division of labor, systems of household output, and gender-based dominance of resources and products. Lockwood concludes that, although in pre-Western Tahiti women had high status, contemporary Tahitian men’s dominance in the market economy has rendered women subordinate to men.

GUAM

0167  University of Guam, Cooperative Extension Service
1985  Factsheet for Women on Guam. Mangiloa, Guam: Cooperative Extension Service, UOG.

See entry 0082.
KIRIBATI

0168 Fleming, Sue
UH/HAML Pacc/DU1.S586 no. 189-193

See entry 0146.

0169 Hosie, Bernard P.
UH/HAML Pacc/HN 938 .3 .Z9 C67 1982

See entry 0014.

0170 Ifeka, Caroline
UH/HAML Pacc/HD 9468 .032 D48 1989

Ifeka comparatively analyzes women’s significant contributions to fisheries production (subsistence and commercial) in Kiribati and the Maldives. She discusses I-Kiribati women’s contributions in terms of "productive labor" and "distributive labor". Ifeka first reviews I-Kiribati fishing in subsistence and diversified economy contexts. She then describes traditional I-Kiribati fishing techniques and fish processing (dry salting, wet salting, and smoking). Ifeka concludes that "supportive" development programs may benefit Kiribati’s fisherfolk more than those of the Maldives.
0171  1986  Report on Women and Fish Processing in the South Pacific with Special Reference to Kiribati and Tuvalu. Canberra, Australia: ADAB.


MARSHALL ISLANDS


See entry 0146.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA


See entry 0016.
0175  Bonnell, Susan
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982
See entry 0017.

0176  Brown, Bungtabu
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .R43 1988
Bungtabu reports on similar wants of Pacific women and on the social consequences of the "often, too fast" changes taking place in PNG. In pep talk style, Bungtabu urges women to take leadership positions; their "challenge is to gain equality without intimidating or threatening men".

0177  Dickerson-Putman, Jeanette
UH/HAML Microfiche D70015 no. 0099 item 2
Dickerson-Putman writes a description of Kogaro producer-marketer peasants in Eastern Highlands Province. She reports on how market earnings contribute to annual household incomes and states that development of women peasant marketing activities could support PNG national economic growth.
Fahey, Stephanie

Fahey takes a Marxist feminist anthropological approach to analyze the shift from subsistence to commodity production in Siar, a peri-urban village. She remarks that market production has induced a change in division of labor and population distribution. Fahey asserts that neither Siar nor likely anywhere else in PNG maintains a subsistence economy. She concludes that women have become "doubly subordinated: to capital and to men".

Fahey reports that the woman's role in the cash economy is that of a consumer. She writes that the traditional gender-based labor division of men as productive laborers and women as non-productive, "uncompensated" laborers "has become more pronounced" since Western contact. She states that "women's dependence on men is increasing". Fahey's focus is on Madang women's involvement in the cash economy during pre-colonial, colonial, and contemporary times; she remarks that the degree of women's involvement differs across the Madang region. Fahey stresses that owing to the "long history" of women's challenges in participating in the cash economy, those challenges cannot easily be overcome by "a few general policies intended to change the individual's attitude". See also entry 0092.
Feinberg examines socio-historic and environmental factors which have incited changes in gender-based roles on Nukumanu Atoll. He writes about roles relating to subsistence production and division of labor in pre-Western contact times. He also summarizes the three periods of Western contact and subsequent socio-economic changes in Nukumanu. Feinberg illustrates Nukumanu roles and status as sexually differentiated and mentions gender based tensions. He further comments on areas in which women have lost their powers of influence as well as areas to which women now commit themselves. Feinberg concludes that "despite the maintenance of traditional symbolic constructs... women's positions in Nukumanu society appears to have declined over the past century".

The authors state that the PNG Government recognizes women as "disadvantaged in relation to men" and they report on the subsequent programs implemented by the Government to ensure women's more equal participation in the national socio-economic development process. The authors make concise summaries of women's participation in and benefits from agricultural production, social services, and public service. They recommend that a policy paper be written to provide guidelines to specifically coordinate women's socio-economic programs and participation in development.
Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of Labour and Employment


This government paper documents existing legislation relating to employment conditions of PNG women. It gives examples of increased rights and reviews areas of continued inadequacy in the law. The paper discusses these specific provisions: the Employment Act of 1978, the Public Service Act of 1976, the Public Service (Female Officers) Act of 1982, the Industrial Relations Act, the Public Service Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and the Medical Services Act of 1965.

Johnson, Patricia Lyons


Johnson statistically analyzes Gaing women’s participation in coffee production in Madang Province. Her thesis is that, although they are unpaid laborers, women’s contribution to commercial coffee outputs makes them significantly productive. Variables in her analysis, which compares data from 1978 and 1983, include migration, age, and number of resident wives and nonwives.

Kekedo, Rose


Kekedo traces women’s programs in PNG from the Department of Native Affairs/Office of information’s early joint programs in the 1950s-70s to the Department of Community and Family Service’s programs since the mid-1970s. She discusses difficulties challenging community development officers and eight roles of the Department of
Community and Family Services. In her epilogue, Kekedo critically reports on the nature of the Women’s Services Division recent transfer to the newly expanded Prime Minister’s Office of Youth, Women, Religion, and Recreation.

0186 Meleisea, Penelope Schoeffel

This is a summary of her later and lengthier publication, Women's Associations in the Rural Economy of the South Pacific: Case Studies From Western Samoa and East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea. See entry 0021.

0187 Morauta, Louise

Morauta comparatively analyzes rural and urban household production, decision making, consumption, and kinship exchange. She then makes policy recommendations for improving the performance of development assistance for women by focusing on households. See also entry 0092.

0188 Nagari, Yasap

Nagari writes that "to educate a woman is to educate a nation". The author identifies rural women’s traditional roles and discusses how urbanization has changed those roles. Nagari remarks that women
traditionally were the main economic producers whereas, with urbanization, men have become the main economic producers. Nagari cites lack of education as the primary reason for women’s current challenges, which in turn affect the welfare of children, and hence the future development of the nation. Nagari ultimately declares that women’s education is crucial for their liberation.

0189 Nakikus, Margaret

Nakikus relates the history of agricultural resettlement projects and discusses the socio-economic impact of those projects on women. In particular, Nakikus writes about women in terms of their land ownership, financial independence, agricultural labor, available health services, nutritional status, education, and social concerns such as alcoholism. Nakikus uses comparative examples of land resettlements. She advises that future planners consider women’s "social needs" and economic roles.


Nakikus states the 1976 National Development Strategy did not elevate women’s participation in the national development process. She reports that specific attention was paid to women’s roles in development through the 1977 National Public Expenditure Plan, followed by the Environmental Planning Act of 1978. Nakikus briefly discusses the level of participation of women in politics, education, employment, health, and household responsibilities. In conclusion, she states that a clear policy about PNG women is needed. Nakikus believes that it is through women’s equal opportunity to undertake traditionally male activities that women’s status will improve.
Ogi, H. Papi

Ogi writes that, although women have traditionally been active participants in development, they have not often been able to enjoy the benefits. Ogi explores a variety of reasons which may account for women's limited successful, active involvement in national economic planning and development. Ogi cites agricultural training for women as a priority need. The author believes that a women's network might help solve the various difficulties women face.

Rogers, Barbara

Rogers deals jointly with the concepts of feminism and development. She states that women's roles must be seen as socio-economically central in order for balanced, sex-based participation in development. Rogers asserts that women have been historically disadvantaged by traditional political power, anthropologists' misconceptions of women's roles and status, colonization, and "the cycle of dependence". Rogers makes suggestions involving needed research, surplus agricultural production, integrated projects, networking, rural development as priority, and foreign aid.

Samana, Fungke Z.

See entry 0195.

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UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

Samana looks at how women’s traditional duties have changed and how those changes are reflected in subsistence agriculture practices. Samana also discusses current problems experienced by women subsistence farmers. In conclusion, the author proposes priority policies concerning women subsistence farmers.

0196 Schoeffel, Penelope


UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1868 .7 .S36 1983

See entry 0021.

0197 Schoeffel, Penelope and Judith Fisher


USP Pac HQ 1866 .5 .S36

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0198 Seddon, Sally Bruce


UH/HAML Pacc/HD 6220 .5 .Z6 W47 1983

See entry 0022.
0199 Sexton, Lorraine Dusak


See entry 0027.


See entry 0028.


UH/HAML Pacc/HN932 .A4 no. 41

See entry 0029.
0206 Strathern, Marilyn

0207 Stratigos, S. and Philip J. Hughes, eds
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1866 .5 .W35 1986

0208 Tololo, Nerrie
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1870 .9 .W67 1983

Tololo reports the history of social services for PNG women, beginning in 1974 with the establishment of the Women’s Advisor to the Chief Minister and the later founding of the NCW in 1975. Tololo writes about the inadequacy of services available to rural women and lists PNG NGOs assisting women in learning skills and providing socio-political awareness. Tololo states that a lack of government funding to services further widens the urban-rural gap.

0209 Warry, Wayne

See entry 0031.
SOLOMON ISLANDS


See entry 0032.


See entry 0033.


See entry 0034.


See entry 0146.
Kari writes a response to Dr. Morauta’s keynote address. She discusses regional solidarity for coping with development situations, decision making for the benefit of the region, incorporating Christian ethics, and the drafting of the Solomon Islands National Women’s policy.

See entry 0035.

Afeaki analyzes the success of training programs offered by the Village Women’s Development Program of the Catholic Diocese of Tonga, the Home Economics Division of the Tonga Agriculture Development, and the Niuolan Women. She also reviews the establishment, funding, and staffing of these programs. Afeaki concludes that "for genuine development to take place, there is an urgent need for the emphasis on non-formal education to go hand in hand with material development".
Fleming, Sue
UH/HAML Pac/CU1.S586 no. 189-193

See entry 0146.

USP Pac HD 6220 .43 .F6

Fleming, Sue and Monalisa Tukuafu
UH/HAML Pac/HD 2195 .6 .Z9 036 no. 10

Fleming and Tukuafu discuss women’s agricultural production roles, examine women’s constraints, suggest work incentives, and report on manners in which women oblige their funds earned. The authors also consider roles and problems of women’s associations, review women’s current development projects in Tonga, and make policy recommendations for increasing women’s participation in the rural economy. Fleming and Tukuafu provide statistics, charts and graphs of household composition, time allocation, marital status, location of women’s groups, etc.

Gailey, Christine Ward

Gailey reports on pre-European contact Tongan production and discusses how 19th century law codes, tax rents, and commodity production contributed to changes in the traditional production system. Gailey points out that as the definition of ‘valuable’ changed, so did the definition of women’s labor. She concludes that women’s labor has been devalued and that women have become marginalized.
0221 Halatuituia, Lasalle, Sela Iatu and Mele Moimmoi
1983 Women's Co-operatives in Tonga. Pacific Perspective
11 (2): 13-17.
See entry 0037.

0222 Larcom, Joan Clayton
1987 'Their Roles as Agricultural Extensionist Agents.
Transnational Knowledge Utilization Project, ICC, EWC. Honolulu, HI, USA: ICC, EWC. 79pp.
UH/HAML Pacc/HD 6073 .A292 0238 1987
See entry 0151.

0223 Small, Cathy A.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1868 .S63 1987a
See entry 0038.

0224 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
1987 Achievements of the UN Decade for Women in Asia and the Pacific. 282pp.
UH/HAML GOVD/ST/ESCAP/434
See entry 0163.

TUVALU

0225 Ifeka, Caroline
1986 Report on Women and Fish Processing in the South Pacific with Special Reference to Kiribati and Tuvalu. Canberra, Australia: ADAB.
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VANUATU

0226 Larcom, Joan Clayton
UH/HAML Pacc/HD 6073 .A292 0238 1987

See entry 0151.

0227 Molisa, Grace
1985 Vanuatu Women's Development Since Independence. In Women in Development in the South Pacific: Barriers and Opportunities; Papers Presented at a Conference Held in Vanuatu From 11 to 14 August 1984, edited by DSC, ANU. Canberra, Australia: DSC, ANU.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .W66 1985

Molisa discusses women's involvement in local and national Vanuatu politics, churches, NGOs, and government organizations. She stresses that women need "funds without strings". Molisa advocates that "as much as possible the local people must be left alone to decide on and carry out their development in their own way". See also entry 0092.

0228 Philibert, Jean-Marc

Philibert states that the peri-urban setting is a legitimate area in which to study the transgression from rural to urban life. His paper is based on fieldwork done from 1972-83, during which time Philibert studied Erakor women's labor impact, organizations, and migration patterns. In neo-Marxist terminology, Philibert concludes that peri-urban Erakor villagers are "walking an ideological tightrope".
0229  Smith, Susan J.K.
1984  *The Role of Women in Agriculture and Rural Development in Vanuatu, South Pacific.* This report was prepared for the FAO. 35pp.
USP Fac HD 6073 .A292 V38

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0230  United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UH/HAML GOVD/ST/ESCAP/434

See entry 0163.

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WALLIS AND FUTUNA

0231  Beccalossi, Marie-Claire
UH/HAML Microfiche D00248

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WESTERN SAMOA

0232  Larcom, Joan Clayton
UH/HAML Facc/HD 6073 .A292 0238 1987

See entry 0151.
0233 Schoeffel, Penelope
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1868 .7 .S36 1983

See entry 0021.

0234 Thomas, Pamela
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .048 1986

See entry 0393.

0235 Thomas, Pam and Noumea Simi

Thomas and Simi review traditional roles of Pacific women. Specifically, they discuss how those roles relate to economic productivity. Thomas and Simi remark that Western Samoan women exemplify the increasingly significant, though small scale, economic roles Pacific women play in their national economies. The authors discuss influences of missionaries and the cash economy, the establishment of women's organizations, the concept of target production, rural and urban business projects, and other related income generation prospects. They conclude that information communication, especially for rural women, is essential to support growth of women's economic contributions.

0236 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
1987 Achievements of the UN Decade for Women in Asia and the Pacific. 282pp.
UH/HAML GOVD/ST/ESCAP/434

See entry 0163.
REGIONAL

0237  1985  Nonformal Vocational Training. Asia-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education Courier (34): 58?

** This article may be available by writing to the Editor, ASPBAE Courier, ANU, GPO 1225, Canberra 2601, Australia.

0238  1985  Reaching and Helping Unorganized and Disadvantaged People. Asia-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education Courier (33): 83?

** This article may be available by writing to the Editor, ASPBAE Courier, ANU, GPO 1225, Canberra 2601, Australia.


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** This article may be available by writing to the Editor, ASPBAE Courier, ANU, GPO 1225, Canberra 2601, Australia.


Crocombe summarizes women’s involvement in these USP activities: the Women’s Reference Group, Women’s Programme Officer, Nuclear Free Pacific, Pacific
Information Network, Continuing Education/Extension Services, Pre-School Teachers Regional Workshop, research, administration, policy making, and staff. Crocombe remarks that women’s participation at the USP is minimal. She makes recommendations addressing issues of research, publication, courses offered, policy making, training, and establishment of centers for information networking and development.

0242 King, Lili
Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .R43 1988

King reports on the 1983 evaluation of the Community Education Programme made by Claire Slatter. King writes that the evaluation incited a revised curriculum designed in 1984. She describes and justifies the CEIC’s training philosophy, programs, term length, training review, and student applicant criteria for enrollment. King also discusses funding, new health curriculum being designed, instructor freedom in teaching, and building limitations such as classrooms and dorms. King advocates restructuring existing course curriculum rather than expanding the CEIC program. She also supports training husband-wife teams as community workers.

0243 Rokotuivuna, Amelia
UH/HAML DU 1 .S6883 no. 29

See entry 0117.
Schoeffel critically examines the appropriateness of an "Eurocentric", consumption, and urban biased home economics curriculum as is offered by South Pacific community development offices. She also describes the USP degree in Home Economics. Schoeffel discusses drum ovens, reliance on imported processed foods, and overseas aid delivered as imported foods. She further discusses the nutritional value of imported versus traditional diets, the role of cash cropping, training materials, and ramifications of gender-based roles.

This guidebook summarizes the functions of the CETC as well as defining the purpose, order of progression, rationale, methods, teaching staff, and content of courses. In addition, it gives a general syllabus for each training course offered by the CETC.

Sue provides information about the establishment, purpose, functions, staff, and graduates of the SPC’s CETC. She describes the CETC’s training methods and the function of the Mobile
Community Education Training Unit. Sue also discusses limitations of the CETC, that is, staff size, staff training, and facility size. In addition, Sue reports a CETC evaluation underway at the time of the article’s writing.

0248 Tagoilelagi, Iole

Tagoilelagi writes that European introduced education is a "tidal wave", with traditional education "beginning to drown" in its wake. She also writes that mothers' responsibilities to their children include teaching language (through which cultural ethics are transferred), supervising play, publishing children's stories, making children aware of women's changing roles, preparing children for parenthood, and providing children with long-term examples of proper sex-based roles. Tagoilelagi remarks that "to educate a mother is to educate a child". Her writing reflects her Christian perspective.

0249 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Principle Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

This publication is the result of an educational services and vocational guidance workshop held in 1986 sponsored by UNESCO, the Australian Commonwealth Schools Commission, and ADAB. Chapter one summarizes general findings of the state of educational services in the Asia and Pacific regions in relation to identified problem areas of female students, chapter two deals specifically with Australian educational services for females, and chapters three and four identify areas in which educational services need improvement, offer program guidelines on how to meet the various needs, suggest government agencies and other parties which should take responsibility for meeting those needs, and
lists resources needed to meet those needs. In the appendix, the report summarizes relevant education projects underway in Fiji, PNG, Tonga, and Western Samoa.

0250 Wendt, Neva

Wendt describes "women as environmental educators". She writes that mothers have the ability to instill environmental values in their children and women’s groups have the ability to promote environmental awareness. Wendt discusses eight major environmental issues which are documented in video, slide, and other formats at the SPC.

0251 World Young Women’s Christian Association?

AMERICAN SAMOA

0252 Achika, Faau’uga Lutu

Achika describes her own education, in American Samoa and abroad, and her term as head of the
Nursing School for American Samoa. She reviews the difficulties she encountered in designing and running the nursing program, meeting peoples’ demands, and introducing changes. Achika writes about her involvement in the Registered Nurse Programme, the establishment of the Nursing degree at the Community College, adult continuing education, and literacy programs. She advocates mother’s financially planning their children’s education.

0253 Choroszy, Melisa, Stephen Powers, Brent A. Cool, and Peggy Douglas

The authors identify American Samoan students’ perceived attributes for success and failure in learning algebra. Choroszy, Powers, Cool, and Douglas first briefly compare American Samoan and American students’ declared attributions. The authors focus on analyzing American Samoan Community College students’ attributions for self-performance and examining how those attributions relate to one another. In their discussion, the researchers conclude that attributions for performance in algebra are not gender-based, but are related to personal endeavor and to a "conducive environment".

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

0254 Harui-Walsh, Eulalia
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .7 .28 C37 1985a

See entry 0306.
Kamikamica describes the history, access to, and general nature of all levels of education. She reviews critical opinions of curriculum and discusses religiously founded schools, traditional Fijian education, non-formal continuing adult education, and NCW workshops. Kamikamica identifies education programs directed by the Women’s Interest Programme, the Ministry of Education, and other government offices with education projects focusing on women. She writes that "the real issue in education, be it formal or non-formal, is the lack of female representation in the various professions". See also entry 0092.

Kroon lists the activities of the Women’s Interest Programme (WIP) as they were under the auspices of the Fiji Ministry of Rural Development. She describes WIP workshops on income generation and saving as well as stressing the importance of interdepartmental government planning for women. Kroon also reports on the domestic skills training provided through the Multicraft Programme, a project of the Fiji Ministry of Education. Kroon identifies the limited expertise of the staff and the narrow-mindedness of domestic skills training as two problems of the WIP.
0257 Lateef, Shireen
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .048 1986
See entry 0152.

0258 Volo, Sisilia
See entry 0165.

GUAM

0259 Aguon, Pacita Cruz
UH/HAML Pacc/LB 2831 .924 .G83 A48 1988a

In her statistical profile and analysis of public school administrators on Guam, Aguon makes gender and ethnicity based comparisons of personal, educational, and professional experiences as well as representation in the public school system. For example, Aguon writes that, unlike the disproportionately low representation of women administrators in the US, the overall picture in Guam shows that there is an equal gender distribution among public school administrators. In fact, she asserts that Chamorro women’s traditionally higher status may explain the difference between the higher incidence of Chamorro women administrators than their American women counterparts. In her closing remarks, Aguon discusses at length the reasons Chamorro women do not easily identify with American feminists. Specifically, Aguon remarks that Chamorro women traditionally had, and continue to have, power and prestige that American women have not had.
0260 Johnson, Dianne D.
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

Johnson assesses the relationship between education and the participation of women in higher government positions. She looks specifically at why relatively few women hold higher government positions and how those few obtained such positions. Johnson states that traditional attitudes, leftover colonial policies, and absence of affirmative action on the part of the national government all contribute to women’s inadequate access to education. She further determines that women in higher government positions generally have tertiary education, are from coastal regions, are acquainted with Western concepts, come from privileged families, have schooled in Australia, and married men they met at UPNG. In the appendix, Johnson lists names and positions of women in higher government.

0261 Manumanua, Angela
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

Manumanua briefly recounts the history of the Department of Industrial Development from its beginning in 1949, focusing on its contribution to women’s increased participation in development. Specifically, Manumanua reports on the Department’s achievements, problems, and uncertain future in training women in business through the Laloki College, Women’s Project Section, and women business development officers.
0262 Martin, Naomi

Martin analyzes how traditional structures influence women's access to education. She summarizes patrilineal and matrilineal systems as they relate to women's roles and traditional education. Martin includes discussion of the advent of Western education, women's increased participation in education since independence, and the concept of appropriate education for women. Martin emphasizes that women are historically oppressed and that research "scientific and feminist in its approach" needs to be done to elevate the status of women.

0263 Nagari, Yasap

See entry 0188.

0264 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Asia, Principle Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Programme of Educational Innovation for Development

UNESCO presents data and analyses for factors affecting Universal Primary Education, low female enrollment and retention rates, and reasons for these low rates as perceived by community members, teachers, officials, dropouts, and parents of dropouts. Following are profiles of dropouts based on spatial, academic performance, and behavioral/attitudal factors. This report includes descriptions of PNG Government education programs and outlines strategies to deal with specific
problems which discourage increased participation of females in education. To help speed PNG's efforts to achieve Universal Primary Education, the authors recommend a strategy of "disproportionately" allocating funds to promote primary education and girls enrollment therein.

0265 Weeks, Sheldon
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

Weeks concisely examines female school enrollment trends during the 1970s. Furthermore, Weeks translates those trends into a statistically based analysis of education policies. He specifically looks at comparative data on girls in primary and secondary school. Weeks concludes that although educational opportunities have improved for females, policies fostering that improvement need to be implemented.

0266 Yeoman, Lyn
UH/HAML Pacc/LC 2571 .P35 Y46 1985

Yeoman reports that although there has been a rise in female enrollment percentages at the primary education level, this increased participation has not been evenly distributed throughout PNG. Yeoman suggests a correlation between poor infrastructure and lower primary school enrollment and retention rates. The author also stresses that the attitudes of parents and girls about women’s roles and status as well as the teachers abilities are important factors in the enrollment retention of girls on the primary level. Yeoman lists five specific target areas on which planners should focus. He also describes the history and system of PNG primary education. Finally, Yeoman details current
education policies and projects addressing the
forementioned issues. Although this document has
just a very short segment dealing specifically with
women, it is base information for the condition of
girls' education.

TONGA

0267 Afeaki, Emiliana
1987 Women’s Programmes and Development in Tonga: Some
Observations. In Pacific Perspectives on Non-Formal
Education, edited by Michael Crossly, Joseph
Sukwainomb, and Sheldon Weeks, 95-106. Suva, Fiji:
IPS, USP and UPNG Press.
UH/HAML Pacc/LC 45 .8 .U3 P33 1987
See entry 0216.

WESTERN SAMOA

0268 MacDonald, Telesia
1983 Early Childhood Education and Parent Education.

MacDonald reviews the established function of the
Western Samoa Preschool Association. Focusing on
roles women play in early childhood education, she
remarks that extended family traditionally play a
large role in children's education, discusses ways
urbanization and migration affect children, and
suggests alternative domestic support be made
available to women. McDonald makes recommendations
encouraging an integrated approach to women,
children, and services (health and education). She
supports the concept that children's education be
the responsibility of women's groups financially
supported by government. McDonald sees early
childhood and parent education as of dual value.

Lini asserts that the Western term ‘feminism’ is little used in the Pacific. Lini approaches Pacific concepts of feminism through an explanation of women’s programs. In particular, she gives background information about the Pacific Women’s Resource Bureau; that is, its establishment, financial support, training programs, seminars, statistical collections, and areas of interest.


The contributing authors analyze Westerners influence on Pacific societies and, in particular, how those Westerners’ gender presumptions have affected interpretations of Pacific women’s roles and status. From their feminist orientations, the contributing authors reexamine anthropological research about Pacific women, with an emphasis on
Melanesian women. Within their feminist analyses, they present new models for understanding Pacific women's roles and status in society. Their overall thesis is that the true roles and status of women have been misunderstood and "underestimated" by researchers. The contributing authors are Marilyn Strathern, Nancy McDowell, Densie O'Brien, Dorothy Ayers Counts, Jill Nash, Lorraine Dusak Sexton, Charles W. Forman, and James A. Boutiler. The topics covered range from original and reexamined ethnographies of PNG and socio-economic roles of women to alternative forms of power held by Pacific women and experiences of expatriate women in the Solomon Islands.

0274 Strathern, Marilyn

UH/HAML Pacc/DU 490 .S79 1988

Strathern writes a theoretical and comparative discourse on feminist and anthropological models used for Melanesian ethnographic research during the past twenty years. She views "analysis as a kind of convenient or controlled fiction". Strathern's is a complex illustration and synthesis of the dichotomy of Western analytic frameworks and actual culture studied.

0276 Tiffany, Sharon W.
UH/HAML Pacc/GN 663 .T54 1985

Within a feminist framework, Tiffany cites anthropological work with gender components and analyzes their history of "androcentric"
tendencies. Tiffany addresses researchers' presumption that women are "the subordinate, the muted, the peripheral" group in Pacific communities, and she suggests that the English language works to promote "androcentric" anthropology. Tiffany states that women's position in society is limited to the "conceptual boundaries" of men's "imposed reality".

FIJI

0277 Knapman, Claudia and Caroline Ralston

See entry 0405.

GUAM

0278 Aguon, Pacita Cruz
UH/HAML Pacc/LB 2831 .924 .G83 A48 1988a

See entry 0259.

0279 Souder-Jaffery, Laura Marie Torres

UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1866 .S68 1987

See entry 0061.

See entry 0062.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

0282  Fahey, Stephanie  

See entry 0179.
FUTURE RESEARCH

REGIONAL


Goodwille and Lechte give reasons for doing research in the Islands and they include examples of research done which have had tangible purposes. The authors name organizations, governments, and academic institutions which support Pacific research and they report on studies now being made. Goodwille and Lechte discuss problems of men and foreigners as researchers of Pacific women’s problems. They suggest research methods and ways to publicize completed research.


Slatter makes conclusions and recommendations to the EWC and UH about studies dealing with women in South Pacific agriculture. She lists what she believes are eight very real concerns about women’s changing roles in agriculture. She encourages more research in this area and states that a comprehensive impact study of commercial agriculture, for example, needs to be done. Slatter also presents a seven step process by which to establish impact follow up studies.
FIJI

0285 Agarwal, Bina
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1181 .A8 A33 1983

Agarwal presents a synopsis of research focusing on women's issues across Asia and the Pacific. Agarwal's brief attention to the Pacific's priority areas of research are based on Simmons and Yee's Women in the South Pacific: a Bibliography and Gerard and Proctor's 1979 South Pacific Agriculture Survey Report. She overviews women's productive activities in Fiji and PNG, summarizes research topics that have been the focus of studies in those two Pacific countries, and provides a list of areas in which research is either lacking or superficial in addressing her specified priorities. Some of Agarwal's priority questions have been examined since her 1983 report.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

0286 Agarwal, Bina
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1181 .A8 A33 1983

See entry 0285.

0287 Kulupi, Sunema P.
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

Kulupi reports on how PNG women are perceived by others and by themselves. She remarks that in
anthropological research, women informants have generally not been used based on language and their behind the scenes roles in ceremonies. She contrasts rural with urban educated women’s self-perceived roles and aspirations. Kulupi concludes that the "career-girl model" is increasingly adopted and she remarks that the availability of career advising for women is needed. Also, Kulupi suggests research be done to determine the modern relationship between sexes and to determine what problems PNG women are facing today.


See entry 0287.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

0289 Bayliss-Smith, Tim

In his short letter of correspondence to JPS, Bayliss-Smith discusses the decline of tattooing in Ontong Java. He suggests there is still time in the immediate future to undertake a study of tattooing, especially a study addressing women’s tattooing practices. Bayliss-Smith directs the possible researcher to the proper government bodies to contact.
REGIONAL

0290 Deverell, Gwen

See entry 0471.

0291 Hanson, Allan F.

Hanson writes that taboos particular to women are not necessarily meant to reflect Polynesian women as "unclean". In fact, he suggests the opposite may be the case. In reexamining customs concerning menstruation, food restrictions, ceremony attendance, forbidden places, and productive activities, Hanson offers alternative interpretations for their purposes. He attempts to validate his theory against data from across Polynesia.

0292 MacCormack, Carol and Marilyn Strathern, eds

See also entry 0337.

0293 Margold, Jane and Donna Bellorado

Margold and Bellorado write that women's status recorded during the American trusteeship of
Micronesia is "contradictory" and "full of ambiguities and information gaps". Within that context, the authors study Palauan and Pohnpeian women's self-evaluated socio-economic and political status. They discuss women's power types such as political, "strategic resources, specialized knowledge, and skills", gender "solidarity", and "personal power". Margold and Bellorado find that Palauan women see themselves as possessing high status, whereas Pohnpeian women see themselves as possessing low status. They suggest that Micronesian women critically examine and develop a model of American women's roles and status in order to help them better analyze their own Micronesian positions.

Morauta, Louise

Morauta writes that women are decision makers concerning aspects of the household economy, including agriculture, fishing, traditional gift exchanges, consumption, hygiene, matrimony, children's education, and divorce. She suggests that women control of decision and role making and that these can be transferred to the workplace. Morauta reports on Australian and other foreign aid efforts to support opportunities for women in development.

O'Brien, Denise and Sharon Tiffany, eds


UH/HAML Pacc/GN 668 .R45 1984  
See entry 0273.

0299 Ralston, Caroline  
Ralston writes an introduction for six papers published by JPH from the Pacific History Association Conference’s session on Gender Relations in Pacific History held in Suva, Fiji in 1985. Ralston reports common themes and analyses as well as providing discussion of the "misinterpreted" and "ignored or minimized" status and roles of Polynesian women. See also entries 0069 and 0070.

0300 Renshaw, Jean R.  
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1867 .7 .R46 1982  
Renshaw comparatively studies socio-cultural public "achievements" of women in Fiji and Oregon, USA. She interprets her comparison to be one between non-Western and Western developing agricultural societies. Renshaw concludes that women achievers are viewed as "deviants" and "marginal" in both cultural contexts. Renshaw finds the three common characteristics for Fijian women public achievers to be chiefly status, mixed ethnicity, and religious incitement.

0301 Strathern, Marilyn  
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 490 .S79 1988
See entry 0275.

0303 Thomas, Nicholas

Thomas argues that the lower status associated with women is imprecise. He asserts that the inaccuracy has arisen from a lack of understanding the local connotation of certain sex based customs. In Thomas' discussion of division of labor, shamanistic priests, missionary influences, and the impact of colonial history, he refers to various Polynesian societies, but especially to that of the Marquesas.

0304 Tongamoa, Taiamoni
UH/HAML Pacc/HD 1120 .7 .Z7 L15 1986

Tongamoa summarizes women's roles as centered around domestic chores, including childrearing and providing food for her family. She asserts that a woman's role was traditionally seen as complementary to that of a man's, each performing their assigned duties within their communal society. Tongamoa remarks that Western influenced and educated women were those who began to question the existing socio-cultural structures. She concludes that women's economic independence serves as a catalyst for their roles and status to change.

0305 Vuki, Alefina
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Harui-Walsh writes that Western modeled education has significantly altered young women's "attitudes and behaviors" on Ulithi, Yap State. Harui-Walsh briefly recounts the history of foreign imposed education systems in the former Trust Territory, including a comparative review of traditional Ulithi and contemporary education systems. She also profiles both the life stages and idealic image of traditional women. Harui-Walsh concludes that the gradual loss of traditional culture will likely continue unless education incorporates traditional knowledge and skills into the curriculum. She adds that, in an effort to ease generation tensions in the Ulithi community, education opportunities should also be made to older people.

Basow reports that her study about Fijian gender-based stereotyping affecting "self-esteem, achievement orientation, and attitudes toward women" supports a theory of "some pancultural generality" first suggested by Williams and Best in their 1982 work. The type casting generally categorizes men as "more active, strong, and achievement-oriented", leaving women "more passive, weak, and nurturant".

See entry 0012.
Lal reexamines the prevailing assumption that the unusually high percentage of male Indian indentured laborer suicides in Fiji was mainly a result of their rivalry for women. From his analysis of life histories of the suicide victims, Lal presents an argument which supports other socio-cultural reasons relating to the nature of the indentured labor system itself. In addition, Lal discusses the occurrence of women indentured laborers as well as providing various perceptions of their roles and status as women laborers.

Lateef critiques past research concerning women in agriculture, because men have been the biased researchers and the changes are such that studies are already outdated. Slatter writes that, although traditionally women in Melanesia and men in Polynesia are the predominant agriculturalists, the labor has not been stringently sex-based. In her report, Slatter discusses the evolution of the roles of women in PNG, Fijian, Western Samoan, and Tongan agriculture from pre-European contact through the 1980s. For PNG, Slatter discusses important issues such as the affects of the plantation system as well as problems such as women agricultural extension officers and subsistence production. For Fiji, she
reviews the sex-based agricultural roles of women, including Indo-Fijians, and the training available to those women. For Western Samoa, Slatter reports the traditional roles and status of women as well as discussing the affects of missionary influences. For Tonga, she illustrates that the changing status of women is concurrent with changes in valued commodities. Slatter views women as "casualties" of agriculture.

Tuivaga, Jesse

Tuivaga writes that education and acquaintance with non-traditional principles establish women’s perceived roles and status in today’s Fiji. Tuivaga overviews the traditional roles and status of Fijian women, focusing on their participation in politics, education, employment, family planning, and health. She also discusses social problems, economic constraints, and efforts to help women overcome these challenges. Tuivaga presents four case studies, each one representing a specific socio-economic stereotype: rural, urban non-wage earner, urban wage earner, and urban professional. She concludes that rural and uneducated women will never unite with urban and educated women in the latters’ efforts to change women’s roles and status.

Turner, Diane Michalski

Turner writes that Matailobau values are reflected in their rituals. She mainly analyzes the cultural meanings of Matailobau gender-based roles in marriage, childbirth, and funeral rituals. Turner states that Fijian notions of gender are not based on their reproductive functions. Rather, gender identities are based on the cultural promulgation that "women serve men; men guide women; men speak on behalf of women at important functions".
0314 Upton, Sue
See entry 0164.

0315 Volo, Sisilia
See entry 0165.

0316 Young, John
See entry 0409.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

0317 Longley, Cherida
See entry 0410.

0318 Thomas, Nicholas
Thomas discusses how taboos applying to women, as witnessed by researchers and documented as such, were not always absolute. That is to say, taboos were not rigid and may have been temporary, easily removed by rites, and, in fact, been controlled by women. Thomas uses examples of chiefly women’s menstruation customs to challenge existing theories of women as impure and he refers to the status of women associated with polyandry to challenge existing demographic theories.
KIRIBATI

0319 Yee-Ting, Norma
USP Pac HQ 1866 .6 .Y4

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

0320 Brown, Paula

Brown reports that Simbu people have been exposed to Western society since the early 1930s. She discusses how Western contact has differently affected the roles and community/kin relations of both men and women. Brown comparatively reviews her observations made in 1958-65 of traditional society with more recent adjustments to urban society. She includes discussion of employment opportunities and goals for women, women's groups, and the situations in which urban professional women find themselves. Brown writes that a class structure is emerging in Simbu society, though it has not yet solidified nor divided the Simbu by rural/urban division.

0321 Counts, Dorothy Ayers
1987 Female Suicide and Wife Abuse: a Cross-Cultural Perspective. Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior 17 (3): 194-204.

Counts reports that most of the attempted and actual suicides in PNG between 1966-86 were by women. More than half of those women were victims of wife abuse immediately prior to suicide action. She states that evidence from her six case studies, made in Kaliai of West New Britain Province, suggests there is an extensively recognized correlation between
suicide and wife abuse. Counts writes that the suicide action taken by these abused wives is a form of revenge for which there are four culturally founded rules. This type of suicide is also known as samosonic suicide and has been recorded across the globe.

0322 Cox, Elizabeth and Louis Aitsi

Cox and Aitsi write that PNG women have complementary, rather than unequal, roles and status in society, as allegedly misconceived by Westerners. The authors overview the traditional roles and status of PNG women, with specific focus on women’s participation in education, employment, and politics. Cox and Aitsi present case studies representing four socio-economic stereotypes of PNG women: rural, urban wage earner, urban non-wage earner, and urban professional. They discuss current women’s social concerns and conclude that PNG women are having to deal with many of the same issues faced by women worldwide.

0323 Fahey, Stephanie

See entry 0179.

0324 Feinberg, Richard

See entry 0181.
Frankel and Smith discuss culturally defined gender differentiated expressions of grievance in Huli, Southern Highlands Province. They find that while women are permitted to show "extreme emotion", men are "discouraged from doing so". Further finding that men have a very high rate of mortality within the first year of bereavement, the authors consider correlations between that rate and expression of grievance. Frankel and Smith write that whereas women may experience an increase in personal freedom, men tend to experience social, practical, and emotional losses.

Gelber considers theoretical frameworks for gender relations in the context of socio-economic and political constraints of Highland cultural construct. Her discourse on theory development focuses on the hostilities men have toward women. She briefly comparatively reviews American and PNG societies.

Johnson asserts that sex-based equality is mere rhetoric on the parts of PNG men and expatriates. Johnson discusses the affects of neo-colonial
beaucracy on race, gender, and class. She suggests there exist complex contradicting village and national interests which are epitomized by the conflicts between women’s local interests and bureaucratic practices.

0329 Josephides, Lisette


From her perspective that "all social systems, whatever their structure, contain the seeds of inequality", Josephides examines the appropriateness of Marxist and gender anthropological theories to understand the inequalities which are "engendered and perpetuated within social practice" in Kewa. Josephides identifies and discusses sources of gender inequalities, particularly that of exchange alliances. She emphasizes that the frequent exchange of valued items ‘alienates’ laborers from their products. In that way, "labour power may be controlled and inequalities created".


Josephides reports on perceptions of male and female status in Kewa, Southern Highlands. She discusses forms of male-female power, including marriage, infanticide, rights to income, magic, gift exchange, and pig feasts. Josephides concludes that in Kewa there is no possibility of an independent female realm.

0332 Lidz, T. and R.W. Lidz

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Mandie states that women traditionally participated more equally than they do in contemporary society. She illustrates traditional complementary roles and status by reviewing ceremony preparation, marriage, and food production. Mandie explains how colonial administration changed women's perceived roles and status and remarks that the current government equality campaign is "something of a joke". She discusses issues of the absence of women in representative government positions, the expectations which discriminate against even educated women, husbands pushing traditional roles on wives while not living up to traditional male roles, and social conditioning of women against women as equals.

Meggitt discusses how women's living arrangements, agricultural roles, domestic roles, and marital patterns have changed since Central Enga's contact with Westerners in the late 1930s. She remarks that choices made available to men but not to women "reflected sexual biases inherent in Christian doctrine and in the values of the Australian Administration". Meggitt further describes how the socio-economic status of women has been affected by government policies, employment opportunities, the establishment of women's groups, women's labor in cash cropping, decentralization of government, and education. Meggitt concludes that while women now enjoy some greater "personal freedom", men are still in "power" and have the "privileges".
O'Hanlon, Michael and Linda Frankland  

O'Hanlon and Frankland write a comparative analysis of the "marriage rule" studies of Rappaport and Cook. Further, they make their own case study using data from Wahgi Valley in Western Highlands Province, specifically Maring, Manga, and Wahgi. Anthropological jargon abounds.

Poole, Fitz John Porter  

Poole, Fitz John Porter and Gilbert Herdt  

See entry 0292.

Rosenberg, Cathy Lynn  
UH/HAML Microfiche D70015 no. 0081

See entry 0020.
0340 Slatter, Claire
UH/HAML PacC/HD 6073 .A292 024 1984b
See entry 0311.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

0341 Pollard, Alice
UH/HAML PacC HD 1120 .7 .Z7 L15 1986
Pollard writes that Solomon Island women’s roles and status revolve around agricultural and domestic duties. She overviews the traditional roles and status of Solomon Island women, with specific focus on their participation in education, politics, and employment. Pollard presents case studies representing four socio-economic stereotypes of Solomon Island women: rural, urban non-wage earner, urban wage earner, and urban professional. She discusses current social concerns and training programs for women, concluding that Solomon Island women are striving to incorporate traditional with modern aspects of their roles and status.

TONGA

0342 Faletau, Meleseini
Faletau discusses socio-economic factors influencing the status and roles of rural women. She provides data, compiled from nineteen Tongan villages, which show the economic status of rural women. Specifically, Faletau describes the productive roles of an unmarried daughter, wife/mother, grandmother,
and sister. She also discusses statistics concerning women’s contributions to economic activities in agriculture (vanilla and copra), seafood gathering, and handicraft production. In addition, Faletau addresses the affects of urban education opportunities. In conclusion, she makes several detailed recommendations concerning women’s employment and educational opportunities as well as ways women’s workloads could be lessened and their products more easily distributed.

0343 Gailey, Christine Ward

See entry 0220.

0344 James, Kerry

James writes an invitation for an ongoing exchange of ideas concerning the research he is conducting. His central interest is to analyze the construct of gender roles in Tonga from 1780 to present day. His aim is to determine historical factors, such as Christianity and kinship, which contribute to the evolution of gender roles and status.

0345 Kavapala, Helen
1988 The Impact of Colonialism on Women’s Lives in Tonga Between the 1830s and 1940s. Pacific Island Focus 1 (1): 90-104.

Kavapala reports on how Western influences differently affected the ‘eiki and tu’a Tongan women’s lives from the 1830s to 1940s. First, Kavapala describes the complex Tongan hierarchial system with its matrilineal descent preferences. In addition, she discusses how political authority, some of which was lost completely, changed or preserved owing to Western influences, was altered by manipulation of genealogies, the Emancipation Edict of 1862 (causing land tenure and labor
reform), centralization of authority, traditional and changed ideas of valued production, the continuing importance of kin relations, and additional domestic and market production roles. Kavapala includes a discourse on the "package deal" Christianity has brought Tongan women. Her paper contains critical references to the work of Christine Ward Gailey.

0346 Moengangongo, Mosikaka

Moengangongo first reviews the traditional Tongan socio-political system. The author focuses on Tongan women's participation politics, employment, law, land ownership, and education. Moengangongo then presents four case studies representing three socio-economic stereotypes of Tongan women: urban wage earner, urban professional, and rural non-wage earner. She also discusses culturally subservient duties, rights, and taboos which apply to women. Moengangongo concludes that Tongan women are greatly influenced by the cash economy.

0347 Slatter, Claire

See entry 0311.

VANUATU

0348 Hume, Lynne

Hume writes that women’s roles in the ni-Vanuatu pig killing ritual is proof of the high status held by
Maewo women. Hume reports on the traditional and present systems of leadership, the rights and roles of women in Maewo society, and provides a description and short analysis of the pig killing ritual. Her report is based on one observed ritual.

Jolly, Margaret

Jolly writes a brief discourse about anthropology and history and concisely reviews the Pacific labor trade of the mid to late 1800s. Jolly presents the different views on whether laborers were recruited by choice, force, or trickery. She also discusses stimulants which persuaded women to become laborers and critically reviews the incentive theory that dismisses the lure of material goods for women. Jolly debates women’s ambiguous role as prostitutes as well as how bridewealth and marriage fit into the recruitment scheme. She reports on what happened to the women once they settled in Queensland and speculates about ways in which their loss was felt in Vanuatu. Finally, Jolly explains how these women have been "forgotten" in history.

Rarua, Kathleen

Rarua acquaints the reader with the history, government, economy, and population issues of Vanuatu. Rarua then writes a summary of ni-Vanuatu women’s culturally based roles and status. She presents case studies representing four socio-economic stereotypes of ni-Vanuatu women: rural, urban non-wage earner, urban wage earner, and urban professional. Rarua reviews the social concerns of women today, including domestic violence, alcoholism, and lack of educational opportunities. She reports on national efforts to alleviate women from these problems and makes her own recommendations. She concludes that cooperation at all levels of government and community are needed to ensure improved status for women.
Western Samoa

0351 Afoa, Ioane Asalele

Afoa provides a detailed summary of Samoan marriage procedures for chiefs children, commoners, and Samoans living in the US. She also writes about stresses which may lead to divorce in Samoan marriages in the US, particularly in Los Angeles, and the social adjustments and support the divorcees have in the community. Afoa briefly mentions accepted grounds for divorce in Samoa, including naming persons with the authority to incite divorce. Finally, she covers the effects of divorce on Samoan children, the community’s views on multiple divorces, and divorcee counseling services. In the appendix, Afoa defines Samoan terms related to preparation for marriage.

0352 Roach, Elizabeth Marchette

See entry 0479.

0353 Slatter, Claire

See entry 0311.
Badcock reports that women's main health concerns are anaemia, obesity, diabetes, hypertension, and breastfeeding. She reviews national and regional health and nutrition training and awareness programs. She provides explanations for increased nutrition related problems. Badcock suggests that legislation must be enacted, counseling services offered, and prevention campaigns launched.

Bolabola addresses the status and role inequalities existing between women in urban and rural areas. She writes that roles of rural women are based primarily on social rank, with an emphasis on food preparation, whereas roles of urban women have less association with communal obligations and less emphasis on food production. Bolabola also critically interprets government action concerning women's issues of food production. Bolabola uses examples from Fiji, Tonga, and Western Samoa.

DeRoeck explains the general nature of AIDS, including symptoms, stages, and rate of
transmission. Concerning the Pacific, DeRoeck reports on number of AIDS related deaths, HIV infected persons, and how AIDS came to the region. She also discusses gonorrhoea and syphilis. DeRoeck writes about women’s risk of acquiring these diseases. She suggests that an STD/AIDS education campaign be established and that women’s groups participate in the dissemination of awareness information. DeRoeck recommends offices to contact for further information.


DeRoeck reports that alcohol consumption has increased during the past twenty years. She describes men’s alcohol consumption patterns and rates and discusses alcohol related social concerns ranging from suicide to domestic abuse. DeRoeck also writes that the Pacific is a crossroads for drug shipments, hence marijuana and heroin use are also on the rise. DeRoeck offers socio-economic explanations for these alcohol and drug abuse trends. In addition, she proposes multiple laws and programs be implemented. She recognizes limitations of such legislation and services; however, DeRoeck suggests ways communities could assist the SPC in its efforts.

0358 Griffen, Vanessa


Griffen writes a comprehensive and readable bio-medical handbook for community health workers and women in general. Chapter titles are: a wider definition of health, being female - a woman’s body, pregnancy and childbirth, sexuality, contraception, abortion, common health problems, menopause, a word on traditional medicine, nutrition, rape, violence and stress, and self-help, self-care.
0359 Joyce, Peta, Vanessa Griffen and Arlene Longo
USP HQ 1867 .7 .W57

0360 Parkinson, Susan
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .W66 1985

Parkinson writes that changes in diet have led to increased women's vulnerability to metabolic diseases and dental caries. She describes how cash cropping, urbanization, consumption of imported foods, local food and beverage industries, and other aspects of development have contributed to dietary changes. Parkinson reports that these changes have led to an increasing prevalence of body weight disorders, diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, and anaemia in women. See also 0092.

0361 Pollock, Nancy J.
SPC/FJ 301.412 WOM

0362 Schoeffel, Penelope
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .048 1986

See entry 0244.
AMERICAN SAMOA

0363 Achika, Faau’uga Lutu
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .R43 1988

See entry 0252.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

0364 Elymore, Jane, Amato Elymore, Jacqui Badcock, and Francois Bach
UH/HAML Pacc/TX 360.M5 A16 1989

The authors report and discuss health statistics for women 15-49 and children 0-4 years old. They are particularly interested in the correlates of dietary habits and nutritional status. The authors’ research show high rates of overweightness, obesity, and various levels of anaemia for women as well as high rates of stunting malnutrition for infants less than 5 years old. The Elymores, Badcock, and Bach also find state and zone based differences in dietary habits and nutritional status. Finally, the authors propose health programs for the FSM.

0365 Fritz, Valentine S.
UH/HAML Pacc/RJ 103.M53 F75 1982a

Fritz’s literature survey discusses the effects of Trukese women’s changing economic roles on the status of offspring nutrition. Fritz suggests that
malnutrition, dental decay, and obesity are attributable to infant bottle-feeding and children's diet which increasingly includes imported foods. Other associated health problems are poor sanitation and lack of appropriate health education programs. Among the recommendations made, Fritz suggests food tax incentives, increased local food production, and selective importation of nutritionally sound foods.

FIJI

0366 Action Centre for Women in Need

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0367 Herr, Barbara
UH/HAML Microfilm S00945

Herr addresses the correlation between stress and illness in Muanaicake on Fulaga in the Iau Group. In true anthropological form, Herr first provides an ethnography of the remotely located Fulangan society. She focuses on Muanaicake sex differentiated stress induced illnesses and subsequent healing practices (using medicinal plants). Most healers are found to be women. Herr documents both mental and physical ailments, and includes a glossary of Fijian terms and symptoms for those ailments. Herr identifies stresses particular to women and finds that women have higher disease rates than do men. Her work is based on research done in 1979-80.
0368 Knieriemen, Linda and Gloria McConnaghy
SPC/FJ D649.3 KNI

0369 Lal, Brij V.
See entry 0309.

0370 Robertson, Annette
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .E69 1988

Robertson addresses the effects of urbanization on health. Specifically, she uses a case study to argue that an urban working woman, with limited time to play her role as mother, could be neglecting the health of her child. Robertson writes there is an increase in number of reported severely malnourished children. Robertson also discusses health risks of occupationally hazardous jobs held by women, refering to garment workers, office workers, market vendors, health workers, and dry cleaning workers. She recommends that mothers be permitted to breastfeed at work, that maternity benefits be compulsory, and that occupational safety regulations be established.
MARSHALL ISLANDS

0371 Levy, Sue et al
Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC. 130pp.
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 1 .S586 no. 196

Levy et al write a comprehensive statistical survey of Marshallese women's health problems, including gynaecological, non-communicable, and sexually transmitted risk factors and diseases. They generally find high rates of incidence for sexually transmitted diseases, pelvic abnormalities, diabetes, obesity, fertility, teenage pregnancy, and infant mortality. Levy et al generally find low rates of incidence for hypertension, breast cancer, cervical cancer, anaemia, birthing intervals, and contraceptive use. They strongly recommend improved family planning services.

NIUE

0372 Taylor, Richard et al
1985 Niue Women's Health Survey, 1983: Report. SPC
56pp.
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 1 .S586 no 187

The authors of this report conclude that Niuean women have relatively high health status. Their research is mainly concerned with factors causing hospitalization and hospital morbidity for Niuean women. They find that conditions related to pregnancy were the primary reasons for hospitalization. Taylor et al discuss health problems like menstruation, urinary tract infections, gastritis, appendicitis, influenza, pneumonia, asthma, diabetes, and others. The authors remark that problems which do not contribute neither "significantly" nor "directly" include hypertension, obesity, hepatitis B, and anaemia among others.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

0373 Brabin, L. et al

The authors’ research show there is a correlation between HTLV-I incidence and migrant women in Madang Province. They find the leading mode of HTLV-I infection to be sexual transmission between migrant wives and indigenous husbands. The authors do not find relations between HTLV-I prevalence and either malarial parasitaemia or splenomegaly.

0374 Counts, Dorothy Ayers

See entry 0321.

0375 Denoon, Donald

Denoon overviews the history of the establishment of PNG health services for women. In colonial PNG, while government medical officers tended to the health needs of men, mission medical workers tended to the health needs of women. Denoon discusses the Catholic missionary nurses, the Kwato Mission hospital, the Papuan nurses who married plantation managers and acted as "a productive and therapeutic team", the records of the Unevangelised Fields missionary Mrs. Deasey, the origins of the maternal and child health programs, including those attempted in the 1930s, and "child-centered values" of health
care for women. Denoon also profiles Dr. Joan Refshauge, the first woman health director and later founder of the Queen Elizabeth II Division of Infant, Child, and Maternal Health.

0376 Doiwa, Seb
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

Doiwa provides two case studies to illustrate the occurrence of urban stress induced illnesses in women. The first case study profiles a divorced professional woman who lost custody of her children to her ex-husband, despite the fact that she was in financial control of many of the family's possessions and debts. The second case study profiles a battered woman secretary whose husband, a pay weekend alcoholic, threatened her life. Doiwa remarks that PNG mental health services are inappropriate and misoriented. She advocates the establishment of a center for women in need.

0377 Frankel, Stephan and David Smith

See entry 0325.

0378 Israel, Ronald, ed
UH/HAML Pacc/RJ 216 .M378 1984

See entry 0048.
0379 MacIntyre, Martha

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0380 Marshall, Leslie B.

Marshall suggests PNG wage working women breastfeed much more frequently and for a longer duration than do women in other nations. Her study is based on information from UPNG students, Port Moresby Teachers College students and faculty, urban nurses, and urban nurses’ aides. Marshall finds that a simple majority of the women return to their jobs or school within three months postpartum. Breastmilk supplements are used within six months postpartum. Marshall also finds that local foods are primarily used during the weaning period. She discusses breastfeeding and weaning affects on the mother and reviews government campaigns to promote breastfeeding.


Marshall briefly summarizes antenatal health care services and policies. Her focus is on patients’ perspectives about the Port Moresby General Hospital’s antenatal clinic. She suggests incentives for utilization of the clinic, particularly concerning first time users.

0382 May, Ronald James

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Poole, Fitz John Porter

Scaletta, Naomi

Scaletta presents an anthropological account of Bariai childbirthing. Her fieldwork, done from 1981-83, is divided into sections titled: ethnographic background, conception theory, prenatal care, time and place of birth, participant observation and childbirth, a detailed case history, postpartum care, and the existence and ramifications of local health care facilities. Scaletta emphasizes that traditional and modern childbearing technologies need to be integrated.

United States Agency for International Development Regional Office for the South Pacific

This project proposal includes sections titled project background and rationale, detailed project description, cost estimates and financial plan, social soundness analysis, summary of technical analysis, logical framework, and detailed analysis of project outputs. The purpose of this project is to reduce child and maternal mortality by improving rural health services. It is designed, funded, and administered by the USAID Regional Office for the South Pacific.
TONGA

0386  Ikahihiho, Talita and Monalisa Panure

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0387  Parsons, Claire D.F.

Parsons provides the first published discourse on the roles of Tongan healers. She describes the evolution of healers from early traditional priests to their contemporary socio-religious status. Parsons distinguishes a faito'o and a priest healer, discusses the socio-moral ramifications of healer payment, and emphasizes that Tongan healers follow established rules. She remarks that the practice of healers has not declined with the advent of Western medical technology.

VANUATU

0388  Osteria, Trinidad S.

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Gans, Lydia P. and Corinne Shear Wood  

Gans and Wood propose a method they believe enables 75% predictability of women contraceptive users. Based on their 1979 research, Gans and Wood find six common variables among women users of birth control. Gans and Wood also report results of blood studies made on Samoan women and children which suggest extensive cases of anaemia and, especially for children, intestinal parasites.

Nardi, Bonnie Anna  

Nardi writes that women’s activities since Western contact, specifically since the introduction of the cash economy, has led women to make "a conscious economic choice" to spend less time breastfeeding in order to allocate more time to productive work. Nardi remarks that unlike contemporary work activities, traditional women's tasks, such as handicraft making, were unhurried and interruptable. She suggests this may explain the trend of younger weaning babies. Nardi reports on the frequency of breastfeeding and lists foods consumed during in the weaning period.

Sio, Brenda L.  
Thomas, Pamela


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Thomas stresses that women’s roles and long-term evaluation plans must be considered when designing development projects. Thomas accesses the long-term impact of a Western Samoan women’s primary health care development project started in 1923. She remarks that the women’s health committees were "Eurocentric" in structure and health education content and that they "did not conform in any way with Samoan beliefs, practices, women’s roles or the village ranking structure". Thomas reports that the committees adapted themselves to Samoan custom, but that the "adaptation was a two-edged sword" because it "seriously reduced " the committees’ effective dissemination of health services. Thomas writes about the present state of the system and the limited access to it.
HISTORY

REGIONAL

0394 Gunson, N.

Gunson is primarily concerned with the Malayan and Polynesian areas. He writes that women were important in themselves and that their roles as wives were most often "accidental". Gunson explains the different powers held by sacred women chiefs (priestesses) and women headmen (based on lineage). He remarks that the latter group were not as uncommon as scholars may think. Gunson discusses how, through the influences of missionaries and the manipulation of genealogies, chiefly women became obscured in history writing and in Polynesian societies. Gunson provides genealogy charts as well as names of chiefly women, countries in which they had authority, and years of their rule.

0395 Ritterbush, S. Deacon

Ritterbush writes that Polynesian women of traditionally high status commanded respect, privileges, and political authority. To exemplify traditional Polynesian women's "vital" political functions, Ritterbush assesses particular events in Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Tahiti, and Hawai'i. She concludes that "the more active and obvious the women's role, the more dramatic the political change in that society", that decentralized government tends to abate public politics of women, and that instances of dramatic socio-political change "allowed for greater female in-put in directing the changes of that period."
Tamai, Noriko
UH/HAML East/HQ 247.A5 T277 1984

Thomas, Nicholas
See entry 0303.

FIJI

Knapman, Claudia


Knapman writes that Western women were not the ruin of the British Empire. She describes the lives of roughly one hundred and fifty caucasian women making their new homes in Viti Levu, Ovalau, Vanua Levu, and the Lau Group. She recounts a period of just short of one hundred years, beginning with the first significant wave of European settlement and ending shortly before the heavy emigration of those pioneers' descendants. Knapman chiefly covers four categories of wives, including those of government officials, Colonial Sugar Refining Company employees, independent planters and other entrepreneurs, and missionaries. Knapman is critical of other historians' oversight and manipulation of available resources, yet her own work is virtually absent of Fijian views about caucasian women. See also entries 0405 and 0409.

In Knapman and Ralston's view, Young asserts that "because women had babies, and because they were there, they were both active participants in history and (equally?) responsible with men for deteriorating race relations". The authors state that Young "fails to take into account the more basic factors responsible for racial tension". Knapman and Ralston discuss Young's "misrepresentation" of their own perspectives, their
view that his work "obfuscates, rather than clarifies, the issues", and Young's failure to "integrate women with historical processes". See entries 0404 and 0409.

0406 Lateef, Shireen

0407 Shameem, Shaista
1985 When Can We Be Free? Indo-Fijian Women and Struggle. Draft of a paper for presentation at the Australian Pacific Women's Peace Conference in Sydney, Australia.
USP qto HQ 1867 .7 .S5

0408 Upton, Sue

See entry 0164.

0409 Young, John

Young writes this article in response to Claudia Knapman's White Women in Fiji. He asserts that she misread his own conclusions made in his earlier 1968 and 1984 writings on the same subject. Young critically points out issues he feels Knapman has "obscured" in her book. He further discusses concepts of "racial tolerance", white women's roles in founding settlement communities, the "rape scare syndrome", shared prejudices, racial mixing, causes of social distancing, racial isolation, and supremacy. See also entries 0404 and 0405.
FRENCH POLYNESIA

0410 Longley, Cherida

Longley documents Western sailors' "misinterpretation of Tahitian female morality". She writes that sailors, "like true cultural imperialists", used their 18th Century British concepts of feminine conduct to measure that of Tahitian women. Longley focuses her work on Tobin, Bligh, and other sailors' accounts of Vaiareti and 'Itia, both wives of Pomare. She discusses Tahitian women’s roles and status, Tahitian male-female relations (sexual and otherwise), culture gaps between Western sailors and Tahitians, and consequences of this cross-cultural contact.

NEW CALEDONIA

0411 Centre de Formation Antoinette-de-la-Bassetiere
1982 La Femme "Kanake" (Kanak Woman, in French). Noumea, New Caledonia?: Centre de Formation Antionette-de-la-Bassetiere. 11pp.

UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1867 .F46 1973a

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

0412 Bulbeck, Chilla
Bulbeck’s paper is based on personal interviews that she and Deane Fergie conducted with expatriate women and New Guinean people from 1986-88. In general terms, Bulbeck’s paper refers to caucasian women across the British Empire. Specifically, she discusses caucasian women’s roles and status in PNG during the Australian colonial period. She provides an idea of caucasian women’s ‘proper’ roles and the real interactions between caucasian women and New Guinean men. Bulbeck critically examines literature related to her topic.

0413 Denoon, Donald  

See entry 0375.

0414 Langmore, D.  

Langmore reports that between 1874-1914, about a third of the missionaries in PNG were women. Langmore focuses on the roles and status of the missionary wives and Sisters in PNG during that time. First, there were the London Missionary Society wives, followed by the "auxiliary" women missionaries of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, the Methodist Sisters, and finally the Anglican women missionaries who went to PNG under the authority of the Australian Board of Missions. Langmore discusses these women's successes, failures, attitudes/real status, actions, living conditions, health problems, frustrations, reasons for resignation, and lengths of services.
0415 Meggitt, M.J.

See entry 0334.

TONGA

0416 Kavapala, Helen
1988 The Impact of Colonialism on Women’s Lives in Tonga Between the 1830s and 1940s. Pacific Island Focus 1 (1): 90-104.

See entry 0345.

VANUATU

0417 Jolly, Margaret

See entry 0349.
LAW & POLITICS

REGIONAL

0418 Douglas, Ngaire
See entry 0050.

0419 Gunson, N.
See entry 0394.

0420 Margold, Jane and Donna Bellorado
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865.7 M37 1982
This is an earlier draft of their lengthier paper titled Matrilineal Heritage: a Look at the Power of Contemporary Micronesian Women. See entry 0293.

0421 Mugford, Jane, ed
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**
Pulea, Mere

Pulea writes that legislation concerning women often reflects women’s perceived roles and status in a nation. She discusses women’s rights according to various Island nations’ constitutions and legislation, including political, citizenship, land, employment, maternity, marriage, child custody, and alimony rights. Pulea remarks that, although there are legal channels for sexually discriminated women, most women are unaware of them. See also entry 0092.

COOK ISLANDS

James, Margaret

James reports that traditional land tenure was under the authority of men. She traces the changes made to the system from the first Western missionaries in the 1820s, coupled with a change in political power and valued land use, through the period of New Zealand’s colonization, when land laws were neither traditional nor contemporary. She comparatively examines land systems of contemporary Rarotonga and customary Mangaia. James remarks that women’s rights have not changed since the turn of the century; instead, it is the Courts’ understanding of customary law which has changed. She concludes that women are increasingly dominant at family meetings about land issues.
Bain comparatively analyzes the Alliance and Coalition political parties' policies concerning women. The author asserts there is a correlation between Fiji’s political environment and the rise in domestic abuse against women and the exploitation of women in the workplace. Bain critically remarks on the effectiveness and policy direction of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs headed by Adi Finau Tabakuacoro. In her paper, Bain reviews women’s actions through Back to Early May Movement. She concludes that the new Fiji constitution will likely continue to "underrepresent" and further "marginalize" women.

Bolabola writes that traditional land tenure in Fiji varied widely and was standardized by the colonial government. She details the history of Fijian women’s statutory and customary land rights, a traditionally male domain. She discusses both use and ownership rights, and how contemporary and customary laws affect those rights. Bolabola includes several case studies and concludes that women’s land rights are a direct reflection of their status in Fijian society.

This transcript of the Australian television video is a discussion about the factors surrounding the
May 1987 Fiji Coup. Discussants are Marian Wilkinson (host), Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, Kuini Bavadra, and others. Although this transcript does not pertain to women per se, it is in this bibliography because the interview includes responses by Kuini Bavadra, wife of the deposed Fijian president Bavadra.

0427 Griffen, Vanessa
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1869 .F5 G75 1987

Griffen reviews the general socio-political situation in Fiji after the coups. In discussing how women have been affected by the coups, Griffen writes that the sexual abuse and torture of women has risen. She suggests that the increase in violence against women, especially Indo-Fijian women, is "a by-product of the militarisation of Fiji". Economic hardships facing women include wage cuts, job losses, and alimony reductions. Political organizations representing women's stance against the military coups include the Back to Early May Movement and the Fiji Women's Rights Movement. In reaction to the revising of the constitution, Griffen remarks that it is the "subordination of women to the form of their traditional roles without any of the powers and status they may have held traditionally". She concludes that the coups have worked to the "detriment and denigration" of women's status.

0428 Jalal, Patricia
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .E69 1988

Jalal describes her women legal clientele as mostly in financial straits, unorganized and domestic skilled laborers, squatters, single mothers, and having "temporary husbands". She profiles two of her clients. The first is an Indo-Fijian woman from Sigatoka who has been legally struggling to obtain
paternity payments from a "temporary husband". The second is an urban Fijian woman who is a victim of domestic violence. Jalal writes that there are a greater number of women as heads of household and a decline in traditional support. She reports that, although there is "steadily increasing" abuse of women, about 64% of domestic violence cases are dropped. Jalal concludes that "until women are financially independent they will remain powerless".


Koroi writes that while women have authority in the domestic realm, men continue to dominate the public forum. She calls for a cooperative women's effort to build "self-confidence and... encourage each other" to work in and "grow" within the existing political system. Koroi includes an extensive quote from Annie Williams.

0430 Nabuva, Taina and Betty Schultz 1986 Prostitution: Problem or Profitable Industry? In Fijians in Town, edited by Christopher Griffen and Mike Monsell-Davis. Suva, Fiji: IPS, UPS.


Narayan opens her presentation with a discourse on how Margaret Thatcher, Indira Gandhi, Mrs. Bandaranaike, and Golda Meir became Prime
Ministers. She overviews the women in the Fiji House of Representatives and Senate. Narayan recounts the political elections of herself, Adi Losalini Dovi, Loma Livingstone, Rosala Logavatu, Anaseini Qionibaravi, and Akanisi Dreunimisimisi. She remarks that education as well as the "soft areas" of health, consumer affairs, and social welfare have been the past political interests of women. Narayan closes with personal comments about her own political rise and rewards.

0432 Patel, Vasantika

Firstly, Patel asserts that the citizenship law in Chapter III, section 23 of the Fiji Constitution discriminates against Fijian women’s foreign husbands. Secondly, Patel discusses domestic violence, more specifically wife battering. Thirdly, Patel argues that the Matrimonial Causes Act needs to be reformed to speed the act of divorce; she also addresses issues of finance (section 86 of the Matrimonial Causes Act) and alimony (Maintenance and Affiliation Act). Patel concludes that victimization of one sex inevitably victimizes the other sex.

0433 Shameem, Shaista

USP gto Hq 1867 .7 .S5
0434 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UH/HAML GOVD/ST/ESCAP/434
See entry 0163.

0435 Wong, Margaret P.

** Wong writes that, on the whole, men's and women's constitutional rights in Fiji are equal. She writes a discourse on the philosophy of equal rights for women from the time of Plato through Lord Denning. Wong then focuses on how the Fijian Constitution affects women. Specifically, she reviews sections 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, and 134, all of which address women as separate from men. In greater detail, Wong explains the following in regard to women's rights: Employment Act, Shop (Regulation and Employment) Act, Fiji National Provident Fund Act, Matrimonial Causes Act, Married Woman's Property Act, and Maintenance and Affiliation Act. She believes that although an equalization of the law is needed, the "attitudes" of both sexes towards women's rights are "paramount" in changing the treatment of women.

GUAM

0436 Souder-Jaffery, Laura Marie Torres
0437 1987 Daughters of the Island: Contemporary Chamorro Women
Organizers of Guam. Mangilao, Guam: MARC, University
of Guam. 259pp.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1866 .S68 1987

This is the published version of a PhD
dissertation. See entry 0062.

0438 1985 New Perspectives on the Chamorro Female Experience:
Case Studies on Nine Contemporary Chamorro Women

See entry 0062.

0439 Weeks, Janet
1989 Presentation by Judge Janet Weeks to the Workshop on
Women and the Law. In Fourth Regional Conference of
Pacific Women (Suva, Fiji, 17-23 September, 1988):
Caledonia: SPC.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .R43 1988

Weeks writes about personal experiences and law in
Guam and the US. She discusses contributions women
can make as judges. Weeks describes the evolution
of the court system’s handling of domestic abuse,
remarking that the number of recorded cases has
risen. Weeks also discusses women as criminals. She
reports that women are increasingly prosecuted for
violent crimes. Weeks reviews themes concerning
women criminals.

NEW CALEDONIA

0440 Centre de Formation Antionette-de-la-Bassetiere.
1982 La Femme "Kanake" (the Kanak Woman, in French).
Noumea, New Caledonia?: Centre de Formation
Antionette-de-la- Bassetiere. 11pp.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1867 .F46 1973a

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0441 Ounei, Susanna

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0442 Steele, John and Mel Mason

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**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

0443 Bonnell, Susan

UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

See entry 0017.

0444 Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of Labour and Employment

UH/HAML Pacc/HD 6220 .5 .T47 1984a

See entry 0183.

0445 Johnson, Dianne D.

UH/HAML Microfiche V00040

See entry 0328.
UH/HAML Pacc/DU 740 .A2 W252 1982

See entry 0260.

Kamit analyzes provisions in the PNG Public Service Act which specifically discriminate against married female public servants. First, Kamit explains the significance of being an "appointed" public servant. She asserts that in sections 59(2) and 114 married women officers are blatantly discriminated against on the basis of "special circumstances". Furthermore, Kamit writes that sections 116 and 117 basically make married women public servants' positions "less permanent". Also, section 117 discloses that women cannot have head of household status unless so given by the Public Service Commission. Finally, Kamit writes that section 118 makes non-head of household married female public servants ineligible for certain benefits which are available to men and single women. Kamit concludes that these provisions contradict the equal participation intent of the PNG constitution.

In the first half of this paper, Kivung, Doiwa, and Cox present data from 1979-80 which profile serious crimes committed by women. The authors find that statistics indicate a relatively constant rate of violent crimes committed by women. Also, they find that most murders committed by women relate to
domestic situations and that their victims were never random, unlike victims of male murderers. The authors discuss how the law deals with murder as evoked by domestic abuse and they include a judge’s discourse on a case study. They briefly mention other offenses like theft, forgery, and fraud. In the second half of this report, the authors review which crimes are directed at women, focusing on sexual abuse and domestic murder. The authors conclude that crimes committed by women and those which victimize women represent women’s "secondary position".

0449 Mitchell, Barbara H.

Mitchell writes an historical review of the establishment and functions of the village court system. She reports that courts are mandated to uphold customary law which, in many cases, discriminates against the equal rights of women. In this context, Mitchell reports the ways in which village courts resolve issues of bridewealth payment, polygamy, adultery, domestic violence, desertion, customary divorce, matrimonial property rights, and child custody disputes. Finally, Mitchell discusses the difficulties faced by women in village courts, including discriminatory customary law, predominance of male magistrates, and women’s lack of public speaking skills.

0450 Warry, Wayne

See entry 0031.
0451  Ellem, Elizabeth Wood

       See entry 0069.

0452  Herda, Phyllis

       See entry 0070.

0453  Moengagongo, Mosikaka

       Moengagongo writes that, although women do have some traditional rights to land, their "silent rights" are those of most social importance. She reviews traditional Tongan society and land tenure, including inheritance laws, and she reports on women’s land rights in particular. Moengangongo discusses how the 1963 Land Act of Tonga affects widows’ concerning inheritance, occupation of land, and rights to land after remarriage. She remarks that women’s lack of land ownership makes securing bank loans difficult, and hence affects their economic status.

0454  United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

       See entry 0163.
Keneth, Dorothy and Henlyn Silas
1986 Vanuatu: Traditional Diversity and Modern
uniformity. In Land Rights of Pacific Women, edited
by USP, IPS, 68-86. Suva, Fiji: IPS, USP.
UH/HAML Pacc/HD 1120 .7 .Z7 L15 1986

Kenneth and Silas report on ni-Vanuatu women’s land
rights. They distinguish customary from legal
rights to land. The authors explain that women are
traditionally linked to land either through their
father or husband, and their rights to that land are
lost with marriage or widowhood. They describe
inheritance rules affecting women’s kin. Finally,
Kenneth and Silas discuss how urban women’s land
rights may either be preserved or conditional. They
conclude that ni-Vanuatu women’s rights to land
remain secondary.

Molisa, Grace
1985 Vanuatu Women’s Development Since Independence. In
Women in Development in the South Pacific: Barriers
and Opportunities: Papers Presented at a Conference
Held in Vanuatu From 11 to 14 August 1984, edited by
DSC, ANU, 215-217. Canberra, Australia: DSC, ANU.
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1865 .6 .W66 1985

See entry 0227.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and
the Pacific
1987 Achievements of the UN Decade for Women in Asia and
UH/HAML GOVD/ST/ESCAP/434

See entry 0163.
WESTERN SAMOA

0458 Fana’afi, Aiono
UH/HAML PacC/HD 1120 .7 .Z7 L15 1986

Fana’afi explains Samoan women’s land rights in terms of the fa’amatai (Samoan social structure). Fana’afi writes that women with matai (chiefly) titles have rights equal to those of men concerning customary family land holdings. Non-matai women generally do not have any authority over land, though they do have access to its use. Fana’afi concludes by briefly discussing freehold land and the 1972 Non-Alienation of Lands Act.

0459 Pryor, Takiora Ingram

See entry 0071.

0460 Schoeffel, Penelope

See entry 0072.

0461 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UH/HAML GOVD/ST/ESCAP/434

See entry 0163.
Hammond writes an history of the incorporation of Western quilting with traditional tapa making in Hawai'i, Cook Islands, Society Islands, and Austral Islands. She recounts the story of the first quilts introduced by missionaries in Hawai'i and how the artform spread through parts of Polynesia. Hammond reviews the process of tapa making, its traditional value and uses, touching upon Polynesian women’s implied roles and status, and suggests why Western cloth grew to be popular. The appliqué quilts, called Tifaifai, combine the symmetric patterns of both tapa and piecework with colors and designs based on those of traditional tapa. Hammond writes that through artistic choices of design, symbolism, and use, tifaifai gives Polynesian women a means to express "their own identities". She reports that tifaifai designs may be patented in the Cook Islands.

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FRENCH POLYNESIA

0464 Reutersward, P.

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KIRIBATI


Bataua reports how contact with other Pacific Islands and the West has changed I-Kiribati dances, costumes, and accompanying music. I-Kiribati dances now incorporate the waltz, rock and roll, disco, karate, batere, and break dancing. Costumes today include tops for women, Melanesian spears, Polynesian hula skirts, and headresses made of other imported materials. Where body slapping and ground stamping used to prevail, music on Western cassettes sometimes accompanies performances today.


See entry 0013.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA


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SOLOMON ISLANDS

0468  Bayliss-Smith, Tim

See entry 0289.

0469  Pryor, Takiora Ingram

See entry 0068.

WESTERN SAMOA

0470  Marquardt, Karl
Deverell briefly discusses how women’s roles and status may be reinterpreted by closer examination of Genesis, Christ in the New Testament, and biblical heroines (specifically, Miriam the Prophetess and the woman who touched Jesus’ clothing). She writes that Christian ethics reinforce traditional Pacific views toward women.

Pacific Conference of Churches
UH/HAML Pacc/BV 4527 .P33 1986
See entry 0003.

Randall, Shirley
UH/HAML Pacc/HQ 1870 .9 .W67 1983
See entry 0115.
Steadman comparatively examines the harm and execution of accused witches in Medieval Europe, PNG, and the US. He states that what is of importance is not whether the woman is really a witch, but that the harm or execution of her will affectively threaten persons whom are the real menace. Steadman remarks that the killing of witches is necessarily a cooperative act in order for the "social consequences" to be predictably safe.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Langmore, D.

See entry ___.

WESTERN SAMOA

Roach, Elizabeth Marchette

Roach provides an historical review of missionary influences and Samoan responses to those influences during the 1800s. She is particularly interested in how women have been affected by Christian imposed practices of gender relations. Roach's thesis is that Samoan women's contemporary identity is a "complex" integration of Samoan and English missionary values of gender relations. She
considers missionary influences which, for examples, extended taboos and altered the extant political system (matai were often the traditional priests). Roach remarks that while the missionaries created different opportunities for women to gain status and power, men have been offered greater opportunities.
Achika, Faau’uga Lutu 0252 (0057, 0363)
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Kulupi, Sunerna P. 0287 (0288)
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