BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RURAL WOMAN

VOLUME 1

the caribbean region with special reference to Jamaica
RURAL WOMEN

A Caribbean Bibliography
with special reference to

JAMAICA

IICA-CIDIA

Committee for Rural Women and Development
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA)

San Jose, 1980
INTRODUCTION

Concerned for the need to develop information regarding the participation of rural women in the development process, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences has developed programs in this area and presents the first "Series of National Bibliographies".

These bibliographies are the product of the first phase of the four projects dedicated to incorporating women into rural development, presently being implemented in Jamaica, Honduras, Brasil and Ecuador.

Two bibliographic publications precede this bibliography: one prepared by the Inter-American Center for Agricultural Documentation IICA-CIDIA, in honor of International Women's Year in 1975, and the other in collaboration with the Inter-American Commission of Women, prepared in 1979.

José Emilio G. Araujo
FOREWORD

The increasing participation of rural women in agriculture and agroindustry has created a new understanding in Latin American and Caribbean countries of the importance of this sector of the population to rural development. As a result, national and international agencies have shown a greater commitment to supporting the incorporation of women into the development process without denying any of the important roles they fulfill.\(^1\)

At the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA), activities oriented towards the integration of women into rural development have been initiated through special efforts. These efforts include the design of methodologies sensitive to the rural family which at the same time respond to the areas of specialization of IICA.\(^2\)

To implement this new policy, the Committee for Rural Women and Development has been created with the following functions:

(a) Research and analysis directed at the problems of rural women and the rural family.
(b) Recommendations related to IICA's internal policy.
(c) Conceptualization in project design, in conjunction with the Planning Office.
(d) Project analysis, evaluation and feedback.
(e) Technical support provided to the IICA Offices at the national level.\(^3\)

The implementation of this policy will occur through the programmes of transfer of technology and social organization for Rural Women.

Jamaica has been chosen as the first country in the Caribbean for this programme and joins Honduras in Central America, Ecuador in the Andean area and Brazil in the Southern Cone to initiate this Programme.

There was a great vacuum in the collection of papers "Agriculture in Jamaica" with regard to Rural Women. We welcome this first publication of the Annotated Bibliography which complements the collection of the IICA Jamaica papers in Agriculture.

\(^1\)/ Presentation of the Rural Women's Programme to the IICA Director's Meeting, San Jose, Costa Rica, September, 1979.
\(^2\)/ Ibid.
\(^3\)/ Ibid.
We cannot let the opportunity pass without thanking Mrs. Jan Hurwitch, and Miss Lynn Snuffer. Mrs. Hurwitch is the Chief Technical Advisor for IICA in the Rural Women's Programme for the Hemisphere. She has dedicated her effort and her knowledge to the Programme in the field and in this Book. Miss Lynn Snuffer, Author of the Publication has demonstrated her capacity and dedication to the Programme.

DR. PERCY AITKEN-SOUX
DIRECTOR
IICA/JAMAICA OFFICE
INTRODUCTION

The increased participation of women in agriculture, and more importantly, the recent recognition of their participation in and contribution to rural life, have prompted a number of organizations, public and private, to re-examine women's role and support their incorporation as significant and active elements in their countries' development.

This bibliography has been compiled as a point of departure for the Rural Women's Programme being initiated by IICA/Jamaica, under the auspices of the Committee for Rural Women and Development IICA/San Jose. It was felt that before IICA/Jamaica began project conceptualization, policy analysis, technical assistance or research activities, (all conceivably destined to benefit rural women) the logical first step would be to collect and review the available materials on Jamaican rural women. This course of action would provide the necessary background for future projects, and the opportunity to assess the availability of resources, while at the same time identifying gaps in whatever body of literature could be uncovered.

This bibliography, then, is a reflection of these discoveries. The volume of information available on Jamaican women, and on the rural women in particular, is quite limited. One might ask: but what of the studies, the research examining the dynamic (though often hidden or overlooked) presence of the Jamaican rural women within the family, in the market place, in agriculture? Unfortunately, our search reveals little in that realm. Many of what could be considered the more pertinent works with regard to the Jamaican rural women are neither recent nor women-specific; rather, they are socio-anthropological studies dealing with the whole of Jamaican social and family structure. 1/ As should be readily evident upon pursuing the studies and publications cited, a disproportionate number focus on fertility and family planning. This could be interpreted as consistent with what has been an emphasis on women's reproductive role, often to the exclusion of her non-mothering, though no less productive, activities.

Statistics (1972) indicate that one-third of Jamaica's adult female population are heads of households. Many women are found alongside male family members carrying out agricultural tasks, and still others are farmers and landowners in their own right. Seventy percent of locally produced food in the Caribbean (and over 80% in Jamaica) is marketed by women. 2/

1/ For example, 10. Edith Clarke, My mother who fathered me (1957): and 30.
   Fernando Henriques, Family and Colour in Jamaica (1953)
2/ Peggy Antrobus, Women in Development - A Caribbean Perspective
Jamaican women play a pivotal role in domestic and farm decision-making, and like women in most societies, the Jamaican woman bears chief responsibility for food preparation, training of children, household maintenance, and the nutritional and health concerns of her family. Women are not marginal to the development process, nor should they be regarded as such. 3/ The implications here are that Jamaican women will continue to figure prominently in efforts to increase domestic food production, improve the agricultural marketing system, diversify and augment exports and correct foreign exchange imbalances, and to stem growing rural-urban migration.

If Jamaican women are to be integrated into the development process—and that they must be, if the process is to be a successful one—it is essential that those persons responsible for development planning have a clear sense of who the Jamaican woman is. Who is the Jamaican woman? What are her perceptions of herself? What role does she play within the family, in her community? What are her experiences, her values, her opinions, her aspirations? There is every reason to believe that the answers to these questions exist; furthermore, that they are readily obtainable. The critical factor is the retrieval of such information and its subsequent accessibility to development technicians, planners, extension officers and policy makers concerned with supporting women's integration in development programmes. It is this type of data that must form the bedrock of women's programmes, and the only basis on which valid policy recommendations and appropriate methodologies for women can be formulated.

It is hoped that this bibliography will serve to indicate the strengths and shortcomings of presently available documentation, and to provide an impetus for further investigation and analysis directed towards Jamaican rural women.

3/ The Jamaican Government has already taken a commendable step in giving priority to women's programmes with the establishment in 1975 of the Jamaica Women's Bureau (editor's note)
ORGANIZATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

No claim is made to the exhaustive nature of this compendium (indeed, additional documents would be most welcome), and time constraints have not permitted a review of all entries. However, those works judged to be of central importance are accompanied by brief abstracts.

For the sake of organization, the bibliography is divided into three sections. Section A is comprised of several publications indispensable for an appreciation of the theoretical framework and international context within which the issue of 'women in development' finds itself. Section B is an attempt at extracting, from the items available, those that seem most relevant to the understanding of rural Jamaican women and their environment. Section C is a general compilation of writings concerning Jamaican women, with entries further divided into sub-categories and cross-referenced. This is followed by a special listing of publications available from the Jamaican Women's Bureau, and an alphabetical author index.

This differentiation into sections is not to imply that rural women's concerns should be sifted out and separated from those of other Jamaican women; nor is the point that the general items are not pertinent to rural women. The differentiation employed is simply a means of facilitating the selection of materials and presenting them in a practical, and hopefully useful, fashion.

Special attention has been given to listing works available in Jamaica; therefore almost all of the publications and papers cited can be found at the National Library, Institute of Jamaica at the University of the West Indies (Mona), at the United Nations Library in Kingston, or at the Jamaica Women's Bureau. For those interested in acquiring additional information on women and development, development as if women mattered: an annotated bibliography with a third world focus, edited by May Rihani and published under the auspices of the Secretariat for Women and Development of the New Transcentury Foundation, is an excellent and highly recommended source of documents.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Samuel Bandara of the University of the West Indies Library, for his cooperation and technical assistance in compiling the entries, and to Adele Wint, for her valuable insights and guidance.

LYNN SNUFFER, Consultant to the Rural Women's Program
IICA office in Jamaica
December 1979
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SECTION A: WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: A Selection of Background Readings

1. ANTROBUS, P. Women in development; a Caribbean perspective, Cave Hill, Barbados, University of the West Indies, Women and Development Unit, March 1979.

The author asserts that the tendency of development programmes to focus on women's reproductive role and ignore their role as producers actually hinders development: equal opportunities for education, training and access to land and credit are not provided, and the roles that lead to high fertility rates are reinforced. Suggests special strategies to promote women's programmes.


An examination of the status of Jamaican women within the context of the country's development goals. Stresses that although structural change is imperative if women's needs are to be met, the socialization process is the critical factor in the destruction of existing discrimination against women.

(abstract from development as if women mattered: an annotated bibliography with a third world focus, edited)


The authors take an economic approach to the issue of women's integration in development, noting that the inclusion of women is vital in any effort to properly utilize national labour reserves. They stress that income-generating opportunities for women provide the key to successful development.

(abstract from development as if women mattered: an annotated bibliography with a third world focus, edited)


A "must read" for anyone concerned with the effective integration of women in the economic development process. The author suggests that new educational and training programmes in a wide range of economic activities be devised for women, and posits that this effort could have positive effects on reduction of birth rates on rural-urban migration.

(abstract from development as if women mattered: an annotated bibliography with a third world focus, edited)

This essay provides a concise review of the non-mothering productive activities of low income women, and outlines the consequences of past policy approaches that have concentrated on women's roles as reproducers to the exclusion of their broader economically productive roles. Author insists that women are agents, not simply beneficiaries of development, and are resources upon which development planners should draw.


An excellent paper concerning the importance of linking the demand for a New International Economic Order with women's demands for equality of opportunity and the satisfaction of basic needs. (abstract from development as if women mattered: an annotated bibliography with a third world focus, edited)


Assessment of agricultural extension staff training in six developing countries, including Jamaica. Discussion of the need for increased female staff to provide agricultural extension services to rural women, and of the factors involved in planning curricula to train women for extension work. (abstract from development as if women mattered: an annotated bibliography with a third world focus, edited)


The efficient use of women working together with men is one of the primary means of improving food production, animal husbandry, land tenure systems and other key areas of rural development.
The paper surveys the current involvement of rural women in productive activities. (References from development as if women mattered: an annotated bibliography with a third word focus) document summary edited.

See also: 123. "The Role of Women in Jamaica with Special Reference to the Objectives and Achievements of the Women's Bureau".
124. "Study on Women's Conditions in Jamaica".
136. "Jamaican Women in Development".

SECTION B: RURAL WOMEN IN JAMAICA

I. THE SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT


Classic study of patterns of family life and comparative family organization in three rural Jamaican communities. Concludes that kinship roles vary according to the economics of the community, mating relationships and the structure of the household; in effect, on the norms and structure of the community. Clarke's chapter on 'Development of Kinship Roles' sheds particular light on the status of women and their social and economic roles both within and outside the home.

Although written in 1956, this study remains accurate in its description of present day Jamaica rural life and social structures, and is required reading for gaining insight into the role of women in West Indian, and particularly Jamaican rural society.


Analysis of the systems - such as kinship, sexual and marital relations, and land tenure - which have the most immediate and influential effect on the household structure. Examines the differential treatment received by male and female children, and the results of that socialization process.


The authors utilize a synopsis of better known literature examining the status of women in the Caribbean in counterposing the numerous theories (Henriques, Cohen, et al.) that attempt to explain the variations of family organization and mating systems in the West Indies. The authors are convinced that the Caribbean woman "plays a subservient role to men particularly in economic an
social areas; that a double standard of sexuality exists; and that women frequently are forced to hide their potential talents and ambitions."


Brief essay critiquing the myth of the Black matriarch and presenting a few of the historical factors which have given rise to the myth and laid the groundwork for discrimination against women even in post-emancipation Jamaica.

14. MONA. The Caribbean Woman. October 1977

This issue of the Journal of the Caribbean Artists Movement is entirely authored by women, and offers articles on subjects such as sex roles and how they have been molded by Caribbean culture, women's reproductive roles, and the influence of social change on the roles of women. (for separate article titles, refer to Section C)
See also: 132 "A study of Needs of Women in the Linstead Area."

II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Editor's note: The internal marketing of agricultural produce in Jamaica relies heavily on a system of higglering, "to higgle" meaning "to hawk or peddle provisions". The higgler is a true middleman, in that her trade purchases are made for resale. And the higgler is almost always a woman: it is estimated that over 83% of the higgler market force is female, and two-thirds of these reside in rural parishes. Not only is higglering a deeply rooted Jamaican institution, but it provides a link between small farmers and the market, and a livelihood for thousands of Jamaican families (many of which are headed by women).


* An account of the weekly routine of a typical country higgler of Jamaica. (author's introduction)


According to author's field data, the necessity of acting as the major provider while still caring for her children is a part of the rural Jamaican women's life, although often her role as provider is a temporary adaptive response to local conditions.

19. RICHARDS, N. Profile of a market vendor. The Star, March 17, 1972. (Short newspaper article).


This study provides valuable statistics on the composition, distribution and marketing patterns of the higgler work force, and points out the shortcomings of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation, that help to perpetuate the higglering system in Jamaica.

see also: 138. "A study of the Occupation of the Jamaican Market Woman".

III. HEALTH, NUTRITION AND FAMILY PLANNING


This publication is based on work done with rural women by Jamaican Home Economists. (Reference from development as if women mattered: an annotated bibliography with a third world focus).

IV. RURAL JAMAICA


Based on a study of Porter's Mountain, Westmoreland and Caymanas Sugar Estate, St. Catherine. A section entitled 'The Female Life Cycle' (Porter's Mountain) is included. pp.91-93.


Examines the role of education and its influence on the social structure and individual values and aspirations in a rural Jamaican village. Presents a useful picture of the nature of social stratification and political systems in rural Jamaica.


Theorizes that the impediments imposed by slavery upon the development of stable nuclear families among New World Blacks is a legacy reflected in modern West Indian family structure. Classic anthropological study.


SECTION C: JAMAICAN WOMEN

I. GENERAL

34. BRATHWAITE, K. Some books by Caribbean women, In Savacon 13 (Gemini 1977) pp. XV-XVI.
   + This short list includes 10 Jamaican women authors and their works.

35. CARIBBEAN CHURCH WOMEN. Caribbean women in the struggle. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1975. 64 p.


   + "Specially prepared for International Women's Year 1975" (cover): Reader for use in adult literacy classes.


   + 12 pamphlets in portfolio. Contents include: the role of voluntary organization; goals and objectives of International Women's Year; Jamaican women: some Facts; Policy Statement; Integration of women into national development.
42. JAMAICA. OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER. Fact Sheet on the Women's Bureau. 1976, 4 p.

43. JAMAICAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN. Annual Reports 1951/52


47. MATHURIN-MAIR,L. Jamaican women and the quest for economic independence. UNESCO Features No. 676/677/678/. 1975. 4p.


Related Listings
See also the following entries:

1. "Women in Development: A Caribbean Perspective"
2. "Analysis and Critique of Development Goals vis-a-vis Women"

and special section of publications available from the Jamaica Women's Bureau.


II. CULTURE AND SOCIETY

+ reply to the views expressed by Lloyd Braithwaite in his curriculum of item above.


+ a critique of the thesis of Judith Blake listed above.


60. LEWIS, M. W. The Nkuyu: spirit messengers of the Kumina Savacon 13:57 - 78, 83 - 86. 1977
+ Article based on interview with Miss Queenie (i.e. Imogene Elizabeth Kennedy) of Lower Kingston


Related Listings:
See also:
10. My Mother Who Fathered Me.
11. "The Family System in Jamaica"
12. "The Status of Women in Caribbean Societies"
13. "Reluctant Matriarchs".
30. Family and Colour in Jamaica
122. "Group Organization Within An Urban Market"
126. "The Changing Status of Women in the Arts"
138. "A Study of the Occupation of the Jamaican Market Woman"


69. WHITE, P. A. The role of the Jamaican father, particularly the father of the illegitimate child." LL.B. Dissertation. Cave Hill, University of the West Indies, 1975.
III. HEALTH, NUTRITION, FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING


76. FAMILY PLANNING NEWS. Vol. 1, December 1970.

77. FARQUARSON, M. A short history of family planning in Jamaica. Mimeographed pamphlet (no date) 3 pp.


84. JAMAICA FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION LTD. Annual Reports.


86. JELLIFFE, E. F. Nutrition education on the maternity ward (or what mothers believe they have learned on the maternity ward) West Indies Medical Journal 20(3):177-183. Sep. 1971. +studies conducted in Kingston hospitals.


Related Listings
See also the following entries:

22. "The Impact of a Family Planning Clinic in Rural Jamaica."
23. Family Planning and Population Education in Home Economics."
51. "A Reply to Mr. Braithwaite."
53. "The Family Life Project."
129. "Health Services."

IV. JAMAICAN WOMEN AND THE LAW


97. BENNET, K. V. Marriage and legitimacy; The gap between law and social security in these areas of family law in Jamaica. LL.B. Dissertation. Cave Hill, University of the West Indies, 1974.

98. BENNET, L. V. The legal disabilities of women. LL.B. Dissertation Cave Hill, University of the West Indies, 1975.

100. BROOMFIELD, H. The rights of the illegitimate child under the law in West Indian society with special reference to Jamaica. LL.B. Dissertation, Cave Hill, University of the West Indies, 1974.


102. DENNIE, D. J. B. Law and the concept of illegitimacy in the Caribbean social structure. LL.B. Dissertation. Cave Hill, University of the West Indies, 1974


106. LALLA, M. A critical analysis of two aspects of co-ownership in the West Indies: co-ownership between husband and wife and partition. LL.B. Dissertation Cave Hill, University of West Indies, 1976.


108. MATADIAL, R. A critique of some of the affiliation proceedings acts in the West Indies and Guyana, relating in particular to maintenance benefits for the illegitimate child, and some proposals for reforms. LL.B. Dissertation. Cave Hill, University of West Indies, 1975.


ADDENDUM

Jamaica, Acts. (Editor's note: The following is a listing of laws and legislation that may be of particular relevance to Jamaican women)

- Judicature (Family Court) Act - Act 41 of 1975.
- The Maintenance Act
  The Married Women's Property Act
  The Maintenance Orders Act (Facilities for Enforcement)
  The Children (Guardianship and Custody) Act.

ALSO
- National Family Planning Act
- Nurses and Midwives Act
- Pensions (Civil Service, Widows and Orphans) Act
Related Listings
See also the following entries:
56. "Illegitimacy in the Caribbean Social Structure."
67. "Illegitimacy in the Caribbean Social Structure: A Re-
consideration."
69. "The Role of the Jamaican Father, particularly the Fa-
ther of the Illegitimate Child."
121. "Women in Prison."
127. "The Divorce Law - An examination of Areas which Discrim-
ine Against Women with Particular Reference to the Pro-
visions and Practices in Relation to Property."
130. "Women and Their Citizenship in Jamaica."
139. "Political Rights and Participation of Women in Jamaica."

V. A HISTORICAL VIEW

115. BLACK, V. Living names in Jamaica's history. Caribbean Home
Library, Kingston, Jamaica, City Printery, 1946.
+ section 3 contains a biographical account of Mary Seacole,
pp. 10-14.

116. BROWN, W. Edna Manley: the private years 1900-1938. London,
+ Biography of Edna Sittenbank Manley.

117. MATHURIN, L. A historical study of women in Jamaica from 1655
to 1844. Ph.D. Dissertation. University of the West Indies,
1974.

118. MATHURIN, L. The rebel women in the British West Indies during
slavery; illustrated by Dennis Ranston. Institute of Ja-
maica for the African-Caribbean, Institute of Jamaica, 1975.
41 p. (African-Caribbean Publications.)
+ Chapter 8: Nanny - Rebel/Queen/Mother pp. 34-37
Story of Nanny of Jamaica.

Related Listings
See also the following entries:
- "Reluctant Matriarchs."
- Family and Colour in Jamaica
- "Caribbean Women: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."
- "Household Structure and Fertility in Jamaican Slave Plan-
tations: A Nineteenth Century Example."
JAMAICA WOMEN'S BUREAU

Editor's Note: The Jamaica Women's Bureau, originally established in 1974 as a Women's Desk in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, was upgraded in 1975 to the Bureau level and placed under the portfolio if the Prime Minister's office. The Women's Bureau plays a key role in assessing the status of women in Jamaican society, advising Government agencies regarding women's needs, and helping to promote policies to integrate Jamaican women into plans for national development. The Bureau is involved in research, education, income-generating and training activities, and functions as a liaison with the United Nations and other international and regional organizations that seek to promote programmes that benefit women.

The following is a listing of studies and publications by or for the Women's Bureau, and available from them.
(*Asterisked items were prepared on selected topics relating to women for the National Conference during International Women's Year 1975.)

119. ANTROBUS, P. The contribution of social welfare programmes to the advancement of women in the Caribbean. 1975.

120. ANTROBUS, P. The emerging status of Jamaican women. Paper by Director, Women's Desk, Jamaica.

121. BALFOUR, C. Women in prison.

122. BENJAMIN, B. Group organization within an urban market.

123. BLAKE-NELSON, The role of women in Jamaica with special reference to the objectives and achievements of the Women's Bureau. Paper by the Director, Women's Bureau, August 24, 1979.


127. HAYWOOD, C. The divorce law - an examination of areas which discriminate against women with particular reference to the provisions and practices in relation to property. Norman Manley Law School, University of the West Indies, August 1975.

129. MUSCHETTE, P. Health services. 1975*

130. PITTS, C. Women and their citizenship in Jamaica. Norman Manley Law School, University of the West Indies. Prepared for the Women's Bureau.

131. ROSE, H. Women in employment. Norman Manley Law School, University of the West Indies.

132. MID-EASTERN SOROPTIMISTS. A study of the needs of women in the Lin- stead area.

133. TAYLOR, F. Availability of skill learning provided by government and voluntary social agencies for women in Kingston and St. Andrew.


135. UNITED NATIONS. The situation and status of women today - Some essential facts. U.N. Centre for Economic and Social Information. (OPI/CESI Note IW4/15 December 1974.)


137. WINT, E. Housing 1975*


141. WOMEN'S BUREAU. Skill learning opportunities. 1975*

142. WOMEN'S BUREAU. Annual Reports 1975.
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11. I Mesa Redonda sobre el Programa Interamericano de Desarrollo de Bibliotecas Agrícolas, Lima. 1968.


15. II Mesa Redonda sobre el Programa Interamericano de Desarrollo de Bibliotecas Agrícolas, Bogotá. 1969.


18. III Mesa Redonda sobre el Programa Interamericano de Desarrollo de Bibliotecas Agrícolas, Río de Janeiro, 1969.


38. Índice de mapas de América Latina y el Caribe existentes en el IICA-CIDIA. 1975.
41. La mujer en el medio rural; bibliografía. 1975.
42. Bibliografía colombiana de pastos y forrajes. 1975.
44. Silvicultura de bosques tropicales; bibliografía. 1975.
52. Lista de publicaciones periódicas y seriadas. 1976.
64. Bibliografía forestal del Perú. 1978.
65. La acción del IICA en el campo de las bibliotecas, documentación e información agrícola; una síntesis. 1978.


81. Análisis sobre el desarrollo del Sistema Interamericano de Información Agrícola-AGRINTER. 1980.

82. Rural women; a Caribbean Bibliography with special reference to Jamaica.
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