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**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF WOMEN IN RURAL AMERICA**

**With a Review of the Literature
About Women in Rural America,
Bibliography of Women in Rural Areas
Worldwide, and Resource Material**

By
Lynda Joyce

Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology
Agricultural Experiment Station
The Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF WOMEN IN RURAL AMERICA

Lynda Joyce

Part 1. Review of the Literature About
Women in Rural America

The Annotated Bibliography of Women in Rural America focuses on a minority, the quarter of the total United States female population who live in rural areas. Issues concerning rural women's traditional roles and how they are changing, both in attitude and in reality, are illustrated throughout this bibliography. The economic contribution of rural women is beginning to gain recognition. Improving rural women's legal, social, educational and daily life style is seen as an investment in human resources and agricultural production. The following is a discussion of the literature which is included in the annotated bibliography, as well as statistical information on the status of women in rural America.

Historically, the conflict between traditional roles and actual life experience shows up as a continuing concern for women. It has only been in recent history (since 1920) that women in agriculture ceased to be in the majority.

As early as 1926, at a National Congress of Farm Women in Chicago (see "What do Farm Women Want?")*, women voiced the following demands: recognition of the value of their work; to be classed as women, not "farm" women or "rural" women; and to be recognized as women of ability and understanding. In that same decade, women at an Agricultural Conference called by President Harding¹ declared: "The farm women at the convention resent keenly the present fashion of the magazines and newspapers to belittle country women, in stories representing her as having few home conveniences and apparently fewer brains." Congress delegates also maintained that farm women should be recognized as a viable social force, that too much emphasis was placed on the economic as opposed to the human side of life, and that country and city are interdependent upon one another and must work together.

*Names, titles, or publication dates shown in parentheses refer to publications located in the annotated bibliography.

During both world wars, a "Women's Land Army" (see Colvin, Hall, and "Need for Women in Agriculture") was formed to meet the serious lack of farm labor. In 1918, fifteen thousand women were placed on farms in twenty states and at the close of this program in 1945, the total placement of women in agricultural jobs for the years 1943, 1944, and 1945 exceeded two million. These women performed every type of agricultural job, as women continue to do today, despite the lingering myth that women are unsuited or incapable of certain tasks (see Gregg).

At the 1975 National Conference of the National Organization for Women, women from rural areas demanded representation. A task force on Feminism in Rural America was formed. Other such developments show that women in rural areas with concerns about the status of agriculture, their life and work situation, health and similar issues are joining together. American Agri-Women, a national coalition of farm women and farm women's organizations formed in 1974, is an action coalition which stands up for agriculture, both politically and educationally. Women in Appalachia are meeting to talk about themselves as women with common problems and aspirations.² In April, 1976, Farm Wife News published an article on farm women (see Osterberg) that acknowledges the effect of the women's movement in rural America. At a June, 1976, conference on rural women,³ the discussion brought out that women's pride in the culture and heritage of the rural areas and geographical enclaves (such as Appalachia) in which they live is another factor in the awareness of society toward them. Country skills, including vegetable gardening, animal care, and homesteading; art, music, dance, and crafts; herbal and folk medicine and the ancient art of midwifery are being "rediscovered," re-evaluated and sought out by sectors of the predominate urban culture.

Evidence of change is reflected in home, labor and economic factors. Consider work in rural areas previously performed by men (hired hands, for example) and now done by women. Conservative estimates value such work at \$5,000 per person per year.

The majority (57%) of unpaid farm laborers are women.

What are other facts about women in rural America? Farm women make up 4% of the total U.S. female population. Of 29,170,000 full-time female workers in 1974, 62,000 are farmers and 141,000 are farm laborers and supervisors. The median earnings of year-round, full-time women workers in agricultural occupations are less than half that of men: \$2,503 compared to \$5,619. The number of women in agriculture has risen from 2.6 per cent in 1966 to 13.5 per cent in 1974.⁴ *what are the numbers?* Some of the studies cited in this bibliography show that women in agriculture not only earn less than men, but their entry level position is lower, and their chance for promotions and raises is less than it is for men (see Knotts and Kuznik).

Attitudes about women in farming are changing. In a 1976 International Harvester nationwide poll of 1,000 farm households, 82 percent of those polled felt that the amount of involvement of women in the operation and management of the farm has increased over a decade ago, and 68 per cent believe that the active role of the women in the business side of farming is necessary for the farm's success. Such issues are just beginning to show up in the literature.

In addition to these developments, the recent demographic shift from urban to rural areas will have a significant effect on traditional attitudes toward rural women as well. During 1970-74 the nonmetropolitan population grew 5.5 per cent. During the same period urban areas showed little or no growth. Many actually declined in population. Although part of this change is attributable to a decline in the birth rate, until now urban growth and rural decline were considered inevitable.⁵

A central concern of women is the role of home and family. The economic and occupational significance of housework and child care is gaining recognition. This work is almost exclusively assigned to women, is not salaried and therefore rates as a low status vocation. Poverty analysts, for example, group women who must stay home to care for their children with nonworkers, i.e., those defined as aged, dis-

abled, sick or "lazy." In 1974, over 2 million women on welfare did not "work" according to this classification. No men were listed under this category.

Poverty is linked to this issue. Women are more likely to be in poverty than men, and there is a higher incidence of poverty in nonmetropolitan areas.⁶ Almost half (46 per cent) of all families in poverty in 1974 were families headed by women, which account for 13 per cent of all families.⁷ The lack of adequate child care facilities compounds the problem for women who want and need to work. The Feldman Study (1973) shows how rural women on welfare suffer a double bind in society when problems at home affected their work. The internal and external demands that their primary commitment be to home and family conflicted with the demand that they work so as not to be considered parasites on society.

Women are often defined solely on the basis of their roles as wife and mother, though this aspect of their lives only occupies a fraction of their total lifetime. The same poverty analysts who declare 2 million women as nonworkers also call them "husbandless mothers."⁸ Men are rarely defined by their equally important role as husband and father, nor are they termed "wifeless fathers." In a restudy of rural women, the Fulton Study (1975) shows how these women's social status in society is equated first with her father's and then her husband's income.

Whether based on data or not, there are many contradictions or questionable conclusions in some of the literature surveyed. The Gregg, et al. survey (1975), for example, concluded that women in agriculture education should not limit their talents to teaching ornamental horticulture and related fields, in which women have been traditionally channeled. The opinion of Reynolds and Walker (1975), however, was that women should be encouraged to enroll in agricultural programs to train for entry level skills in ornamental horticulture and in companion animal care. They further state that women should teach agricultural occupations in elementary schools because they relate better to younger students, "as evidenced by the number of women compared

to men who teach in elementary and junior high schools." (p. 274) Not only is their logic faulty, but their opinion that women should stick with children, small pets, and flower arranging is unacceptable today and is an example of sexual politics.⁹ In the Blood study (1958), women are further insulted when he states, "The question remains, however, why farm wives are not preoccupied with carrying their share in the house but so often help their husbands, too. The answer lies in the nature of farming as an occupation. It involves many tasks which require little strength or skill and for which women can therefore be utilized as helpers."

Fortunately, some excellent new work is being done to separate fact from fancy. The works of Flora,¹⁰ Kahn (1973), Feldman (1973), Kuznik (1975) and Moody¹¹ and special sections on women in periodicals such as Mountain Life and Work (June, 1974) are all beginnings of an exploration into the real life of women in rural America.

Daniels comments:

Feminist* researchers today attempt to answer a larger question than that involved in explaining women's place in society. Their efforts to explain the significance of omitting a whole social group (women) and the whole a area of feelings (men and women) from the study of society lead to larger questions, which bedevils sociology. If they are successful, they may show us how to rejoin macro-sociology (and the study of social structure) with micro-sociology (and the social-psychological study of how individuals perceive their place within a social structure).¹²

In a restudy of women, questions that can be explored under this new perspective are: how women's lifestyles are changing; differences among farm, nonfarm, and urban women; employment patterns; marriage as the only occupational option for women; a look at women as farmers, farm managers and subsistence farmers; sex-role socialization, educational opportunities and "tracking;" and the real and significant contribution of women to agriculture, rural America and society as a whole.

Some would question the need to single out women as opposed to talking about people in general in rural areas. Unfortunately, scholarship has been conducted in

*Please note that a feminist can be of either sex.

such a way as to omit women, or treat the female sector of life as subsidiary or inferior.

Outside of women's studies, though liberal male professors may introduce material about women into their courses, we live with textbooks, research studies, scholarly sources, and lectures that treat women as a subspecies, mentioned only as peripheral to the history of men. In every discipline where we are considered, women are perceived as the objects rather than the originators of inquiry, thus primarily through male eyes, thus as a special category.¹³

Compound this criticism with the use of male informants in studies, and the result is a view of women sifted through yet another masculine layer. This problem of visibility is referred to in Presvelou's "The Invisible Woman" (see the Bibliography of Women Worldwide) and in Ardener's Perceiving Women.¹⁴

International Women's Year (1975) has ended in the naming of this decade (1975-1985) as International Women's Decade. The challenge now is to take research in a direction which shows women in their own right. Further, the majority of the world's women live in rural areas. Therefore, this decade is one in which the production of food and women's role in agriculture will be of crucial importance. The focus is on rural women, who have the right to be recognized for what they are -- multifaceted human beings, whether farmers, miners, textile workers, field hands, homemakers, artisans, ranchers, breeders, professionals, and workers in countless farms and small towns in rural America.

FOOTNOTES

1. This conference, held January 23, 1922, is referred to on page 294 of Atkeson's The Woman on the Farm (see the annotated bibliography).
2. See Mountain Life and Work, Special Issue on Women (June, 1974).
3. Conference on Rural Women held in Knoxville, Tennessee, June 11-13, 1976. Sponsored by the National Organization for Women.
4. A Statistical Portrait of Women in the U.S., U.S. Census Bureau Series P-23 No. 58, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April, 1976. *WJW*
5. Population Estimates and Projections, U.S. Census Bureau Series P-25 No. 618, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January, 1976.
6. Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1974, U.S. Census Bureau Series P-60 No. 120, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January, 1976.
7. A Statistical Portrait of Women in the U.S., op. cit.
8. A. Dale Tussing, Poverty in a Dual Economy, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1975, p. 131.
9. Kate Millet, Sexual Politics, Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1970.
10. Cornelia Flora, "Discarding the Distaff: New Roles for Rural Women," in Rural Society in the United States, Thomas R. Ford (ed.), Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press (in press).
11. Barbara J. Moody, "The Social and Economic Characteristics of Women in Virginia: The Labor Market Status of Rural Women," presented at the seminar on "Prospects for Growth in Rural Societies: With or Without Active Participation of Women," Princeton, New Jersey, December, 1974.
12. Arlene Kaplan Daniels, "Feminist Perspectives in Social Research," in Another Voice, Marcia Millman and Rosabeth Kanter (eds.), New York: Anchor Books, 1975, p. 347.
13. Adrienne Rich, "Toward a Woman-Centered University," The Chronicle of Higher Education, July 21, 1975.
14. Shirley Ardener (ed.), Perceiving Women, New York: Halsted Press, 1976.

Part 2. Introduction to the Annotated Bibliography of
Women in Rural America

This bibliography attempts to survey the literature on women in rural America published in the 20th century. The purpose is to document the types of studies and articles which have been done and to further identify issues for study. It will also serve as a resource for those who wish to compare the differences between women and their concerns due to their location in rural rather than urban areas, compounded with their class status as women.

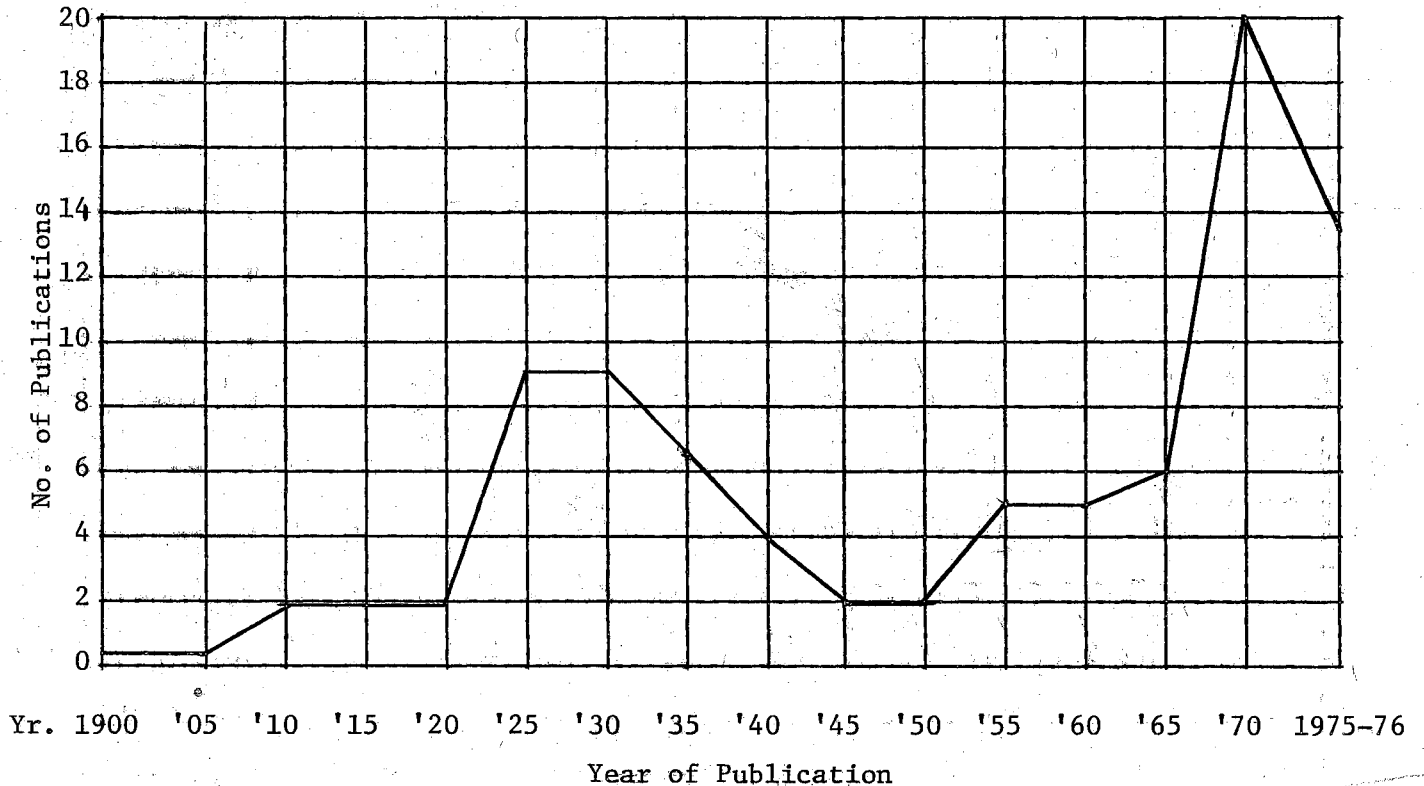
The term, "rural," in this work is defined as all open country and places with total populations less than 2,500 persons. Thus, rural women include those who live on farms (census category rural farm), in the open country, and in small towns and villages (census category rural non-farm).

Included in the annotated bibliography is material dealing specifically with women in rural areas. More general literature is omitted. Only information that focuses on women who live or who have lived in rural America is included.

Items found in library reference indexes, journals such as Rural Sociology, more general bibliographies, a CAIN¹ computer search that provided 183 citations, an ERIC² search of 29 citations, exhaustive correspondence worldwide with other researchers and professionals concerned with this topic, and searches in libraries and universities in Boston; New York; Philadelphia; and University Park, Pennsylvania, are the basis of material reviewed. All titles which could be located were reviewed. Titles which could not be located or related publications are included in the section called "Bibliographic Addendum." There is a separate non-annotated bibliographic listing on women in rural areas worldwide. This international bibliography is less exhaustive than the main bibliography, but includes recent articles provided by the CAIN search and therefore supplements the already existing annotated bibliography on "Women in Worldwide Development." (see Buvinic in the section on "Bibliography of Bibliographies of Rural Women")

The distribution by year of the publications included in the Annotated Bibliography on Rural Women in America is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Distribution of Publications by Year of Publication



The first increase between the '20's and '40's reflects a general expansion of social science research fostered by New Deal social legislation of the 1930's, when the federal government supported research on farm life. Grace E. Frysinger (1925, 1930, 1934) was the chief home economist for the United States Department of Agriculture at the time and initiated several articles on women, declaring that rural women had been "analyzed, patronized, and cartoonized, but they have never been eulogized, idealized, and immortalized." (1925) This period was also the wake of the first wave of feminism during which women won the right to vote.

The second increase is part of a general trend, but also reflects a new interest in women brought about by the second wave of feminism whose beginning was marked

by the 1963 publication of The Feminine Mystique.³

Organization of the Bibliography

In the Annotated Bibliography of Women in Rural America, the publications are listed according to the author's last name. Titles are in bold face for ease of scanning. A supplementary list of citations follows the annotated section and is organized by year of publication. It is ordered from the present to the cut off point for this bibliography, 1900. This listing gives a chronological perspective and shows trends over specific time periods. The studies cited in the bibliography based on "hard" data are not singled out from the rest of the articles, monographs, and agricultural bulletins, but where data were used, it is indicated in the annotation.

The international bibliography, "Bibliographic Addendum" and other sections which follow the annotated bibliography each have a short introduction.

FOOTNOTES

1. The CAIN (Cataloging and INDEXing) data base is the machine-readable file generated by the National Agricultural Library and corresponds to its printed publication, the Bibliography of Agriculture. Approximately 12,000 records are added each month. The on-line file goes back to 1970.
2. The ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) data base is maintained by the U.S. Office of Education. Each month about 1,000 new reports and 1,500 new journal articles are added to the on-line file, which goes back to 1966.
3. Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique, New York: W. W. Norton, 1963.

Part 3. Annotated Bibliography of Women in Rural America

THE LABOR OF WOMEN IN THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON

Allen, Ruth Alice
Arno Press, Chicago. 1933.

A pioneering analysis of the economic role of women in American agriculture, this study focuses on women farm laborers in the Texas cotton industry. Deals with the development of women's political consciousness, the industrialization of Southern agriculture and the problems of farm laborers.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION

A report of the Rural Home Conference. "Looking Forward with the Rural Home and Community" February, Vol. XIII, No. 2, 1935.

Report of a conference attended by 300 rural homemakers from 24 states which focused nationwide attention on the rural home.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE

The Place of the Rural Community in Farm Policy Making. Proceedings of the 28 meeting. 1949.

Mrs. Charles Sewell, Administrative Director, Associated Women, American Farm Bureau Federation is a lone voice for women in a panel discussion on "What Does Agriculture Need?"

ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD

United States Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1937.

Proceedings of the third Triennial Conference held in Washington, D.C. in 1936 and attended by 6,100 country women from 22 nations. Contains speeches and transcripts of discussions on such sectors of rural women's lives as economics, resources, electrification, education, health and social activities. Speeches by Roosevelt, Catt, and other notables of the day.

THE WOMAN ON THE FARM

Atkeson, Mary Meek
The Century Company, New York and London. 1926.

Based on thousands of letters received from farm women, this book reflects the values of farm women in the 20's. House, family, and farm hints by the author are of limited interest. The sections

devoted to summarizing what the farm women wrote in these letters, however, offer insights into their lives and condition.

WOMEN IN FARM LIFE AND RURAL ECONOMY

Atkeson, Mary Meek

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, 143:188-194, May 1929.

Discusses the role of the farm women. Author states that farm women tend not to work in the corn and wheat fields, they work with crops requiring hand culture, or with dairy or livestock. More women are working on and managing farms. Farm families are moving to towns and cities to gain conveniences they don't have on the farm.

THE DIVISION OF LABOR IN CITY AND FARM FAMILIES

Blood, Robert O., Jr.

Journal of Marriage and the Family, 20:170-174, 1958.

A 1954-55 Detroit area study of 731 housewives from the metropolitan area compared with a representative sample of 178 farm wives living in three counties west of Detroit. A sampling of eight household tasks were investigated. Findings confirm the two major hypotheses that (1) farm women do perform a larger share of household tasks than city wives and (2) more of them help their husbands with their work. The author points out that in 1954 the median urban family income was almost double that of farm families. His attitude on women's farm participation is traditionally oriented.

SHEPHERDESS OF ELK RIVER VALLEY

Brown, Margaret Duncan

Golden Bell Press, Denver, Colo. 1967.

Personal account of a woman who goes into sheep farming and homesteading after her husband dies.

ONE WOMAN'S WORK FOR FARM WOMEN: THE STORY OF MARY A. MAYO'S PART IN RURAL SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Buell, Jennie

Whitcomb and Barrows, Boston, Mass. 1908.

The biography of "Mother Mayo", a Michigan woman who lived in a rural community. Explains the history of the Grange, and how it brought women together, being the organization where women and

men were equal, and Mayo's work in it. Although there was this equality, there were special "Woman's Work" Committees to improve schools, raise money, look after the sick, make the Grange more homelike. Explains Mayo's work in the Women's Section of the Farmer's Institute.

CORRELATES OF MARITAL SATISFACTION FOR RURAL MARRIED COUPLES

Burchinal, Lee G.

Rural Sociology, 26:282-289, 1961.

This study tested the marital satisfaction of rural and small town husbands and wives. Variables tested were the educational levels of husbands and wives, the occupation of the husband and age differences between husbands and wives. The study was done to determine if factors associated with urban marital satisfaction also extend to rural married couples. Results seemed to indicate that generalizations based on urban couples could not be extended to rural couples.

Charlton See Terry

"ANOTHER WOMEN'S LAND ARMY?"

Colvin, Esther M.

Independent Woman, 21:102-104, April 1942.

Tells of plans to form the Women's Land Army to fill the shortage of farm labor during World War II. This article points out that women are already working in a "permanent" land army, women who are farmers, farmers' wives, and the vast number of migrant farm workers. It also reviews the Women's Land Army which operated during World War I. Argues that a logical domestic "army" should mobilize everyone, regardless of age or sex, in a total war effort.

THE LADY AND THE LAND: SOME SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL WOMEN FARMERS OF AMERICA ✓

Comstock, S.

Colliers, 45:20-21, September, 1910.

Notes the movement of women to farms and the tendency of the women to be well versed in agriculture and quick to adopt new methods. The article is a series of short interviews with women who run successful farms and have gained the admiration of male farmers.

THE USE OF TIME BY FARM WOMEN

Crawford, Ina Z.

University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 146,
January, 1927.

Sample of 81 Idaho farm and town women's use of time is compared in ten major categories. Farm women spent more time on outside work, got less sleep and had fewer modern conveniences than town women. Author includes comments on homemaking as a profession versus other careers for women.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS - EMPHASIS ON FEMALE INTERESTS

Curry, Charles

Agriculture Education Magazine, 47(12), June, 1975.

Examines trends in increasing number of females in agriculture classes and questions four major assumptions made in regard to female students: (1) men and women have same learning abilities, (2) same desire to work after graduation, (3) male teachers can adjust to teach female students, and (4) primary purpose of vocational agriculture is for preparation for job entry on the secondary level. Concludes that sex biases must be examined and program should relate to both sexes equally.

Dornbusch See Heer

A STUDY OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIPS AMONG MIDDLECLASS WOMEN

Eitzen, D. Stanley

Rural Sociology, 35:84-91, March, 1970.

A rural-urban comparison study in Kansas showed that while sex and social class make no difference when certain variables are considered, community size makes a considerable difference in organizational involvement. Residents of small rural towns have fewer of these memberships than residents of more urban towns and cities.

THE WOMAN'S SPHERE

Elsinger, Vera

Rural America, p. 5, November 1931.

Taken from an address before the American Farm Bureau Federation; discusses the activity of women on the farm, as consumers and budgeters, partners to men, organizers of the home and of farm organizations.

FARM WIFE TELLS HOW I HELP MY HUSBAND
Farmer's Digest, 69-74, March, 1971.

A round table discussion of four dairy farm wives.

DO YOU WANT YOUR DAUGHTER TO MARRY A FARMER? WHAT FARM WOMEN THINK ABOUT FARM LIFE ✓

Farmer's Wife

Webb Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn. 1922.

The Farmer's Wife asked its 750,000 readers nationwide the question which is the title of this pamphlet. 7,000 responses in which 94% answered yes. Some reasons for the affirmative answer: (1) women earn independent income on the farm, (2) farmer and wife automatically home and business partners, (3) farm life gives women an opportunity for constructive occupation, (4) farmer and wife "boss" their own business, (5) if husband dies, women can go on with the business and keep the family at home, (6) farm woman is not a drudge. Negative responses said: (1) nothing to lighten the labor and monotony, (2) age too fast, (3) farm wife not the social equal to city sister, (4) farm drudge instead of wife and mother, (5) farm woman lacks educational influences which broaden scope of vision. Includes 68 sample letters and the three which won prizes.

"THE FARM WOMAN ANSWERS THE QUESTION-WHAT DO FARM WOMEN WANT?"

Farmer's Wife

Webb Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn., 1926.

This pamphlet is a summary of a three day conference called by the American Country Life Association and the Farmer's Wife Magazine. Twenty farm women in leadership positions conferred in Chicago. Discussion centered around such topics as the status of farm women, citizenship, economics, home organization, equal partnership, and community development.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FAMILY AND OCCUPATIONAL FUNCTIONING OF A SAMPLE OF RURBAN WELFARE WOMEN

Feldman, Harold and Margaret Feldman

The Cornell Journal of Social Relations, 9(1):35-52, Spring, 1973.

The relationship between two social institutions is explored; the family and the occupational as they relate to each other in the case of low income women. For these women, having a problem at home had a direct impact on their working, and their employment had repercussions at home. The

data is from a study of 1,325 women living in small towns and surrounding areas. The difficult position women find themselves in concerns both the internal and external demand that they have a primary commitment to home and family and yet must work in order not to be considered a parasite on society.

Frank See Osterberg

THE FARM WOMEN TODAY

Frysinger, Grace E.

Rural America, 8-10, March, 1934.

Discontent on the farm and the desire to migrate to the cities are explained as women's problems.

MARKETING PROBLEMS OF RURAL WOMEN. WHAT THE COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD ARE DOING

Frysinger, Grace E.

Liaison Committee of Rural Women's Organizations, London, 1930, p. 125.

Chief home economist of the USDA surveys cooperative marketing in the U.S., marketing activities and problems of rural women, the cooperative marketing associations and what these marketing opportunities mean for farm women.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEWOMAN: RURAL WOMEN TAKE THE LEAD

Frysinger, Grace E.

The Country Gentleman, May 16, 1925.

Frysinger, Extension Home Economist, USDA, declares a great new movement of rural women who have been "analyzed, patronized, and cartoonized, but they have never been eulogized, idealized, and immortalized." Talks of new awareness of transportation and communication which gets the rural woman out of her isolation, and an educational movement where 1,290 trained home economists worked with 500,000 rural women in a program for better rural life and leadership training.

SETTING OF SOCIAL CONTRACT AND STATUS ADVANCEMENT THROUGH MARRIAGE: A RESTUDY OF RURAL WOMEN

Fulton, P.N.

Rural Sociology, 40:45-54, Spring, 1975.

This study investigates the incidence of marriage

mobility among 134 young women from a rural area in Michigan. The dependent variable, social mobility through marriage, was measured by comparing the Duncan Socioeconomic Index score for each woman's father's occupation at the time of her high school graduation and her husband's score at the end of the post high school decade. Findings showed that women who met their husbands after moving to an urban setting were generally found to be more intelligent, to have waited longer to marry, and to be more likely to have received positive parental encouragement for status improvement than was the case for women who remained in rural areas. Only intelligence was found to be strongly associated with marriage mobility. A woman's "positive personal characteristics" were more important for marriage mobility in a rural social context than in an urban setting.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE FERTILITY OF RURAL-FARM AND URBAN WOMEN

Gardner, Bruce

Southern Economic Journal, 518-524, April, 1972.

This study explained a substantial fraction of variation in fertility, for both the rural-farm and urban populations. An increase in the opportunity cost of time was associated with decreasing family size, while increase in income yielded larger families. In comparing rural-farm and urban fertility behavior, both appeared to respond to differences in income, wages and schooling in basically the same way.

WE SAGEBRUSH FOLKS

Greenwood, Annie Pike

New York: Appleton-Century, 1934.

Personal account of life on a farm in Idaho with inciteful chapters on education, birth, death, recreation, outdoors, sex, war, politics, faith and economics. Told by a woman who disdained farm women, then became one.

SOME MYTHS ABOUT WOMEN AGRICULTURE TEACHERS

Gregg, Ted, Dennis Hampton, and E.M. Juergenson

Agriculture Education Magazine, 47(12):273, 1975.

Survey sent to supervisors of 20 women agriculture teachers in California showed that the ten common myths associated with female teachers were not substantiated. Some of these myths include: women should limit their teaching to ornamental

horticulture, women cannot handle large animals, will not do dirty jobs, will not be accepted.

Gustafson See Hafstrom

EARLY BACKGROUND AND LATER LIFE STYLE: WOMEN WITH FARM, RURAL AND URBAN BACKGROUNDS ARE COMPARED

Hafstrom, J. L., M. M. Dunsing, and A. W. Gustafson
Illinois Agriculture Experiment Station, Ill. Research,
16(4): 18-19, 1974.

This article explores a woman's early environment: farm, nonfarm, or rural and how it affects her later aspirations, satisfactions and attitudes. Some differences that were found included: Education: urban-reared women had completed more schooling; decision-making: when one spouse was primarily responsible for decision making, the urban and rural women were more likely to make them, but the opposite was true for farm wives; attitudes: some strong attitudinal differences were found among selected questions, farm wives tended to be more traditionally oriented.

MOTHERS OF THE SOUTH: PORTRITURE OF THE WHITE TENANT FARM WOMAN

Hagood, Margaret Jarman
University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 1939.

Presentation of case material and a short summary of certain quantitative results of a study of 129 women from white tenant farm families in a group of 12 counties in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. Study to determine what effect the high level of fertility and low socio-economic level had on the lives of women with children. Findings: They suffer the direct consequence of a long continued cash crop economy, undergo extreme social impoverishment from the lack and unequal distribution of institutional services, and bear the brunt of regional tradition which subjects them to class and sex discrimination. The sample was compared with an equal number from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Includes sections on the types of farms in the study, life of the tenant women and interpretation of the findings. Shows how these women have triple roles of mother, housekeeper, and field laborer.

THEY'RE GETTING IN THE CROPS

Hall, Florence

Independent Woman, 22:194-196, July 1943.

The director of the Women's Land Army explains the qualifications for and the function of the Women's Land Army. All types of women were recruited to perform agricultural work during war time.

THE NATION'S CROPS NEED YOU

Hall, Florence

Independent Woman, 24:187, July 1945.

Recruitment article by the director of the Women's Land Army. Calls for three quarters of a million women from all occupational backgrounds to do emergency farm work.

Hampton See Gregg

THE BARTER LADY: A WOMAN FARMER SEES IT THROUGH

Harris, Evelyn

Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1934.

The diary of a woman widowed with five children and her adjustments to being poor. Deals with the problems and challenges of being a farmer, and the discrimination she comes up against because she is a woman.

RURAL GIRLS IN THE CITY FOR WORK

Hatcher, Orie Latham

A study made for the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance. Richmond, Garrett and Massie. 1930.

A study of 255 young (median age, 20) rural women from West Virginia, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee who migrated to the cities of Durham and Richmond to work. Includes a survey of the life and occupations of the sample in the city, including 12 personal accounts, their backgrounds, reasons for coming to the city, comparison of their status in the country and city, recommendations and guidance, and the statistical tables. Economic reasons were the most cited as to why they migrated to the city. Most of the sample came from farm families.

Hearnden See Howard

EVALUATION OF WORK BY FEMALES, 1940-1950

Heer, D. M. and S. M. Dornbusch

American Journal of Sociology, 63:27-29, 1957.

Correlations were computed between level of income and female participation in the labor force. White women are changing their evaluation of work and non-white women were beginning to change. The values of non-white women are apparently following the same pattern of change as those of white women but with a time lag of more than a decade.

WHAT COUNTRY WOMEN USE

Howard, Louise and Beryl Hearnden (eds.)

George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London. 1939.

A survey of resources women in rural areas use worldwide. Includes wool, flax, cotton, hemp, hides and skins, wood and bark, animal, vegetable and mineral products, and scrounge materials. Illustrated with an introduction on the skills of country women.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF TODAY'S FARM WOMEN?

International Harvester Farm Forum, 2(4), 1975.

A panel discussion of the changing roles of farm women, with a focus on a woman rancher from Wyoming and a couple who share farming fifty-fifty.

Juergenson See Gregg

HILLBILLY WOMEN

Kahn, Kathy

Avon, New York. 1973.

Personal accounts of 19 poor, white women in southern Appalachia -- some of them activists (Florence Reece) in coal and mine struggles, mill workers and rural women migrants to the city (Cincinnati).

WHY SO FEW? (Women in Agricultural Occupations)

Knotts, D. and R. Knotts

Agricultural Education Magazine, 47(12):269,276, June, 1975.

Women do not participate in agriculture because of early conditioning, occupational counseling, social attitudes, attitudinal and institutional limitations. Recommendations to educators,

administrators and employers to facilitate the transition of women entering the field of agriculture are given.

INCOME RETURNS FOR WORKING WOMEN BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Knutson, M. and D. Schreiner

Current Farm Economics, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, 39-49, 1975.

This study is concerned with the role of place of residence in determining income returns for working women in the 30-44 year age range. Data used are from the National Longitudinal Surveys by Ohio State University's Center for Human Resource Research on the labor market experience of 5,083 women for 1966. Results implied that women living in an urban area earn more than women in a non-urban non-farm area.

INSPIRATION'S THE SOLUTION

Kren D.

Agricultural Education Magazine 47(12):284, June 1975.

One page article on how to stimulate interest among women to choose vocational agriculture instruction as a career.

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE IN A TWO-YEAR COLLEGE

Kuznik, Anthony

Agricultural Education Magazine, 47(12), June, 1975.

Sudden emergence of significant number of women in agricultural education. Impact is yet to be felt -- on the job at present, females get less than males in terms of salary, raises and promotions.

TWO GENERATIONS OF RURAL AND URBAN WOMEN APPRAISE MARITAL HAPPINESS

Landis, Paul H.

Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin #524, March, 1951

Study based on 1,000 women, mothers and daughters, married and unmarried, with some connection to the State College of Washington, judged marital happiness on the basis of negative and positive factors. No differences between rural and urban women were found on reasons given for marital happiness and unhappiness except that a higher proportion of rural than urban daughters indicated that they consider sexual adjustment a major problem in marriage. Economic factors were the most mentioned in regards to marital happiness and unhappiness overall.

DOROTHEA LANGE LOOKS AT THE AMERICAN COUNTRY WOMAN

Lange, Dorothea

A photographic essay with a commentary by Beaumont Newhall, Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth and Ward Ritchie Press, Los Angeles. 1967.

A photographic essay of women and rural areas in the west and south from the 30's through the 50's. A beautiful grouping of photographs that need no explanation.

CONTRASTS IN URBAN AND RURAL FAMILY LIFE

Leevy, J. Roy

American Sociological Review, 5(6):948-953, December, 1940.

This study of 1,000 rural and 1,000 urban Illinois families from 1934-38 showed that they had similar cultural patterns in spite of the difference in location of home and mode of making a living, but the degree to which it is manifested differs. Urban families had modern water supply, used a budget, used bakery products, more religious materials while rural families had gardens, did their own laundry, canned and were more religious in regards to activities.

WOMEN IN URBAN AGRIBUSINESS

Leibelt, D. C.

Agricultural Education Magazine, 47(12):285, June, 1975

Personal ideas of a teacher of agriculture. One page and no information.

THIS WAY OF WIFE: REFLECTIONS OF 800 COUNTRY WOMEN

Longwell, Maude (ed.)

Farm Journal, Inc., Philadelphia: Countryside Press. 1971

An anthology of letters and verses originally published in Farm Journal as "Letters from Farm Women." Reflections of 800 women over a 25 year period.

SHORT OF HELP? HIRE WOMEN

Lorang, Glenn

Farm Journal, July, 1972.

Discusses the benefits in hiring women in all types of farm jobs, including traditionally male held jobs.

WHO CARES THAT A WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE?

Mathur, Mary E. Fleming
 Indian Historian 4(2):11-15, Summer 1971.

Historical and modern perspectives on women in American Indian cultures. Stresses women's work, its economic importance and its relation to power and status.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES IN ASPIRATIONS

Middleton, Russell and Charles M. Grigg
 Rural Sociology, 24:347-354, 1959.

The data for this study are drawn from a 20 percent sampling of public high school seniors in Florida in 1954-55. The final sample consisted of 2,183 twelfth grade students. Residence of the students in rural and urban communities as defined by the census was the independent variable. That rural youths have lower occupational and educational aspirations than urban youths receives partial support. Neither study showed any significant differences by residence on the occupational or educational aspirations of white females.

THE GIRL IN THE RURAL FAMILY

Miller, Nora
 University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 1935.

A case study of homelife in several different family situations (mountain farm, coal mining, cotton farm, etc.) is the basis of this book emphasizing the need for educating the out-of-school female. The author worked in agricultural extension and the last chapter, "Instructing the Girl in the Family" outlines programs to help a female through the transitional stage to a seemingly inevitable family life of her own. Recommendations are that she be schooled in homemaking.

NEED FOR WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE (subtitle under WOMEN IN INDUSTRY)

Monthly Labor Review 58: 1248, June 1944.

Explains the activities of the Women's Land Army, a sector of the U.S. Crop Corps, who are called "Farmerettes." Women in the "Land Army" work in the fields, dairy barns, and poultry yards; drive tractors and perform heavy farm tasks; do cotton chopping, corn tassling, hay pitching, wheat harvesting and peanut shaking.

RURAL WOMEN AND THE WORKS PROGRESS PROGRAM: A PARTIAL ANALYSIS OF LEVELS OF LIVING

Morgan, E. L., J. D. Ensminger, and M. W. Sneed
University of Missouri College of Agriculture Agricultural
Experiment Station Research Bulletin 253, April 1937.

Data on 553 rural women in Works Progress Administration sewing rooms in 12 selected counties in Missouri showed that their education level, skills and position as principal wage earner require them to seek employment and receive this assistance.

NEBRASKA FARM WOMEN: DOING A MAN'S JOB IN A MAN'S WORLD
Nebraska's New Land Review. Walthill, Neb., Center for Rural Affairs. Winter 1975.

Women who do field work on Nebraska's farms. This short article points out that the women's contribution often makes the difference between the farm's success or failure.

THE MS. FARMERS: AN ADULT CLASS FOR FARM WOMEN

Oldfield, B. and J. Wise
Agricultural Education Magazine, 46(10):226-227, April, 1974.

A description of an adult vocational program for farm women in Clark County, Kentucky, which was organized along traditional lines of classes on gardening, cooking, first aid, record keeping, etc. Done in outline form, it gives no details.

WHY MORE FARM WOMEN ARE WORKING

Osterberg, Mary Lee and John N. Frank
Farm Wife News, 6(4), April, 1976.

This article hypothesizes reasons why more farm women have outside jobs: changing role of women, electrification, modern conveniences, economic necessity due to rising costs, more educated women, and changing social attitudes.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MOTHER JONES

Parton, Mary Field (ed.)
Charles Kerr and Co., Chicago, 1925.

Mary Harris Jones' life story. A heroine and leader in miners' struggles and the labor movement in the U.S., Mother Jones is a legend. For nearly fifty years she led miners in strikes across the nation, organized women and championed children's rights.

SHOULD WE ENCOURAGE WOMEN TO ENTER AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION?

Reynolds, Carl L. and Robert W. Walker
 Agricultural Education Magazine, 47(12):272-274, June, 1975.

Discusses the need to encourage women to enroll in agricultural occupations programs to train for entry level skills in ornamental horticulture and companion animal care because, the authors maintain, women are less oriented to production agriculture and relate to younger students, thus fitting them to teaching agriculture in the primary schools. Their conclusion is that this proposal "does not present a threat to men" and that it would "enhance" these types of agricultural occupations.

THE JOURNAL OF A COUNTRY WOMAN

Rogers, Emma Winner
 Eaton and Mains, New York; Jennings and Graham,
 Cincinnati. 1912.

Flowery journal of a well-to-do woman who lives part-time in the country.

PREDICTORS OF THE FARM WIFE'S INVOLVEMENT IN GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND ADOPTION DECISIONS

Sawyer, Barbara J.
 Rural Sociology, 38:412-26, Winter, 1973.

This study examines the wife's involvement in decisions concerning the general management of farm business and decisions leading to the adoption of agricultural innovations. Things found to be contingent on involvement were the wife's farm-information-seeking activity; her involvement in farm tasks; and size of farm, family, and income.

HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD AND OF ITS MEMBER SOCIETIES

Scarborough, Neve
 John Wadsworth Ltd., The Rydal Press, London. 1953.

History of the emergent and unifying forces which became the A.C.W.W. and its history. Includes a list of the constituent societies and their histories, 41 of which are U.S. based.

WOMEN FOR THE SURVIVAL OF AGRICULTURE

Schultz, M., L. Heuser and J. Furber
 Michigan State Horticultural Society Annual Report, 101;
 Annual Meeting-104, 1973.

Reports of the activities of an organization comprised of wives of farmers who are activists in fighting for the rights of farmers and spreading education about farming. This movement has spread nationwide and is presently called American Agri-Women, a national coalition of farm women and farm women's organizations formed in 1974 for the purpose of uniting together to promote agriculture for the "benefit of the American people and the world."

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN

Skrabanek, R. L.
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas Agricultural Progress, 20 (3):23-26, 1974.

Population statistics which showed a trend of more men to women except in rural areas of Texas, but overall a decline in the sex ratio. Author predicts the trend will result in marriages of younger men to older women, breaking the traditional pattern.

ADVENTURES OF WOMEN FOR THE SURVIVAL OF AGRICULTURE (WSAM)

Steffens, S.
Annual Report: Horticultural Society of Michigan, 1973: 159-161, 1974:95-98.

Report of WSAM activities.

FAMILY ROLE DIFFERENTIATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN FARMING

Straus, Murray A.
Rural Sociology, 25:219-228, 1960.

Data for a sample of 903 Wisconsin farm families tested the existence of a "wife role factor" in the understanding of the technological behavior of farm operators. No causal relation was demonstrated as to whether the wife's ability to play an "integrative-supportive" role facilitates her husband as regard to technological competence, or whether it is the husband's increasing technological competence which encourages the wife's emphasis on the "integrative-supportive" role. The study focuses on traditionally defined sex roles and suggests that the "wife role" factor should be included in farm practice adoption research.

THE ROLE OF THE WIFE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT

Straus, Murray A.

Journal of Marriage and the Family, 20:59-64, 1958.

High success families tended to be characterized by role specialization, as evidenced by the high-success farmers' wives feeling that major farm and financial decisions should be made primarily by the husband, and by the amount of effort which these women put into home food preservation and their nonparticipation in farm work. Wives of high-success farmers were also found to be a better adjusted, more optimistic and persevering group than were the wives of the low-success settlers.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE FARM HOME TO FARM BUSINESS

Studley, Lucy A.

Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 279, 1931.

The first part deals with the average daily consumption of different commodities the farm produces. The second part gives statistics of all the hours of work on the farm. For the farm wife, 1 and 1/2 hours a day were devoted to cleaning dairy utensils and work with poultry, and these activities made up her main farm duties outside of housework.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL FARM WIVES

Sweet, James A.

Rural Sociology, 37:553-577, December, 1972.

A study of employment patterns of rural farm wives using a 0.1% sample from the 1960 census. Employment differentials among rural farm wives are compared with those among urban wives. Findings: farm women have fewer employment opportunities, higher fertility, less education, more traditional views on women's role and greater economic need. Also compares rural farm and rural nonfarm women and examines differential patterns of employment.

**GRADIENTS OF URBAN INFLUENCE ON THE EDUCATIONAL, EMPLOYMENT,
AND FERTILITY PATTERNS OF WOMEN**

Tarver, James D.

Rural Sociology, 34:356-367, September, 1969.

Study to determine whether significant rural-urban differences among selected characteristics of women still existed in 1960 over previous periods in history. Data used came from 208 counties containing and surrounding Atlanta, Georgia; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Omaha, Nebraska. Findings: fertility of women increased directly with distance from the nearest metropolitan center, formal education; proportionate number of employed women declined as distance from the metropolitan center increased; the number of children born declined as the population size of the urbanized area of SMSA increased; and the proportionate number of employed females and of those completing 12 or more years of formal education increased directly with the population size of the urbanized area.

**URBAN INFLUENCE ON THE FERTILITY AND EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS
OF WOMEN LIVING IN HOMOGENEOUS AREAS**

Tarver, James D. et al.

Journal of Marriage and the Family, 32(2):237-241, May, 1970.

Research to determine whether rural and urban women living in homogeneous areas exhibited different patterns of behavior in 1960 using same data as in Tarver (1969) but restricted to 81 counties. Findings indicated that both city size and distance from the selected metropolitan centers do affect the proportionate number of employed females, the percentage employed declined consistently with city-size. The fertility of women increases consistently with distance from the metropolitan centers but fluctuates irregularly with increasing size of central city.

**CHANGES IN LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN IN LOW
INCOME RURAL AREAS OF THE SOUTH**

Terry, Geraldine B. and J. L. Charlton

U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Southern Cooperative Service 185, (Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Stations), June, 1974.

Changes between 1960 and 1966 in the labor force characteristics of women in low-income rural areas of Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee were examined. Findings: one of the most important influences on a woman's employment is her position in the family; for those women who

worked, educational attainment and race had more bearing on occupational choice than did family position; and the difference between the labor force participation rate of farm wives and other women decreased considerably between 1960 and 1966.

FARMER'S WIFE

Thayen, J. V.

Forum, 76:146-149, July, 1926.

Personal account of a well educated farm wife.

THE USE OF TIME BY SOUTH DAKOTA FARM HOMEMAKERS

Wasson, Grace E.

South Dakota State College Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin 247, March, 1930.

The average time spent on various activities of 100 South Dakota farm homemakers is the subject of this study. Activities include: food preparation; care of house, clothing, family; management; sleep and rest; eating meals; care of self; leisure; farm work; other work and miscellaneous. Findings include: the average working week for the homemakers was 66 hours and ten minutes. About 50% of the time spent in homemaking is used for food provision for the family. The average amount of time spent on farm work was 11 hours, 15 minutes, however, more than 75% more time is devoted to farm work during spring and summer. The rural homemaker averages 8 hours, 36 minutes sleep per night and has 3 hours leisure time per day.

WHAT DO FARM WOMEN WANT?

Literary Digest, p. 50, August 21, 1926.

Report of a meeting of a national committee of representative farm women held at Chicago where the following needs were outlined: better sanitary conditions, more conveniences, contacts, better educational advantages for the children, time, a bank account, recreation, recognize the poetry and charm of country life, pink underwear (make it silk), literature, recognition of the value of their work, to be classed as women not "farm women" and women of ability and understanding.

JOINT DECISION MAKING IN FARM FAMILIES AS A FUNCTION OF STATUS AND ROLE

Wilkening, E. A.

American Sociological Review, 23:187-192, 1958.

Study which hypothesized that joint involvement of husband and wife declines with the degree of commercialization of the farm enterprise or joint decision making of husband and wife is a function of the extent to which farm and family decisions are viewed as having joint consequences for both farm and home. There is a curvilinear relationship between farm income and joint involvement of husband and wife in major decisions. Both the low and the high income groups tend to be characterized by low joint decision making. The involvement of the husband and wife in decisions pertaining to family and farm is a product of the goals and means for attaining those goals, which may change over time, as well as of institutionalized definitions of husband and wife roles.

DIMENSIONS OF ASPIRATION, WORK ROLES AND DECISION MAKING OF FARM HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN WISCONSIN

Wilkening, E. A. and Laskshmi K. Bharadwaj

Journal of Marriage and the Family, 29:703-711, November, 1967.

Dimensions of aspirations, work roles, and decision making are delineated for 500 Wisconsin farm families (husband and wife). Results indicated that there is a specialization in decision making as well as in the performance of instrumental tasks with joint involvement in certain areas. The values placed upon specific goals reflected the individual spouse's own interest and involvement in them.

ASPIRATIONS AND TASK INVOLVEMENT AS RELATED TO DECISION MAKING AMONG FARM HUSBANDS AND WIVES

Wilkening, E. A. and Laskshmi K. Bharadwaj

Rural Sociology, 33:30-45, March, 1968.

Measures of the dimensions of aspirations, allocation of tasks and involvement in decisions of husbands and wives are outlined. Findings are similar to Wilkening and Bharadwaj (1967).

CONSENSUS IN ASPIRATIONS FOR FARM IMPROVEMENT AND ADOPTION OF FARM PRACTICES

Wilkening, E. A. and Sylvia Guerrero

Rural Sociology, 34:182-196, June, 1969.

This study of 500 Wisconsin farm couples tests the combined effect of farm husbands' and wives' aspirations for farm improvement on the adoption of different types of improved farm practices. The results show that consensus in aspiration between husband and wife is associated with higher adoption than when only one spouse has high aspirations. This article presented further evidence that the nature of the farm enterprise is affected by the role of the wife.

A COMPARISON OF HUSBAND AND WIFE RESPONSES CONCERNING WHO MAKES FARM AND HOME DECISIONS

Wilkening, E. A. and D. Morrison

Journal of Marriage and the Family, 25: 349-351, August, 1963.

A pilot study of 61 farm families in Wisconsin (one county) on involvement in decision making. Results indicate that there is greater agreement upon whether or not matters were discussed than upon whether the decision was usually joint or made by one spouse or the other. More accurately describes whether there is involvement rather than who decides a particular matter.

WOMEN ON THE FARM

Willsee, Honore

Harper's Weekly, pp. 32-34, July 11, 1914.

Report on the discontent of farm women: their hardships, isolation, and anonymity. Recognition of this problem by the Department of Agriculture in terms of rural women's unpaid contribution to society. Seen in terms of farm efficiency, and that the woman's role is domestic and her responsibility is to contribute to the social life of the farm to make it "pleasant."

USE OF TIME BY OREGON HOMEMAKERS

Wilson, Maud

Oregon State Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 256, November, 1929.

Study of the time distribution of 288 Oregon farm homemakers, 71 country non-farm homemakers and 154 non-country, non-farm homemakers include hours spent on all the activities during a day. Farm homemakers were found to spend longer hours working.

FORMAL PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANT HOUSEWIVES IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY

Windham, Gerald O.

Sociology and Social Research, 47:201-209, January, 1963.

The association between migrant status and the formal social participation patterns of 1,470 married, white housewives in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area is examined. Wives who have always lived in Pittsburgh belong to more organized groups, attend more meetings and hold more power positions in organizations than do wives born in other cities or in rural areas. The relationship persists when education is controlled. However, participation is related to length of residence in the community.

Wise: See Oldfield

Part 4. Citations Organized by Year, 1900-1976

1975-1976

WHY MORE FARM WOMEN ARE WORKING

Osterberg, Mary Lee and John N. Frank
Farm Wife News, 6(4), April, 1976.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS - EMPHASIS ON FEMALE INTERESTS

Curry, Charles
Agriculture Education Magazine, 47(12), June, 1975.

SETTING OF SOCIAL CONTRACT AND STATUS ADVANCEMENT THROUGH MARRIAGE: A RESTUDY OF RURAL WOMEN

Fulton, P.N.
Rural Sociology, 40:45-54, Spring, 1975.

SOME MYTHS ABOUT WOMEN AGRICULTURE TEACHERS

Gregg, Ted, Dennis Hampton, and E.M. Juergenson
Agriculture Education Magazine, 47(12):273, 1975.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF TODAY'S FARM WOMEN?

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U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Southern Cooperative
Service 185, (Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana
Agricultural Experiment Stations), June, 1974.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FAMILY AND OCCUPATIONAL FUNCTIONING
OF A SAMPLE OF RURAL WELFARE WOMEN**
Feldman, Harold and Margaret Feldman
The Cornell Journal of Social Relations, 9(1):35-52, Spring, 1973.

HILLBILLY WOMEN
Kahn, Kathy
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159-161, 1974:95-98.

1970-1971-1972

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE FERTILITY OF RURAL-FARM AND URBAN WOMEN

Gardner, Bruce
Southern Economic Journal, 518-524, April, 1972.

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THE EMPLOYMENT OF RURAL FARM WIVES

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A STUDY OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIPS AMONG MIDDLECLASS WOMEN

Bitzen, D. Stanley
Rural Sociology, 35:84-91, March, 1970.

URBAN INFLUENCE ON THE FERTILITY AND EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF WOMEN LIVING IN HOMOGENEOUS AREAS

Tarver, James D. et al.
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SHEPHERDESS OF ELK RIVER VALLEY

Brown, Margaret Duncan
Golden Bell Press, Denver, Colo. 1967.

DOROTHEA LANGE LOOKS AT THE AMERICAN COUNTRY WOMAN

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The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station offers research programs and materials without regard to race, color, or national origin and is also an equal opportunity employer.

