

UC Berkeley

IURD Working Paper Series

Title

Women in Socio-Economic Transitions in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and China Workshop Abstract

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/4gp2k5sx>

Author

Tinker, Irene

Publication Date

1994-09-01

Peer reviewed

Issues Paper

Women in Socio-
Economic Transitions in
Vietnam, Laos,
Cambodia, and China

Workshop Abstract

September 1994

University of California at Berkeley

Women in Socio-Economic Transitions in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and China:

Workshop Abstract

Conference held at Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok, Thailand
20 - 24 June 1994

Conference Convenor:

Irene Tinker

*Professor, Departments of Women's Studies and City & Regional Planning
University of California at Berkeley*

Conference Sponsors:

University of California Pacific Rim Research Program

The Ford Foundation

The Asia Foundation

Chulalongkorn University

Institute of International and Area Studies,
University of California at Berkeley

Institute of Urban and Regional Development,
University of California at Berkeley

WOMEN AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSITIONS IN VIETNAM, LAOS, CAMBODIA, and CHINA

Workshop held at
Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok, 20-24 June 1994

Report Prepared by
Irene Tinker, Convenor
Professor, Department of Women's Studies and
Department of City and Regional Planning
University of California at Berkeley

Rapid economic change causes concomitant social changes that, if unfettered, often has an adverse impact on women's ability to work and maintain her family. For two decades the field of women in development has documented these changes in developing countries as they moved their economies from a subsistence base to one more integrated into global trade. The communist countries of Europe and Asia remained largely outside this transition until recently. The abrupt turnabout in Europe from communism to free market has caused major social and economic dislocations, usually to the disadvantage of women with families. In Asia, the transition has been more controlled: the communist parties in China, Vietnam, and Laos are attempting to moderate the speed and impact of economic reforms. The objective of this workshop on *Women and Socio-Economic Transition in Vietnam, Laos, China, and Cambodia* was to open a dialogue between the women experiencing and studying their own transitions and women from Thailand and the United States who have American scholars who have studied and observed economic development around the world.

The timing of the workshop was fortuitous. The upcoming Fourth World Conference for Women of the United Nations will take place in Beijing in September 1995. Delegations and individual scholars from China have been visiting the United States to collect information about women's studies and women's organizations. The US recognition of Vietnam has facilitated travel between the two countries. Laos is gradually opening its country to economic investment as it attempts to control the rate of change. Cambodia has had a more wrenching history than the other countries; the lack of political stability combined with massive problems of rebuilding both society and infrastructure has opened the country to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) reminiscent of Bangladesh in its first years of independence. For all of these reasons, the governments and women's research centers in these countries were eager to meet with scholars concerned with the

impact of socio-economic change on women. On their part, women in both the US and Thailand were anxious to share their knowledge not only about the often deleterious effects of change on women, but also about the research and actions that have influenced policies to the benefit of women.

Twenty-three from Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, and China joined with scholars and activists from Thailand and the United States (Attachment 1) to identify major issues facing women as a result of the rapid shift from a command to a market economy. A second task for the participants was to focus on significant aspects of these issues that could be studied in one or more of the countries in a collaborative manner. Both the research design and findings will be focused on influencing national and international policies that differentially affect women and men. Globally, economic reforms have produced both benefits and costs, but the costs seem too often to fall disproportionately on women.

The resultant studies will provide invaluable information not only to government planners in the respective countries but also to the growing number of women's organizations and NGO's involved in policy debate. Such information will allow more equitable decisions about resources and opportunities and should help ameliorate the negative effects of the transitions. Finally, studies on women in these countries will greatly benefit those teaching or studying women's issues throughout the world.

Workshop planning

The impetus for the workshop came from a research trip to Vientiane, Hanoi, and Guangzhou by Irene Tinker, professor of women's studies and city and regional planning at the University of California, Berkeley, in June and July, 1992. Talks with women leaders made her aware how much the years without communication between the communist countries and the west had deprived these women of access to the immense literature on women around the world. On the other hand, the experiences in the communist countries brought new perspectives to women and change. Tinker put together a planning committee that included scholars conversant with women's issue in the three countries, or in former socialist countries, or globally. Amara Pongsapich, vice chancellor for research at Chulalongkorn University and a former research collaborator with Tinker, agreed to host the workshop in Bangkok and designated Suwattana Thadaniti, deputy director of CUSRI [Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute] to undertake local arrangements. Suwattana not only arranged the conference site with its delectable lunches, she booked rooms, organized three evening meals, and found students to guide participants to sessions, to shopping, and to an afternoon visit to the Golden Palace complete with an unexpected viewing of the King. On request she took interested women through a squatter area that she was studying and to see the Bangkok center of the sex industry. Although she promised to try --her

offer symbolized her dedicated service, she was unable to influence the rain storms the deluged the opening and closing events.

The five day workshop took place in the beautifully appointed conference center of Chulalongkorn University. Microphones, designed for simultaneous interpretation, were helpful for soft-spoken participants; the many languages and the high cost of translation meant that English was the workshop language. Each country group had at least one person fluent in English and who whispered explanations of discussions and translated interventions from those women who did not wish to speak in English; in working groups informal translation was assisted by Americans as well.

Ten women attended from Laos; two represented the Women's Federation, one headed housing and urban planning for the prime minister, one was vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, two came from international agencies and one from a bilateral aid country, three were selected by the NGO women in development coordinating group in Laos to present the group's views to the workshop and brief the group on return. Among the six women from Vietnam were three from women's research units and two from universities; the sixth is a doctoral student at Berkeley who left the country in her teens but is returning to work on AIDS research. The Director of the theory department of the All-China Women's Federation and a People's Deputy were part of the China delegation that also included an officer of the World Bank mission in China, a member of the Chinese Academy of Social Science and the head of the first women's research center in that country, in Henan. Both young women from Cambodia were affiliated with the recently established Cambodian Researchers for Development; both were born in the country but one had returned after living and studying the US. Besides faculty and students from Chula and a faculty member from the National Institute of Development Administration, Thai participants came from two universities outside Bangkok in Khon Kaen and in Chiangmai.

The original funding came from the University of California Pacific Rim grant and a supplementary grant from the Dean of International and Area Studies at Berkeley. This amount was matched by the Ford Foundation whose offices in Bangkok offered critical advice. Travel grants for four women from Laos and two each from Vietnam and Cambodia were provided by the Asia Foundation; their recommendations for participants broadened the spectrum of participants significantly. Administrative support came from research institutes at each campus: CUSRI and IURD [Institute for Urban and Regional Development] at Berkeley. Agency support was also extended to personnel from UNIFEM, Asian Institute for Technology, SIDA, UNDP, UNICEF, and the World Bank. Khemara in Phnom Penh and Church World Service Bangkok office sent participants; the Quaker office in Vientiane was instrumental in assuring the three member NGO

delegation attended the workshop. Coordination in Berkeley was the responsibility of Dia Warren and in Bangkok of Nina Schwalbe.

Workshop organization

In her welcoming statement that delineated the goals of the workshop, Irene Tinker noted that the first outcome of the meeting had already been accomplished: a new network had been created just by holding the workshop. Networks provide invaluable communication and information links; they are non-hierarchical and unstructured; and they link women around the world. All participants had promised to extend the networks within their own countries by holding briefing sessions for their own organizations to discuss ideas that were generated by and to distribute the materials prepared for the workshop. The *issues* papers, prepared by every participant, highlighted problems of women undergoing rapid economic change; background articles were provided to illustrate both the success and failure of efforts to influence women and development over the last two decades.

Identifying transition issues in each country was the major task of the workshop: determining how the culture, history, politics, and economics operating within the family, the country, and the world affect who wins and who loses. Within the broad spectrum of issues, policy research should be focused on issues that are amenable to study and whose findings are likely to affect the way economic or social policies are decided or implemented. However, Tinker stressed that some policy shifts will only come when more women participate in NGOs or enter the political arena itself.

Basic to the concept of the workshop was equal participation by all women present. Such an approach, while typical within the US women's movement, is not usual in international gatherings where the senior member of each delegation determines who may speak and what is said. Young Asian women are generally taught to respect age and seniority and were shy at first about speaking. Further, many participants had not even been out of their country before. To chip away at authority, each participant was asked to introduce herself and to indicate the name by which she wished to be addressed. Although this approach did not completely stop the use of titles, it did undermine long forms of address. The insistence by Irene Tinker, as one of the oldest participants and certainly the one with the whitest hair, that she should be called by her first name helped create an informality that encouraged openness and dialogue.

During the first three days, all participants presented the findings of their own research or activities, and discussed issues they considered of major concern to women in their own countries or globally. The country presentations were then analyzed and summarized. The issues were then combined into six problem areas; cross-national working groups spent another day determining

which of the issues could be researched within a reasonable time frame and could then be presented in a manner that could affect policy.

Issue by country as presented

Vietnam researchers were concerned with:

1. *Government policies* need to maintain a safety net, legislate about property rights for women, regulate enterprises, and avoid encouraging prostitution with tourism policies. Good laws exist concerning environmental issues such as safe water, but they are poorly implemented.

2. *Family* is the unit of analysis for transition, not the individual. Rapidly changing family values as well as family structures are causing generational as well as gender conflicts. Studies are needed to separate policies from "campaigns."

3. *Workplace* research needs to compare working conditions, wages, benefits, promotion and training, and worker organizations as they relate to different locations and types of women's work: factories, especially jointly owned; home-based work; informal sector enterprises; and prostitution. Limits and possibilities of state assistance to women entrepreneurs, especially in the rural household, needs consideration.

4. *Decision making* To empower women they need access to scientific as well as liberal arts education; training in participation and legal rights. Women should be encouraged to seek local and national leadership roles.

5. *Health and population* Women's expressed needs must be heard and information needs to be widely disseminated, especially regarding the spread of AIDS.

Lao women listed seven topics:

1. *Education* A fundamental basis for addressing other issues. Specific actions should include: literacy classes, compulsory education up to at least five years to reverse the drop out of girls, and improved pay for teachers.

2. *Employment* Women are disproportionately losing government jobs; training is needed for management in both formal and informal sectors. Improvements in the export processing industries are needed in terms of working conditions, pay, and promotion for women. Traditional handicrafts, especially silk weaving, should be promoted.

3. *Health* The low standard of living results in many diseases. Preventative action should be expanded for inoculations, education, and early treatment. Sanitary projects should be a high priority. Women's health could also be improved through better child spacing and a reduction of the workload through access to appropriate technology.

4. *Laws* Better enforcement of existing and quite equitable laws on property and women's rights is imperative. New laws should provide labor with protection. To assist

women to understand and utilize these old and new laws, more women lawyers are needed. Domestic NGOs ought to be allowed.

5. *Environment* Deforestation is adversely affecting rural women's lives and income: sustainable development is a women's issue.

6. *Political participation* Need additional organizations, especially domestic NGOs, to supplement the women's union.

7. *Tradition and culture* have both positive and negative effects for women; but wholesale acceptance under the guise of nationalism could be dangerous for women.

To provide a central institution where research on these topics could take place and where data about women could be accumulated, the Laos women decided to campaign for a Women's Research Center. All issues should take into account the differences of impact on women from the various cultural minorities. Finally, they were deeply concerned about potential growth of prostitution and how to reduce the demand. Underscoring their approach was the recognition that their country was at a different level of economic development than the others; they stressed the importance of moving ahead step by step, not jumping and perhaps stumbling.

Cambodian women reflected an entirely different political situation derived from a lack of government. The emotional account of the hardships in their country brought tears to everyone's eyes.

1. *Domestic violence* Lack of sensitivity to human suffering after years of war was blamed for the unresponsiveness of both government and citizen to blatant and life-threatening violence against women.

2. *Woman as family provider* What is the role of relief agencies in this trend? How successful are the local NGOs in training women to succeed as entrepreneurs? What of childcare? How to protect small businesses as multinational industry arrives? Will ATOs [Alternate Trade Organization] preserve a market for handicrafts and local production?

For women from China the focus was on economic reform and its direct and longterm implications for women.

1. *Fiscal decentralization*, by reducing local expenditures, was having immediate impacts on education and health; in the longrun, literacy and skill levels would be affected and health standards undermined.

2. *Financial sector reform* results in no subsidies and few commercial loans. Production will suffer due to the lack of credit and money.

3. *Price reform* will increase the availability of food and raise rural incomes while increasing costs of food and so put additional pressure on urban family budgets and increasing the double burden.

4. *Agricultural reform* will increase incentives to greater efficiency pushing more men toward urban migration, leaving more work to the women, causing family separation, and increasing the double burden.

5. *Enterprise* efficiency leads to lay-offs and force retirements, both of which disproportionately affect women. Maternity leave becomes unpaid. Lack of job opportunities affect women's economic participation, possibilities of promotion and her status within the family and society.

Basic issues raised that did not fit into this schema included the problem widowed or divorced women have holding onto their homes because allocation is made through the husband's work unit. Problems related to the one child policy and the apparent imbalance of sex ratios were also raised.

Six working groups

These four country lists were combined and then consolidated into six areas for further discussion. Thai participants noted their on-going research projects with Laos and Burma, and discussed how these might be extended. Working groups then came up with program recommendations for comparative and interdisciplinary studies among two or more of the five Asian countries represented at the conference.

1. Government and social security

Governments need to plan the transition:

- to ensure sufficient coverage and avoid rural/urban disparity, and
- to provide minimum social security for: pensions, health insurance, social safety net, and unemployment provisions for retaining and job creation.

A research program should compare the social security system as it is operating in two different countries.

2. Health

This research project would identify and compare among regions or countries those social, medical, and political factors which affect women's health. Medical records will reveal major diseases but the causes might need study, particularly in remote rural areas. Water supply and sanitary conditions, health behavior, living standards, food availability, women's autonomy all influence health status which the sufficiency of health services affect treatment. Focussed studies

of urban women would study beliefs and analyze behavior of young women workers, of women during pregnancy and maternity; and concerning condom use to prevent socially transmitted disease and AIDS.

3. Preservation of culture and environment

Existing environmental knowledge of rural women would be collected in order to understand their use of this community resource for subsistence and sale. Focus would be on identifying which forest or bush products are utilized for food, medicines, and for home crafts and then on establishing their economic value. Analysis of the reasons for rapid deterioration of these natural resources would be accompanied by recommendations for reversing this trend in order to maintain the environment.

A related project would support the long term preservation of national cultural legacies and women's local knowledge by documenting current efforts to establish women's museums as in China and Vietnam, to maintain buildings such as the Sokpaluan Temple in Laos, or to support traditional medicine as is being done throughout the region by protecting forest areas or sponsoring home herb gardens. If possible, the economic benefits of these efforts should be calculated, such as cultural or environmental tourism and the health improvements from utilizing medicinal plants and knowledge.

4. Education

Comparative data on the types and levels of education available to women in rural areas would be collected by participatory methods in order to inform these village women of the limitations of the present system and involve them in an evaluation of possible alternatives. Non-formal education, gender neutral texts, use of radio and video, would be investigated and tested if local women are interested.

5. Functions of the family

Comparative case studies of rural and urban families and how they are impacted by rapid economic transition would be carried out in each country. Studies would encompass issues of law, culture, economics, and gender relationships. Present and proposed family law would be analyzed to show women's rights regarding marriage, inheritance, children, and housing. Changes in values, traditions, even food and leisure preferences would be identified. Alterations in the intrahousehold distribution of income and work would be related to type of employment such as small family business, farm, industry. Effects of all of these changes on the control of economic and reproductive decisions, on domestic violence, or on other gender relationships within the family.

6. Employment and trade liberalization

This study of the impacts of trade liberalization on women's employment would consist of three parts. Part I would consider what sectors of the economy are most affected; how this changes the pattern of employment with regard to wages and benefits, age and sex of workers, labor intensity, employment share, working hours and environment; and what are those factors contributing to these changes such as technology, competition, productivity, or efficiency. Part II would consider the organization of work: home-based, subcontracting; self-employment; cooperatives; private enterprises; joint ventures; state enterprises. Part II would utilize these data to produce a series of focussed case studies on the evolution of former state enterprises, particularly those in garment and textiles, footwear, and electronics. The objective is to ascertain what happened to women under each of these formats from reorganization to joint venture to privatization to leasing to closure; then to consider what policies of the state, trade unions, or NGOs might ameliorate the impact of this transition of women.

Conducting comparative projects

The multinational team research projects listed above intrigued and challenged those participants who framed them, but previous obligations by individuals, on-going research projects at their centers, and demanding work assignments precluded immediate decisions to undertake specific comparative studies, particularly in the absence of funding to support them. Teams concerned with employment, family, and government policies are already writing up proposals to submit for funding.

Thai Thi Ngoc Du suggested that because funding for such large projects was difficult to obtain, it might be preferable for centers in each country to agree to undertaken comparable research, seek funding within their own countries, and meet at frequent intervals; a coordination secretariat would provide both research and travel support and act as a clearing house. Centers already engaged in studies on related issues invited their colleagues from other countries to undertake parallel studies, for example, the informal sector work in Chiangmai, health status in Ho Chi Minh City, or female diseases in Henan.

Specific follow-on actions were promised by each of the country delegations. The Lao women determined that they would work toward the establishment of a Research Institute for Women. Meanwhile they would form a group to provide the government with suggestions for a revision of the current labor law and a paper on how the open door policy might affect women's employment. The Vietnamese women were set to lobby their government for the inclusion of special article on women in the proposed labor law currently in the last stages of passage. They also decided to study government regulations and taxing policies to see if changes might increase jobs for women. The Cambodian participants decided that reviewing and influencing laws that

affect women and monitoring their implementation might support their current programs that focus on sheer survival.

Each of the Chinese women urged participants to join them in their projects. Wei Zhangling offered to host on-going research seminars at her Institute in Beijing during the Fourth UN Conference on Women. Ma Lizhen, who is also in charge of planning for the NGO Forum at the Women's Conference invited all the participants to attend and hold panels on the topics discussed. Wang Yuan is already involved in studies of the impact on women of several aspects of economic transition and welcomes comparative perspective. Wu Qing, the quintessence politician, reflected on the magnitude of problems facing women and argued passionately that whatever the research projects undertaken, they must lead to action!

In final comments, many expressed pleasure at the presence of young women as well as the established leaders. Nivana Cheng confessed that she had been terrified of meeting so many professors, but that the participants all seemed now like a family. Amphornnary Kaewla recounted that as an architect and a daughter treated equally with her brothers, she had not appreciated a women's perspective until the workshop. Everyone was confident that the pull of the network would bring individuals together in various contexts to continue to work this meeting began.

WOMEN IN TRANSITION
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS:

Vietnam:

Bui Thi Kim Quy
Prof. of Sociology
Director, Center for Women's Studies
Institute of Social Sciences in HCM
City
49 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai Str.
Ho Chi Minh City
Tel: 23141 / 95838
Fax: (848) 223735

Hoang Thi Lich
Vice Director,
Center for Family and Women Studies
6 Dinh Cong Trang Str., Hanoi
Tel: 84-4-263088 - 692921
FAX: 84-4-212-890

Le Thi Nham Tuyet
Director, Center for Research on
Gender, Family, and Environment in
Development
32A, Dien Bien Phu, Hanoi
Tel: 233-130

Nhung Mai Le
2126 Bancroft Apt #6
Berkeley, CA 94704
(510) 849-2981

Su Ngo Thi Thuan
Prof. of Chemistry
Women's Studies Research Group
Head of Organic Chemistry Department
Hanoi University
19 Le Thanh Tong, Hanoi, Vietnam
Tel: 261 853
Home: 20 Phan Hay Chu.
Tel: 269-845

Thai Thi Ngoc Du
Senior Lecturer
Department of Geography
The University of Ho Chi Minh City
12, Ding Tien Hoang Str.
1st District, Ho Chi Minh City
Tel: 293828
Fax: 84 8 330059
Home: 26 Bui Thi Uan
1st District, HCM City
Tel: 397290

Laos:

Amphornnary Kaewla
Office of Prime Minister
Responsible for Housing and City
Planning Affairs
P.O. Box 4452
Vientiane, Lao PDR
Tel: 213-653 Dir: 213-599
FAX: 215-777, 215-804

Bouavone
Vice President and Standing
Committee
Lao Women's Union
P.O. Box 59
Vientiane, Lao PDR
Tel: 215-3909, 215304

Chanthao Pathammavong
Vice President
Lao National Chamber of Commerce and
Industry
036/5-7 Samsenthai Road
P.O. Box 2935
Vientiane, Lao PDR
Tel/Fax: (856 21) 216-970, 216-195

Chantheum Latmani
Director, Development Department
Lao Women's Union
PO Box 59
Vientiane. Lao PDR

Khankham Duongsila
CIDSE
19/3 Chao Anou Rd., P.O. Box 2795
Vientiane, LAO PDR
Tel: 214-862
Fax: (856 21) 216-312

Maliphet Soukhaseum
JVC Laos, Naxayuillage, Sayscitla
District
PO Box 2940
Vientiane, LAO PDR
Tel: (856 21) 413-942
Fax: (856 21) 413-083

Maliporn Virachith
UNICEF Vientiane
PO Box 1080
Vientiane, LAO PDR
Tel: (856 21) 315203-4
Fax: (856-21)-314852

Manivone Viravong
SIDA Gender Officer
P.O. Box 800
Vientiane, Lao PDR
Tel: (o) 313-772
(r) 216-489

Phonprasith Vongsay
UNDP Vientiane
Route Phone Kheng
PO Box 345
Vientiane LAO PDR
Tel: (o) 223-391, 223-395, 213-390
(h) 314-301
Fax: (856 21) 413-202
Telex: 43060NU VTELS

Soumountha Youtitham
Quaker Services Laos
PO Box 1118
Vientiane, Lao PDR
FAX: (856-21) 312-510

P.R. of China:

Ma Lizhen
All-China Women's Federation
Director, Theory Dept.
Jia 24 Shijia Hutong
Dongcheng District
Beijing, China

Ren Qing-yun
Assoc. Professor
Henan Women Cadre School
Zhengzhou, Henan 450002
Tel/FAX: 86-371-3937973

Wang Yuan
Economic Officer
The World Bank Resident Mission in
China
No. 2 Fuchenglu Bldg. 5
Diaoyutai State Guest House
Beijing 100830 PR of China
Tel: 86-1-851-2227
FAX: 86-1-852-4140

Wei Zhangling
Senior Researcher
Institute of Sociology
Chinese Academy of Social Science
home: #19 Dongzongbu Hutong 1101
Beijing 100005, CHINA
Fax: (86-1) 5138154, 5137737

Wu Qing
English Department
Beijing Foreign Studies University
Beijing, China, 100081
Tel/Fax: 011-861- 842-1841

Kingdom of Cambodia

Ek Praney
Researcher
Present CRD
Cambodian Researchers for
Development
No. 11 Street
420 Chamka Moh Phenom Penh
Kingdom of Cambodia

Nivana Cheng
Deputy Director
Co-Founder of CFDS
Cambodia Family Development Services
P.O. Box 603 Phnom Penh
Kingdom of Cambodia

THAILAND

Amara Phongsapich
Vice President for Research Affairs
Chulalongkorn University
Phyathai Road, Bangkok 10300
FAX: 662-215-7436
E-mail: Amara@Chula.ac.th

Benja Jirapatpimol
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
Faculty of Social Sciences
Chiangmai University
Chiangmai 50002
Tel: (053) 221-699
Fax: (053) 222-763

Manthana Samart
Department of Economics
Faculty of Management Science
Khon Kaen University
Khon Kaen 40002, THAILAND
Tel: (043) 243-598
FAX: (043) 241-216

Napat Sirisambhand
CUSRI, Chulalongkorn University
Phayathai Road, Bangkok 10330
Tel: 662-218-7387
Fax: 662-255-2353

Sirima Sornsuan
Faculty of Social Development
National Institute of Development
Administration (NIDA)
Sukapibal 2 Rd., Bankapi
Bangkok 10240

Suwattana Thadaniti
Deputy Director CUSRI
Lecturer, Department of Urban and
Regional Planning
Faculty of Architecture
Chulalongkorn University
Phayathai Road, Bangkok 10330
Tel: 662-218-7393, 662-218-4309
Fax: 662-215-5523

USA

Lucie Cheng
Prof of Sociology
UCLA, 405 Hilgard Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90024-1328
Tel: (310) 825-4445 FAX:
(310) 206-9838
Email: Cheng@soc.sscnet.ucla.edu

Carol Ireson
Department of Sociology
home: 5227 Chapman S.
Salem, OR 97306
Fax: 503-375-5398
E-mail: cireson@willamette.edu
work: Willamette University
900 State Street
Salem, OR 97301

Jane Jaquette
903 Stanford Street
Santa Monica, CA 90405
Tel (o) 213-259-2780
(h) 310-828-3325
FAX: 310-828-5849

Kristin Pelzer
Center for SE Asian Studies
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Tel: 808-956-5962
FAX: 808-956-6345

Gale Summerfield
Monterey Institute of International
Studies
425 van Buren Street
Monterey, CA 93940
Tel (h) 510-657-7169
(o) 408-647-4155
Fax: 408-647-4199
E-mail: TSTY46A@PRODIGY.COM
or GSUMMER@NETCOM.COM
On sabbatical so,
Home Office: 1600 Gomes Rd.
Fremont, CA 94539

Irene Tinker
7515 Claremont Drive
Berkeley, CA 94705
Tel/Fax: 510-849-2223
E-mail: tinker@garnet.berkeley.edu

Dia Warren
c/o Nick Warren
1016 Spruce Street
Berkeley, CA 94707
Tel: (510) 526-8665

Agencies:

Donna K. Anderton
Quaker International Affairs Program
62 Soi 33, Sukhumvit Rd.
Bangkok 10110, Thailand
Tel: 662-261-5750
FAX: 662-258-5649

Govind Kelkar
Sr Research Specialist & Coordinator
Gender & Development Studies
School of Environment Resources and
Development
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)
GPO Box 2754
Bangkok 10501
Tel: 662-524-5673 or 524-5671
FAX: 662-516-2126 or 516-1418
E-mail: HS3095@rccvax.ait.ac.th

Katherine Wardle
Global Exchange
(home) 5250 Locksley Ave
Oakland, CA 94618
Tel: 510-652-5518

Gisela Mahler
Jr. Professional Officer
UNIFEM New Delhi
c/o UNDP 55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 110 003 India
FAX: 91-11-4627612 (UNDP)
Direct Fax of UNIFEM New Delhi
91-11-469-3208

Nina Schwalbe
Population Council
PO Box 11-1213
NANA Post Office
Bangkok 10112 THAILAND
Phone 662-253-9166 (8am-6pm BK time)
or 251-7066
FAX: 662-255-5513

Xuyen Thi Dangers
Church World Service
12/15 Convent Rd., Silom Road
Bangkok 10500
Phone 662-238-2568
FAX: 662-266-5376

ISSUES PAPERS
WOMEN IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSITIONS IN VIETNAM, LAOS, CAMBODIA AND CHINA
Bangkok, June 20-24, 1994

LAOS P.D.R. and the KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

LAOS P.D.R.

Boavone and Latmani, Chanthum (Lao Women's Union). Commentary on Transitional Period of Economy. (3 pgs)

Ireson, Carol (Department of Sociology, Willamette University, Salem, Oregon). Rapid Deforestation and Technology Adoption: Rural Women's Issues in Lao P.D.R. (4 pgs)

Pathammavong, Chanthao (Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry). Additional Paper from Lao Participant to the Workshop on Women in Transition. (4 pgs)

Soumountha Yutitham (Quaker Services Laos), Khankham Duongsila (CIDSE), and Maliphet (JVC). Women and Development Research. (6 pgs)

Viravong, Manivone (Swedish International Development Authority [SIDA]). Empowerment of Women. (4 pgs).

Vongsay, Phoneprasith (United Nations Development Program [UNDP]). Issues Paper on Impact of Women Concern During This Time of Rapid Economic-Transition Period. (5 pgs)

Lao Delegation. Speech Delivered by Lao Women from Economic Sectors at the Chinese, Vietnamese, Lao, Thai and American Women's Meeting on "Women and Socio-Economic Development". (6 pgs)

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Cambodian Researchers for Development (CRD). Women in Socio-Economic Transition in Cambodia. (2 pgs)

Cheng, Nivana, (Cambodian Family Development Services [CFDS]) and Ek, Praney (CRD). Transitional Period of Economy/War: Lack of Adequate Attention on the Behalf of the Policy Maker on Women's Issues. (2 pgs)

Wardle, Katherine (Khemara/Global Exchange). Alternative Trade, Khemara and Development. (6 pgs)

VIETNAM

Bui Thi Kim Quy (Center for Scientific Studies of Women and Family: Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City). Some Remarks on the Situation of Women Workers in Foreign-Invested Enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City. (5 pgs)

Espiritu, Yen Le (Ethnic Studies, University of California, San Diego). Vietnamese Women, Work, and Remittances. (3 pgs)

Le, Nhung Mai (Public Health Ph.D. candidate, University of California, Berkeley). Social Factors and Knowledge of HIV/AIDS in Vietnam. (2 pgs)

Hoang thi Lich (Centre for Family and Women Studies, Ho Chi Minh City). Rural Women in Socio-Economic Changes in Vietnam. (11 pgs)

Le Thi Nham Tuyet (Center for Research on Gender, Family, and Environment in Development, Hanoi). Some Key Problems Confronting Vietnamese in the Current Process of Renewal and Open-Door Policy in Vietnam. (6 pgs)

Ngo Thi Thuan (Organic Chemistry Department, Women's Studies Research Group, Hanoi University). Women Scientists at Hanoi University and Socio-Economic Transitions in Vietnam. (8 pgs)

Pelzer, Kristin (Center for SE Asian Studies, University of Hawaii). Research Issues--Vietnam. (7 pgs)

Thai Thi Ngoc Du (Department of Geography, University of Ho Chi Minh City). Socio-Economic Transition and Living Conditions of Women in Ho Chi Minh City. (4 pgs)

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- Cheng, Lucie (Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles). Issues Paper. (3 pgs)
- Ma Lizhen (Journal Chinese Women, Beijing). Role Conflicts of Chinese Women. (5 pgs)
- Ren Qingyun (Henan Women Cadres School, Zhengzhou). The Formation and the Influence of the New Division of Labour in the Rural Areas of China. (6 pgs)
- Summerfield, Gale (Monterey Institute of International Studies). Economic Reform and the Employment of Chinese Women. (8 pgs)
- Warren, Dia (J.D. Candidate, University of California, Los Angeles School of Law). Focal Issues of Women's Organizations in Guangzhou. (2 pgs)
- Wu Qing (English Department, Beijing Foreign Studies University). Issue Paper. (5 pgs)
- Wang Yuan (World Bank Beijing). Fiscal Reform and Its Implications on Women. (6 pgs)
- Wei Zhangling (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing). Influence of Familistic Trend on Getting Married and Starting Career of Young Women Since Economic Reform in China. (6 pgs)

COMPARATIVE

- Jaquette, Jane (Occidental College). Political Participation of Women in Eastern and Central Europe and Latin America: Some Comparative Issues. (7 pgs)
- Jirapatpimol, Benja (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiangmai University). Women's Working Condition in the Formal and Informal Sector: A Case Study of Upper Northern Thailand. (2 pgs)
- Mahler, Gisela (UNIFEM, New Delhi). The Mandate and Activities of UNIFEM. (6 pgs)
- Samart, Manthana (Department of Economics, Faculty of Management Science, Khon Kaen University). Women's Organization in Socio-Economic Transition: A Case Study in Northeast, Thailand. (3 pgs)
- Sirisambhand, Napat (City and Regional Planning, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok). Gender Relations and Changing Rural Society. (10 pgs)
- Summerfield, Gale (Monterey Institute of International Studies). Women and Economic Restructuring: Summary of Key Issues. (7 pgs)
- Pongsapich, Amara (Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute). Women in Transitional Societies in Asia. (6 pgs)
- Tinker, Irene (City and Regional Planning, University of California, Berkeley). Influencing Development Policy with Research. (6 pgs)

Published Background Papers Distributed at Workshop "WOMEN IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSITIONS IN VIETNAM, LAOS, CAMBODIA, AND CHINA," Bangkok, 1994.

Forthcoming article about the Workshop by Tony Gillotte will appear in The Journal of Higher Education, expected August 17.

Bui Thi Kim Quy, "Jobs for Women in Relation to Social Development and Family Happiness," Vietnam Social Sciences, vol 3, 1993; pp 94-102. [special issue on social science in southern Vietnam]

Cheng, Lucie, and Hsiung, Ping-Chun. "Women, Export-Oriented Growth, and the State: The Case of Taiwan" (in Chinese and English), Taiwan: A Radical Quarterly in Social Studies, No. 14, March, 1993.

Le Thi Nham Tuyet, "Family Life and Population Education in Vietnam," Vietnam Social Sciences, vol 1, 1994; pp 21-24. [special issue on family planning]

Pelzer, Kristin. "The Sun Hidden Behind the Rock Door of Heaven: Ethical Issues in Japan-Vietnam-U.S. Relations," in O'Harrow, Stephen, ed., The Sun Rising on Indochina?, forthcoming.

Pongsapich, Amara. "Methodological Problems in Research on Women in Thailand," Journal of Social Research [Bangkok], 14/2; 1991. pp 3-18.

Sirisambhand, Napat. "Gender relations and Changing Rural Society," Journal of Social Research 14/2; 1991. pp 19-28.

Thadaniti, Suwattana, and Kasemsunta, M.R. Premsiri. "A Case Study of Public Participation in Redevelopment Planning: The *Tha Prachan* Community in Bangkok," Planning and Development of Metropolitan Regions, chap. 7, Bangkok, 1992.

Takeko Iinuma, "Country Gender Analysis for the Lao People's Democratic Republic," prepared for Swedish International Development Authority [SIDA], Feb. 1992.

Tinker, Irene. "The Street Food Project: Using Research for Planning," Berkeley Planning Journal, vol 8 (1993), 1-20.

Tinker, Irene. "The Real Rural Energy Crisis: Women's Time," The Energy Journal, Energy Economics Educational Foundation, Inc., vol 8, 1987.

Tinker, Irene. "Women and Shelter," in Young, Gay, Samarasinghe, Vidamali, and Kusterer, Ken, eds., Women at the Center-- Development Issues and Practices for the 1990's, Kumarian Press.

White, Christine [Kristin] Pelzer. "Women, Employment and the Family: Report on a Colloquium Comparing the Women's Movement and Government Legislation for Gender Equality in Britain and Vietnam," IDS Bulletin, 1984, vol 15, no 1, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex.

Lao People's Democratic Republic Country Paper prepared for the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995.

Book References:

Carole Ireson, Jane Jaquette and Irene Tinker are completing books that expand on materials presented at the workshop. Also see:

Aslanbeigui, N., Pressman, S., Summerfield, G., and Women in the Age of Economic Transformation, Rutledge, 1994.

Szanton, Cristina and Sirisambhand, Napat, Thailand's Street Vending: The Urban Informal Sector and 'Traditional Fast Foods', CUSRI July 1986.

Tinker, Irene, ed. Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990.