

- Space and Place: Territory and Gender

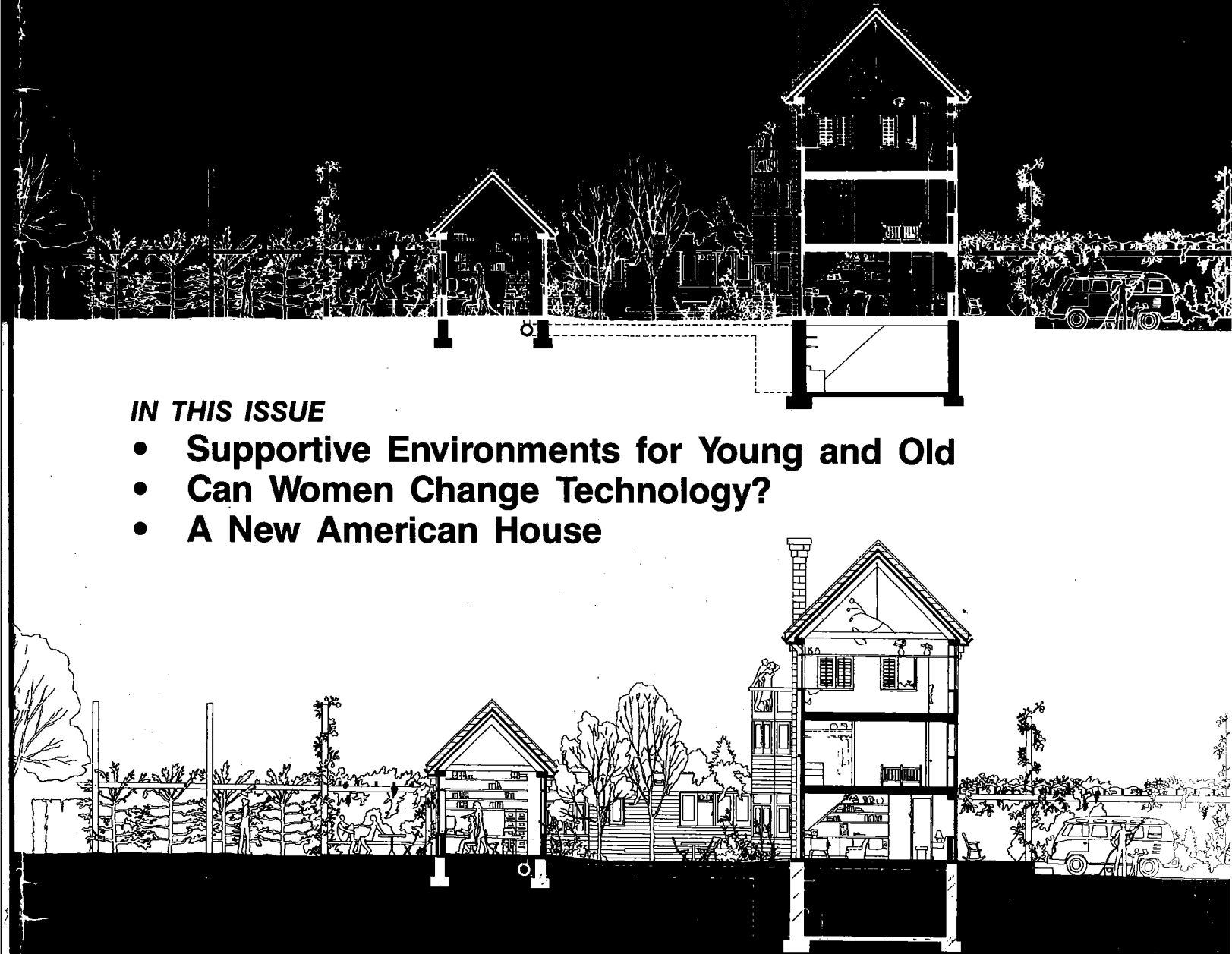
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Vol. 7, No. 1, Winter 1985

Women and Environments

IN THIS ISSUE

- Supportive Environments for Young and Old
- Can Women Change Technology?
- A New American House



EVENTS

1984-1985

Women and the City

A celebration of the tenth anniversary of women's studies at the University of Cincinnati. Lectures, panels and other events will focus on women's relationship to the urban environment. Selected papers and works from the series will appear in the Winter 1986 issue of *Urban Resources*: to submit material for this issue, or for more information about the series:

Contact: Dr. Lynette Carpenter, Centre for Women's Studies, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati OH 45221-0164, USA

February 21-24

Who's in Control? Women and Reproductive Technology

National Association of Women and the Law, in Ottawa.

Contact: Nancy Hill, 420 Gloucester, #908, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7T7 (613) 995-7835

February 23-25

Women and the Invisible Economy

A conference on women's unpaid labour, at Concordia University, Montreal.

Contact: Suzanne Peters, Simone de Beauvoir Institute, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve ouest, Montreal PQ H3G 1M8 (514) 879-8521

February 25 - March 2

Women's Week at Ryerson

Ryerson Polytechnical Institute's fourth annual women's week in Toronto will feature a variety of workshops and luncheon and evening lecture series. The week provides a forum for women to participate in professional development programs, discuss career issues and develop new interests.

Contact: Ryerson's Continuing Education Division, 350 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., M5B 2K3

March 8-9

Family Law Reform

Conference in Ottawa, organized by the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Contact: Family Law Reform, CACSW, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R5 (613) 995-8284

Spring Issue Deadlines

March 29th for Events
February 28th for all other copy

March 8-10

The Future of Feminism

National Conference on Feminist Psychology, in New York City. Themes include violence, single parents, working women, elderly and disabled women.

Contact: Doris Howard PhD, 410 West 24th St., New York, NY 10011, USA

April 20-24

Changing Family Structure and its Implications for Housing

A sub-theme of the American Planning Association's Spring Meetings in Montreal. Possible sessions on Community and Neighbourhood Design and Women, Zoning for Child Care, Suburban Development Issues and Women, Accessory Apartments.

Contact: Vicki Grant, APA, 1313 East 60th St, Chicago IL 60637, USA (312) 955-9100

April 21-24

Women in the City

Special session of the Association of American Geographers' meetings in Detroit, organized by the Urban Geography Specialty Group and the Committee on the Status of Women in Geography.

Contact: Briavel Holcomb, Dept of Urban Studies, Rutgers University, New Brunswick NJ 08903, USA

June 3-7

International Conference on Housing, in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, organized by the Ad Hoc Committee on Housing and the Built Environment of the American Sociological Society. Abstracts are invited for a special session on women's housing and neighbourhood needs.

Contact: Willem van Vliet, College of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, S-126 Henderson Building, University Park PA 16802, USA (814) 863-4222; or: Beth Huttman, Dept of Sociology, California State University, Hayward CA 94542, USA (415) 881-3187

June 10-13

Environmental Change/Social Change Theme of the 1985 Environmental Design Research Associates Conference in New York.

Contact: Madeline Gross, EDRA 1985, Environmental Psychology Program, CUNY Graduate School, 33 W.42nd St., New York NY 10036, USA (212) 790-4553

June 19-23

Creating Choices through Feminist Education

National Women's Studies Association Conference in Seattle.

Contact: Sydney Kaplan, Director, Women's Studies Program GN-45, University of Washington, Seattle WA 98195, USA

July 8-17

Forum '85: A World Meeting for Women Themes of the NGO meeting in Nairobi, Kenya are Equality, Development and Peace: focus will be on progress for women in employment, health and education with special emphasis on rural women.

Further information from NGO Planning Committee, 777 UN Plaza, 11th floor, New York NY 10017, USA.

In Canada, delegate selection is coordinated by the Women's Program of the Dept of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M5

July 15-26

World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women, Nairobi, Kenya.

Open only to official government delegates and observers.

August 14-17

Women and the City: the Canadian Experience

Special day-long session of the Canadian Urban Studies Conference in Winnipeg. Subjects include the impact of changing residential patterns on women, theoretical approaches to women and environments, women as urban actors, transportation and women, and a discussion of future directions in research on women and the city. Session organizers are Beth Moore-Milroy (City of Ottawa) and Caroline Andrew (Dept of Political Science, Université d'Ottawa).

For conference information: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 515 Portage Ave., Winnipeg Manitoba R3B 2E9

August 23-26

The Production of the Built Environment

A session of the meetings of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Washington DC. Papers are invited: possible themes include behaviour-based designs, construction processes and the relationship between the built and natural environment.

Contact: Beth Huttman or Willem van Vliet (see June 3-7 entry for addresses)

-A WORD FROM US-

Our first word is one of appreciation to all those readers who have sent sustaining donations to the magazine. It is enormously encouraging to receive this sort of support, and to realize how much *Women and Environments* means to so many of its readers. We were particularly touched to receive smaller donations ("A few bucks to help out; sorry it can't be more," as one generous soul put it) from several subscribers who indicated income levels that are distressingly low. To all our supporters, thank you: you have really helped us.

Thanks also to all of you who returned the reader survey. The forms continue to trickle in, so if yours is still lying around somewhere there is still time to complete it and send it in. We will be reporting fully on the survey in the Spring issue, but meanwhile we are happy to say that your overwhelming response is that you like *Women and Environments* as it is — or maybe the readers who don't are the ones who haven't mailed back the survey!

There were certainly some criticisms, particularly that some areas are over-emphasized (housing for single parents, for instance; but you'll have to bear with us on that one — we haven't finished with it yet!) or are not covered sufficiently or even not at all. We appreciate the many suggestions for further topics and are following up where possible to bring you more variety.

Several readers asked us to explore further the ways in which women actually differ from men in their environmental perceptions and attitudes. In this issue we are able to respond with an article by Anne Chapman, who looks at the differences in the way that women and men relate to space, and at the kinds of social buttressing of those differences, reinforcements which continue to "keep women in their place". Chapman poses a challenge to planners, "whether deliberately to provide small spaces for women, since they appear to be more comfortable and productive in them; or deliberately to try for larger spaces, since continued keeping to the small may be feeding into women's subordinate status."

The theme of difference is further developed by Ursula Franklin, who provides a perspective on the differences between the values of the technological order and the non-hierarchical values of the women's world.

We still need your help

One reader commented, "I like *Women and Environments* because it pulls everything together for me." To continue to do that we need your help. Tell us what you're doing — academic research or community practice — that is involved with the environments of women. What new policies and programs are coming forward; what women are doing on a small local scale to help themselves; what kinds of municipal initiatives are being

taken; what is happening in the environments of rural women and women in the third world. Send us news of your professional or community organizations, and of conferences and new publications that we should know about. Our next deadline is coming up quickly, so put something in the mail while it's still on your mind.

And our final word: may 1985 be a year of progress for all of us!

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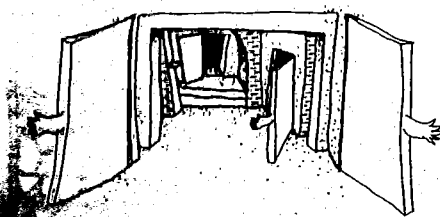
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ROSE ZGODZINSKI

THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Women in Architecture

WOMEN'S ARCHITECTURE LEAGUE, TORONTO: Most organizations have at least a description of themselves when they form, if not a completely clear goal in mind. But it has not been so with the WAL. Not all our members are even architects; we have as well a contractor, a carpenter, an artist, several students and some women who are just interested in architecture.

In spite of these loose ends, we are legally incorporated, and these are the goals we described on the documents: to sponsor or conduct educational activities in architecture; to provide a forum for discussion of architecture, of women in the profession and women in society; to co-operate with other organizations with similar interests and goals.

Membership in WAL hovers around the 50 mark, the majority being under the age of 35 and still apprenticing. From the point of view of all our individual needs, we are trying to keep the group as a loose and accommodating one; this need has to be reconciled, however, with the legal requirements of incorporation in Ontario, which call for a more formal structure. We are satisfying bureaucratic requirements by having nominal officers; the actual roles of chair and secretary rotate through the alphabet on a monthly basis, so that all members have a chance to run things, a system which has helped to keep most people involved in the working of the organization. Most of our minor decision-making is done in smaller groups or committees which for the most part are also non-hierarchical. Committees must report back to the general assembly where votes are taken on contentious issues.

While future directions for the group are still under discussion, WAL appears to have taken on a life of its own which is apparent in the growth within each individual of a

socio-political, especially feminist, consciousness.

In the summer of 1983 WAL sponsored and organized a public competition for a Women's Cultural Building (WCB); entries were exhibited at ARC Gallery in Toronto during the fall, and a public discussion held on the feminist aesthetic in architecture. A report by Ruth Cawker on the WCB appeared in Vol. 6(1) 1983/4 of *Section a*, an independent Canadian architecture review; *Fuse* carried an article in February 1984 entitled "Designing Dissent", on the League and the WCB competition. WAL is still in the process of compiling a catalogue on the competition. Last fall and winter also saw illustrated presentations on matriarchal cultures, and on the women's building at the 1993 Columbia World Exposition.

For more information on WAL, contact Bronwyn Fitzjames, 276A George St., Toronto M5A 2N8.

WOMEN IN ARCHITECTURE AT MIT:

The group was formed in 1983 by students in the Master of Architecture program, the first in the US to accept women.

Women in Architecture wants to improve the quality of education for women at MIT, but is also considering the question of whether women architects should merely be assimilated into the existing profession, or whether they bring a particular, different contribution to architecture.

The group's current priorities include the establishment of a research and resource centre; a national and eventually international resource list of women in the field; fund-raising for tuition support; developing a course to explore a theoretical analysis of women's creative work; sponsoring a credit seminar series as well as public representations by female practitioners and researchers.

Women in Architecture welcomes information on similar groups, and on work being done by feminist architects.

Contact: Women in Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Rm. 7-303, Cambridge MA 02139, USA.

Women and Housing in West Germany

Sylvia Novac was a member of the study tour of non-profit housing in Sweden, Denmark and Germany, organized by the Co-operative Housing Foundation of Canada in September 1983. While she found that the host organizations were not aware of any special women and housing issues, and failed to keep statistics based on sex of head of household, she did receive two excellent references in West Germany:

Margit Bonacker is conducting research on immigrant women in West Germany who live in older housing. She is also a member of a newly formed work group of academics who are interested in women's housing issues.

Her address: Arbeitsbereich Städtebau II, Technische Universität H H, 2100 Hamburg 90.

Julia Zancker's three-year old group consists of 10 women, including architects and planners, a landscape gardener and a psychologist; they are negotiating with the owners of a large post-war housing estate, and the government, over a proposal for neighbourhood improvements. Approval and funds are uncertain, given the group's fundamental condition — that the inhabitants, particularly women, be participants in the planning process.

Julia's address: Frauen planen um e.U. c/o Margit Pedersen, Paulinenplatz 12, 2000 Hamburg 4.



BARBARA SANFORD

Connecticut Women in Planning and Development

The inspiration to organize came during the summer of 1982. While analyzing census data and state and federal housing programs designed to assist low and moderate income households, I realized that the primary beneficiaries of these programs were women, and that there was indeed a phenomenon called the feminization of poverty. Women were living longer than men and becoming poorer in the process; female-headed households were increasing in number and had lower incomes; and central cities contained a concentration of poor and minority female-headed households.

To what extent did the professional shelter providers and public officials recognize this fact? Did feminists understand the relationship of women and housing? There appeared to me to be a lack of women in strategic decision-making positions in the fields of housing, community development and planning. Current housing programs did not appear to remedy the specific shelter needs of low and moderate income women.

I shared my revelations with Edith Netter, who practices land use law; we decided that our state needed a professional organization for women in planning and development, to form networks, to help in career development, and to look at issues from a feminist perspective. Maybe then we could design and deliver programs that would be responsive to women's needs.

Our first step was to generate a list of women in those professions; 60 women came to our first meeting in September 1982; 15 volunteered to help. Our second general meeting, in April 1983, adopted by-laws and set up a nominating committee. Finally, in October 1982 we elected officers.

Speakers at our meetings have been Susan Bucknell of the Connecticut Perma-

nent Commission on the Status of Women; Rosa De Lauro, assistant to Senator Dodd, who spoke on federal legislation affecting housing and banking; and Joan Sprague, on housing and economic development programs for women. Our March 1983 meeting featured a panel of our own members, who discussed the conflict between inner cities and neighbourhoods over allocation of resources for community development.

Our plans include publication of a membership directory; exploration of a formal link with the American Planning Association, and the examination of our preparedness to advocate for planning and development issues that affect women.

A majority of our members work in the public sector, but we plan to recruit from the private and non-profit sectors; we also welcome women who are not in paid employment in planning and development, but nevertheless have a stake in what is happening in those fields.

For more information, contact Ruth Price, 79 Russet Drive, Guilford, Conn. 06437, USA.

Ruth Price

News from the Bay Area

The Bay Area of San Francisco has a long tradition of feminism and political action; in keeping with this tradition a growing number of professional women belong to organizations dedicated to sharing information and experience gained from working in the traditionally male-dominated environmental professions.

The professional groups include the Association of Women Geologists, Bay Area Women Planners, Organization of Women Architects, Organization of Women Landscapers, Society of Women Engineers and Women's Transportation Seminar. At least once a year these groups meet under the

auspices of an umbrella organization called the Bay Area Chapter of Women's Environmental Networking (BAC-WEN).

Networking day for 1984 was held on September 29 in Oakland, and featured an impressive list of Bay Area women who spoke on pioneer women in male-dominated professions; investments; stress management; running your own business; parenting and career; political agenda, and sexuality in the workplace.

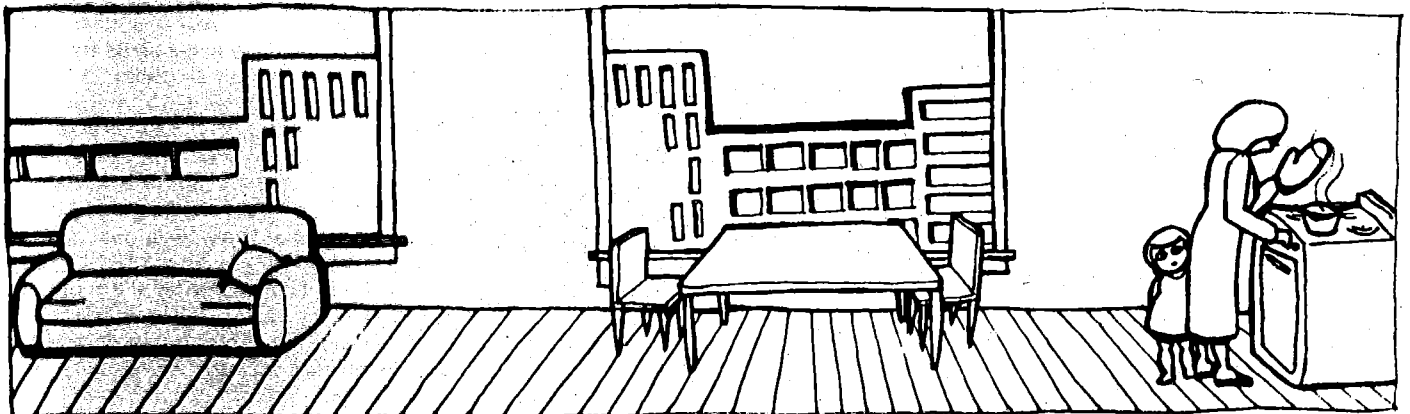
For more information on BAC-WEN, write c/o Cindy Bustamente, 2219 Marin Ave, Berkeley CA 94707, USA.

Women in Housing and Finance, Inc.

WHF was organized in 1981 as a means of furthering the professional growth of women in housing, finance and development fields in the New York-New Jersey area, and to enable them to share their knowledge and experience. Members include representatives from a cross-section of federal, state and local government agencies, banking and investment firms, private development corporations, non-profit organizations and academic institutions. Membership is open to professionals who have been actively engaged in their fields for at least two years; they must be sponsored by two current members.

As well as seminars and workshops, WHF activities include a monthly luncheon meeting with guest speakers. The organization is now considering the expansion of its goals to encourage the development and building of affordable housing; a design competition has been suggested.

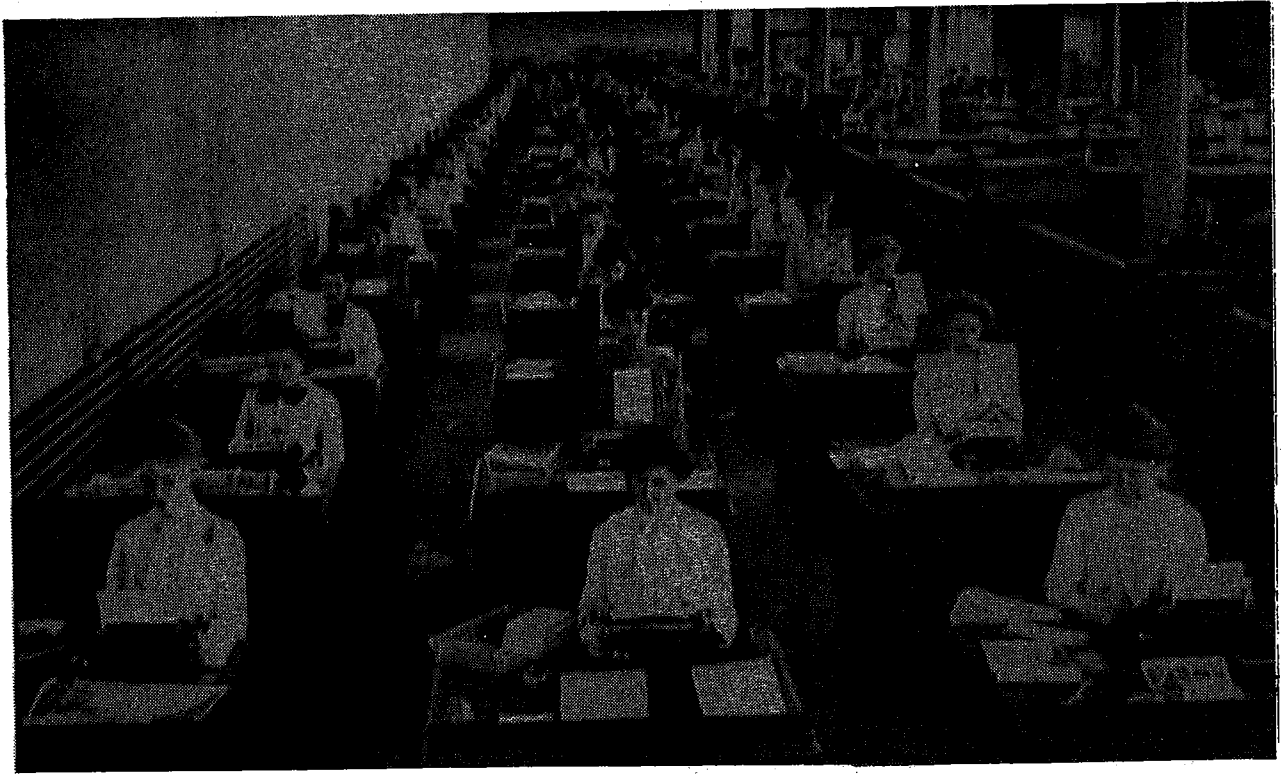
WHF's annual membership fee is \$50: non-members may be kept informed of events, free, for three months. For more information, contact: Alice Baker, Secretary, WHF Inc., 15 West 72nd Street (37-G), New York, NY 10023, USA.



Space and Place:

Territorial Training for Traditional Gender Roles

By ANNE CHAPMAN



Among territorial animals, and that includes humans, the size of the space or territory controlled is related to status and dominance. Lack of control over territory goes with low status; and subordinates yield space to dominants, who are freer to move into others' territory.

It is documentable that marked and basic differences in the way that women and men related to space do exist. There is also convincing evidence that these differences are culturally strongly buttressed; and that the social function of the buttressing has been, and continues to be, quite literally to keep women in their place. Not only, then, is the part played by space in women's lives a reflection of their subordination, but also a cause of it.

In western culture, the size and scope of women's space, as well as their defence against intrusion into the space they do have, has been and continues to be limited. The broadest of limitations, psychological but with practical underpinnings, is derived

from the ideology of the home as women's sphere and their concomitant exclusion from the public domain reserved for men. The differential space allocation inherent in this division is obvious. The ideology has been expressed in concrete spatial terms in the design of spaces in which people spend considerable time. The genders' differing ex-

Separate Spheres

periences in these serve as effective non-verbal training mechanisms for both the behaviour and the self-image considered culturally appropriate for each.

Evidence for the planning and design restrictions on women's space is particularly rich from the 19th century, when the argument for separate spheres was especially strong; but there is plenty to show that

there has been no radical change in the 20th century.

In the sex-segregated 19th century British schools, classroom planners allowed 6 feet of space per boy but only 5 feet 4 inches per girl.¹ In upper-class homes, when servants began to be housed in other than dormitory situations, men servants were housed in single rooms; women normally two and occasionally four to a room.² In both British and French houseplans from about 1800 on, rooms were consistently set aside for the man or men of the house on the ground floor and with easy access to the world outside. When women had special rooms, they were upstairs or towards the interior, well away both from the public parts of the house and from the outdoors. This arrangement shows up as a standard feature not only in the houses built for the upper classes,³ but also in the placement of bedrooms and toilets in the model design for a farmer's cottage with only three bedrooms.⁴

An analysis of 60 19th century houseplans shows that they virtually all (58 in each case) had both a drawing room (so emphatically feminine a space that for a gentleman it was "awkward" to be there) and a dining room (the "most overpoweringly masculine room in the house.") However, four times as many had an additional private masculine space than a feminine one. Forty-one of the plans had rooms labelled "Mr. X's room", "own room", "gentleman's room", "business room", or "study" (the latter being described as "owner's private retreat"). Only eleven had the equivalent for women: a room labelled "Mrs. X's" (in one case next to the maid's quarters), or "boudoir".⁵

The 19th century gentleman's house had as "the most usual kind of Bedroom . . . one for a married couple with a dressing room attached for the gentleman", the lady making do with dressing in the bedroom.⁶ Evidence from the second half of the 19th century shows the same arrangement held true, at least for the middle classes, in the United States.⁷

In the 20th century, research in the 1930s and again in 1972 showed that American mothers were less likely than fathers to have a room of their own in the house.⁸ During approximately the same period, a number of women authors spoke about the importance of such personal space, and how rarely women had it; among others, Virginia Woolf in "A Room of Her Own", Katherine Anne Porter in "Rope", and Doris Lessing in "To Room 19". In the workplace during the second half of this century, where about half the adult female population now spends

as much or more awake time than in the home, women are much less likely than men to have private offices, washrooms or elevators. They have less access to alternative spaces such as company cars, boats, airplanes; and are more likely to occupy windowless offices, without symbolic access at least to the outdoors. The immediate reason for this is, of course, less their gender than their powerlessness. But the two are connected; and both are connected

Body Space

to the space occupied, which both expresses and perpetuates the powerlessness.

A narrower but psychologically probably even more significant cultural restriction on women's space concerns their bodies themselves. In a cross-cultural study of body postures, it was found that "the most frequent postures used exclusively by women are those that take up the least amount of space." A study of over 5,000 photos taken in Germany of male and female body postures, as well as studies of advertisements and sculpture, similarly show that the woman makes herself small and narrow and takes up little space. Men, except those "socially weak" whose postures resemble females', do just the opposite.⁹ The crossed arms and legs, the hands folded in lap, could of course be interpreted as sexual modesty. But it is unlikely to be a coincidence that these very postures happen to represent the

minimum claims to space; and that it is those bodily positions that are expansive that are, for women, culturally discouraged.

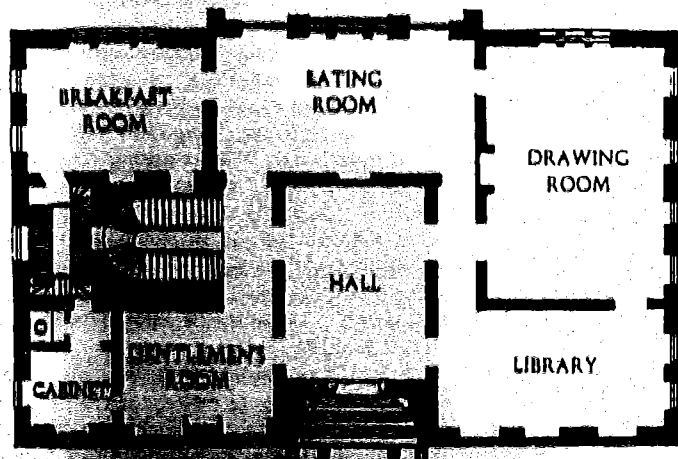
Athletics, which involves the movement of the body through space and, when institutionalized through competing teams, often involves travel, has been strongly encouraged culturally for men and not for women. There are still fewer women than men who participate in organized athletics from their schooldays on.

Women are not only trained to range over and occupy less space than men; they also control smaller zones of personal space around themselves than do men. In New York elevators, for instance, when there are only men in the car the minimum space taken up by an individual is 1.5 square feet; in women-only cars, it is 1.0 square foot.¹⁰ People will stand and sit closer to women than to men, and will approach nearer to them before stopping. In an outdoor setting, women tend to claim smaller territories than men. Women also have less control over those spaces that they do occupy. In the case of personal space, uninvited and non-reciprocal touching is one way that a person's control over their own space is violated by being intruded upon. A number of studies show that social superiors initiate touching of inferiors far more often than the other way around, and that women are far more frequently touched than touchers.¹¹

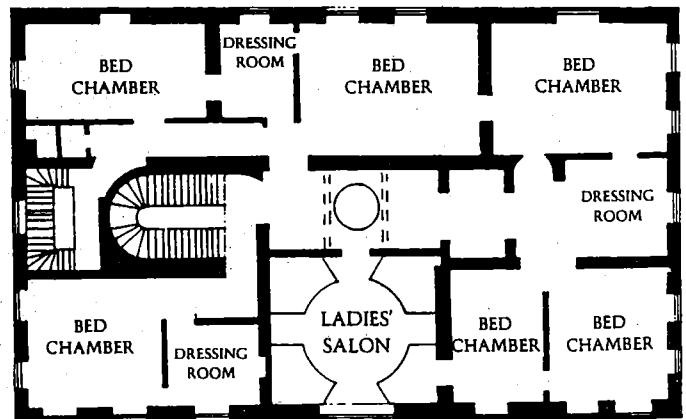
Domestic space shows the same pattern. In 19th century England, men were welcomed as visitors in the ladies' boudoirs, but women were excluded from the exclusively male domain of the smoking and

COUNTRY SQUIRE'S HOME, ENGLAND, EARLY IN 19TH CENTURY

(Kitchen in basement; servants' rooms in attic)



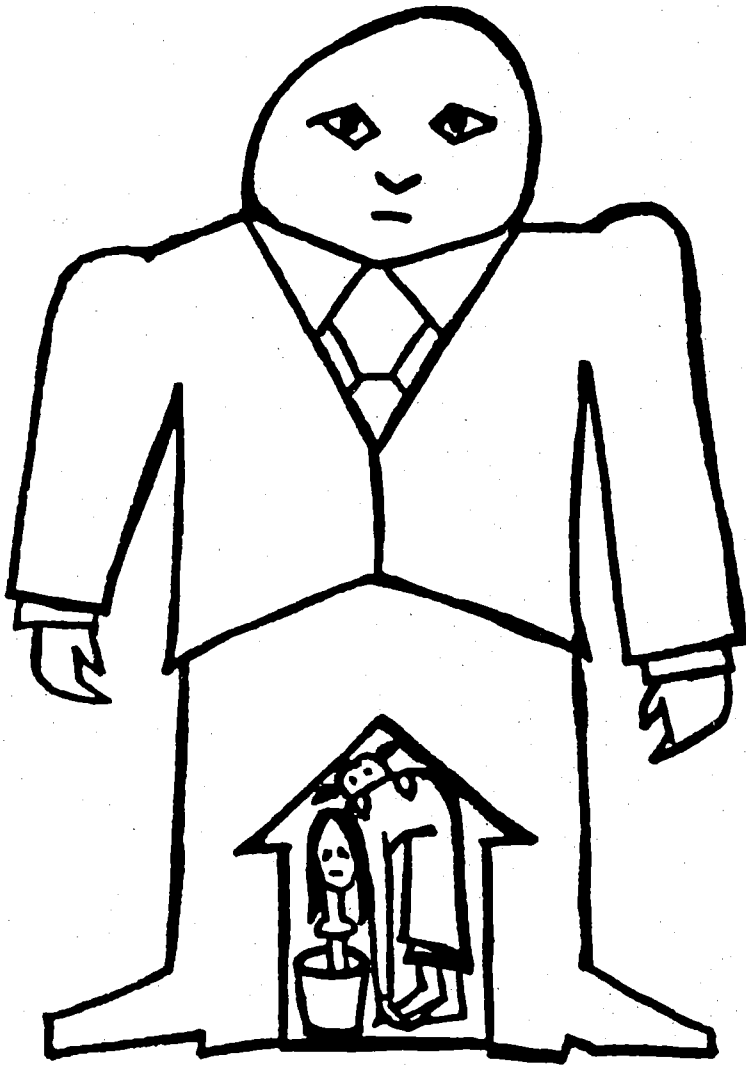
Ground Floor



First Floor (upstairs)

Adapted from George Richardson,
The New Vitruvius Britannicus,
London, 1802

Women Like Small Spaces



BARBARA SANFORD

room. In another series of experiments, girls were more co-operative in a small, boys in a large room.¹⁵

An even more striking illustration of women's internalization of society's discriminatory space allocation patterns comes from the evidence of therapists. In a recent survey of the research available on agoraphobia, the fear of wide open spaces, it was found that in England and the US 84 percent of the sufferers were women. An English study of 1970, which involved a sample of over 500 agoraphobics, found that 91 percent were women. Of these, 78 percent were full-time housewives, 12 percent housewives with part-time jobs, and 10 percent worked full-time away from home.¹⁶ Puerto Rican women in New York, when coming to the attention of Anglo social agencies, are often defined as psychotic or schizoid, and are hospitalized — when in fact they have merely panicked as a result of their training in a culture that frowns on women going out in public alone, followed by their migration to New York, marriage and moving away from their own neighbourhood, with a resultant total reliance on their husband to deal with the outside world on their behalf. When he dies or leaves, the woman is psychologically incapable of operating outside her home by herself.¹⁷

Given the part played by the differential allocation of space in the maintenance of traditional gender arrangements, what can, or should, be done by those who want change? Becoming aware of the political aspects of space at home, at work and outdoors is the first step. Choosing whether to run counter to the cultural assumptions and regulations about women and space is the next. This is not easy, because the choice to do so carries penalties. A woman who refuses to adopt restricted body postures, to accept uninvited and unwanted touch, to get out of men's way when walking down the street or move at the beach if a man sits down too close, to assume automatically that a spare room in the house will be her husband's and the smaller of any two offices hers, can expect repercussions ranging from unpleasant comments to loss of relationships and jobs.

Those in planning positions also have some hard choices to make, such as deciding whether deliberately to provide small spaces for women, since they appear to be more comfortable and productive in them; or deliberately to try for larger spaces, since continued keeping to the small may be

billiard rooms. It is symptomatic that in Queen Victoria's country house, every room had the entwined initials V & A (for Victoria and her husband Albert) engraved above the doorway — except the smoking and billiard rooms, which had only A.¹² Today, the kitchen, often defined as the woman's space in the home, is freely intruded upon by all members of the family; the den, office, study or workroom, her husband's domain, are far less subject to others' use. There is some evidence however that women do consider the kitchen "their" territory. Domestic crimes of violence in the US are most likely to take place in either the kitchen or the bedroom; and, in the kitchen, it is the women who are more likely to be the aggressors — as are men in the bedroom, which has some male space connotations in

the description "master bedroom".¹³

When challenged, women are less secure in their claim to a territory than are men, and are more likely to yield up their space and retreat. This is shown in a number of studies,¹⁴ some of which involved sitting down next to male and female subjects seated alone at a multi-seat library table; others involved proximity in outdoor, street settings.

Women seem to have adapted remarkably to the spatial limitations culturally imposed on them. Studies consistently show that women like small spaces and work well in them, while the opposite is true of men. Several experiments, in which the variable was the size of the room, found women more positive about the small room and more co-operative in it. They rated their work with others as more enjoyable, and themselves as less aggressive in the small room; their self-image was better and, by objective measurements, they worked more effectively there. In all these cases men both preferred, and operated better in, the large

Anne Chapman is Academic Dean at Western Reserve Academy in Hudson, Ohio and Visiting Scholar at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Women's Research Centre, for 1984-85.

feeding into women's subordinate status. Whatever the decisions, however, being conscious that there are choices to be made and having some idea about their possible consequences can only be a step in the right direction. □

1. J.C. Loudon, *Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture and Furniture*, London: Frederick Warne, 1846, pp. 751-752.
2. Jill Franklin, *The Gentleman's Country House and its Plan, 1835-1914*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1981, pp. 101-102.
3. George Richardson, *The New Vitruvius Britannicus*, London: W. Bulmer, 1902, passim.
4. Loudon, op.cit., pp. 8-10.
5. Franklin, op.cit., pp. 43, 48, 51. This book reproduces sixty houseplans of the 19th century. The analysis was done by Chapman not Franklin.
6. Robert Kerr, *The Gentleman's House*, New York: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1972. First ed., London: John Murray, 1864, pp. 131, 146.
7. Clifford E. Clark, "Domestic Architecture as an Index to Social History: the Romantic Revival and the Cult of Domesticity in America, 1840-1970", *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 7(1) 1976: 49-51.

8. I.H. Friese and S.J. Ramsey, "Nonverbal Maintenance of Traditional Sex Roles", *Journal of Social Issues* 32(3) 1976: 135.
9. Friese and Ramsey, op.cit., p. 136; Marianne Wex, *Let's Take Back Our Space: Female and Male Body Language as a Result of Patriarchal Structures*, Berlin: Movimento Druck, 1979, passim; Erving Goffman, *Gender Advertisements*, New York: Harper & Row, 1976, p. 28.
10. Ralph Keyes, "What New Yorkers Do in Elevators", *New York*, November 21, 1977: 52.
11. M. Leibman, "The Effects of Sex and Race Norms on Personal Space", *Environment and Behavior* 2(2) 1970: 237; J.J. and N.L.J. Edney, "Territorial Spacing on a Beach", *Sociometry* 37(1) 1974: 92-104; Nancy M. Henley, "Power, Sex and Non-verbal Communication" in Barrie Thorne and Nancy M. Henley, eds., *Language and Sex*, Rowley, Mass.: Newbury House, 1975, pp. 192-194.
12. Mark Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1971, p. 25.
13. Norman Ashcraft and Albert E. Schefflen, *People Space*, Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Press, 1976, p. 149.
14. Denise Polit and Marianne LaFrance, "Sex Differences in Reaction to Spatial Invasion", *The Journal of Social Psychology* 102, 1977: 59-60;



Nancy Henley, *Body Politics*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1977, pp. 40-44; Henley, "Power, Sex" in Thorne and Henley, op.cit., 191-192.

15. D. Stokols, M. Rall, B. Pinner, J. Schopler, "Perception and Crowding", *Environment and Behavior* 5(1) 1973: 110; Jonathan L. Freedman, *Crowding and Behavior*, San Francisco: W.H. Freeman, 1975, pp. 148, 146, 85.
16. C.K. Washburne and D.L. Chambless, "Afraid to Leave the House? You May Have Agoraphobia", *Ms.* September 1978, pp. 46-49; C. Weeks, "A Practical Treatment of Agoraphobia," *British Medical Journal*, 1973: 469-471; R. Seidenberg and K. DeCrow, *Women Who Marry Houses: Panic and Protest In Agoraphobia*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1983, p. 161.
17. Ashcraft and Schefflen, op.cit., pp. 118-120.

Exercises for Men

Reprinted from *The Radical Therapist* 1(5) 1971



Sit down in a straight chair. Cross your legs at the ankles and keep your knees pressed together. Try to do this while you're having a conversation with someone, but pay attention at all times to keeping your knees pressed tightly together.



Bend down to pick up an object from the floor. Each time you bend remember to bend your knees so that your rear end doesn't stick up, and place one hand on your shirtfront to hold it to your chest. This exercise simulates the experience of a woman in a short, low-necked dress bending over.



Run a short distance, keeping your knees together. You'll find you have to take short, high steps if you run this way. Women have been taught it is unfeminine to run like a man with long, free strides. See how far you get running this way for 30 seconds.



Sit comfortably on the floor. Imagine that you are wearing a dress and that everyone in the room wants to see your underwear. Arrange your legs so that no one can see. Sit like this for a long time without changing your position.



Walk around with your stomach pulled in tight, your shoulders thrown back, and your chest thrust out. Pay attention to keeping this posture at all times. Notice how it changes your breathing. Try to speak loudly and aggressively in this posture.

Will Women Change Technology or Will Technology Change Women?

"Whether we like it or not, we live in a technological society, a society which is moulded and operated according to technological principles and practices. It seems to me imperative that we, as feminists, try to concern ourselves with the structure and nature of technology in order to see how the values and goals of a technological society might advance or delay the goals of the feminist world that women aspire to create." This is the opening paragraph of a paper which proceeds to compare the major characteristics of a modern technological society and its institutions with the essential features of a feminist view of the future social order — a comparison which shows clearly many areas of profound incompatibility.

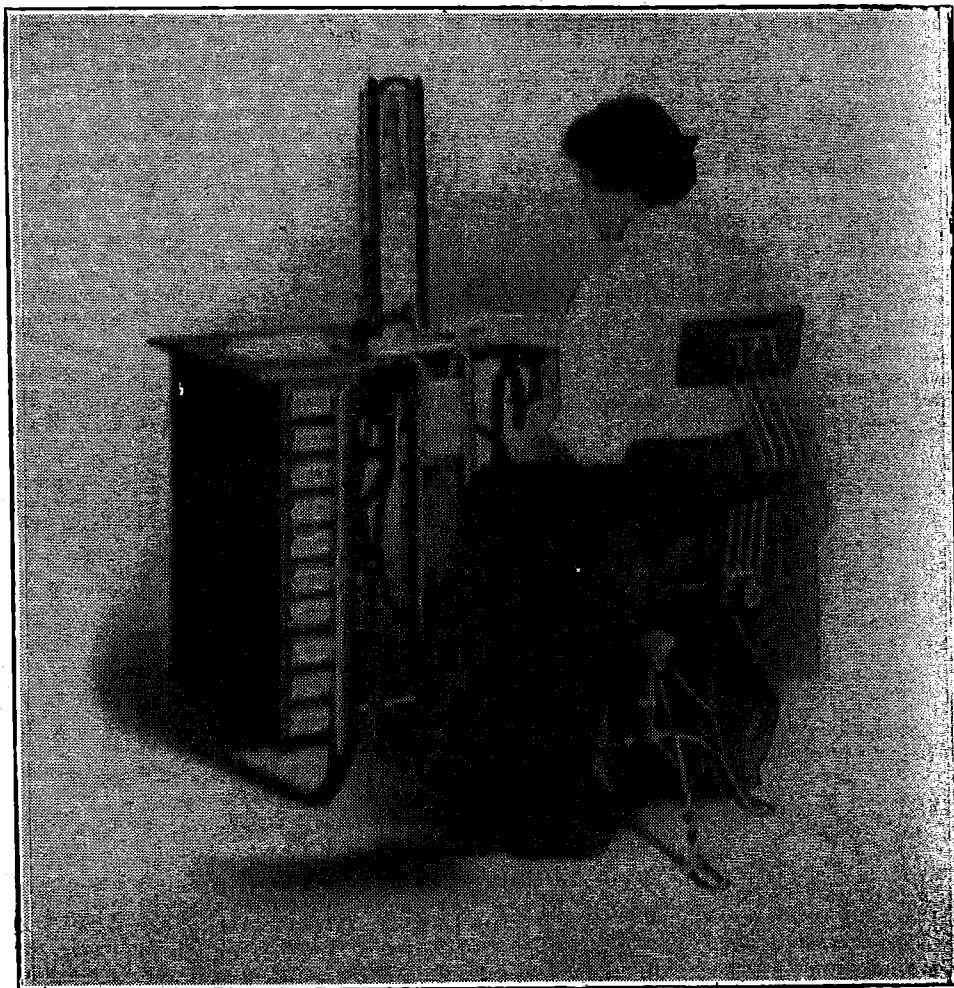
The paper was presented by Ursula Franklin at the 1983 conference of the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAOW). It was a response to her concern with the fate both of her women students — what happens to them in school — and also "the feminist hopes and expectations that accompany the entry into the labour force of larger numbers of scientifically well-trained and high tech-literate women." She worries about how we will cope in a world whose technological orientation, to date at least, continues and extends the traditional white male hierarchical power structure.

Though a systematic feminist viewpoint on the historical meaning of technology is still to come, Professor Franklin lays the groundwork by identifying a number of values in the technological order and contrasts them with values in the women's world. She suggests that feminists' commitment to the values of a non-hierarchical society might well provide the vantage point

The complete paper by Ursula M. Franklin has been published by the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAOW) in Knowledge Reconsidered: A Feminist Overview.¹

Because we at Women and Environments feel that the issues raised are of such wide concern, we are publishing an expanded "abstract" of the paper, together with a guide to related readings prepared by Ursula Franklin.

The abstract was prepared by Miriam Wyman.



and value base outside the system which is necessary to arrive at a critical analysis. Such a perspective would alert us to such subtleties as language (the technological order speaks of "systems"; women speak of "webs"), and the exclusionary function of techniques.

In her examination of values in the technological order versus values in the women's world, she describes the fundamentally anti-people assumptions of modern technology, the fragmentation of work, the reductionist nature of technical problem solving, and the competitive drive as a motive of innovation. These all seem to be embedded in the character of technology itself. Women's values (like "copability" rather than productivity, minimizing disaster rather than maximizing gain) have

not yet found their place in the technological order.

She uses the analogy of immigration, in terms of the influence of the dominant society on the new immigrants, to help understand the reactions (or lack of reaction) of female engineering students to their traditionally male student newspaper, a "filthy, sexist and racist rag": "It was painful for me to see how most, though not all of them, were trying so hard to become part of the 'tribe' that they were losing their own identities, their common sense and their judgment." To resist the melting-pot pressure of the technological system, we must collectively understand and articulate the basic areas of incompatibility of feminism and traditional modern technology.

This is possible (though difficult), Pro-

fessor Franklin asserts, through seeing the work ahead as two interrelated tasks: the need for community and the need for clarity. She emphasizes the need for feminist research — research which chooses and defines problems from a feminist perspective — and adequate funding for it; she stresses the need for research methods which “get away from the fascination with numbers and the over-emphasis on quantifiable variables.” And she then suggests themes for such research — first and foremost “the need for feminist critique of modern technology, aimed at a deep and thorough knowledge of the nature of technology and a real understanding of the criteria for structurally different technologies.”

Rejection of technology and the benefits that flow from it is not her aim: “I am not speaking about no technology but I am speaking about potentially different technologies. Just as those who reject unhealthy food are not in favour of starvation but looking for a new diet, I am looking for technologies with a different voice and structure.”

No abstract can do justice to the profound concern conveyed in this paper. We hope this spurs you to seek it out in its entirety, to dip into the vast and varied literature on the subject, and to consider your own responses to the current technological order.

1. Available from CRIAW, Suite 408, 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3. \$10.95 for CRIAW members, \$11.95 for non-members.

The paper is also to be published separately in both French and English in *The CRIAW Papers* series.

Ursula Franklin: For Peace and Social Justice

Ursula Franklin came to Toronto from Berlin in 1949. She spent 15 years at the Ontario Research Foundation before becoming the first woman on the faculty of the University of Toronto's Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science, where she still teaches.

Her interests include research policy, the appropriate use of science and technology, and women in science. A Quaker, Franklin has long been active in movements that promote peace, international understanding and equality of women.

She co-chaired the Science Council of Canada's committee on the implications of a conserver society, and has lectured frequently on the history and social impact of technology, as well as on social issues.

Both her academic work and her social contribution have been widely recognized; in 1981 she received the City of Toronto's Award of Merit for her contributions to the quality of life in the City, through her work on neighbourhood



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planning. In 1982 she was made an officer of the Order of Canada, and several Canadian universities have awarded her honorary degrees.

In 1984 she became the first woman to be made University Professor at Toronto, and most recently received CRIAW's Muriel Duckworth award for important contributions to the advancement of women: in Ursula Franklin's case, her research in the field of social justice, including peace.

RELATED READINGS A guide compiled by Ursula Franklin

The field of study related to this paper involves research from areas dealing with the nature and social impact of technology, from works in the general field of women's study and from particular investigations and conferences on the impact of new technology, especially computers and microelectronics, on women.

Because of the large number of books and papers in this field I have given preference to thoughtful anthologies and to review papers, all of which in turn have well documented and referenced literature.

In the women's studies field there is presently a fruitful research thrust into the history of women in science and technology, unearthing a hitherto unthought-of wealth of women's contribution. This work, though

influencing my own thinking greatly, cannot be adequately referenced here.

Works Mainly Related to the Nature and Impact of Technology

Jack D. Douglas, ed., *Freedom and Tyranny: Social Programs in a Technological Society*, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1970.

This anthology includes some of the influential papers by Ellul, Feuer, Galbraith, Boorstin, Taviss and others.

Phillip L. Bereano, ed., *Technology as a Social and Political Phenomenon*, New York: Wiley, 1976. Again a very valuable and well organized anthology giving both fundamental background and various views on the social impact of technology stressing the political implications.

Hazel Henderson, *Creating Alternative Futures*, New York: Berkeley Publishing, 1978. A collection of her essays, all taking a feminist and ecological perspective. Of particular interest is Ch. 18, “Awakening from the technological trance”.

“Modern Technology: Problem or Oppor-

tunity”, *Daedalus* (Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Science), Winter 1980. A reasonably representative, mainly North American, standard view of modern technology.

Jacques Ellul, *Le Système technicien*, Paris: Calmann-Levy, 1977. Published in translation as *The Technological System*, New York: Continuum, 1980.

W.H. Vanderburg, ed., *Perspectives on Our Age, Jacques Ellul Speaks On His Work and Life*, Toronto: CBC Merchandising, 1981. This is, in my opinion, the best and easiest way to be introduced to the work of Jacques Ellul, whose book on the technological system is not easy reading and should not be attempted without reading the *Perspectives* first. The book is essentially the transcript of five one-hour interviews conducted by W.H. Vanderburg for CBC *Ideas*.

George McRobie, *Small is Possible*, London: Sphere Books, 1981. A report on the practical work of the appropriate technology group. It begins with the last

speech of E.G. Schumacher "On technology for a democratic society".

David F. Noble, "Present Tense Technology", *Democracy*, Spring, Summer, Fall, 1983. This three-part paper subtitled "In Defense of Luddism", shows the important difference between work-related and control-related technology and throws new light on the workers' rebellions during the Industrial Revolution. Noble carries his argument forward to the social impact of present day technology and the movements toward control of the workplace.

David F. Noble, *Forces of Production*, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1984. A most important book which examines the social history of industrial automation from a pacifist viewpoint.

Arnold Pacey, *The Culture of Technology*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1983.

Selected Contributions from Women's Study Scholarship

Jessie Barnard, *The Female World*, London: The Free Press, Collier MacMillan, 1981. The best distillate of the lifetime work of Jessie Barnard and particularly valuable for the discussion of "fault lines" in the women's world, i.e. those areas where class, race, colour and/or religion tend to put tension into the issues of common concern to women.

Martha M. Trescott, ed., *Dynamos and Virgins Revisited: Women and Technological Change in History*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1979. An example of the important new work that is going on, showing the varied and significant contributions of women through the history of technology and crafts.

Dorothy G. MacGuigan, ed., *Women's Lives: New Theory Research and Policy*, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1980.

Sally L. Hacker, "The Automated and the Automaters: Human and Social Cost of Automation", in proceedings of the International Federation of Automatic Control, *Conference on System Approach for Development*, Rabat, Morocco, 1980. New York: Pergamon, 1981.

"Women in Futures Research," special issue of *Women's Studies International Quarterly* 4(1) 1981. This whole issue is a treasure house of important papers. Particular attention should be paid to: Anne Fausto-Sterling, "Women and Science", pp. 41-50, which presents an excellent review of the history of women in science, and also comments on the structure of science itself. Joan A. Rothschild, "A Feminist Perspective on Technology and the Future", pp. 65-74. An excellent

paper, thoroughly referenced, that seems to be a fine beginning for a complete feminist critique of technology itself. Sally L. Hacker, "The Culture of Engineering", pp. 341-354. One of the very rare analyses of the work of engineering from the feminist point of view.

"Women, Technology and Innovation", special issue of *Women's Studies International Quarterly* 4(4) 1981, again full of useful and novel research.

Judith A. McGaw, 1982, "Women and the History of American Technology". *Signs*, 7, pp. 798-828. A review article with an immense wealth of references dealing not only with the published literature but also with the holdings of technological museums. These are particularly important in the search into women's roles in work-related technologies.

Carol Gilligan, *In A Different Voice: Psychological Theory and Women's Development*, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1982. This study is particularly important in our attempt to relate women and technology because it shows women's insistence and need to take context into account when setting and solving problems.

A Few Selected References from Conferences and Workshops Dealing with the Impact of Electronic Technologies on Women

Science Council of Canada, *Who Turns the Wheel*, Proceedings of a Workshop on the Science Education of Women in Canada, Ottawa, February 1981.

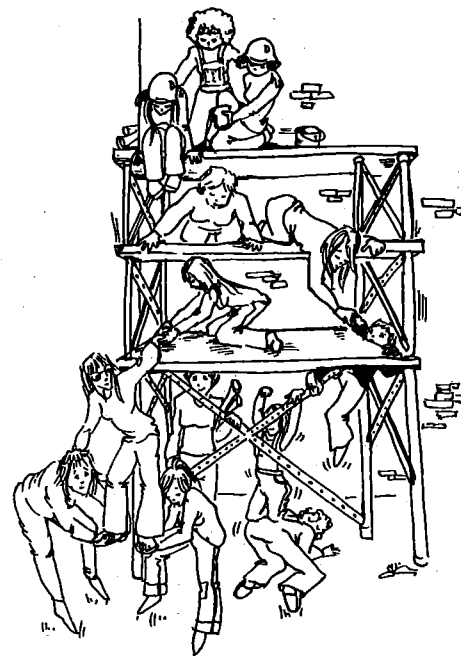
Heather Menzies, *Women and the Chip: Case Studies on the Effects of Informatics on Employment in Canada*, Montreal: Inst. for Research on Public Policy, 1981.

Heather Menzies, *Computers On the Job: Surviving Canada's Micro-Computer Revolution*, Toronto: James Lorimer, 1982.

Menzies, *Computer Technology and the Education of Female Students*, An information paper, Canadian Teachers' Federation, 100 Argyle Ave. Ottawa, 1982. The preceding four contributions all deal with the impact of micro-electronics on life and work. They stress the need for a changing education of women so that women can participate, shape and benefit from the new information technology.

Saskatchewan Labour, *The Future is Now: Women and the Computer Age*, Conference proceedings, Regina, Sask., Nov. 1982. This lively and multifaceted report includes the reactions of the participants. The following is one example of the many conferences and workshops that are

going on all around the world: Barnard College, "Women and Technology, Past, Present and Future, A Report", *Off Our Backs*, June 1983, pp. 2-4.



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Several works that I have not yet seen

Judy Smith, *Something Old, Something New, Something Borrowed, Something Due: Women and Appropriate Technology*; Missoula MT: Women and Technology Network, 1981.

"*Women and Technology: Deciding What's Appropriate*", Proceedings of a conference held by the Women's Resource Center in Missoula MT, 1979. It includes: "Feminism and Environmentalism: Point-Counterpoint" by Judy Smith; "Cultural Images of Women and Technology" by Corky Bush; "History of Women and Technology" by Sue Armitage; "Women's Need for High Technology" by Jan Zimmerman; "Women and Appropriate Technology" by Elizabeth Coppinger; and select bibliography. The book can be ordered from Women and Technology Project, 315S. 4th E, Missoula MT 59801, USA.

Jan Zimmerman, ed., *The Technological Woman: Interfacing with Tomorrow*, New York: Praeger, 1983.

Joan Rothschild, ed. *Machina ex Dea: Feminist Perspective on Technology*, London, New York: Pergamon, 1983.

A 'Women and Environments' Course in an Architecture School

The Women and Environments course offered last spring in the Architecture Department at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee was revolutionary in that it was offered for the first time and evolutionary in the way it developed during the semester. In a field where only two percent of registered practitioners are women yet over 50 percent of users are female, the ideas promoted were a confirmation to some, eye-openers for others.

The course provided a general survey of the role of women as consumers, critics and creators of environments. In addition to being listed by the Architecture Department, it was offered jointly as a seminar class for the undergraduate honours program as well as a Women's Studies course, both programs responding to its interdisciplinary nature.

The structure was flexible. A chronology of topics and readings was submitted but the time spent on topics varied. Generally the content was subdivided into three areas: (1) demographic analysis of gender and lifestyle changes of the past 100 years; (2) comparative analysis of women as users of environmental settings (e.g. the domestic environment, the workplace, public spaces, transportation systems); and (3) historical and contemporary accounts of women as architects, planners and urban critics. Course materials included: *Women in American Architecture: A Historic and Contemporary Perspective* (edited by Susan Torre); *New Space for Women* (edited by Gerda Wekerle, Rebecca Peterson and David Morley); and Dolores Hayden's *The Grand Domestic Revolution*.

Aside from the seminar discussions, each student conducted a project and made a presentation on a chosen topic. The diversity of topics illustrate the breadth of the field as well as the creative ideas of the students. Although the projects were individually undertaken, students aided each other in locating sources, generating and clarifying ideas. Part of the class time each

week was spent discussing the status of projects. One woman analyzed the environment of a local sexual assault treatment centre and made recommendations for change. Another student explored the connection between prejudices against women and nature and those qualities of wilderness which women symbolize. She also dealt with stories of women who rejected stereotypical images and roles and participated in wilderness activities.

A fascinating study was conducted on women and sacred space. This student's sources ranged from theories of sacred space, phenomenology and feminist anthropology to studies of feminist theologians, contemporary witches, Jungian approaches of symbols, and performance art. Another woman presented research and illustrations of sex-stereotyping of children's bedrooms and private spaces. Other topics included: implications of the electronic cottage phenomenon, an analysis of spaces used by women artists; women and environment issues in Islamic cultures; use of women and environment issues in counselling therapy.

As the instructor, I was invigorated by the ideas generated in class. Discussions were always lively and extensive. The class never ended at the scheduled time, usually continuing until the room was needed for other purposes. Shared interests, preparation beyond required readings, realization of being participants in a new (and novel) course, and a developed camaraderie led to a class that was conducted truly as a seminar. Over the course of the semester, the classroom itself developed a sense of place: an attachment developed so that leaving the room on the final day was a significant parting for many.

Not everything went smoothly. Having students from disciplines other than architecture (literature, anthropology) was a strong contribution. However the range of educational levels among students — from a freshman to a recently graduate PhD — often resulted in lopsided discussions, with graduate students most actively participating.

All students were women. Whether male participation would have enlivened or dampened conversation was an issue the class debated but never concluded. In future I personally would like to see participation by male students and faculty. During the first weeks, three male graduate students from the architecture department talked to me individually about the class, each saying he had thought of taking it but was afraid of



being the only man in the class. Apparently, the interest (or curiosity) is there for some students, both male and female. However, in many instances, I felt this course was being "tested" by some students before they would make a commitment; perhaps a typical reaction to a new course with a challenging perspective.

The name of the course — Women and Environments — may have deterred some students by not adequately conveying the comparative nature of research and ideas in this field. I think Dolores Hayden's phrase, "architecture of gender", is a much more appropriate description.

Reactions from students participating in the class? Here are a few comments:

"The first required class I took in the architecture program here was 'The History of Architecture'. Not one woman architect was mentioned! In this class we not only discuss past and present women architects but we analyze the implications of their design criteria towards a more humanized architectural environment. This class is very important to me as a future architect."

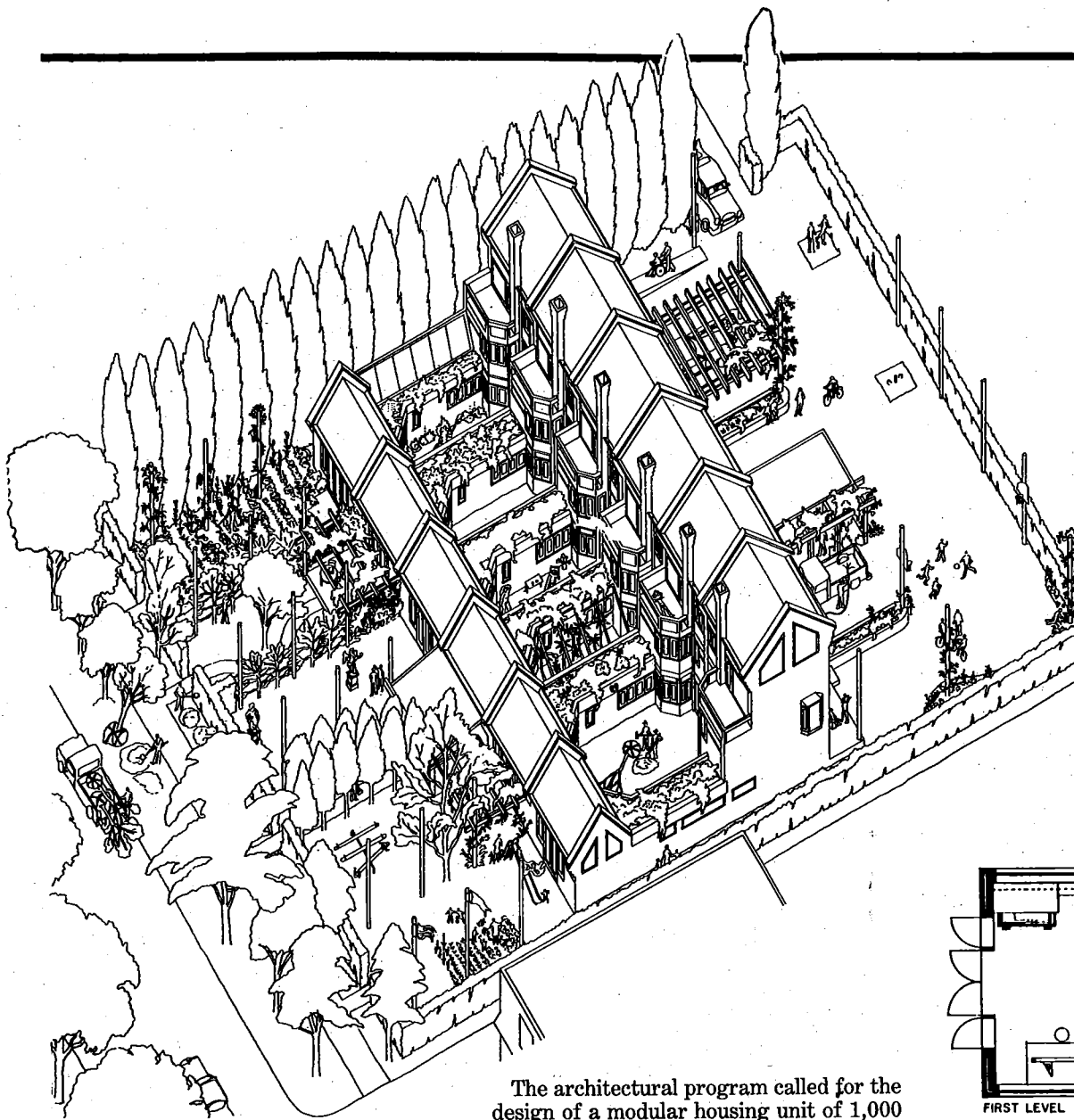
"Coming out of class on a Thursday morning, I suddenly realized how this has evolved from a lecture series to a seminar. Spinning circles of ideas take place in class now at such high levels that I'm leaving exhausted. Discovery, confirmation, anger, elation, and action: how do these discussions relate to how we're going to do? Going into the hallway as we reluctantly leave the group discussion, conversations splinter. The common problems of living increasingly complicated personal lives and coping with an academic/professional education are shared in a weaving, wandering way of survival. We share tactics of evasion, tales of gruesome confrontation and doubts and anger.

The seminar as a sanctuary is now apparent."

Sherry Ahrentzen
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee



CATHIE MACDONALD



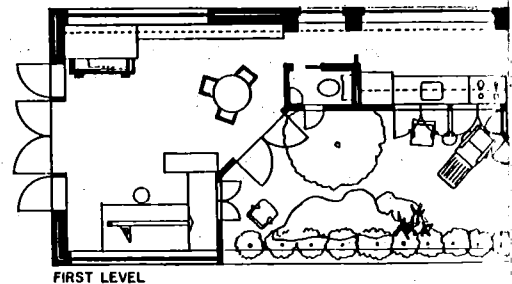
A New American House

By JACQUELINE

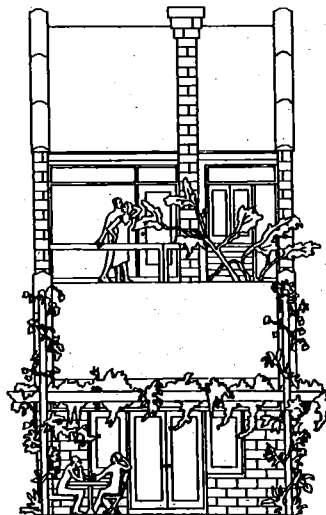
The Minneapolis College of Art and Design and the National Endowment of the Arts have continued the tradition of architectural competitions which have had an impact on housing innovations; they recently sponsored a national competition called "A New American House" which attracted 346 entries from 37 states and three foreign countries. The program confirmed the increasing recognition by the popular and professional press about the demographic changes away from the nuclear family and toward the formation of nontraditional households, such as single parents, adults without children, unrelated young adults and retired, active adults. Single parents and older people are disproportionately women. Thus the results of the competition add to the growing body of work about women and housing, and more specifically to the translation of satisfaction of needs associated with women, child care in particular, into housing design. The first place winners were Troy West and myself.

The architectural program called for the design of a modular housing unit of 1,000 square feet or less. Six units were to be arranged on a site in the Whittier neighborhood where the Minneapolis College of Art and Design is located, each unit to contain space for domestic and professional activities. Professional space was not to be housed in a separate structure. The program guidelines specified the household composition, sample scenarios of living and working arrangements, and site design guidelines.

We chose to site all six units together in a rowhouse effect, with the professional spaces on the street and the domestic spaces connected by a linear kitchen and private open space. Our scheme was for the following households: two related female adults, one an illustrator of children's stories and the other, an avid gardener and energy nut; a male single parent who was a legal research consultant, and two small children; a male single parent who was a commercial artist and his teenage son; a female single parent who was a computer scientist, and her two children, one of whom is a musician, who need separate rooms. Two units were

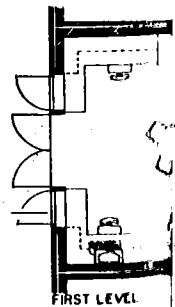


FIRST LEVEL



WEST ELEVATION

PROTOTYPICAL UNIT OCCUPIED BY A SINGLE PARENT AND TWO TEENAGE CHILDREN. THE PRIVATE LEVEL IS THE PARENT'S ACCOMMODATION AND CAN BE COMBINED WITH THE STAIR LANDING AND BAY WINDOW SPACE AT CLEARSTORY WINDOW. THE ADULT COMMUNITY CONFERENCE TABLE



FIRST LEVEL

©1984 TROY WEST ARCHITECT

W ICAN HOUSE

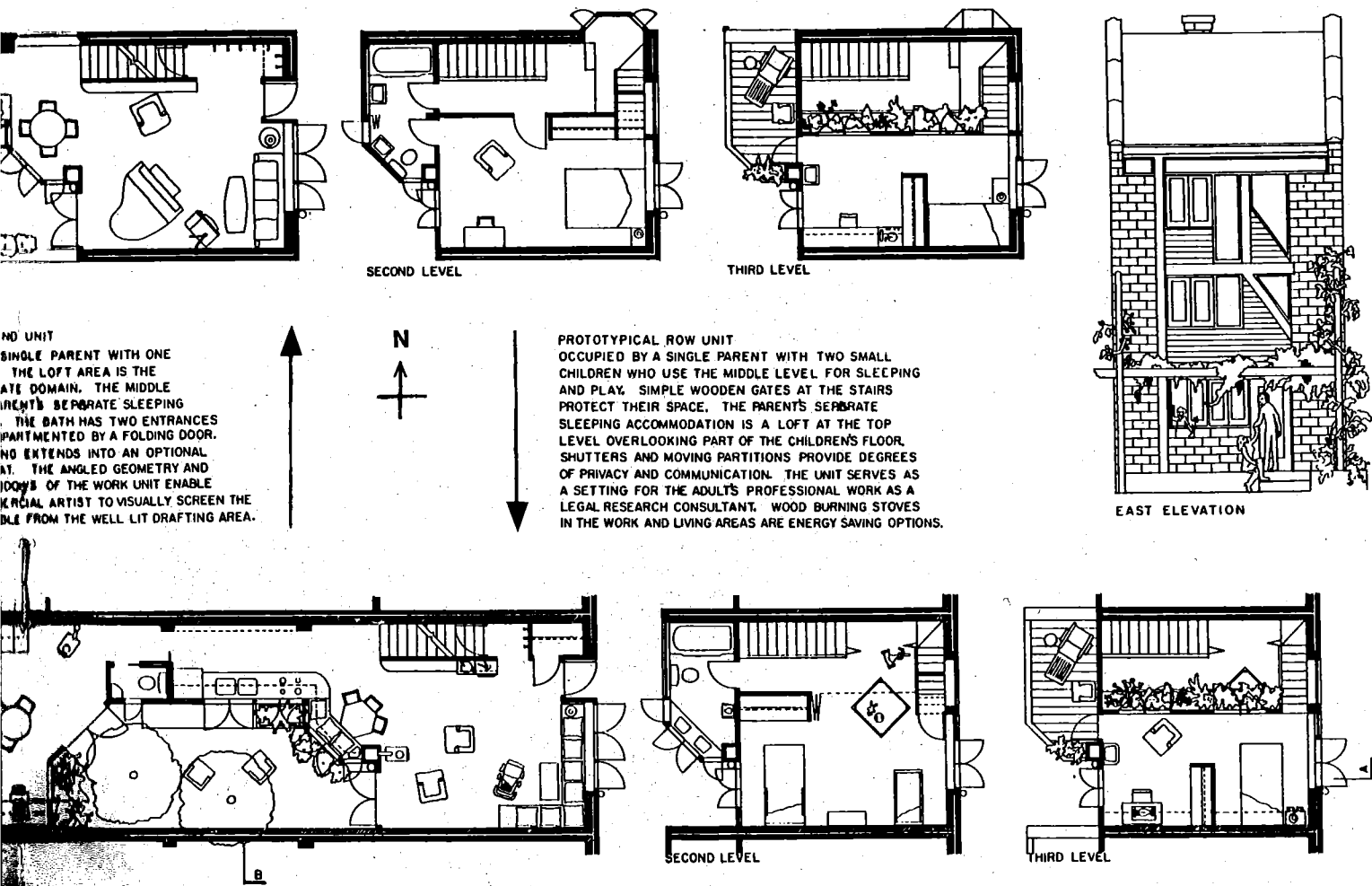
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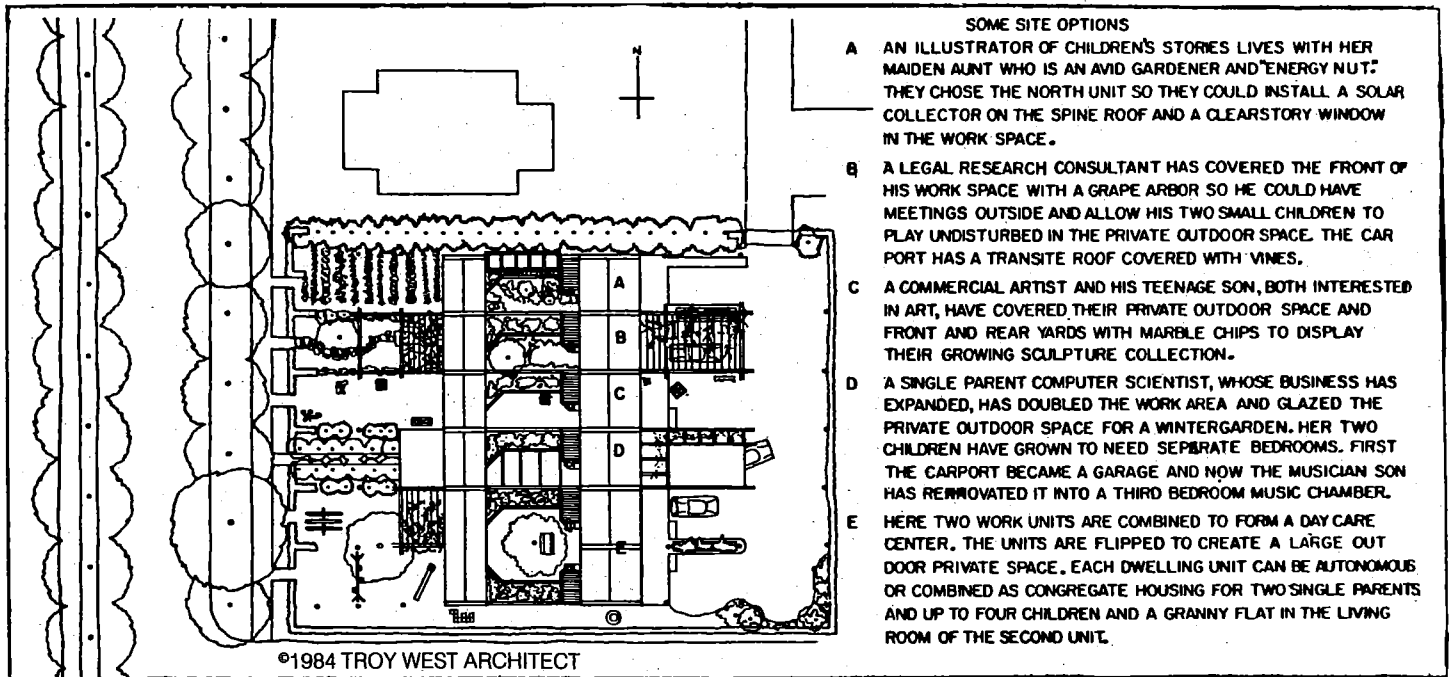
“flipped” to form a daycare centre in the offices with an enlarged front yard and private patio space. These two dwelling units can either remain autonomous or be combined to form congregate housing for two single parents, up to four children, and one granny flat.

Several aspects of the scheme reflect the influence of other work Troy West and I have done. We have been involved in designing a prototypical congregate house for single parents, with an accessory unit for an elderly person (see *Women and Environments*, April, 1984). During that collaboration we had spent time thinking through the complicated issues of providing privacy as well as a sense of community. Research about single parents and older women had taught us about the importance of reducing isolation and increasing opportunities for adult socializing. Congregate living was financially appealing because of the possibilities for saving money on child care. Being able to work at home seemed sensible as a way of decreasing transportation costs.

While the New American House guidelines were addressed to users who were professionals, and not exclusively single parents, it appeared that some of the same issues were relevant. It was also clear that each New American House was to be designed for a single household. The challenge was to create a site plan for individual units which, under other circumstances, could also create a feeling of community. We think the row house scheme provides possibilities for this to occur.

In our scheme, the entrance to each unit is through a front yard — either a garden, a trellis which creates another room, a sculpture garden, trees, and in the combined fifth and sixth units, a playground. With the street orientation, activities in the work spaces are accessible to the neighbourhood. Main access to the residence is through the alley where carports can either be open, covered with a trellis, or decked over and even converted to a room in the future. This backyard provides space for children and teenagers to play and for neighbours to get





together informally. There is an explicit integration with nature in the scheme, with plantings on the roof of the kitchen spine and on an outdoor deck overlooking the enclosed patio; plants spill over inside from the third level to the second level stair place. The many familiar elements in the scheme extend from the front yard to the gable roofs.

Indeed what is interesting about the competition in general is that many of the schemes introduced familiar elements. What is unfamiliar is to conceive of new in-fill space for the nontraditional household in 1,000 square feet or less. In the 19th century, in Leeds, a man, his wife, and five children, two or three of whom were adolescent, lived in a chamber of 1,000 square feet or less. People of that period "shuddered" at what might go on as a consequence of life in such close quarters. Today, with the household size greatly diminished, new household formations growing, and the cost of housing so prohibitive, housing design is being challenged.

The interior of our scheme skillfully arranges rooms and circulation in order to maximize a sense of space. The prototypical row unit, occupied by the single parent with two small children, uses the third level loft

for the parent, and the second level for the children. The loft space overlooks part of the second floor but retains its own privacy with shutters and moving partitions. At the same time the children can either be observed or heard, and are protected by simple wooden gates at the stairs. When the parent is in his work space, he can still listen for the sounds of the children. In the prototypical end unit, a single parent lives with one teenager. In this case, the second level is the parent's. Each unit has split bathroom facilities, allowing more than one user at the same time. There is a powder room on the first level. The kitchen overlooks the enclosed

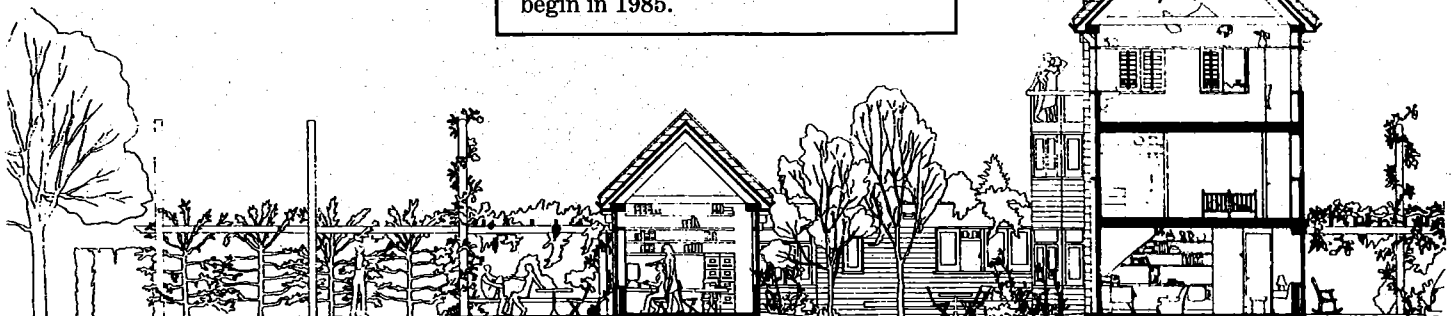
patio. Children can be seen from there, or from the third floor deck in the residential part of the house. The built-in alcove in the kitchen is angled, which permits a visual screen to be set up while conducting business.

What are the lessons to be learned from the competition? First is the importance of the medium to raise and advance ideas. The New American House competition, like no other event, captures the needs of housing consumers, and in so doing builds on a body of research about women and housing. Competitions need not only be for architects and designers; it can be imagined that neighbourhood groups as well can begin to provide visions through the process. Finally, competitions can be used as the basis for symposia, and women's networks in particular can help spread the ideas. □

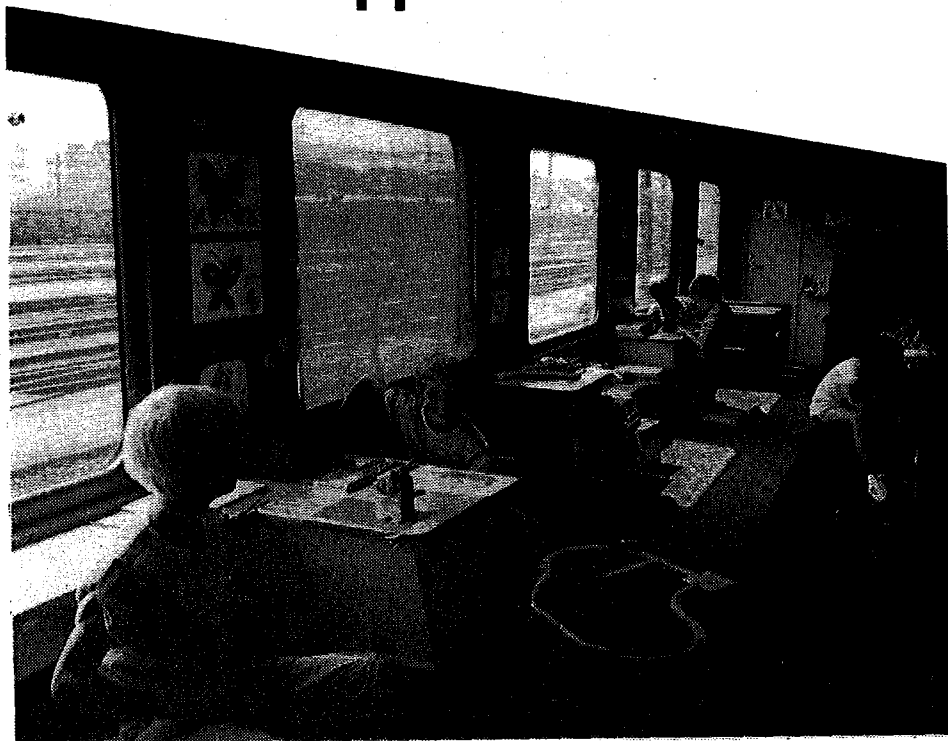
A symposium was held at the Minneapolis College of Art and Design on October 5, when an exhibition and catalogue were made available. The exhibition will travel and people interested in having the show in their locality should contact the competition director, Harvey Sherman, Minneapolis College of Art and Design, 133 East 25th Street, Minneapolis MN 55404, (612) 825-5558.

Sites are currently being identified for the building of the winning scheme. It is anticipated that construction will begin in 1985.

Jacqueline Leavitt is Acting Associate Professor in the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of California, Los Angeles.



European Child Support Ideas



So you can't face Toronto to Montreal by train with your children? What if you could drop them off in the Kindergarten Coach, a coach completely remodelled and equipped to allow up to 20 children, aged 2 to 12 to play under the supervision of two qualified kindergarten teachers — all for a modest \$1.50 per child, no reservations needed! Three infant nursing and changing stations are also available. Too good to be true? Well, that's what Nestlé and a major Swiss department store co-sponsored with the SBB (the publicly owned Swiss railway system). The Kindergarten Coach was in operation practically daily this summer on the major cross-country route between Geneva and St. Gallen, an approximately 300 km or 4 hour trip. In addition the SBB is also piloting a "quiet" coach to relax, and a "family" coach for parents who wish to travel with their children.

Three of Zurich's major department stores offer a year-round child drop-off service. Parents can leave children aged 2 to 10 for \$1.50 for the first two hours and another \$1.75 for each additional hour. Sturdy toys abound and a sizeable well-fenced balcony allows for some outdoor activities including bicycling. The centre I visited had a capacity of 30 children with a child-to-care giver ratio of 15 to 1. Interestingly, the centre was not staffed by an officially qualified specialist but by a woman who simply enjoyed working with children. Nor are there any publicly set standards or requirements

in Zurich for such drop-off centres, although the company does carry a substantial liability insurance. Nonetheless, the place seemed to be friendly and fun for a kid to spend a few hours, and certainly of great help to parents.

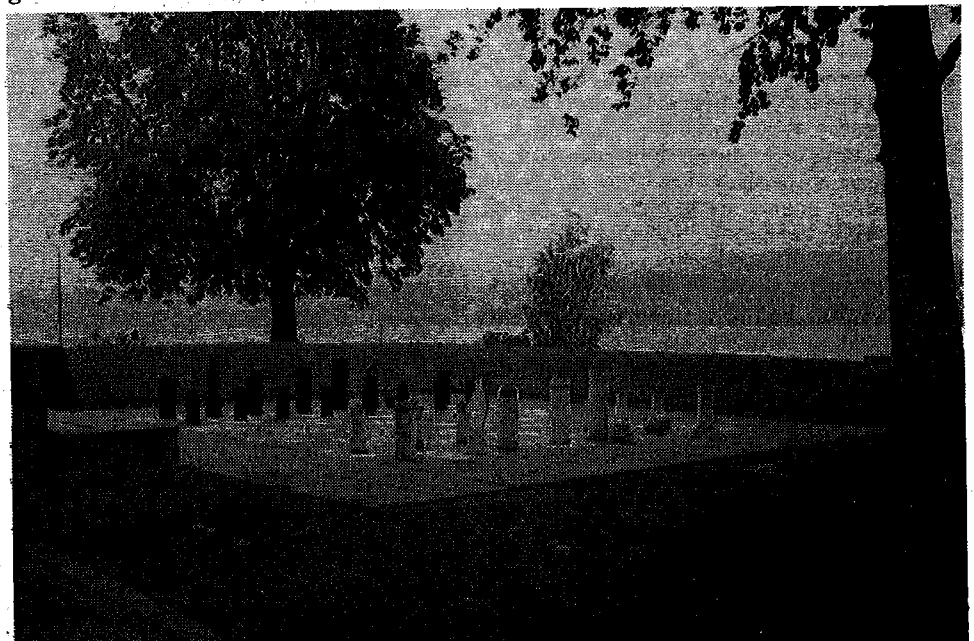
Several playground facilities fascinated me by their simplicity and ideas. Ever wondered how many hurt bums and backs are caused by see-saws slamming into the ground? Tire sections, convex side up,

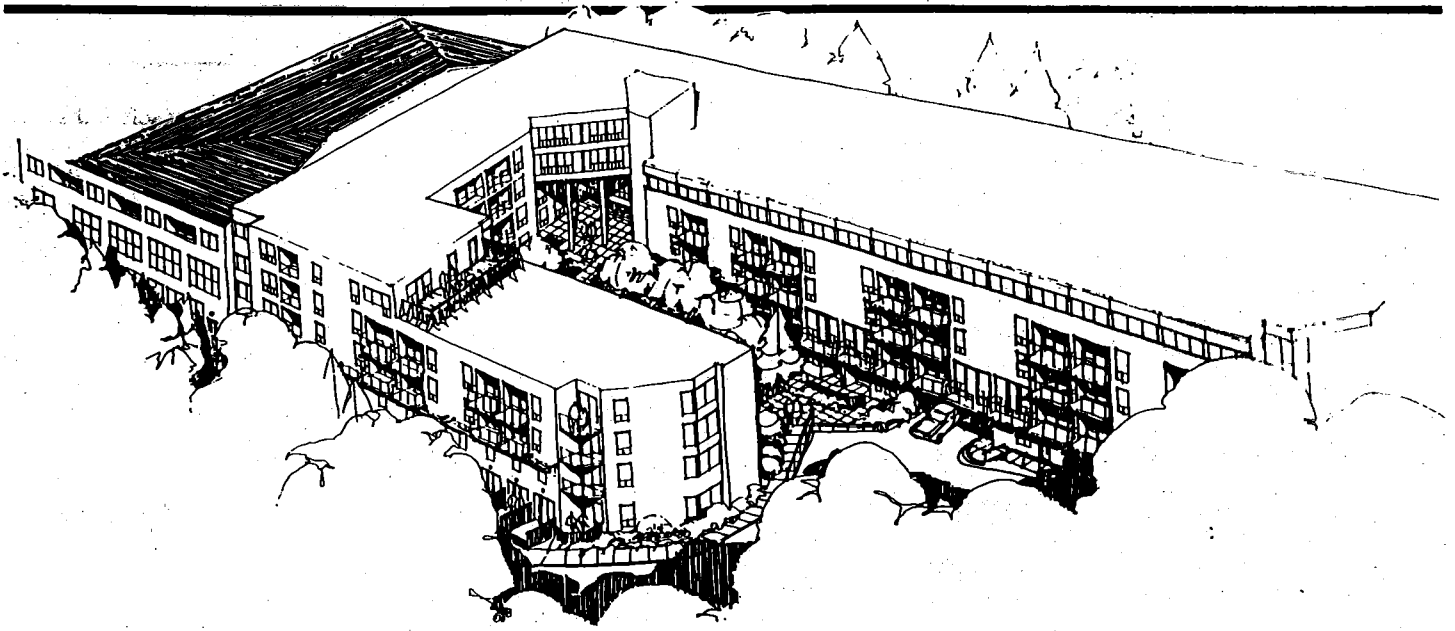
buried at the point of impact soften the blow and enhance the bounce. A few concrete patio stone slabs covered with contoured rubber flooring under swings eliminate those everlasting mudpuddles, which leave deep holes, unusable swings and/or filthy children. Many playgrounds featured giant 5 square metre chess games with the figures stored in wiremesh baskets nearby. Yes, initially the figures had to be fished out of the nearby creek or even replaced a few times; but now the equipment seems to be both enjoyed and respected. "Spielkisten" or toyboxes were another fascinating item in some playgrounds. Keys for these are kept by nearby stores. Parents can borrow them and allow their charges to play with the dress-up items, balls, ropes, tents, hoses, etc. contained in the boxes.

In Copenhagen an attractive multi-coloured pamphlet lists all the playgrounds, their exact location, facilities, operating hours and ages of children allowed there. Facilities range from swimming and wading pools, go-cart courses, workshops, indoor activity and resting areas to performance stages. Age limit is 10 or 14 years. Operating hours during which qualified staff take charge range from 9 am to 8 pm, changing on different days and seasons. This means that throughout the year, children can be dropped off for substantial parts of the day. At other times the grounds and some of the facilities are still accessible but without official supervision.

Many of these observed ideas require relatively small financial commitment, yet contribute often significantly to the quality of children's and therefore also parents' lives. We can hope that some of these ideas will get imported here — duty free.

Regula Modlich





St Clair O'Connor Community: An Extended Family

Architect Victor Heinrichs did not want a name for his innovative housing project located at the intersection of St Clair Avenue and O'Connor Drive in the Metro Toronto Borough of East York. "I thought it should just be 2701 St Clair Ave. East, a part of the overall community in which it is located." As soon as people began moving in, however, they referred to the project as "St Clair O'Connor Community". The name has stuck — and for a very good reason. It is a community in every sense of the word.

Approximately 250 people of all ages now live there. Seventy percent of the residents, about 20 men and 160 women, are in their senior years while the remaining 30 percent is comprised of families and single people. The project, which was built on the site of a large automobile dealership, renovated a large part of the showroom to accommodate a modern sunny dining room, a small auditorium, a library, meeting rooms, a small but well stocked convenience store, and a combination coffee and gift shop (with inexpensive hand-made items from around the world). There are also craft rooms, a swimming pool and sauna, and glass-enclosed walkways.

The residential component of the project includes 15 townhouse units for families (to qualify a family must have at least one child under 12), 112 apartments (studio, bachelor, one and two bedroom), eight units designed for the handicapped, 11 residential care units for people who need help with housekeeping and meal preparation, and 25 nursing care beds in private and semi-

private rooms. There is also hostel type accommodation for 16 students and young people in volunteer service programs. Rents are at the low end of average for comparable units in the area, and some residents receive rent subsidy.

The different types of unit are scattered throughout the project except for the nursing care and family units; the original aim of dispersing those in need of most care, so they would not feel isolated, was forbidden by Ministry of Health regulations. Two regular apartments, however, are connected to nursing rooms enabling couples

where only one is in need of regular medical attention to continue to live together.

The family townhouse units are built at ground level and open out onto a landscaped courtyard, which includes a children's playground, or onto a grassy area leading to a wooded ravine and miles of trails through a linear park system. Outdoor space is also provided for garden plots for any resident who may desire one.

The Community is run by a full-time paid staff of 25, including nursing staff, and 100 active volunteers who are almost all residents, and who work in the shops, on



VICTOR HEINRICHS

committees and programs, tend the plants and gardens, and help the elderly when help is needed. Ten volunteers help with nursing and home care.

Not only the housing but the activities foster an intergenerational mix, a caring for one another, and self help within the community. On any afternoon a visitor might find half a dozen elderly people in wheelchairs from the nursing units having tea in the living room of one of the other residents, and several seniors vying for the chance to babysit a three-year-old while her mother works as a volunteer on the administrative staff. At the same time a retired baker may be using the community kitchen to make muffins for the coffee shop, and a seven-year-old may be taking his violin lesson with a resident ten times his age — an internationally acclaimed musician passing on his love of music to the young.

One young mother compared living in the St Clair O'Connor Community to having a very large extended family. Her concern about her children being spoiled by the attention they received from the older residents was outweighed by the fact that they were learning to live with and to accept people of all ages including the frail elderly and the disabled.

Every effort is made to provide the opportunity for interaction with the larger community. Programs are open to the public, and local residents can use the pool and sauna for a small fee, or drop into the coffee gift shop. Outsiders can also eat in the dining room by making arrangements ahead of time. Residents are also encouraged to go out as much as possible, helped by the community's situation in an older residential area well served by public transit.

The idea for the St Clair O'Connor Community emerged when two Mennonite congregations in Toronto began discussing the need for housing for their older parishioners, without isolating them in a



FRANK GRANT, TORONTO TELEGRAM, PHOTO COLLECTION, YORK UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

seniors' ghetto. Funding for the project has come from a variety of sources. Major construction costs were covered by a \$9 million mortgage guaranteed by CMHC (the federal housing agency) under its Section 56.1 Non-Profit Housing program; initial funding for the pool, workshops and other recreational facilities was raised from the provincial government's seniors' initiatives program and by donations from service clubs. Installation of the nursing care beds was privately funded, while their operating costs are covered by per diem subsidies from the Ontario Ministry of Health.

Although designed and built by the Mennonites, only about a quarter of the residents are of that faith. The philosophy of the Mennonite church — i.e. a "caring community" nonetheless prevails. Although the building and programs are designed to max-

imize interaction, privacy is also respected.

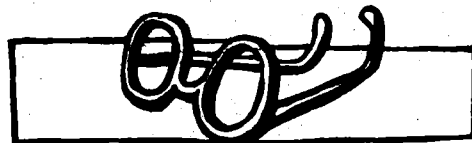
The Community is less than two years old and already there is a waiting list of over 200 people for a nursing care bed. If someone wanted a family unit they might have to wait five years or longer.

One wonders why there are not many more projects like the St Clair O'Connor Community. The problem seems to be the rigidity of current government programs, which come with too many strings attached. There is an obvious need for more flexibility and sensitivity to community values and desires. It can be done, however, as two small Mennonite congregations in Toronto have so successfully proven. Let's hope many others will learn from this example.

Pamela Hitchcock

IN PRINT

Elderly and Disabled Women



Women from the Shadows: Women with Disabilities Speak Out

by Beth Matthews

Toronto: The Women's Press, 1984, 200

\$8.95

Based on interviews, the book explores the needs and experiences of disabled women in areas such as employment, parenting, education, housing and accessibility are all covered.

Small Expectations: Society's Betrayal of Older Women

Leah Cohen

Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1984

A provocative book about injustices and indignities routinely encountered by older women; it discusses poor self-image, health hazards, poor housing and the lack of adequate alternatives, violence and the loss of freedom due to perception of a dangerous environment.

The Elderly Woman and her Home

Wanda Young and Doris Hasell

Canadian Woman Studies 5(3) 1984:

25-27

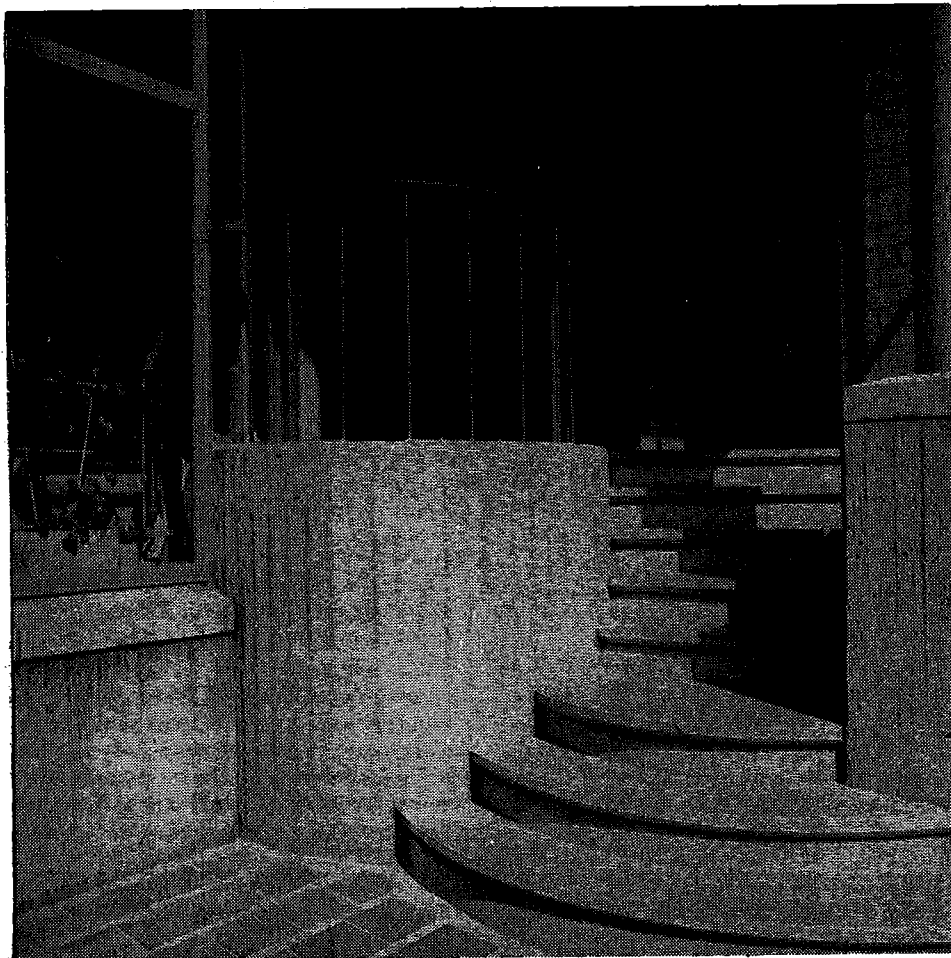
A note on research which documents the housing and environmental needs of the elderly and disabled in urban and rural areas of Saskatchewan. While males and couples were also included in the study, this report emphasizes the independent female population.

Also in this issue of CWS, an issue on Aging, is an article by Rachel Schlessinger on "Granny Bashing".

HUBERTUSVERENIGING:

A TRANSITION POINT FOR SINGLE PARENTS

By IVY FRANCE



The needs of lone parent households are complex, frequently including temporary housing as well as counselling and child care assistance. Their difficulties are often exacerbated by poverty and lower educational levels with consequently less ability to find employment. While we can find an increasing number of facilities designed to address these problems, the Netherlands provides an example of a home for single parents which has much older roots.

Hubertusvereniging, or the Hubertus Association, is a government-sponsored project in Amsterdam, one of 14 homes in the Netherlands which do comparable work. Founded in 1898 by the Catholic Church, Hubertus has been without religious ties since 1972.

In 1973, architect Aldo van Eyck was commissioned to renovate the original 19th century building. In 1976 part of the old premises was demolished; the newly constructed portion was occupied in 1979 and the renovated section in 1980.

The notion of weaving permeates this home, from the blending of old and new architecture to the concept within the organization of providing an opportunity for its clients eventually to meld themselves back into society. At the street or neighbourhood level, the two structures send a "mixed message"; they are woven together by entry stairs which appear in the new addition, but which lead through the old building. As well, two sections of the new portion are blended together by an octagonal hall and stairway, and a space overlooking a small inner courtyard. The use of colour is also extremely important, particularly of transparent colours which permit stimulus from the outside environment, adding to the woven dimension. The form of the project suggests an enclosure for the parents and children who live in it while preparing themselves to re-enter the community.

Users and Services

Hubertus provides several kinds of facility: living accommodation for 16 mothers, known as "inside parents", and their children; a day and night shelter (essentially a 24-hour child care service) for those who do not live on the premises — the "outside parents", who comprise the largest group using the association; living space for babies who have been placed for adoption; and two beds for emergency night stay for 6 to 12-year olds. Accommodation is available for a total of 89 people.

The parents, whose ages vary, come from different cultural backgrounds, including Holland, Portugal and Morocco; many are from the former Dutch colony of Surinam. Their reasons for needing help also vary, ranging from being both pregnant and



Weekly baby or child meetings are attended by the parent, counsellors, child psychologist and sometimes by the local social worker and teacher; these meetings focus entirely on the development of the child. Financial advice is also available, as are employment contacts and help with mail, taxes and health insurance payments. Through "aftercare" inside parents may continue to receive assistance after they leave, including help in finding suitable living accommodation.

The Living Environment

The architect attempted to emphasize individual expression, while considering the overall needs of the children, whom he believes are a fundamental component in the planning of cities. Each of the 16 inside parents has her own room, some equipped with cribs for those who do not wish to be separated from their babies. A two-storey children's wing, part of the new structure, contains five apartments, each with space for five children: living quarters are on the lower level, play areas on the upper. A communal living room (with a TV, radio and play corner), a dining room, a room for counsellors, administrative and other personnel add to the total living space.

homeless to having irregular work hours or the need for time to study, as well as having cultural transition problems.

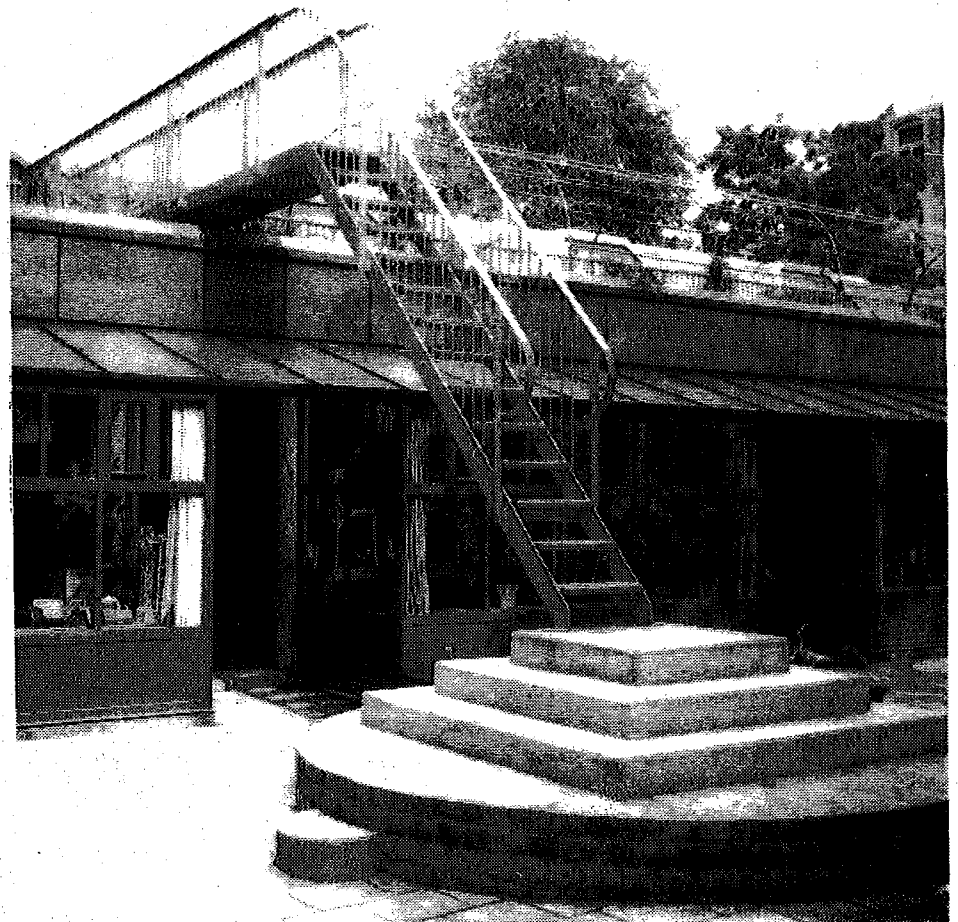
Admission requirements are low and decisions are based on the nature of the problem. Three major reasons for refusal of entry are drug addiction, the need for acute psychiatric help, and the lack of housing as the *only* problem. Contact with Hubertus can be made directly or by referral from physicians, social workers or Bureaux for Single Parents.

Hubertus has no deadlines, so length of stay varies greatly, although it is usually a matter of months. Costs are borne by various governmental bodies, including the Bureau of the Children's Judge, the Association for Child Protection and the Guardianship Association. "Nursing fees" are paid by the municipal social services department. A contribution is also requested from those few parents who have an income.

Hubertus provides a wide range of services, including social counselling, medical assistance and financial advice, many of these being available to both inside and outside parents. One of the major features of the organization is a strong counselling service by a staff whose backgrounds include social work, psychology and pedagogy. In addition to a group counsellor, every parent is assigned a steady counsellor, and all decisions are made jointly. Families and partners of the parents are often included in the counselling sessions. A vital factor is the building of a strong base of trust between the mothers and/or fathers and the staff. As one outside parent notes: "At first I worried

about the counselling, I did not know what to say . . . (now) I would not be able to do without it."

The children's wing





There is a lot of interaction between the staff, inside and outside parents and the children. The household staff includes the cook, cleaning crew, linen person, "fixer uppers", a housemaster and porters, many of whom have daily contact with the inhabitants and take a great deal of pleasure in the children. The kitchen plays an integral role in the interaction. Stairs lead from the playrooms to a corridor into the kitchen and snackbar, and parents and children wander in and out, special diet requests are honoured and a list of birthdays is evident. A nightwatch staff completes the complement of employees, overseeing the children and available to comfort sore throats and bad dreams.

The daily activities of the parents vary. After caring for the children, and discussions with counsellors, they are free to spend their time as they wish. The only other responsibility of inside parents is to keep their own rooms clean and the communal living room tidy. There is neither supervision nor prescribed activity. This is largely due to one of the underlying principles of the home, that each person must accept responsibility for her own behaviour, a characteristic considered essential in preparing to function within the community.

Outside parents come and go on a steady

basis. They may be picking up or dropping off their children, or simply tucking them in for the night, depending on their situations. Often non-working mothers come in during the day to care for their child(ren), enjoy a coffee with other parents and counsellors, and even eat meals with the residents, for a fee.

The children's activities vary by age group, with an overall emphasis on creating a safe and secure environment. At the same time, there is a respect for the way in which the parents wish their children to be raised; as one said, "I most emphatically do not want my child spoiled, and the leadership respects that". The development of the babies is followed very closely by their assigned counsellors who, in turn, have close contact with the parents.

The 1½ to 6-year-olds are divided into five groups of ascending age, in an attempt to approximate as much of a home environment as possible. There is one staff leader for every two or three children so that close attention can be paid to them. The children are accompanied to kindergarten, have both inside and outside play areas within the project, and are often taken on outings. Although there are few resident children over 6 years of age, there is day care space for eight 6 to 12-year-olds. To accommodate

working parents, the play area is open from 7 am to 7 pm with, again, a leader for every two or three children.

Management and Decision Making

Hubertus is an association whose members are a combination of clients, co-workers and some "outsiders" who are involved because of their interest or professional specialty. An Executive is chosen from the members and is responsible for personnel and financial, as well as internal, management. A General Co-ordinator, appointed by the Executive, has responsibility for the daily operation of the home and also implements the Executive's decisions regarding personnel and finances. An annual meeting provides the opportunity for accountability of the Executive.

However, the highest decision-making body inside the home is the General Management Meeting, which is held once a month. All co-workers and clients may attend and everyone has a vote. A Steering Group of co-workers from different areas is in charge of the daily management of the home and provides information to the General Management Meeting. Thus, the association believes that a great deal of the responsibility for operating the home is vested in the hands of those who are doing the work within it.

Hubertus has been designed to integrate not only old and new structures, but also lone-parent families and the environment in which they may begin the process of transition back into the community. Essentially offering temporary lodging to single-parent mothers, 24-hour child care facilities and accommodation for babies awaiting adoption, it provides a variety of services, from social to financial to household. While the emphasis is on counselling, the provision of a safe and secure environment for the children is also paramount. In addition, each parent is encouraged to accept responsibility for her own actions while a resident within the project, to enable a smoother transition into the larger community. As far as its management is concerned, it seems that all members of staff and all parents have the opportunity to play an active role in decisions regarding at least the day-to-day operation of the home. □

This article has been compiled from material sent to us by the Hubertus Association, and from "Weaving Chaos into Order", a description of the renovation by Susan Doublet and Aldo van Eyck in *Progressive Architecture*, March 1982.

We are grateful to the Hubertus Association for their assistance and permission to use their photographs; and to Betty Packover of York University who kindly translated the information.

Ivy Franco is a member of the Editorial Board of Women and Environments.

Her Space, Her Place: A Geography of Women

Mary Ellen Mazey and David Lee

Washington, DC: Association of American Geographers, 1983, 83 pp. \$5

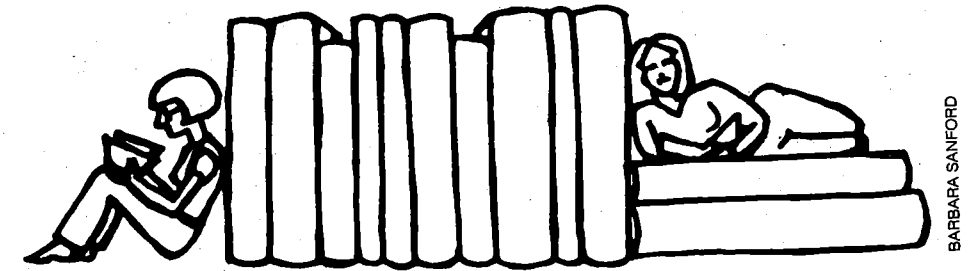
Reviewed by DAMARIS ROSE

It is indicative of feminism's inroads into an academic discipline that has long tended to "exclude half the human in human geography",¹ that the Association of American Geographers has issued a resource publication on the "geography of women". This little book aims "to summarise recent geographical scholarship on women", so that "geographers discover women" (p.v); and at the same time, to inform a broader audience of the significance of space and place in influencing women's situations. Women, then, should "discover geography" (p.vi).

Mazey and Lee have provided a well-organised review of a body of literature which has grown from almost nothing into a well-established and still growing special interest field in the past 15 years. The book is organised around four themes typical of the dominant tradition of spatial analysis in human geography. First, the authors consider spatial patterns at international, national and local scales, of key issues of concern to women, such as the legal status of abortion around the world, regional disparities in female socio-economic status within the United States and the implicitly patriarchal ideology behind local urban policies such as zoning ordinances.

The second chapter examines transportation and migration as these pertain to women, including consideration of the limited daily activity spaces of married women in suburbia, and the forced migration of battered women. Chapter 3 focuses on gender differences in environmental perception, their relationship to violence against women in certain locales, and the impact of conventional gender roles on women's attitudes towards "indoor" and "outdoor" space. Chapter 4 reviews literature in cultural geography, exploring the effect of variations in gender roles on traditions of domestic architecture in different parts of the world. In conclusion, the authors call for more research on "the multitudes of spatial patterns in the world of women" and their importance to geographical study (p. 74).

On the whole, Mazey and Lee's review is concise and competent, despite some irritating typos and an error on the abortion map (it is *not* available on demand in Great Britain). However, in their goal of portraying the potential contribution of *geographical perspectives to feminist analysis as a whole*, the authors are less successful. They have indeed provided "an atlas of women's space and place" (p. 72), and empirical work in this vein has certainly been



BARBARA SANFORD

valuable in highlighting the importance of gender differences where these were previously not recognised. For instance, studying the geography of women demonstrates the absurdity of the typical journey-to-work study which only examines the transportation usage of male household heads.

Yet, there are points in the book where spatial patterns seem to be presented as though they are independent of social relationships structuring the lives of women and men, where the importance of space is asserted rather than documented, where a feminist who is not a geographer could be forgiven for concluding that the geographer's viewpoint is eclectic and superficial. These are weaknesses of the spatial analysis paradigm in general: there is a limit to what can usefully be learned by isolating the category "women" and endlessly studying the spatial aspects of their differentiation from men, and of their oppression. Feminists in the environmental disciplines must now take their analyses further and deeper.²

Since the late 1970s there has been a rapid increase in studies by geographers which integrate neo-marxist urban and regional analysis with socialist-feminism, to examine the structures of social relations that contribute to the spatial aspects of women's subordination, and the impacts of gender role change on the built environment. While this work is indebted to the "geography of women", it goes beyond the latter's descriptive and ahistorical orientation. It focuses on the shifting relationships of production and reproduction, work and home, and their expression in spatial forms which may affect women in particular ways — forms ranging from the late-Victorian commuter suburb to the 1980s location in a deindustrialized region of an electronics assembly plant which employs female labour.

At the same time, this perspective examines how previously existing patterns of gender role differentiation in a particular city or region may have influenced the creation of these phenomena. Given its potential to enhance our understanding of issues raised by studies of the geography of women, given that it raises new questions about the impact of gender on traditional

geographical concerns (such as industrial location), it is surprising that Mazey and Lee fail to acknowledge the existence of this important theoretical current and the empirical studies it is now spawning.³

It seems crucial to develop geography that is feminist in its theory, rather than simply — or necessarily — being concerned with women as a "special interest field". We need to be able to show environmental policy-makers that women's needs are not just the needs of yet another special client group, competing for limited resources. We should be able to demonstrate that a built environment which facilitates a diversity of household structures and gender roles is not only a more humane but also a more socially productive environment.

Feminist geographers must also encourage the feminist movement as a whole to develop a spatial imagination: a non-sexist society cannot be built on the head of a pin. Unfortunately, Mazey and Lee's book is not very effective in promoting these aims, despite the authors' laudable intentions. In teaching feminist environmental studies, their book would be useful in making students aware that space and place *are* differentiated by gender, and as an introduction to the literature on women and geography. However, those wishing to know more about where feminist geography is going will not find out much from this book: they could learn more from leafing through journals such as *Society and Space*, or indeed from perusing the research reports in *Women and Environments*.

1. Janice Monk and Susan Hanson, "On not excluding half the human in human geography", *Professional Geographer* 34(1) 1982.
2. Suzanne Mackenzie and Damaris Rose, "On the necessity for feminist scholarship in geography", *Professional Geographer* 34(2) 1982.
3. For a review of some of this work, see Linda McDowell, "Towards an understanding of the gender division of urban space", *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 1(1) 1983.

Damaris Rose is a research associate at INRS-urbanisation, Université du Québec, Montreal.

Planning and the Built Environment

Making Space: Women and the Man-Made Environment

Matrix

London: Pluto Press, 1984

How can women challenge assumptions about their use of the man-made environment, and set about re-shaping it? *Making Space* derives from a 1979 conference of the same name, and has been compiled by a group of feminist architects and researchers who came together there.

In "Homes Fit for Heroines" Barbara Macfarlane describes the work of the UK Housing Subcommittee of the 1920s, which attempted to reshape housing design to suit working women's needs. Sue Frances, in "Housing the Family?" analyzes post WW-II design guides.

Jos Boys examines modern town planning, with its car-centred mobility, for instance, which clearly does not consider women's needs. Jane Darke, in "Women Architects and Feminism", points out that as "professionals", women are just as likely as men to perpetuate the patriarchal values within their profession, as well as in the buildings they design. *Making Space* also describes some of the projects undertaken by Matrix, such as the Stockwell Health Centre and Lambeth Women's Workshop.

Neighborhood Women Putting It Together

Published by HUD and available from National Congress of Neighborhood Women, 249 Manhattan Ave, Brooklyn NY 11211, USA. \$3

The report presents the results of a survey of community organizations undertaken to find the special needs of women, their contribution to the organizations and the obstacles to their full participation in community affairs. Here are some of the findings:

- while women were active in the founding of all organizations surveyed, with the entry of federal funding staff becomes predominantly male, particularly in housing, and female leadership declines;
- human services are more consistently emphasized in non-funded than in federally funded organizations;
- priorities of neighbourhood organizations are different than what women list as their own needs; special training on women's needs is seldom offered to staff members.

Factors Influencing the Residential Location of Female Householders

Christine C. Cook and Nancy M. Rudd
In *Urban Affairs Quarterly* 20(1) 1984: 78-96

The study develops a path model to examine a number of spatial and socioeconomic variables. The results suggest that female householders live close to the central city core, in urban and densely populated tracts, in pre-1950 buildings, and in low-rent units.

Women in Housing: Access and Influence

Marion Brion and Anthea Tinker

London: The Housing Centre Trust, 1980, 150 pp.

This short book is divided into three roughly equal parts. The first contains a review of the housing situation of women in Britain, emphasizing differences according to family situation, identifying particularly disadvantaged groups, and suggesting ways that the situation may be improved. The second is an historical account of the changing role of women in the housing services, including voluntary groups and professional organisations. The third looks at the role played by women in the determination of housing policy, at both the local and national levels.

Planning for Women to Shop in Postwar Britain

S.R. Bowlby

In *Environment & Planning D: Society & Space* 2(2) 1984: 179-190

The paper examines ways in which changes in women's domestic and waged labour, and ideologies of domestic roles, have been related to retail planning. It assesses recent trends in retailing in light of women's shopping behaviour and attitudes, and concludes with an exploration of the implications of a feminist approach to retail planning and research.

Journals

Women's Journals in Canada: We Are Everywhere!

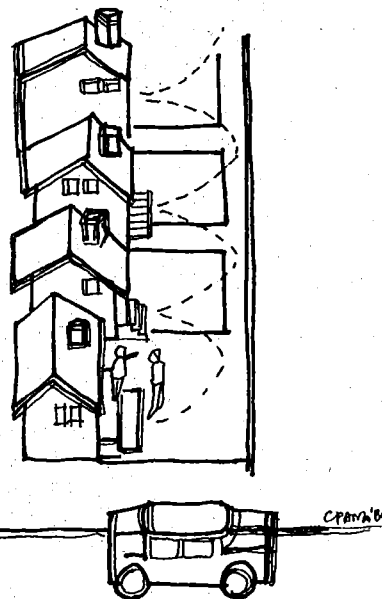
Among the many publications which come to our editorial board table for review are a number of graphically and journalistically well-presented "Local women's journals", or some which have started locally and become national or international in circulation.

Among them, *Horizons*, a monthly news magazine published in Winnipeg but now expanding its circulation across the continent, is an irresistibly formatted selection of local and global news items and articles pertinent to women's lives — a high calibre "Toronto Life" or "New Yorker" for women! (200-478 River Ave, Winnipeg, Man. R3L 0C8).

Common Ground: A Journal for Island Women, published by Women's Network, Inc. of Prince Edward Island, watches the political scene from a "women's eye view"; articles on daycare, aging and food production set out for Island women (and all of us) the issues affecting their daily lives. (180 Richmond St, Charlottetown, PEI).

Communiqu'elles, a bilingual, bi-monthly journal from Montreal, is celebrating its 10th anniversary — 10 years in which it has grown from a mimeographed sheet to a 12,000-circulation magazine. Articles range from the political to the very practical, from the Pope's visit to life insurance. (8585 St-Urbain, Montreal, Quebec H2X 2N6).

The Optimist also passed the 10-year mark in 1984. The quarterly "voice of Yukon women" speaks as well to women outside the Territory through stories, reviews, political commentary and great graphics. (802 Steele St, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C5)



CAROLINE PANG

Resources

Feminist Periodicals: A Current Listing helps to keep up with women's scholarship, feminist theory and feminine culture. It reproduces tables of contents from current issues of major (and minor!) feminist periodicals.

Feminist Periodicals is published by Susan E. Searing, Women's Studies Librarian at Large, University of Wisconsin, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State St, Madison WI 53706, USA. The individual subscription rate of \$12 a year also covers *Feminist Collections* (an eclectic survey of the periodical press), *New Books on Women and Feminism*, and occasional bibliographies and directories.

1984 Index/Directory of Women's Media is now available from WIFP (Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press), 3306 Ross Place, NW, Washington DC 20008, USA.

Women's Resources in Canada: Listing of Women's Groups 1984 and Women's Resource Catalogue, which draws together a listing of print and AV materials by, for and about women. Both available, free, from the Women's Programme, Dept of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5.

Women's Studies Quarterly 12(1) 1984 contains a 16-page directory section on the *National Council for Research on Women*, a consortium of approximately 40 centres in the US which provide institutional resources for feminist research, policy analysis and educational programs. Directory reprints are available for \$2.50 from The Feminist Press, SUNY/College, Old Westbury NY 11568, USA.

Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies Published since 1975, *Frontiers'* goal is to bridge the gap between university and community women, to find a balance between academic and popular views on issues common to women. *Frontiers* ranges widely: Volume 7(2) 1983 features several articles on "Feminism and the Non-Western World"; 7(1) 1983 was a special issue on women's oral history. Volume 7(3) 1984 is a special issue on "Women and the Western Frontier".

Frontiers is available from Women's Studies Program, University of Colorado, Boulder CO 80309, USA. Rates are \$12 a year (3 issues) for individuals, \$24 for institutions.



CAROLINE PANG

Women and Work

Domestic Work, Paid Work and Network

Barry Wellman

Research paper 149, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, 455 Spadina Avenue, Toronto M5S 2G8, 64 pp. \$3.50

The paper analyzes personal community networks according to involvement in paid and domestic labour. The principal types compared are Producers ("working men"), Reproducers ("housewives") and Double Loaders ("working women"), with additional comparisons made to Singles and the Retired.

Gender at Work: Perspectives on Occupational Segregation and Comparable Worth

Collection of papers available from Women's Research and Education Institute, 204 Fourth St SE, Washington DC 20003, USA.

Gender, Class and Work

Edited by Eva Gamarnikow, David Morgan, June Purvis and Daphne Taylorson

London: Heinemann, 1983

A companion volume to "The Public and Private", from the same editors. Both books were generated by the 1982 Conference of the British Sociological Association on "Gender and Society", and present the public/private dichotomy on both the spatial and the ideological levels.

Women in Geography

Thirty-five geographers from thirteen countries interested in research on women and/or gender attended an informal session at the International Geographical Union Congress in Paris in August, 1984. Urban research on housing, transportation, employment and child care was the primary area of interest reported, with a significant number of people also working on women and development topics.

The group decided to prepare a brief, bi-annual newsletter reporting research, conferences and publications from various world regions and to attempt to organize sessions for the 1986 IGU meeting in Barcelona and the 1988 Congress in Australia. People interested in further information should contact Janice Monk, Executive Director, SIROW, Modern Languages 265, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Geography and Gender: An Introduction to Feminist Geography

Women in Geography Group of the Institute of British Geographers

Available from Hutchinson Education, 17-21 Conway St, London W1P 6JD, England. 160 pp. £4.50

Intended as an undergraduate text, the book examines the role of women and the effect upon women of: urban spatial structure; the re-organization and relocation of industry and employment in post-war Britain; the provision of and access to health care; and the social and productive organization of Third World countries.

WORK IN PROGRESS

Sherry Ahrentzen is researching the sociohistorical development of birthing environments. Currently she is collecting photographs, renderings, and descriptions of various birth centres (those connected to a hospital and also independent centres) as well as accounts of the home (e.g. activities, physical changes, attachment process) during home births.

If you are familiar with such sources, please contact her at the Department of Architecture, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI USA 53201 (414) 963-4014.

BARBARA SANFORD



Third World Women

A wide variety of books on third world women has recently been published. Several will be reviewed in future issues of *W&E*; meanwhile here are some references:

One Way Ticket: Migration and Female Labour

Annie Phizacklea, ed.

London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1983

Domestication of Women: Discrimination in Developing Societies

Barbara Rogers

London: Kogan Page Ltd, 1980

Women and Development

Lourdes Benaria, ed.

New York: Praeger, 1982

For We Are Sold, I and My People: Women and Industry in Mexico's Frontier

Maria Fernandez-Kelly

Albany: State University of New York Press, 1983

Women in the Cities of Asia: Migration and Urban Adaptation

James T. Fawcett, Siew-Ean Khou, Peter C. Smith, eds.

Boulder, Colo: Westview Press, 1984.

Women's Studies International: a series of four supplements to *Women's Studies Quarterly*. No. 3, April 1983, has India as its primary focus; it also includes two special resources: an annotated bibliography on women and development in Africa, and a directory of South Asian women's research centres and organizations.

The State of India's Environment, 1984: A Citizen's Report follows and develops further the work of the 1982 report of the same title, which documents in detail how India's environment is changing and how this affects the daily lives of its people and their development. Both reports address the situation of women in the environment.

Available from the Centre for Science and Environment, 807 Vishal Bhawan, 95 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019, India. \$22 (surface mail) for the 1982 report; \$32 for the 1984 report.

Isis International Women's Journal No. 1, March 1984

Each issue of the Journal is produced jointly by Isis International and a Third World women's group: No. 1 is the fruit of the combined efforts of Isis and the Coordinating Collective of the Second Latin American and Caribbean Feminist Meeting in Lima, Peru. Bringing together the reports, conclusions and resources from the event, it gives an overview of the issues that the growing women's movement in Latin America is dealing with.

Women in Action, the supplement to the Journal, appears twice a year and brings news of the women's movement around the world.

Subscriptions to both publications (two each a year) are \$15 (US) for individuals, \$25 for institutions; add \$5 for airmail. Available from: Isis International, Via Santa Maria dell' Anima, 30, 00186 Rome, Italy.

The 1984 CUSO Journal (published once a year) is devoted to "Women in Development". Examples of its excellent articles are "Rethinking Women and Development: the case for Feminism", by Anita Anand; Gloria Scott on "Women and Human Settlement"; and Berit As on "Men's and Women's Attitudes towards War".

The *CUSO Journal* is available, free, from Canadian University Services Overseas, 151 Slater St, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H5.

WIN: the Women's International Network publishes *WIN News*, an open participatory quarterly by, for and about women. *WIN News* has on-going columns on Women and Health, Women and Development, Women and Media/Environment/Violence/Human Rights/UN and more. Individual subscription is \$20. Contact: Fran P. Hosken, Editor, WIN News, 187 Grant St, Lexington MA 02173, USA.

Choices: The Role of Science and Technology for Development, a film produced by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). *Choices* ... investigates the relationship between research and third world development, especially in agriculture, health, education and birth control. Contact: Audiovisual Assistant, Communications Division, IDRC, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9.

Women in the World: An International Atlas

In October 1984 two geographers, Ann Olson and Joni Seager, started research for the first-ever international atlas of women; its purpose is to map the conditions of women's lives globally. Although there are huge gaps in international data on women, there is a large and rapidly growing data bank on women's lives. Much of this information is buried in technical reports or institutional documents that most people never see. Even under the best of circumstances, it is often difficult to get any sense of the "big picture" from lists of statistics. But these statistics can be mapped, made graphic and accessible.

The atlas is designed to show the full dimensions of women's lives — in and outside of the home, the political, social, economic, physical and demographic status of women worldwide. It will consist of approximately 44 maps, on topics that include: women in the waged and unwaged labour force; married women; women as mothers; reproductive rights and responsibilities; rape; pornography (the international business of porn); women's political power and legal status.

As in any research project on women, the biggest obstacle is the uneven quality of data. *Some* information exists on virtually every topic, but there are huge variations in the geographical array of data, and in its quality. The patterns of statistical awareness about women are themselves part of a complex political process — and can also be mapped. The final map in the atlas will try to show the state-of-the-art of international women's statistics; called "Mapping the Patriarchy", it will provide an overview of where women "exist" statistically, and where they do not.

The atlas will be published in 1986 by Pluto Press (London). Olson and Seager are undertaking the research as Visiting Scholars at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, DC; the project is also receiving partial funding from the Rockefeller Foundation. The authors have assembled an advisory board to provide on-going counsel and criticism, and welcome any further advice, wisdom, data or encouragement.

Joni Seager can be reached at 325A Washington St, Wellesley Hills MA 02181, and Ann Olson at 624 N. Nelson St, Arlington VA 22203, USA.

Working Women and the Shape of Cities

Some glimmerings of hope that women — as planners, activists and consumers — are beginning to have an impact on the urban environment, can be found in two recent articles in the conventional press.¹

In the first, the President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Theodore Liebman, reflects on the influence that working women have had on the redevelopment of American inner cities. We are all familiar with the problems of the suburban dream, predicated on what used to be thought best for the family; it is now being recognized that two-thirds of women with children between six and 17 are working outside the home and therefore place different demands on their environment.

The women to whom both Liebman and Fader refer are professional, middle class, career-oriented. Since they work predominantly downtown, they prefer inner-city or close-in neighbourhoods, with services geared to their needs: "To deal with being wife, mother and a professional, it's much easier for me to have a convenient condominium — close to recreation, shopping and work, with a health club, a nursery, a deli and other conveniences close by."

Liebman claims that these needs will fuel the return to the city and the revitalization of its neighbourhoods, which will be redeveloped in a way more sympathetic to the needs of working women.

Shirley Sloan Fader poses the question which puzzles many female housing consumers: "Considering what immense fortunes could be made by responding to the need, it's difficult to understand why the real estate industry continues to ignore the two-career family market." She describes the perfect, albeit as yet imaginary, housing environment. On-site daycare, back-up daycare and registered nurses available; trips to and from school in escorted groups; shops and services, playgrounds on the roof or in some controlled-access location, with supervisors; elevators operated by bonded personnel; the goal is to ensure maximum freedom of movement and safety for children.

Fader argues that such amenities could be provided and financed by the development's management in the same way that the costs of pools, saunas, tennis and golf are computed into the pre-unit purchase and/or monthly maintenance costs.

Clearly, both these articles are talking about upper-income housing, and Fader also

appears to see the city as a dangerous, as well as inconvenient, place for children. However, at least some pressure is becoming evident to challenge the market to respond and to compete for the working woman's housing dollar. It is also encouraging to see the redevelopment of the inner city credited to the needs of women. Can we hope that, if we keep up the pressure, both the market place and government policymakers will finally lay the family of the suburban dream to rest?

Anella Parker Martin

1. Neil R. Pierce, "Working Women May Revitalize Urban Housing, Architect Claims", *The Washington Post*, July 30, 1983.

Shirley Sloan Fader, "Opinion: Two-Career Family Housing", *Working Woman*, May 1984.

JOBS!

Two tenure-stream positions may be open for application shortly in the Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, at the Assistant or Associate Professor level in urban and regional planning and in social and organizational change. For information, contact Rebecca Peterson or Gerda Wekerle, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Downsview, Ontario M3J 2R2 (416) 667-3013 or 3012.

