

## Summaries

### *Money in intimate relations. Interdependencies between students and their parents* Ali de Regt

This article deals with the role of money in the relationship between students and their parents. Forty-four students are interviewed about their financial arrangements and about the ways their material dependence influences their interactions with and feelings about their parents. On the one hand students seem to take their financial dependence for granted, on the other hand they show feelings of guilt and obligation and have mixed feelings about gratitude. Parents and children avoid talking about financial matters as much as possible, because of an anxiety to disturb the deep emotional ties that - in their opinion - ought to bind parents and children.

### *The growth of the hospital delivery. The Netherlands compared to other countries* Rineke van Daalen

In the Western world having your baby in hospital is the most usual thing to do. In all Western countries except Yugoslavia and Holland, the percentage of deliveries taking place in hospitals is over 95; Holland is the only country which combines a large number of home birth - 33% - and a low rate of maternity and infant mortality. Hospital deliveries have only recently found acceptance on a large scale, whereas in the United States and the United Kingdom this process has a longer history.

The Dutch pattern of the growth of hospital deliveries is firstly related to the actions of the different professionals involved - general practitioners, midwives and gynaecologists - and their struggle in connection with demarcating their work domain. Over the past twenty years, rivalry between obstetric professionals was enacted in an international context.

Secondly, the slow increase of hospital deliveries is connected with specific traits of the Dutch family and developments in this respect. Dutch family life had a particular, very closed and traditional, character, which began to disappear over the period during which the hospital delivery began to develop.

### *Chinese doctors in the Dutch East-Indies. Social mobility among an ethnic middleman minority in a colonial society*

H. Schijf and B.A.M. The

The article provides a reconstruction of the social mobility of a small number of professionals from the Chinese middleman minority in the thirties and forties in colonial Indonesia. Information is based on interviews with doctors and supplemented with data from existing statistical sources. The emphasis of the article is

on the typical position of the Chinese in colonial Indonesia, the choice Chinese made for Dutch education in the colonial period, schoolcareer and motives to choose the study of medicine. It is argued that this particular choice is typical for members from a middleman minority because such a profession offers a stable and independent position. The results of our research are compared with the theory on middleman minorities as developed by Bonacich (1973) among others and the process of social mobility of the doctors is compared with the strategy for social mobility among Asian-American minorities.

*The struggle for symmetrical parenting. Women and their strive for shared parenting in the seventies and eighties*

Marjolein Morée

Under the present unfavourable conditions, e.g. the shortage of daycare for children, shared parenting is an ideal but less often a practice of a certain elite. This article is about such an elite of educated women who are strongly motivated to share child-rearing with their male partners. It is based on life-histories of forty-two Dutch women who combined work and motherhood in the seventies and eighties and focuses on the more educated among them.

These women's subjective feelings of rights and duties on parenting are analysed by a close examination of their negotiations with their partners on this particular point. Most of these women find themselves reluctantly burdened with the main responsibility for their children, after all. The subtle mechanisms that underlie this process are made visible.

These women plan and negotiate more than the generation of their mothers did, but this does not bring to bear them much more power, although these women redefined their own rights and duties and those of their partners. The interplay of their own ambivalence and resistance from their partners prevented them from pushing matters further. Gains from this often tiresome struggle are best seen by following the development of individual women studied within the context of their own life-history.

*Attack on the sisters of the brotherhood. Women in Algerian Islam*

Willy Jansen

Religious processes are experienced differently by men and women and have different consequences for them. This study of religious change in an Algerian town reveals a pattern of concentration, both real and imagined, of the sexes in opposite and unequally empowered religious regimes. This pattern is not strictly Islamic but can also be found in Catholic regimes in the Netherlands or Yugoslavia such as described by Bax. The verbal attack on the activities of female members of Algerian Sufi orders is analysed as part of an ongoing struggle between maraboutic and reformist religious regimes as well as part of gender antagonism. It is argued that religious conflicts and gender conflicts are intertwined and mutually reinforcing. This means that power in religion can not be understood without reference to power in gender relations and vice versa.