

**OTHER NATIONS**

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*Sexual Inequality  
Soviet Style*

"Indoctrination as a Female Political Role in the Soviet Union" by Joel C. Moses, in *Comparative Politics* (July 1976), The City University of New York, 22 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036.

Although a high proportion of women may be found among deputies elected to local city and village soviets (councils), women have traditionally been under-represented in key policy-making organs of the Soviet Union, particularly the All-Union Central Committees and state councils of ministers.

Based on an analysis of all Soviet women known to have worked in regional Communist Party bureaus between 1955 and 1973, Moses, a political scientist at Iowa State University, concludes that most females who persist in seeking higher office are channeled into the position of "indoctrination specialist," a sex-typed niche, requiring no technical training, travel, or innovative thinking, that keeps women stuck in the local bureaucracy. Because Soviet working women are also expected to be housewives and mothers, they are not rotated from job to job the way male professionals are.

Recruiting women to uphold orthodoxy reinforces the stereotypes of men as achievers and women as scolds and nuisances. It is built into the Soviet political system, Moses concludes, that women remain lowest and last.

*The Business  
Of Smuggling*

"Smuggling: Symptom of a Deeper Malaise" by Philip Bowring, in *Far Eastern Economic Review* (Sept. 24, 1976), P.O. Box 47, Hong Kong.

Smuggling exists everywhere in the world, even within the European Economic Community, writes Bowring, business editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*.

It is especially persistent in Southeast Asia, from Bangladesh to the Philippines, for the following reasons: long common borders joining many countries in a relatively small geographic area; heavy reliance on customs duties for revenue-raising; the existence of well-developed trading networks linked through regional Chinese family and clan ties; weak government controls; ubiquitous bureaucratic corruption; demand for luxuries either banned or subject to heavy duty; shortages of basic commodities, from textiles to medicines, due to inadequate production or incompetent official distribution.

In strict economic terms, smuggling does little harm. The key factor, Bowring concludes, is that "smuggling is an attempt to get around the controls which governments impose on economies." Unless those controls are honestly and efficiently administered, they not only encourage smuggling, but increase the economic problems and dislocations that the controls and taxes were created to resolve.