Notes for Chapter 9 (IX-8): Women in Industry: Professional Women

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IX Women in Industry - 8 Professional Women

IX-8 - see L.Tempo Feb. 20 1918 - Mlle Guicot - Engineer - in IX-2

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IX-8 - see London News Apr. 2 1918 - Women in London Orchestra - in IX-2

IX-8 - see London Post Nov. 13 1918 - Injured Officers Vol. 3 Sec. for Mentally Defective - in IX-2

IX-8 - see Kent Abelson "Les Vaillantes" p. 63 - Minister Public Works has fine women in his Division of Bridges, Highways & Mines - in IX-2

IX-8 - see Sydney Morning Herald Dec. 26 1917 - about Dr Agnes Bennell of Neutral Bay Australia - in XV section Doctors -

IX-8 - see Scoteman Sept. 22 1917 - about Dr Louie Melrose - in XV section Doctors -

IX-8 - see Le Journal Nov. 28 1917 - Mme Robert - Henry - Lecis -time a woman has mounted a tribune - in XV section Doctors

IX-8 - No date or source - Biographical sketch of Dr Garrett - Assessor first woman to practice medicine in the British Isles - in XV section Doctors -

IX-8 - London News Feb. 20 1918 - Announces the return to her private practice in Edinburgh of Mrs Chadness Watson - she having completed her year of office in the W.A.C.C. She has been Controller year - in XVI
Vorwärts Jan 1 1918

Woman's right to vote in Prussia has become a live question, not only through the Franchise proposals, but because of a series of motions and petitions that have been made the order of the day for the first sitting of the House of Deputies after the Christmas vacation. Primarily it is the question referred to the Community Commission before the vacation—of advancing the motion that the Government request an amendment of the present law of Prussia, so as to make women eligible and give them a vote in town government, on deputations, and on boards of charitable institutions. Even this unimportant motion went too far for the Commission, which had it amended so as to make women eligible only on such boards and committees as had to do with social welfare.

Two members have spoken against the measure. One of them held that the measure was a step toward the emancipation of women. It is expected that the (Plenum) full session (?) will uphold the action of the Commission, and will also adopt the motion offered by the Centre to make women eligible for membership on school boards. That this is an unwelcome opening of the whole question needs no explanation. Because of it the House will have to struggle with the direct question of giving women a vote in state and community affairs. The Commission's motion, and also a petition of the heads of the German Bundes against the emancipation of women in Kiel, and a petition of the German Women's Suffrage Association (group of Frankfort-on-Main) for the granting of women's suffrage in state and Community affairs, will have to be presented to the Government a material. One of these petitions is naturally the direct opposite of the other. The Commission has decided to present both petitions to the Government as material, in order to come to a clear understanding. It will be necessary therefore that the Plenum show in an unmistakable way how it stands toward this question of woman's rights.

The real decision of the question will not take place in the first sitting of the Committee of the Whole (full house ? Plenum ?) after Christmas, but in the Commission (Committee ?) on Franchise, which will have to decide whether to present to house of deputies that motion of the
have to decide whether to present to house of deputies that motion of the Social Democrats which seeks to extend the active and passive right of franchise to all citizens of the realm, without distinction of sex. That the granting of this would carry with it the right of franchise in communal matters is self-evident. Whatever hope we dtre entertain for this motion of the Social Democrats, is limited to its first reading in the Plenum.

For the sake of completeness, and to indicate the full force of the reactionary tendency, it may be added that there is also on the Order of the Day for the next sitting a petition of the German Bundes against the emancipation of women, which seeks to protect government and communal officials against being placed in positions of inferiority under women superiors, and also to protect officials and those engaged in private enterprises after the war against the competition of women in business and industrial life. The Commission was not able to keep the petition from the Order of the Day; but this is only a partial victory. In any event, the Government will contrive to have its consideration "whitewashed."

( Die Kommission hat sich nicht dazu aufraffen können über die Petition zur Tagesordnung überzugehen, sondern sie will sie nur teilweise durch Uebergang zur Tagesordnung erledigt wissen; im Übrichen aber beantragt sie sie der Regierung zur Erwägung zu überweisen.)
Miss Maude Roydon, assistant pastor of the City Temple, London, said that it was idle to disguise the fact that by entering industry women had learned their own value. They would be far more exacting as to the sort of work into which they would bring their children. When people appeal to women as they so often are doing now, to rear as many children as possible for future soldiers, they did not realize the intense resentment of the women to whom the appeal was made. She made in the course of her speech an appeal for the sort of Mother's Pension system that they had in 32 American states.

Miss Roydon is herself an instance of the revolutionary change in the position of women. A reception was just given to her at the City Temple, where she preaches as well as ministers to the parish needs, on the same terms as a man, and to which she came as an experiment for a fixed term. This has expired, and the congregation is glad to continue the arrangement indefinitely. Dr. Hudson Shore, rector of St. Botolph's, speaking from years of work with Miss Roydon in a country parish, said at this reception that within ten years women would be preaching in every church in England.

Kölnerische Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1917

The German national association for woman suffrage that comprises ten national societies against 90 local groups in all parts of the kingdom, will hold its regular convention in Berlin on October 8 and 9 at the Lyceum Club.

The Queen of Roumania has been elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris.

The Theatre Girls Club, an organization to help chorus girls in London, was recently addressed by no lessabilities than the Bishop of London and the Duchess of Bedford, and three Bishops spoke at the meeting of the Actor's Church Union. This outpouring of sympathy is largely due to the appreciation felt by everyone for the part taken by the stage, especially the lighter part of the stage, in keeping up the morale during air-raids etc. The girls of the chorus have a hard time to live, some of them, yet they keep things going while the bombs are falling. One bishop said he met an old friend, an officer, who said he was ashamed to admit that his daughter was in the chorus of a city theatre. The Bishop told him he ought to be proud she was doing her best to entertain the people!

The Bishop of Woolwich says that the girls at the Arsenal work all day and dance in the evening; that they are saving money and getting better all the time, but the boys are spending all they make in foolishness and worse, and he says, going to the devil, some of them, in the process.

The Queen of Roumania has been elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris.
The grievances of medical women in the Army are explained by Jane Walker, President of the Medical Women's Federation, 9 Clifford street, New Bond street, W.1, in a letter to the Times. The Financial Secretary to the War Office has just refused to consider granting commissions to medical women serving in the army. They say that they need this for the requisite authority, for though they have just been granted the right to wear uniforms, they say that this only emphasizes the inferiority in which they are placed. Also though they have nominally the same payment, rations, etc. as men, they have not the same rationing and billeting allowance, which comes to some 30s, and they have not the same 1/2 rate fare. This is said to be because they sign on for only a month at a time, but as they are not allowed to sign on in any other way, and as to do it they have to give up their practice just the same, it appears to be a hardship.

La Vie Feminine, Sept. 30, 1917

It is not only in France that women have been strongly attracted by the serious study of jurisprudence. In Switzerland, Ms. Rachel Vuille, already an advocate at the Geneva bar, has just obtained the degree of doctor of law from the University. Her thesis was upon the subject: The Inquiry into Paternity according to the Swiss Code.

Women have long been victims of laws in which they have not collaborated. This exclusion perfectly explains the irresistible attraction which draws them toward a profession in which they have so many reforms to bring about.

Here, April 27, 18

"Olivia" says that after the war there must not be "reconstruction of fabrics but revision of purpose." Good way to put a big idea.

Mail, 5/4/18

Women will have a voice in deciding when articles become taxable as luxuries. Mr. Acland's committee met yesterday at the House of Commons and appointed sub-committees. On 3 of these women will serve, and 6 have been invited to give their cooperation. Representatives of Labor are among them. The full committee will decide what are "places of luxury" and which articles are essential luxuries regardless of price, but each committee will deal with special class of merchandise and deal with more debatable points.