

Training for Home-Making

Before one can decide what kind of training either the average boy or

girl should have, he must take into account what that average boy or girl will probably do. We have devised a system of general education for all young people, based on the fact that everyone born, if he is to have anything approaching a normal life, must be provided with the tools for freely communicating with his fellows. It is by what we call the "common school" education that we give these tools. But the average boy or girl has something before him beside communicating with his fellows. He is bound to be called upon, when he reaches the age of fourteen or sixteen, and, unhappily, sometimes sooner, to contribute towards, if not to earn his living. What training, if any, shall we give for this? Let us drop the boy out of this discussion.

What training shall we give the girl? What is the average girl going to be called upon to do after she leaves school? Let me introduce a few figures. According to the census of 1910, of which we are just getting returns, there are in the United States something over forty-four and a half million girls and women. About half of them, or about twenty-two and a half million, are over 21 years of age; about 31 million are over 10 years of age. Of these twenty-two and a half million

calls
real
notes
see people
scribble
2 million

from 10 to
10 yrs to 11 million
11 yrs to 12 million
12 yrs to 13 million
13 yrs to 14 million
14 yrs to 15 million
15 yrs to 16 million
16 yrs to 17 million
17 yrs to 18 million
18 yrs to 19 million
19 yrs to 20 million
20 yrs to 21 million
21 yrs to 22 million
22 yrs to 23 million
23 yrs to 24 million
24 yrs to 25 million
25 yrs to 26 million
26 yrs to 27 million
27 yrs to 28 million
28 yrs to 29 million
29 yrs to 30 million
30 yrs to 31 million
31 yrs to 32 million
32 yrs to 33 million
33 yrs to 34 million
34 yrs to 35 million
35 yrs to 36 million
36 yrs to 37 million
37 yrs to 38 million
38 yrs to 39 million
39 yrs to 40 million
40 yrs to 41 million
41 yrs to 42 million
42 yrs to 43 million
43 yrs to 44 million
44 yrs to 45 million
45 yrs to 46 million
46 yrs to 47 million
47 yrs to 48 million
48 yrs to 49 million
49 yrs to 50 million
50 yrs to 51 million
51 yrs to 52 million
52 yrs to 53 million
53 yrs to 54 million
54 yrs to 55 million
55 yrs to 56 million
56 yrs to 57 million
57 yrs to 58 million
58 yrs to 59 million
59 yrs to 60 million
60 yrs to 61 million
61 yrs to 62 million
62 yrs to 63 million
63 yrs to 64 million
64 yrs to 65 million
65 yrs to 66 million
66 yrs to 67 million
67 yrs to 68 million
68 yrs to 69 million
69 yrs to 70 million
70 yrs to 71 million
71 yrs to 72 million
72 yrs to 73 million
73 yrs to 74 million
74 yrs to 75 million
75 yrs to 76 million
76 yrs to 77 million
77 yrs to 78 million
78 yrs to 79 million
79 yrs to 80 million
80 yrs to 81 million
81 yrs to 82 million
82 yrs to 83 million
83 yrs to 84 million
84 yrs to 85 million
85 yrs to 86 million
86 yrs to 87 million
87 yrs to 88 million
88 yrs to 89 million
89 yrs to 90 million
90 yrs to 91 million
91 yrs to 92 million
92 yrs to 93 million
93 yrs to 94 million
94 yrs to 95 million
95 yrs to 96 million
96 yrs to 97 million
97 yrs to 98 million
98 yrs to 99 million
99 yrs to 100 million

3
2
are married. We may really assume that as large a proportion of the remaining twenty-two and a half millions will be married.

It is hardly necessary to quote figures to prove that the chief occupation of these girls and women is, or shall be, what we call "housekeeping." Moreover, ~~it is going to be housekeeping on small means since the average income of a family in this United States is less than \$500 a year!~~

15 to 19 =
4 1/2 million

This great mass of women keeping house is not at all the women that we talk about in these days. The only woman who interests is the "woman in industry," that is, the woman who is earning her living in factories and shops and offices. Out of the nearly forty-five million young and old women in the United States, there are, as a matter of fact, only about seven million over 10 years of age who are working all or a part of the time in what the United States census calls "gainful occupations." If you analyze these seven million, you will find that only about 20% of them (a million and a half) are in shops and factories. By far the largest proportion of these women engaged in any one occupation are in what the census calls "domestic service," that is, about 40% of our seven million working women are helping other women keep house.

There is another point about these seven million women that should be

kept in mind:- their working life - that is, the period for which they stay at trades or professions or in service - is far less than that of men. The actual working life of a woman is probably less than five years. In the telephone industry the average working life of the girl is about three years. This means that the greater number of these seven million women, after from three to five years' work, marry and go to housekeeping. Now, what have we? Why simply the fact that an overwhelming majority of our average girls and women are going to do housekeeping.

What does the sewer mean?

Housekeeping an immense undertaking - Housekeeper not a specialized industry - a combination of industries - with industries & unfulfilled educational & social duties -
 Having for this - accidental & local -
 Daughter of workman - in school until 14 or 15 - no time
 further undertaken & has no patience a mother daughter
 to escape - not having married her late it is dangerous
 Daughter of well-to-do - occupied in school - pleasant
 accomplishment

4. 3. A
not income

Contribute to day when ^{may} independent
woman shall feel ^{as if} independent
Industrial Independence essential to happy life
An income you have earned
Rendered service for - Parasite truly inde-
pendent of anybody else - woman who runs

This training would certainly help break down the notion that the woman who runs a house is not "industrially independent," as we say. It would help establish her where she belongs as a partner, equally useful in the farm to the wage-earner; that is, it would settle what all intelligent working people have long recognized - that the prosperity of the family depends as much on the handling of the wage as upon the regularity with which it is earned by the man. This is so thoroughly recognized that the steady workman looks on the pay envelope as belonging to his wife. Indeed it is frequently he who may be said to be the one who is industrially dependent! Court of

Domestic Relations

Woman can be measure of anybody else's

more scientific methods of doing

5.

This Housekeeping must be done on small means -

Difficult to realize that average income is less than 500.
450.00 out of 92 million with income of 500 - income tax -

It is only Brainer ~~head~~ & shell that can handle small income.

On this basis, what kind of industrial training should the average girl get?

I have no hesitation in saying with all the emphasis of which I am capable, that it should be a training in the domestic industries. I believe such training should be universal and should begin as soon as the training in what we call the "3 R's." If I could have my way about it, I would have this domestic training a part of the school training, to fourteen or sixteen. I would have on the heels of this training, in every town and school district the country over, a higher special school in domestic industries to which the girl who had shown particular aptitude for domestic work, could go. This school would serve as a link between the primary training and the higher scientific domestic education which our agricultural colleges give - institutions which train women for teaching domestic science for the position of managing housekeepers, but which have practically no organized instructions leading up to them. That is, I would have instruction in domestic science as complete as in "academic work" and I would have the preliminary training as universal for the girl as her instruction in reading and writing.

What the
peculiar-
not in day-
training what
is done well
it is assured
that local

7.
Several Reasons - (1) The girl herself.

There are several reasons why I feel so strongly on this subject. The first is the girl herself. Consider what happens when an unskilled girl marries. She is undertaking a many-sided and difficult business upon which the health and happiness of a social unit - a family depends.

1. Unskilled laborer - A complicated task in her hands & no training for it. Scientific management of any industry - needs - knows nothing of planning, working - the saving of motions - the devices which save labor - the knowledge of compensation - co-operation - great worry to her & she dislikes the work because it becomes drudgery. No greater worry to men & women than these conditions which turn the laborer into a machine. It should be one of the great sweetening & developing factors of life with that drudgery which

8.

duller and depleter

2^d Wm. to her is sending her to a
cash where relations to society are so
poorly understood - The relation of family
to an social scheme - its fundamental
character is not laid - girl comes to
marriage as a personal affair.

Digital Image, 2011. The Ida M. Tarbell Collection 1890-1944, Allegheny College Peetzel Library

II Many to the ~~Mass~~ Partners. Marriage a
business partnership -

(1) The Buyer = importance of in industry. Who.
would turn grain of wood & machine to turn un-
trained man. *Economic waste*

(2) The Manufacturer who would in initiated may
fine wood to use in furniture - *James L. Love*
Secretary

Result - families - *Forester* - no women.
Amazing results from training - Lured Margaret
Womish - 17 1/2 cl a piece - from 150 to 200 a week -
a personal college -
woman spending 14.50 for food for month.

but - *Indefinite* -
These G. R. women are monuments to skill of
women.

11

Super - Bottom of our institution - touches
 our spirit of democracy Domestic Industries
 being unharmed - so injury - have acquired
 a stigma - Those who keep the woman kept
 down - the Domestic servant - is almost universally
 regarded as doing an inferior work - What have
 80000 women ^{performed} ~~performed~~ useful actual service to
 others & demanded as if - Results
 1. Little was self respect - greatest source of
 institution - lesson in industry
 2. Effect on young in house - lesson in industry
 3. Many to girls who would do housework -
 many of them - Stanford - problem - London -
 woman's great democratic problem - London -
 call it woman today - Look your labor problem
 on Democratic lines.

12.

Abjection because so many ^{average} girls must-
earn living for a period. Should be
turned -

There is nothing in this scheme of giving training in domestic indus-
tries to all girls which need interfere with training for special shop-factory or office
work. Such a training would do much to develop those faculties which are required in
all industries - the hand sense - the attention and appreciation of material things -
the correlation of hand strain, - all things in which the average girl is deficient now.
She would be better able to take the training for some special industry because of the

domestic training, and when she left that industry to marry, as she is almost
certain to do, she will not go to her difficult business as an unskilled laborer. She,
her family and we society will be spared the economic, the moral and the social
consequences of her lack of knowledge and skill.

How can it be done - Too difficult -

- Social Stigma makes it unwise to try.
Because it is difficult - write our
memoirs - Is being done -

1 South Manchester -

Agricultural Colleges

Margaret Morrison -

Housekeeping Center -

Scattered - a System - needed -

A society like this can do no greater service to women, in my judgment,
than to throw all its influence to dignifying and elevating the domestic industries.